



Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992

CHAPTER 12

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Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992

CHAPTER 12

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

CAPITAL GAINS TAX AND CORPORATION TAX ON CHARGEABLE GAINS

General

Section

1. The charge to tax.

Capital gains tax

2. Persons and gains chargeable to capital gains tax, and allowable losses.
3. Annual exempt amount.
4. Rates of capital gains tax.
5. Accumulation and discretionary settlements.
6. Other special cases.
7. Time for payment of tax.

Corporation tax

8. Company's total profits to include chargeable gains.

Residence etc.

9. Residence, including temporary residence.
10. Non-resident with United Kingdom branch or agency.
11. Visiting forces, agents-general etc.
12. Foreign assets of person with foreign domicile.
13. Attribution of gains to members of non-resident companies.
14. Non-resident groups of companies.

PART II

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPUTATION OF GAINS AND
ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF ASSETS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Section

15. Computation of gains.
16. Computation of losses.
17. Disposals and acquisitions treated as made at market value.
18. Transactions between connected persons.
19. Deemed consideration in certain cases where assets disposed of in a series of transactions.
20. Original market value and aggregate market value for purposes of section 19.

CHAPTER II

ASSETS AND DISPOSALS OF ASSETS

General provisions

21. Assets and disposals.
22. Disposal where capital sums derived from assets.
23. Receipt of compensation and insurance money not treated as a disposal.
24. Disposals where assets lost or destroyed, or become of negligible value.
25. Non-residents: deemed disposals.
26. Mortgages and charges not to be treated as disposals.
27. Disposals in cases of hire-purchase and similar transactions.
28. Time of disposal and acquisition where asset disposed of under contract.

Value shifting

29. General provisions.
30. Tax-free benefits.
31. Distributions within a group followed by a disposal of shares.
32. Disposals within a group followed by a disposal of shares.
33. Provisions supplementary to sections 30 to 32.
34. Transactions treated as a reorganisation of share capital.

CHAPTER III

COMPUTATION OF GAINS: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Re-basing to 1982, and assets held on 6th April 1965

35. Assets held on 31st March 1982 (including assets held on 6th April 1965).
36. Deferred charges on gains before 31st March 1982.

Allowable deductions

37. Consideration chargeable to tax on income.
38. Acquisition and disposal costs etc.
39. Exclusion of expenditure by reference to tax on income.
40. Interest charged to capital.

Section

41. Restriction of losses by reference to capital allowances and renewals allowances.
42. Part disposals.
43. Assets derived from other assets.

Wasting assets

44. Meaning of “wasting asset”.
45. Exemption for certain wasting assets.
46. Straightline restriction of allowable expenditure.
47. Wasting assets qualifying for capital allowances.

Miscellaneous provisions

48. Consideration due after time of disposal.
49. Contingent liabilities.
50. Expenditure reimbursed out of public money.
51. Exemption for winnings and damages etc.
52. Supplemental.

CHAPTER IV

COMPUTATION OF GAINS: THE INDEXATION ALLOWANCE

53. The indexation allowance and interpretative provisions.
54. Calculation of indexation allowance.
55. Assets owned on 31st March 1982 or acquired on a no gain/no loss disposal.
56. Part disposals and disposals on a no-gain/no-loss basis.
57. Receipts etc. which are not treated as disposals but affect relevant allowable expenditure.

PART III

INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, TRUSTS AND COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES

CHAPTER I

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

58. Husband and wife.
59. Partnerships.
60. Nominees and bare trustees.
61. Funds in court.
62. Death: general provisions.
63. Death: application of law in Scotland.
64. Expenses in administration of estates and trusts.
65. Liability for tax of trustees or personal representatives.
66. Insolvents' assets.
67. Provisions applicable where section 79 of the Finance Act 1980 has applied.

CHAPTER II

SETTLEMENTS

General provisions

68. Meaning of “settled property”.

Section

- 69. Trustees of settlements.
- 70. Transfers into settlement.
- 71. Person becoming absolutely entitled to settled property.
- 72. Termination of life interest on death of person entitled.
- 73. Death of life tenant: exclusion of chargeable gain.
- 74. Effect on sections 72 and 73 of relief under section 165 or 260.
- 75. Death of annuitant.
- 76. Disposal of interests in settled property.
- 77. Charge on settlor with interest in settlement.
- 78. Right of recovery.
- 79. Provisions supplemental to sections 77 and 78.

Migration of settlements, non-resident settlements and dual resident settlements

- 80. Trustees ceasing to be resident in U.K.
- 81. Death of trustee: special rules.
- 82. Past trustees: liability for tax.
- 83. Trustees ceasing to be liable to U.K. tax.
- 84. Acquisition by dual resident trustees.
- 85. Disposal of interests in non-resident settlements.
- 86. Attribution of gains to settlors with interest in non-resident or dual resident settlements.
- 87. Attribution of gains to beneficiaries.
- 88. Gains of dual resident settlements.
- 89. Migrant settlements etc.
- 90. Transfers between settlements.
- 91. Increase in tax payable under section 87 or 89(2).
- 92. Qualifying amounts and matching.
- 93. Matching: special cases.
- 94. Transfers of settled property where qualifying amounts not wholly matched.
- 95. Matching after transfer.
- 96. Payments by and to companies.
- 97. Supplementary provisions.
- 98. Power to obtain information for purposes of sections 87 to 90.

CHAPTER III

COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES AND INVESTMENT TRUSTS

- 99. Application of Act to unit trust schemes.
- 100. Exemption for authorised unit trusts etc.
- 101. Transfer of company's assets to investment trust.
- 102. Collective investment schemes with property divided into separate parts.
- 103. Restriction on availability of indexation allowance.

PART IV

SHARES, SECURITIES, OPTIONS ETC.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Share pooling, identification of securities, and indexation

- 104. Share pooling: general interpretative provisions.

Section

- 105. Disposal on or before day of acquisition of shares and other unidentified assets.
- 106. Disposal of shares and securities by company within prescribed period of acquisition.
- 107. Identification of securities etc: general rules.
- 108. Identification of relevant securities.
- 109. Pre-April 1982 share pools.
- 110. New holdings: indexation allowance.
- 111. Indexation: building society etc. shares.
- 112. Parallel pooling regulations.
- 113. Calls on shares.
- 114. Consideration for options.

Gilt-edged securities and qualifying corporate bonds

- 115. Exemptions for gilt-edged securities and qualifying corporate bonds etc.
- 116. Reorganisations, conversions and reconstructions.
- 117. Meaning of "qualifying corporate bond".

Deep discount securities, the accrued income scheme etc.

- 118. Amount to be treated as consideration on disposal of deep discount securities etc.
- 119. Transfers of securities subject to the accrued income scheme.
- 120. Increase in expenditure by reference to tax charged in relation to shares etc.

Savings certificates etc.

- 121. Exemption for government non-marketable securities.

Capital distribution in respect of shares etc,

- 122. Distribution which is not a new holding within Chapter II.
- 123. Disposal of right to acquire shares or debentures.

Close companies

- 124. Disposal of shares: relief in respect of income tax consequent on shortfall in distributions.
- 125. Shares in close company transferring assets at an undervalue.

CHAPTER II

REORGANISATION OF SHARE CAPITAL, CONVERSION OF SECURITIES ETC.

Reorganisation or reduction of share capital

- 126. Application of sections 127 to 131.
- 127. Equation of original shares and new holding.
- 128. Consideration given or received by holder.
- 129. Part disposal of new holding.
- 130. Composite new holdings.
- 131. Indexation allowance.

Conversion of securities

- 132. Equation of converted securities and new holding.

Section

- 133. Premiums on conversion of securities.
- 134. Compensation stock.

Company reconstructions and amalgamations

- 135. Exchange of securities for those in another company.
- 136. Reconstruction or amalgamation involving issue of securities.
- 137. Restriction on application of sections 135 and 136.
- 138. Procedure for clearance in advance.
- 139. Reconstruction or amalgamation involving transfer of business.
- 140. Postponement of charge on transfer of assets to non-resident company.

CHAPTER III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMMODITIES, FUTURES,
OPTIONS AND OTHER SECURITIES

- 141. Stock dividends: consideration for new holding.
- 142. Capital gains on certain stock dividends.
- 143. Commodity and financial futures and qualifying options.
- 144. Options and forfeited deposits.
- 145. Call options: indexation allowance.
- 146. Options: application of rules as to wasting assets.
- 147. Quoted options treated as part of new holdings.
- 148. Traded options: closing purchases.
- 149. Rights to acquire qualifying shares.
- 150. Business expansion schemes.
- 151. Personal equity plans.

PART V

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS ASSETS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Replacement of business assets

- 152. Roll-over relief.
- 153. Assets only partly replaced.
- 154. New assets which are depreciating assets.
- 155. Relevant classes of assets.
- 156. Assets of Class 1.
- 157. Trade carried on by family company: business assets dealt with by individual.
- 158. Activities other than trades, and interpretation.
- 159. Non-residents: roll-over relief.
- 160. Dual resident companies: roll-over relief.

Stock in trade

- 161. Appropriations to and from stock.

Transfer of business to a company

- 162. Roll-over relief on transfer of business.

Retirement relief

Section

163. Relief for disposals by individuals on retirement from family business.
164. Other retirement relief.

CHAPTER II

GIFTS OF BUSINESS ASSETS

165. Relief for gifts of business assets.
166. Gifts to non-residents.
167. Gifts to foreign-controlled companies.
168. Emigration of donee.
169. Gifts into dual resident trusts.

PART VI

COMPANIES, OIL, INSURANCE ETC.

CHAPTER I

COMPANIES

Groups of companies

170. Interpretation of sections 170 to 181.

Transactions within groups

171. Transfers within a group: general provisions.
172. Transfer of United Kingdom branch or agency.
173. Transfers within a group: trading stock.
174. Disposal or acquisition outside a group.
175. Replacement of business assets by members of a group.

Losses attributable to depreciatory transactions

176. Depreciatory transactions within a group.
177. Dividend stripping.

Companies leaving groups

178. Company ceasing to be member of group: pre-appointed day cases.
179. Company ceasing to be member of group: post-appointed day cases.
180. Transitional provisions.
181. Exemption from charge under 178 or 179 in the case of certain mergers.

Restriction on indexation allowance for groups and associated companies

182. Disposals of debts.
183. Disposals of shares.
184. Definitions and other provisions supplemental to sections 182 and 183.

Non-resident and dual resident companies

185. Deemed disposal of assets on company ceasing to be resident in U.K.

Section

- 186. Deemed disposal of assets on company ceasing to be liable to U.K. taxation.
- 187. Postponement of charge on deemed disposal under section 185 or 186.
- 188. Dual resident companies: deemed disposal of certain assets.

Recovery of tax otherwise than from tax-payer company

- 189. Capital distribution of chargeable gains: recovery of tax from shareholder.
- 190. Tax on one member of group recoverable from another member.
- 191. Tax on non-resident company recoverable from another member of group or from controlling director.

Demergers

- 192. Tax exempt distributions.

CHAPTER II

OIL AND MINING INDUSTRIES

Oil exploration and exploitation

- 193. Roll-over relief not available for gains on oil licences.
- 194. Disposals of oil licences relating to undeveloped areas.
- 195. Allowance of certain drilling expenditure etc.
- 196. Interpretation of sections 194 and 195.
- 197. Disposals of interests in oil fields etc: ring fence provisions.
- 198. Replacement of business assets used in connection with oil fields.
- 199. Exploration or exploitation assets: deemed disposals
- 200. Limitation of losses on disposal of oil industry assets held on 31st March 1982.

Mineral leases

- 201. Royalties.
- 202. Capital losses.
- 203. Provisions supplementary to sections 201 and 202.

CHAPTER III

INSURANCE

- 204. Policies of insurance.
- 205. Disallowance of insurance premiums as expenses.
- 206. Underwriters.
- 207. Disposal of assets in premiums trust fund etc.
- 208. Premiums trust funds: indexation.
- 209. Interpretation, regulations about underwriters etc.
- 210. Life assurance and deferred annuities.
- 211. Transfers of business.
- 212. Annual deemed disposal of holdings of unit trusts etc.
- 213. Spreading of gains and losses under section 212.
- 214. Transitional provisions.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

Building societies etc.

Section

- 215. Disposal of assets on amalgamation of building societies etc.
- 216. Assets transferred from society to company.
- 217. Shares, and rights to shares, in successor company.

The Housing Corporation, Housing for Wales, Scottish Homes and housing associations

- 218. Disposals of land between the Housing Corporation, Housing for Wales or Scottish Homes and housing associations.
- 219. Disposals by Housing Corporation, Housing for Wales, Scottish Homes and certain housing associations.
- 220. Disposals by Northern Ireland housing associations.

Other bodies

- 221. Harbour authorities.

PART VII

OTHER PROPERTY, BUSINESSES, INVESTMENTS ETC.

Private residences

- 222. Relief on disposal of private residence.
- 223. Amount of relief.
- 224. Amount of relief: further provisions.
- 225. Private residence occupied under terms of settlement.
- 226. Private residence occupied by dependent relative before 6th April 1988.

Employee share ownership trusts

- 227. Conditions for roll-over relief.
- 228. Conditions for relief: supplementary.
- 229. The relief.
- 230. Dwelling-houses: special provision.
- 231. Shares: special provision.
- 232. Chargeable event when replacement assets owned.
- 233. Chargeable event when replacement property owned.
- 234. Chargeable events when bonds owned.
- 235. Information.
- 236. Prevention of double charge.

Superannuation funds, profit sharing schemes, employee trusts etc.

- 237. Superannuation funds, annuities and annual payments.
- 238. Approved profit sharing and share option schemes.
- 239. Employee trusts.

Leases

- 240. Leases of land and other assets.
- 241. Furnished holiday lettings.

Part disposals

Section

- 242. Small part disposals.
- 243. Part disposal to authority with compulsory powers.
- 244. Part disposal: consideration exceeding allowable expenditure.

Compulsory acquisition

- 245. Compensation paid on compulsory acquisition.
- 246. Time of disposal and acquisition.
- 247. Roll-over relief on compulsory acquisition.
- 248. Provisions supplementary to section 247.

Agricultural land and woodlands

- 249. Grants for giving up agricultural land.
- 250. Woodlands.

Debts

- 251. General provisions.
- 252. Foreign currency bank accounts.
- 253. Relief for loans to traders.
- 254. Relief for debts on qualifying corporate bonds.
- 255. Provisions supplementary to section 254.

Charities and gifts of non-business assets etc.

- 256. Charities.
- 257. Gifts to charities etc.
- 258. Works of art etc.
- 259. Gifts to housing associations.
- 260. Gifts on which inheritance tax is chargeable etc.
- 261. Section 260 relief: gifts to non-residents.

Miscellaneous reliefs and exemptions

- 262. Chattel exemption.
- 263. Passenger vehicles.
- 264. Relief for local constituency associations of political parties on reorganisation of constituencies.
- 265. Designated international organisations.
- 266. Inter-American Development Bank.
- 267. Sharing of transmission facilities.
- 268. Decorations for valour or gallant conduct.
- 269. Foreign currency for personal expenditure.
- 270. Chevening Estate.
- 271. Other miscellaneous exemptions.

PART VIII

SUPPLEMENTAL

- 272. Valuation: general.
- 273. Unquoted shares and securities.
- 274. Value determined for inheritance tax.
- 275. Location of assets.
- 276. The territorial sea and the continental shelf.
- 277. Double taxation relief.

Section

- 278. Allowance for foreign tax.
- 279. Foreign assets: delayed remittances.
- 280. Consideration payable by instalments.
- 281. Payment by instalments of tax on gifts.
- 282. Recovery of tax from donee.
- 283. Repayment supplements.
- 284. Income tax decisions.
- 285. Recognised investment exchanges.
- 286. Connected persons: interpretation.
- 287. Orders and regulations made by the Treasury or the Board.
- 288. Interpretation.
- 289. Commencement.
- 290. Savings, transitionals, consequential amendments and repeals.
- 291. Short title.

SCHEDULES:

- Schedule 1—Application of exempt amount in cases involving settled property.
- Schedule 2—Assets held on 6th April 1965.
 - Part I—Quoted securities.
 - Part II—Land reflecting development value.
 - Part III—Other assets.
 - Part IV—Miscellaneous.
- Schedule 3—Assets held on 31st March 1982.
- Schedule 4—Deferred charges on gains before 31st March 1982.
- Schedule 5—Attribution of gains to settlors with interest in non-resident or dual resident settlement.
- Schedule 6—Retirement relief etc.
 - Part I—Interpretation.
 - Part II—The operation of the relief.
- Schedule 7—Relief for gifts of business assets.
 - Part I—Agricultural property and settled property.
 - Part II—Reductions in held-over gain.
- Schedule 8—Leases.
- Schedule 9—Gilt-edged securities.
 - Part I—General.
 - Part II—Existing gilt-edged securities.
- Schedule 10—Consequential amendments.
- Schedule 11—Transitional provisions and savings.
 - Part I—Valuation.
 - Part II—Other transitory provisions.
 - Part III—Assets acquired before commencement.
 - Part IV—Other general savings.
- Schedule 12—Repeals.



Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992

1992 CHAPTER 12

An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to the taxation of chargeable gains. [6th March 1992]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

CAPITAL GAINS TAX AND CORPORATION TAX ON CHARGEABLE GAINS

General

1.—(1) Tax shall be charged in accordance with this Act in respect of capital gains, that is to say chargeable gains computed in accordance with this Act and accruing to a person on the disposal of assets. The charge to tax.

(2) Companies shall be chargeable to corporation tax in respect of chargeable gains accruing to them in accordance with section 6 of the Taxes Act and the other provisions of the Corporation Tax Acts.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2), capital gains tax shall be charged for all years of assessment in accordance with the following provisions of this Act.

Capital gains tax

2.—(1) Subject to any exceptions provided by this Act, and without prejudice to sections 10 and 276, a person shall be chargeable to capital gains tax in respect of chargeable gains accruing to him in a year of assessment during any part of which he is resident in the United Kingdom, or during which he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. Persons and gains chargeable to capital gains tax, and allowable losses.

PART I

(2) Capital gains tax shall be charged on the total amount of chargeable gains accruing to the person chargeable in the year of assessment, after deducting—

- (a) any allowable losses accruing to that person in that year of assessment, and
- (b) so far as they have not been allowed as a deduction from chargeable gains accruing in any previous year of assessment, any allowable losses accruing to that person in any previous year of assessment (not earlier than the year 1965-66).

(3) Except as provided by section 62, an allowable loss accruing in a year of assessment shall not be allowable as a deduction from chargeable gains accruing in any earlier year of assessment, and relief shall not be given under this Act more than once in respect of any loss or part of a loss, and shall not be given under this Act if and so far as relief has been or may be given in respect of it under the Income Tax Acts.

Annual exempt amount.

3.—(1) An individual shall not be chargeable to capital gains tax in respect of so much of his taxable amount for any year of assessment as does not exceed the exempt amount for the year.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, the exempt amount for any year of assessment shall be £5,500.

(3) If the retail prices index for the month of December preceding a year of assessment is higher than it was for the previous December, then, unless Parliament otherwise determines, subsection (2) above shall have effect for that year as if for the amount specified in that subsection as it applied for the previous year (whether by virtue of this subsection or otherwise) there were substituted an amount arrived at by increasing the amount for the previous year by the same percentage as the percentage increase in the retail prices index and, if the result is not a multiple of £100, rounding it up to the nearest amount which is such a multiple.

(4) The Treasury shall, before each year of assessment, make an order specifying the amount which by virtue of this section is the exempt amount for that year.

(5) For the purposes of this section an individual's taxable amount for a year of assessment is the amount on which he is chargeable under section 2(2) for that year but—

- (a) where the amount of chargeable gains less allowable losses accruing to an individual in any year of assessment does not exceed the exempt amount for the year, no deduction from that amount shall be made for that year in respect of allowable losses carried forward from a previous year or carried back from a subsequent year in which the individual dies, and
- (b) where the amount of chargeable gains less allowable losses accruing to an individual in any year of assessment exceeds the exempt amount for the year, the deduction from that amount for that year in respect of allowable losses carried forward from a previous year or carried back from a subsequent year in which the individual dies shall not be greater than the excess.

(6) Where in a year of assessment—

- (a) the amount of chargeable gains accruing to an individual does not exceed the exempt amount for the year, and

- (b) the aggregate amount or value of the consideration for all the disposals of assets made by him (other than disposals gains accruing on which are not chargeable gains) does not exceed an amount equal to twice the exempt amount for the year,

PART I

a statement to the effect of paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall, unless the inspector otherwise requires, be sufficient compliance with any notice under section 8 of the Management Act requiring the individual to make a return of the chargeable gains accruing to him in that year.

(7) For the year of assessment in which an individual dies and for the next 2 following years, subsections (1) to (6) above shall apply to his personal representatives as they apply to an individual.

(8) Schedule 1 shall have effect as respects the application of this section to trustees.

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 5, the rate of capital gains tax in respect of gains accruing to a person in a year of assessment shall be equivalent to the basic rate of income tax for the year.

Rates of capital gains tax.

(2) If income tax is chargeable at the higher rate in respect of any part of the income of an individual for a year of assessment, the rate of capital gains tax in respect of gains accruing to him in the year shall be equivalent to the higher rate.

(3) If no income tax is chargeable at the higher rate in respect of the income of an individual for a year of assessment, but the amount on which he is chargeable to capital gains tax exceeds the unused part of his basic rate band, the rate of capital gains tax on the excess shall be equivalent to the higher rate of income tax for the year.

(4) The reference in subsection (3) above to the unused part of an individual's basic rate band is a reference to the amount by which the basic rate limit exceeds his total income (as reduced by any deductions made in accordance with the Income Tax Acts).

5.—(1) The rate of capital gains tax in respect of gains accruing to trustees of an accumulation or discretionary settlement in a year of assessment shall be equivalent to the sum of the basic and additional rates of income tax for the year.

Accumulation and discretionary settlements.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above a trust is an accumulation or discretionary settlement where—

- (a) all or any part of the income arising to the trustees in the year of assessment is income to which section 686 of the Taxes Act (liability to income tax at the additional rate) applies, or
- (b) all the income arising to the trustees in the year of assessment is treated as the income of the settlor, but that section would apply to it if it were not so treated, or
- (c) all the income arising to the trustees in the year of assessment is applied in defraying expenses of the trustees in that year, but that section would apply to it if it were not so applied, or
- (d) no income arises to the trustees in the year of assessment, but that section would apply if there were income arising to the trustees and none of it were treated as the income of the settlor or applied as mentioned in paragraph (c) above.

PART I
Other special
cases.

6.—(1) References in section 4 to income tax chargeable at the higher rate include references to tax chargeable by virtue of section 353(4), 369(3A), 683(1) or 684(1) of the Taxes Act (restriction to basic rate of relief on certain interest etc. and settlements) in respect of excess liability (that is, liability to income tax over what it would be if all income tax were charged at the basic rate to the exclusion of any higher rate); and

- (a) where for any year of assessment a deduction is by virtue of section 353(4) or 369(3A) not allowed in computing the total income of a person for the purposes of excess liability then, whether or not he is chargeable to tax otherwise than at the basic rate, that deduction shall not be allowed for the purposes of section 4(4);
- (b) where for any year of assessment income is treated by virtue of section 683(1) or 684(1) as the income of a person for the purposes of excess liability then, whether or not he is chargeable to tax otherwise than at the basic rate, it shall also be treated as his income for the purposes of section 4(4).

(2) Where for any year of assessment—

- (a) by virtue of section 549(2) of the Taxes Act (gains under life policy or life annuity contract) a deduction of an amount is made from a person's total income for the purposes of excess liability, or
- (b) by virtue of section 683(1) or 684(1) of that Act an amount of a person's income is treated as not being his income for those purposes, or
- (c) by virtue of section 699(1) of that Act (income accruing before death) the residuary income of an estate is treated as reduced so as to reduce a person's income by any amount for those purposes,

section 4(4) shall have effect as if his income for the year were reduced by that amount.

(3) Where by virtue of section 547(1)(a) of the Taxes Act (gains from insurance policies etc.) a person's total income for a year of assessment is deemed to include any amount or amounts—

- (a) section 4(4) shall have effect as if his total income included not the whole of the amount or amounts concerned but only the appropriate fraction within the meaning of section 550(3) of that Act, and
- (b) if relief is given under section 550 of that Act and the calculation required by section 550(2)(b) does not involve the higher rate of income tax, section 4(2) and (3) shall have effect as if no income tax were chargeable at the higher rate in respect of his income.

(4) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall be taken to reduce, and nothing in subsections (2) and (3) above shall be taken to increase, the amount of the deduction which a person is entitled to make from his total income by virtue of any provision of Chapter I of Part VII of the Taxes Act which limits any allowance by reference to the level of his total income.

7. Capital gains tax assessed on any person in respect of gains accruing in any year shall be payable by that person on or before 1st December following the end of that year, or at the expiration of a period of 30 days beginning with the date of the issue of the notice of assessment, whichever is the later.

PART I
Time for payment
of tax.

Corporation tax

8.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 400 of the Taxes Act, the amount to be included in respect of chargeable gains in a company's total profits for any accounting period shall be the total amount of chargeable gains accruing to the company in the accounting period after deducting—

Company's total
profits to include
chargeable gains.

- (a) any allowable losses accruing to the company in the period, and
- (b) so far as they have not been allowed as a deduction from chargeable gains accruing in any previous accounting period, any allowable losses previously accruing to the company while it has been within the charge to corporation tax.

(2) For the purposes of corporation tax in respect of chargeable gains, "allowable loss" does not include a loss accruing to a company in such circumstances that if a gain accrued the company would be exempt from corporation tax in respect of it.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or any other provision of the Corporation Tax Acts, the total amount of the chargeable gains to be included in respect of chargeable gains in a company's total profits for any accounting period shall for purposes of corporation tax be computed in accordance with the principles applying for capital gains tax, all questions—

- (a) as to the amounts which are or are not to be taken into account as chargeable gains or as allowable losses, or in computing gains or losses, or charged to tax as a person's gain; or
- (b) as to the time when any such amount is to be treated as accruing, being determined in accordance with the provisions relating to capital gains tax as if accounting periods were years of assessment.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, where the enactments relating to capital gains tax contain any reference to income tax or to the Income Tax Acts the reference shall, in relation to a company, be construed as a reference to corporation tax or to the Corporation Tax Acts; but—

- (a) this subsection shall not affect the references to income tax in section 39(2); and
- (b) in so far as those enactments operate by reference to matters of any specified description, account shall for corporation tax be taken of matters of that description which are confined to companies, but not of any which are confined to individuals.

(5) This Act as it has effect in accordance with this section shall not be affected in its operation by the fact that capital gains tax and corporation tax are distinct taxes but, so far as is consistent with the Corporation Tax Acts, shall apply in relation to capital gains tax and corporation tax on chargeable gains as if they were one tax, so that, in particular, a matter which in a case involving 2 individuals is relevant for both of them in

PART I relation to capital gains tax shall in a like case involving an individual and a company be relevant for him in relation to that tax and for it in relation to corporation tax.

1986 c. 45.
S.I.1989/2405
(N.I.19).

(6) Where assets of a company are vested in a liquidator under section 145 of the Insolvency Act 1986 or Article 123 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 or otherwise, this section and the enactments applied by this section shall apply as if the assets were vested in, and the acts of the liquidator in relation to the assets were the acts of, the company (acquisitions from or disposals to him by the company being disregarded accordingly).

Residence etc.

Residence,
including
temporary
residence.

9.—(1) In this Act “resident” and “ordinarily resident” have the same meanings as in the Income Tax Acts.

(2) Section 207 of the Taxes Act (disputes as to domicile or ordinary residence) shall apply in relation to capital gains tax as it applies for the purposes mentioned in that section.

(3) Subject to section 10(1), an individual who is in the United Kingdom for some temporary purpose only and not with any view or intent to establish his residence in the United Kingdom shall be charged to capital gains tax on chargeable gains accruing in any year of assessment if and only if the period (or the sum of the periods) for which he is resident in the United Kingdom in that year of assessment exceeds 6 months.

Non-resident with
United Kingdom
branch or agency.

10.—(1) Subject to any exceptions provided by this Act, a person shall be chargeable to capital gains tax in respect of chargeable gains accruing to him in a year of assessment in which he is not resident and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom but is carrying on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, and shall be so chargeable on chargeable gains accruing on the disposal—

- (a) of assets situated in the United Kingdom and used in or for the purposes of the trade at or before the time when the capital gain accrued, or
- (b) of assets situated in the United Kingdom and used or held for the purposes of the branch or agency at or before that time, or assets acquired for use by or for the purposes of the branch or agency.

(2) Subsection (1) above does not apply unless the disposal is made at a time when the person is carrying on the trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency.

(3) For the purposes of corporation tax the chargeable profits of a company not resident in the United Kingdom but carrying on a trade or vocation there through a branch or agency shall be, or include, such chargeable gains accruing on the disposal of assets situated in the United Kingdom as are by this section made chargeable to capital gains tax in the case of an individual not resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(4) This section shall not apply to a person who, by virtue of Part XVIII of the Taxes Act (double taxation relief agreements), is exempt from income tax or corporation tax chargeable for the chargeable period in respect of the profits or gains of the branch or agency.

(5) This section shall apply as if references in subsections (1) and (2) above to a trade included references to a profession or vocation, but subsection (1) shall not apply in respect of chargeable gains accruing on the disposal of assets only used in or for the purposes of the profession or vocation before 14th March 1989 or only used or held for the purposes of the branch or agency before that date.

PART I

(6) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, “branch or agency” means any factorship, agency, receivership, branch or management, but does not include any person within the exemptions in section 82 of the Management Act (general agents and brokers).

11.—(1) A period during which a member of a visiting force to whom section 323(1) of the Taxes Act applies is in the United Kingdom by reason solely of his being a member of that force shall not be treated for the purposes of capital gains tax either as a period of residence in the United Kingdom or as creating a change in his residence or domicile.

Visiting forces,
agents-general etc.

This subsection shall be construed as one with subsection (2) of section 323 and subsections (4) to (8) of that section shall apply accordingly.

(2) An Agent-General who is resident in the United Kingdom shall be entitled to the same immunity from capital gains tax as that to which the head of a mission so resident is entitled under the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964.

1964 c. 81.

(3) Any person having or exercising any employment to which section 320(2) of the Taxes Act (staff of Agents-General etc.) applies (not being a person employed in any trade, business or other undertaking carried on for the purposes of profit) shall be entitled to the same immunity from capital gains tax as that to which a member of the staff of a mission is entitled under the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) above shall be construed as one with section 320 of the Taxes Act.

12.—(1) In the case of individuals resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled in the United Kingdom, capital gains tax shall not be charged in respect of gains accruing to them from the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom (that is, chargeable gains accruing in the year 1965-66 or a later year of assessment) except that the tax shall be charged on the amounts (if any) received in the United Kingdom in respect of those chargeable gains, any such amounts being treated as gains accruing when they are received in the United Kingdom.

Foreign assets of
person with
foreign domicile.

(2) For the purposes of this section there shall be treated as received in the United Kingdom in respect of any gain all amounts paid, used or enjoyed in or in any manner or form transmitted or brought to the United Kingdom, and subsections (6) to (9) of section 65 of the Taxes Act (under which income applied outside the United Kingdom in payment of debts is, in certain cases, treated as received in the United Kingdom) shall apply as they would apply for the purposes of subsection (5) of that section if the gain were income arising from possessions out of the United Kingdom.

13.—(1) This section applies as respects chargeable gains accruing to a company—

(a) which is not resident in the United Kingdom, and

Attribution of
gains to members
of non-resident
companies.

PART I

(b) which would be a close company if it were resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) Subject to this section, every person who at the time when the chargeable gain accrues to the company is resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, who, if an individual, is domiciled in the United Kingdom, and who holds shares in the company, shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as if a part of the chargeable gain had accrued to him.

(3) That part shall be equal to the proportion of the assets of the company to which that person would be entitled on a liquidation of the company at the time when the chargeable gain accrues to the company.

(4) If the part of a chargeable gain attributable to a person under subsection (2) above is less than one-twentieth, that subsection shall not apply to that person.

(5) This section shall not apply in relation to—

- (a) any amount in respect of the chargeable gain which is distributed, whether by way of dividend or distribution of capital or on the dissolution of the company, to persons holding shares in the company, or creditors of the company, within 2 years from the time when the chargeable gain accrued to the company, or
- (b) a chargeable gain accruing on the disposal of assets, being tangible property, whether movable or immovable, or a lease of such property, where the property was used, and used only, for the purposes of a trade carried on by the company wholly outside the United Kingdom, or
- (c) a chargeable gain accruing on the disposal of currency or of a debt within section 252(1), where the currency or debt is or represents money in use for the purposes of a trade carried on by the company wholly outside the United Kingdom, or
- (d) to a chargeable gain in respect of which the company is chargeable to tax by virtue of section 10(3).

(6) Subsection (5)(a) above shall not prevent the making of an assessment in pursuance of this section but if, by virtue of that paragraph, this section is excluded, all such adjustments, whether by way of repayment or discharge of tax or otherwise, shall be made as will give effect to the provisions of that paragraph.

(7) The amount of capital gains tax paid by a person in pursuance of subsection (2) above (so far as not reimbursed by the company) shall be allowable as a deduction in the computation under this Act of a gain accruing on the disposal by him of the shares by reference to which the tax was paid.

(8) So far as it would go to reduce or extinguish chargeable gains accruing by virtue of this section to a person in a year of assessment this section shall apply in relation to a loss accruing to the company on the disposal of an asset in that year of assessment as it would apply if a gain instead of a loss had accrued to the company on the disposal, but shall only so apply in relation to that person; and subject to the preceding provisions of this subsection this section shall not apply in relation to a loss accruing to the company.

(9) If the person owning any of the shares in the company at the time when the chargeable gain accrues to the company is itself a company which is not resident in the United Kingdom but which would be a close company if it were resident in the United Kingdom, an amount equal to the amount apportioned under subsection (3) above out of the chargeable gain to the shares so owned shall be apportioned among the issued shares of the second-mentioned company, and the holders of those shares shall be treated in accordance with subsection (2) above, and so on through any number of companies.

PART I

(10) The persons treated by this section as if a part of a chargeable gain accruing to a company had accrued to them shall include trustees owning shares in the company if when the gain accrues to the company the trustees are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(11) If any tax payable by any person by virtue of subsection (2) above is paid by the company to which the chargeable gain accrues, or in a case under subsection (9) above is paid by any such other company, the amount so paid shall not for the purposes of income tax, capital gains tax or corporation tax be regarded as a payment to the person by whom the tax was originally payable.

14.—(1) This section has effect for the purposes of section 13.

Non-resident
groups of
companies.

(2) Sections 171 to 174 and 175(1) shall apply in relation to non-resident companies which are members of a non-resident group of companies, as they apply in relation to companies resident in the United Kingdom which are members of a group of companies.

(3) Sections 178 to 180 shall apply for the purposes of section 13 as if for any reference therein to a group of companies there were substituted a reference to a non-resident group of companies, and as if references to companies were references to companies not resident in the United Kingdom.

(4) For the purposes of this section —

(a) a “non-resident group” of companies—

(i) in the case of a group, none of the members of which are resident in the United Kingdom, means that group, and

(ii) in the case of a group, 2 or more members of which are not resident in the United Kingdom, means the members which are not resident in the United Kingdom;

(b) “group” shall be construed in accordance with section 170 without subsections (2)(a), (9) and (12) to (14).

PART II

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPUTATION OF GAINS AND ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF ASSETS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

15.—(1) The amount of the gains accruing on the disposal of assets shall be computed in accordance with this Part, subject to the other provisions of this Act.

Computation of
gains.

PART II

(2) Every gain shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be a chargeable gain.

Computation of losses.
1991 c. 31.

16.—(1) Subject to section 72 of the Finance Act 1991 and except as otherwise expressly provided, the amount of a loss accruing on a disposal of an asset shall be computed in the same way as the amount of a gain accruing on a disposal is computed.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided, all the provisions of this Act which distinguish gains which are chargeable gains from those which are not, or which make part of a gain a chargeable gain, and part not, shall apply also to distinguish losses which are allowable losses from those which are not, and to make part of a loss an allowable loss, and part not; and references in this Act to an allowable loss shall be construed accordingly.

(3) A loss accruing to a person in a year of assessment during no part of which he is resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom shall not be an allowable loss for the purposes of this Act unless, under section 10, he would be chargeable to tax in respect of a chargeable gain if there had been a gain instead of a loss on that occasion.

(4) In accordance with section 12(1), losses accruing on the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom to an individual resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled in the United Kingdom shall not be allowable losses.

Disposals and acquisitions treated as made at market value.

17.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a person's acquisition or disposal of an asset shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be for a consideration equal to the market value of the asset—

- (a) where he acquires or, as the case may be, disposes of the asset otherwise than by way of a bargain made at arm's length, and in particular where he acquires or disposes of it by way of gift or on a transfer into settlement by a settlor or by way of distribution from a company in respect of shares in the company, or
- (b) where he acquires or, as the case may be, disposes of the asset wholly or partly for a consideration that cannot be valued, or in connection with his own or another's loss of office or employment or diminution of emoluments, or otherwise in consideration for or recognition of his or another's services or past services in any office or employment or of any other service rendered or to be rendered by him or another.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to the acquisition of an asset if—

- (a) there is no corresponding disposal of it, and
- (b) there is no consideration in money or money's worth or the consideration is of an amount or value lower than the market value of the asset.

Transactions between connected persons.

18.—(1) This section shall apply where a person acquires an asset and the person making the disposal is connected with him.

PART II

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of section 17(1) the person acquiring the asset and the person making the disposal shall be treated as parties to a transaction otherwise than by way of a bargain made at arm's length.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, if on the disposal a loss accrues to the person making the disposal, it shall not be deductible except from a chargeable gain accruing to him on some other disposal of an asset to the person acquiring the asset mentioned in subsection (1) above, being a disposal made at a time when they are connected persons.

(4) Subsection (3) above shall not apply to a disposal by way of gift in settlement if the gift and the income from it is wholly or primarily applicable for educational, cultural or recreational purposes, and the persons benefiting from the application for those purposes are confined to members of an association of persons for whose benefit the gift was made, not being persons all or most of whom are connected persons.

(5) Where the asset mentioned in subsection (1) above is an option to enter into a sale or other transaction given by the person making the disposal a loss accruing to the person acquiring the asset shall not be an allowable loss unless it accrues on a disposal of the option at arm's length to a person who is not connected with him.

(6) Subject to subsection (7) below, in a case where the asset mentioned in subsection (1) above is subject to any right or restriction enforceable by the person making the disposal, or by a person connected with him, then (where the amount of the consideration for the acquisition is, in accordance with subsection (2) above, deemed to be equal to the market value of the asset) that market value shall be—

- (a) what its market value would be if not subject to the right or restriction, minus—
- (b) the market value of the right or restriction or the amount by which its extinction would enhance the value of the asset to its owner, whichever is the less.

(7) If the right or restriction is of such a nature that its enforcement would or might effectively destroy or substantially impair the value of the asset without bringing any countervailing advantage either to the person making the disposal or a person connected with him or is an option or other right to acquire the asset or, in the case of incorporeal property, is a right to extinguish the asset in the hands of the person giving the consideration by forfeiture or merger or otherwise, the market value of the asset shall be determined, and the amount of the gain accruing on the disposal shall be computed, as if the right or restriction did not exist.

(8) Subsections (6) and (7) above shall not apply to a right of forfeiture or other right exercisable on breach of a covenant contained in a lease of land or other property, and shall not apply to any right or restriction under a mortgage or other charge.

19.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, in any case where—

- (a) by way of 2 or more material transactions which are linked (a series of linked transactions), one person disposes of assets to another person with whom he is connected or to 2 or more other persons with each of whom he is connected, and

Deemed consideration in certain cases where assets disposed of in a series of transactions.

PART II

- (b) the original market value of the assets disposed of by any of the transactions in the series, as determined under section 20, is less than the appropriate portion of the aggregate market value of the assets disposed of by all the transactions in the series, as so determined,

then, subject to subsection (2) below, the disposal effected by any linked transaction in the series in respect of which the condition in paragraph (b) above is fulfilled shall be deemed to be for a consideration equal to the appropriate portion referred to in that paragraph.

(2) Where the disposal effected by a material transaction is one to which section 58 applies, nothing in subsection (1) above shall affect the amount which, for the purposes of this Act, is the consideration for that disposal.

(3) Subject to subsection (5) below, any reference in this section to a material transaction is a reference to a transaction by way of gift or otherwise; and, for the purposes of this section, 2 or more material transactions are linked if they occur within the period of 6 years ending on the date of the last of them.

(4) This section shall apply or, as the case may be, shall again apply—

- (a) when a second material transaction causes a series of linked transactions to come into being; and
- (b) whenever, on the occurrence of a further material transaction, an existing series is extended by the inclusion of that transaction (whether or not an earlier transaction ceases to form part of the series);

and all such assessments and adjustments of assessments shall be made as may be necessary to give effect to this section on each such occasion.

(5) Where a member of a group of companies disposes of an asset to another member of the group in circumstances such that, by virtue of section 171, both companies are treated, so far as relates to corporation tax on chargeable gains, as if the consideration for the disposal were of such an amount as would secure that neither a gain nor a loss would accrue, the transaction by which that disposal is effected is not a material transaction; and a disposal in these circumstances is in this section referred to as an “inter-group transfer”.

(6) In any case where—

- (a) a company (“company A”) disposes of an asset by way of a material transaction, and
- (b) company A acquired the asset after 19th March 1985 by way of an inter-group transfer, and
- (c) the disposal by company A is to a person who is connected with another company (“company B”) which at some time after 19th March 1985 disposed of the asset by way of an inter-group transfer, and

- (d) either the disposal by way of inter-group transfer which is referred to in paragraph (c) above was the occasion of the acquisition referred to in paragraph (b) above or, between that disposal and that acquisition, there has been no disposal of the asset which was not an inter-group transfer,

PART II

then, for the purpose of determining whether subsection (1) above applies in relation to a series of linked transactions, the disposal by company A shall be treated as having been made by company B; but any increase in the consideration for that disposal resulting from the application of subsection (1) above shall have effect with respect to company A.

20.—(1) This section has effect for determining the original market value of assets and the aggregate market value of assets as mentioned in subsection (1)(b) of section 19.

Original market value and aggregate market value for purposes of section 19.

(2) Expressions used in this section have the same meaning as in that section.

(3) Where there is a series of linked transactions, the original market value of the assets disposed of by each transaction in the series shall be determined as follows—

- (a) if at the time in question the transaction is the most recent in the series, the original market value of the assets disposed of by that transaction is the market value which, apart from section 19, would be deemed to be the consideration for that transaction for the purposes of this Act; and
- (b) in the case of any other transaction in the series, the original market value of the assets disposed of by that transaction is the value which, prior to the occurrence of the most recent transaction in the series, was or would have been deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the consideration for the transaction concerned (whether by virtue of the previous operation of section 19, or by virtue of any other provision of this Act).

(4) Subject to subsections (6) to (9) below, in relation to any transaction in a series of linked transactions—

- (a) any reference in this section or section 19 to the aggregate market value of the assets disposed of by all the transactions in the series is a reference to what would have been the market value of all those assets for the purposes of this Act if, considering all the assets together, they had been disposed of by one disposal occurring at the time of the transaction concerned; and
- (b) any reference in section 19 to the appropriate portion of the aggregate market value of the assets disposed of by all the transactions in the series is a reference to that portion of the market value determined in accordance with paragraph (a) above which it is reasonable to apportion to those of the assets which were actually disposed of by the transaction concerned.

(5) The reference in subsection (4)(a) above to considering all the assets together includes a reference not only to considering them as a group or holding or collection of assets retaining their separate identities but also (if it gives a higher market value) to considering them as brought together, physically or in law, so as to constitute either a single asset or a number of assets which are distinct from those which were comprised in each of the transactions concerned.

PART II

(6) If any of the assets disposed of by all the transactions in a series of linked transactions were acquired after the time of the first of those transactions, then, in the application of subsections (4) and (5) above in relation to each of the transactions in the series—

- (a) no account shall be taken of any assets which were acquired after the time of that transaction unless they were acquired by way of an inter-group transfer; and
- (b) subject to subsection (7) below, the number of assets of which account is to be taken shall be limited to the maximum number which were held by the person making the disposal at any time in the period beginning immediately before the first of the transactions in the series and ending immediately before the last.

(7) If, before the first of the transactions referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (6) above, the person concerned (being a company) disposed of any assets by way of an inter-group transfer, the maximum number of assets referred to in that paragraph shall be determined as if the inter-group transfer had occurred after that first transaction.

(8) In the application of subsection (6) above in a case where the assets disposed of are securities, the assets disposed of by any of the transactions in a series of linked transactions shall be identified with assets acquired on an earlier date rather than with assets acquired on a later date.

(9) In subsection (8) above “securities” includes any assets which are of a nature to be dealt in without identifying the particular assets disposed of or acquired.

CHAPTER II

ASSETS AND DISPOSALS OF ASSETS

General provisions

Assets and
disposals.

21.—(1) All forms of property shall be assets for the purposes of this Act, whether situated in the United Kingdom or not, including—

- (a) options, debts and incorporeal property generally, and
- (b) any currency other than sterling, and
- (c) any form of property created by the person disposing of it, or otherwise coming to be owned without being acquired.

(2) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) references to a disposal of an asset include, except where the context otherwise requires, references to a part disposal of an asset, and
- (b) there is a part disposal of an asset where an interest or right in or over the asset is created by the disposal, as well as where it subsists before the disposal, and generally, there is a part disposal of an asset where, on a person making a disposal, any description of property derived from the asset remains undisposed of.

22.—(1) Subject to sections 23 and 26(1), and to any other exceptions in this Act, there is for the purposes of this Act a disposal of assets by their owner where any capital sum is derived from assets notwithstanding that no asset is acquired by the person paying the capital sum, and this subsection applies in particular to—

- (a) capital sums received by way of compensation for any kind of damage or injury to assets or for the loss, destruction or dissipation of assets or for any depreciation or risk of depreciation of an asset,
- (b) capital sums received under a policy of insurance of the risk of any kind of damage or injury to, or the loss or depreciation of, assets,
- (c) capital sums received in return for forfeiture or surrender of rights, or for refraining from exercising rights, and
- (d) capital sums received as consideration for use or exploitation of assets.

(2) In the case of a disposal within paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) above, the time of the disposal shall be the time when the capital sum is received as described in that subsection.

(3) In this section “capital sum” means any money or money’s worth which is not excluded from the consideration taken into account in the computation of the gain.

23.—(1) If the recipient so claims, receipt of a capital sum within paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of section 22(1) derived from an asset which is not lost or destroyed shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as a disposal of the asset if—

- (a) the capital sum is wholly applied in restoring the asset, or
- (b) (subject to subsection (2) below), the capital sum is applied in restoring the asset except for a part of the capital sum which is not reasonably required for the purpose and which is small as compared with the whole capital sum, or
- (c) (subject to subsection (2) below), the amount of the capital sum is small, as compared with the value of the asset,

but, if the receipt is not treated as a disposal, all sums which would, if the receipt had been so treated, have been brought into account as consideration for that disposal in the computation of the gain shall be deducted from any expenditure allowable under Chapter III of this Part as a deduction in computing a gain on the subsequent disposal of the asset.

(2) If the allowable expenditure is less than the consideration for the disposal constituted by the receipt of the capital sum (or is nil)—

- (a) paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) above shall not apply, and
- (b) if the recipient so elects (and there is any allowable expenditure)—
 - (i) the amount of the consideration for the disposal shall be reduced by the amount of the allowable expenditure, and

PART II
Disposal where capital sums derived from assets.

Receipt of compensation and insurance money not treated as a disposal.

PART II

(ii) none of that expenditure shall be allowable as a deduction in computing a gain accruing on the occasion of the disposal or any subsequent occasion.

In this subsection “allowable expenditure” means expenditure which, immediately before the disposal, was attributable to the asset under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1).

(3) If, in a case not falling within subsection (1)(b) above, a part of a capital sum within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 22(1) derived from an asset which is not lost or destroyed is applied in restoring the asset, then if the recipient so claims, that part of the capital sum shall not be treated as consideration for the disposal deemed to be effected on receipt of the capital sum but shall be deducted from any expenditure allowable under Chapter III of this Part as a deduction in computing a gain on the subsequent disposal of the asset.

(4) If an asset is lost or destroyed and a capital sum received by way of compensation for the loss or destruction, or under a policy of insurance of the risk of the loss or destruction, is within one year of receipt, or such longer period as the inspector may allow, applied in acquiring an asset in replacement of the asset lost or destroyed the owner shall if he so claims be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the consideration for the disposal of the old asset were (if otherwise of a greater amount) of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrues to him, and
- (b) as if the amount of the consideration for the acquisition of the new asset were reduced by the excess of the amount of the capital sum received by way of compensation or under the policy of insurance, together with any residual or scrap value, over the amount of the consideration which he is treated as receiving under paragraph (a) above.

(5) A claim shall not be made under subsection (4) above if part only of the capital sum is applied in acquiring the new asset but if all of that capital sum except for a part which is less than the amount of the gain (whether all chargeable gain or not) accruing on the disposal of the old asset is so applied, then the owner shall if he so claims be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the amount of the gain so accruing were reduced to the amount of the said part (and, if not all chargeable gain, with a proportionate reduction in the amount of the chargeable gain), and
- (b) as if the amount of the consideration for the acquisition of the new asset were reduced by the amount by which the gain is reduced under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(6) This section shall not apply in relation to a wasting asset.

Disposals where assets lost or destroyed, or become of negligible value.

24.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and, in particular to section 144, the occasion of the entire loss, destruction, dissipation or extinction of an asset shall, for the purposes of this Act, constitute a disposal of the asset whether or not any capital sum by way of compensation or otherwise is received in respect of the destruction, dissipation or extinction of the asset.

PART II

(2) If, on a claim by the owner of an asset, the inspector is satisfied that the value of an asset has become negligible, he may allow the claim and thereupon this Act shall have effect as if the claimant had sold, and immediately reacquired, the asset for a consideration of an amount equal to the value specified in the claim.

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2) above, a building and any permanent or semi-permanent structure in the nature of a building may be regarded as an asset separate from the land on which it is situated, but where either of those subsections applies in accordance with this subsection, the person deemed to make the disposal of the building or structure shall be treated as if he had also sold, and immediately reacquired, the site of the building or structure (including in the site any land occupied for purposes ancillary to the use of the building or structure) for a consideration equal to its market value at that time.

25.—(1) Where an asset ceases by virtue of becoming situated outside the United Kingdom to be a chargeable asset in relation to a person, he shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

Non-residents:
deemed disposals.

- (a) to have disposed of the asset immediately before the time when it became situated outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired it,

at its market value at that time.

(2) Subsection (1) above does not apply—

- (a) where the asset becomes situated outside the United Kingdom contemporaneously with the person there mentioned ceasing to carry on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, or
- (b) where the asset is an exploration or exploitation asset.

(3) Where an asset ceases to be a chargeable asset in relation to a person by virtue of his ceasing to carry on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, he shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed of the asset immediately before the time when he ceased to carry on the trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired it,

at its market value at that time.

(4) Subsection (3) above shall not apply to an asset by reason of a transfer of the whole or part of the long term business of an insurance company to another company if section 139 has effect in relation to the asset by virtue of section 211.

(5) Subsection (3) above does not apply to an asset which is a chargeable asset in relation to the person there mentioned at any time after he ceases to carry on the trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency and before the end of the chargeable period in which he does so.

(6) In this section—

“exploration or exploitation asset” means an asset used in connection with exploration or exploitation activities carried on in the United Kingdom or a designated area, and

PART II

“designated area” and “exploration or exploitation activities” have the same meanings as in section 276.

(7) For the purposes of this section an asset is at any time a chargeable asset in relation to a person if, were it to be disposed of at that time, any chargeable gains accruing to him on the disposal—

- (a) would be gains in respect of which he would be chargeable to capital gains tax under section 10(1), or
- (b) would form part of his chargeable profits for corporation tax purposes by virtue of section 10(3).

(8) This section shall apply as if references to a trade included references to a profession or vocation.

Mortgages and charges not to be treated as disposals.

26.—(1) The conveyance or transfer by way of security of an asset or of an interest or right in or over it, or transfer of a subsisting interest or right by way of security in or over an asset (including a retransfer on redemption of the security), shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as involving any acquisition or disposal of the asset.

(2) Where a person entitled to an asset by way of security or to the benefit of a charge or incumbrance on an asset deals with the asset for the purpose of enforcing or giving effect to the security, charge or incumbrance, his dealings with it shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as if they were done through him as nominee by the person entitled to it subject to the security, charge or incumbrance; and this subsection shall apply to the dealings of any person appointed to enforce or give effect to the security, charge or incumbrance as receiver and manager or judicial factor as it applies to the dealings of the person entitled as aforesaid.

(3) An asset shall be treated as having been acquired free of any interest or right by way of security subsisting at the time of any acquisition of it, and as being disposed of free of any such interest or right subsisting at the time of the disposal; and where an asset is acquired subject to any such interest or right the full amount of the liability thereby assumed by the person acquiring the asset shall form part of the consideration for the acquisition and disposal in addition to any other consideration.

Disposals in cases of hire-purchase and similar transactions.

27. A hire-purchase or other transaction under which the use and enjoyment of an asset is obtained by a person for a period at the end of which the property in the asset will or may pass to that person shall be treated for the purposes of this Act, both in relation to that person and in relation to the person from whom he obtains the use and enjoyment of the asset, as if it amounted to an entire disposal of the asset to that person at the beginning of the period for which he obtains the use and enjoyment of the asset, but subject to such adjustments of tax, whether by way of repayment or discharge of tax or otherwise, as may be required where the period for which that person has the use and enjoyment of the asset terminates without the property in the asset passing to him.

Time of disposal and acquisition where asset disposed of under contract.

28.—(1) Subject to section 22(2), and subsection (2) below, where an asset is disposed of and acquired under a contract the time at which the disposal and acquisition is made is the time the contract is made (and not, if different, the time at which the asset is conveyed or transferred).

(2) If the contract is conditional (and in particular if it is conditional on the exercise of an option) the time at which the disposal and acquisition is made is the time when the condition is satisfied.

PART II

Value shifting

29.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of this Act as to the transactions which are disposals of assets, any transaction which under the following subsections is to be treated as a disposal of an asset—

General provisions.

- (a) shall be so treated (with a corresponding acquisition of an interest in the asset) notwithstanding that there is no consideration, and
- (b) so far as, on the assumption that the parties to the transaction were at arm's length, the party making the disposal could have obtained consideration, or additional consideration, for the disposal, shall be treated as not being at arm's length and the consideration so obtainable, or the additional consideration so obtainable added to the consideration actually passing, shall be treated as the market value of what is acquired.

(2) If a person having control of a company exercises his control so that value passes out of shares in the company owned by him or a person with whom he is connected, or out of rights over the company exercisable by him or by a person with whom he is connected, and passes into other shares in or rights over the company, that shall be a disposal of the shares or rights out of which the value passes by the person by whom they were owned or exercisable.

(3) A loss on the disposal of an asset shall not be an allowable loss to the extent to which it is attributable to value having passed out of other assets, being shares in or rights over a company which by virtue of the passing of value are treated as disposed of under subsection (2) above.

(4) If, after a transaction which results in the owner of land or of any other description of property becoming the lessee of the property there is any adjustment of the rights and liabilities under the lease, whether or not involving the grant of a new lease, which is as a whole favourable to the lessor, that shall be a disposal by the lessee of an interest in the property.

(5) If an asset is subject to any description of right or restriction the extinction or abrogation, in whole or in part, of the right or restriction by the person entitled to enforce it shall be a disposal by him of the right or restriction.

30.—(1) This section has effect as respects the disposal of an asset if a scheme has been effected or arrangements have been made (whether before or after the disposal) whereby—

Tax-free benefits.

- (a) the value of the asset or a relevant asset has been materially reduced, and
- (b) a tax-free benefit has been or will be conferred—
 - (i) on the person making the disposal or a person with whom he is connected, or
 - (ii) subject to subsection (4) below, on any other person.

PART II

(2) For the purposes of this section, where the asset disposed of by a company (“the disposing company”) consists of shares in, or securities of, another company, another asset is a relevant asset if, at the time of the disposal, it is owned by a company associated with the disposing company; but no account shall be taken of any reduction in the value of a relevant asset except in a case where—

- (a) during the period beginning with the reduction in value and ending immediately before the disposal by the disposing company, there is no disposal of the asset to any person, other than a disposal falling within section 171(1),
- (b) no disposal of the asset is treated as having occurred during that period by virtue of section 178 or 179, and
- (c) if the reduction had not taken place but any consideration given for the relevant asset and any other material circumstances (including any consideration given before the disposal for the asset disposed of) were unchanged, the value of the asset disposed of would, at the time of the disposal, have been materially greater;

and in this subsection “securities” has the same meaning as in section 132.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) above a benefit is conferred on a person if he becomes entitled to any money or money’s worth or the value of any asset in which he has an interest is increased or he is wholly or partly relieved from any liability to which he is subject; and a benefit is tax-free unless it is required, on the occasion on which it is conferred on the person in question, to be brought into account in computing his income, profits or gains for the purposes of income tax, capital gains tax or corporation tax.

(4) This section shall not apply by virtue of subsection (1)(b)(ii) above if it is shown that avoidance of tax was not the main purpose or one of the main purposes of the scheme or arrangements in question.

(5) Where this section has effect in relation to any disposal, any allowable loss or chargeable gain accruing on the disposal shall be calculated as if the consideration for the disposal were increased by such amount as appears to the inspector, or on appeal the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable having regard to the scheme or arrangements and the tax-free benefit in question.

(6) Where—

- (a) by virtue of subsection (5) above the consideration for the disposal of an asset has been treated as increased, and
- (b) the benefit taken into account under subsection (1)(b) above was an increase in the value of another asset,

any allowable loss or chargeable gain accruing on the first disposal of the other asset after the increase in its value shall be calculated as if the consideration for that disposal were reduced by such amount as appears to the inspector, or on appeal the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable having regard to the scheme or arrangements in question and the increase made in relation to the disposal mentioned in paragraph (a) above.

(7) References in this section to a disposal do not include references to any disposal falling within section 58(1), 62(4) or 171(1).

(8) References in this section, in relation to any disposal, to a reduction in the value of an asset, where the asset consists of shares owned by a company in another company, shall be interpreted in accordance with sections 31 to 33 and, in those sections, the disposal, the asset and those companies are referred to respectively as “the section 30 disposal”, “the principal asset”, “the first company” and “the second company”.

PART II

(9) In relation to a case in which the disposal of an asset precedes its acquisition the references in subsections (1)(a) and (2) above to a reduction shall be read as including a reference to an increase.

31.—(1) The references in section 30 to a reduction in the value of an asset, in the case mentioned in subsection (8) of that section, do not include a reduction attributable to the payment of a dividend by the second company at a time when it and the first company are associated, except to the extent (if any) that the dividend is attributable to chargeable profits of the second company and, in such a case, the tax-free benefit shall be ascertained without regard to any part of the dividend that is not attributable to such profits.

Distributions within a group followed by a disposal of shares.

(2) Subsections (3) to (11) below apply for the interpretation of subsection (1) above.

(3) Chargeable profits shall be ascertained as follows—

- (a) the distributable profits of any company are chargeable profits of that company to the extent that they are profits arising on a transaction caught by this section, and
- (b) where any company makes a distribution attributable wholly or partly to chargeable profits (including any profits that are chargeable profits by virtue of this paragraph) to another company, the distributable profits of the other company, so far as they represent that distribution or so much of it as was attributable to chargeable profits, are chargeable profits of the other company,

and for this purpose any loss or other amount to be set against the profits of a company in determining the distributable profits shall be set first against profits other than the profits so arising or, as the case may be, representing so much of the distribution as was attributable to chargeable profits.

(4) The distributable profits of a company are such profits computed on a commercial basis as, after allowing for any provision properly made for tax, the company is empowered, assuming sufficient funds, to distribute to persons entitled to participate in the profits of the company.

(5) Profits of a company (“company A”) are profits arising on a transaction caught by this section where each of the following 3 conditions is satisfied.

(6) The first condition is that the transaction is—

- (a) a disposal of an asset by company A to another company in circumstances such that company A and the other company are treated as mentioned in section 171(1), or
- (b) an exchange, or a transaction treated for the purposes of section 135(2) and (3) as an exchange, of shares in or debentures of a company held by company A for shares in or debentures of

PART II

another company, being a company associated with company A immediately after the transaction, and is treated by virtue of section 135(3) as a reorganisation of share capital, or

- (c) a revaluation of an asset in the accounting records of company A.

In the following conditions the “asset with enhanced value” means (subject to section 33), in the paragraph (a) case, the asset acquired by the person to whom the disposal is made, in the paragraph (b) case, the shares in or debentures of the other company and, in the paragraph (c) case, the revalued asset.

- (7) The second condition is that—

- (a) during the period beginning with the transaction referred to in subsection (6) above and ending immediately before the section 30 disposal, there is no disposal of the asset with enhanced value to any person, other than a disposal falling within section 171(1), and
- (b) no disposal of the asset with enhanced value is treated as having occurred during that period by virtue of section 178 or 179.

(8) The third condition is that, immediately after the section 30 disposal, the asset with enhanced value is owned by a person other than the company making that disposal or a company associated with it.

- (9) The conditions in subsections (6) to (8) above are not satisfied if—

- (a) at the time of the transaction referred to in subsection (6) above, company A carries on a trade and a profit on a disposal of the asset with enhanced value would form part of the trading profits, or
- (b) by reason of the nature of the asset with enhanced value, a disposal of it could give rise neither to a chargeable gain nor to an allowable loss, or
- (c) immediately before the section 30 disposal, the company owning the asset with enhanced value carries on a trade and a profit on a disposal of the asset would form part of the trading profits.

(10) The amount of chargeable profits of a company to be attributed to any distribution made by the company at any time in respect of any class of shares, securities or rights shall be ascertained by—

- (a) determining the total of distributable profits, and the total of chargeable profits, that remains after allowing for earlier distributions made in respect of that or any other class of shares, securities or rights, and for distributions made at or to be made after that time in respect of other classes of shares, securities or rights, and
- (b) attributing first to that distribution distributable profits other than chargeable profits.

(11) The amount of chargeable profits of a company to be attributed to any part of a distribution made at any time to which a person is entitled by virtue of any part of his holding of any class of shares, securities or rights, shall be such proportion of the chargeable profits as are attributable under subsection (10) above to the distributions made at that time in respect of that class as corresponds to that part of his holding.

32.—(1) The references in section 30 to a reduction in the value of an asset, in the case mentioned in subsection (8) of that section, do not include a reduction attributable to the disposal of any asset (“the underlying asset”) by the second company at a time when it and the first company are associated, being a disposal falling within section 171(1), except in a case within subsection (2) below.

PART II
Disposals within a group followed by a disposal of shares.

(2) A case is within this subsection if the amount or value of the actual consideration for the disposal of the underlying asset—

- (a) is less than the market value of the underlying asset, and
- (b) is less than the cost of the underlying asset,

unless the disposal is effected for bona fide commercial reasons and does not form part of a scheme or arrangements of which the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, is avoidance of liability to corporation tax.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above, the cost of an asset owned by a company is the aggregate of—

- (a) any capital expenditure incurred by the company in acquiring or providing the asset, and
- (b) any other capital expenditure incurred by the company in respect of the asset while owned by that company.

(4) For the purposes of this section, where the disposal of the underlying asset is a part disposal, the reference in subsection (2)(a) above to the market value of the underlying asset is to the market value of the asset acquired by the person to whom the disposal is made and the amounts to be attributed to the underlying asset under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) above shall be reduced to the appropriate proportion of those amounts, that is—

- (a) the proportion of capital expenditure in respect of the underlying asset properly attributed in the accounting records of the company to the asset acquired by the person to whom the disposal is made, or
- (b) where paragraph (a) above does not apply, such proportion as appears to the inspector, or on appeal the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable.

(5) Where by virtue of a distribution in the course of dissolving or winding up the second company the first company is treated as disposing of an interest in the principal asset, the exception mentioned in subsection (1) above does not apply.

33.—(1) For the purposes of sections 30(2) and 31(7) to (9), subsections (2) to (6) below apply for the purpose of determining in the case of any asset (“the original asset”) whether it is subsequently disposed of or treated as disposed of or owned or any other condition is satisfied in respect of it.

Provisions supplementary to sections 30 to 32.

(2) References in sections 30(2)(a) and (b) and 31(7) to a disposal are to a disposal other than a part disposal.

(3) References to an asset are to the original asset or, where at a later time one or more assets are treated by virtue of subsections (5) or (6) below as the same as the original asset—

PART II

- (a) if no disposal falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of section 30(2) or, as the case may be, of 31(7) has occurred, those references are to the asset so treated or, as the case may be, all the assets so treated, and
- (b) in any other case, those references are to an asset or, as the case may be, all the assets representing that part of the value of the original asset that remains after allowing for earlier disposals falling within the paragraphs concerned,

references in this subsection to a disposal including a disposal which would fall within the paragraphs concerned but for subsection (2) above.

(4) Where by virtue of subsection (3) above those references are to 2 or more assets—

- (a) those assets shall be treated as if they were a single asset,
- (b) any disposal of any one of them is to be treated as a part disposal, and
- (c) the reference in section 30(2) to the asset owned at the time of the disposal by a company associated with the disposing company and the reference in section 31(8) to the asset with enhanced value is to all or any of those assets.

(5) Where there is a part disposal of an asset, that asset and the asset acquired by the person to whom the disposal is made are to be treated as the same.

(6) Where the value of an asset is derived from any other asset in the ownership of the same or an associated company, in a case where assets have been merged or divided or have changed their nature or rights or interests in or over assets have been created or extinguished, the first asset is to be treated as the same as the second.

(7) For the purposes of section 30(2), where account is to be taken under that subsection of a reduction in the value of a relevant asset and at the time of the disposal by the disposing company referred to in that subsection—

- (a) references to the relevant asset are by virtue of this section references to 2 or more assets treated as a single asset, and
- (b) one or more but not all of those assets are owned by a company associated with the disposing company,

the amount of the reduction in the value of the relevant asset to be taken into account by virtue of that subsection shall be reduced to such amount as appears to the inspector, or on appeal the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable.

(8) For the purposes of section 31, where—

- (a) a dividend paid by the second company is attributable to chargeable profits of that company, and
- (b) the condition in subsection (7), (8) or (9)(c) of that section is satisfied by reference to an asset, or assets treated as a single asset, treated by virtue of subsection (3)(b) above as the same as the asset with enhanced value,

the amount of the reduction in value of the principal asset shall be reduced to such amount as appears to the inspector, or on appeal the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable.

(9) For the purposes of sections 30 to 32 and this section, companies are associated if they are members of the same group.

PART II

(10) Section 170(2) to (11) applies for the purposes of sections 30 to 32 and this section as it applies for the purposes of that section.

34.—(1) Where—

- (a) but for sections 127 and 135(3), section 30 would have effect as respects the disposal by a company (“the disposing company”) of an asset consisting of shares in or debentures of another company (“the original holding”) in exchange for shares in or debentures of a further company which, immediately after the disposal, is not a member of the same group as the disposing company, and
- (b) if section 30 had effect as respects that disposal, any allowable loss or chargeable gain accruing on the disposal would be calculated as if the consideration for the disposal were increased by an amount,

Transactions treated as a reorganisation of share capital.

the disposing company shall be treated for the purposes of section 128(3) as receiving, on the reorganisation of share capital that is treated as occurring by virtue of section 135(3), that amount for the disposal of the original holding.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above it shall be assumed that section 136 has effect generally for the purposes of this Act, and in that subsection “group” has the same meaning as in sections 30 to 33.

CHAPTER III

COMPUTATION OF GAINS: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Re-basing to 1982, and assets held on 6th April 1965

35.—(1) This section applies to a disposal of an asset which was held on 31st March 1982 by the person making the disposal.

Assets held on 31st March 1982 (including assets held on 6th April 1965).

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this section, in computing for the purpose of this Act the gain or loss accruing on the disposal it shall be assumed that the asset was on 31st March 1982 sold by the person making the disposal, and immediately reacquired by him, at its market value on that date.

(3) Subject to subsection (5) below, subsection (2) above shall not apply to a disposal—

- (a) where a gain would accrue on the disposal to the person making the disposal if that subsection did apply, and either a smaller gain or a loss would so accrue if it did not,
- (b) where a loss would so accrue if that subsection did apply, and either a smaller loss or a gain would accrue if it did not,
- (c) where, either on the facts of the case or by virtue of Schedule 2, neither a gain nor a loss would accrue if that subsection did not apply, or
- (d) where neither a gain nor a loss would accrue by virtue of any of—
 - (i) sections 58, 73, 139, 171, 172, 215, 216, 218 to 221, 257(3), 258(4), 264 and 267(2) of this Act;
 - (ii) section 148 of the 1979 Act;

PART II

1982 c. 39.
1985 c. 50.(iii) section 148 of the Finance Act 1982;
(iv) paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the Trustee Savings
Banks Act 1985;

1985 c. 67.

(v) section 130(3) of the Transport Act 1985;

(vi) section 486(8) of the Taxes Act; and

1990 c. 29.

(vii) paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 12 to the Finance Act
1990.

(4) Where in the case of a disposal of an asset—

(a) the effect of subsection (2) above would be to substitute a loss for
a gain or a gain for a loss, but(b) the application of subsection (2) is excluded by subsection (3),
it shall be assumed in relation to the disposal that the asset was acquired
by the person making the disposal for a consideration such that, on the
disposal, neither a gain nor a loss accrues to him.(5) If a person so elects, disposals made by him (including any made
by him before the election) shall fall outside subsection (3) above (so that
subsection (2) above is not excluded by that subsection).(6) An election by a person under subsection (5) above shall be
irrevocable and shall be made by notice to the inspector at any time before
6th April 1990 or at any time during the period beginning with the day of
the first relevant disposal and ending—(a) 2 years after the end of the year of assessment or accounting
period in which the disposal is made, or

(b) at such later time as the Board may allow;

and “the first relevant disposal” means the first disposal to which this
section applies which is made by the person making the election.(7) An election made by a person under subsection (5) above in one
capacity does not cover disposals made by him in another capacity.(8) All such adjustments shall be made, whether by way of discharge
or repayment of tax, the making of assessments or otherwise, as are
required to give effect to an election under subsection (5) above.(9) Schedule 2 shall have effect in relation to disposals of assets owned
on 6th April 1965 in cases where neither subsection (2) nor subsection (4)
above applies.(10) Schedule 3, which contains provisions supplementary to
subsections (1) to (8) above, shall have effect.Deferred charges
on gains before
31st March 1982.**36.** Schedule 4, which provides for the reduction of a deferred charge to
tax where the charge is wholly or partly attributable to an increase in the
value of an asset before 31st March 1982, shall have effect.*Allowable deductions*Consideration
chargeable to tax
on income.**37.—(1)** There shall be excluded from the consideration for a disposal
of assets taken into account in the computation of the gain any money or
money's worth charged to income tax as income of, or taken into account
as a receipt in computing income or profits or gains or losses of, the
person making the disposal for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts.

PART II

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not be taken as excluding from the consideration so taken into account any money or money's worth which is—

- (a) taken into account in the making of a balancing charge under the 1990 Act, including the provisions of the Taxes Act which are to be treated as contained in the 1990 Act but excluding Part III of the 1990 Act, or
- (b) brought into account as the disposal value of machinery or plant under section 24 of the 1990 Act.

(3) This section shall not preclude the taking into account in a computation of the gain, as consideration for the disposal of an asset, of the capitalised value of a rentcharge (as in a case where a rentcharge is exchanged for some other asset) or of the capitalised value of a ground annual or feu duty, or of a right of any other description to income or to payments in the nature of income over a period, or to a series of payments in the nature of income.

(4) The reference in subsection (1) above to computing income or profits or gains or losses shall not be taken as applying to a computation of a company's income for the purposes of subsection (2) of section 76 of the Taxes Act (expenses of management of insurance companies).

38.—(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided, the sums allowable as a deduction from the consideration in the computation of the gain accruing to a person on the disposal of an asset shall be restricted to—

Acquisition and disposal costs etc.

- (a) the amount or value of the consideration, in money or money's worth, given by him or on his behalf wholly and exclusively for the acquisition of the asset, together with the incidental costs to him of the acquisition or, if the asset was not acquired by him, any expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred by him in providing the asset,
- (b) the amount of any expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred on the asset by him or on his behalf for the purpose of enhancing the value of the asset, being expenditure reflected in the state or nature of the asset at the time of the disposal, and any expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred by him in establishing, preserving or defending his title to, or to a right over, the asset,
- (c) the incidental costs to him of making the disposal.

(2) For the purposes of this section and for the purposes of all other provisions of this Act, the incidental costs to the person making the disposal of the acquisition of the asset or of its disposal shall consist of expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred by him for the purposes of the acquisition or, as the case may be, the disposal, being fees, commission or remuneration paid for the professional services of any surveyor or valuer, or auctioneer, or accountant, or agent or legal adviser and costs of transfer or conveyance (including stamp duty) together—

- (a) in the case of the acquisition of an asset, with costs of advertising to find a seller, and

PART II

(b) in the case of a disposal, with costs of advertising to find a buyer and costs reasonably incurred in making any valuation or apportionment required for the purposes of the computation of the gain, including in particular expenses reasonably incurred in ascertaining market value where required by this Act.

(3) Except as provided by section 40, no payment of interest shall be allowable under this section.

(4) Any provision in this Act introducing the assumption that assets are sold and immediately reacquired shall not imply that any expenditure is incurred as incidental to the sale or reacquisition.

Exclusion of expenditure by reference to tax on income.

39.—(1) There shall be excluded from the sums allowable under section 38 as a deduction in the computation of the gain any expenditure allowable as a deduction in computing the profits or gains or losses of a trade, profession or vocation for the purposes of income tax or allowable as a deduction in computing any other income or profits or gains or losses for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts and any expenditure which, although not so allowable as a deduction in computing any losses, would be so allowable but for an insufficiency of income or profits or gains; and this subsection applies irrespective of whether effect is or would be given to the deduction in computing the amount of tax chargeable or by discharge or repayment of tax or in any other way.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (1) above, there shall be excluded from the sums allowable under section 38 as a deduction in the computation of the gain any expenditure which, if the assets, or all the assets to which the computation relates, were, and had at all times been, held or used as part of the fixed capital of a trade the profits or gains of which were (irrespective of whether the person making the disposal is a company or not) chargeable to income tax would be allowable as a deduction in computing the profits or gains or losses of the trade for the purposes of income tax.

1981 c. 35.
1983 c. 28.

(3) No account shall be taken of any relief under Chapter II of Part IV of the Finance Act 1981 or under Schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1983, in so far as it is not withdrawn and relates to shares issued before 19th March 1986, in determining whether any sums are excluded by virtue of subsection (1) or (2) above from the sums allowable as a deduction in the computation of gains or losses for the purposes of this Act.

Interest charged to capital.

40.—(1) Where—

(a) a company incurs expenditure on the construction of any building, structure or works, being expenditure allowable as a deduction under section 38 in computing a gain accruing to the company on the disposal of the building, structure or work, or of any asset comprising it, and

(b) that expenditure was defrayed out of borrowed money, the sums so allowable under section 38 shall, subject to subsection (2) below, include the amount of any interest on that borrowed money which is referable to a period or part of a period ending on or before the disposal.

(2) Subsection (1) above has effect subject to section 39 and does not apply to interest which is a charge on income.

(3) In relation to interest paid in any accounting period ending before 1st April 1981 subsection (1) above shall have effect with the substitution for all following paragraph (b) of—

PART II

“and

(c) the company charged to capital all or any of the interest on that borrowed money referable to a period or part of a period ending on or before the disposal,

and the sums so allowable under section 38 shall include the amount of that interest charged to capital.”;

and subsection (2) above shall not apply.

41.—(1) Section 39 shall not require the exclusion from the sums allowable as a deduction in the computation of the gain of any expenditure as being expenditure in respect of which a capital allowance or renewals allowance is made, but the amount of any losses accruing on the disposal of an asset shall be restricted by reference to capital allowances and renewals allowances as follows.

Restriction of losses by reference to capital allowances and renewals allowances.

(2) In the computation of the amount of a loss accruing to the person making the disposal, there shall be excluded from the sums allowable as a deduction any expenditure to the extent to which any capital allowance or renewals allowance has been or may be made in respect of it.

(3) If the person making the disposal acquired the asset—

(a) by a transfer by way of sale in relation to which an election under section 158 of the 1990 Act was made, or

(b) by a transfer to which section 78(2) of that Act applies,

(being enactments under which a transfer is treated for the purposes of capital allowances as being made at written down value), the preceding provisions of this section shall apply as if any capital allowance made to the transferor in respect of the asset had (except so far as any loss to the transferor was restricted under those provisions) been made to the person making the disposal (that is the transferee); and where the transferor acquired the asset by such a transfer, capital allowances which by virtue of this subsection can be taken into account in relation to the transferor shall also be taken into account in relation to the transferee (that is the person making the disposal), and so on for any series of transfers before the disposal.

(4) In this section “capital allowance” means—

(a) any allowance under the 1990 Act, including the provisions of the Taxes Act which are to be treated as contained in the 1990 Act, other than an allowance under section 33(1) of the Taxes Act (relief for cost of maintenance of agricultural land),

(b) any relief given under section 30 of the Taxes Act (expenditure on sea walls), and

(c) any deduction in computing profits or gains allowable under section 91 of the Taxes Act (cemeteries).

(5) In this section “renewals allowance” means a deduction allowable in computing the profits or gains of a trade, profession or vocation for the purpose of income tax by reference to the cost of acquiring an asset for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation in replacement of

PART II another asset, and for the purposes of this Chapter a renewals allowance shall be regarded as a deduction allowable in respect of the expenditure incurred on the asset which is being replaced.

(6) The amount of capital allowances to be taken into account under this section in relation to a disposal include any allowances falling to be made by reference to the event which is the disposal, and there shall be deducted from the amount of the allowances the amount of any balancing charge to which effect has been or is to be given by reference to the event which is the disposal, or any earlier event.

(7) Where the disposal is of machinery or plant in relation to expenditure on which allowances or charges have been made under Part II of the 1990 Act, and neither section 79 (assets used only partly for trade purposes) nor section 80 (wear and tear subsidies) of that Act applies, the capital allowances to be taken into account under this section are to be regarded as equal to the difference between the capital expenditure incurred, or treated as incurred, under that Part on the provision of the machinery or plant by the person making the disposal and the disposal value required to be brought into account in respect of the machinery or plant.

Part disposals.

42.—(1) Where a person disposes of an interest or right in or over an asset, and generally wherever on the disposal of an asset any description of property derived from that asset remains undisposed of, the sums which under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) are attributable to the asset shall, both for the purposes of the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal and for the purpose of applying this Part in relation to the property which remains undisposed of, be apportioned.

(2) The apportionment shall be made by reference—

- (a) to the amount or value of the consideration for the disposal on the one hand (call that amount or value A), and
- (b) to the market value of the property which remains undisposed of on the other hand (call that market value B),

and accordingly the fraction of the said sums allowable as a deduction in the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal shall be—

$$\frac{A}{A + B}$$

and the remainder shall be attributed to the property which remains undisposed of.

(3) Any apportionment to be made in pursuance of this section shall be made before operating the provisions of section 41 and if, after a part disposal, there is a subsequent disposal of an asset the capital allowances or renewals allowances to be taken into account in pursuance of that section in relation to the subsequent disposal shall, subject to subsection (4) below, be those referable to the sums which under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) are attributable to the asset whether before or after the part disposal, but those allowances shall be reduced by the amount (if any) by which the loss on the earlier disposal was restricted under the provisions of section 41.

(4) This section shall not be taken as requiring the apportionment of any expenditure which, on the facts, is wholly attributable to what is disposed of, or wholly attributable to what remains undisposed of.

(5) It is hereby declared that this section, and all other provisions for apportioning on a part disposal expenditure which is deductible in computing a gain, are to be operated before the operation of, and without regard to, section 58(1), sections 152 to 158 (but without prejudice to section 152(10)), section 171(1) or any other enactment making an adjustment to secure that neither a gain nor a loss occurs on a disposal.

PART II

43. If and so far as, in a case where assets have been merged or divided or have changed their nature or rights or interests in or over assets have been created or extinguished, the value of an asset is derived from any other asset in the same ownership, an appropriate proportion of the sums allowable as a deduction in the computation of a gain in respect of the other asset under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) shall, both for the purpose of the computation of a gain accruing on the disposal of the first-mentioned asset and, if the other asset remains in existence, on a disposal of that other asset, be attributed to the first-mentioned asset.

Assets derived from other assets.

Wasting assets

44.—(1) In this Chapter “wasting asset” means an asset with a predictable life not exceeding 50 years but so that—

Meaning of “wasting asset”.

- (a) freehold land shall not be a wasting asset whatever its nature, and whatever the nature of the buildings or works on it;
- (b) “life”, in relation to any tangible movable property, means useful life, having regard to the purpose for which the tangible assets were acquired or provided by the person making the disposal;
- (c) plant and machinery shall in every case be regarded as having a predictable life of less than 50 years, and in estimating that life it shall be assumed that its life will end when it is finally put out of use as being unfit for further use, and that it is going to be used in the normal manner and to the normal extent and is going to be so used throughout its life as so estimated;
- (d) a life interest in settled property shall not be a wasting asset until the predictable expectation of life of the life tenant is 50 years or less, and the predictable life of life interests in settled property and of annuities shall be ascertained from actuarial tables approved by the Board.

(2) In this Chapter “the residual or scrap value”, in relation to a wasting asset, means the predictable value, if any, which the wasting asset will have at the end of its predictable life as estimated in accordance with this section.

(3) The question what is the predictable life of an asset, and the question what is its predictable residual or scrap value at the end of that life, if any, shall, so far as those questions are not immediately answered by the nature of the asset, be taken, in relation to any disposal of the asset, as they were known or ascertainable at the time when the asset was acquired or provided by the person making the disposal.

45.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, no chargeable gain shall accrue on the disposal of, or of an interest in, an asset which is tangible movable property and which is a wasting asset.

Exemption for certain wasting assets.

PART II

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply to a disposal of, or of an interest in, an asset—

- (a) if, from the beginning of the period of ownership of the person making the disposal to the time when the disposal is made, the asset has been used and used solely for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation and if that person has claimed or could have claimed any capital allowance in respect of any expenditure attributable to the asset or interest under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 38(1); or
- (b) if the person making the disposal has incurred any expenditure on the asset or interest which has otherwise qualified in full for any capital allowance.

(3) In the case of the disposal of, or of an interest in, an asset which, in the period of ownership of the person making the disposal, has been used partly for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation and partly for other purposes, or has been used for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation for part of that period, or which has otherwise qualified in part only for capital allowances—

- (a) the consideration for the disposal, and any expenditure attributable to the asset or interest by virtue of section 38(1)(a) and (b), shall be apportioned by reference to the extent to which that expenditure qualified for capital allowances, and
- (b) the computation of the gain shall be made separately in relation to the apportioned parts of the expenditure and consideration, and
- (c) subsection (1) above shall not apply to any gain accruing by reference to the computation in relation to the part of the consideration apportioned to use for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation, or to the expenditure qualifying for capital allowances.

(4) Subsection (1) above shall not apply to a disposal of commodities of any description by a person dealing on a terminal market or dealing with or through a person ordinarily engaged in dealing on a terminal market.

Straightline
restriction of
allowable
expenditure.

46.—(1) In the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal of a wasting asset it shall be assumed—

- (a) that any expenditure attributable to the asset under section 38(1)(a) after deducting the residual or scrap value, if any, of the asset, is written off at a uniform rate from its full amount at the time when the asset is acquired or provided to nothing at the end of its life, and
- (b) that any expenditure attributable to the asset under section 38(1)(b) is written off from the full amount of that expenditure at the time when that expenditure is first reflected in the state or nature of the asset to nothing at the end of its life,

so that an equal daily amount is written off day by day.

(2) Thus, calling the predictable life of a wasting asset at the time when it was acquired or provided by the person making the disposal *L*, the period from that time to the time of disposal *T*(1), and, in relation to any expenditure attributable to the asset under section 38(1)(b), the period

from the time when that expenditure is first reflected in the state or nature of the asset to the said time of disposal T(2), there shall be excluded from the computation of the gain—

- (a) out of the expenditure attributable to the asset under section 38(1)(a) a fraction—

$$\frac{T(1)}{L}$$

of an amount equal to the amount of that expenditure minus the residual or scrap value, if any, of the asset, and

- (b) out of the expenditure attributable to the asset under section 38(1)(b) a fraction—

$$\frac{T(2)}{L-(T(1)-T(2))}$$

of the amount of the expenditure.

(3) If any expenditure attributable to the asset under section 38(1)(b) creates or increases a residual or scrap value of the asset, the provisions of subsection (1)(a) above shall be applied so as to take that into account.

47.—(1) Section 46 shall not apply in relation to a disposal of an asset—

- (a) which, from the beginning of the period of ownership of the person making the disposal to the time when the disposal is made, is used and used solely for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation and in respect of which that person has claimed or could have claimed any capital allowance in respect of any expenditure attributable to the asset under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 38(1), or
- (b) on which the person making the disposal has incurred any expenditure which has otherwise qualified in full for any capital allowance.

Wasting assets
qualifying for
capital allowances.

(2) In the case of the disposal of an asset which, in the period of ownership of the person making the disposal, has been used partly for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation and partly for other purposes, or has been used for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation for part of that period, or which has otherwise qualified in part only for capital allowances—

- (a) the consideration for the disposal, and any expenditure attributable to the asset by paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 38(1) shall be apportioned by reference to the extent to which that expenditure qualified for capital allowances, and
- (b) the computation of the gain shall be made separately in relation to the apportioned parts of the expenditure and consideration, and
- (c) section 46 shall not apply for the purposes of the computation in relation to the part of the consideration apportioned to use for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation, or to the expenditure qualifying for capital allowances, and

PART II

- (d) if an apportionment of the consideration for the disposal has been made for the purposes of making any capital allowance to the person making the disposal or for the purpose of making any balancing charge on him, that apportionment shall be employed for the purposes of this section, and
- (e) subject to paragraph (d) above, the consideration for the disposal shall be apportioned for the purposes of this section in the same proportions as the expenditure attributable to the asset is apportioned under paragraph (a) above.

Miscellaneous provisions

Consideration due after time of disposal.

48. In the computation of the gain consideration for the disposal shall be brought into account without any discount for postponement of the right to receive any part of it and, in the first instance, without regard to a risk of any part of the consideration being irrecoverable or to the right to receive any part of the consideration being contingent; and if any part of the consideration so brought into account is subsequently shown to the satisfaction of the inspector to be irrecoverable, such adjustment, whether by way of discharge or repayment of tax or otherwise, shall be made as is required in consequence.

Contingent liabilities.

49.—(1) In the first instance no allowance shall be made in the computation of the gain—

- (a) in the case of a disposal by way of assigning a lease of land or other property, for any liability remaining with, or assumed by, the person making the disposal by way of assigning the lease which is contingent on a default in respect of liabilities thereby or subsequently assumed by the assignee under the terms and conditions of the lease,
- (b) for any contingent liability of the person making the disposal in respect of any covenant for quiet enjoyment or other obligation assumed as vendor of land, or of any estate or interest in land, or as a lessor,
- (c) for any contingent liability in respect of a warranty or representation made on a disposal by way of sale or lease of any property other than land.

(2) If it is subsequently shown to the satisfaction of the inspector that any such contingent liability has become enforceable, and is being or has been enforced, such adjustment, whether by way of discharge or repayment of tax or otherwise, shall be made as is required in consequence.

(3) Subsection (2) above also applies where the disposal in question was before the commencement of this section.

Expenditure reimbursed out of public money.

50. There shall be excluded from the computation of a gain any expenditure which has been or is to be met directly or indirectly by the Crown or by any Government, public or local authority whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

Exemption for winnings and damages etc.

51.—(1) It is hereby declared that winnings from betting, including pool betting, or lotteries or games with prizes are not chargeable gains, and no chargeable gain or allowable loss shall accrue on the disposal of rights to winnings obtained by participating in any pool betting or lottery or game with prizes.

PART II

(2) It is hereby declared that sums obtained by way of compensation or damages for any wrong or injury suffered by an individual in his person or in his profession or vocation are not chargeable gains.

52.—(1) No deduction shall be allowable in a computation of the gain more than once from any sum or from more than one sum. Supplemental.

(2) References in this Chapter to sums taken into account as receipts or as expenditure in computing profits or gains or losses for the purposes of income tax shall include references to sums which would be so taken into account but for the fact that any profits or gains of a trade, profession, employment or vocation are not chargeable to income tax or that losses are not allowable for those purposes.

(3) In this Chapter references to income or profits charged or chargeable to tax include references to income or profits taxed or as the case may be taxable by deduction at source.

(4) For the purposes of any computation of the gain any necessary apportionments shall be made of any consideration or of any expenditure and the method of apportionment adopted shall, subject to the express provisions of this Chapter, be such method as appears to the inspector or on appeal the Commissioners concerned to be just and reasonable.

(5) In this Chapter “capital allowance” and “renewals allowance” have the meanings given by subsections (4) and (5) of section 41.

CHAPTER IV

COMPUTATION OF GAINS: THE INDEXATION ALLOWANCE

General

53.—(1) Subject to any provision to the contrary, an allowance (“the indexation allowance”) shall, on the disposal of an asset, either be set against the unindexed gain or, as the case may be, added to the unindexed loss so as to give the gain or loss for the purposes of this Act as follows— The indexation allowance and interpretative provisions.

- (a) if there is an unindexed gain, the indexation allowance shall be deducted from the gain and, if the allowance exceeds the unindexed gain, the excess shall constitute a loss;
- (b) if there is an unindexed loss, the indexation allowance shall be added to it so as to increase the loss; and
- (c) if the unindexed gain or loss is nil, there shall be a loss equal to the indexation allowance;

and any reference in this Act to an indexation allowance or to the making of an indexation allowance shall be construed accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, in relation to any disposal of an asset—

- (a) “the unindexed gain or loss” means the amount of the gain or loss on the disposal computed in accordance with this Part, and, if neither a gain nor a loss on the disposal is so given, the unindexed gain or loss shall be nil; and

PART II

(b) “relevant allowable expenditure” means, subject to subsection (3) below, any sum which, in the computation of the unindexed gain or loss was taken into account by virtue of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 38(1).

(3) In determining what sum (if any) was taken into account as mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above, account shall be taken of any provision of any enactment which, for the purpose of the computation of the gain, increases, excludes or reduces the whole or any part of any item of expenditure falling within section 38 or provides for it to be written-down.

(4) Sections 54 and 108 and this section have effect subject to sections 56, 57, 109, 110, 113, 131 and 145.

Calculation of
indexation
allowance.

54.—(1) Subject to any provision to the contrary, the indexation allowance is the aggregate of the indexed rise in each item of relevant allowable expenditure; and, in relation to any such item of expenditure, the indexed rise is a sum produced by multiplying the amount of that item by a figure expressed as a decimal and determined, subject to subsections (2) and (3) below, by the formula—

$$\frac{(RD-RI)}{RI}$$

where—

RD is the retail prices index for the month in which the disposal occurs; and

RI is the retail prices index for March 1982 or the month in which the expenditure was incurred, whichever is the later.

(2) If, in relation to any item of expenditure—

(a) the expenditure is attributable to the acquisition of relevant securities, within the meaning of section 108, which are disposed of within the period of 10 days beginning on the day on which the expenditure was incurred, or

(b) RD, as defined in subsection (1) above, is equal to or less than RI, as so defined,

the indexed rise in that item is nil.

(3) If, in relation to any item of expenditure, the figure determined in accordance with the formula in subsection (1) above would, apart from this subsection, be a figure having more than 3 decimal places, it shall be rounded to the nearest third decimal place.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

(a) relevant allowable expenditure falling within paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 38 shall be assumed to have been incurred at the time when the asset in question was acquired or provided; and

(b) relevant allowable expenditure falling within paragraph (b) of that subsection shall be assumed to have been incurred at the time when that expenditure became due and payable.

55.—(1) For the purpose of computing the indexation allowance on a disposal of an asset where, on 31st March 1982, the asset was held by the person making the disposal, it shall be assumed that on that date the asset was sold by the person making the disposal and immediately reacquired by him at its market value on that date.

(2) Except where an election under section 35(5) has effect, neither subsection (1) above nor section 35(2) shall apply for the purpose of computing the indexation allowance in a case where that allowance would be greater if they did not apply.

(3) If under subsection (1) above it is to be assumed that any asset was on 31st March 1982 sold by the person making the disposal and immediately reacquired by him, sections 41 and 47 shall apply in relation to any capital allowance or renewals allowance made in respect of the expenditure actually incurred by him in providing the asset as if it were made in respect of expenditure which, on that assumption, was incurred by him in reacquiring the asset on 31st March 1982.

(4) Where, after 31st March 1982, an asset which was held on that date has been merged or divided or has changed its nature or rights in or over the asset have been created, then, subject to subsection (2) above, subsection (1) above shall have effect to determine for the purposes of section 43 the amount of the consideration for the acquisition of the asset which was so held.

(5) Subsection (6) below applies to a disposal of an asset which is not a no gain/no loss disposal if—

- (a) the person making the disposal acquired the asset after 31st March 1982; and
- (b) the disposal by which he acquired the asset and any previous disposal of the asset after 31st March 1982 was a no gain/no loss disposal;

and for the purposes of this subsection a no gain/no loss disposal is one on which, by virtue of section 257(2) or 259(2) or any of the enactments specified in section 35(3)(d), neither a gain nor a loss accrues (or accrued) to the person making the disposal.

(6) Where this subsection applies to a disposal of an asset—

- (a) the person making the disposal shall be treated for the purpose of computing the indexation allowance on the disposal as having held the asset on 31st March 1982; and
- (b) for the purpose of determining any gain or loss on the disposal, the consideration which, apart from this subsection, that person would be treated as having given for the asset shall be taken to be reduced by deducting therefrom any indexation allowance brought into account by virtue of section 56(2) on any disposal falling within subsection (5)(b) above.

56.—(1) For the purpose of determining the indexation allowance (if any) on the occasion of a part disposal of an asset, the apportionment under section 42 of the sums which make up the relevant allowable expenditure shall be effected before the application of section 54 and, accordingly, in relation to a part disposal—

PART II
Assets owned on 31st March 1982 or acquired on a no gain/no loss disposal.

Part disposals and disposals on a no-gain/no-loss basis.

PART II

- (a) references in section 54 to an item of expenditure shall be construed as references to that part of that item which is so apportioned for the purposes of the computation of the unindexed gain or loss on the part disposal; and
- (b) no indexation allowance shall be determined by reference to the part of each item of relevant allowable expenditure which is apportioned to the property which remains undisposed of.

(2) On the disposal of an asset which, by virtue of any enactment, is treated as one on which neither a gain nor a loss accrues to the person making the disposal (“the transferor”)—

- (a) the amount of the consideration shall be calculated for the purposes of this Act on the assumption that, on the disposal, an unindexed gain accrues to the transferor which is equal to the indexation allowance on the disposal, and
- (b) the disposal shall accordingly be one on which, after taking account of the indexation allowance, neither a gain nor a loss accrues;

and for the purposes of the application of sections 53 and 54 there shall be disregarded so much of any enactment as provides that, on the subsequent disposal of the asset by the person acquiring the asset on the disposal (“the transferee”), the transferor’s acquisition of the asset is to be treated as the transferee’s acquisition of it.

Receipts etc.
which are not
treated as
disposals but
affect relevant
allowable
expenditure.

57.—(1) This section applies where, in determining the relevant allowable expenditure in relation to a disposal of an asset, account is required to be taken, as mentioned in section 53(3), of any provision of any enactment which, by reference to a relevant event, reduces the whole or any part of an item of expenditure as mentioned in that subsection.

(2) For the purpose of determining, in a case where this section applies, the indexation allowance (if any) to which the person making the disposal is entitled, no account shall in the first instance be taken of the provision referred to in subsection (1) above in calculating the indexed rise in the item of expenditure to which that provision applies but, from that indexed rise as so calculated, there shall be deducted a sum equal to the indexed rise (determined as for the purposes of the actual disposal) in a notional item of expenditure which—

- (a) is equal to the amount of the reduction effected by the provision concerned; and
- (b) was incurred on the date of the relevant event referred to in subsection (1) above.

(3) In this section “relevant event” means any event which does not fall to be treated as a disposal for the purposes of this Act.

PART II

PART III

INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, TRUSTS
AND COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES

CHAPTER I

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

58.—(1) If, in any year of assessment, and in the case of a woman who in that year of assessment is a married woman living with her husband, the man disposes of an asset to the wife, or the wife disposes of an asset to the man, both shall be treated as if the asset was acquired from the one making the disposal for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to the one making the disposal.

Husband and wife.

(2) This section shall not apply—

- (a) if until the disposal the asset formed part of trading stock of a trade carried on by the one making the disposal, or if the asset is acquired as trading stock for the purposes of a trade carried on by the one acquiring the asset, or
- (b) if the disposal is by way of donatio mortis causa,

but this section shall have effect notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 or 161, or of any other provisions of this Act fixing the amount of the consideration deemed to be given on a disposal or acquisition.

59. Where 2 or more persons carry on a trade or business in partnership—

Partnerships.

- (a) tax in respect of chargeable gains accruing to them on the disposal of any partnership assets shall, in Scotland as well as elsewhere in the United Kingdom, be assessed and charged on them separately, and
- (b) any partnership dealings shall be treated as dealings by the partners and not by the firm as such, and
- (c) section 112(1) and (2) of the Taxes Act (residence of partnerships) shall apply in relation to tax chargeable in pursuance of this Act as it applies in relation to income tax.

60.—(1) In relation to assets held by a person as nominee for another person, or as trustee for another person absolutely entitled as against the trustee, or for any person who would be so entitled but for being an infant or other person under disability (or for 2 or more persons who are or would be jointly so entitled), this Act shall apply as if the property were vested in, and the acts of the nominee or trustee in relation to the assets were the acts of, the person or persons for whom he is the nominee or trustee (acquisitions from or disposals to him by that person or persons being disregarded accordingly).

Nominees and bare trustees.

PART III

(2) It is hereby declared that references in this Act to any asset held by a person as trustee for another person absolutely entitled as against the trustee are references to a case where that other person has the exclusive right, subject only to satisfying any outstanding charge, lien or other right of the trustees to resort to the asset for payment of duty, taxes, costs or other outgoings, to direct how that asset shall be dealt with.

Funds in court.

61.—(1) For the purposes of section 60, funds in court held by the Accountant General shall be regarded as held by him as nominee for the persons entitled to or interested in the funds, or as the case may be for their trustees.

(2) Where funds in court standing to an account are invested or, after investment, are realised, the method by which the Accountant General effects the investment or the realisation of investments shall not affect the question whether there is for the purposes of this Act an acquisition, or as the case may be a disposal, of an asset representing funds in court standing to the account, and in particular there shall for those purposes be an acquisition or disposal of shares in a court investment fund notwithstanding that the investment in such shares of funds in court standing to an account, or the realisation of funds which have been so invested, is effected by setting off, in the Accountant General's accounts, investment in one account against realisation of investments in another.

(3) In this section "funds in court" means—

- (a) money in the Supreme Court, money in county courts and statutory deposits described in section 40 of the Administration of Justice Act 1982, and
- (b) money in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland and money in a county court in Northern Ireland,

1982 c. 53.

and investments representing such money; and references in this section to the Accountant General are references to the Accountant General of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England and, in relation to money within paragraph (b) above and investments representing such money, include references to the Accountant General of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland or any other person by whom such funds are held.

Death: general provisions.

62.—(1) For the purposes of this Act the assets of which a deceased person was competent to dispose—

- (a) shall be deemed to be acquired on his death by the personal representatives or other person on whom they devolve for a consideration equal to their market value at the date of the death, but
- (b) shall not be deemed to be disposed of by him on his death (whether or not they were the subject of a testamentary disposition).

(2) Allowable losses sustained by an individual in the year of assessment in which he dies may, so far as they cannot be deducted from chargeable gains accruing in that year, be deducted from chargeable gains accruing to the deceased in the 3 years of assessment preceding the year of assessment in which the death occurs, taking chargeable gains accruing in a later year before those accruing in an earlier year.

PART III

(3) In relation to property forming part of the estate of a deceased person the personal representatives shall for the purposes of this Act be treated as being a single and continuing body of persons (distinct from the persons who may from time to time be the personal representatives), and that body shall be treated as having the deceased's residence, ordinary residence, and domicile at the date of death.

(4) On a person acquiring any asset as legatee (as defined in section 64)—

- (a) no chargeable gain shall accrue to the personal representatives, and
- (b) the legatee shall be treated as if the personal representatives' acquisition of the asset had been his acquisition of it.

(5) Notwithstanding section 17(1) no chargeable gain shall accrue to any person on his making a disposal by way of *donatio mortis causa*.

(6) Subject to subsections (7) and (8) below, where within the period of 2 years after a person's death any of the dispositions (whether effected by will, under the law relating to intestacy or otherwise) of the property of which he was competent to dispose are varied, or the benefit conferred by any of those dispositions is disclaimed, by an instrument in writing made by the persons or any of the persons who benefit or would benefit under the dispositions—

- (a) the variation or disclaimer shall not constitute a disposal for the purposes of this Act, and
- (b) this section shall apply as if the variation had been effected by the deceased or, as the case may be, the disclaimed benefit had never been conferred.

(7) Subsection (6) above does not apply to a variation unless the person or persons making the instrument so elect by notice given to the Board within 6 months after the date of the instrument or such longer time as the Board may allow.

(8) Subsection (6) above does not apply to a variation or disclaimer made for any consideration in money or money's worth other than consideration consisting of the making of a variation or disclaimer in respect of another of the dispositions.

(9) Subsection (6) above applies whether or not the administration of the estate is complete or the property has been distributed in accordance with the original dispositions.

(10) In this section references to assets of which a deceased person was competent to dispose are references to assets of the deceased which (otherwise than in right of a power of appointment or of the testamentary power conferred by statute to dispose of entailed interests) he could, if of full age and capacity, have disposed of by his will, assuming that all the assets were situated in England and, if he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, that he was domiciled in England, and include references to his severable share in any assets to which, immediately before his death, he was beneficially entitled as a joint tenant.

PART III
Death: application
of law in
Scotland.

63.—(1) The provisions of this Act, so far as relating to the consequences of the death of an heir of entail in possession of any property in Scotland subject to an entail, whether *sui juris* or not, or of a proper liferenter of any property, shall have effect subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, on the death of any such heir or liferenter the heir of entail next entitled to the entailed property under the entail or, as the case may be, the person (if any) who, on the death of the liferenter, becomes entitled to possession of the property as *fiar* shall be deemed to have acquired all the assets forming part of the property at the date of the deceased's death for a consideration equal to their market value at that date.

Expenses in
administration of
estates and trusts.

64.—(1) In the case of a gain accruing to a person on the disposal of, or of a right or interest in or over, an asset to which he became absolutely entitled as legatee or as against the trustees of settled property—

- (a) any expenditure within section 38(2) incurred by him in relation to the transfer of the asset to him by the personal representatives or trustees, and
- (b) any such expenditure incurred in relation to the transfer of the asset by the personal representatives or trustees,

shall be allowable as a deduction in the computation of the gain accruing to that person on the disposal.

(2) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "legatee" includes any person taking under a testamentary disposition or on an intestacy or partial intestacy, whether he takes beneficially or as trustee, and a person taking under a *donatio mortis causa* shall be treated (except for the purposes of section 62) as a legatee and his acquisition as made at the time of the donor's death.

(3) For the purposes of the definition of "legatee" above, and of any reference in this Act to a person acquiring an asset "as legatee", property taken under a testamentary disposition or on an intestacy or partial intestacy includes any asset appropriated by the personal representatives in or towards satisfaction of a pecuniary legacy or any other interest or share in the property devolving under the disposition or intestacy.

Liability for tax of
trustees or
personal
representatives.

65.—(1) Capital gains tax chargeable in respect of chargeable gains accruing to the trustees of a settlement or capital gains tax due from the personal representatives of a deceased person may be assessed and charged on and in the name of any one or more of those trustees or personal representatives, but where an assessment is made in pursuance of this subsection otherwise than on all the trustees or all the personal representatives the persons assessed shall not include a person who is not resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) Subject to section 60 and any other express provision to the contrary, chargeable gains accruing to the trustees of a settlement or to the personal representatives of a deceased person, and capital gains tax chargeable on or in the name of such trustees or personal representatives, shall not be regarded for the purposes of this Act as accruing to, or chargeable on, any other person, nor shall any trustee or personal representative be regarded for the purposes of this Act as an individual.

66.—(1) In relation to assets held by a person as trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or under a deed of arrangement this Act shall apply as if the assets were vested in, and the acts of the trustee or assignee in relation to the assets were the acts of, the bankrupt or debtor (acquisitions from or disposals to him by the bankrupt or debtor being disregarded accordingly), and tax in respect of any chargeable gains which accrue to any such trustee or assignee shall be assessable on and recoverable from him.

PART III
Insolvents' assets.

(2) Assets held by a trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or under a deed of arrangement at the death of the bankrupt or debtor shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as held by a personal representative of the deceased and—

- (a) subsection (1) above shall not apply after the death, and
- (b) section 62(1) shall apply as if any assets held by a trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or under a deed of arrangement at the death of the bankrupt or debtor were assets of which the deceased was competent to dispose and which then devolved on the trustee or assignee as if he were a personal representative.

(3) Assets vesting in a trustee in bankruptcy after the death of the bankrupt or debtor shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as held by a personal representative of the deceased, and subsection (1) above shall not apply.

(4) The definition of “settled property” in section 68 shall not include any property as being property held by a trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or under a deed of arrangement.

(5) In this section—

“deed of arrangement” means a deed of arrangement to which the Deeds of Arrangement Act 1914 or any corresponding enactment forming part of the law of Scotland or Northern Ireland applies, and

1914 c. 47.

“trustee in bankruptcy” includes a permanent trustee within the meaning of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985.

1985 c. 66.

67.—(1) In this section “a claim” means a claim under section 79 of the Finance Act 1980 (“section 79”) and “relief” means relief under that section (which provided general relief for gifts).

Provisions applicable where section 79 of the Finance Act 1980 has applied.

(2) Where a disposal in respect of which a claim is or has been made is or proves to be a chargeable transfer for inheritance tax purposes, there shall be allowed as a deduction in computing (for capital gains tax purposes) the chargeable gain accruing to the transferee on the disposal of the asset in question an amount equal to whichever is the lesser of—

- (a) the inheritance tax attributable to the value of the asset; and
- (b) the amount of the chargeable gain as computed apart from this subsection;

and in the case of a disposal which, being a potentially exempt transfer, proves to be a chargeable transfer, all necessary adjustments shall be made, whether by the discharge or repayment of capital gains tax or otherwise.

PART III

(3) Where an amount of inheritance tax—

- (a) falls to be redetermined in consequence of the transferor's death within 7 years of making the chargeable transfer in question; or
- (b) is otherwise varied,

after it has been taken into account under subsection (2) above (or under section 79(5)), all necessary adjustments shall be made, whether by the making of an assessment to capital gains tax or by the discharge or repayment of such tax.

(4) Where—

- (a) a claim for relief has been made in respect of the disposal of an asset to a trustee, and
- (b) the trustee is deemed to have disposed of the asset, or part of it, by virtue of section 71(1) or 72(1)(a),

sections 72(1)(b) and 73(1)(a) shall not apply to the disposal of the asset, or part by the trustee, but any chargeable gain accruing to the trustee on the disposal shall be restricted to the amount of the held-over gain (or a corresponding part of it) on the disposal of the asset to him.

(5) Subsection (4) above shall not have effect in a case within section 73(2) but in such a case the reduction provided for by section 73(2) shall be diminished by an amount equal to the proportion there mentioned of the held-over gain.

(6) Section 168 shall apply where relief has been given—

- (a) with the substitution for subsection (1) of the following—

“(1) If—

- (a) relief has been given under section 79 of the Finance Act 1980 in respect of a disposal made after 5th April 1981 to an individual (“the relevant disposal”); and
- (b) at a time when he has not disposed of the asset in question, the transferee becomes neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom,

then, subject to the following provisions of this section, a chargeable gain shall be deemed to have accrued to the transferee immediately before that time, and its amount shall be equal to the held-over gain (within the meaning of section 67) on the relevant disposal.”; and

- (b) with the substitution in subsections (2), (6) and (10) for the references to section 165(4)(b) of references to section 79(1)(b).

(7) In this section “held-over gain”, in relation to a disposal, means the chargeable gain which would have accrued on that disposal apart from section 79, reduced where applicable in accordance with subsection (3) of that section, and references to inheritance tax include references to capital transfer tax.

CHAPTER II

SETTLEMENTS

General provisions

Meaning of
“settled property”.

68. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, “settled property” means any property held in trust other than property to which section 60 applies.

69.—(1) In relation to settled property, the trustees of the settlement shall for the purposes of this Act be treated as being a single and continuing body of persons (distinct from the persons who may from time to time be the trustees), and that body shall be treated as being resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom unless the general administration of the trusts is ordinarily carried on outside the United Kingdom and the trustees or a majority of them for the time being are not resident or not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

PART III
Trustees of
settlements.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) above, a person carrying on a business which consists of or includes the management of trusts, and acting as trustee of a trust in the course of that business, shall be treated in relation to that trust as not resident in the United Kingdom if the whole of the settled property consists of or derives from property provided by a person not at the time (or, in the case of a trust arising under a testamentary disposition or on an intestacy or partial intestacy, at his death) domiciled, resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and if in such a case the trustees or a majority of them are or are treated in relation to that trust as not resident in the United Kingdom, the general administration of the trust shall be treated as ordinarily carried on outside the United Kingdom.

(3) For the purposes of this section, and of sections 71(1) and 72(1), where part of the property comprised in a settlement is vested in one trustee or set of trustees and part in another (and in particular where settled land within the meaning of the Settled Land Act 1925 is vested in the tenant for life and investments representing capital money are vested in the trustees of the settlement), they shall be treated as together constituting and, in so far as they act separately, as acting on behalf of a single body of trustees.

1925 c. 18.

(4) If tax assessed on the trustees, or any one trustee, of a settlement in respect of a chargeable gain accruing to the trustees is not paid within 6 months from the date when it becomes payable by the trustees or trustee, and before or after the expiration of that period of 6 months the asset in respect of which the chargeable gain accrued, or any part of the proceeds of sale of that asset, is transferred by the trustees to a person who as against the trustees is absolutely entitled to it, that person may at any time within 2 years from the time when the tax became payable be assessed and charged (in the name of the trustees) to an amount of capital gains tax not exceeding tax chargeable on an amount equal to the amount of the chargeable gain and, where part only of the asset or of the proceeds was transferred, not exceeding a proportionate part of that amount.

70. A transfer into settlement, whether revocable or irrevocable, is a disposal of the entire property thereby becoming settled property notwithstanding that the transferor has some interest as a beneficiary under the settlement and notwithstanding that he is a trustee, or the sole trustee, of the settlement.

Transfers into
settlement.

71.—(1) On the occasion when a person becomes absolutely entitled to any settled property as against the trustee all the assets forming part of the settled property to which he becomes so entitled shall be deemed to have been disposed of by the trustee, and immediately reacquired by him in his capacity as a trustee within section 60(1), for a consideration equal to their market value.

Person becoming
absolutely
entitled to settled
property.

PART III

(2) On the occasion when a person becomes absolutely entitled to any settled property as against the trustee, any allowable loss which has accrued to the trustee in respect of property which is, or is represented by, the property to which that person so becomes entitled (including any allowable loss carried forward to the year of assessment in which that occasion falls), being a loss which cannot be deducted from chargeable gains accruing to the trustee in that year, but before that occasion, shall be treated as if it were an allowable loss accruing at that time to the person becoming so entitled, instead of to the trustee.

(3) References in this section to the case where a person becomes absolutely entitled to settled property as against the trustee shall be taken to include references to the case where a person would become so entitled but for being an infant or other person under disability.

Termination of life interest on death of person entitled.

72.—(1) On the termination, on the death of the person entitled to it, of a life interest in possession in all or any part of settled property—

- (a) the whole or a corresponding part of each of the assets forming part of the settled property and not ceasing at that time to be settled property shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act at that time to be disposed of and immediately reacquired by the trustee for a consideration equal to the whole or a corresponding part of the market value of the asset; but
- (b) no chargeable gain shall accrue on that disposal.

For the purposes of this subsection a life interest which is a right to part of the income of settled property shall be treated as a life interest in a corresponding part of the settled property.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall apply where the person entitled to a life interest in possession in all or any part of settled property dies (although the interest does not then terminate) as it applies on the termination of such a life interest.

(3) In this section “life interest” in relation to a settlement—

- (a) includes a right under the settlement to the income of, or the use or occupation of, settled property for the life of a person other than the person entitled to the right, or for lives,
- (b) does not include any right which is contingent on the exercise of the discretion of the trustee or the discretion of some other person, and
- (c) subject to subsection (4) below, does not include an annuity, notwithstanding that the annuity is payable out of or charged on settled property or the income of settled property.

(4) In this section the expression “life interest” shall include entitlement to an annuity created by the settlement if—

- (a) some or all of the settled property is appropriated by the trustees as a fund out of which the annuity is payable, and

- (b) there is no right of recourse to settled property not so appropriated, or to the income of settled property not so appropriated;

PART III

and, without prejudice to subsection (5) below, the settled property so appropriated shall, while the annuity is payable, and on the occasion of the death of the annuitant, be treated for the purposes of this section as being settled property under a separate settlement.

(5) If there is a life interest in a part of the settled property and, where that is a life interest in income, there is no right of recourse to, or to the income of, the remainder of the settled property, the part of the settled property in which the life interest subsists shall while it subsists be treated for the purposes of this section as being settled property under a separate settlement.

73.—(1) Where, by virtue of section 71(1), the assets forming part of any settled property are deemed to be disposed of and reacquired by the trustee on the occasion when a person becomes (or would but for a disability become) absolutely entitled thereto as against the trustee, then, if that occasion is the termination of a life interest (within the meaning of section 72) by the death of the person entitled to that interest—

Death of life tenant: exclusion of chargeable gain.

- (a) no chargeable gain shall accrue on the disposal, and
 (b) if on the death the property reverts to the disponent, the disposal and reacquisition under that subsection shall be deemed to be for such consideration as to secure that neither a gain nor a loss accrues to the trustee, and shall, if the trustee had first acquired the property at a date earlier than 6th April 1965, be deemed to be at that earlier date.

(2) Where the life interest referred to in subsection (1) above is an interest in part only of the settled property to which section 71 applies, subsection (1)(a) above shall not apply but any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal shall be reduced by a proportion corresponding to that represented by the part.

(3) The last sentence of subsection (1) of section 72 and subsection (5) of that section shall apply for the purposes of subsection (2) above as they apply for the purposes of section 72(1).

74.—(1) This section applies where—

- (a) a claim for relief was made under section 165 or 260 in respect of the disposal of an asset to a trustee, and
 (b) the trustee is deemed to have disposed of the asset, or part of it, by virtue of section 71(1) or 72(1)(a).

Effect on sections 72 and 73 of relief under section 165 or 260.

(2) Sections 72(1)(b) and 73(1)(a) shall not apply to the disposal of the asset or part by the trustee, but any chargeable gain accruing to the trustee on the disposal shall be restricted to the amount of the held-over gain (or a corresponding part of it) on the disposal of the asset to him.

(3) Subsection (2) above shall not have effect in a case within section 73(2) but in such a case the reduction provided for by section 73(2) shall be diminished by an amount equal to the proportion there mentioned of the held-over gain.

(4) In this section “held-over gain” has the same meaning as in section 165 or, as the case may be, 260.

PART III
Death of annuitant.

75. Sections 71(1) and 72(1) shall apply, where an annuity which is not a life interest is terminated by the death of the annuitant, as they apply on the termination of a life interest by the death of the person entitled thereto.

In this section “life interest” has the same meaning as in section 72.

Disposal of interests in settled property.

76.—(1) No chargeable gain shall accrue on the disposal of an interest created by or arising under a settlement (including, in particular, an annuity or life interest, and the reversion to an annuity or life interest) by the person for whose benefit the interest was created by the terms of the settlement or by any other person except one who acquired, or derives his title from one who acquired, the interest for a consideration in money or money’s worth, other than consideration consisting of another interest under the settlement.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) above, where a person who has acquired an interest in settled property (including in particular the reversion to an annuity or life interest) becomes, as the holder of that interest, absolutely entitled as against the trustee to any settled property, he shall be treated as disposing of the interest in consideration of obtaining that settled property (but without prejudice to any gain accruing to the trustee on the disposal of that property deemed to be effected by him under section 71(1)).

Charge on settlor with interest in settlement.

77.—(1) Subject to subsections (6), (7) and (8) below, subsection (2) below applies where—

- (a) in a year of assessment chargeable gains accrue to the trustees of a settlement from the disposal of any or all of the settled property,
- (b) after making any deductions provided for by section 2(2) in respect of disposals of the settled property there remains an amount on which the trustees would, disregarding section 3 (and apart from this section), be chargeable to tax for the year in respect of those gains, and
- (c) at any time during the year the settlor has an interest in the settlement.

(2) Where this subsection applies, the trustees shall not be chargeable to tax in respect of the gains concerned but instead chargeable gains of an amount equal to that referred to in subsection (1)(b) above shall be treated as accruing to the settlor in the year.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) below, for the purposes of subsection (1)(c) above a settlor has an interest in a settlement if—

- (a) any property which may at any time be comprised in the settlement or any income which may arise under the settlement is, or will or may become, applicable for the benefit of or payable to the settlor or the spouse of the settlor in any circumstances whatsoever, or
- (b) the settlor, or the spouse of the settlor, enjoys a benefit deriving directly or indirectly from any property which is comprised in the settlement or any income arising under the settlement.

PART III

(4) A settlor does not have an interest in a settlement by virtue of subsection (3)(a) above if and so long as none of the property which may at any time be comprised in the settlement and none of the income which may arise under the settlement can become applicable or payable as mentioned in that subsection except in the event of—

- (a) the bankruptcy of some person who is or may become beneficially entitled to that property or income;
- (b) any assignment of or charge on that property or income being made or given by some such person;
- (c) in the case of a marriage settlement, the death of both the parties to the marriage and of all or any of the children of the marriage; or
- (d) the death under the age of 25 or some lower age of some person who would be beneficially entitled to that property or income on attaining that age.

(5) A settlor does not have an interest in a settlement by virtue of subsection (3)(a) above if and so long as some person is alive and under the age of 25 during whose life none of the property which may at any time be comprised in the settlement and none of the income which may arise under the settlement can become applicable or payable as mentioned in subsection (3)(a) above except in the event of that person becoming bankrupt or assigning or charging his interest in that property or income.

(6) Subsection (2) above does not apply where the settlor dies during the year.

(7) In a case where the settlor has an interest in the settlement only for either or both of the following reasons, namely—

- (a) that property or income is, or will or may become, applicable for the benefit of or payable to the settlor's spouse, and
- (b) that the settlor's spouse enjoys a benefit from property or income,

subsection (2) above does not apply where the spouse dies, or the settlor and the spouse cease to be married, during the year.

(8) Subsection (2) above does not apply unless the settlor is, and the trustees are, either resident in the United Kingdom during any part of the year or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom during the year.

78.—(1) Where any tax becomes chargeable on and is paid by a person in respect of gains treated as accruing to him under section 77(2) he shall be entitled— Right of recovery.

- (a) to recover the amount of the tax from any trustee of the settlement, and
- (b) for that purpose to require an inspector to give him a certificate specifying—
 - (i) the amount of the gains accruing to the trustees in respect of which he has paid tax; and
 - (ii) the amount of tax paid;

and any such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it.

PART III

(2) In order to ascertain for the purposes of subsection (1) above the amount of tax chargeable for any year by virtue of section 77(2) in respect of gains treated as accruing to any person, those gains shall be regarded as forming the highest part of the amount on which he is chargeable to capital gains tax for the year.

(3) In a case where—

(a) gains are treated as accruing to a person in a year under section 86(4), and

(b) gains are treated as accruing to the same person under section 77(2) in the same year,

subsection (2) above shall have effect subject to section 86(4)(b).

Provisions
supplemental to
sections 77 and
78.

79.—(1) For the purposes of this section and sections 77 and 78 a person is a settlor in relation to a settlement if the settled property consists of or includes property originating from him.

(2) In this section and sections 77 and 78—

(a) references to settled property (and to property comprised in a settlement), in relation to any settlor, are references only to property originating from that settlor, and

(b) references to income arising under a settlement, in relation to any settlor, are references only to income originating from that settlor.

(3) References in this section to property originating from a settlor are references to—

(a) property which that settlor has provided directly or indirectly for the purposes of the settlement,

(b) property representing that property, and

(c) so much of any property which represents both property so provided and other property as, on a just apportionment, represents the property so provided.

(4) References in this section to income originating from a settlor are references to—

(a) income from property originating from that settlor, and

(b) income provided directly or indirectly by that settlor.

(5) In subsections (3) and (4) above—

(a) references to property or income which a settlor has provided directly or indirectly include references to property or income which has been provided directly or indirectly by another person in pursuance of reciprocal arrangements with that settlor, but do not include references to property or income which that settlor has provided directly or indirectly in pursuance of reciprocal arrangements with another person, and

(b) references to property which represents other property include references to property which represents accumulated income from that other property.

PART III

(6) An inspector may by notice require any person who is or has been a trustee of, a beneficiary under, or a settlor in relation to, a settlement to give him within such time as he may direct, not being less than 28 days, such particulars as he thinks necessary for the purposes of this section and sections 77 and 78.

(7) The reference in section 77(1)(a) to gains accruing to trustees from the disposal of settled property includes a reference to gains treated as accruing to them under section 13 and the reference in section 77(1)(b) to deductions in respect of disposals of the settled property includes a reference to deductions on account of losses treated under section 13 as accruing to the trustees.

(8) Where the trustees of a settlement have elected that section 691(2) of the Taxes Act (certain income of maintenance funds for historic buildings not to be income of settlor etc.) shall have effect in the case of any settlement or part of a settlement in relation to a year of assessment, sections 77 and 78 and subsections (1) to (7) above shall not apply in relation to the settlement or part for the year.

Migration of settlements, non-resident settlements and dual resident settlements

80.—(1) This section applies if the trustees of a settlement become at any time (“the relevant time”) neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Trustees ceasing to be resident in U.K.

(2) The trustees shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed of the defined assets immediately before the relevant time, and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired them,

at their market value at that time.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) below, the defined assets are all assets constituting settled property of the settlement immediately before the relevant time.

(4) If immediately after the relevant time—

- (a) the trustees carry on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, and
- (b) any assets are situated in the United Kingdom and either used in or for the purposes of the trade or used or held for the purposes of the branch or agency,

the assets falling within paragraph (b) above shall not be defined assets.

(5) Assets shall not be defined assets if—

- (a) they are of a description specified in any double taxation relief arrangements, and
- (b) were the trustees to dispose of them immediately before the relevant time, the trustees would fall to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to them on the disposal.

(6) Section 152 shall not apply where the trustees—

- (a) have disposed of the old assets, or their interest in them, before the relevant time, and

PART III

(b) acquire the new assets, or their interest in them, after that time, unless the new assets are excepted from this subsection by subsection (7) below.

(7) If at the time when the new assets are acquired—

- (a) the trustees carry on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, and
- (b) any new assets are situated in the United Kingdom and either used in or for the purposes of the trade or used or held for the purposes of the branch or agency,

the assets falling within paragraph (b) above shall be excepted from subsection (6) above.

(8) In this section “the old assets” and “the new assets” have the same meanings as in section 152.

Death of trustee:
special rules.

81.—(1) Subsection (2) below applies where—

- (a) section 80 applies as a result of the death of a trustee of the settlement, and
- (b) within the period of 6 months beginning with the death, the trustees of the settlement become resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) That section shall apply as if the defined assets were restricted to such assets (if any) as—

- (a) would be defined assets apart from this section, and
- (b) fall within subsection (3) or (4) below.

(3) Assets fall within this subsection if they were disposed of by the trustees in the period which—

- (a) begins with the death, and
- (b) ends when the trustees become resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(4) Assets fall within this subsection if—

- (a) they are of a description specified in any double taxation relief arrangements,
- (b) they constitute settled property of the settlement at the time immediately after the trustees become resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and
- (c) were the trustees to dispose of them at that time, the trustees would fall to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to them on the disposal.

(5) Subsection (6) below applies where—

- (a) at any time the trustees of a settlement become resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom as a result of the death of a trustee of the settlement, and
- (b) section 80 applies as regards the trustees of the settlement in circumstances where the relevant time (within the meaning of that section) falls within the period of 6 months beginning with the death.

(6) That section shall apply as if the defined assets were restricted to such assets (if any) as—

- (a) would be defined assets apart from this section, and
- (b) fall within subsection (7) below.

(7) Assets fall within this subsection if—

- (a) the trustees acquired them in the period beginning with the death and ending with the relevant time, and
- (b) they acquired them as a result of a disposal in respect of which relief is given under section 165 or in relation to which section 260(3) applies.

PART III

82.—(1) This section applies where—

- (a) section 80 applies as regards the trustees of a settlement (“the migrating trustees”), and
- (b) any capital gains tax which is payable by the migrating trustees by virtue of section 80(2) is not paid within 6 months from the time when it became payable.

Past trustees:
liability for tax.

(2) The Board may, at any time before the end of the period of 3 years beginning with the time when the amount of the tax is finally determined, serve on any person to whom subsection (3) below applies a notice—

- (a) stating particulars of the tax payable, the amount remaining unpaid and the date when it became payable;
- (b) stating particulars of any interest payable on the tax, any amount remaining unpaid and the date when it became payable;
- (c) requiring that person to pay the amount of the unpaid tax, or the aggregate amount of the unpaid tax and the unpaid interest, within 30 days of the service of the notice.

(3) This subsection applies to any person who, at any time within the relevant period, was a trustee of the settlement, except that it does not apply to any such person if—

- (a) he ceased to be a trustee of the settlement before the end of the relevant period, and
- (b) he shows that, when he ceased to be a trustee of the settlement, there was no proposal that the trustees might become neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(4) Any amount which a person is required to pay by a notice under this section may be recovered from him as if it were tax due and duly demanded of him; and he may recover any such amount paid by him from the migrating trustees.

(5) A payment in pursuance of a notice under this section shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing any income, profits or losses for any tax purposes.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) where the relevant time (within the meaning of section 80) falls within the period of 12 months beginning with 19th March 1991, the relevant period is the period beginning with that date and ending with that time;

PART III

- (b) in any other case, the relevant period is the period of 12 months ending with the relevant time.

Trustees ceasing to be liable to U.K. tax.

83.—(1) This section applies if the trustees of a settlement, while continuing to be resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, become at any time (“the time concerned”) trustees who fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements—

- (a) as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing on disposals of assets (“relevant assets”) which constitute settled property of the settlement and fall within descriptions specified in the arrangements.

(2) The trustees shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed of their relevant assets immediately before the time concerned, and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired them, at their market value at that time.

Acquisition by dual resident trustees.

84.—(1) Section 152 shall not apply where—

- (a) the new assets are, or the interest in them is, acquired by the trustees of a settlement,
- (b) at the time of the acquisition the trustees are resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom,
- (c) the assets are of a description specified in the arrangements, and
- (d) were the trustees to dispose of the assets immediately after the acquisition, the trustees would fall to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to them on the disposal.

(2) In this section “the new assets” has the same meaning as in section 152.

Disposal of interests in non-resident settlements.

85.—(1) Subsection (1) of section 76 shall not apply to the disposal of an interest in settled property, other than one treated under subsection (2) of that section as made in consideration of obtaining the settled property, if at the time of the disposal the trustees are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) Subject to subsections (4) and (9) below, subsection (3) below applies where—

- (a) section 80 applies as regards the trustees of a settlement,
- (b) after the relevant time (within the meaning of that section) a person disposes of an interest created by or arising under the settlement and the circumstances are such that subsection (1) above prevents section 76(1) applying, and
- (c) the interest was created for his benefit, or he otherwise acquired it, before the relevant time.

PART III

(3) For the purpose of calculating any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal of the interest, the person disposing of it shall be treated as having—

- (a) disposed of it immediately before the relevant time, and
- (b) immediately reacquired it,

at its market value at that time.

(4) Subsection (3) above shall not apply if section 83 applied as regards the trustees in circumstances where the time concerned (within the meaning of that section) fell before the time when the interest was created for the benefit of the person disposing of it or when he otherwise acquired it.

(5) Subsection (7) below applies where—

- (a) section 80 applies as regards the trustees of a settlement,
- (b) after the relevant time (within the meaning of that section) a person disposes of an interest created by or arising under the settlement and the circumstances are such that subsection (1) above prevents section 76(1) applying,
- (c) the interest was created for his benefit, or he otherwise acquired it, before the relevant time, and
- (d) section 83 applied as regards the trustees in circumstances where the time concerned (within the meaning of that section) fell in the relevant period.

(6) The relevant period is the period which—

- (a) begins when the interest was created for the benefit of the person disposing of it or when he otherwise acquired it, and
- (b) ends with the relevant time.

(7) For the purpose of calculating any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal of the interest, the person disposing of it shall be treated as having—

- (a) disposed of it immediately before the time found under subsection (8) below, and
- (b) immediately reacquired it,

at its market value at that time.

(8) The time is—

- (a) the time concerned (where there is only one such time), or
- (b) the earliest time concerned (where there is more than one because section 83 applied more than once).

(9) Subsection (3) above shall not apply where subsection (7) above applies.

86.—(1) This section applies where the following conditions are fulfilled as regards a settlement in a particular year of assessment—

- (a) the settlement is a qualifying settlement in the year;
- (b) the trustees of the settlement fulfil the condition as to residence specified in subsection (2) below;

Attribution of gains to settlors with interest in non-resident or dual resident settlements.

PART III

- (c) a person who is a settlor in relation to the settlement (“the settlor”) is domiciled in the United Kingdom at some time in the year and is either resident in the United Kingdom during any part of the year or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom during the year;
- (d) at any time during the year the settlor has an interest in the settlement;
- (e) by virtue of disposals of any of the settled property originating from the settlor, there is an amount on which the trustees would be chargeable to tax for the year under section 2(2) if the assumption as to residence specified in subsection (3) below were made;
- (f) paragraph 3, 4 or 5 of Schedule 5 does not prevent this section applying.

(2) The condition as to residence is that—

- (a) the trustees are not resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom during any part of the year, or
- (b) the trustees are resident in the United Kingdom during any part of the year or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom during the year, but at any time of such residence or ordinary residence they fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom.

(3) Where subsection (2)(a) above applies, the assumption as to residence is that the trustees are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom throughout the year; and where subsection (2)(b) above applies, the assumption as to residence is that the double taxation relief arrangements do not apply.

(4) Where this section applies—

- (a) chargeable gains of an amount equal to that referred to in subsection (1)(e) above shall be treated as accruing to the settlor in the year, and
- (b) those gains shall be treated as forming the highest part of the amount on which he is chargeable to capital gains tax for the year.

(5) Schedule 5 (which contains provisions supplementary to this section) shall have effect.

Attribution of gains to beneficiaries.

87.—(1) This section applies to a settlement for any year of assessment during which the trustees are at no time resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if the settlor or one of the settlors is at any time during that year, or was when he made his settlement, domiciled and either resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) There shall be computed in respect of every year of assessment for which this section applies the amount on which the trustees would have been chargeable to tax under section 2(2) if they had been resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom in the year; and that amount, together with the corresponding amount in respect of any earlier such year so far as not already treated under subsection (4) below or section

PART III

89(2) as chargeable gains accruing to beneficiaries under the settlement, is in this section and sections 89 and 90 referred to as the trust gains for the year.

(3) Where as regards the same settlement and for the same year of assessment—

- (a) chargeable gains, whether of one amount or of 2 or more amounts, are treated as accruing by virtue of section 86(4), and
- (b) an amount falls to be computed under subsection (2) above,

the amount so computed shall be treated as reduced by the amount, or aggregate of the amounts, mentioned in paragraph (a) above.

(4) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the trust gains for a year of assessment shall be treated as chargeable gains accruing in that year to beneficiaries of the settlement who receive capital payments from the trustees in that year or have received such payments in any earlier year.

(5) The attribution of chargeable gains to beneficiaries under subsection (4) above shall be made in proportion to, but shall not exceed, the amounts of the capital payments received by them.

(6) A capital payment shall be left out of account for the purposes of subsections (4) and (5) above to the extent that chargeable gains have by reason of the payment been treated as accruing to the recipient in an earlier year.

(7) A beneficiary shall not be charged to tax on chargeable gains treated by virtue of subsection (4) above as accruing to him in any year unless he is domiciled in the United Kingdom at some time in that year.

(8) In computing an amount under subsection (2) above in respect of the year 1991-92 or a subsequent year of assessment, the effect of sections 77 to 79 shall be ignored.

(9) For the purposes of this section a settlement arising under a will or intestacy shall be treated as made by the testator or intestate at the time of his death.

(10) Subsection (1) above does not apply in relation to any year beginning before 6th April 1981; and the reference in subsections (4) and (5) to capital payments received by beneficiaries do not include references to any payment received before 10th March 1981 or any payment received on or after that date and before 6th April 1984 so far as it represents a chargeable gain which accrued to the trustees before 6th April 1981.

88.—(1) Section 87 also applies to a settlement for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6th April 1991 if—

- (a) the trustees are resident in the United Kingdom during any part of the year or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom during the year,
- (b) at any time of such residence or ordinary residence they fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (c) the settlor or one of the settlors is at any time during that year, or was when he made his settlement, domiciled and either resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Gains of dual resident settlements.

PART III

(2) In respect of every year of assessment for which section 87 applies by virtue of this section, section 87 shall have effect as if the amount to be computed under section 87(2) were the assumed chargeable amount; and the reference in section 87(2) to the corresponding amount in respect of an earlier year shall be construed as a reference to the amount computed under section 87(2) apart from this section or (as the case may be) the amount computed under section 87(2) by virtue of this section.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above the assumed chargeable amount in respect of a year of assessment is the lesser of the following 2 amounts—

- (a) the amount on which the trustees would be chargeable to tax for the year under section 2(2) on the assumption that the double taxation relief arrangements did not apply;
- (b) the amount on which, by virtue of disposals of protected assets, the trustees would be chargeable to tax for the year under section 2(2) on the assumption that those arrangements did not apply.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(b) above assets are protected assets if—

- (a) they are of a description specified in the double taxation relief arrangements, and
- (b) were the trustees to dispose of them at any relevant time, the trustees would fall to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to them on the disposal.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) above—

- (a) the assumption specified in subsection (3)(b) above shall be ignored;
- (b) a relevant time is any time, in the year of assessment concerned, when the trustees fall to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom;
- (c) if different assets are identified by reference to different relevant times, all of them are protected assets.

(6) In computing the assumed chargeable amount in respect of a particular year of assessment, the effect of sections 77 to 79 shall be ignored.

(7) For the purposes of section 87 as it applies by virtue of this section, capital payments received before 6th April 1991 shall be disregarded.

Migrant
settlements etc.

89.—(1) Where a period of one or more years of assessment for which section 87 applies to a settlement (“a non-resident period”) succeeds a period of one or more years of assessment for each of which section 87 does not apply to the settlement (“a resident period”), a capital payment received by a beneficiary in the resident period shall be disregarded for the purposes of section 87 if it was not made in anticipation of a disposal made by the trustees in the non-resident period.

(2) Where—

- (a) a non-resident period is succeeded by a resident period, and

- (b) the trust gains for the last year of the non-resident period are not (or not wholly) treated as chargeable gains accruing in that year to beneficiaries,

PART III

then, subject to subsection (3) below, those trust gains (or the outstanding part of them) shall be treated as chargeable gains accruing in the first year of the resident period to beneficiaries of the settlement who receive capital payments from the trustees in that year; and so on for the second and subsequent years until the amount treated as accruing to beneficiaries is equal to the amount of the trust gains for the last year of the non-resident period.

(3) Subsections (5) and (7) of section 87 shall apply in relation to subsection (2) above as they apply in relation to subsection (4) of that section.

90.—(1) If in a year of assessment for which section 87 or 89(2) applies to a settlement (“the transferor settlement”) the trustees transfer all or part of the settled property to the trustees of another settlement (“the transferee settlement”) then, subject to the following provisions—

Transfers between settlements.

- (a) if section 87 applies to the transferee settlement for the year, its trust gains for the year shall be treated as increased by an amount equal to the outstanding trust gains for the year of the transferor settlement or, where part only of the settled property is transferred, to a proportionate part of those trust gains;
- (b) if subsection (2) of section 89 applies to the transferee settlement for the year (otherwise than by virtue of paragraph (c) below), the trust gains referred to in that subsection shall be treated as increased by the amount mentioned in paragraph (a) above;
- (c) if (apart from this paragraph) neither section 87 nor section 89(2) applies to the transferee settlement for the year, subsection (2) of section 89 shall apply to it as if the year were the first year of a resident period succeeding a non-resident period and the trust gains referred to in that subsection were equal to the amount mentioned in paragraph (a) above.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, the reference in subsection (1)(a) above to the outstanding trust gains for the year of the transferor settlement is a reference to the amount of its trust gains for the year so far as they are not treated under section 87(4) as chargeable gains accruing to beneficiaries in that year.

(3) Where section 89(2) applies to the transferor settlement for the year, the reference in subsection (1)(a) above to the outstanding trust gains of the settlement is a reference to the trust gains referred to in section 89(2) so far as not treated as chargeable gains accruing to beneficiaries in that or an earlier year.

(4) This section shall not apply to a transfer so far as it is made for consideration in money or money’s worth.

91.—(1) This section applies where—

- (a) a capital payment is made by the trustees of a settlement on or after 6th April 1992,
- (b) the payment is made in a year of assessment for which section 87 applies to the settlement or in circumstances where section 89(2) treats chargeable gains as accruing in respect of the payment,

Increase in tax payable under section 87 or 89(2).

PART III

- (c) the whole payment is, in accordance with sections 92 to 95, matched with a qualifying amount of the settlement for a year of assessment falling at some time before that immediately preceding the one in which the payment is made, and
- (d) a beneficiary is charged to tax in respect of the payment by virtue of section 87 or 89(2).

(2) The tax payable by the beneficiary in respect of the payment shall be increased by the amount found under subsection (3) below, except that it shall not be increased beyond the amount of the payment; and an assessment may charge tax accordingly.

(3) The amount is one equal to the interest that would be yielded if an amount equal to the tax which would be payable by the beneficiary in respect of the payment (apart from this section) carried interest for the chargeable period at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

(4) The chargeable period is the period which—

- (a) begins with the later of the 2 days specified in subsection (5) below, and
- (b) ends with 30th November in the year of assessment following that in which the capital payment is made.

(5) The 2 days are—

- (a) 1st December in the year of assessment following that for which the qualifying amount mentioned in subsection (1)(c) above is the qualifying amount, and
- (b) 1st December falling 6 years before 1st December in the year of assessment following that in which the capital payment is made.

(6) The Treasury may by order substitute for the percentage specified in subsection (3) above (whether as originally enacted or as amended at any time under this subsection) such other percentage as they think fit.

(7) An order under subsection (6) above may provide that an alteration of the percentage is to have effect for periods beginning on or after a day specified in the order in relation to interest running for chargeable periods beginning before that day (as well as interest running for chargeable periods beginning on or after that day).

(8) Sections 92 to 95 have effect for the purpose of supplementing subsections (1) to (5) above.

Qualifying
amounts and
matching.

92.—(1) If section 87 applies to a settlement for the year 1992-93 or a subsequent year of assessment the settlement shall have a qualifying amount for the year, and the amount shall be the amount computed for the settlement in respect of the year concerned under section 87(2).

1991 c. 31.

(2) The settlement shall continue to have the same qualifying amount (if any) for the year 1990-91 or 1991-92 as it had for that year by virtue of paragraph 2 of Schedule 17 to the Finance Act 1991 (subject to subsection (3) below).

(3) Where—

- (a) capital payments are made by the trustees of a settlement on or after 6th April 1991, and

- (b) the payments are made in a year or years of assessment for which section 87 applies to the settlement or in circumstances where section 89(2) treats chargeable gains as accruing in respect of the payments,

PART III

the payments shall be matched with qualifying amounts of the settlement for the year 1990-91 and subsequent years of assessment (so far as the amounts are not already matched with payments by virtue of this subsection).

- (4) In applying subsection (3) above—
- (a) earlier payments shall be matched with earlier amounts;
 - (b) payments shall be carried forward to be matched with future amounts (so far as not matched with past amounts);
 - (c) a payment which is less than an unmatched amount (or part) shall be matched to the extent of the payment;
 - (d) a payment which is more than an unmatched amount (or part) shall be matched, as to the excess, with other unmatched amounts.

(5) Where part only of a capital payment is taxable, the part which is not taxable shall not fall to be matched until taxable parts of other capital payments (if any) made in the same year of assessment have been matched; and subsections (3) and (4) above shall have effect accordingly.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) above a part of a capital payment is taxable if the part results in chargeable gains accruing under section 87 or 89(2).

93.—(1) Subsection (2) or (3) below applies (if the case permits) where— Matching: special cases.

- (a) a capital payment is made by the trustees of a settlement on or after 6th April 1992,
- (b) the payment is made in a year of assessment for which section 87 applies to the settlement or in circumstances where section 89(2) treats chargeable gains as accruing in respect of the payment, and
- (c) a beneficiary is charged to tax in respect of the payment by virtue of section 87 or 89(2).

(2) If the whole payment is matched with qualifying amounts of the settlement for different years of assessment, each falling at some time before that immediately preceding the one in which the payment is made, then—

- (a) the capital payment (“the main payment”) shall be treated as being as many payments (“subsidiary payments”) as there are qualifying amounts,
- (b) a qualifying amount shall be attributed to each subsidiary payment and each payment shall be quantified accordingly, and
- (c) the tax in respect of the main payment shall be divided up and attributed to the subsidiary payments on the basis of a just and reasonable apportionment,

and section 91 shall apply in the case of each subsidiary payment, the qualifying amount attributed to it and the tax attributed to it.

PART III

(3) If part of the payment is matched with a qualifying amount of the settlement for a year of assessment falling at some time before that immediately preceding the one in which the payment is made, or with qualifying amounts of the settlement for different years of assessment each so falling, then—

- (a) only tax in respect of so much of the payment as is so matched shall be taken into account, and references below to the tax shall be construed accordingly,
- (b) the capital payment shall be divided into 2, the first part representing so much as is matched as mentioned above and the second so much as is not,
- (c) the second part shall be ignored, and
- (d) the first part shall be treated as a capital payment, the whole of which is matched with the qualifying amount or amounts mentioned above, and the whole of which is charged to the tax,

and section 91, or that section and subsections (1) and (2) above (as the case may be), shall apply in the case of the capital payment arrived at under this subsection, the qualifying amount or amounts, and the tax.

(4) Section 91 and subsections (1) to (3) above shall apply (with appropriate modifications) where a payment or part of a payment is to any extent matched with part of an amount.

Transfers of settled property where qualifying amounts not wholly matched.

94.—(1) This section applies if—

- (a) in the year 1990-91 or a subsequent year of assessment the trustees of a settlement (“the transferor settlement”) transfer all or part of the settled property to the trustees of another settlement (“the transferee settlement”), and
- (b) looking at the state of affairs at the end of the year of assessment in which the transfer is made, there is a qualifying amount of the transferor settlement for a particular year of assessment (“the year concerned”) and the amount is not (or not wholly) matched with capital payments.

(2) If the whole of the settled property is transferred—

- (a) the transferor settlement’s qualifying amount for the year concerned shall be treated as reduced by so much of it as is not matched, and
- (b) so much of that amount as is not matched shall be treated as (or as an addition to) the transferee settlement’s qualifying amount for the year concerned.

(3) If part of the settled property is transferred—

- (a) so much of the transferor settlement’s qualifying amount for the year concerned as is not matched shall be apportioned on such basis as is just and reasonable, part being attributed to the transferred property and part to the property not transferred,
- (b) the transferor settlement’s qualifying amount for the year concerned shall be treated as reduced by the part attributed to the transferred property, and
- (c) that part shall be treated as (or as an addition to) the transferee settlement’s qualifying amount for the year concerned.

(4) If the transferee settlement did not in fact exist in the year concerned, it shall be treated as having been made at the beginning of that year.

PART III

(5) If the transferee settlement did in fact exist in the year concerned, this section shall apply whether or not section 87 applies to the settlement for that year or for any year of assessment falling before that year.

95.—(1) This section applies as regards the transferee settlement in a case where section 94 applies.

Matching after transfer.

(2) Matching shall be made under section 92 by reference to the state of affairs existing immediately before the beginning of the year of assessment in which the transfer is made, and the transfer shall not affect matching so made.

(3) Subject to subsection (2) above, payments shall be matched with amounts in accordance with section 92 and by reference to amounts arrived at under section 94.

96.—(1) Where a capital payment is received from a qualifying company which is controlled by the trustees of a settlement at the time it is received, for the purposes of sections 87 to 90 it shall be treated as received from the trustees.

Payments by and to companies.

(2) Where a capital payment is received from the trustees of a settlement (or treated as so received by virtue of subsection (1) above) and it is received by a non-resident qualifying company, the rules in subsections (3) to (6) below shall apply for the purposes of sections 87 to 90.

(3) If the company is controlled by one person alone at the time the payment is received, and that person is then resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, it shall be treated as a capital payment received by that person.

(4) If the company is controlled by 2 or more persons (taking each one separately) at the time the payment is received, then—

- (a) if one of them is then resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, it shall be treated as a capital payment received by that person;
- (b) if 2 or more of them are then resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom (“the residents”) it shall be treated as being as many equal capital payments as there are residents and each of them shall be treated as receiving one of the payments.

(5) If the company is controlled by 2 or more persons (taking them together) at the time the payment is received and each of them is then resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom—

- (a) it shall be treated as being as many capital payments as there are participators in the company at the time it is received, and

PART III

(b) each such participator (whatever his residence or ordinary residence) shall be treated as receiving one of the payments, quantified on the basis of a just and reasonable apportionment, but where (by virtue of the preceding provisions of this subsection and apart from this provision) a participator would be treated as receiving less than one-twentieth of the payment actually received by the company, he shall not be treated as receiving anything by virtue of this subsection.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (1) above a qualifying company is a close company or a company which would be a close company if it were resident in the United Kingdom.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (1) above a company is controlled by the trustees of a settlement if it is controlled by the trustees alone or by the trustees together with a person who (or persons each of whom) falls within subsection (8) below.

(8) A person falls within this subsection if—

(a) he is a settlor in relation to the settlement, or

(b) he is connected with a person falling within paragraph (a) above.

(9) For the purposes of subsection (2) above a non-resident qualifying company is a company which is not resident in the United Kingdom and would be a close company if it were so resident.

(10) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the question whether a company is controlled by a person or persons shall be construed in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act, but in deciding that question for those purposes no rights or powers of (or attributed to) an associate or associates of a person shall be attributed to him under section 416(6) if he is not a participator in the company;

(b) “participator” has the meaning given by section 417(1) of the Taxes Act.

(11) This section shall apply to payments received on or after 19th March 1991.

Supplementary provisions.

97.—(1) In sections 87 to 96 and this section “capital payment”—

(a) means any payment which is not chargeable to income tax on the recipient or, in the case of a recipient who is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, any payment received otherwise than as income, but

(b) does not include a payment under a transaction entered into at arm’s length if it is received on or after 19th March 1991.

(2) In subsection (1) above references to a payment include references to the transfer of an asset and the conferring of any other benefit, and to any occasion on which settled property becomes property to which section 60 applies.

(3) The fact that the whole or part of a benefit is by virtue of section 740(2)(b) of the Taxes Act treated as the recipient’s income for a year of assessment after that in which it is received—

PART III

- (a) shall not prevent the benefit or that part of it being treated for the purposes of sections 87 to 96 as a capital payment in relation to any year of assessment earlier than that in which it is treated as his income; but
- (b) shall preclude its being treated for those purposes as a capital payment in relation to that or any later year of assessment.

(4) For the purposes of sections 87 to 96 the amount of a capital payment made by way of loan, and of any other capital payment which is not an outright payment of money, shall be taken to be equal to the value of the benefit conferred by it.

(5) For the purposes of sections 87 to 90 a capital payment shall be regarded as received by a beneficiary from the trustees of a settlement if—

- (a) he receives it from them directly or indirectly, or
- (b) it is directly or indirectly applied by them in payment of any debt of his or is otherwise paid or applied for his benefit, or
- (c) it is received by a third person at the beneficiary's direction.

(6) Section 16(3) shall not prevent losses accruing to trustees in a year of assessment for which section 87 of this Act or section 17 of the 1979 Act applied to the settlement from being allowed as a deduction from chargeable gains accruing in any later year (so far as they have not previously been set against gains for the purposes of a computation under either of those sections or otherwise).

(7) In sections 87 to 96 and in the preceding provisions of this section—

“settlement” and “settlor” have the meaning given by section 681(4) of the Taxes Act and “settlor” includes, in the case of a settlement arising under a will or intestacy, the testator or intestate, and

“settled property” shall be construed accordingly.

(8) In a case where—

- (a) at any time on or after 19th March 1991 a capital payment is received from the trustees of a settlement or is treated as so received by virtue of section 96(1),
- (b) it is received by a person, or treated as received by a person by virtue of section 96(2) to (5),
- (c) at the time it is received or treated as received, the person is not (apart from this subsection) a beneficiary of the settlement, and
- (d) subsection (9) or (10) below does not prevent this subsection applying,

for the purposes of sections 87 to 90 the person shall be treated as a beneficiary of the settlement as regards events occurring at or after that time.

(9) Subsection (8) above shall not apply where a payment mentioned in paragraph (a) is made in circumstances where it is treated (otherwise than by subsection (8) above) as received by a beneficiary.

PART III

(10) Subsection (8) above shall not apply so as to treat—

- (a) the trustees of the settlement referred to in that subsection, or
- (b) the trustees of any other settlement,

as beneficiaries of the settlement referred to in that subsection.

Power to obtain information for purposes of sections 87 to 90.

98.—(1) The Board may by notice require any person to furnish them within such time as they may direct, not being less than 28 days, with such particulars as they think necessary for the purposes of sections 87 to 90.

(2) Subsections (2) to (5) of section 745 of the Taxes Act shall have effect in relation to subsection (1) above as they have effect in relation to section 745(1), but in their application by virtue of this subsection—

- (a) references to Chapter III of Part XVII of the Taxes Act shall be construed as references to sections 87 to 90; and
- (b) the expressions “settlement” and “settlor” have the same meanings as in those sections.

CHAPTER III

COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES AND INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Application of Act to unit trust schemes.

99.—(1) This Act shall apply in relation to any unit trust scheme as if—

- (a) the scheme were a company,
- (b) the rights of the unit holders were shares in the company, and
- (c) in the case of an authorised unit trust, the company were resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom,

except that nothing in this section shall be taken to bring a unit trust scheme within the charge to corporation tax on chargeable gains.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, in this Act—

- (a) “unit trust scheme” has the same meaning as in the Financial Services Act 1986,
- (b) “authorised unit trust” has the meaning given by section 468(6) of the Taxes Act.

1986 c. 60.

(3) The Treasury may by regulations provide that any scheme of a description specified in the regulations shall be treated as not being a unit trust scheme for the purposes of this Act; and regulations under this section may contain such supplementary and transitional provisions as appear to the Treasury to be necessary or expedient.

Exemption for authorised unit trusts etc.

100.—(1) Gains accruing to an authorised unit trust, an investment trust or a court investment fund shall not be chargeable gains.

(2) If throughout a year of assessment all the issued units in a unit trust scheme (other than an authorised unit trust) are assets such that any gain accruing if they were disposed of by the unit holder would be wholly exempt from capital gains tax or corporation tax (otherwise than by reason of residence) gains accruing to the unit trust scheme in that year of assessment shall not be chargeable gains.

1982 c. 53.

(3) In this Act “court investment fund” means a fund established under section 42 of the Administration of Justice Act 1982.

101.—(1) Where section 139 has applied on the transfer of a company's business (in whole or in part) to a company which at the time of the transfer was not an investment trust, then if—

Transfer of company's assets to investment trust.

- (a) at any time after the transfer the company becomes for an accounting period an investment trust, and
- (b) at the beginning of that accounting period the company still owns any of the assets of the business transferred,

the company shall be treated for all the purposes of this Act as if immediately after the transfer it had sold, and immediately reacquired, the assets referred to in paragraph (b) above at their market value at that time.

(2) Notwithstanding any limitation on the time for making assessments, an assessment to corporation tax chargeable in consequence of subsection (1) above may be made at any time within 6 years after the end of the accounting period referred to in subsection (1) above, and where under this section a company is to be treated as having disposed of, and reacquired, an asset of a business, all such recomputations of liability in respect of other disposals and all such adjustments of tax, whether by way of assessment or by way of discharge or repayment of tax, as may be required in consequence of the provisions of this section shall be carried out.

102.—(1) Subsection (2) below applies in the case of arrangements which constitute a collective investment scheme and under which—

Collective investment schemes with property divided into separate parts.

- (a) the contributions of the participants, and the profits or income out of which payments are to be made to them, are pooled in relation to separate parts of the property in question, and
- (b) the participants are entitled to exchange rights in one part for rights in another.

(2) If a participant exchanges rights in one such part for rights in another, section 127 shall not prevent the exchange constituting a disposal and acquisition for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The reference in subsection (2) above to section 127—

- (a) includes a reference to that section as applied by section 132, but
- (b) does not include a reference to section 127 as applied by section 135;

and in this section "participant" shall be construed in accordance with the Financial Services Act 1986.

1986 c. 60.

103.—(1) An indexation allowance shall not be made in the case of a disposal if each of the 2 conditions set out below is fulfilled.

Restriction on availability of indexation allowance.

(2) The first condition is that the disposal is of rights in property to which arrangements which constitute a collective investment scheme relate.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, the second condition is that, at some time in the relevant ownership period, not less than 90 per cent. of the market value (at that time) of the investment property then falling within the arrangements was represented by—

- (a) non-chargeable assets,

- (b) shares in a building society, or
- (c) such assets and such shares.

(4) In a case where—

- (a) the arrangements are ones under which the contributions of the participants, and the profits or income out of which payments are to be made to them, are pooled in relation to separate parts of the property in question, and

(b) the disposal is of rights in property falling within a separate part, subsection (3) above shall have effect as if the reference to the arrangements were to the separate part.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (3) above the relevant ownership period is the period which begins with the later of—

- (a) the earliest date on which any relevant consideration was given for the acquisition of the rights, and
- (b) 1st April 1982,

and ends with the day on which the disposal is made.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (3) above investment property is all property other than cash awaiting investment.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (3) above an asset is a non-chargeable asset if, were it to be disposed of—

- (a) at the time the rights are disposed of, and
- (b) by a person resident in the United Kingdom,

any gain accruing on the disposal would not be a chargeable gain.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (5) above relevant consideration is consideration which, assuming the application of Chapter III of Part II to the disposal of the rights, would fall to be taken into account in determining the amount of the gain or loss accruing on the disposal, whether that consideration was given by or on behalf of the person making the disposal or by or on behalf of a predecessor in title of his whose acquisition cost represents (directly or indirectly) the whole or any part of the acquisition cost of the person making the disposal.

PART IV

SHARES, SECURITIES, OPTIONS ETC.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Share pooling, identification of securities, and indexation

Share pooling:
general
interpretative
provisions.

104.—(1) Any number of securities of the same class acquired by the same person in the same capacity shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as indistinguishable parts of a single asset growing or diminishing on the occasions on which additional securities of the same class are acquired or some of the securities of that class are disposed of.

(2) Subsection (1) above—

- (a) does not apply to any securities which were acquired before 6th April 1982 or in the case of a company 1st April 1982; and
- (b) has effect subject to sections 105, 106 and 107.

(3) For the purposes of this section and sections 105, 107, 110 and 114—

“a new holding” is a holding of securities which, by virtue of subsection (1) above, is to be regarded as a single asset;

“securities” does not include relevant securities as defined in section 108 but, subject to that, means—

(i) shares or securities of a company; and

(ii) any other assets where they are of a nature to be dealt in without identifying the particular assets disposed of or acquired; and

“relevant allowable expenditure” has the meaning assigned to it by section 53(2)(b) and (3);

but shares or securities of a company shall not be treated as being of the same class unless they are so treated by the practice of a recognised stock exchange or would be so treated if dealt with on a recognised stock exchange.

(4) This section and sections 110 and 114—

(a) shall apply separately in relation to any securities held by a person to whom they were issued as an employee of the company or of any other person on terms which restrict his rights to dispose of them, so long as those terms are in force, and

(b) while applying separately to any such securities, shall have effect as if the owner held them in a capacity other than that in which he holds any other securities of the same class.

(5) Nothing in this section or sections 110 and 114 shall be taken as affecting the manner in which the market value of any securities is to be ascertained.

(6) Without prejudice to the generality of subsections (1) and (2) above, a disposal of securities in a new holding, other than a disposal of the whole of it, is a disposal of part of an asset and the provisions of this Act relating to the computation of a gain accruing on a disposal of part of an asset shall apply accordingly.

105.—(1) The following provisions shall apply where securities of the same class are acquired or disposed of by the same person on the same day and in the same capacity—

(a) all the securities so acquired shall be treated as acquired by a single transaction and all the securities so disposed of shall be treated as disposed of by a single transaction, and

(b) all the securities so acquired shall, so far as their quantity does not exceed that of the securities so disposed of, be identified with those securities.

Disposal on or before day of acquisition of shares and other unidentified assets.

(2) Subject to section 106, where the quantity of the securities so disposed of exceeds the quantity of the securities so acquired, then so far as the excess is not required by any provision of section 104 or 107 or Schedule 2 to be identified with securities acquired before the day of the disposal, it shall be treated as diminishing a quantity subsequently acquired, and a quantity so acquired at an earlier date, rather than one so acquired at a later date.

PART IV
Disposal of shares
and securities by
company within
prescribed period
of acquisition.

106.—(1) For the purposes of corporation tax on chargeable gains, shares disposed of by a company shall be identified in accordance with the following provisions where—

- (a) the number of shares of that class held by the company at any time during the prescribed period before the disposal amounted to not less than 2 per cent. of the number of issued shares of that class; and
- (b) shares of that class have been or are acquired by the company within the prescribed period before or after the disposal.

(2) Where a company is a member of a group, shares held or acquired by another member of the group shall be treated for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) above as held or acquired by that company and for the purposes of paragraph (b) any shares acquired by that company from another company which was a member of the group throughout the prescribed period before and after the disposal shall be disregarded.

(3) References in subsection (1) above to a company's disposing, holding and acquiring shares are references to its doing so in the same capacity; and references in that subsection to the holding or acquisition of shares do not include references to the holding or acquisition of shares as trading stock.

(4) The shares disposed of shall be identified—

- (a) with shares acquired as mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above ("available shares") rather than other shares; and
- (b) with available shares acquired by the company making the disposal rather than other available shares.

(5) The shares disposed of shall be identified with available shares acquired before the disposal rather than available shares acquired after the disposal and—

- (a) in the case of available shares acquired before the disposal, with those acquired later rather than those acquired earlier;
- (b) in the case of available shares acquired after the disposal, with those acquired earlier rather than those acquired later.

(6) Where available shares could be identified—

- (a) with shares disposed of either by the company that acquired them or by another company; or

(b) with shares disposed of either at an earlier date or at a later date, they shall in each case be identified with the former rather than the latter; and the identification of any available shares with shares disposed of by a company on any occasion shall preclude their identification with shares comprised in a later disposal by that company or in a disposal by another company.

(7) Where a company disposes of shares which have been identified with shares disposed of by another company, the shares disposed of by the first-mentioned company shall be identified with the shares that would, apart from this section, have been comprised in the disposal by the other company or, if those shares have themselves been identified with shares disposed of by a third company, with the shares that would, apart from this section, have been comprised in the disposal by the third company and so on.

PART IV

(8) Where shares disposed of by one company are identified with shares acquired by another, the sums allowable to the company making the disposal under section 38 shall be—

- (a) the sums allowable under subsection (1)(c) of that section; and
- (b) the sums that would have been allowable under subsection (1)(a) and (b) of that section to the company that acquired the shares if they have been disposed of by that company.

(9) This section shall have effect subject to section 105(1).

(10) In this section—

“group” has the meaning given in section 170(2) to (14);

“the prescribed period” means—

- (a) in the case of a disposal through a stock exchange or Automated Real-Time Investments Exchange Limited, one month;
- (b) in any other case, 6 months.

(11) Shares shall not be treated for the purpose of this section as being of the same class unless they are so treated by the practice of a recognised stock exchange or would be so treated if dealt with on such a stock exchange.

(12) This section applies to securities as defined in section 132 as it applies to shares.

107.—(1) Where a person disposes of securities, the securities disposed of shall be identified in accordance with the provisions of this section with securities of the same class acquired by him which could be comprised in that disposal.

Identification of securities etc: general rules.

(2) This section applies notwithstanding that securities disposed of are otherwise identified by the disposal or by a transfer or delivery giving effect to it (but so that where a person disposes of securities in one capacity, they shall not be identified with securities which he holds or can dispose of only in some other capacity).

(3) Without prejudice to section 105 if, within a period of 10 days, a number of securities are acquired and subsequently a number of securities are disposed of and, apart from this subsection—

- (a) the securities acquired would increase the size of, or constitute a new holding, and
- (b) the securities disposed of would decrease the size of, or extinguish, the same new holding,

then, subject to subsections (4) and (5) below, the securities disposed of shall be identified with the securities acquired and none of them shall be regarded as forming part of an existing new holding or constituting a new holding.

(4) If, in a case falling within subsection (3) above, the number of securities acquired exceeds the number disposed of—

- (a) the excess shall be regarded as forming part of an existing new holding or, as the case may be, as constituting a new holding; and

PART IV

(b) if the securities acquired were acquired at different times (within the 10 days referred to in subsection (3) above) the securities disposed of shall be identified with securities acquired at an earlier time rather than with securities acquired at a later time.

(5) If, in a case falling within subsection (3) above, the number of securities disposed of exceeds the number acquired, the excess shall not be identified in accordance with that subsection.

(6) Securities which, by virtue of subsection (3) above, do not form part of or constitute a new holding shall be treated for the purposes of section 54(2) as relevant securities within the meaning of section 108.

(7) The identification rules set out in subsections (8) and (9) below have effect subject to section 105 but, subject to that, have priority according to the order in which they are so set out.

(8) Securities disposed of shall be identified with securities forming part of a new holding rather than with other securities.

(9) Securities disposed of shall be identified with securities forming part of a 1982 holding, within the meaning of section 109, rather than with other securities and, subject to that, shall be identified with securities acquired at a later time rather than with securities acquired at an earlier time.

Identification of
relevant securities.

108.—(1) In this section “relevant securities” means—

- (a) securities, within the meaning of section 710 of the Taxes Act;
- (b) deep discount securities, within the meaning of Schedule 4 to that Act; and
- (c) securities which are, or have at any time been, material interests in a non-qualifying offshore fund, within the meaning of Chapter V of Part XVII of that Act;

and shares or securities of a company shall not be treated for the purposes of this section as being of the same class unless they are so treated by the practice of a recognised stock exchange or would be so treated if dealt with on a recognised stock exchange.

(2) Where a person disposes of relevant securities, the securities disposed of shall be identified in accordance with the rules contained in this section with the securities of the same class acquired by him which could be comprised in that disposal, and shall be so identified notwithstanding that they are otherwise identified by the disposal or by a transfer or delivery giving effect to it (but so that where a person disposes of securities in one capacity, they shall not be identified with securities which he holds or can dispose of only in some other capacity).

(3) Relevant securities disposed of on an earlier date shall be identified before securities disposed of on a later date, and the identification of the securities first disposed of shall accordingly determine the securities which could be comprised in the later disposal.

(4) Relevant securities disposed of for transfer or delivery on a particular date or in a particular period—

- (a) shall not be identified with securities acquired for transfer or delivery on a later date or in a later period; and

PART IV

- (b) shall be identified with securities acquired for transfer or delivery on or before that date or in or before that period, but on or after the date of the disposal, rather than with securities not so acquired.
- (5) The relevant securities disposed of shall be identified—
- (a) with securities acquired within the 12 months preceding the disposal rather than with securities not so acquired, and with securities so acquired on an earlier date rather than with securities so acquired on a later date, and
 - (b) subject to paragraph (a) above, with securities acquired on a later date rather than with securities acquired on an earlier date; and
 - (c) with securities acquired at different times on any one day in as nearly as may be equal proportions.
- (6) The rules contained in the preceding subsections shall have priority according to the order in which they are so contained.
- (7) Notwithstanding anything in subsections (3) to (5) above, where, under arrangements designed to postpone the transfer or delivery of relevant securities disposed of, a person by a single bargain acquires securities for transfer or delivery on a particular date or in a particular period and disposes of them for transfer or delivery on a later date or in a later period, then—
- (a) the securities disposed of by that bargain shall be identified with the securities thereby acquired; and
 - (b) securities previously disposed of which, but for the operation of paragraph (a) above in relation to acquisitions for transfer or delivery on the earlier date or in the earlier period, would have been identified with the securities acquired by that bargain—
 - (i) shall, subject to subsection (3) above, be identified with any available securities acquired for such transfer or delivery (that is to say, any securities so acquired other than securities to which paragraph (a) above applies and other than securities with which securities disposed of for such transfer or delivery would be identified apart from this subsection); and
 - (ii) in so far as they cannot be so identified shall be treated as disposed of for transfer or delivery on the later date, or in the later period, mentioned above.
- (8) This section shall have effect subject to section 106 but shall not apply—
- (a) where the disposal is of quoted securities (within the meaning of paragraph 8 of Schedule 2), unless an election has been made with respect to the securities under paragraph 4 of that Schedule or under section 109(4), or
 - (b) where the disposal is of securities as respects which paragraph 17 or 18 of Schedule 2 has effect.

109.—(1) This section has effect in relation to any 1982 holding, and in this section “1982 holding” means a holding which, immediately before the coming into force of this section, was a 1982 holding for the purposes of Part II of Schedule 19 to the Finance Act 1985.

Pre-April 1982
share pools.

1985 c. 54.

PART IV

(2) Subject to subsections (3) to (5) below—

- (a) the holding shall continue to be regarded as a single asset for the purposes of this Act, but one which cannot grow by the acquisition of additional securities of the same class, and
- (b) every sum, which on a disposal of the holding, would be an item of relevant allowable expenditure shall be regarded for the purposes of section 54 as having been incurred at such a time that the month which determines RI in the formula in subsection (1) of that section is March 1982.

Securities of a company shall not be treated for the purposes of this section as being of the same class unless they are so treated by the practice of a recognised stock exchange or would be so treated if dealt with on a recognised stock exchange.

(3) Nothing in subsection (2) above affects the operation of section 127 in relation to the holding, but without prejudice to section 131.

(4) If a person so elects, quoted securities, as defined in paragraph 8 of Schedule 2 which are covered by the election—

- (a) shall be treated as an accretion to an existing 1982 holding or, as the case may be, as constituting a new 1982 holding; and
- (b) shall be excluded from paragraph 2 of that Schedule;

and the relevant allowable expenditure which is attributable to that 1982 holding shall be adjusted or determined accordingly.

(5) Paragraphs 4(8) to (13) and 5 to 8 of Schedule 2 shall apply in relation to an election under subsection (4) above as they apply in relation to an election under paragraph 4(2) of that Schedule, but with the substitution for any reference to 19th March 1968 of a reference to 31st March 1985 in the case of holdings or disposals by companies and 5th April 1985 in any other case.

(6) For the purpose of computing the indexation allowance (if any) on a disposal of a 1982 holding, the relevant allowable expenditure attributable to the holding on the coming into force of this section shall be the amount which, if the holding had been disposed of immediately before the coming into force of this section, would have been the relevant allowable expenditure in relation to that holding on that disposal, and for the purposes of section 54(4) relevant allowable expenditure attributable to a 1982 holding shall be deemed to be expenditure falling within section 38(1)(a).

New holdings:
indexation
allowance.

110.—(1) This section and section 114—

- (a) apply in place of section 54 in relation to a disposal of a new holding for the purpose of computing the indexation allowance;
- (b) have effect subject to sections 105 and 106.

(2) On any disposal of a new holding, other than a disposal of the whole of it—

- (a) the qualifying expenditure and the indexed pool of expenditure shall each be apportioned between the part disposed of and the remainder in the same proportions as, under this Act, the relevant allowable expenditure is apportioned; and

- (b) the indexation allowance is the amount by which the portion of the indexed pool which is attributed to the part disposed of exceeds the portion of the qualifying expenditure which is attributed to that part. PART IV
- (3) On a disposal of the whole of a new holding, the indexation allowance is the amount by which the indexed pool of expenditure at the time of the disposal exceeds the qualifying expenditure at that time.
- (4) In relation to a new holding, the qualifying expenditure is at any time the amount which would be the aggregate of the relevant allowable expenditure in relation to a disposal of the whole of the holding occurring at that time.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6) below and section 114 the indexed pool of expenditure shall come into being at the time that the holding comes into being or, if it is earlier, when any of the qualifying expenditure is incurred and shall at the time it comes into being be the same as the qualifying expenditure at that time.
- (6) In relation to a new holding which was in existence immediately before the coming into force of this section, the indexed pool of expenditure on the coming into force of this section shall be the same as it was for the purposes of Part III of Schedule 19 to the Finance Act 1985 immediately before then. 1985 c. 54.
- (7) Any reference below to an operative event is a reference to any event (whether a disposal or otherwise) which has the effect of reducing or increasing the qualifying expenditure referable to the new holding.
- (8) Whenever an operative event occurs—
- (a) there shall be added to the indexed pool of expenditure the indexed rise, as calculated under subsection (10) or (11) below, in the value of the pool since the last operative event or, if there has been no previous operative event, since the pool came into being; and
 - (b) if the operative event results in an increase in the qualifying expenditure then, in addition to any increase under paragraph (a) above, the same increase shall be made to the indexed pool of expenditure; and
 - (c) if the operative event is a disposal resulting in a reduction in the qualifying expenditure, the indexed pool of expenditure shall be reduced in the same proportion as the qualifying expenditure is reduced; and
 - (d) if the operative event results in a reduction in the qualifying expenditure but is not a disposal, the same reduction shall be made to the indexed pool of expenditure.
- (9) Where the operative event is a disposal—
- (a) any addition under subsection (8)(a) above shall be made before the calculation of the indexation allowance under subsection (2) above; and
 - (b) the reduction under subsection (8)(c) above shall be made after that calculation.

PART IV

(10) At the time of any operative event, the indexed rise in the indexed pool of expenditure is a sum produced by multiplying the value of the pool immediately before the event by a figure expressed as a decimal and determined, subject to subsection (11) below, by the formula—

$$\frac{\text{RE-RL}}{\text{RL}}$$

where—

RE is the retail prices index for the month in which the operative event occurs; and

RL is the retail prices index for the month in which occurred the immediately preceding operative event or, if there has been no such event, in which the indexed pool of expenditure came into being.

(11) If RE, as defined in subsection (10) above, is equal to or less than RL, as so defined, the indexed rise is nil.

Indexation:
building society
etc. shares.

111. An indexation allowance shall not be made in the case of—

- (a) shares in a building society, or
- (b) shares in a registered industrial and provident society as defined in section 486 of the Taxes Act.

Parallel pooling
regulations.
S.I.1986/387.
1985 c. 54.
1978 c. 30.

112.—(1) The Capital Gains Tax (Parallel Pooling) Regulations 1986 made by the Treasury under paragraph 21 of Schedule 19 to the Finance Act 1985 shall continue to have effect notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of that Schedule, and for the purposes of section 14 of the Interpretation Act 1978 that paragraph shall be deemed not to have been repealed.

1983 c. 28.

(2) An election under Schedule 6 to the Finance Act 1983 which has not been revoked before 6th April 1992 shall not have effect in relation to any disposal after 5th April 1992 and may, if the Board allow, be revoked by notice to the inspector.

(3) All such adjustments shall be made, whether by way of discharge or repayment of tax, or the making of assessments or otherwise, as are required in consequence of a revocation under subsection (2) above.

Calls on shares.

113.—(1) Subsection (2) below applies where—

- (a) on a disposal to which section 53 applies, the relevant allowable expenditure is or includes the amount or value of the consideration given for the issue of shares or securities in, or debentures of, a company; and
- (b) the whole or some part of that consideration was given after the expiry of the period of 12 months beginning on the date of the issue of the shares, securities or debentures.

(2) For the purpose of computing the indexation allowance (if any) on the disposal referred to in subsection (1)(a) above—

- (a) so much of the consideration as was given after the expiry of the period referred to in subsection (1)(b) above shall be regarded as an item of expenditure separate from any consideration given during that period; and

- (b) section 54(4) shall not apply to that separate item of expenditure which, accordingly, shall be regarded as incurred at the time the consideration in question was actually given.

PART IV

114—(1) If, in a case where section 110(8)(b) applies, the increase in the qualifying expenditure is, in whole or in part, attributable to the cost of acquiring an option binding the grantor to sell (“the option consideration”), then, in addition to any increase under section 110(8)(a) or (b), the indexed pool of expenditure shall be increased by an amount equal to the indexed rise in the option consideration, as determined under subsection (2) below.

Consideration for options.

(2) The indexed rise in the option consideration is a sum produced by multiplying the consideration by a figure expressed as a decimal and determined, subject to subsection (3) below, by the formula—

$$\frac{RO-RA}{RA}$$

where—

RO is the retail prices index for the month in which falls the date on which the option is exercised; and

RA is the retail prices index for the month in which falls the date in which the option was acquired or, if it is later, March 1982.

(3) If RO, as defined in subsection (2) above, is equal to or less than RA, as so defined, the indexed rise is nil.

Gilt-edged securities and qualifying corporate bonds

115—(1) A gain which accrues on the disposal by any person of—

- (a) gilt-edged securities or qualifying corporate bonds, or
 (b) any option or contract to acquire or dispose of gilt-edged securities or qualifying corporate bonds,

Exemptions for gilt-edged securities and qualifying corporate bonds etc.

shall not be a chargeable gain.

(2) In subsection (1) above the reference to the disposal of a contract to acquire or dispose of gilt-edged securities or qualifying corporate bonds is a reference to the disposal of the outstanding obligations under such a contract.

(3) Without prejudice to section 143(5), where a person who has entered into any such contract as is referred to in subsection (1)(b) above closes out that contract by entering into another contract with obligations which are reciprocal to those of the first-mentioned contract, that transaction shall for the purposes of this section constitute the disposal of an asset, namely, his outstanding obligations under the first-mentioned contract.

116—(1) This section shall have effect in any case where a transaction occurs of such a description that, apart from the provisions of this section—

Reorganisations, conversions and reconstructions.

- (a) sections 127 to 130 would apply by virtue of any provision of Chapter II of this Part; and

PART IV

- (b) either the original shares would consist of or include a qualifying corporate bond and the new holding would not, or the original shares would not and the new holding would consist of or include such a bond;

and in paragraph (b) above “the original shares” and “the new holding” have the same meaning as they have for the purposes of sections 127 to 130.

(2) In this section “relevant transaction” means a reorganisation, conversion of securities or other transaction such as is mentioned in subsection (1) above, and, in addition to its application where the transaction takes place after the coming into force of this section, subsection (10) below applies where the relevant transaction took place before the coming into force of this section so far as may be necessary to enable any gain or loss deferred under paragraph 10 of Schedule 13 to the Finance Act 1984 to be taken into account on a subsequent disposal.

1984 c. 43.

(3) Where the qualifying corporate bond referred to in subsection (1)(b) above would constitute the original shares for the purposes of sections 127 to 130, it is in this section referred to as “the old asset” and the shares or securities which would constitute the new holding for those purposes are referred to as “the new asset”.

(4) Where the qualifying corporate bond referred to in subsection (1)(b) above would constitute the new holding for the purposes of sections 127 to 130, it is in this section referred to as “the new asset” and the shares or securities which would constitute the original shares for those purposes are referred to as “the old asset”.

(5) So far as the relevant transaction relates to the old asset and the new asset, sections 127 to 130 shall not apply in relation to it.

(6) In accordance with subsection (5) above, the new asset shall not be treated as having been acquired on any date other than the date of the relevant transaction or, subject to subsections (7) and (8) below, for any consideration other than the market value of the old asset as determined immediately before that transaction.

(7) If, on the relevant transaction, the person concerned receives, or becomes entitled to receive, any sum of money which, in addition to the new asset, is by way of consideration for the old asset, that sum shall be deducted from the consideration referred to in subsection (6) above.

(8) If, on the relevant transaction, the person concerned gives any sum of money which, in addition to the old asset, is by way of consideration for the new asset, that sum shall be added to the consideration referred to in subsection (6) above.

(9) In any case where the old asset consists of a qualifying corporate bond, then, so far as it relates to the old asset and the new asset, the relevant transaction shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as a disposal of the old asset and an acquisition of the new asset.

(10) Except in a case falling within subsection (9) above, so far as it relates to the old asset and the new asset, the relevant transaction shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as not involving any disposal of the old asset but—

PART IV

- (a) there shall be calculated the chargeable gain or allowable loss that would have accrued if, at the time of the relevant transaction, the old asset had been disposed of for a consideration equal to its market value immediately before that transaction; and
- (b) subject to subsections (12) to (14) below, the whole or a corresponding part of the chargeable gain or allowable loss mentioned in paragraph (a) above shall be deemed to accrue on a subsequent disposal of the whole or part of the new asset (in addition to any gain or loss that actually accrues on that disposal); and
- (c) on that subsequent disposal, section 115 shall have effect only in relation to any gain or loss that actually accrues and not in relation to any gain or loss which is deemed to accrue by virtue of paragraph (b) above.

(11) Subsection (10)(b) and (c) above shall not apply to any disposal falling within section 58(1), 62(4), 139, 171(1) or 172, but a person who has acquired the new asset on a disposal falling within any of those sections (and without there having been a previous disposal not falling within any of those sections or a devolution on death) shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (10)(b) and (c) above as if the new asset had been acquired by him at the same time and for the same consideration as, having regard to subsections (5) to (8) above, it was acquired by the person making the disposal.

(12) In any case where—

- (a) on the calculation under subsection (10)(a) above, a chargeable gain would have accrued, and
- (b) the consideration for the old asset includes such a sum of money as is referred to in subsection (7) above,

then, subject to subsection (13) below, the proportion of that chargeable gain which that sum of money bears to the market value of the old asset immediately before the relevant transaction shall be deemed to accrue at the time of that transaction.

(13) If the inspector is satisfied that the sum of money referred to in subsection (12)(b) above is small, as compared with the market value of the old asset immediately before the relevant transaction, and so directs, subsection (12) above shall not apply.

(14) In a case where subsection (12) above applies, the chargeable gain which, apart from that subsection, would by virtue of subsection (10)(b) above be deemed to accrue on a subsequent disposal of the whole or part of the new asset shall be reduced or, as the case may be, extinguished by deducting therefrom the amount of the chargeable gain which, by virtue of subsection (12) above, is deemed to accrue at the time of the relevant transaction.

(15) In any case where—

- (a) the new asset mentioned in subsections (10) and (11) above is a qualifying corporate bond in respect of which an allowable loss is treated as accruing under section 254(2), and

PART IV

- (b) the loss is treated as accruing at a time falling after the relevant transaction but before any actual disposal of the new asset subsequent to the relevant transaction,

then for the purposes of subsections (10) and (11) above a subsequent disposal of the new asset shall be treated as occurring at (and only at) the time the loss is treated as accruing.

Meaning of
"qualifying
corporate bond".

117.—(1) For the purposes of this section, a "corporate bond" is a security, as defined in section 132(3)(b)—

- (a) the debt on which represents and has at all times represented a normal commercial loan; and
(b) which is expressed in sterling and in respect of which no provision is made for conversion into, or redemption in, a currency other than sterling,

and in paragraph (a) above "normal commercial loan" has the meaning which would be given by sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 1 of Schedule 18 to the Taxes Act if for paragraph (a)(i) to (iii) of that sub-paragraph there were substituted the words "corporate bonds (within the meaning of section 117 of the 1992 Act)".

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) above—

- (a) a security shall not be regarded as expressed in sterling if the amount of sterling falls to be determined by reference to the value at any time of any other currency or asset; and
(b) a provision for redemption in a currency other than sterling but at the rate of exchange prevailing at redemption shall be disregarded.

(3) For the purposes of this section "corporate bond" also includes a security which is not included in the definition in subsection (1) above, and which—

1989 c. 26.

- (a) is a deep gain security for the purposes of Schedule 11 to the Finance Act 1989 ("the 1989 Act"), or
(b) by virtue of paragraph 21(2) of Schedule 11 to the 1989 Act falls to be treated as a deep gain security as there mentioned, or
(c) by virtue of paragraph 22(2) of that Schedule, falls to be treated as a deep gain security as there mentioned, or
(d) by virtue of paragraph 22A(2) or 22B(3) of that Schedule, falls to be treated as a deep gain security as mentioned in the paragraph concerned.

(4) For the purposes of this section "corporate bond" also includes a share in a building society—

- (a) which is a qualifying share,
(b) which is expressed in sterling, and
(c) in respect of which no provision is made for conversion into, or redemption in, a currency other than sterling.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) above, a share in a building society is a qualifying share if—

- (a) it is a permanent interest bearing share, or

(b) it is of a description specified in regulations made by the Treasury for the purposes of this paragraph.

(6) Subsection (2) above applies for the purposes of subsection (4) above as it applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) above, treating the reference to a security as a reference to a share.

(7) Subject to subsections (9) and (10) below, for the purposes of this Act, a corporate bond—

(a) is a “qualifying” corporate bond if it is issued after 13th March 1984; and

(b) becomes a “qualifying” corporate bond if, having been issued on or before that date, it is acquired by any person after that date and that acquisition is not as a result of a disposal which is excluded for the purposes of this subsection, or which was excluded for the purposes of section 64(4) of the Finance Act 1984.

1984 c. 43.

(8) Where a person disposes of a corporate bond which was issued on or before 13th March 1984 and, before the disposal, the bond had not become a qualifying corporate bond, the disposal is excluded for the purposes of subsection (7) above if, by virtue of any enactment—

(a) the disposal is treated for the purposes of this Act as one on which neither a gain nor a loss accrues to the person making the disposal; or

(b) the consideration for the disposal is treated for the purposes of this Act as reduced by an amount equal to the held-over gain on that disposal, as defined for the purposes of section 165 or 260.

(9) Subject to subsection (10) below, for the purposes of this Act—

(a) a corporate bond which falls within subsection (3)(a) above is a qualifying corporate bond, whatever the date of its issue;

(b) a corporate bond which falls within subsection (3)(b) above is a qualifying corporate bond as regards a disposal made after the time mentioned in paragraph 21(1)(c) of Schedule 11 to the 1989 Act, whatever the date of its issue;

(c) a corporate bond which falls within subsection (3)(c) above is a qualifying corporate bond as regards a disposal made after the time the agreement mentioned in paragraph 22(1)(b) of that Schedule is made, whatever the date of its issue;

(d) a corporate bond which falls within subsection (3)(d) above is a qualifying corporate bond as regards a disposal made after the time mentioned in paragraph 22A(1)(c) or 22B(2)(b) of that Schedule (as the case may be);

and subsections (7) and (8) above shall not apply in the case of any such bond.

(10) A security which is issued by a member of a group of companies to another member of the same group is not a qualifying corporate bond for the purposes of this Act except in relation to a disposal by a person who (at the time of the disposal) is not a member of the same group as the company which issued the security; and references in this subsection to a group of companies or to a member of a group shall be construed in accordance with section 170(2) to (14).

PART IV

(11) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) where a security is comprised in a letter of allotment or similar instrument and the right to the security thereby conferred remains provisional until accepted, the security shall not be treated as issued until there has been acceptance; and
- (b) “permanent interest bearing share” has the same meaning as in the Building Societies (Designated Capital Resources) (Permanent Interest Bearing Shares) Order 1991.

S.I.1991/702.

(12) The Treasury may by regulations provide that for the definition of the expression “permanent interest bearing share” in subsection (11) above (as it has effect for the time being) there shall be substituted a different definition of that expression, and regulations under this subsection or subsection (5)(b) above may contain such supplementary, incidental, consequential or transitional provision as the Treasury thinks fit.

(13) This section shall have effect for the purposes of section 254 with the omission of subsections (4) to (6), (11) and (12).

Deep discount securities, the accrued income scheme etc.

Amount to be treated as consideration on disposal of deep discount securities etc.

118.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) below, in the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal by any person of any deep discount securities (within the meaning of Schedule 4 to the Taxes Act)—

- (a) section 37 shall not apply but the consideration for the disposal shall be treated as reduced by the amount mentioned in paragraph 4(1)(a) of that Schedule (including any amount mentioned in paragraph 3 of that Schedule); and
- (b) where that amount exceeds the consideration for the disposal, the amount of the excess shall be treated as expenditure within section 38(1)(b) incurred by that person on the security immediately before the disposal.

(2) Subsection (3) below applies where—

- (a) there is a conversion of securities to which section 132 applies and those securities include deep discount securities; or
- (b) securities including deep discount securities are exchanged (or by virtue of section 136(1) are treated as exchanged) for other securities in circumstances in which section 135(3) applies.

(3) Where this subsection applies—

- (a) subsection (1) and section 37 shall not apply but any sum payable to the beneficial owner of the deep discount securities by way of consideration for their disposal (in addition to his new holding) shall be treated for the purpose of the computation of the gain as reduced by the amount of the accrued income on which he is chargeable to tax by virtue of paragraph 7(3) of Schedule 4 to the Taxes Act or, in a case where paragraph 3 of that Schedule applies, on which he would be so chargeable if that paragraph did not apply; and
- (b) where that amount exceeds any such sum, the excess shall be treated as expenditure within section 38(1)(b) incurred by him on the security immediately before the time of the conversion or exchange.

PART IV

(4) Where a disposal of a deep discount security is to be treated for the purposes of this Act as one on which neither a gain nor a loss accrues to the person making the disposal, the consideration for which the person acquiring the security would, apart from this subsection, be treated for those purposes as having acquired the security shall be increased by the amount mentioned in paragraph 4(1)(a) of Schedule 4 to the Taxes Act (including any amount mentioned in paragraph 3 of that Schedule).

(5) Where by virtue of paragraph 18(3) of Schedule 4 to the Taxes Act trustees are deemed for the purposes of that Schedule to dispose of a security at a particular time—

- (a) they shall be deemed to dispose of the security at that time for the purposes of this Act, and
- (b) the disposal deemed by paragraph (a) above shall be deemed to be at the market value of the security.

(6) Where by virtue of paragraph 18(4) of Schedule 4 to the Taxes Act trustees are deemed for the purposes of that Schedule to acquire a security at a particular time—

- (a) they shall be deemed to acquire the security at that time for the purposes of this Act, and
- (b) the acquisition deemed by paragraph (a) above shall be deemed to be at the market value of the security.

119.—(1) Where there is a transfer of securities within the meaning of section 710 of the Taxes Act (accrued income scheme)—

Transfers of securities subject to the accrued income scheme.

- (a) if section 713(2)(a) or (3)(a) of that Act applies, section 37 shall be disregarded in computing the gain accruing on the disposal concerned;
- (b) if section 713(2)(b) or (3)(b) of that Act applies, section 39 shall be disregarded in computing the gain accruing to the transferee if he disposes of the securities;

but subsections (2) and (3) below shall apply.

(2) Where the securities are transferred with accrued interest (within the meaning of section 711 of the Taxes Act)—

- (a) if section 713(2)(a) of that Act applies, an amount equal to the accrued amount (determined under that section) shall be excluded from the consideration mentioned in subsection (8) below;
- (b) if section 713(2)(b) of that Act applies, an amount equal to that amount shall be excluded from the sums mentioned in subsection (9) below.

(3) Where the securities are transferred without accrued interest (within the meaning of section 711 of the Taxes Act)—

- (a) if section 713(3)(a) of that Act applies, an amount equal to the rebate amount (determined under that section) shall be added to the consideration mentioned in subsection (8) below;
- (b) if section 713(3)(b) of that Act applies, an amount equal to that amount shall be added to the sums mentioned in subsection (9) below.

PART IV

(4) Where section 716 of the Taxes Act applies—

- (a) if subsection (2) or (3) of that section applies, section 37 shall be disregarded in computing the gain accruing on the disposal concerned, but the relevant amount shall be excluded from the consideration mentioned in subsection (8) below; and
- (b) if subsection (4) of that section applies, section 39 shall be disregarded in computing the gain accruing on the disposal concerned, but the relevant amount shall be excluded from the sums mentioned in subsection (9) below.

(5) In subsection (4) above “the relevant amount” means an amount equal to—

- (a) if paragraph (b) below does not apply, the amount of the unrealised interest in question (within the meaning of section 716 of the Taxes Act);
- (b) if section 719 of the Taxes Act applies—
 - (i) in a case falling within subsection (4)(a) above, amount A (within the meaning of section 719);
 - (ii) in a case falling within subsection (4)(b) above, amount C (within the meaning of section 719).

(6) In relation to any securities which by virtue of subsection (7) below are treated for the purposes of this subsection as having been transferred, subsections (2) and (3) above shall have effect as if for “applies” (in each place where it occurs) there were substituted “would apply if the disposal were a transfer”.

(7) Where there is a disposal of securities for the purposes of this Act which is not a transfer for the purposes of section 710 of the Taxes Act but, if it were such a transfer, one or more of the following paragraphs would apply, namely, paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 713(2) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 713(3) of that Act, the securities shall be treated—

- (a) for the purposes of subsection (6) above, as transferred on the day of the disposal, and
- (b) for the purposes of subsections (2) and (3) above, as transferred with accrued interest if, had the disposal been a transfer for the purposes of section 710, it would have been a transfer with accrued interest and as transferred without accrued interest if, had the disposal been such a transfer, it would have been a transfer without accrued interest.

(8) The consideration is the consideration for the disposal of the securities transferred which is taken into account in the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal.

(9) The sums are the sums allowable to the transferee as a deduction from the consideration in the computation of the gain accruing to him if he disposes of the securities.

(10) Where on a conversion or exchange of securities a person is treated as entitled to a sum under subsection (2)(a) of section 713 of the Taxes Act an amount equal to the accrued amount (determined under that section) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as follows—

- (a) to the extent that it does not exceed the amount of any consideration which the person receives (or is deemed to receive) or becomes entitled to receive on the conversion or exchange (other than his new holding), it shall be treated as reducing that consideration; and
- (b) to the extent that it does exceed that amount, it shall be treated as consideration which the person gives on the conversion or exchange;

PART IV

and where on a conversion or exchange of securities a person is treated as entitled to relief under subsection (3)(a) of that section an amount equal to the rebate amount (determined under that section) shall, for the purposes of the computation of the gain, be treated as consideration which the person receives on the conversion or exchange.

(11) In subsection (10) above “conversion” means conversion within the meaning of section 132 and “exchange” means an exchange which by virtue of Chapter II of this Part does not involve a disposal.

120.—(1) Where an amount is chargeable to tax under Chapter II of Part III of the Finance Act 1988 on a person who acquires shares or an interest in shares, then on the first disposal of the shares (whether by him or by another person) after his acquisition, section 38(1)(a) shall apply as if a sum equal to the amount chargeable had formed part of the consideration given by the person making the disposal for his acquisition of the shares; and this subsection shall apply with the appropriate modifications in a case to which section 83 of that Act applies.

Increase in expenditure by reference to tax charged in relation to shares etc.
1988 c. 39.

This subsection shall be construed as if it were contained in Chapter II of Part III of the Finance Act 1988.

(2) Section 38(1)(a) applies as if the relevant amount as defined in the following provisions of this section in the cases there specified had formed part of the consideration given by the person making the disposal for his acquisition of the assets in question.

(3) Where an amount is chargeable to tax by virtue of section 162(5) of the Taxes Act in respect of shares or an interest in shares, then—

- (a) on a disposal of the shares or interest, where that is the event giving rise to the charge; or
- (b) in any case, on the first disposal of the shares or interest after the event,

the relevant amount is a sum equal to the amount so chargeable.

(4) If a gain chargeable to tax under section 135(1) or (6) of the Taxes Act is realised by the exercise of a right to acquire shares, the relevant amount is a sum equal to the amount of the gain so chargeable to tax.

(5) Where an amount is chargeable to tax under section 138 of the Taxes Act on a person acquiring any shares or interest in shares, then on the first disposal (whether by him or another person) of the shares after his acquisition, the relevant amount is an amount equal to the amount so chargeable.

(6) Where an amount was chargeable to tax under section 185(6) of the Taxes Act in respect of shares acquired in exercise of any such right as is mentioned in section 185(1) of that Act, the relevant sum in relation to those shares is an amount equal to the amount so chargeable.

PART IV

(7) Subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6) above shall be construed as one with sections 162, 135, 138 and 185 of the Taxes Act respectively.

Savings certificates etc.

Exemption for government non-marketable securities.
1968 c. 13.
1939 c. 117.

121.—(1) Savings certificates and non-marketable securities issued under the National Loans Act 1968 or the National Loans Act 1939, or any corresponding enactment forming part of the law of Northern Ireland, shall not be chargeable assets, and accordingly no chargeable gain shall accrue on their disposal.

(2) In this section—

1968 c. 13.
1958 (7 Eliz. 2)
c.6.
1920 c.18.
1972 c. 65.

- (a) “savings certificates” means savings certificates issued under section 12 of the National Loans Act 1968, or section 7 of the National Debt Act 1958, or section 59 of the Finance Act 1920, and any war savings certificates as defined in section 9(3) of the National Debt Act 1972, together with any savings certificates issued under any enactment forming part of the law of Northern Ireland and corresponding to the said enactments, and
- (b) “non-marketable securities” means securities which are not transferable, or which are transferable only with the consent of some Minister of the Crown, or the consent of a department of the Government of Northern Ireland, or only with the consent of the National Debt Commissioners.

Capital distribution in respect of shares etc.

Distribution which is not a new holding within Chapter II.

122.—(1) Where a person receives or becomes entitled to receive in respect of shares in a company any capital distribution from the company (other than a new holding as defined in section 126) he shall be treated as if he had in consideration of that capital distribution disposed of an interest in the shares.

(2) If the inspector is satisfied that the amount distributed is small, as compared with the value of the shares in respect of which it is distributed, and so directs—

- (a) the occasion of the capital distribution shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as a disposal of the asset, and
- (b) the amount distributed shall be deducted from any expenditure allowable under this Act as a deduction in computing a gain or loss on the disposal of the shares by the person receiving or becoming entitled to receive the distribution of capital.

(3) A person who is dissatisfied with the refusal of the inspector to give a direction under this section may appeal to the Commissioners having jurisdiction on an appeal against an assessment to tax in respect of a gain accruing on the disposal.

(4) Where the allowable expenditure is less than the amount distributed (or is nil)—

- (a) subsections (2) and (3) above shall not apply, and
- (b) if the recipient so elects (and there is any allowable expenditure)—
- (i) the amount distributed shall be reduced by the amount of the allowable expenditure, and

(ii) none of that expenditure shall be allowable as a deduction in computing a gain accruing on the occasion of the capital distribution, or on any subsequent occasion.

PART IV

In this subsection “allowable expenditure” means the expenditure which immediately before the occasion of the capital distribution was attributable to the shares under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1).

(5) In this section—

- (a) the “amount distributed” means the amount or value of the capital distribution,
- (b) “capital distribution” means any distribution from a company, including a distribution in the course of dissolving or winding up the company, in money or money’s worth except a distribution which in the hands of the recipient constitutes income for the purposes of income tax.

123.—(1) Where a person receives or becomes entitled to receive in respect of any shares in a company a provisional allotment of shares in or debentures of the company and he disposes of his rights, section 122 shall apply as if the amount of the consideration for the disposal were a capital distribution received by him from the company in respect of the first-mentioned shares, and as if that person had, instead of disposing of the rights, disposed of an interest in those shares.

Disposal of right to acquire shares or debentures.

(2) This section shall apply in relation to rights obtained in respect of debentures of a company as it applies in relation to rights obtained in respect of shares in a company.

Close companies

124.—(1) If in pursuance of section 426 of the Taxes Act (consequences for income tax of apportionment of income etc. of close company) a person is assessed to income tax, then, in the computation of the gain accruing on a disposal by him of any shares forming part of his interest in the company to which the relevant apportionment relates, the amount of the income tax paid by him, so far as attributable to those shares, shall be allowable as a deduction.

Disposal of shares: relief in respect of income tax consequent on shortfall in distributions.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply in relation to tax charged in respect of undistributed income which has, before the disposal, been subsequently distributed and is then exempt from tax by virtue of section 427(4) of the Taxes Act or in relation to tax treated as having been paid by virtue of section 426(2)(b) of that Act.

(3) For the purposes of this section the income assessed to tax shall be the highest part of the individual’s income for the year of assessment in question, but so that if the highest part of the said income is taken into account under this section in relation to an assessment to tax the next highest part shall be taken into account in relation to any other relevant assessment, and so on.

(4) For the purpose of identifying shares forming part of an interest in a company with shares subsequently disposed of which are of the same class, shares bought at an earlier time shall be deemed to have been disposed of before shares bought at a later time.

PART IV
Shares in close
company
transferring assets
at an undervalue.

125.—(1) If a company which is a close company transfers, or has after 31st March 1982 transferred, an asset to any person otherwise than by way of a bargain made at arm's length and for a consideration of an amount or value less than the market value of the asset, an amount equal to the difference shall be apportioned among the issued shares of the company, and the holders of those shares shall be treated in accordance with the following provisions of this section.

(2) For the purposes of the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal of any of those shares by the person owning them on the date of transfer, an amount equal to the amount so apportioned to that share shall be excluded from the expenditure allowable as a deduction under section 38(1)(a) from the consideration for the disposal.

(3) If the person owning any of the shares at the date of transfer is itself a close company an amount equal to the amount apportioned to the shares so owned under subsection (1) above to that close company shall be apportioned among the issued shares of that close company, and the holders of those shares shall be treated in accordance with subsection (2) above, and so on through any number of close companies.

(4) This section shall not apply where the transfer of the asset is a disposal to which section 171(1) applies.

(5) In relation to a disposal to which section 35(2) does not apply, subsection (1) above shall have effect with the substitution of "6th April 1965" for "31st March 1982".

CHAPTER II

REORGANISATION OF SHARE CAPITAL, CONVERSION OF SECURITIES ETC.

Reorganisation or reduction of share capital

Application of
sections 127 to
131.

126.—(1) For the purposes of this section and sections 127 to 131 "reorganisation" means a reorganisation or reduction of a company's share capital, and in relation to the reorganisation—

- (a) "original shares" means shares held before and concerned in the reorganisation,
- (b) "new holding" means, in relation to any original shares, the shares in and debentures of the company which as a result of the reorganisation represent the original shares (including such, if any, of the original shares as remain).

(2) The reference in subsection (1) above to the reorganisation of a company's share capital includes—

- (a) any case where persons are, whether for payment or not, allotted shares in or debentures of the company in respect of and in proportion to (or as nearly as may be in proportion to) their holdings of shares in the company or of any class of shares in the company, and
- (b) any case where there are more than one class of share and the rights attached to shares of any class are altered.

(3) The reference in subsection (1) above to a reduction of share capital does not include the paying off of redeemable share capital, and where shares in a company are redeemed by the company otherwise than by the issue of shares or debentures (with or without other consideration) and otherwise than in a liquidation, the shareholder shall be treated as disposing of the shares at the time of the redemption.

PART IV

127. Subject to sections 128 to 130, a reorganisation shall not be treated as involving any disposal of the original shares or any acquisition of the new holding or any part of it, but the original shares (taken as a single asset) and the new holding (taken as a single asset) shall be treated as the same asset acquired as the original shares were acquired.

Equation of original shares and new holding.

128.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, where, on a reorganisation, a person gives or becomes liable to give any consideration for his new holding or any part of it, that consideration shall in relation to any disposal of the new holding or any part of it be treated as having been given for the original shares, and if the new holding or part of it is disposed of with a liability attaching to it in respect of that consideration, the consideration given for the disposal shall be adjusted accordingly.

Consideration given or received by holder.

(2) There shall not be treated as consideration given for the new holding or any part of it—

- (a) any surrender, cancellation or other alteration of the original shares or of the rights attached thereto, or
- (b) any consideration consisting of any application, in paying up the new holding or any part of it, of assets of the company or of any dividend or other distribution declared out of those assets but not made,

and, in the case of a reorganisation on or after 10th March 1981, any consideration given for the new holding or any part of it otherwise than by way of a bargain made at arm's length shall be disregarded to the extent that its amount or value exceeds the relevant increase in value; and for this purpose "the relevant increase in value" means the amount by which the market value of the new holding immediately after the reorganisation exceeds the market value of the original shares immediately before the reorganisation.

(3) Where on a reorganisation a person receives (or is deemed to receive), or becomes entitled to receive, any consideration, other than the new holding, for the disposal of an interest in the original shares, and in particular—

- (a) where under section 122 he is to be treated as if he had in consideration of a capital distribution disposed of an interest in the original shares, or
- (b) where he receives (or is deemed to receive) consideration from other shareholders in respect of a surrender of rights derived from the original shares,

he shall be treated as if the new holding resulted from his having for that consideration disposed of an interest in the original shares (but without prejudice to the original shares and the new holding being treated in accordance with section 127 as the same asset).

PART IV

(4) Where for the purpose of subsection (3) above it is necessary in computing the gain or loss accruing on the disposal of the interest in the original shares mentioned in that subsection to apportion the cost of acquisition of the original shares between what is disposed of and what is retained, the apportionment shall be made in the like manner as under section 129.

Part disposal of new holding.

129. Subject to section 130(2), where for the purpose of computing the gain or loss accruing to a person from the acquisition and disposal of any part of the new holding it is necessary to apportion the cost of acquisition of any of the original shares between what is disposed of and what is retained, the apportionment shall be made by reference to market value at the date of the disposal (with such adjustment of the market value of any part of the new holding as may be required to offset any liability attaching thereto but forming part of the cost to be apportioned).

Composite new holdings.

130.—(1) This section shall apply to a new holding—

- (a) if it consists of more than one class of shares in or debentures of the company and one or more of those classes is of shares or debentures which, at any time not later than the end of the period of 3 months beginning with the date on which the reorganisation took effect, or of such longer period as the Board may by notice allow, had quoted market values on a recognised stock exchange in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or
- (b) if it consists of more than one class of rights of unit holders and one or more of those classes is of rights the prices of which were published daily by the managers of the scheme at any time not later than the end of that period of 3 months (or longer if so allowed).

(2) Where for the purpose of computing the gain or loss accruing to a person from the acquisition and disposal of the whole or any part of any class of shares or debentures or rights of unit holders forming part of a new holding to which this section applies it is necessary to apportion costs of acquisition between what is disposed of and what is retained, the cost of acquisition of the new holding shall first be apportioned between the entire classes of shares or debentures or rights of which it consists by reference to market value on the first day (whether that day fell before the reorganisation took effect or later) on which market values or prices were quoted or published for the shares, debentures or rights as mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) above (with such adjustment of the market value of any class as may be required to offset any liability attaching thereto but forming part of the cost to be apportioned).

(3) For the purposes of this section the day on which a reorganisation involving the allotment of shares or debentures or unit holders' rights takes effect is the day following the day on which the right to renounce any allotment expires.

Indexation allowance.

131.—(1) This section applies where—

- (a) by virtue of section 127, on a reorganisation the original shares (taken as a single asset) and the new holding (taken as a single asset) fall to be treated as the same asset acquired as the original shares were acquired; and

- (b) on the reorganisation, a person gives or becomes liable to give any consideration for his new holding or any part of it.

PART IV

(2) Where this section applies, so much of the consideration referred to in subsection (1)(b) above as, on a disposal to which section 53 applies of the new holding, will, by virtue of section 128(1), be treated as having been given for the original shares, shall be treated for the purposes of section 54 as an item of relevant allowable expenditure incurred not at the time the original shares were acquired but at the time the person concerned gave or became liable to give the consideration (and, accordingly, section 54(4) shall not apply in relation to that item of expenditure).

Conversion of securities

132.—(1) Sections 127 to 131 shall apply with any necessary adaptations in relation to the conversion of securities as they apply in relation to a reorganisation (that is to say, a reorganisation or reduction of a company's share capital).

Equation of converted securities and new holding.

- (2) This section has effect subject to sections 133 and 134.
- (3) For the purposes of this section and section 133—
- (a) “conversion of securities” includes—
- (i) a conversion of securities of a company into shares in the company, and
 - (ii) a conversion at the option of the holder of the securities converted as an alternative to the redemption of those securities for cash, and
 - (iii) any exchange of securities effected in pursuance of any enactment (including an enactment passed after this Act) which provides for the compulsory acquisition of any shares or securities and the issue of securities or other securities instead,
- (b) “security” includes any loan stock or similar security whether of the Government of the United Kingdom or of any other government, or of any public or local authority in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or of any company, and whether secured or unsecured.

133.—(1) This section applies where, on a conversion of securities, a person receives, or becomes entitled to receive, any sum of money (“the premium”) which is by way of consideration (in addition to his new holding) for the disposal of the converted securities.

Premiums on conversion of securities.

- (2) If the inspector is satisfied that the premium is small, as compared with the value of the converted securities, and so directs—
- (a) receipt of the premium shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as a disposal of part of the converted securities, and
 - (b) the premium shall be deducted from any expenditure allowable under this Act as a deduction in computing a gain or loss on the disposal of the new holding by the person receiving or becoming entitled to receive the premium.

PART IV

(3) A person who is dissatisfied with the refusal of the inspector to give a direction under subsection (2) above may appeal to the Commissioners having jurisdiction on an appeal against an assessment to tax in respect of a gain accruing to him on a disposal of the securities.

(4) Where the allowable expenditure is less than the premium (or is nil)—

- (a) subsections (2) and (3) above shall not apply, and
- (b) if the recipient so elects (and there is any allowable expenditure)—
 - (i) the amount of the premium shall be reduced by the amount of the allowable expenditure, and
 - (ii) none of that expenditure shall be allowable as a deduction in computing a gain accruing on the occasion of the conversion, or on any subsequent occasion.

(5) In subsection (4) above “allowable expenditure” means expenditure which immediately before the conversion was attributable to the converted securities under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1).

Compensation
stock.

134.—(1) This section has effect where gilt-edged securities are exchanged for shares in pursuance of any enactment (including an enactment passed after this Act) which provides for the compulsory acquisition of any shares and the issue of gilt-edged securities instead.

(2) The exchange shall not constitute a conversion of securities within section 132 and shall be treated as not involving any disposal of the shares by the person from whom they were compulsorily acquired but—

- (a) there shall be calculated the gain or loss that would have accrued to him if he had then disposed of the shares for a consideration equal to the value of the shares as determined for the purpose of the exchange, and
- (b) on a subsequent disposal of the whole or part of the gilt-edged securities by the person to whom they were issued—
 - (i) there shall be deemed to accrue to him the whole or a corresponding part of the gain or loss mentioned in paragraph (a) above, and
 - (ii) section 115(1) shall not have effect in relation to any gain or loss that is deemed to accrue as aforesaid.

(3) Where a person to whom gilt-edged securities of any kind were issued as mentioned in subsection (1) above disposes of securities of that kind, the securities of which he disposes—

- (a) shall, so far as possible, be identified with securities which were issued to him as mentioned in subsection (1) above rather than with other securities of that kind, and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a) above, shall be identified with securities issued at an earlier time rather than those issued at a later time.

(4) Subsection (2)(b) above shall not apply to any disposal falling within the provisions of section 58(1), 62(4) or 171(1) but a person who has acquired the securities on a disposal falling within those provisions (and without there having been a previous disposal not falling within

those provisions or a devolution on death) shall be treated for the purposes of subsections (2)(b) and (3) above as if the securities had been issued to him.

PART IV

(5) Where the gilt-edged securities to be exchanged for any shares are not issued until after the date on which the shares are compulsorily acquired but on that date a right to the securities is granted, this section shall have effect as if the exchange had taken place on that date, as if references to the issue of the securities and the person to whom they were issued were references to the grant of the right and the person to whom it was granted and references to the disposal of the securities included references to disposals of the rights.

(6) In this section “shares” includes securities within the meaning of section 132.

(7) This section does not apply where the compulsory acquisition took place before 7th April 1976.

Company reconstructions and amalgamations

135.—(1) Subsection (3) below has effect where a company (“company A”) issues shares or debentures to a person in exchange for shares in or debentures of another company (“company B”) and—

Exchange of securities for those in another company.

- (a) company A holds, or in consequence of the exchange will hold, more than one-quarter of the ordinary share capital (as defined in section 832(1) of the Taxes Act) of company B, or
- (b) company A issues the shares or debentures in exchange for shares as the result of a general offer—
 - (i) which is made to members of company B or any class of them (with or without exceptions for persons connected with company A), and
 - (ii) which is made in the first instance on a condition such that if it were satisfied company A would have control of company B.

(2) Subsection (3) below also has effect where under section 136 persons are to be treated as exchanging shares or debentures held by them in consequence of the arrangement there mentioned.

(3) Subject to sections 137 and 138, sections 127 to 131 shall apply with any necessary adaptations as if the 2 companies mentioned in subsection (1) above or, as the case may be, in section 136 were the same company and the exchange were a reorganisation of its share capital.

136.—(1) Where—

- (a) an arrangement between a company and the persons holding shares in or debentures of the company, or any class of such shares or debentures, is entered into for the purposes of or in connection with a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation, and
- (b) under the arrangement another company issues shares or debentures to those persons in respect of and in proportion to (or as nearly as may be in proportion to) their holdings of shares

Reconstruction or amalgamation involving issue of securities.

PART IV

in or debentures of the first-mentioned company, but the shares in or debentures of the first-mentioned company are either retained by those persons or cancelled,

then those persons shall be treated as exchanging the first-mentioned shares or debentures for those held by them in consequence of the arrangement (any shares or debentures retained being for this purpose regarded as if they had been cancelled and replaced by a new issue), and subsections (2) and (3) of section 135 shall apply accordingly.

(2) In this section “scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation” means a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies or the amalgamation of any 2 or more companies, and references to shares or debentures being retained include their being retained with altered rights or in an altered form whether as the result of reduction, consolidation, division or otherwise.

(3) This section, and section 135(2), shall apply in relation to a company which has no share capital as if references to shares in or debentures of a company included references to any interests in the company possessed by members of the company.

Restriction on application of sections 135 and 136.

137.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, and section 138, neither section 135 nor section 136 shall apply to any issue by a company of shares in or debentures of that company in exchange for or in respect of shares in or debentures of another company unless the exchange, reconstruction or amalgamation in question is effected for bona fide commercial reasons and does not form part of a scheme or arrangements of which the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, is avoidance of liability to capital gains tax or corporation tax.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not affect the operation of section 135 or 136 in any case where the person to whom the shares or debentures are issued does not hold more than 5 per cent. of, or of any class of, the shares in or debentures of the second company mentioned in subsection (1) above.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above shares or debentures held by persons connected with the person there mentioned shall be treated as held by him.

(4) If any tax assessed on a person (the chargeable person) by virtue of subsection (1) above is not paid within 6 months from the date when it is payable, any other person who—

(a) holds all or any part of the shares or debentures that were issued to the chargeable person, and

(b) has acquired them without there having been, since their acquisition by the chargeable person, any disposal of them not falling within section 58(1) or 171,

may, at any time within 2 years from the time when the tax became payable, be assessed and charged (in the name of the chargeable person) to all or, as the case may be, a corresponding part of the unpaid tax; and a person paying any amount of tax under this subsection shall be entitled to recover a sum of that amount from the chargeable person.

(5) With respect to chargeable gains accruing in chargeable periods ending after such day as the Treasury may by order appoint, in subsection (4) above—

- (a) for the words “the date when it is payable” there shall be substituted “the date determined under subsection (4A) below”;
- (b) for the words “the time when the tax became payable” there shall be substituted “that date”; and
- (c) for the words “a sum” onwards there shall be substituted “from the chargeable person a sum equal to that amount together with any interest paid by him under section 87A of the Management Act on that amount”;

PART IV

and after that subsection there shall be inserted—

“(4A) The date referred to in subsection (4) above is whichever is the later of—

- (a) the date when the tax becomes due and payable by the chargeable person; and
- (b) the date when the assessment was made on the chargeable person.”

(6) In this section references to shares or debentures include references to any interests or options to which this Chapter applies by virtue of section 136(3) or 147.

138.—(1) Section 137 shall not affect the operation of section 135 or 136 in any case where, before the issue is made, the Board have, on the application of either company mentioned in section 137(1), notified the company that the Board are satisfied that the exchange, reconstruction or amalgamation will be effected for bona fide commercial reasons and will not form part of any such scheme or arrangements as are mentioned in section 137(1).

Procedure for clearance in advance.

(2) Any application under subsection (1) above shall be in writing and shall contain particulars of the operations that are to be effected and the Board may, within 30 days of the receipt of the application or of any further particulars previously required under this subsection, by notice require the applicant to furnish further particulars for the purpose of enabling the Board to make their decision; and if any such notice is not complied with within 30 days or such longer period as the Board may allow, the Board need not proceed further on the application.

(3) The Board shall notify their decision to the applicant within 30 days of receiving the application or, if they give a notice under subsection (2) above, within 30 days of the notice being complied with.

(4) If the Board notify the applicant that they are not satisfied as mentioned in subsection (1) above or do not notify their decision to the applicant within the time required by subsection (3) above, the applicant may within 30 days of the notification or of that time require the Board to transmit the application, together with any notice given and further particulars furnished under subsection (2) above, to the Special Commissioners; and in that event any notification by the Special Commissioners shall have effect for the purposes of subsection (1) above as if it were a notification by the Board.

(5) If any particulars furnished under this section do not fully and accurately disclose all facts and considerations material for the decision of the Board or the Special Commissioners, any resulting notification that the Board or Commissioners are satisfied as mentioned in subsection (1) above shall be void.

PART IV
 Reconstruction or
 amalgamation
 involving transfer
 of business.

139.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, where—

- (a) any scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation involves the transfer of the whole or part of a company's business to another company, and
- (b) at the time of the transfer both the companies are resident in the United Kingdom, and
- (c) the first-mentioned company receives no part of the consideration for the transfer (otherwise than by the other company taking over the whole or part of the liabilities of the business),

then, so far as relates to corporation tax on chargeable gains, the 2 companies shall be treated as if any assets included in the transfer were acquired by the one company from the other company for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the disposal by way of transfer neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to the company making the disposal, and for the purposes of Schedule 2 the acquiring company shall be treated as if the respective acquisitions of the assets by the other company had been the acquiring company's acquisition of them.

(2) This section does not apply in relation to an asset which, until the transfer, formed part of trading stock of a trade carried on by the company making the disposal, or in relation to an asset which is acquired as trading stock for the purposes of a trade carried on by the company acquiring the asset.

Section 170(1) applies for the purposes of this subsection.

(3) This section does not apply in relation to an asset if the company acquiring it, though resident in the United Kingdom—

- (a) is regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) by virtue of the arrangements, would not be liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on a disposal of the asset occurring immediately after the acquisition.

(4) This section does not apply in the case of a transfer of the whole or part of a company's business to a unit trust scheme to which section 100(2) applies or which is an authorised unit trust or to an investment trust.

(5) This section does not apply unless the reconstruction or amalgamation is effected for bona fide commercial reasons and does not form part of a scheme or arrangements of which the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, is avoidance of liability to corporation tax, capital gains tax or income tax; but the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not affect the operation of this section in any case where, before the transfer, the Board have, on the application of the acquiring company, notified the company that the Board are satisfied that the reconstruction or amalgamation will be effected for bona fide commercial reasons and will not form part of any such scheme or arrangements as aforesaid.

Subsections (2) to (5) of section 138 shall have effect in relation to this subsection as they have effect in relation to subsection (1) of that section.

PART IV

(6) Where, if the company making the disposal had not been wound up, tax could have been assessed on it by virtue of subsection (5) above, that tax may be assessed and charged (in the name of the company making the disposal) on the company to which the disposal is made.

(7) If any tax assessed on a company (“the chargeable company”) by virtue of subsection (5) or (6) above is not paid within 6 months from the date when it is payable, any other person who—

- (a) holds all or any part of the assets in respect of which the tax is charged; and
- (b) either is the company to which the disposal was made or has acquired the assets without there having been any subsequent disposal not falling within this section or section 171,

may, within 2 years from the time when the tax became payable, be assessed and charged (in the name of the chargeable company) to all or, as the case may be, a corresponding part of the unpaid tax; and a person paying any amount of tax under this section shall be entitled to recover a sum of that amount from the chargeable company.

(8) With respect to chargeable gains accruing in chargeable periods ending after such day as the Treasury may by order appoint, in subsection (7) above—

- (a) for the words “when it is payable” there shall be substituted “when it is due and payable or, if later, the date when the assessment is made on the company”;
- (b) for the words “the time when the tax became payable” there shall be substituted “the later of those dates”; and
- (c) for the words “a sum” onwards there shall be substituted “from the chargeable company a sum equal to that amount together with any interest paid by him under section 87A of the Management Act on that amount”.

(9) In this section “scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation” means a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies or the amalgamation of any 2 or more companies.

140.—(1) This section applies where a company resident in the United Kingdom carries on a trade outside the United Kingdom through a branch or agency and—

- (a) that trade, or part of it, together with the whole assets of the company used for the purposes of the trade or part (or together with the whole of those assets other than cash) is transferred to a company not resident in the United Kingdom;
- (b) the trade or part is so transferred wholly or partly in exchange for securities consisting of shares, or of shares and loan stock, issued by the transferee company to the transferor company;
- (c) the shares so issued, either alone or taken together with any other shares in the transferee company already held by the transferor company, amount in all to not less than one quarter of the ordinary share capital of the transferee company; and

Postponement of charge on transfer of assets to non-resident company.

PART IV

1970 c. 10.

- (d) either no allowable losses accrue to the transferor company on the transfer or the aggregate of the chargeable gains so accruing exceeds the aggregate of the allowable losses so accruing;

and also applies in any case where section 268A of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 applied unless the deferred gain had been wholly taken into account in accordance with that section before the coming into force of this section.

Section 170(1) shall apply for the purposes of this section.

(2) In any case to which this section applies the transferor company may claim that this Act shall have effect in accordance with the following provisions.

(3) Any allowable losses accruing to the transferor company on the transfer shall be set off against the chargeable gains so accruing and the transfer shall be treated as giving rise to a single chargeable gain equal to the aggregate of those gains after deducting the aggregate of those losses and—

- (a) if the securities are the whole consideration for the transfer, the whole of that gain shall be treated as not accruing to the transferor company on the transfer but an equivalent amount (“the deferred gain”) shall be brought into account in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) below;
- (b) if the securities are not the whole of that consideration—
- (i) paragraph (a) above shall apply to the appropriate proportion of that gain; and
 - (ii) the remainder shall be treated as accruing to the transferor company on the transfer.

In paragraph (b)(i) above “the appropriate proportion” means the proportion that the market value of the securities at the time of the transfer bears to the market value of the whole of the consideration at that time.

(4) If at any time after the transfer the transferor company disposes of the whole or part of the securities held by it immediately before that time, the consideration received by it on the disposal shall be treated as increased by the whole or the appropriate proportion of the deferred gain so far as not already taken into account under this subsection or subsection (5) below.

In this subsection “the appropriate proportion” means the proportion that the market value of the part of the securities disposed of bears to the market value of the securities held immediately before the disposal.

(5) If at any time within 6 years after the transfer the transferee company disposes of the whole or part of the relevant assets held by it immediately before that time there shall be deemed to accrue to the transferor company as a chargeable gain on that occasion the whole or the appropriate proportion of the deferred gain so far as not already taken into account under this subsection or subsection (4) above.

In this subsection “relevant assets” means assets the chargeable gains on which were taken into account in arriving at the deferred gain and “the appropriate proportion” means the proportion which the chargeable gain so taken into account in respect of the part of the relevant assets disposed

of bears to the aggregate of the chargeable gains so taken into account in respect of the relevant assets held immediately before the time of the disposal.

PART IV

(6) There shall be disregarded—

(a) for the purposes of subsection (4) above any disposal to which section 171 applies; and

(b) for the purposes of subsection (5) above any disposal to which that section would apply apart from section 170(2)(a) and (9);

and where a person acquires securities or an asset on a disposal disregarded for the purposes of subsection (4) or (5) above (and without there having been a previous disposal not so disregarded) a disposal of the securities or asset by that person shall be treated as a disposal by the transferor or, as the case may be, transferee company.

(7) If in the case of any such transfer as was mentioned in section 268(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 there were immediately before the coming into force of this section chargeable gains which by virtue of section 268(2) and 268A(8) of that Act were treated as not having accrued to the transferor company, subsection (4) above shall (without any claim in that behalf) apply to the aggregate of those gains as if references to the deferred gain were references to that aggregate and as if references to the transfer and the securities were references to the transfer and the shares, or shares and loan stock, mentioned in section 268(1). 1970 c. 10.

(8) If in the case of any such transfer as was mentioned in section 268A(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 there were immediately before the coming into force of this section deferred gains which by virtue of section 268A(3) were treated as not having accrued to the transferor company, subsections (4) and (5) above shall (without any claim in that behalf) apply to those deferred gains as they apply to gains deferred by virtue of subsection (3) above (as if the references to the transfer and the securities were references to the transfer and securities mentioned in section 268A(1)).

CHAPTER III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMMODITIES, FUTURES, OPTIONS AND OTHER SECURITIES

141.—(1) In applying section 128(1) in relation to the issue of any share capital to which section 249 of the Taxes Act (stock dividends) applies as involving a reorganisation of the company's share capital, there shall be allowed, as consideration given for so much of the new holding as was issued as mentioned in subsection (4), (5) or (6) of section 249 (read in each case with subsection (3) of that section) an amount equal to what is, for that much of the new holding, the appropriate amount in cash within the meaning of section 251(2) of the Taxes Act.

Stock dividends:
consideration for
new holding.

(2) This section shall have effect notwithstanding section 128(2).

142.—(1) This section applies where a company issues any share capital to which section 249 of the Taxes Act applies in respect of shares in the company held by a person as trustee, and another person is at the time of the issue absolutely entitled thereto as against the trustee or would be so entitled but for being an infant or other person under disability (or 2 or more other persons are or would be jointly so entitled thereto).

Capital gains on
certain stock
dividends.

PART IV

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of section 126(2) the case shall not constitute a reorganisation of the company's share capital for the purposes of sections 126 to 128.

(3) Notwithstanding section 17(1), the person who is or would be so entitled to the share capital (or each of the persons who are or would be jointly so entitled thereto) shall be treated for the purposes of section 38(1)(a) as having acquired that share capital, or his interest in it, for a consideration equal to the appropriate amount in cash within the meaning of section 251(2) to (4) of the Taxes Act.

Commodity and financial futures and qualifying options.

143.—(1) If, apart from section 128 of the Taxes Act, gains arising to any person in the course of dealing in commodity or financial futures or in qualifying options would constitute, for the purposes of the Tax Acts, profits or gains chargeable to tax under Schedule D otherwise than as the profits of a trade, then his outstanding obligations under any futures contract entered into in the course of that dealing and any qualifying option granted or acquired in the course of that dealing shall be regarded as assets to the disposal of which this Act applies.

(2) In subsection (1) above—

- (a) “commodity or financial futures” means commodity futures or financial futures which are for the time being dealt in on a recognised futures exchange; and
- (b) “qualifying option” means a traded option or financial option as defined in section 144(8).

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(a) above, where, otherwise than in the course of dealing on a recognised futures exchange—

- (a) an authorised person or listed institution enters into a commodity or financial futures contract with another person, or
- (b) the outstanding obligations under a commodity or financial futures contract to which an authorised person or listed institution is a party are brought to an end by a further contract between the parties to the futures contract,

then, except in so far as any gain or loss arising to any person from that transaction arises in the course of a trade, that gain or loss shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (1) above as arising to him in the course of dealing in commodity or financial futures.

(4) In subsection (3) above—

“authorised person” has the same meaning as in the Financial Services Act 1986, and

“listed institution” has the same meaning as in section 43 of that Act.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, where, in the course of dealing in commodity or financial futures, a person who has entered into a futures contract closes out that contract by entering into another futures contract with obligations which are reciprocal to those of the first-mentioned contract, that transaction shall constitute the disposal of an asset (namely, his outstanding obligations under the first-mentioned contract) and, accordingly—

- (a) any money or money's worth received by him on that transaction shall constitute consideration for the disposal; and

- (b) any money or money's worth paid or given by him on that transaction shall be treated as incidental costs to him of making the disposal.

PART IV

(6) In any case where—

- (a) a person who, in the course of dealing in financial futures, has entered into a futures contract does not close out that contract (as mentioned in subsection (5) above), and

- (b) the nature of the futures contract is such that, at its expiry date, the person concerned is entitled to receive or liable to make a payment in full settlement of all obligations under that contract,

then, for the purposes of this Act, he shall be treated as having disposed of an asset (namely, his outstanding obligations under the futures contract) and the payment received or made by him shall be treated as consideration for that disposal or, as the case may be, as incidental costs to him of making the disposal.

144.—(1) Without prejudice to section 21, the grant of an option, and in particular—

Options and
forfeited deposits.

- (a) the grant of an option in a case where the grantor binds himself to sell what he does not own, and because the option is abandoned, never has occasion to own, and

- (b) the grant of an option in a case where the grantor binds himself to buy what, because the option is abandoned, he does not acquire,

is the disposal of an asset (namely of the option), but subject to the following provisions of this section as to treating the grant of an option as part of a larger transaction.

(2) If an option is exercised, the grant of the option and the transaction entered into by the grantor in fulfilment of his obligations under the option shall be treated as a single transaction and accordingly—

- (a) if the option binds the grantor to sell, the consideration for the option is part of the consideration for the sale, and

- (b) if the option binds the grantor to buy, the consideration for the option shall be deducted from the cost of acquisition incurred by the grantor in buying in pursuance of his obligations under the option.

(3) The exercise of an option by the person for the time being entitled to exercise it shall not constitute the disposal of an asset by that person, but, if an option is exercised then the acquisition of the option (whether directly from the grantor or not) and the transaction entered into by the person exercising the option in exercise of his rights under the option shall be treated as a single transaction and accordingly—

- (a) if the option binds the grantor to sell, the cost of acquiring the option shall be part of the cost of acquiring what is sold, and

- (b) if the option binds the grantor to buy, the cost of the option shall be treated as a cost incidental to the disposal of what is bought by the grantor of the option.

(4) The abandonment of—

- (a) a quoted option to subscribe for shares in a company, or

- (b) a traded option or financial option, or

PART IV

- (c) an option to acquire assets exercisable by a person intending to use them, if acquired, for the purpose of a trade carried on by him,

shall constitute the disposal of an asset (namely of the option); but the abandonment of any other option by the person for the time being entitled to exercise it shall not constitute the disposal of an asset by that person.

(5) This section shall apply in relation to an option binding the grantor both to sell and to buy as if it were 2 separate options with half the consideration attributed to each.

(6) In this section references to an option include references to an option binding the grantor to grant a lease for a premium, or enter into any other transaction which is not a sale, and references to buying and selling in pursuance of an option shall be construed accordingly.

(7) This section shall apply in relation to a forfeited deposit of purchase money or other consideration money for a prospective purchase or other transaction which is abandoned as it applies in relation to the consideration for an option which binds the grantor to sell and which is not exercised.

(8) In subsection (4) above and sections 146 and 147—

- (a) “quoted option” means an option which, at the time of the abandonment or other disposal, is quoted on a recognised stock exchange;
- (b) “traded option” means an option which, at the time of the abandonment or other disposal, is quoted on a recognised stock exchange or a recognised futures exchange; and
- (c) “financial option” means an option which is not a traded option, as defined in paragraph (b) above, but which, subject to subsection (9) below—

(i) relates to currency, shares, securities or an interest rate and is granted (otherwise than as agent) by a member of a recognised stock exchange, by an authorised person within the meaning of the Financial Services Act 1986 or by a listed institution within the meaning of section 43 of that Act; or

(ii) relates to shares or securities which are dealt in on a recognised stock exchange and is granted by a member of such an exchange, acting as agent; or

(iii) relates to currency, shares, securities or an interest rate and is granted to such an authorised person or institution as is referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above and concurrently and in association with an option falling within that sub-paragraph which is granted by that authorised person or institution to the grantor of the first-mentioned option; or

(iv) relates to shares or securities which are dealt in on a recognised stock exchange and is granted to a member of such an exchange, including such a member acting as agent.

(9) If the Treasury by order so provide, an option of a description specified in the order shall be taken to be within the definition of “financial option” in subsection (8)(c) above.

145.—(1) This section applies where, on a disposal to which section 53 applies, the relevant allowable expenditure includes both—

- (a) the cost of acquiring an option binding the grantor to sell (“the option consideration”); and
- (b) the cost of acquiring what was sold as a result of the exercise of the option (“the sale consideration”),

but does not apply in any case where section 114 applies.

(2) For the purpose of computing the indexation allowance (if any) on the disposal referred to in subsection (1) above—

- (a) the option consideration and the sale consideration shall be regarded as separate items of expenditure; and
- (b) subsection (4) of section 54 shall apply to neither of those items and, accordingly, they shall be regarded as incurred when the option was acquired and when the sale took place, respectively.

(3) This section has effect notwithstanding section 144, but expressions used in this section have the same meaning as in that section and subsection (5) of that section applies for the purpose of determining the cost of acquiring an option binding the grantor to sell.

146.—(1) Section 46 shall not apply—

- (a) to a quoted option to subscribe for shares in a company, or
- (b) to a traded option, or financial option, or
- (c) to an option to acquire assets exercisable by a person intending to use them, if acquired, for the purpose of a trade carried on by him.

(2) In relation to the disposal by way of transfer of an option (other than an option falling within subsection (1)(a) or (b) above) binding the grantor to sell or buy quoted shares or securities, the option shall be regarded as a wasting asset the life of which ends when the right to exercise the option ends, or when the option becomes valueless, whichever is the earlier.

Subsections (5) and (6) of section 144 shall apply in relation to this subsection as they apply in relation to that section.

(3) The preceding provisions of this section are without prejudice to the application of sections 44 to 47 to options not within those provisions.

(4) In this section—

- (a) “financial option”, “quoted option” and “traded option” have the meanings given by section 144(8), and
- (b) “quoted shares or securities” means shares or securities which have a quoted market value on a recognised stock exchange in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

147.—(1) If a quoted option to subscribe for shares in a company is dealt in (on the stock exchange where it is quoted) within 3 months after the taking effect, with respect to the company granting the option, of any reorganisation, reduction, conversion or amalgamation to which Chapter II of this Part applies, or within such longer period as the Board may by notice allow—

PART IV
Call options:
indexation
allowance.

Options:
application of
rules as to wasting
assets.

Quoted options
treated as part of
new holdings.

PART IV

- (a) the option shall, for the purposes of that Chapter be regarded as the shares which could be acquired by exercising the option, and
 (b) section 272(3) shall apply for determining its market value.

(2) In this section “quoted option” has the meaning given by section 144(8).

Traded options:
closing purchases.

148—(1) This section applies where a person (“the grantor”) who has granted a traded option (“the original option”) closes it out by acquiring a traded option of the same description (“the second option”).

(2) Any disposal by the grantor involved in closing out the original option shall be disregarded for the purposes of capital gains tax or, as the case may be, corporation tax on chargeable gains.

(3) The incidental costs to the grantor of making the disposal constituted by the grant of the original option shall be treated for the purposes of the computation of the gain as increased by an amount equal to the aggregate of—

- (a) the amount or value of the consideration, in money or money’s worth, given by him or on his behalf wholly and exclusively for the acquisition of the second option, and
 (b) the incidental costs to him of that acquisition.

(4) In this section “traded option” has the meaning given by section 144(8).

Rights to acquire
qualifying shares.
1991 c. 31.

149—(1) This section applies where on or after 25th July 1991 (the day on which the Finance Act 1991 was passed) a building society confers—

- (a) on its members, or
 (b) on any particular class or description of its members,

any rights to acquire, in priority to other persons, shares in the society which are qualifying shares.

(2) Any such right so conferred shall be regarded for the purposes of capital gains tax as an option granted to, and acquired by, the member concerned for no consideration and having no value at the time of that grant and acquisition.

(3) In this section—

“member” includes a former member, and

“qualifying share” has the same meaning as in section 117(4).

Business
expansion
schemes.
1983 c. 28.
1981 c. 35.

150—(1) In this section “relief” means relief under Chapter III of Part VII of the Taxes Act, Schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1983 (“the 1983 Act”) or Chapter II of Part IV of the Finance Act 1981 (“the 1981 Act”) and “eligible shares” has the meaning given by section 289(4) of the Taxes Act.

(2) A gain or loss which accrues to an individual on the disposal of any shares issued after 18th March 1986 in respect of which relief has been given to him and not withdrawn shall not be a chargeable gain or allowable loss for the purposes of capital gains tax.

PART IV

(3) The sums allowable as deductions from the consideration in the computation for the purposes of capital gains tax of the gain or loss accruing to an individual on the disposal of shares issued before 19th March 1986 in respect of which relief has been given and not withdrawn shall be determined without regard to that relief, except that where those sums exceed the consideration they shall be reduced by an amount equal to—

- (a) the amount of that relief; or
- (b) the excess,

whichever is the less, but the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a disposal falling within section 58(1).

(4) Any question—

- (a) as to which of any shares issued to a person at different times, being shares in respect of which relief has been given and not withdrawn, a disposal relates, or
- (b) whether a disposal relates to shares in respect of which relief has been given and not withdrawn or to other shares,

shall for the purposes of capital gains tax be determined as for the purposes of section 299 of the Taxes Act, or section 57 of the Finance Act 1981 if the relief has only been given under that Act; and Chapter I of this Part shall have effect subject to the foregoing provisions of this subsection.

1981 c. 35.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in section 107(1) and (2), section 107 does not apply to shares in respect of which relief has been given and not withdrawn.

(6) Where an individual holds shares which form part of the ordinary share capital of a company and the relief has been given (and not withdrawn) in respect of some but not others, then, if there is within the meaning of section 126 a reorganisation affecting those shares, section 127 shall apply separately to the shares in respect of which the relief has been given (and not withdrawn) and to the other shares (so that shares of each kind are treated as a separate holding of original shares and identified with a separate new holding).

(7) Where section 58 has applied to any eligible shares disposed of by an individual to his or her spouse (“the transferee”), subsection (2) above shall apply in relation to the subsequent disposal of the shares by the transferee to a third party.

(8) Where section 135 or 136 would, but for this subsection, apply in relation to eligible shares issued after 18th March 1986 in respect of which an individual has been given relief, that section shall apply only if the relief is withdrawn.

(9) Sections 127 to 130 shall not apply in relation to any shares in respect of which relief (other than relief under the 1981 Act) has been given and which form part of a company’s ordinary share capital if—

- (a) there is, by virtue of any such allotment for payment as is mentioned in section 126(2)(a), a reorganisation occurring after 18th March 1986 affecting those shares; and
- (b) immediately following the reorganisation, the relief has not been withdrawn in respect of those shares or relief has been given in respect of the allotted shares and not withdrawn.

PART IV

(10) Where relief is reduced by virtue of subsection (2) of section 305 of the Taxes Act—

- (a) the sums allowable as deductions from the consideration in the computation, for the purposes of capital gains tax, of the gain or loss accruing to an individual on the disposal, after 18th March 1986, of any of the allotted shares or debentures shall be taken to include the amount of the reduction apportioned between the allotted shares or (as the case may be) debentures in such a way as appears to the inspector, or on appeal to the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable; and
- (b) the sums so allowable on the disposal (in circumstances in which subsections (2) to (8) above do not apply) of any of the shares referred to in section 305(2)(a) shall be taken to be reduced by the amount mentioned in paragraph (a) above, similarly apportioned between those shares.

(11) There shall be made all such adjustments of capital gains tax, whether by way of assessment or by way of discharge or repayment of tax, as may be required in consequence of the relief being given or withdrawn.

Personal equity plans.

151.—(1) The Treasury may make regulations providing that an individual who invests under a plan shall be entitled to relief from capital gains tax in respect of the investments.

(2) Subsections (2) to (5) of section 333 of the Taxes Act (personal equity plans) shall apply in relation to regulations under subsection (1) above as they apply in relation to regulations under subsection (1) of that section but with the substitution for any reference to income tax of a reference to capital gains tax.

(3) Regulations under this section may include provision securing that losses are disregarded for the purposes of capital gains tax where they accrue on the disposal of investments on or after 18th January 1988.

PART V

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS ASSETS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Replacement of business assets

Roll-over relief.

152.—(1) If the consideration which a person carrying on a trade obtains for the disposal of, or of his interest in, assets (“the old assets”) used, and used only, for the purposes of the trade throughout the period of ownership is applied by him in acquiring other assets, or an interest in other assets (“the new assets”) which on the acquisition are taken into use, and used only, for the purposes of the trade, and the old assets and new assets are within the classes of assets listed in section 155, then the person carrying on the trade shall, on making a claim as respects the consideration which has been so applied, be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the consideration for the disposal of, or of the interest in, the old assets were (if otherwise of a greater amount or value) of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrues to him, and

- (b) as if the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of, or of the interest in, the new assets were reduced by the excess of the amount or value of the actual consideration for the disposal of, or of the interest in, the old assets over the amount of the consideration which he is treated as receiving under paragraph (a) above,

PART V

but neither paragraph (a) nor paragraph (b) above shall affect the treatment for the purposes of this Act of the other party to the transaction involving the old assets, or of the other party to the transaction involving the new assets.

(2) Where subsection (1)(a) above applies to exclude a gain which, in consequence of Schedule 2, is not all chargeable gain, the amount of the reduction to be made under subsection (1)(b) above shall be the amount of the chargeable gain, and not the whole amount of the gain.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, this section shall only apply if the acquisition of, or of the interest in, the new assets takes place, or an unconditional contract for the acquisition is entered into, in the period beginning 12 months before and ending 3 years after the disposal of, or of the interest in, the old assets, or at such earlier or later time as the Board may by notice allow.

(4) Where an unconditional contract for the acquisition is so entered into, this section may be applied on a provisional basis without waiting to ascertain whether the new assets, or the interest in the new assets, is acquired in pursuance of the contract, and, when that fact is ascertained, all necessary adjustments shall be made by making assessments or by repayment or discharge of tax, and shall be so made notwithstanding any limitation on the time within which assessments may be made.

(5) This section shall not apply unless the acquisition of, or of the interest in, the new assets was made for the purpose of their use in the trade, and not wholly or partly for the purpose of realising a gain from the disposal of, or of the interest in, the new assets.

(6) If, over the period of ownership or any substantial part of the period of ownership, part of a building or structure is, and part is not, used for the purposes of a trade, this section shall apply as if the part so used, with any land occupied for purposes ancillary to the occupation and use of that part of the building or structure, were a separate asset, and subject to any necessary apportionments of consideration for an acquisition or disposal of, or of an interest in, the building or structure and other land.

(7) If the old assets were not used for the purposes of the trade throughout the period of ownership this section shall apply as if a part of the asset representing its use for the purposes of the trade having regard to the time and extent to which it was, and was not, used for those purposes, were a separate asset which had been wholly used for the purposes of the trade, and this subsection shall apply in relation to that part subject to any necessary apportionment of consideration for an acquisition or disposal of, or of the interest in, the asset.

(8) This section shall apply in relation to a person who, either successively or at the same time, carries on 2 or more trades as if both or all of them were a single trade.

(9) In this section "period of ownership" does not include any period before 31st March 1982.

PART V

(10) The provisions of this Act fixing the amount of the consideration deemed to be given for the acquisition or disposal of assets shall be applied before this section is applied.

(11) Without prejudice to section 52(4), where consideration is given for the acquisition or disposal of assets some or part of which are assets in relation to which a claim under this section applies, and some or part of which are not, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as is just and reasonable.

Assets only partly replaced.

153.—(1) Section 152(1) shall not apply if part only of the amount or value of the consideration for the disposal of, or of the interest in, the old assets is applied as described in that subsection, but if all of the amount or value of the consideration except for a part which is less than the amount of the gain (whether all chargeable gain or not) accruing on the disposal of, or of the interest in, the old assets is so applied, then the person carrying on the trade, on making a claim as respects the consideration which has been so applied, shall be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the amount of the gain so accruing were reduced to the amount of the said part (and, if not all chargeable gain, with a proportionate reduction in the amount of the chargeable gain), and
- (b) as if the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of, or of the interest in, the new assets were reduced by the amount by which the gain is reduced (or as the case may be the amount by which the chargeable gain is proportionately reduced) under paragraph (a) of this subsection,

but neither paragraph (a) nor paragraph (b) above shall affect the treatment for the purposes of this Act of the other party to the transaction involving the old assets, or of the other party to the transaction involving the new assets.

(2) Subsections (3) to (11) of 152 shall apply as if this section formed part of that section.

New assets which are depreciating assets.

154.—(1) Sections 152, 153 and 229 shall have effect subject to the provisions of this section in which—

- (a) the “held-over gain” means the amount by which, under those sections, and apart from the provisions of this section, any chargeable gain on one asset (“asset No.1”) is reduced, with a corresponding reduction of the expenditure allowable in respect of another asset (“asset No.2”), and
- (b) any reference to a gain of any amount being carried forward to any asset is a reference to a reduction of that amount in a chargeable gain coupled with a reduction of the same amount in expenditure allowable in respect of that asset.

(2) If asset No.2 is a depreciating asset, the held-over gain shall not be carried forward, but the claimant shall be treated as if so much of the chargeable gain on asset No.1 as is equal to the held-over gain did not accrue until—

- (a) the claimant disposes of asset No.2, or
- (b) he ceases to use asset No.2 for the purposes of a trade carried on by him, or

(c) the expiration of a period of 10 years beginning with the acquisition of asset No.2,
whichever event comes first.

(3) Where section 229 has effect subject to the provisions of this section, subsection (2)(b) above shall have effect as if it read—

“(b) section 232(3) applies as regards asset No.2 (whether or not by virtue of section 232(5)), or”.

(4) If, in the circumstances specified in subsection (5) below, the claimant acquires an asset (“asset No.3”) which is not a depreciating asset, and claims under section 152 or 153—

(a) the gain held-over from asset No.1 shall be carried forward to asset No.3, and

(b) the claim which applies to asset No.2 shall be treated as withdrawn (so that subsection (2) above does not apply).

(5) The circumstances are that asset No.3 is acquired not later than the time when the chargeable gain postponed under subsection (2) above would accrue and, assuming—

(a) that the consideration for asset No.1 was applied in acquiring asset No.3, and

(b) that the time between the disposal of asset No.1 and the acquisition of asset No.3 was within the time limited by section 152(3),

the whole amount of the postponed gain could be carried forward from asset No.1 to asset No.3; and the claim under subsection (4) above shall be accepted as if those assumptions were true.

(6) If part only of the postponed gain could be carried forward from asset No.1 to asset No.3, and the claimant so requires, that and the other part of the postponed gain shall be treated as derived from 2 separate assets, so that, on that claim—

(a) subsection (4) above applies to the first-mentioned part, and

(b) the other part remains subject to subsection (2) above.

(7) For the purposes of this section, an asset is a depreciating asset at any time if—

(a) at that time it is a wasting asset, as defined in section 44, or

(b) within the period of 10 years beginning at that time it will become a wasting asset (so defined).

155. The classes of assets for the purposes of section 152(1) are as follows. Relevant classes of assets.

CLASS 1

Assets within heads A and B below.

PART V

Head A

1. Any building or part of a building and any permanent or semi-permanent structure in the nature of a building, occupied (as well as used) only for the purposes of the trade
2. Any land occupied (as well as used) only for the purposes of the trade.

Head A has effect subject to section 156.

Head B

Fixed plant or machinery which does not form part of a building or of a permanent or semi-permanent structure in the nature of a building.

CLASS 2

1968 c.59. Ships, aircraft and hovercraft (“hovercraft” having the same meaning as in the Hovercraft Act 1968).

CLASS 3

Satellites, space stations and spacecraft (including launch vehicles).

CLASS 4

Goodwill.

CLASS 5

Milk quotas (that is, rights to sell dairy produce without being liable to pay milk levy or to deliver dairy produce without being liable to pay a contribution to milk levy) and potato quotas (that is, rights to produce potatoes without being liable to pay more than the ordinary contribution to the Potato Marketing Board’s fund).

Assets of Class 1.

156.—(1) This section has effect as respects head A of Class 1 in section 155.

(2) Head A shall not apply where the trade is a trade—

- (a) of dealing in or developing land, or
- (b) of providing services for the occupier of land in which the person carrying on the trade has an estate or interest.

(3) Where the trade is a trade of dealing in or developing land, but a profit on the sale of any land held for the purposes of the trade would not form part of the trading profits, then, as regards that land, the trade shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) above as if it were not a trade of dealing in or developing land.

PART V

(4) A person who is a lessor of tied premises shall be treated as if he occupied (as well as used) those tied premises only for the purposes of the relevant trade.

This subsection shall be construed in accordance with section 98(2) of the Taxes Act (income tax and corporation tax on tied premises).

157. In relation to a case where—

- (a) the person disposing of, or of his interest in, the old assets and acquiring the new assets, or an interest in them, is an individual, and
- (b) the trade or trades in question are carried on not by that individual but by a company which, both at the time of the disposal and at the time of the acquisition referred to in paragraph (a) above, is his family company, within the meaning of Schedule 6,

Trade carried on by family company: business assets dealt with by individual.

any reference in sections 152 to 156 to the person carrying on the trade (or the 2 or more trades) includes a reference to that individual.

158.—(1) Sections 152 to 157 shall apply with the necessary modifications—

- (a) in relation to the discharge of the functions of a public authority, and
- (b) in relation to the occupation of woodlands where the woodlands are managed by the occupier on a commercial basis and with a view to the realisation of profits, and
- (c) in relation to a profession, vocation, office or employment, and
- (d) in relation to such of the activities of a body of persons whose activities are carried on otherwise than for profit and are wholly or mainly directed to the protection or promotion of the interests of its members in the carrying on of their trade or profession as are so directed, and
- (e) in relation to the activities of an unincorporated association or other body chargeable to corporation tax, being a body not established for profit whose activities are wholly or mainly carried on otherwise than for profit, but in the case of assets within head A of class 1 only if they are both occupied and used by the body, and in the case of other assets only if they are used by the body,

Activities other than trades, and interpretation.

as they apply in relation to a trade.

(2) In sections 152 to 157 and this section the expressions “trade”, “profession”, “vocation”, “office” and “employment” have the same meanings as in the Income Tax Acts, but not so as to apply the provisions of the Income Tax Acts as to the circumstances in which, on a change in the persons carrying on a trade, a trade is to be regarded as discontinued, or as set up and commenced.

PART V

(3) Sections 152 to 157 and this section shall be construed as one.

Non-residents:
roll-over relief.

159.—(1) Section 152 shall not apply in the case of a person if the old assets are chargeable assets in relation to him at the time they are disposed of, unless the new assets are chargeable assets in relation to him immediately after the time they are acquired.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply where—

- (a) the person acquires the new assets after he has disposed of the old assets, and
- (b) immediately after the time they are acquired the person is resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(3) Subsection (2) above shall not apply where immediately after the time the new assets are acquired—

- (a) the person is a dual resident, and
- (b) the new assets are prescribed assets.

(4) For the purposes of this section an asset is at any time a chargeable asset in relation to a person if, were it to be disposed of at that time, any chargeable gains accruing to him on the disposal—

- (a) would be gains in respect of which he would be chargeable to capital gains tax under section 10(1), or
- (b) would form part of his chargeable profits for corporation tax purposes by virtue of section 10(3).

(5) In this section—

“dual resident” means a person who is resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and falls to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom; and

“prescribed asset”, in relation to a dual resident, means an asset in respect of which, by virtue of the asset being of a description specified in any double taxation relief arrangements, he falls to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to him on a disposal.

(6) In this section—

- (a) “the old assets” and “the new assets” have the same meanings as in section 152,
- (b) references to disposal of the old assets include references to disposal of an interest in them, and
- (c) references to acquisition of the new assets include references to acquisition of an interest in them or to entering into an unconditional contract for the acquisition of them.

(7) Where the acquisition of the new assets took place before 14th March 1989 and the disposal of the old assets took place, or takes place, on or after that date, this section shall not apply if the disposal of the old assets took place, or takes place, within 12 months of the acquisition of the new assets or such longer period as the Board may by notice allow.

160.—(1) Where a company is a dual resident company at the time it disposes of the old assets and at the time it acquires the new assets, and the old assets are not prescribed assets at the time of disposal, section 152 shall not apply unless the new assets are not prescribed assets immediately after the time of acquisition.

PART V
Dual resident
companies: roll-
over relief.

(2) In this section—

“dual resident company” means a company which is resident in the United Kingdom and falls to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom; and

“prescribed asset”, in relation to a dual resident company, means an asset in respect of which, by virtue of the asset being of a description specified in any double taxation relief arrangements, the company falls to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to it on a disposal.

(3) In this section—

(a) “the old assets” and “the new assets” have the same meanings as in section 152,

(b) references to disposal of the old assets include references to disposal of an interest in them, and

(c) references to acquisition of the new assets include references to acquisition of an interest in them or to entering into an unconditional contract for the acquisition of them.

(4) Where the acquisition of the new assets took place before 14th March 1989 and the disposal of the old assets took place, or takes place, on or after that date, this section shall not apply if the disposal of the old assets took place, or takes place, within 12 months of the acquisition of the new assets or such longer period as the Board may by notice allow.

Stock in trade

161.—(1) Subject to subsection (3) below, where an asset acquired by a person otherwise than as trading stock of a trade carried on by him is appropriated by him for the purposes of the trade as trading stock (whether on the commencement of the trade or otherwise) and, if he had then sold the asset for its market value, a chargeable gain or allowable loss would have accrued to him, he shall be treated as having thereby disposed of the asset by selling it for its then market value.

Appropriations to
and from stock.

(2) If at any time an asset forming part of the trading stock of a person's trade is appropriated by him for any other purpose, or is retained by him on his ceasing to carry on the trade, he shall be treated as having acquired it at that time for a consideration equal to the amount brought into the accounts of the trade in respect of it for tax purposes on the appropriation or on his ceasing to carry on the trade, as the case may be.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, subsection (1) above shall not apply in relation to a person's appropriation of an asset for the purposes of a trade if he is chargeable to income tax in respect of the profits of the trade under Case I of Schedule D, and elects that instead the market value of the asset at the time of the appropriation shall, in computing the profits of the trade for purposes of tax, be treated as reduced by the amount of the chargeable gain or increased by the amount of the allowable loss

PART V referred to in subsection (1), and where that subsection does not apply by reason of such an election, the profits of the trade shall be computed accordingly.

(4) If a person making an election under subsection (3) is at the time of the appropriation carrying on the trade in partnership with others, the election shall not have effect unless concurred in by the others.

Transfer of business to a company

Roll-over relief on transfer of business.

162.—(1) This section shall apply for the purposes of this Act where a person who is not a company transfers to a company a business as a going concern, together with the whole assets of the business, or together with the whole of those assets other than cash, and the business is so transferred wholly or partly in exchange for shares issued by the company to the person transferring the business.

Any shares so received by the transferor in exchange for the business are referred to below as “the new assets”.

(2) The amount determined under subsection (4) below shall be deducted from the aggregate of the chargeable gains less allowable losses (“the amount of the gain on the old assets”).

(3) For the purpose of computing any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal of any new asset—

(a) the amount determined under subsection (4) below shall be apportioned between the new assets as a whole, and

(b) the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38(1)(a) shall be reduced by the amount apportioned to the new asset under paragraph (a) above;

and if the shares which comprise the new assets are not all of the same class, the apportionment between the shares under paragraph (a) above shall be in accordance with their market values at the time they were acquired by the transferor.

(4) The amount referred to in subsections (2) and (3)(a) above shall not exceed the cost of the new assets but, subject to that, it shall be the fraction—

$$\frac{A}{B}$$

of the amount of the gain on the old assets where—

“A” is the cost of the new assets, and

“B” is the value of the whole of the consideration received by the transferor in exchange for the business;

and for the purposes of this subsection “the cost of the new assets” means any sums which would be allowable as a deduction under section 38(1)(a) if the new assets were disposed of as a whole in circumstances giving rise to a chargeable gain.

(5) References in this section to the business, in relation to shares or consideration received in exchange for the business, include references to such assets of the business as are referred to in subsection (1) above.

Retirement relief

PART V

163.—(1) Relief from capital gains tax shall be given, subject to and in accordance with Schedule 6, in any case where a material disposal of business assets is made by an individual who, at the time of the disposal—

Relief for disposals by individuals on retirement from family business.

- (a) has attained the age of 55, or
- (b) has retired on ill-health grounds below the age of 55.

(2) For the purposes of this section and Schedule 6, a disposal of business assets is—

- (a) a disposal of the whole or part of a business, or
- (b) a disposal of one or more assets which, at the time at which a business ceased to be carried on, were in use for the purposes of that business, or
- (c) a disposal of shares or securities of a company (including a disposal of an interest in shares which a person is treated as making by virtue of section 122),

and the question whether such a disposal is a material disposal shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions of this section.

(3) A disposal of the whole or part of a business is a material disposal if, throughout a period of at least one year ending with the date of the disposal, the relevant conditions are fulfilled and, in relation to such a disposal, those conditions are fulfilled at any time if at that time the business is owned by the individual making the disposal or—

- (a) the business is owned by a company—
 - (i) which is a trading company, and
 - (ii) which is either that individual's family company or a member of a trading group of which the holding company is that individual's family company; and
- (b) that individual is a full-time working director of that company or, if that company is a member of a group or commercial association of companies, of one or more companies which are members of the group or association.

(4) A disposal of assets such as is mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above is a material disposal if—

- (a) throughout a period of at least one year ending with the date on which the business ceased to be carried on the relevant conditions are fulfilled and, in relation to such a disposal, those conditions are fulfilled at any time if at that time either the business was owned by the individual making the disposal or paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) above apply; and
- (b) on or before the date on which the business ceased to be carried on, the individual making the disposal had either attained the age of 55 or retired on ill-health grounds below that age; and
- (c) the date on which the business ceased to be carried on falls within the permitted period before the date of the disposal.

PART V

(5) A disposal of shares or securities of a company (including such a disposal of an interest in shares as is mentioned in subsection (2)(c) above) is a material disposal if, throughout a period of at least one year ending with the operative date, the relevant conditions are fulfilled and, in relation to such a disposal, those conditions are fulfilled at any time if at that time—

- (a) the individual making the disposal owns the business which, at the date of the disposal, is owned by the company or, if the company is the holding company of a trading group, by any member of the group; or
- (b) the company is the individual's family company and is either a trading company or the holding company of a trading group and the individual is a full-time working director of the company or, if the company is a member of a group or commercial association of companies, of one or more companies which are members of the group or association;

and, except where subsection (6) or subsection (7) below applies, the operative date for the purposes of this subsection is the date of the disposal.

(6) In any case where—

- (a) within the permitted period before the date of the disposal referred to in subsection (5) above, the company concerned either ceased to be a trading company without continuing to be or becoming a member of a trading group or ceased to be a member of a trading group without continuing to be or becoming a trading company, and
- (b) on or before the date of that cessation, the individual making the disposal attained the age of 55 or retired on ill-health grounds below that age,

then, subject to subsection (7) below, the operative date for the purposes of subsection (5) above is the date of the cessation referred to in paragraph (a) above; and, where this subsection applies, the reference in subsection (5)(a) above to the date of the disposal shall also be construed as a reference to the date of that cessation.

(7) If, throughout a period which ends on the date of the disposal referred to in subsection (5) above or, if subsection (6) above applies, on the date of the cessation referred to in paragraph (a) of that subsection and which begins when the individual concerned ceased to be a full-time working director of the company or, if that company is a member of a group or commercial association of companies, of one or more companies which are members of the group or association—

- (a) the company concerned was his family company and either a trading company or the holding company of a trading group, and
- (b) he was a director of the company concerned or, as the case may be, of one or more members of the group or association and, in that capacity, devoted at least 10 hours per week (averaged over the period) to the service of the company or companies in a technical or managerial capacity,

the operative date for the purposes of subsection (5) above is the date on which the individual ceased to be a full-time working director as mentioned above.

(8) For the purposes of this section—

PART V

- (a) any reference to the disposal of the whole or part of a business by an individual includes a reference to the disposal by him of his interest in the assets of a partnership carrying on the business; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a) above, at any time when a business is carried on by a partnership, the business shall be treated as owned by each individual who is at that time a member of the partnership.

(9) Part I of Schedule 6 shall have effect for the interpretation of this section as well as of that Schedule.

164.—(1) Relief from capital gains tax shall be given, subject to and in accordance with Schedule 6, in any case where an individual—

Other retirement relief.

- (a) who has attained the age of 55, or
- (b) who has retired on ill-health grounds below the age of 55,

makes a relevant disposal of the whole or part of the assets provided or held for the purposes of an office or employment exercised by him; and, if he ceases to exercise that office or employment before the date of the relevant disposal, the date on which he ceased to exercise it is in subsection (2) below referred to as the “prior cessation date”.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, a disposal of the whole or part of the assets provided or held as mentioned in that subsection is a relevant disposal if—

- (a) throughout a period of at least one year ending with the date of the disposal or, where applicable, the prior cessation date, the office or employment was the full-time occupation of the individual making the disposal; and
- (b) that office or employment is other than that of director of a company which is either the family company of the individual concerned or is a member of a trading group of which the holding company is his family company; and
- (c) where there is a prior cessation date, the individual either had attained the age of 55 on or before that date or on that date retired on ill-health grounds below that age; and
- (d) where there is a prior cessation date, the disposal takes place within the permitted period after the cessation date.

(3) Relief from capital gains tax shall be given, subject to and in accordance with Schedule 6, where—

- (a) the trustees of a settlement dispose of—
 - (i) shares or securities of a company, or
 - (ii) an asset used or previously used for the purposes of a business,
 being, in either case, part of the settled property; and
- (b) the conditions in subsection (4) or, as the case may be, subsection (5) below are fulfilled with respect to a beneficiary who, under the settlement, has an interest in possession in the whole of the settled property or, as the case may be, in a part of it which consists of or includes the shares or securities or the asset

PART V

referred to in paragraph (a) above, but excluding, for this purpose, an interest for a fixed term; and in those subsections that beneficiary is referred to as “the qualifying beneficiary”.

(4) In relation to a disposal of shares or securities of a company (including such a disposal of an interest in shares as is mentioned in section 163(2)(c)), the conditions referred to in subsection (3)(b) above are—

- (a) that, throughout a period of at least one year ending not earlier than the permitted period before the disposal, the company was the qualifying beneficiary’s family company and either a trading company or the holding company of a trading group; and
- (b) that, throughout a period of at least one year ending as mentioned in paragraph (a) above, the qualifying beneficiary was a full-time working director of the company or, if the company is a member of a group or commercial association of companies, of one or more companies which are members of the group or association; and
- (c) that, on the date of the disposal or within the permitted period before that date, the qualifying beneficiary ceased to be a full-time working director as mentioned in paragraph (b) above, having attained the age of 55 or retired on ill-health grounds below that age.

(5) In relation to a disposal of an asset, the conditions referred to in subsection (3)(b) above are—

- (a) that, throughout a period of at least one year ending not earlier than the permitted period before the disposal, the asset was used for the purposes of a business carried on by the qualifying beneficiary; and
- (b) that, on the date of the disposal or within the permitted period before that date, the qualifying beneficiary ceased to carry on the business referred to in paragraph (a) above; and
- (c) that, on or before the date of the disposal or, if it was earlier, the date on which the qualifying beneficiary ceased to carry on that business, he attained the age of 55 or retired on ill-health grounds below that age.

(6) In any case where—

- (a) by virtue of section 163, relief falls to be given, in accordance with Schedule 6, in respect of a material disposal of business assets which either consists of the disposal by an individual of his interest in the assets of a partnership or is of a description falling within subsection (5) of that section, and
- (b) the individual making that material disposal makes an associated disposal of assets, as defined in subsection (7) below,

relief from capital gains tax shall also be given, subject to and in accordance with that Schedule in respect of the associated disposal.

(7) In relation to a material disposal of business assets, a disposal of an asset is an associated disposal if—

PART V

- (a) it takes place as part of a withdrawal of the individual concerned from participation in the business carried on by the partnership referred to in subsection (6)(a) above or, as the case may be, by the company which owns the business as mentioned in section 163(5)(a); and
- (b) immediately before the material disposal or, if it was earlier, the cessation of the business mentioned in paragraph (a) above, the asset was in use for the purposes of that business; and
- (c) during the whole or part of the period in which the asset has been in the ownership of the individual making the disposal the asset has been used—
 - (i) for the purposes of the business mentioned in paragraph (a) above (whether or not carried on by the partnership or company there referred to); or
 - (ii) for the purposes of another business carried on by the individual or by a partnership of which the individual concerned was a member; or
 - (iii) for the purposes of another business in respect of which the conditions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 163 were fulfilled.

(8) In subsections (6) and (7) above “material disposal of business assets” has the same meaning as in section 163 and Part I of Schedule 6 shall have effect for the interpretation of this section as well as of that Schedule.

CHAPTER II

GIFTS OF BUSINESS ASSETS

165.—(1) If—

Relief for gifts of business assets.

- (a) an individual (“the transferor”) makes a disposal otherwise than under a bargain at arm’s length of an asset within subsection (2) below, and
- (b) a claim for relief under this section is made by the transferor and the person who acquires the asset (“the transferee”) or, where the trustees of a settlement are the transferee, by the transferor alone,

then, subject to subsection (3) and sections 166 and 167, subsection (4) below shall apply in relation to the disposal.

(2) An asset is within this subsection if—

- (a) it is, or is an interest in, an asset used for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation carried on by—
 - (i) the transferor, or
 - (ii) his family company, or
 - (iii) a member of a trading group of which the holding company is his family company, or
- (b) it consists of shares or securities of a trading company, or of the holding company of a trading group, where—

PART V

(i) the shares or securities are neither quoted on a recognised stock exchange nor dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market, or

(ii) the trading company or holding company is the transferor's family company.

(3) Subsection (4) below does not apply in relation to a disposal if—

- (a) in the case of a disposal of an asset, any gain accruing to the transferor on the disposal is (apart from this section) wholly relieved under Schedule 6, or
- (b) in the case of a disposal of shares or securities, the appropriate proportion determined under paragraph 7(2) or 8(2) of Schedule 6 of any gain accruing to the transferor on the disposal is (apart from this section) wholly relieved under that Schedule, or
- (c) in the case of a disposal of qualifying corporate bonds, a gain is deemed to accrue by virtue of section 116(10)(b), or
- (d) subsection (3) of section 260 applies in relation to the disposal (or would apply if a claim for relief were duly made under that section).

(4) Where a claim for relief is made under this section in respect of a disposal—

- (a) the amount of any chargeable gain which, apart from this section, would accrue to the transferor on the disposal, and
- (b) the amount of the consideration for which, apart from this section, the transferee would be regarded for the purposes of capital gains tax as having acquired the asset or, as the case may be, the shares or securities,

shall each be reduced by an amount equal to the held-over gain on the disposal.

(5) Part I of Schedule 7 shall have effect for extending the relief provided for by virtue of subsections (1) to (4) above in the case of agricultural property and for applying it in relation to settled property.

(6) Subject to Part II of Schedule 7 and subsection (7) below, the reference in subsection (4) above to the held-over gain on a disposal is a reference to the chargeable gain which would have accrued on that disposal apart from subsection (4) above and (in appropriate cases) Schedule 6, and in subsection (7) below that chargeable gain is referred to as the unrelieved gain on the disposal.

(7) In any case where—

- (a) there is actual consideration (as opposed to the consideration equal to the market value which is deemed to be given by virtue of section 17(1)) for a disposal in respect of which a claim for relief is made under this section, and
- (b) that actual consideration exceeds the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38,

the held-over gain on the disposal shall be the amount by which the unrelieved gain on the disposal exceeds the excess referred to in paragraph (b) above.

(8) Subject to subsection (9) below, in this section and Schedule 7— PART V

- (a) “family company”, “holding company”, “trading company” and “trading group” have the meanings given by paragraph 1 of Schedule 6, and
- (b) “trade”, “profession” and “vocation” have the same meaning as in the Income Tax Acts.

(9) In this section and Schedule 7 and in determining whether a company is a trading company for the purposes of this section and that Schedule, the expression “trade” shall be taken to include the occupation of woodlands where the woodlands are managed by the occupier on a commercial basis and with a view to the realisation of profits.

(10) Where a disposal after 13th March 1989, in respect of which a claim is made under this section, is (or proves to be) a chargeable transfer for inheritance tax purposes, there shall be allowed as a deduction in computing (for capital gains tax purposes) the chargeable gain accruing to the transferee on the disposal of the asset in question an amount equal to whichever is the lesser of—

- (a) the inheritance tax attributable to the value of the asset, and
- (b) the amount of the chargeable gain as computed apart from this subsection,

and, in the case of a disposal which, being a potentially exempt transfer, proves to be a chargeable transfer, all necessary adjustments shall be made, whether by the discharge or repayment of capital gains tax or otherwise.

(11) Where an amount of inheritance tax—

- (a) falls to be redetermined in consequence of the transferor’s death within 7 years of making the chargeable transfer in question, or
- (b) is otherwise varied,

after it has been taken into account under subsection (10) above, all necessary adjustments shall be made, whether by the making of an assessment to capital gains tax or by the discharge or repayment of such tax.

166.—(1) Section 165(4) shall not apply where the transferee is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. Gifts to non-residents.

(2) Section 165(4) shall not apply where the transferee is an individual or a company if that individual or company—

- (a) though resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, is regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) by virtue of the arrangements would not be liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on a disposal of the asset occurring immediately after its acquisition.

167.—(1) Section 165(4) shall not apply where the transferee is a company which is within subsection (2) below. Gifts to foreign-controlled companies.

PART V

(2) A company is within this subsection if it is controlled by a person who, or by persons each of whom—

- (a) is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and
- (b) is connected with the person making the disposal.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above, a person who (either alone or with others) controls a company by virtue of holding assets relating to that or any other company and who is resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom shall be regarded as neither resident nor ordinarily resident there if—

- (a) he is regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) by virtue of the arrangements he would not be liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on a disposal of the assets.

Emigration of donee.

168.—(1) If—

- (a) relief is given under section 165 in respect of a disposal to an individual or under section 260 in respect of a disposal to an individual (“the relevant disposal”); and
- (b) at a time when he has not disposed of the asset in question, the transferee becomes neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom,

then, subject to the following provisions of this section, a chargeable gain shall be deemed to have accrued to the transferee immediately before that time, and its amount shall be equal to the held-over gain (within the meaning of section 165 or 260) on the relevant disposal.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above the transferee shall be taken to have disposed of an asset before the time there referred to only if he has made a disposal or disposals in connection with which the whole of the held-over gain on the relevant disposal was represented by reductions made in accordance with section 165(4)(b) or 260(3)(b) and where he has made a disposal in connection with which part of that gain was so represented, the amount of the chargeable gain deemed by virtue of this section to accrue to him shall be correspondingly reduced.

(3) The disposals by the transferee that are to be taken into account under subsection (2) above shall not include any disposal to which section 58 applies; but where any such disposal is made by the transferee, disposals by his spouse shall be taken into account under subsection (2) above as if they had been made by him.

(4) Subsection (1) above shall not apply by reason of a person becoming neither resident nor ordinarily resident more than 6 years after the end of the year of assessment in which the relevant disposal was made.

(5) Subsection (1) above shall not apply in relation to a disposal made to an individual if—

- (a) the reason for his becoming neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is that he works in an employment or office all the duties of which are performed outside the United Kingdom, and

- (b) he again becomes resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom within the period of 3 years from the time when he ceases to be so, without having meanwhile disposed of the asset in question;

PART V

and accordingly no assessment shall be made by virtue of subsection (1) above before the end of that period in any case where the condition in paragraph (a) above is, and the condition in paragraph (b) above may be, satisfied.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) above a person shall be taken to have disposed of an asset if he has made a disposal in connection with which the whole or part of the held-over gain on the relevant disposal would, had he been resident in the United Kingdom, have been represented by a reduction made in accordance with section 165(4)(b) or 260(3)(b) and subsection (3) above shall have effect for the purposes of this subsection as it has effect for the purposes of subsection (2) above.

(7) Where an amount of tax assessed on a transferee by virtue of subsection (1) above is not paid within the period of 12 months beginning with the date when the tax becomes payable then, subject to subsection (8) below, the transferor may be assessed and charged (in the name of the transferee) to all or any part of that tax.

(8) No assessment shall be made under subsection (7) above more than 6 years after the end of the year of assessment in which the relevant disposal was made.

(9) Where the transferor pays an amount of tax in pursuance of subsection (7) above, he shall be entitled to recover a corresponding sum from the transferee.

(10) Gains on disposals made after a chargeable gain has under this section been deemed to accrue by reference to a held-over gain shall be computed without any reduction under section 165(4)(b) or 260(3)(b) in respect of that held-over gain.

169.—(1) This section applies where there is or has been a disposal of an asset to the trustees of a settlement in such circumstances that, on a claim for relief, section 165 or 260 applies, or would but for this section apply, so as to reduce the amounts of the chargeable gain and the consideration referred to in section 165(4) or 260(3).

Gifts into dual resident trusts.

(2) In this section “a relevant disposal” means such a disposal as is referred to in subsection (1) above.

(3) Relief under section 165 or 260 shall not be available on a relevant disposal if—

- (a) at the material time the trustees to whom the disposal is made fall to be treated, under section 69, as resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, although the general administration of the trust is ordinarily carried on outside the United Kingdom; and
- (b) on a notional disposal of the asset concerned occurring immediately after the material time, the trustees would be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements—

PART V

(i) as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom;
and

(ii) as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on that disposal.

(4) In subsection (3) above—

(a) “the material time” means the time of the relevant disposal; and

(b) a “notional disposal” means a disposal by the trustees of the asset which was the subject of the relevant disposal.

PART VI

COMPANIES, OIL, INSURANCE ETC.

CHAPTER I

COMPANIES

Groups of companies

Interpretation of sections 171 to 181.

170.—(1) This section has effect for the interpretation of sections 171 to 181 except in so far as the context otherwise requires, and in those sections—

(a) “profits” means income and chargeable gains, and

(b) “trade” includes “vocation”, and includes also an office or employment.

Until 6th April 1993 paragraph (b) shall have effect with the addition at the end of the words “or the occupation of woodlands in any context in which the expression is applied to that in the Income Tax Acts”.

(2) Except as otherwise provided—

(a) references to a company apply only to a company, as that expression is limited by subsection (9) below, which is resident in the United Kingdom;

(b) subsections (3) to (6) below apply to determine whether companies form a group and, where they do, which is the principal company of the group;

(c) in applying the definition of “75 per cent. subsidiary” in section 838 of the Taxes Act any share capital of a registered industrial and provident society shall be treated as ordinary share capital; and

(d) “group” and “subsidiary” shall be construed with any necessary modifications where applied to a company incorporated under the law of a country outside the United Kingdom.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) to (6) below—

(a) a company (referred to below and in sections 171 to 181 as the “principal company of the group”) and all its 75 per cent. subsidiaries form a group and, if any of those subsidiaries have 75 per cent. subsidiaries, the group includes them and their 75 per cent. subsidiaries, and so on, but

(b) a group does not include any company (other than the principal company of the group) that is not an effective 51 per cent. subsidiary of the principal company of the group.

PART VI

(4) A company cannot be the principal company of a group if it is itself a 75 per cent. subsidiary of another company.

(5) Where a company (“the subsidiary”) is a 75 per cent. subsidiary of another company but those companies are prevented from being members of the same group by subsection (3)(b) above, the subsidiary may, where the requirements of subsection (3) above are satisfied, itself be the principal company of another group notwithstanding subsection (4) above unless this subsection enables a further company to be the principal company of a group of which the subsidiary would be a member.

(6) A company cannot be a member of more than one group; but where, apart from this subsection, a company would be a member of 2 or more groups (the principal company of each group being referred to below as the “head of a group”), it is a member only of that group, if any, of which it would be a member under one of the following tests (applying earlier tests in preference to later tests)—

- (a) it is a member of the group it would be a member of if, in applying subsection (3)(b) above, there were left out of account any amount to which a head of a group is or would be beneficially entitled of any profits available for distribution to equity holders of a head of another group or of any assets of a head of another group available for distribution to its equity holders on a winding-up,
- (b) it is a member of the group the head of which is beneficially entitled to a percentage of profits available for distribution to equity holders of the company that is greater than the percentage of those profits to which any other head of a group is so entitled,
- (c) it is a member of the group the head of which would be beneficially entitled to a percentage of any assets of the company available for distribution to its equity holders on a winding-up that is greater than the percentage of those assets to which any other head of a group would be so entitled,
- (d) it is a member of the group the head of which owns directly or indirectly a percentage of the company’s ordinary share capital that is greater than the percentage of that capital owned directly or indirectly by any other head of a group (interpreting this paragraph as if it were included in section 838(1)(a) of the Taxes Act).

(7) For the purposes of this section and sections 171 to 181, a company (“the subsidiary”) is an effective 51 per cent. subsidiary of another company (“the parent”) at any time if and only if—

- (a) the parent is beneficially entitled to more than 50 per cent. of any profits available for distribution to equity holders of the subsidiary; and
- (b) the parent would be beneficially entitled to more than 50 per cent. of any assets of the subsidiary available for distribution to its equity holders on a winding-up.

PART VI

(8) Schedule 18 to the Taxes Act (group relief: equity holders and profits or assets available for distribution) shall apply for the purposes of subsections (6) and (7) above as if the references to subsection (7), or subsections (7) to (9), of section 413 of that Act were references to subsections (6) and (7) above and as if, in paragraph 1(4), the words from “but” to the end and paragraphs 5(3) and 7(1)(b) were omitted.

(9) For the purposes of this section and sections 171 to 181, references to a company apply only to—

1985 c. 6.

- (a) a company within the meaning of the Companies Act 1985 or the corresponding enactment in Northern Ireland, and
- (b) a company which is constituted under any other Act or a Royal Charter or letters patent or (although resident in the United Kingdom) is formed under the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (c) a registered industrial and provident society within the meaning of section 486 of the Taxes Act; and
- (d) a building society.

(10) For the purposes of this section and sections 171 to 181, a group remains the same group so long as the same company remains the principal company of the group, and if at any time the principal company of a group becomes a member of another group, the first group and the other group shall be regarded as the same, and the question whether or not a company has ceased to be a member of a group shall be determined accordingly.

(11) For the purposes of this section and sections 171 to 181, the passing of a resolution or the making of an order, or any other act, for the winding-up of a member of a group of companies shall not be regarded as the occasion of that or any other company ceasing to be a member of the group.

1962 c. 46.
1968 c. 73.

(12) Sections 171 to 181, except in so far as they relate to recovery of tax, shall also have effect in relation to bodies from time to time established by or under any enactment for the carrying on of any industry or part of an industry, or of any undertaking, under national ownership or control as if they were companies within the meaning of those sections, and as if any such bodies charged with related functions (and in particular the Boards and Holding Company established under the Transport Act 1962 and the new authorities within the meaning of the Transport Act 1968 established under that Act of 1968) and subsidiaries of any of them formed a group, and as if also any 2 or more such bodies charged at different times with the same or related functions were members of a group.

(13) Subsection (12) shall have effect subject to any enactment by virtue of which property, rights, liabilities or activities of one such body fall to be treated for corporation tax as those of another, including in particular any such enactment in Chapter VI of Part XII of the Taxes Act.

(14) Sections 171 to 181, except in so far as they relate to recovery of tax, shall also have effect in relation to the Executive for a designated area within the meaning of section 9(1) of the Transport Act 1968 as if that Executive were a company within the meaning of those sections.

Transactions within groups

PART VI

171.—(1) Notwithstanding any provision in this Act fixing the amount of the consideration deemed to be received on a disposal or given on an acquisition, where a member of a group of companies disposes of an asset to another member of the group, both members shall, except as provided by subsections (2) and (3) below, be treated, so far as relates to corporation tax on chargeable gains, as if the asset acquired by the member to whom the disposal is made were acquired for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the other's disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to that other; but where it is assumed for any purpose that a member of a group of companies has sold or acquired an asset, it shall be assumed also that it was not a sale to or acquisition from another member of the group.

Transfers within a group: general provisions.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply where the disposal is—

- (a) a disposal of a debt due from a member of a group of companies effected by satisfying the debt or part of it; or
- (b) a disposal of redeemable shares in a company on the occasion of their redemption; or
- (c) a disposal by or to an investment trust; or
- (d) a disposal to a dual resident investing company; or
- (e) a disposal to a company which, though resident in the United Kingdom—
 - (i) is regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
 - (ii) by virtue of the arrangements would not be liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on a disposal of the asset occurring immediately after its acquisition;

and the reference in subsection (1) above to a member of a group of companies disposing of an asset shall not apply to anything which under section 122 is to be treated as a disposal of an interest in shares in a company in consideration for a capital distribution (as defined in that section) from that company, whether or not involving a reduction of capital.

(3) Subsection (1) above shall not apply to a transaction treated by virtue of sections 127 and 135 as not involving a disposal by the company first mentioned in that subsection.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, so far as the consideration for the disposal consists of money or money's worth by way of compensation for any kind of damage or injury to assets, or for the destruction or dissipation of assets or for anything which depreciates or might depreciate an asset, the disposal shall be treated as being to the person who, whether as an insurer or otherwise, ultimately bears the burden of furnishing that consideration.

172.—(1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) below, subsection (2) below applies for the purposes of corporation tax on chargeable gains where—

Transfer of United Kingdom branch or agency.

- (a) there is a scheme for the transfer by a company ("company A")—
 - (i) which is not resident in the United Kingdom, but

PART VI

- (ii) which carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, of the whole or part of the trade to a company resident in the United Kingdom (“company B”),
- (b) company A disposes of an asset to company B in accordance with the scheme at a time when the 2 companies are members of the same group, and
- (c) a claim in relation to the asset is made by the 2 companies within 2 years after the end of the accounting period of company B during which the disposal is made.
- (2) Where this subsection applies—
- (a) company A and company B shall be treated as if the asset were acquired by company B for a consideration of such amount as would secure that neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to company A on the disposal, and
- (b) section 25(3) shall not apply to the asset by reason of the transfer.
- (3) Subsection (2) above does not apply where—
- (a) company B, though resident in the United Kingdom,—
- (i) is regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (ii) by virtue of the arrangements would not be liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on a disposal of the asset occurring immediately after its acquisition, or
- (b) company B is either a dual resident investing company or an investment trust.
- (4) Subsection (2) above shall not apply unless any gain accruing to company A—
- (a) on the disposal of the asset in accordance with the scheme, or
- (b) where that disposal occurs after the transfer has taken place, on a disposal of the asset immediately before the transfer,
- would be a chargeable gain and would, by virtue of section 10(3), form part of its profits for corporation tax purposes.
- (5) In this section “company” and “group” have the meanings which would be given by section 170 if subsections (2)(a) and (9) of that section were omitted.

Transfers within a group: trading stock.

173.—(1) Where a member of a group of companies acquires an asset as trading stock from another member of the group, and the asset did not form part of the trading stock of any trade carried on by the other member, the member acquiring it shall be treated for purposes of section 161 as having acquired the asset otherwise than as trading stock and immediately appropriated it for the purposes of the trade as trading stock.

(2) Where a member of a group of companies disposes of an asset to another member of the group, and the asset formed part of the trading stock of a trade carried on by the member disposing of it but is acquired by the other member otherwise than as trading stock of a trade carried on

by it, the member disposing of the asset shall be treated for purposes of section 161 as having immediately before the disposal appropriated the asset for some purpose other than the purpose of use as trading stock.

PART VI

174.—(1) Where there is a disposal of an asset acquired in relevant circumstances, section 41 shall apply in relation to capital allowances made to the person from which it was acquired (so far as not taken into account in relation to a disposal of the asset by that person), and so on as respects previous transfers of the asset in relevant circumstances.

Disposal or acquisition outside a group.

(2) In subsection (1) above “relevant circumstances” means circumstances in which section 171 or 172 applied or in which section 171 would have applied but for subsection (2) of that section.

(3) Subsection (1) above shall not be taken as affecting the consideration for which an asset is deemed under section 171 or 172 to be acquired.

(4) Schedule 2 shall apply in relation to a disposal of an asset by a company which is or has been a member of a group of companies, and which acquired the asset from another member of the group at a time when both were members of the group, as if all members of the group for the time being were the same person, and as if the acquisition or provision of the asset by the group, so taken as a single person, had been the acquisition or provision of it by the member disposing of it.

(5) Subsection (4) above does not apply where the asset was acquired on a disposal within section 171(2)(c).

175.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, for the purposes of sections 152 to 158 all the trades carried on by members of a group of companies shall, for the purposes of corporation tax on chargeable gains, be treated as a single trade (unless it is a case of one member of the group acquiring, or acquiring the interest in, the new assets from another or disposing of, or of the interest in, the old assets to another).

Replacement of business assets by members of a group.

(2) Subsection (1) above does not apply where so much of the consideration for the disposal of the old assets as is applied in acquiring the new assets or the interest in them is so applied by a member of the group which is a dual resident investing company or a company which, though resident in the United Kingdom—

- (a) is regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) by virtue of the arrangements would not be liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on a disposal of, or of the interest in, the new assets occurring immediately after the acquisition;

and in this subsection “the old assets” and “the new assets” have the same meanings as in section 152.

(3) Section 154(2) shall apply where the company making the claim is a member of a group of companies as if all members of the group for the time being were the same person (and, in accordance with subsection (1) above, as if all trades carried on by members were the same trade) and so that the gain shall accrue to the member of the group holding the asset concerned on the occurrence of the event mentioned in section 154(2).

PART VI

(4) Subsection (2) above shall apply where the acquisition took place before 20th March 1990 and the disposal takes place within the period of 12 months beginning with the date of the acquisition or such longer period as the Board may by notice allow with the omission of the words from “or a company” to “the acquisition”.

Losses attributable to depreciatory transactions

Depreciatory
transactions
within a group.

176.—(1) This section has effect as respects a disposal of shares in, or securities of, a company (“the ultimate disposal”) if the value of the shares or securities has been materially reduced by a depreciatory transaction effected on or after 31st March 1982; and for this purpose “depreciatory transaction” means—

- (a) any disposal of assets at other than market value by one member of a group of companies to another, or
- (b) any other transaction satisfying the conditions of subsection (2) below,

except that a transaction shall not be treated as a depreciatory transaction to the extent that it consists of a payment which is required to be or has been brought into account, for the purposes of corporation tax on chargeable gains, in computing a chargeable gain or allowable loss accruing to the person making the ultimate disposal.

(2) The conditions referred to in subsection (1)(b) above are—

- (a) that the company, the shares in which, or securities of which, are the subject of the ultimate disposal, or any 75 per cent. subsidiary of that company, was a party to the transaction, and
- (b) that the parties to the transaction were or included 2 or more companies which at the time of the transaction were members of the same group of companies.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, the cancellation of any shares in or securities of one member of a group of companies under section 135 of the Companies Act 1985 shall, to the extent that immediately before the cancellation those shares or securities were the property of another member of the group, be taken to be a transaction fulfilling the conditions in subsection (2) above.

1985 c. 6.

(4) If the person making the ultimate disposal is, or has at any time been, a member of the group of companies referred to in subsection (1) or (2) above, any allowable loss accruing on the disposal shall be reduced to such extent as appears to the inspector, or, on appeal, the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable having regard to the depreciatory transaction, but if the person making the ultimate disposal is not a member of that group when he disposes of the shares or securities, no reduction of the loss shall be made by reference to a depreciatory transaction which took place when that person was not a member of that group.

(5) The inspector or the Commissioners shall make the decision under subsection (4) above on the footing that the allowable loss ought not to reflect any diminution in the value of the company’s assets which was attributable to a depreciatory transaction, but allowance may be made for any other transaction on or after 31st March 1982 which has enhanced the value of the company’s assets and depreciated the value of the assets of any other member of the group.

PART VI

(6) If, under subsection (4) above, a reduction is made in an allowable loss, any chargeable gain accruing on a disposal of the shares or securities of any other company which was a party to the depreciatory transaction by reference to which the reduction was made, being a disposal not later than 6 years after the depreciatory transaction, shall be reduced to such extent as appears to the inspector, or, on appeal, the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable having regard to the effect of the depreciatory transaction on the value of those shares or securities at the time of their disposal, but the total amount of any one or more reductions in chargeable gains made by reference to a depreciatory transaction shall not exceed the amount of the reductions in allowable losses made by reference to that depreciatory transaction.

All such adjustments, whether by way of discharge or repayment of tax, or otherwise, as are required to give effect to the provisions of this subsection may be made at any time.

(7) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) “securities” includes any loan stock or similar security whether secured or unsecured,
- (b) references to the disposal of assets include references to any method by which one company which is a member of a group appropriates the goodwill of another member of the group, and
- (c) a “group of companies” may consist of companies some or all of which are not resident in the United Kingdom.

(8) References in this section to the disposal of shares or securities include references to the occasion of the making of a claim under section 24(2) that the value of shares or securities has become negligible, and references to a person making a disposal shall be construed accordingly.

(9) In any case where the ultimate disposal is not one to which section 35(2) applies, the references above to 31st March 1982 shall be read as references to 6th April 1965.

177.—(1) The provisions of this section apply where one company (“the first company”) has a holding in another company (“the second company”) and the following conditions are fulfilled—

Dividend stripping.

- (a) that the holding amounts to, or is an ingredient in a holding amounting to, 10 per cent. of all holdings of the same class in the second company,
- (b) that the first company is not a dealing company in relation to the holding,
- (c) that a distribution is or has been made to the first company in respect of the holding, and
- (d) that the effect of the distribution is that the value of the holding is or has been materially reduced.

(2) Where this section applies in relation to a holding, section 176 shall apply, subject to subsection (3) below, in relation to any disposal of any shares or securities comprised in the holding, whether the disposal is by the first company or by any other company to which the holding is transferred by a transfer to which section 171 or 172 applies, as if the distribution were a depreciatory transaction and, if the companies concerned are not members of a group of companies, as if they were.

PART VI

(3) The distribution shall not be treated as a depreciatory transaction to the extent that it consists of a payment which is required to be or has been brought into account, for the purposes of corporation tax on chargeable gains, in computing a chargeable gain or allowable loss accruing to the person making the ultimate disposal.

(4) This section shall be construed as one with section 176, and in any case where the ultimate disposal is not one to which section 35(2) applies, the reference in subsection (1)(c) above to a distribution does not include a distribution made before 30th April 1969.

(5) For the purposes of this section a company is “a dealing company” in relation to a holding if a profit on the sale of the holding would be taken into account in computing the company’s trading profits.

(6) References in this section to a holding in a company refer to a holding of shares or securities by virtue of which the holder may receive distributions made by the company, but so that—

- (a) a company’s holdings of different classes in another company shall be treated as separate holdings, and
- (b) holdings of securities which differ in the entitlements or obligations they confer or impose shall be regarded as holdings of different classes.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (1) above—

- (a) all a company’s holdings of the same class in another company are to be treated as ingredients constituting a single holding, and
- (b) a company’s holding of a particular class shall be treated as an ingredient in a holding amounting to 10 per cent. of all holdings of that class if the aggregate of that holding and other holdings of that class held by connected persons amounts to 10 per cent. of all holdings of that class,

and section 286 shall have effect in relation to paragraph (b) above as if, in subsection (7) of that section, after the words “or exercise control of” in each place where they occur there were inserted the words “or to acquire a holding in”.

Companies leaving groups

Company ceasing to be member of group: pre-appointed day cases.

178.—(1) If a company (“the chargeable company”) ceases to be a member of a group of companies, this section shall have effect as respects any asset which the chargeable company acquired from another company which was at the time of acquisition a member of that group of companies, but only if the time of acquisition fell within the period of 6 years ending with the time when the company ceases to be a member of the group; and references in this section to a company ceasing to be a member of a group of companies do not apply to cases where a company ceases to be a member of a group by being wound up or dissolved or in consequence of another member of the group being wound up or dissolved.

(2) Where 2 or more associated companies cease to be members of the group at the same time, subsection (1) above shall not have effect as respects an acquisition by one from another of those associated companies.

PART VI

(3) If, when the chargeable company ceases to be a member of the group, the chargeable company, or an associated company also leaving the group, owns, otherwise than as trading stock—

- (a) the asset, or
- (b) property to which a chargeable gain has been carried forward from the asset on a replacement of business assets,

the chargeable company shall be treated for all the purposes of this Act as if immediately after its acquisition of the asset it had sold, and immediately reacquired, the asset at market value at that time.

(4) Where, apart from subsection (5) below, a company ceasing to be a member of a group by reason only of the fact that the principal company of the group becomes a member of another group would be treated by virtue of subsection (3) above as selling an asset at any time, subsections (5) and (6) below shall apply.

(5) The company in question shall not be treated as selling the asset at that time; but if—

- (a) within 6 years of that time the company in question ceases at any time (“the relevant time”) to satisfy the following conditions, and
- (b) at the relevant time, the company in question, or a company in the same group as that company, owns otherwise than as trading stock the asset or property to which a chargeable gain has been carried forward from the asset on a replacement of business assets,

the company in question shall be treated for all the purposes of this Act as if, immediately after its acquisition of the asset, it had sold and immediately reacquired the asset at the value that, at the time of acquisition, was its market value.

(6) Those conditions are—

- (a) that the company is a 75 per cent. subsidiary of one or more members of the other group referred to in subsection (4) above, and
- (b) that the company is an effective 51 per cent. subsidiary of one or more of those members.

(7) Where—

- (a) by virtue of this section a company is treated as having sold an asset at any time, and
- (b) if at that time the company had in fact sold the asset at market value at that time, then, by virtue of section 30, any allowable loss or chargeable gain accruing on the disposal would have been calculated as if the consideration for the disposal were increased by an amount,

subsections (3) and (5) above shall have effect as if the market value at that time had been that amount greater.

(8) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) 2 or more companies are associated companies if, by themselves, they would form a group of companies,

PART VI

- (b) a chargeable gain is carried forward from an asset to other property on a replacement of business assets if, by one or more claims under sections 152 to 158, the chargeable gain accruing on a disposal of the asset is reduced, and as a result an amount falls to be deducted from the expenditure allowable in computing a gain accruing on the disposal of the other property,
- (c) an asset acquired by the chargeable company shall be treated as the same as an asset owned at a later time by that company or an associated company if the value of the second asset is derived in whole or in part from the first asset, and in particular where the second asset is a freehold, and the first asset was a leasehold and the lessee has acquired the reversion.

(9) If any of the corporation tax assessed on a company in consequence of this section is not paid within 6 months from the date when it becomes payable then—

- (a) a company which on that date, or immediately after the chargeable company ceased to be a member of the group, was the principal company of the group, and
- (b) a company which owned the asset on that date, or when the chargeable company ceased to be a member of the group,

may, at any time within 2 years from the time when the tax became payable, be assessed and charged (in the name of the chargeable company) to all or any part of that tax; and a company paying any amount of tax under this subsection shall be entitled to recover a sum of that amount from the chargeable company.

(10) Notwithstanding any limitation on the time for making assessments, an assessment to corporation tax chargeable in consequence of this section may be made at any time within 6 years from the time when the chargeable company ceased to be a member of the group, and where under this section the chargeable company is to be treated as having disposed of, and reacquired, an asset, all such recomputations of liability in respect of other disposals, and all such adjustments of tax, whether by way of assessment or by way of discharge or repayment of tax, as may be required in consequence of the provisions of this section shall be carried out.

Company ceasing to be member of group: post-appointed day cases.

179.—(1) If a company (“the chargeable company”) ceases to be a member of a group of companies, this section shall have effect as respects any asset which the chargeable company acquired from another company which was at the time of acquisition a member of that group of companies, but only if the time of acquisition fell within the period of 6 years ending with the time when the company ceases to be a member of the group; and references in this section to a company ceasing to be a member of a group of companies do not apply to cases where a company ceases to be a member of a group by being wound up or dissolved or in consequence of another member of the group being wound up or dissolved.

(2) Where 2 or more associated companies cease to be members of the group at the same time, subsection (1) above shall not have effect as respects an acquisition by one from another of those associated companies.

PART VI

(3) If, when the chargeable company ceases to be a member of the group, the chargeable company, or an associated company also leaving the group, owns, otherwise than as trading stock—

- (a) the asset, or
- (b) property to which a chargeable gain has been carried forward from the asset on a replacement of business assets,

then, subject to subsection (4) below, the chargeable company shall be treated for all the purposes of this Act as if immediately after its acquisition of the asset it had sold, and immediately reacquired, the asset at market value at that time.

(4) Any chargeable gain or allowable loss which, apart from this subsection, would accrue to the chargeable company on the sale referred to in subsection (3) above shall be treated as accruing to the chargeable company as follows—

- (a) for the purposes for which the assumptions in section 409(2) of the Taxes Act (group relief) apply, it shall be assumed to accrue in the notional or actual accounting period which ends when the company ceases to be a member of the group; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a) above, it shall be treated as accruing immediately before the company ceases to be a member of the group.

(5) Where, apart from subsection (6) below, a company ceasing to be a member of a group by reason only of the fact that the principal company of the group becomes a member of another group would be treated by virtue of subsection (3) above as selling an asset at any time, subsections (6) to (8) below shall apply.

(6) The company in question shall not be treated as selling the asset at that time; but if—

- (a) within 6 years of that time the company in question ceases at any time (“the relevant time”) to satisfy the following conditions, and
- (b) at the relevant time, the company in question, or a company in the same group as that company, owns otherwise than as trading stock the asset or property to which a chargeable gain has been carried forward from the asset on a replacement of business assets,

the company in question shall be treated for all the purposes of this Act as if, immediately after its acquisition of the asset, it had sold and immediately reacquired the asset at the value that, at the time of acquisition, was its market value.

(7) Those conditions are—

- (a) that the company is a 75 per cent. subsidiary of one or more members of the other group referred to in subsection (5) above, and
- (b) that the company is an effective 51 per cent. subsidiary of one or more of those members.

(8) Any chargeable gain or allowable loss accruing to the company on that sale shall be treated as accruing at the relevant time.

PART VI

(9) Where—

- (a) by virtue of this section a company is treated as having sold an asset at any time, and
- (b) if at that time the company had in fact sold the asset at market value at that time, then, by virtue of section 30, any allowable loss or chargeable gain accruing on the disposal would have been calculated as if the consideration for the disposal were increased by an amount,

subsections (3) and (6) above shall have effect as if the market value at that time had been that amount greater.

(10) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) 2 or more companies are associated companies if, by themselves, they would form a group of companies,
- (b) a chargeable gain is carried forward from an asset to other property on a replacement of business assets if, by one or more claims under sections 152 to 158, the chargeable gain accruing on a disposal of the asset is reduced, and as a result an amount falls to be deducted from the expenditure allowable in computing a gain accruing on the disposal of the other property,
- (c) an asset acquired by the chargeable company shall be treated as the same as an asset owned at a later time by that company or an associated company if the value of the second asset is derived in whole or in part from the first asset, and in particular where the second asset is a freehold, and the first asset was a leasehold and the lessee has acquired the reversion.

(11) If any corporation tax assessed on a company in consequence of this section is not paid within 6 months from the date determined under subsection (12) below, then—

- (a) a company which on that date, or immediately after the chargeable company ceased to be a member of the group, was the principal company of the group, and
- (b) a company which owned the asset on that date, or when the chargeable company ceased to be a member of the group,

may, at any time within 2 years from the date so determined, be assessed and charged (in the name of the chargeable company) to all or any part of that tax; and a company paying any amount of tax under this subsection shall be entitled to recover from the chargeable company a sum of that amount together with any interest paid by the company concerned under section 87A of the Management Act on that amount.

(12) The date referred to in subsection (11) above is whichever is the later of—

- (a) the date when the tax becomes due and payable by the company; and
- (b) the date when the assessment was made on the chargeable company.

(13) Where under this section the chargeable company is to be treated as having disposed of, and reacquired, an asset, all such recomputations of liability in respect of other disposals, and all such adjustments of tax, whether by way of assessment or by way of discharge or repayment of tax, as may be required in consequence of the provisions of this section shall be carried out.

PART VI

180.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section—

Transitional provisions.

- (a) section 178 has effect where the chargeable company referred to in section 178(4) ceases to be a member of the group in an accounting period beginning after 5th April 1992, but shall not apply where section 179 has effect, and
- (b) section 179 has effect where the accounting period in which the chargeable company referred to in section 179(5) ceases to be a member of the group ends after such day as the Treasury by order appoint,

and in any case where section 178 or section 179 has effect in respect of tax for any accounting period, that section shall also have effect in respect of tax for earlier accounting periods, to the exclusion of the corresponding enactments repealed by this Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) above—

- (a) section 178(5) to (7) apply where a company which apart from section 278(3C) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 would by virtue of subsection (3) of that section have been treated as selling an asset (unless it has already been treated, by virtue of section 278(3C), as if it had sold the asset in question), and
- (b) section 179(6) to (9) apply where a company which, apart from section 278(3C) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 or section 178(4) of this Act, would by virtue of section 278(3) or section 178(3) have been treated as selling an asset (unless it has already been treated, by virtue of section 278(3C) or section 178(4), as if it had sold the asset in question).

1970 c. 10.

(3) Where by virtue of section 138(8) of the Finance Act 1989 a company which, by virtue of the substitution of the new definition for the old definition, ceased to be a member of a group at the beginning of 14th March 1989 was not treated as selling an asset at any time unless the conditions in section 138(9) became satisfied, then that company shall continue not to be treated as selling the asset at that time unless the conditions in subsection (4) below become satisfied, assuming for that purpose that the old definition applies.

1989 c. 26.

(4) Those conditions are—

- (a) that for the purposes of section 178 or 179 the company in question ceases at any time (“the relevant time”) to be a member of the group referred to in subsection (3) above,
- (b) that, at the relevant time, the company in question, or an associated company also leaving that group at that time, owns otherwise than as trading stock the asset or property to which a chargeable gain has been carried forward from the asset on a replacement of business assets, and
- (c) that the time of acquisition referred to in section 178(1) or 179(1) fell within the period of 6 years ending with the relevant time.

PART VI

1985 c. 6.

(5) Where, under any compromise or arrangement agreed to on any date before 14th March 1989 in pursuance of section 425 of the Companies Act 1985 and sanctioned by the court, one company acquires at any time, directly or indirectly, an interest in ordinary share capital of another company and immediately after that time—

- (a) under the old definition the 2 companies are, by virtue of that acquisition, members of a group for the purposes of the group provisions, but
- (b) the second company is not an effective 51 per cent. subsidiary of the first company,

subsection (6) below applies; and in that subsection those companies and any other members of the group are referred to as “relevant companies”.

(6) In respect of the period beginning with the time of acquisition and ending with—

- (a) the expiry of the 6 months beginning with the date of the agreement, or
- (b) if earlier, the date when, under the old definition, the other company ceases for the purposes of the group provisions to be a member of the group referred to in subsection (5)(a) above,

the old definition shall apply in relation to the relevant companies for the purposes of the group provisions and, in relation to those companies, the reference in subsection (3) above to 14th March 1989 shall be read as a reference to the day following the end of that period.

(7) In subsections (3) to (6) above—

“arrangement” has the same meaning as in section 425 of the Companies Act 1985,

“effective 51 per cent. subsidiary” has the meaning given by section 170(7);

“group provisions” means sections 170 to 181 (excluding subsections (3) to (6) above);

“the new definition” means section 170; and

1970 c. 10.

“the old definition” means section 272 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 as it had effect on 13th March 1989,

and section 178(8) or 179(10) shall apply for the purposes of those subsections.

Exemption from charge under 178 or 179 in the case of certain mergers.

181.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, neither section 178 nor section 179 shall apply in a case where—

- (a) as part of a merger, a company (“company A”) ceases to be a member of a group of companies (“the A group”); and
- (b) it is shown that the merger was carried out for bona fide commercial reasons and that the avoidance of liability to tax was not the main or one of the main purposes of the merger.

(2) In this section “merger” means an arrangement (which in this section includes a series of arrangements)—

- (a) whereby one or more companies (“the acquiring company” or, as the case may be, “the acquiring companies”) none of which is a member of the A group acquires or acquire, otherwise than

PART VI

with a view to their disposal, one or more interests in the whole or part of the business which, before the arrangement took effect, was carried on by company A; and

(b) whereby one or more members of the A group acquires or acquire, otherwise than with a view to their disposal, one or more interests in the whole or part of the business or each of the businesses which, before the arrangement took effect, was carried on either by the acquiring company or acquiring companies or by a company at least 90 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of which was then beneficially owned by 2 or more of the acquiring companies; and

(c) in respect of which the conditions in subsection (4) below are fulfilled.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above, a member of a group of companies shall be treated as carrying on as one business the activities of that group.

(4) The conditions referred to in subsection (2)(c) above are—

(a) that not less than 25 per cent. by value of each of the interests acquired as mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) above consists of a holding of ordinary share capital, and the remainder of the interest, or as the case may be of each of the interests, acquired as mentioned in subsection (2)(b), consists of a holding of share capital (of any description) or debentures or both; and

(b) that the value or, as the case may be, the aggregate value of the interest or interests acquired as mentioned in subsection (2)(a) above is substantially the same as the value or, as the case may be, the aggregate value of the interest or interests acquired as mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above; and

(c) that the consideration for the acquisition of the interest or interests acquired by the acquiring company or acquiring companies as mentioned in subsection (2)(a) above, disregarding any part of that consideration which is small by comparison with the total, either consists of, or is applied in the acquisition of, or consists partly of and as to the balance is applied in the acquisition of, the interest or interests acquired by members of the A group as mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above;

and for the purposes of this subsection the value of an interest shall be determined as at the date of its acquisition.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 170(2)(a), references in this section to a company includes references to a company resident outside the United Kingdom.

Restriction on indexation allowance for groups and associated companies

182.—(1) Subject to subsection (3) below, where—

(a) there is a disposal by a company of a linked company debt on a security owed by another company, and

(b) the 2 companies are linked companies immediately before the disposal,

there shall be no indexation allowance on the disposal.

Disposals of debts.

PART VI

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, where—

- (a) there is a disposal by a company of a debt on a security owed by another company which is not a linked company debt on a security, and
- (b) the 2 companies are linked companies immediately before the disposal,

then, in ascertaining any indexation allowance due on the disposal, RD as defined in section 54(1) shall be taken as the retail price index for the first month after the acquisition of the debt in which the 2 companies were linked companies (or, if later, March 1982).

(3) Where—

- (a) there is a disposal by a company of a debt on a security owed by another company,
- (b) the debt constituted or formed part of the new holding received by the company making the disposal on a reorganisation, and
- (c) subsection (1) or (2) above would apply in relation to the disposal but for this subsection,

neither of those subsections shall apply in relation to the disposal, but any indexation allowance which, apart from this subsection, would be due on the disposal shall be reduced by such amount as appears to the inspector, or, on appeal, the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable.

(4) For the purposes of this section a debt on a security owed by a company is a linked company debt on a security where immediately after its acquisition by the company making the disposal the 2 companies were linked companies.

(5) Where—

- (a) there is a disposal by a company of a debt on a security owed by any person,
- (b) the company and that person are not linked companies immediately before the disposal, and
- (c) the debt was incurred by that person as part of arrangements involving another company being put in funds,

subsections (1) to (4) above shall have effect if and to the extent that they would if the debt were owed by that other company.

Disposals of
shares.

183.—(1) This section applies—

- (a) where there is a disposal by a company of—
 - (i) a holding of redeemable preference shares of another company, or
 - (ii) a holding of shares, other than redeemable preference shares, of another company which has at all times consisted entirely of, or has at any time included, linked company shares, or
- (b) where—
 - (i) there is a disposal by a company of a holding of shares of another company which is not a holding falling within paragraph (a) above,

PART VI

(ii) the holding constituted or formed part of the new holding received by the company making the disposal on a reorganisation, and

(iii) but for section 127 that reorganisation (or in a case where the holding disposed of derives, in whole or in part, from assets which were original shares in relation to an earlier reorganisation, that reorganisation or any such earlier reorganisation) would have involved a disposal in relation to which section 182(1) would have applied or this section would have applied by virtue of paragraph (a) above,

if the 2 companies are linked companies immediately before the disposal.

(2) Where this section applies, any indexation allowance which, apart from this section, would be due on the disposal shall be reduced by such amount as appears to the inspector, or on appeal the Commissioners concerned, to be just and reasonable.

(3) For the purposes of this section, shares of a company are linked company shares where—

- (a) immediately after their acquisition by the company making the disposal the 2 companies were linked companies,
- (b) their acquisition by the company making the disposal was wholly or substantially financed by one or more linked company loans or linked company funded subscriptions (or by a combination of such loans and subscriptions), and
- (c) the sole or main benefit which might have been expected to accrue from that acquisition was the obtaining of an indexation allowance on a disposal of the shares.

(4) In subsection (3) above—

“linked company loan” means a loan made to the company making the disposal by another company where immediately after the acquisition of the shares by the company making the disposal the 2 companies were linked companies, and

“linked company funded subscription” means a subscription for shares in the company making the disposal by another company where—

- (a) immediately after the acquisition of the shares by the company making the disposal those 2 companies were linked companies, and
- (b) the subscription was wholly or substantially financed, either directly or indirectly, by one or more linked company subscription-financing loans.

(5) In subsection (4) above “linked company subscription-financing loan” means a loan made by a company to the subscribing company or any other company where immediately after the acquisition of the shares by the company making the disposal—

- (a) the company making the loan, and
- (b) the subscribing company, and
- (c) where the company to which the loan was made was not the subscribing company, that company,

were linked companies.

PART VI
Definitions and
other provisions
supplemental to
sections 182 and
183.

184.—(1) For the purposes of this section and sections 182 and 183 companies are linked companies if they are members of the same group or are associated with each other; and for the purposes of this section—

- (a) “group” means a company which has one or more 51 per cent. subsidiaries together with that subsidiary or those subsidiaries (section 838 (meaning of 51 per cent. subsidiary) of the Taxes Act having effect for the purposes of this paragraph as for those of the Tax Acts), and
- (b) 2 companies are associated with each other if one controls the other or both are under the control of the same person or persons (section 416(2) to (6) (meaning of control) of the Taxes Act having effect for the purposes of this paragraph as for those of Part XI of that Act).

(2) Where a disposal of a holding of shares follows one or more disposals of the same holding to which section 171(1) or 172 applied, section 183(3) to (5) shall have effect as if the references to the company making the disposal were references to the company which last acquired the asset otherwise than on a disposal to which either of those sections applied.

(3) In section 183 “redeemable preference shares” means shares in a company which are described as such in the terms of their issue or which fulfil the condition in paragraph (a) below and either or both of the conditions in paragraphs (b) and (c) below—

- (a) that, as against other shares in the company, they carry a preferential entitlement to a dividend or to any assets in a winding up or both;
- (b) that, by virtue of the terms of their issue, the exercise of a right by any person or the existence of any arrangements, they are liable to be redeemed, cancelled or repaid, in whole or in part;
- (c) that, by virtue of any arrangements—
 - (i) to which the company which issued the shares is a party, or
 - (ii) where that company and another company are linked companies at the time of the issue, to which that other company is a party,

the holder has a right to require another person to acquire the shares or is obliged in any circumstances to dispose of them or another person has a right or is in any circumstances obliged to acquire them;

and for the purposes of paragraph (a) above shares are to be treated as carrying a preferential entitlement to a dividend as against other shares if, by virtue of any arrangements, there are circumstances in which a minimum dividend will be payable on those shares but not on others.

(4) In sections 182 and 183 the expressions “reorganisation”, “original shares” and “new holding” have the meanings given by section 126 except that, in a case where sections 127 and 128 apply in circumstances other than a reorganisation (within the meaning of section 126) by virtue of any other provision of Chapter II of Part IV those expressions shall be construed as they fall to be construed in sections 127 and 128 as they so apply.

(5) In this section and sections 182 and 183—

PART VI

“holding”, in relation to shares, means a number of shares which are to be regarded for the purposes of this Act as indistinguishable parts of a single asset,

“security” has the same meaning as in section 132.

Non-resident and dual resident companies

185.—(1) This section and section 187 apply to a company if, at any time (“the relevant time”), the company ceases to be resident in the United Kingdom.

Deemed disposal of assets on company ceasing to be resident in U.K.

(2) The company shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

(a) to have disposed of all its assets, other than assets excepted from this subsection by subsection (4) below, immediately before the relevant time; and

(b) immediately to have reacquired them,

at their market value at that time.

(3) Section 152 shall not apply where the company—

(a) has disposed of the old assets, or of its interest in those assets, before the relevant time; and

(b) acquires the new assets, or its interest in those assets, after that time,

unless the new assets are excepted from this subsection by subsection (4) below.

(4) If at any time after the relevant time the company carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency—

(a) any assets which, immediately after the relevant time, are situated in the United Kingdom and are used in or for the purposes of the trade, or are used or held for the purposes of the branch or agency, shall be excepted from subsection (2) above; and

(b) any new assets which, after that time, are so situated and are so used or so held shall be excepted from subsection (3) above;

and references in this subsection to assets situated in the United Kingdom include references to exploration or exploitation assets and to exploration or exploitation rights.

(5) In this section—

(a) “designated area”, “exploration or exploitation activities” and “exploration or exploitation rights” have the same meanings as in section 276;

(b) “exploration or exploitation assets” means assets used or intended for use in connection with exploration or exploitation activities carried on in the United Kingdom or a designated area;

(c) “the old assets” and “the new assets” have the same meanings as in section 152;

and a company shall not be regarded for the purposes of this section as ceasing to be resident in the United Kingdom by reason only that it ceases to exist.

PART VI
Deemed disposal
of assets on
company ceasing
to be liable to
U.K. taxation.

186.—(1) This section and section 187 apply to a company if, at any time (“the relevant time”), the company, while continuing to be resident in the United Kingdom, becomes a company which falls to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements—

- (a) as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom; and
- (b) as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains arising on disposals of assets of descriptions specified in the arrangements (“prescribed assets”).

(2) The company shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed of all its prescribed assets immediately before the relevant time; and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired them,

at their market value at that time.

(3) Section 152 shall not apply where the new assets are prescribed assets and the company—

- (a) has disposed of the old assets, or of its interest in those assets, before the relevant time; and
- (b) acquires the new assets, or its interest in those assets, after that time,

and in this section “the old assets” and “the new assets” have the same meanings as in section 152.

Postponement of
charge on deemed
disposal under
section 185 or 186.

187.—(1) If—

- (a) immediately after the relevant time, a company to which this section applies by virtue of section 185 or 186 (“the company”) is a 75 per cent. subsidiary of another company (“the principal company”) which is resident in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) the principal company and the company so elect, by notice given to the inspector within 2 years after that time,

this Act shall have effect in accordance with the following provisions.

(2) Any allowable losses accruing to the company on a deemed disposal of foreign assets shall be set off against the chargeable gains so accruing and—

- (a) that disposal shall be treated as giving rise to a single chargeable gain equal to the aggregate of those gains after deducting the aggregate of those losses; and
- (b) the whole of that gain shall be treated as not accruing to the company on that disposal but an equivalent amount (“the postponed gain”) shall be brought into account in accordance with subsections (3) and (4) below.

(3) If at any time within 6 years after the relevant time the company disposes of any assets (“relevant assets”) the chargeable gains on which were taken into account in arriving at the postponed gain, there shall be deemed to accrue to the principal company as a chargeable gain on that occasion the whole or the appropriate proportion of the postponed gain so far as not already taken into account under this subsection or subsection (4) below.

PART VI

In this subsection “the appropriate proportion” means the proportion which the chargeable gain taken into account in arriving at the postponed gain in respect of the part of the relevant assets disposed of bears to the aggregate of the chargeable gains so taken into account in respect of the relevant assets held immediately before the time of the disposal.

- (4) If at any time after the relevant time—
- (a) the company ceases to be a 75 per cent. subsidiary of the principal company on the disposal by the principal company of ordinary shares of the company;
 - (b) after the company has ceased to be such a subsidiary otherwise than on such a disposal, the principal company disposes of such shares; or
 - (c) the principal company ceases to be resident in the United Kingdom,

there shall be deemed to accrue to the principal company as a chargeable gain on that occasion the whole of the postponed gain so far as not already taken into account under this subsection or subsection (3) above.

- (5) If at any time—
- (a) the company has allowable losses which have not been allowed as a deduction from chargeable gains; and
 - (b) a chargeable gain accrues to the principal company under subsection (3) or (4) above,

then, if and to the extent that the principal company and the company so elect by notice given to the inspector within 2 years after that time, those losses shall be allowed as a deduction from that gain.

- (6) In this section—
- “deemed disposal” means a disposal which, by virtue of section 185(2) or, as the case may be, section 186(2), is deemed to have been made;
- “foreign assets” means any assets of the company which, immediately after the relevant time, are situated outside the United Kingdom and are used in or for the purposes of a trade carried on outside the United Kingdom;
- “ordinary share” means a share in the ordinary share capital of the company;
- “the relevant time” has the meaning given by section 185(1) or, as the case may be, section 186(1).

(7) For the purposes of this section a company is a 75 per cent. subsidiary of another company if and so long as not less than 75 per cent. of its ordinary share capital is owned directly by that other company.

188.—(1) For the purposes of this section, a company is a dual resident company if it is resident in the United Kingdom and falls to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom.

Dual resident companies: deemed disposal of certain assets.

- (2) Where an asset of a dual resident company becomes a prescribed asset, the company shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—
- (a) to have disposed of the asset immediately before the time at which it became a prescribed asset, and

PART VI

(b) immediately to have reacquired it,
at its market value at that time.

(3) Subsection (2) above does not apply where the asset becomes a prescribed asset on the company becoming a company which falls to be regarded as mentioned in subsection (1) above.

(4) In this section “prescribed asset”, in relation to a dual resident company, means an asset in respect of which, by virtue of the asset being of a description specified in any double taxation relief arrangements, the company falls to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to it on a disposal.

Recovery of tax otherwise than from tax-payer company

Capital
distribution of
chargeable gains:
recovery of tax
from shareholder.

189.—(1) This section applies where a person who is connected with a company resident in the United Kingdom receives or becomes entitled to receive in respect of shares in the company any capital distribution from the company, other than a capital distribution representing a reduction of capital, and—

- (a) the capital so distributed derives from the disposal of assets in respect of which a chargeable gain accrued to the company; or
- (b) the distribution constitutes such a disposal of assets;

and that person is referred to below as “the shareholder”.

(2) If the corporation tax assessed on the company for the accounting period in which the chargeable gain accrues included any amount in respect of chargeable gains, and any of the tax assessed on the company for that period is not paid within 6 months from the date determined under subsection (3) below, the shareholder may by an assessment made within 2 years from that date be assessed and charged (in the name of the company) to an amount of that corporation tax—

- (a) not exceeding the amount or value of the capital distribution which the shareholder has received or become entitled to receive; and
- (b) not exceeding a proportion equal to the shareholder’s share of the capital distribution made by the company of corporation tax on the amount of that gain at the rate in force when the gain accrued.

(3) The date referred to in subsection (2) above is whichever is the later of—

- (a) the date when the tax becomes due and payable by the company; and
- (b) the date when the assessment was made on the company.

(4) Where the shareholder pays any amount of tax under this section, he shall be entitled to recover from the company a sum equal to that amount together with any interest paid by him under section 87A of the Management Act on that amount.

(5) The provisions of this section are without prejudice to any liability of the shareholder in respect of a chargeable gain accruing to him by reference to the capital distribution as constituting a disposal of an interest in shares in the company.

PART VI

(6) With respect to chargeable gains accruing in accounting periods ending on or before such day as the Treasury may by order appoint this section shall have effect—

- (a) with the substitution for the words in subsection (3) after “above” of the words “is the date when the tax becomes payable by the company”; and
- (b) with the omission of the words in subsection (4) from “together” to the end of the subsection.

(7) In this section “capital distribution” has the same meaning as in section 122.

190.—(1) If at any time a chargeable gain accrues to a company which at that time is a member of a group of companies and any of the corporation tax assessed on the company for the accounting period in which the chargeable gain accrues is not paid within 6 months from the date determined under subsection (2) below by the company, then, if the tax so assessed included any amount in respect of chargeable gains—

Tax on one member of group recoverable from another member.

- (a) a company which was at the time when the gain accrued the principal company of the group, and
- (b) any other company which in any part of the period of 2 years ending with that time was a member of that group of companies and owned the asset disposed of or any part of it, or where that asset is an interest or right in or over another asset, owned either asset or any part of either asset,

may at any time within 2 years from the date determined under subsection (2) below be assessed and charged (in the name of the company to whom the chargeable gain accrued) to an amount of that corporation tax not exceeding corporation tax on the amount of that gain at the rate in force when the gain accrued.

(2) The date referred to in subsection (1) above is whichever is the later of—

- (a) the date when the tax becomes due and payable by the company; and
- (b) the date when the assessment is made on the company.

(3) A company paying any amount of tax under subsection (1) above shall be entitled to recover a sum of that amount—

- (a) from the company to which the chargeable gain accrued, or
- (b) if that company is not the company which was the principal company of the group at the time when the chargeable gain accrued, from that principal company,

and a company paying any amount under paragraph (b) above shall be entitled to recover a sum of that amount from the company to which the chargeable gain accrued, and so far as it is not so recovered, to recover from any company which is for the time being a member of the group and which has while a member of the group owned the asset disposed of or any part of it (or where that asset is an interest or right in or over another asset, owned either asset or any part of it) such proportion of the amount unrecovered as is just having regard to the value of the asset at the time when the asset, or an interest or right in or over it, was disposed of by that company.

PART VI

(4) Any reference in subsection (3) above to an amount of tax includes a reference to any interest paid under section 87A of the Management Act on that amount.

(5) Section 170 shall apply for the interpretation of this section as it applies for the interpretation of sections 171 to 181.

(6) In relation to any chargeable gains accruing in accounting periods ending on or before such day as the Treasury may by order appoint this section shall have effect—

- (a) with the substitution for the words in subsection (2) after “above” of the words “is the date when the tax becomes payable by the company”; and
- (b) with the omission of subsection (4).

Tax on non-resident company recoverable from another member of group or from controlling director.

191.—(1) This section applies where—

- (a) a chargeable gain has accrued to a company not resident in the United Kingdom (the tax-payer company) on the disposal of an asset on or after 14th March 1989,
- (b) the gain forms part of its chargeable profits for corporation tax purposes by virtue of section 10(3), and
- (c) any of the corporation tax assessed on the company for the accounting period in which the gain accrued is not paid within 6 months from the time when it becomes payable.

(2) The Board may, at any time before the end of the period of 3 years beginning with the time when the amount of corporation tax for the accounting period in which the chargeable gain accrued is finally determined, serve on any person to whom subsection (4) below applies a notice—

- (a) stating the amount which remains unpaid of the corporation tax assessed on the tax-payer company for the accounting period in which the gain accrued and the date when the tax became payable, and
- (b) requiring that person to pay the relevant amount within 30 days of the service of the notice.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above the relevant amount is the lesser of—

- (a) the amount which remains unpaid of the corporation tax assessed on the tax-payer company for the accounting period in which the gain accrued, and
- (b) an amount equal to corporation tax on the amount of the chargeable gain at the rate in force when the gain accrued.

(4) This subsection applies to the following persons—

- (a) any company which is, or during the period of 12 months ending with the time when the gain accrued, was, a member of the same group as the tax-payer company, and
- (b) any person who is, or during that period was, a controlling director of the tax-payer company or of a company which has, or within that period had, control over the tax-payer company.

This subsection shall have effect in any case where the gain accrued before 13th March 1990 with the substitution of “beginning with 14th March 1989 and” for “of 12 months”.

PART VI

(5) Any amount which a person is required to pay by a notice under this section may be recovered from him as if it were tax due and duly demanded of him; and he may recover any such amount paid by him from the tax-payer company.

(6) A payment in pursuance of a notice under this section shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing any income, profits or losses for any tax purposes.

(7) In this section—

“director”, in relation to a company, has the meaning given by subsection (8) of section 168 of the Taxes Act (read with subsection (9) of that section) and includes any person falling within subsection (5) of section 417 of that Act (read with subsection (6) of that section);

“controlling director”, in relation to a company, means a director of the company who has control of it (construing control in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act);

“group” has the meaning which would be given by section 170 if in that section references to residence in the United Kingdom were omitted and for references to 75 per cent. subsidiaries there were substituted references to 51 per cent. subsidiaries.

Demergers

192.—(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.

Tax exempt distributions.

(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—

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

PART VI

“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.

CHAPTER II

OIL AND MINING INDUSTRIES

Oil exploration and exploitation

Roll-over relief
not available for
gains on oil
licences.
1934 c. 36.
1964 c. 28 (N.I.).

193.—(1) A licence under the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 or the Petroleum (Production) Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 is not and, subject to subsection (2) below, shall be assumed never to have been an asset falling within any of the classes in section 155.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) above affects the determination of any Commissioners or the judgment of any court made or given before 14th May 1987.

Disposals of oil
licences relating to
undeveloped
areas.

194.—(1) In this section any reference to a disposal (including a part disposal) is a reference to a disposal made by way of a bargain at arm's length.

(2) If, at the time of the disposal, the licence relates to an undeveloped area, then, to the extent that the consideration for the disposal consists of—

- (a) another licence which at that time relates to an undeveloped area or an interest in another such licence, or
- (b) an obligation to undertake exploration work or appraisal work in an area which is or forms part of the licensed area in relation to the licence disposed of,

the value of that consideration shall be treated as nil for the purposes of this Act.

(3) If the disposal of a licence which, at the time of the disposal, relates to an undeveloped area is part of a larger transaction under which one party makes to another disposals of 2 or more licences, each of which at the time of the disposal relates to an undeveloped area, the reference in subsection (2)(b) above to the licensed area in relation to the licence disposed of shall be construed as a reference to the totality of the licensed areas in relation to those 2 or more licences.

(4) In relation to a disposal of a licence which, at the time of the disposal, relates to an undeveloped area, being a disposal—

- (a) which is a part disposal of the licence in question, and

- (b) part but not the whole of the consideration for which falls within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (2) above,

PART VI

section 42 shall not apply unless the amount or value of the part of the consideration which does not fall within one of those paragraphs is less than the aggregate of the amounts which, if the disposal were a disposal of the whole of the licence rather than a part disposal, would be—

- (i) the relevant allowable expenditure, as defined in section 53; and
(ii) the indexation allowance on the disposal.

(5) Where section 42 has effect in relation to such a disposal as is referred to in subsection (4) above, it shall have effect as if, for subsection (2) thereof, there were substituted the following subsection—

“(2) The apportionment shall be made by reference to—

- (a) the amount or value of the consideration for the disposal on the one hand (call that amount or value A), and
(b) the aggregate referred to in section 194(4) on the other hand (call that aggregate C),

and the fraction of the said sums allowable as a deduction in computing the amount of the gain (if any) accruing on the disposal shall be—

$$\frac{A}{C}$$

and the remainder shall be attributed to the part of the property which remains undisposed of.”

195.—(1) On the disposal of a licence, relevant qualifying expenditure incurred by the person making the disposal—

Allowance of certain drilling expenditure etc.

- (a) in searching for oil anywhere in the licensed area, or
(b) in ascertaining the extent or characteristics of any oil-bearing area the whole or part of which lies in the licensed area or what the reserves of oil of any such oil-bearing area are,

shall be treated as expenditure falling within section 38(1)(b).

(2) Expenditure incurred as mentioned in subsection (1) above is relevant expenditure if, and only if—

- (a) it is expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research; and
(b) either it was allowed or allowable under section 137 of the 1990 Act (capital expenditure on scientific research) for a relevant chargeable period which, or the basis year for which, began before the date of the disposal or it would have been so allowable if the trading condition had been fulfilled; and
(c) the disposal is an occasion by virtue of which section 138 of the 1990 Act (termination of user of assets representing scientific research expenditure of a capital nature) applies in relation to the expenditure or would apply if the trading condition had been fulfilled and the expenditure had been allowed accordingly.

PART VI

(3) In subsection (2) above and subsection (4) below, the expression “if the trading condition had been fulfilled” means, in relation to expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research, if, after the expenditure was incurred but before the disposal concerned was made, the person incurring the expenditure had set up and commenced a trade connected with that research; and in subsection (2)(b) above—

“relevant chargeable period” has the same meaning as in section 137 of the 1990 Act; and

“basis year” has the same meaning as in subsection (6)(c) of that section.

(4) Relevant expenditure is qualifying expenditure only to the extent that it does not exceed the trading receipt which, by reason of the disposal—

(a) is treated as accruing under section 138(2) of the 1990 Act; or

(b) would be treated as so accruing if the trading condition had been fulfilled and the expenditure had been allowed accordingly.

(5) On the disposal of a licence, sections 37 and 41 shall apply in relation to any such trading receipt as is mentioned in subsection (4)(a) above as if it were a balancing charge falling to be made by reference to the disposal.

(6) Where, on the disposal of a licence, subsection (1) above has effect in relation to any relevant qualifying expenditure which had not in fact been allowed or become allowable as mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above—

(a) no allowance shall be made in respect of that expenditure under section 137 of the 1990 Act; and

(b) no deduction shall be allowed in respect of it under section 138(3) of that Act.

(7) Where, on the disposal of a licence which is a part disposal, subsection (1) above has effect in relation to any relevant qualifying expenditure, then, for the purposes of section 42, that expenditure shall be treated as wholly attributable to what is disposed of (and, accordingly, shall not be apportioned as mentioned in that section).

Interpretation of sections 194 and 195.

196.—(1) For the purposes of section 194, a licence relates to an undeveloped area at any time if—

(a) for no part of the licensed area has consent for development been granted to the licensee by the Secretary of State on or before that time; and

(b) for no part of the licensed area has a programme of development been served on the licensee or approved by the Secretary of State on or before that time.

1983 c. 28.

(2) Subsections (4) and (5) of section 36 of the Finance Act 1983 (meaning of “development”) shall have effect in relation to subsection (1) above as they have effect in relation to subsection (2) of that section.

1964 c. 28 (N.I.).

(3) In relation to a licence under the Petroleum (Production) Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 any reference in subsection (1) above to the Secretary of State shall be construed as a reference to the Department of Economic Development.

PART VI

(4) In relation to a disposal to which section 194 applies of a licence under which the buyer acquires an interest in the licence only so far as it relates to part of the licensed area, any reference in subsection (1) or subsection (3) of that section or subsection (1) above to the licensed area shall be construed as a reference only to that part of the licensed area to which the buyer's acquisition relates.

(5) In sections 194 and 195 and the preceding provisions of this section "oil", "licence", "licensee" and, subject to subsection (4) above, "licensed area" have the meaning assigned by section 12(1) of the Oil Taxation Act 1975. 1975 c. 22.

(6) In section 194—

- (a) "exploration work", in relation to any area, means work carried out for the purpose of searching for oil anywhere in that area;
- (b) "appraisal work", in relation to any area, means work carried out for the purpose of ascertaining the extent or characteristics of any oil-bearing area the whole or part of which lies in the area concerned or what the reserves of oil of any such oil-bearing area are.

197.—(1) This section applies where in pursuance of a transfer by a participator in an oil field of the whole or part of his interest in the field, there is—

Disposals of interests in oil fields etc: ring-fence provisions.

- (a) a disposal of an interest in oil to be won from the oil field; or
- (b) a disposal of an asset used in connection with the field;

and section 12 of the Oil Taxation Act 1975 (interpretation of Part I of that Act) applies for the interpretation of this subsection and the reference to the transfer by a participator in an oil field of the whole or part of his interest in the field shall be construed in accordance with paragraph 1 of Schedule 17 to the Finance Act 1980. 1980 c. 48.

(2) In this section "material disposal" means—

- (a) a disposal falling within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) above; or
- (b) the sale of an asset referred to in section 178(3) or 179(3) where the asset was acquired by the chargeable company (within the meaning of that section) on a disposal falling within one of those paragraphs.

(3) For any chargeable period in which a chargeable gain or allowable loss accrues to any person ("the chargeable person") on a material disposal (whether taking place in that period or not), subject to subsection (6) below there shall be aggregated—

- (a) the chargeable gains accruing to him in that period on such disposals, and
- (b) the allowable losses accruing to him in that period on such disposals,

and the lesser of the 2 aggregates shall be deducted from the other to give an aggregate gain or, as the case may be, an aggregate loss for that chargeable period.

PART VI

(4) For the purposes of tax in respect of chargeable gains—

- (a) the several chargeable gains and allowable losses falling within paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) above shall be left out of account; and
- (b) the aggregate gain or aggregate loss referred to in that subsection shall be treated as a single chargeable gain or allowable loss accruing to the chargeable person in the chargeable period concerned on the notional disposal of an asset; and
- (c) if in any chargeable period there is an aggregate loss, then, except as provided by subsection (5) below, it shall not be allowable as a deduction against any chargeable gain arising in that or any later period, other than an aggregate gain treated as accruing in a later period by virtue of paragraph (b) above (so that the aggregate gain of that later period shall be reduced or extinguished accordingly); and
- (d) if in any chargeable period there is an aggregate gain, no loss shall be deducted from it except in accordance with paragraph (c) above; and
- (e) without prejudice to any indexation allowance which was taken into account in determining an aggregate gain or aggregate loss under subsection (3) above, no further indexation allowance shall be allowed on a notional disposal referred to in paragraph (b) above.

(5) In any case where—

- (a) by virtue of subsection (4)(b) above, an aggregate loss is treated as accruing to the chargeable person in any chargeable period, and
- (b) before the expiry of the period of 2 years beginning at the end of the chargeable period concerned, the chargeable person makes a claim under this subsection,

the whole, or such portion as is specified in the claim, of the aggregate loss shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as an allowable loss arising in that chargeable period otherwise than on a material disposal.

(6) In any case where a loss accrues to the chargeable person on a material disposal made to a person who is connected with him—

- (a) the loss shall be excluded from those referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) above and, accordingly, shall not be aggregated under that subsection; and
- (b) except as provided by subsection (7) below, section 18 shall apply in relation to the loss as if, in subsection (3) of that section, any reference to a disposal were a reference to a disposal which is a material disposal; and
- (c) to the extent that the loss is set against a chargeable gain by virtue of paragraph (b) above, the gain shall be excluded from those referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (3) above and, accordingly, shall not be aggregated under that subsection.

(7) In any case where—

PART VI

- (a) the losses accruing to the chargeable person in any chargeable period on material disposals to a connected person exceed the gains accruing to him in that chargeable period on material disposals made to that person at a time when they are connected persons, and
- (b) before the expiry of the period of 2 years beginning at the end of the chargeable period concerned, the chargeable person makes a claim under this subsection,

the whole, or such part as is specified in the claim, of the excess referred to in paragraph (a) above shall be treated for the purposes of section 18 as if it were a loss accruing on a disposal in that chargeable period, being a disposal which is not a material disposal and which is made by the chargeable person to the connected person referred to in paragraph (a) above.

(8) Where a claim is made under subsection (5) or subsection (7) above, all such adjustments shall be made whether by way of discharge or repayment of tax or otherwise, as may be required in consequence of the operation of that subsection.

198.—(1) If the consideration which a person obtains on a material disposal is applied, in whole or in part, as mentioned in subsection (1) of section 152 or 153, that section shall not apply unless the new assets are taken into use, and used only, for the purposes of the ring fence trade.

Replacement of
business assets
used in connection
with oil fields.

(2) Subsection (1) above has effect notwithstanding subsection (8) of section 152.

(3) Where section 152 or 153 applies in relation to any of the consideration on a material disposal, the asset which constitutes the new assets for the purposes of that section shall be conclusively presumed to be a depreciating asset, and section 154 shall have effect accordingly, except that—

- (a) the reference in subsection (2)(b) of that section to a trade carried on by the claimant shall be construed as a reference solely to his ring fence trade; and
- (b) subsections (4) to (7) of that section shall be omitted.

(4) In any case where sections 152 to 154 have effect in accordance with subsections (1) to (3) above, the operation of section 175 shall be modified as follows—

- (a) only those members of a group which actually carry on a ring fence trade shall be treated for the purposes of those sections as carrying on a single trade which is a ring fence trade; and
- (b) only those activities which, in relation to each individual member of the group, constitute its ring fence trade shall be treated as forming part of that single trade.

(5) In this section—

- (a) “material disposal” has the meaning assigned to it by section 197; and
- (b) “ring fence trade” means a trade consisting of either or both of the activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 492 of the Taxes Act.

PART VI
Exploration or
exploitation assets:
deemed disposals

199.—(1) Where an exploration or exploitation asset which is a mobile asset ceases to be chargeable in relation to a person by virtue of ceasing to be dedicated to an oil field in which he, or a person connected with him, is or has been a participator, he shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed of the asset immediately before the time when it ceased to be so dedicated, and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired it,

at its market value at that time.

(2) Where a person who is not resident and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom ceases to carry on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, he shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed immediately before the time when he ceased to carry on the trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency of every asset to which subsection (3) below applies, and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired every such asset,

at its market value at that time.

(3) This subsection applies to any exploration or exploitation asset, other than a mobile asset, used in or for the purposes of the trade at or before the time of the deemed disposal.

(4) A person shall not be deemed by subsection (2) above to have disposed of an asset if, immediately after the time when he ceases to carry on the trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, the asset is used in or for the purposes of exploration or exploitation activities carried on by him in the United Kingdom or a designated area.

(5) Where in a case to which subsection (4) above applies the person ceases to use the asset in or for the purposes of exploration or exploitation activities carried on by him in the United Kingdom or a designated area, he shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed of the asset immediately before the time when he ceased to use it in or for the purposes of such activities, and
- (b) immediately to have reacquired it,

at its market value at that time.

(6) For the purposes of this section an asset is at any time a chargeable asset in relation to a person if, were it to be disposed of at that time, any chargeable gains accruing to him on the disposal—

- (a) would be gains in respect of which he would be chargeable to capital gains tax under section 10(1), or
- (b) would form part of his chargeable profits for corporation tax purposes by virtue of section 10(3).

(7) In this section—

- (a) “exploration or exploitation asset” means an asset used in connection with exploration or exploitation activities carried on in the United Kingdom or a designated area;
- (b) “designated area” and “exploration or exploitation activities” have the same meanings as in section 276; and

- (c) the expressions “dedicated to an oil field” and “participator” shall be construed as if this section were included in Part I of the Oil Taxation Act 1975.

PART VI
1975 c. 22.

200.—(1) This section applies to a disposal of an oil industry asset where the following conditions are fulfilled—

Limitation of losses on disposal of oil industry assets held on 31st March 1982.

- (a) the person making the disposal held the asset on 31st March 1982 or, by virtue of paragraph 1 of Schedule 3, is treated as having held the asset on that date for the purposes of section 35;
- (b) disregarding the following provisions of this section, for the purposes of this Act, a loss would accrue on the disposal; and
- (c) in the application of section 35 subsection (2) of that section does not apply because of the operation of subsection (3)(b) of that section.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the following are “oil industry assets”—

- (a) a licence under the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 or the Petroleum (Production) Act (Northern Ireland) 1964;
- (b) shares falling within paragraph 7(2)(d) of Schedule 3;
- (c) oil exploration or exploitation assets, which expression shall be construed, subject to subsection (3) below, in accordance with paragraph 7(5) and (6) of Schedule 3; and
- (d) any interest in an asset falling within paragraphs (a) to (c) above.

1934 c. 36.
1964 c. 28 (N.I.).

(3) In the application of paragraph 7(5)(b) of Schedule 3 for the purposes of subsection (2)(c) above, for the words from “the company whose shares” to “that company” there shall be substituted “the person making the disposal or a person connected with him”.

(4) Where this section applies to a disposal, there shall be determined for the purposes of this section the loss or gain which would accrue on the disposal on the following assumptions—

- (a) that section 35(2) continues not to apply on the disposal; and
- (b) that, in calculating the indexation allowance on the disposal, section 55(1) does not apply;

and in the following provisions of this section the loss or gain (if any) on the disposal, determined on those assumptions, is referred to as the non-rebased loss or, as the case may be, the non-rebased gain.

(5) If there is a non-rebased loss on a disposal to which this section applies and that loss is less than the loss which accrues on the disposal as mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above, it shall be assumed for the purposes of this Act that the loss which accrues on the disposal is the non-rebased loss.

(6) If there is a non-rebased gain on a disposal to which this section applies, it shall be assumed for the purposes of this Act that the oil industry asset concerned was acquired by the person making the disposal for a consideration such that, on the disposal, neither a gain nor a loss accrues to him.

PART VI

(7) If, on the determination referred to in subsection (4) above, there is neither a non-rebased loss nor a non-rebased gain on a disposal, subsection (6) above shall apply in relation to the disposal as if there were a non-rebased gain on the disposal.

Mineral leases

Royalties.

201.—(1) A person resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom who in any chargeable period is entitled to receive any mineral royalties under a mineral lease or agreement shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as if there accrued to him in that period a chargeable gain equal to one-half of the total of the mineral royalties receivable by him under that lease or agreement in that period.

(2) This section shall have effect notwithstanding any provision of section 119(1) of the Taxes Act making the whole of certain kinds of mineral royalties chargeable to tax under Schedule D, but without prejudice to any provision of that section providing for any such royalties to be subject to deduction of income tax under section 348 or 349 of that Act.

(3) The amount of the chargeable gain treated as accruing to any person by virtue of subsection (1) above shall, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, be the whole amount calculated in accordance with that subsection, and, accordingly, no reduction shall be made on account of expenditure incurred by that person or of any other matter whatsoever.

1970 c.24.

(4) In any case where, before the commencement of section 122 of the Taxes Act, for the purposes of the 1979 Act or corporation tax on chargeable gains a person was treated as if there had accrued to him in any chargeable period ending before 6th April 1988 a chargeable gain equal to the relevant fraction, determined in accordance with section 29(3)(b) of the Finance Act 1970, of the total of the mineral royalties receivable by him under that lease or agreement in that period, subsection (1) above shall have effect in relation to any mineral royalties receivable by him under that lease or agreement in any later chargeable period with the substitution for the reference to one-half of a reference to the relevant fraction as so determined.

Capital losses.

202.—(1) This section has effect in relation to capital losses which accrue during the currency of a mineral lease or agreement, and applies in any case where, at the time of the occurrence of a relevant event in relation to a mineral lease or agreement, the person who immediately before that event occurred was entitled to receive mineral royalties under the lease or agreement (“the taxpayer”) has an interest in the land to which the mineral lease or agreement relates (“the relevant interest”).

(2) For the purposes of this section, a relevant event occurs in relation to a mineral lease or agreement—

- (a) on the expiry or termination of the mineral lease or agreement;
- (b) if the relevant interest is disposed of, or is treated as having been disposed of by virtue of any provision of this Act.

(3) On the expiry or termination of a mineral lease or agreement the taxpayer shall, if he makes a claim in that behalf, be treated for purposes of tax in respect of chargeable gains as if he had disposed of and immediately reacquired the relevant interest for a consideration equal to its market value, but a claim may not be made under this subsection—

PART VI

- (a) if the expiry or termination of the mineral lease or agreement is also a relevant event falling within subsection (2)(b) above; nor
- (b) unless, on the notional disposal referred to above, an allowable loss would accrue to the taxpayer.

(4) In this section “the terminal loss”, in relation to a relevant event in respect of which a claim is made under subsection (3) above, means the allowable loss which accrues to the taxpayer by virtue of the notional disposal occurring on that relevant event by virtue of that subsection.

(5) On making a claim under subsection (3) above, the taxpayer shall specify whether he requires the terminal loss to be dealt with in accordance with subsection (6) or subsections (9) to (11) below.

(6) Where the taxpayer requires the loss to be dealt with in accordance with this subsection it shall be treated as an allowable loss accruing to him in the chargeable period in which the mineral lease or agreement expires.

(7) If on the occurrence of a relevant event falling within subsection (2)(b) above, an allowable loss accrues to the taxpayer on the disposal or notional disposal which constitutes that relevant event, the taxpayer may make a claim under this subsection requiring the loss to be dealt with in accordance with subsections (9) to (11) below and not in any other way.

(8) In subsections (9) to (11) below “the terminal loss” in relation to a relevant event in respect of which a claim is made under subsection (7) above means the allowable loss which accrues to the taxpayer as mentioned in that subsection.

(9) Where, as a result of a claim under subsection (3) or (7) above, the terminal loss is to be dealt with in accordance with this subsection, then, subject to subsection (10) below, it shall be deducted from or set off against the amount on which the taxpayer was chargeable to capital gains tax, or as the case may be corporation tax, for chargeable periods preceding that in which the relevant event giving rise to the terminal loss occurred and falling wholly or partly within the period of 15 years ending with the date of that event.

(10) The amount of the terminal loss which, by virtue of subsection (9) above, is to be deducted from or set off against the amount on which the taxpayer was chargeable to capital gains tax, or as the case may be corporation tax, for any chargeable period shall not exceed the amount of the gain which in that period was treated, by virtue of section 201(1), as accruing to the taxpayer in respect of mineral royalties under the mineral lease or agreement in question; and subject to this limit any relief given to the taxpayer by virtue of subsection (9) above shall be given as far as possible for a later rather than an earlier chargeable period.

(11) If in any case where relief has been given to the taxpayer in accordance with subsections (9) and (10) above there remains an unexpended balance of the terminal loss which cannot be applied in accordance with those subsections, there shall be treated as accruing to the taxpayer in the chargeable period in which the relevant event occurs an allowable loss equal to that unexpended balance.

203.—(1) Subsections (5) to (7) of section 122 of the Taxes Act (meaning of “minerals” etc.) shall apply for the interpretation of this section and sections 201 and 202 as they apply for the interpretation of that section.

Provisions supplementary to sections 201 and 202.

PART VI

(2) No claim under section 202(3) or (7) shall be allowed unless it is made within 6 years from the date of the relevant event by virtue of which the taxpayer is entitled to make the claim.

(3) All such repayments of tax shall be made as may be necessary to give effect to any such claim.

CHAPTER III

INSURANCE

Policies of insurance.

204.—(1) The rights of the insurer under any policy of insurance shall not constitute an asset on the disposal of which a gain may accrue, whether the risks insured relate to property or not; and the rights of the insured under any policy of insurance of the risk of any kind of damage to, or the loss or depreciation of, assets shall constitute an asset on the disposal of which a gain may accrue only to the extent that those rights relate to assets on the disposal of which a gain may accrue or might have accrued.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) above, sums received under a policy of insurance of the risk of any kind of damage to, or the loss or depreciation of, assets are for the purposes of this Act, and in particular for the purposes of section 22, sums derived from the assets.

(3) Where any investments or other assets are or have been, in accordance with a policy issued in the course of life assurance business carried on by an insurance company, transferred to the policy holder on or after 6th April 1967, the policy holder's acquisition of the assets and the disposal of them to him shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, for a consideration equal to the market value of the assets.

(4) In subsections (1) and (2) above "policy of insurance" does not include a policy of assurance on human life and in subsection (3) "life assurance business" and "insurance company" have the same meaning as in Chapter I of Part XII of the Taxes Act.

Disallowance of insurance premiums as expenses.

205. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 39, there shall be excluded from the sums allowable as a deduction in the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal of an asset any premiums or other payments made under a policy of insurance of the risk of any kind of damage or injury to, or loss or depreciation of, the asset.

Underwriters.

206.—(1) An underwriting member of Lloyd's shall, subject to the following provisions of this section, be treated for the purposes of this Act as absolutely entitled as against the trustees to the investments of his premiums trust fund, his special reserve fund (if any) and any other trust fund required or authorised by the rules of Lloyd's or required by the underwriting agent through whom his business or any part of it is carried on, to be kept in connection with the business.

(2) The trustees of any premiums trust fund shall, subject to subsections (3) and (4) below, be assessed and charged to capital gains tax as if subsection (1) above had not been passed.

PART VI

(3) Tax assessed by virtue of subsection (2) above for a year of assessment shall be assessed at a rate equivalent to the basic rate of income tax for the year; and if an assessment to tax at a higher rate is subsequently made on an underwriting member in respect of the same gains, an appropriate credit shall be given for the tax assessed on the trustees.

(4) The assessment to be made on the trustees of a fund by virtue of subsection (2) above for any year of assessment shall not take account of losses accruing in any previous year of assessment, and if for that or any other reason the tax paid on behalf of an underwriting member for any year of assessment by virtue of assessments so made exceeds the capital gains tax for which he is liable, the excess shall, on a claim by him, be repaid.

(5) For the purposes of subsections (2) to (4) above the underwriting agent may be treated as a trustee of the premiums trust fund.

207.—(1) Subject to subsection (6) below, the chargeable gains or allowable losses accruing on the disposal of assets forming part of a premiums trust fund shall be taken to be those allocated to the corresponding underwriting year.

Disposal of assets
in premiums trust
fund etc.

(2) The amount of the gains or losses so allocated at the end of any accounting period shall be such proportion of the difference mentioned in subsection (3) below as is allocated to the underwriting year under the rules or practice of Lloyd's.

(3) That difference is the difference between the valuations at the beginning and at the end of the accounting period of the assets forming part of the fund, the value at the beginning of the period of assets acquired during the period being taken as the cost of acquisition and the value at the end of the period of assets disposed of during the period being taken as the consideration for the disposal.

(4) Subsection (5) below applies where the following state of affairs exists at the beginning of an accounting period or the end of an accounting period—

- (a) securities have been transferred after 18th August 1989 by the trustees of a premiums trust fund in pursuance of an arrangement mentioned in section 129(1) or (2) of the Taxes Act (stock lending),
- (b) the transfer was made to enable another person to fulfil a contract or to make a transfer,
- (c) securities have not been transferred in return, and
- (d) the transfer made by the trustees constitutes a disposal which by virtue of section 271(9) is to be disregarded as there mentioned.

(5) The securities transferred by the trustees shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (3) above as if they formed part of the premiums trust fund at the beginning concerned or the end concerned (as the case may be).

(6) Subsections (1) to (3) above do not apply to gilt-edged securities and qualifying corporate bonds.

PART VI
Premiums trust
funds: indexation.

208. Sections 53 to 57, 104, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 131 and 145 shall apply with any necessary modifications in relation to assets forming part of a premiums trust fund as they apply in relation to other assets, and for the purposes of the application of those sections in accordance with this section, it shall be assumed—

- (a) that assets forming part of a fund are disposed of and immediately reacquired on the last day of each accounting period; and
- (b) that the indexation allowance computed for that accounting period is allocated to the corresponding underwriting year in the same proportion as the gains or losses referred to in section 207(2).

Interpretation,
regulations about
underwriters etc.

209.—(1) Expressions used in this section or sections 206 to 208 and in sections 450 to 456 of the Taxes Act (Lloyds underwriters) have the same meanings as they have for the purposes of sections 450 to 456.

(2) The Board may by regulations provide—

- (a) for the assessment and collection of tax charged in accordance with section 207;
- (b) for modifying the provisions of that section in relation to syndicates continuing for more than 2 years after the end of an underwriting year;
- (c) for giving credit for foreign tax.

(3) Subsection (4) below applies in the case of any provision of the Tax Acts, the Management Act, this Act or any other enactment relating to capital gains tax, which imposes a time limit for making a claim or an election or an application.

(4) The Board may by regulations provide that where the claim or election or application falls to be made by an underwriting member of Lloyd's or his spouse (or both) the provision shall have effect as if it imposed such longer time limit as is specified in the regulations.

(5) Regulations under subsection (4) above may make different provision for different provisions or different purposes.

(6) Regulations under subsection (2) or (4) above may make provision with respect to any year or years of assessment; and the year (or any of the years) may be the one in which the regulations are made or any year falling before or after that year (including years earlier than 1992-93), but regulations under subsection (2) may not make provision with respect to any year of assessment which precedes the next but one preceding the year of assessment in which the regulations are made.

Life assurance and
deferred annuities.

210.—(1) This section has effect as respects any policy of assurance or contract for a deferred annuity on the life of any person.

(2) No chargeable gain shall accrue on the disposal of, or of an interest in, the rights under any such policy of assurance or contract except where the person making the disposal is not the original beneficial owner and acquired the rights or interest for a consideration in money or money's worth.

(3) Subject to subsection (2) above, the occasion of—

- (a) the payment of the sum or sums assured by a policy of assurance, or
- (b) the transfer of investments or other assets to the owner of a policy of assurance in accordance with the policy,

and the occasion of the surrender of a policy of assurance, shall be the occasion of a disposal of the rights under the policy of assurance.

(4) Subject to subsection (2) above, the occasion of the payment of the first instalment of a deferred annuity, and the occasion of the surrender of the rights under a contract for a deferred annuity, shall be the occasion of a disposal of the rights under the contract for a deferred annuity and the amount of the consideration for the disposal of a contract for a deferred annuity shall be the market value at that time of the right to that and further instalments of the annuity.

PART VI

211.—(1) This section applies where there is a transfer of the whole or part of the long term business of an insurance company (“the transferor”) to another company (“the transferee”) in accordance with a scheme sanctioned by a court under section 49 of the Insurance Companies Act 1982.

Transfers of business.

1982 c. 50.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, where this section applies section 139 shall not be prevented from having effect in relation to any asset included in the transfer by reason that—

- (a) the transfer is not part of a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation,
- (b) the condition in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of that section is not satisfied, or
- (c) the asset is within subsection (2) of that section;

and where section 139 applies by virtue of paragraph (a) above the references in subsection (5) of that section to the reconstruction or amalgamation shall be construed as references to the transfer.

(3) Section 139 shall not have effect in relation to an asset by virtue of subsection (2) above unless—

- (a) any gain accruing to the transferor—
 - (i) on the disposal of the asset in accordance with the scheme, or
 - (ii) where that disposal occurs after the transfer of business has taken place, on a disposal of the asset immediately before that transfer, and
- (b) any gain accruing to the transferee on a disposal of the asset immediately after its acquisition in accordance with the scheme,

would be a chargeable gain which would form part of its profits for corporation tax purposes (and would not be a gain on which, under any double taxation relief arrangements, it would not be liable to tax).

212.—(1) Where at the end of an accounting period the assets of an insurance company’s long term business fund include—

- (a) rights under an authorised unit trust, or

Annual deemed disposal of holdings of unit trusts etc.

PART VI

(b) relevant interests in an offshore fund,

then, subject to the following provisions of this section and to section 213, the company shall be deemed for the purposes of corporation tax on capital gains to have disposed of and immediately reacquired each of the assets concerned at its market value at that time.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply to assets linked solely to pension business or to assets of the overseas life assurance fund, and in relation to other assets (apart from assets linked solely to basic life assurance and general annuity business) shall apply only to the relevant chargeable fraction of each class of asset.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above “the relevant chargeable fraction” in relation to linked assets is the fraction of which—

- (a) the denominator is the mean of such of the opening and closing long term business liabilities as are liabilities in respect of benefits to be determined by reference to the value of linked assets, other than assets linked solely to basic life assurance and general annuity business or pension business and assets of the overseas life assurance fund; and
- (b) the numerator is the mean of such of the opening and closing liabilities within paragraph (a) above as are liabilities of business the profits of which are not charged to tax under Case I or Case VI of Schedule D (disregarding section 85 of the Finance Act 1989).

1989 c. 26.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2) above “the relevant chargeable fraction” in relation to assets other than linked assets is the fraction of which—

- (a) the denominator is the aggregate of—
 - (i) the mean of the opening and closing long term business liabilities, other than liabilities in respect of benefits to be determined by reference to the value of linked assets and liabilities of the overseas life assurance business, and
 - (ii) the mean of the opening and closing amounts of the investment reserve; and
- (b) the numerator is the aggregate of—
 - (i) the mean of such of the opening and closing liabilities within paragraph (a) above as are liabilities of business the profits of which are not charged to tax under Case I or Case VI of Schedule D (disregarding section 85 of the Finance Act 1989), and
 - (ii) the mean of the appropriate parts of the opening and closing amounts of the investment reserve.

(5) For the purposes of this section an interest is a “relevant interest in an offshore fund” if—

- (a) it is a material interest in an offshore fund for the purposes of Chapter V of Part XVII of the Taxes Act, or
- (b) it would be such an interest if the shares and interests excluded by subsections (6) and (8) of section 759 of that Act were limited to shares or interests in trading companies.

(6) For the purposes of this section the amount of an investment reserve and the “appropriate part” of it shall be determined in accordance with section 432A(8) and (9) of the Taxes Act.

PART VI

(7) In this section “trading company” means a company—

- (a) whose business consists of the carrying on of insurance business, or the carrying on of any other trade which does not consist to any extent of dealing in commodities, currency, securities, debts or other assets of a financial nature, or
- (b) whose business consists wholly or mainly of the holding of shares or securities of trading companies which are its 90 per cent. subsidiaries;

and in this section and sections 213 and 214 other expressions have the same meanings as in Chapter I of Part XII of the Taxes Act.

(8) Subject to section 214, this section shall have effect in relation to accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 1991 or, where the Treasury by order appoint a later day, in relation to accounting periods beginning on or after that day (and not in relation to any earlier accounting period, even if the order is made after 1st January 1991 and the period has ended before it is made).

213.—(1) Any chargeable gains or allowable losses which would otherwise accrue on disposals deemed by virtue of section 212 to have been made at the end of a company’s accounting period shall be treated as not accruing to it, but instead—

Spreading of gains and losses under section 212.

- (a) there shall be ascertained the difference (“the net amount”) between the aggregate of those gains and the aggregate of those losses, and
- (b) one-seventh of the net amount shall be treated as a chargeable gain or, where it represents an excess of losses over gains, as an allowable loss accruing to the company at the end of the accounting period, and
- (c) a further one-seventh shall be treated as a chargeable gain or, as the case may be, as an allowable loss accruing at the end of each succeeding accounting period until the whole amount has been accounted for.

(2) For any accounting period of less than one year, the fraction of one-seventh referred to in subsection (1)(c) above shall be proportionately reduced; and where this subsection has had effect in relation to any accounting period before the last for which subsection (1)(c) above applies, the fraction treated as accruing at the end of that last accounting period shall also be adjusted appropriately.

(3) Where—

- (a) the net amount for an accounting period of an insurance company represents an excess of gains over losses,
- (b) the net amount for one of the next 6 accounting periods (after taking account of any reductions made by virtue of this subsection) represents an excess of losses over gains,
- (c) there is (after taking account of any such reductions) no net amount for any intervening accounting period, and

PART VI

- (d) within 2 years after the end of the later accounting period the company makes a claim for the purpose in respect of the whole or part of the net amount for that period,

the net amounts for both the earlier and the later period shall be reduced by the amount in respect of which the claim is made.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, where a company ceases to carry on long term business before the end of the last of the accounting periods for which subsection (1)(c) above would apply in relation to a net amount, the fraction of that amount that is treated as accruing at the end of the accounting period ending with the cessation shall be such as to secure that the whole of the net amount has been accounted for.

1982 c. 50.

(5) Where there is a transfer of the whole or part of the long term business of an insurance company ("the transferor") to another company ("the transferee") in accordance with a scheme sanctioned by a court under section 49 of the Insurance Companies Act 1982, any chargeable gain or allowable loss which (assuming that the transferor had continued to carry on the business transferred) would have accrued to the transferor by virtue of subsection (1) above after the transfer shall instead be deemed to accrue to the transferee.

(6) Where subsection (5) above has effect, the amount of the gain or loss accruing at the end of the first accounting period of the transferee ending after the day when the transfer takes place shall be calculated as if that accounting period began with the day after the transfer.

(7) Where the transfer is of part only of the transferor's long term business, subsection (5) above shall apply only to such part of any amount to which it would otherwise apply as is appropriate.

(8) Any question arising as to the operation of subsection (7) above shall be determined by the Special Commissioners who shall determine the question in the same manner as they determine appeals; but both the transferor and transferee shall be entitled to appear and be heard or to make representations in writing.

1990 c. 29.

(9) It is hereby declared that amounts to which section 47(1)(b) and (c) of the Finance Act 1990 applied immediately before the commencement of this section shall continue to be subject to the provisions of this section (with any necessary modifications).

Transitional provisions.

214.—(1) In this section—

- (a) "section 212 assets" means rights under authorised unit trusts and relevant interests in offshore funds which are assets of a company's long term business fund;
- (b) "linked section 212 assets" means section 212 assets which are linked assets;
- (c) "relevant linked liabilities", in relation to a company, means such of the liabilities of its basic life assurance and general annuity business as are liabilities in respect of benefits under pre-commencement policies or contracts, being benefits to be determined by reference to the value of linked assets;
- (d) "pre-commencement policies or contracts" means—
- (i) policies issued in respect of insurances made before 1st April 1990, and

PART VI

(ii) annuity contracts made before that date,

but excluding policies or annuity contracts varied on or after that date so as to increase the benefits secured or to extend the term of the insurance or annuity (any exercise of rights conferred by a policy or annuity contract being regarded for this purpose as a variation);

(e) “basic life assurance and general annuity business” means life assurance business, other than pension business and overseas life assurance business.

(2) The assets which are to be regarded for the purposes of this section as linked solely to an insurance company’s basic life assurance and general annuity business at any time before the first accounting period of the company which begins on or after 1st January 1992 are all the assets which at that time—

(a) are or were linked solely to the company’s basic life assurance business or general annuity business, or

(b) although not falling within paragraph (a) above, would be, or would have been, regarded as linked solely to the company’s basic life assurance business, were its general annuity business treated as forming, or having at all times formed, part of its basic life assurance business and as not being a separate category of business.

(3) Where within 2 years after the end of an accounting period an insurance company makes a claim for the purpose in relation to the period, section 212(1) shall not apply at the end of the period to so much of any class of linked assets as it would otherwise apply to and as represents relevant linked liabilities.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) above assets of any class shall be taken to represent relevant linked liabilities only to the extent that their value does not exceed the fraction set out in subsection (5) below of such of the company’s relevant linked liabilities as are liabilities in respect of benefits to be determined by reference to the value of assets of that class.

(5) The fraction referred to in subsection (4) above is—

$$\frac{AxCx110}{BxDx100}$$

where—

A is the amount at the end of 1989 of such of the company’s relevant linked liabilities as are liabilities in respect of benefits to be determined by reference to the value of linked section 212 assets;

B is the amount of the company’s relevant linked liabilities at that time;

C is the amount of the company’s relevant linked liabilities at the end of the accounting period for which the claim is made;

D is the amount at the end of that period of such of the company’s relevant linked liabilities as are liabilities in respect of benefits to be determined by reference to the value of linked section 212 assets.

PART VI

(6) Subject to subsection (7) below, subsection (9) below applies where—

- (a) after the end of 1989 an insurance company exchanges section 212 assets (“the old assets”) for other assets (“the new assets”) to be held as assets of the long term business fund,
- (b) the new assets are not section 212 assets but are assets on the disposal of which any gains accruing would be chargeable gains,
- (c) both the old assets and the new assets are linked solely to basic life assurance and general annuity business, or both are neither linked solely to basic life assurance and general annuity business or pension business nor assets of the overseas life assurance fund, and
- (d) the company makes a claim for the purpose within 2 years after the end of the accounting period in which the exchange occurs.

(7) Subsection (6) above shall have effect in relation to old assets only to the extent that their amount, when added to the amount of any assets to which subsection (9) below has already applied and which are assets of the same class, does not exceed the aggregate of—

- (a) the amount of the assets of the same class included in the long term business fund at the beginning of 1990, other than assets linked solely to pension business and assets of the overseas life assurance fund, and
- (b) 110 per cent. of the amount of the assets of that class which represents any subsequent increases in the company’s relevant linked liabilities in respect of benefits to be determined by reference to the value of assets of that class.

(8) The reference in subsection (7)(b) above to a subsequent increase in liabilities is a reference to any amount by which the liabilities at the end of an accounting period ending after 31st December 1989 exceed those at the beginning of the period (or at the end of 1989 if that is later); and for the purposes of that provision the amount of assets which represents an increase in liabilities is the excess of—

- (a) the amount of assets whose value at the later time is equivalent to the liabilities at that time, over
- (b) the amount of assets whose value at the earlier time is equivalent to the liabilities at that time.

(9) Where this subsection applies, the insurance company (but not any other party to the exchange) shall be treated for the purposes of corporation tax on capital gains as if the exchange had not involved a disposal of the old assets or an acquisition of the new, but as if the old and the new assets were the same assets acquired as the old assets were acquired.

(10) References in subsections (6) to (9) above to the exchange of assets include references to the case where the consideration obtained for the disposal of assets (otherwise than by way of an exchange within subsection (6)) is applied in acquiring other assets within 6 months after the disposal; and for the purposes of those subsections the time when an exchange occurs shall be taken to be the time when the old assets are disposed of.

(11) Where at any time after the end of 1989 there is a transfer of long term business of an insurance company (“the transferor”) to another company (“the transferee”) in accordance with a scheme sanctioned by a court under section 49 of the Insurance Companies Act 1982—

PART VI

1982 c. 50.

- (a) if the transfer is of the whole of the long term business of the transferor, subsections (1) to (10) above shall have effect in relation to the assets of the transferee as if that business had at all material times been carried on by him;
- (b) if the transfer is of part of the long term business of the transferor, those subsections shall have effect in relation to assets of the transferor and the transferee to such extent as is appropriate;

and any question arising as to the operation of paragraph (b) above shall be determined by the Special Commissioners who shall determine the question in the same manner as they determine appeals; but both the transferor and the transferee shall be entitled to appear and be heard or to make representations in writing.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

Building societies etc.

215. If, in the course of or as part of an amalgamation of 2 or more building societies or a transfer of engagements from one building society to another, there is a disposal of an asset by one society to another, both shall be treated for the purposes of corporation tax on chargeable gains as if the asset were acquired from the one making the disposal for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to the one making the disposal.

Disposal of assets on amalgamation of building societies etc.

216.—(1) This section and section 217 apply where there is a transfer of the whole of a building society’s business to a company (“the successor company”) in accordance with section 97 and the other applicable provisions of the Building Societies Act 1986.

Assets transferred from society to company.

1986 c. 53.

(2) Where the society and the successor company are not members of the same group at the time of the transfer—

- (a) they shall be treated for the purposes of corporation tax on capital gains as if any asset disposed of as part of the transfer were acquired by the successor company for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to the society, and
- (b) if because of the transfer any company ceases to be a member of the same group as the society, that event shall not cause section 178 or 179 to have effect as respects any asset acquired by the company from the society or any other member of the same group.

(3) Where the society and the successor company are members of the same group at the time of the transfer but later cease to be so, that later event shall not cause section 178 or 179 to have effect as respects—

- (a) any asset acquired by the successor company on or before the transfer from the society or any other member of the same group, or

PART VI

(b) any asset acquired from the society or any other member of the same group by any company other than the successor company which is a member of the same group at the time of the transfer.

(4) Subject to subsection (6) below, where a company which is a member of the same group as the society at the time of the transfer—

(a) ceases to be a member of that group and becomes a member of the same group as the successor company, and

(b) subsequently ceases to be a member of that group,

section 178 or 179 shall have effect on that later event as respects any relevant asset acquired by the company otherwise than from the successor company as if it had been acquired from the successor company.

(5) In subsection (4) above “relevant asset” means any asset acquired by the company—

(a) from the society, or

(b) from any other company which is a member of the same group at the time of the transfer,

when the company and the society, or the company, the society and the other company, were members of the same group.

(6) Subsection (4) above shall not apply if the company which acquired the asset and the company from which it was acquired (one being a 75 per cent. subsidiary of the other) cease simultaneously to be members of the same group as the successor company but continue to be members of the same group as one another.

(7) For the purposes of this section “group” shall be construed in accordance with section 170.

Shares, and rights
to shares, in
successor
company.

217.—(1) Where, in connection with the transfer, there are conferred on members of the society—

(a) any rights to acquire shares in the successor company in priority to other persons, or

(b) any rights to acquire shares in that company for consideration of an amount or value lower than the market value of the shares,
or

(c) any rights to free shares in that company,

any such right so conferred on a member shall be regarded for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains as an option (within the meaning of section 144) granted to, and acquired by, him for no consideration and having no value at the time of that grant and acquisition.

(2) Where, in connection with the transfer, shares in the successor company are issued by that company, or disposed of by the society, to a member of the society, those shares shall be regarded for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains—

(a) as acquired by the member for a consideration of an amount or value equal to the amount or value of any new consideration given by him for the shares (or, if no new consideration is given, as acquired for no consideration); and

PART VI

- (b) as having, at the time of their acquisition by the member, a value equal to the amount or value of the new consideration so given (or, if no new consideration is given, as having no value);

but this subsection is without prejudice to the operation of subsection (1) above, where applicable.

- (3) Subsection (4) below applies in any case where—

- (a) in connection with the transfer, shares in the successor company are issued by that company, or disposed of by the society, to trustees on terms which provide for the transfer of those shares to members of the society for no new consideration; and

- (b) the circumstances are such that in the hands of the trustees the shares constitute settled property.

(4) Where this subsection applies, then, for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains—

- (a) the shares shall be regarded as acquired by the trustees for no consideration;

- (b) the interest of any member in the settled property constituted by the shares shall be regarded as acquired by him for no consideration and as having no value at the time of its acquisition;

- (c) where a member becomes absolutely entitled as against the trustees to any of the settled property, both the trustees and the member shall be treated as if, on his becoming so entitled, the shares in question had been disposed of and immediately reacquired by the trustees, in their capacity as trustees within section 60(1), for a consideration of such an amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to the trustees (and accordingly section 71 shall not apply in relation to that occasion); and

- (d) on the disposal by a member of an interest in the settled property, other than the disposal treated as occurring for the purposes of paragraph (c) above, any gain accruing shall be a chargeable gain (and accordingly section 76(1) shall not apply in relation to the disposal).

(5) Where, in connection with the transfer, the society disposes of any shares in the successor company, then, for the purposes of this Act, any gains arising on the disposal shall not be chargeable gains.

- (6) In this section—

“free shares”, in relation to a member of the society, means any shares issued by the successor company, or disposed of by the society, to that member in connection with the transfer but for no new consideration;

“member”, in relation to the society, means a person who is or has been a member of it, in that capacity, and any reference to a member includes a reference to a member of any particular class or description;

“new consideration” means consideration other than—

PART VI

(a) consideration provided directly or indirectly out of the assets of the society; or

(b) consideration derived from a member's shares or other rights in the society.

(7) References in this section to the case where a member becomes absolutely entitled to settled property as against the trustees shall be taken to include references to the case where he would become so entitled but for being an infant or otherwise under disability.

The Housing Corporation, Housing for Wales and housing associations

Disposals of land between the Housing Corporation, Housing for Wales or Scottish Homes and housing associations.
1964 c. 56.
1985 c. 69.

218.—(1) Where—

(a) in accordance with a scheme approved under section 5 of the Housing Act 1964 or paragraph 5 of Schedule 7 to the Housing Associations Act 1985, the Housing Corporation acquires from a housing association the association's interest in all the land held by the association for carrying out its objects, or

(b) after the Housing Corporation has so acquired from a housing association all the land so held by it the Corporation disposes to a single housing association of the whole of that land (except any part previously disposed of or agreed to be disposed of otherwise than to a housing association), together with all related assets,

then both parties to the disposal of the land to or, as the case may be, by the Housing Corporation shall be treated for the purposes of corporation tax in respect of chargeable gains as if the land and any related assets disposed of therewith (and each part of that land and those assets) were acquired from the party making the disposal for a consideration of such an amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrued to that party.

(2) In subsection (1) above, "housing association" has the same meaning as in the Housing Associations Act 1985, and "related assets" means, in relation to an acquisition of land by the Housing Corporation, assets acquired by the Corporation in accordance with the same scheme as that land, and in relation to a disposal of land by the Housing Corporation, assets held by the Corporation for the purposes of the same scheme as that land.

(3) This section shall also have effect with the substitution of the words "Housing for Wales" for the words "the Housing Corporation" and "the Corporation" in each place where they occur.

(4) This section shall also have effect with the substitution of the words "Scottish Homes" for the words "the Housing Corporation" and "the Corporation" in each place where they occur.

Disposals by Housing Corporation, Housing for Wales, Scottish Homes and certain housing associations.

219.—(1) In any case where—

(a) the Housing Corporation dispose of any land to a registered housing association, or

(b) a registered housing association disposes of any land to another registered housing association, or

- (c) in pursuance of a direction of the Housing Corporation given under Part I of the Housing Associations Act 1985 requiring it to do so, a registered housing association disposes of any of its property, other than land, to another registered housing association, or
- (d) a registered housing association or an unregistered self-build society disposes of any land to the Housing Corporation,

PART VI
1985 c. 69.

both parties to the disposal shall be treated for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains as if the land or property disposed of were acquired from the Housing Corporation, registered housing association or unregistered self-build society making the disposal for a consideration of such an amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrued to the Corporation or, as the case may be, that association or society.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall also have effect with the substitution of the words "Housing for Wales" for the words "the Housing Corporation" and "the Corporation" in each place where they occur.

(3) Subsection (1) above shall also have effect with the substitution of the words "Scottish Homes" for the words "the Housing Corporation" and "the Corporation" in each place where they occur.

(4) In this section "registered housing association" and "unregistered self-build society" have the same meanings as in the Housing Associations Act 1985.

220.—(1) In any case where—

- (a) a registered Northern Ireland housing association disposes of any land to another such association, or
- (b) in pursuance of a direction of the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland given under Chapter II of Part VII of the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 requiring it to do so, a registered Northern Ireland housing association disposes of any of its property, other than land, to another such association,

Disposals by
Northern Ireland
housing
associations.

S.I. 1981/156
(N.I.3).

both parties to the disposal shall be treated for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains as if the land or property disposed of were acquired from the association making the disposal for a consideration of such an amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrued to that association.

(2) In subsection (1) above "registered Northern Ireland housing association" means a registered housing association within the meaning of Part VII of the Order referred to in paragraph (b) of that subsection.

Other bodies

221.—(1) For the purposes of this Act any asset transferred on the transfer of the trade shall be deemed to be for a consideration such that no gain or loss accrues to the transferor on its transfer; and for the purposes of Schedule 2 the transferee shall be treated as if the acquisition by the transferor of any asset so transferred had been the transferee's acquisition thereof.

Harbour
authorities.

PART VI

(2) This section applies only where the trade transferred is transferred from any body corporate other than a limited liability company to a harbour authority by or under a certified harbour reorganisation scheme (within the meaning of section 518 of the Taxes Act) which provides also for the dissolution of the transferor.

PART VII

OTHER PROPERTY, BUSINESSES, INVESTMENTS ETC.

Private residences

Relief on disposal
of private
residence.

222.—(1) This section applies to a gain accruing to an individual so far as attributable to the disposal of, or of an interest in—

- (a) a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house which is, or has at any time in his period of ownership been, his only or main residence, or
- (b) land which he has for his own occupation and enjoyment with that residence as its garden or grounds up to the permitted area.

(2) In this section “the permitted area” means, subject to subsections (3) and (4) below, an area (inclusive of the site of the dwelling-house) of 0.5 of a hectare.

(3) In any particular case the permitted area shall be such area, larger than 0.5 of a hectare, as the Commissioners concerned may determine if satisfied that, regard being had to the size and character of the dwelling-house, that larger area is required for the reasonable enjoyment of it (or of the part in question) as a residence.

(4) Where part of the land occupied with a residence is and part is not within subsection (1) above, then (up to the permitted area) that part shall be taken to be within subsection (1) above which, if the remainder were separately occupied, would be the most suitable for occupation and enjoyment with the residence.

(5) So far as it is necessary for the purposes of this section to determine which of 2 or more residences is an individual’s main residence for any period—

- (a) the individual may conclude that question by notice to the inspector given within 2 years from the beginning of that period but subject to a right to vary that notice by a further notice to the inspector as respects any period beginning not earlier than 2 years before the giving of the further notice,
- (b) subject to paragraph (a) above, the question shall be concluded by the determination of the inspector, which may be as respects the whole or specified parts of the period of ownership in question,

and notice of any determination of the inspector under paragraph (b) above shall be given to the individual who may appeal to the General Commissioners or the Special Commissioners against that determination within 30 days of service of the notice.

(6) In the case of a man and his wife living with him—

- (a) there can only be one residence or main residence for both, so long as living together and, where a notice under subsection (5)(a) above affects both the husband and the wife, it must be given by both, and

PART VII

- (b) any notice under subsection (5)(b) above which affects a residence owned by the husband and a residence owned by the wife shall be given to each and either may appeal under that subsection.

(7) In this section and sections 223 to 226, “the period of ownership” where the individual has had different interests at different times shall be taken to begin from the first acquisition taken into account in arriving at the expenditure which under Chapter III of Part II is allowable as a deduction in the computation of the gain to which this section applies, and in the case of a man and his wife living with him—

- (a) if the one disposes of, or of his or her interest in, the dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house which is their only or main residence to the other, and in particular if it passes on death to the other as legatee, the other’s period of ownership shall begin with the beginning of the period of ownership of the one making the disposal, and
- (b) if paragraph (a) above applies, but the dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house was not the only or main residence of both throughout the period of ownership of the one making the disposal, account shall be taken of any part of that period during which it was his only or main residence as if it was also that of the other.

(8) If at any time during an individual’s period of ownership of a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house he—

- (a) resides in living accommodation which is for him job-related within the meaning of section 356 of the Taxes Act, and
- (b) intends in due course to occupy the dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house as his only or main residence,

this section and sections 223 to 226 shall apply as if the dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house were at that time occupied by him as a residence.

(9) Section 356(3)(b) and (5) of the Taxes Act shall apply for the purposes of subsection (8) above only in relation to residence on or after 6th April 1983 in living accommodation which is job-related within the meaning of that section.

(10) Apportionments of consideration shall be made wherever required by this section or sections 223 to 226 and, in particular, where a person disposes of a dwelling-house only part of which is his only or main residence.

223.—(1) No part of a gain to which section 222 applies shall be a chargeable gain if the dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house has been the individual’s only or main residence throughout the period of ownership, or throughout the period of ownership except for all or any part of the last 36 months of that period.

Amount of relief.

(2) Where subsection (1) above does not apply, a fraction of the gain shall not be a chargeable gain, and that fraction shall be—

- (a) the length of the part or parts of the period of ownership during which the dwelling-house or the part of the dwelling-house was the individual’s only or main residence, but inclusive of the last 36 months of the period of ownership in any event, divided by
- (b) the length of the period of ownership.

PART VII

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2) above—

- (a) a period of absence not exceeding 3 years (or periods of absence which together did not exceed 3 years), and in addition
- (b) any period of absence throughout which the individual worked in an employment or office all the duties of which were performed outside the United Kingdom, and in addition
- (c) any period of absence not exceeding 4 years (or periods of absence which together did not exceed 4 years) throughout which the individual was prevented from residing in the dwelling-house or part of the dwelling-house in consequence of the situation of his place of work or in consequence of any condition imposed by his employer requiring him to reside elsewhere, being a condition reasonably imposed to secure the effective performance by the employee of his duties,

shall be treated as if in that period of absence the dwelling-house or the part of the dwelling-house was the individual's only or main residence if both before and after the period there was a time when the dwelling-house was the individual's only or main residence.

(4) Where a gain to which section 222 applies accrues to any individual and the dwelling-house in question or any part of it is or has at any time in his period of ownership been wholly or partly let by him as residential accommodation, the part of the gain, if any, which (apart from this subsection) would be a chargeable gain by reason of the letting, shall be such a gain only to the extent, if any, to which it exceeds whichever is the lesser of—

- (a) the part of the gain which is not a chargeable gain by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1) to (3) above or those provisions as applied by section 225; and
- (b) £40,000.

(5) Where at any time the number of months specified in subsections (1) and (2)(a) above is 36, the Treasury may by order amend those subsections by substituting references to 24 for the references to 36 in relation to disposals on or after such date as is specified in the order.

(6) Subsection (5) above shall also have effect as if 36 (in both places) read 24 and as if 24 read 36.

(7) In this section—

“period of absence” means a period during which the dwelling-house or the part of the dwelling-house was not the individual's only or main residence and throughout which he had no residence or main residence eligible for relief under this section; and

“period of ownership” does not include any period before 31st March 1982.

Amount of relief:
further provisions.

224.—(1) If the gain accrues from the disposal of a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house part of which is used exclusively for the purpose of a trade or business, or of a profession or vocation, the gain shall be apportioned and section 223 shall apply in relation to the part of the gain apportioned to the part which is not exclusively used for those purposes.

PART VII

(2) If at any time in the period of ownership there is a change in what is occupied as the individual's residence, whether on account of a reconstruction or conversion of a building or for any other reason, or there have been changes as regards the use of part of the dwelling-house for the purpose of a trade or business, or of a profession or vocation, or for any other purpose, the relief given by section 223 may be adjusted in such manner as the Commissioners concerned may consider to be just and reasonable.

(3) Section 223 shall not apply in relation to a gain if the acquisition of, or of the interest in, the dwelling-house or the part of a dwelling-house was made wholly or partly for the purpose of realising a gain from the disposal of it, and shall not apply in relation to a gain so far as attributable to any expenditure which was incurred after the beginning of the period of ownership and was incurred wholly or partly for the purpose of realising a gain from the disposal.

225. Sections 222 to 224 shall also apply in relation to a gain accruing to a trustee on a disposal of settled property being an asset within section 222(1) where, during the period of ownership of the trustee, the dwelling-house or part of the dwelling-house mentioned in that subsection has been the only or main residence of a person entitled to occupy it under the terms of the settlement, and in those sections as so applied—

Private residence occupied under terms of settlement.

- (a) references to the individual shall be taken as references to the trustee except in relation to the occupation of the dwelling-house or part of the dwelling-house, and
- (b) the notice which may be given to the inspector under section 222(5)(a) shall be a joint notice by the trustee and the person entitled to occupy the dwelling-house or part of the dwelling-house.

226.—(1) Subject to subsection (3) below, this section applies to a gain accruing to an individual so far as attributable to the disposal of, or of an interest in, a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house which, on 5th April 1988 or at any earlier time in his period of ownership, was the sole residence of a dependent relative of the individual, provided rent-free and without any other consideration.

Private residence occupied by dependent relative before 6th April 1988.

(2) If the individual so claims, such relief shall be given in respect of it and its garden or grounds as would be given under sections 222 to 224 if the dwelling-house (or part of the dwelling-house) had been the individual's only or main residence in the period of residence by the dependent relative, and shall be so given in addition to any relief available under those sections apart from this section.

(3) If in a case within subsection (1) above the dwelling-house or part ceases, whether before 6th April 1988 or later, to be the sole residence (provided as mentioned above) of the dependent relative, any subsequent period of residence beginning on or after that date by that or any other dependent relative shall be disregarded for the purposes of subsection (2) above.

(4) Not more than one dwelling-house (or part of a dwelling-house) may qualify for relief as being the residence of a dependent relative of the claimant at any one time nor, in the case of a man and his wife living with him, as being the residence of a dependent relative of the claimant or of the claimant's husband or wife at any one time.

PART VII

(5) The inspector, before allowing a claim, may require the claimant to show that the giving of the relief claimed will not under subsection (4) above preclude the giving of relief to the claimant's wife or husband or that a claim to any such relief has been relinquished.

(6) In this section "dependent relative" means, in relation to an individual—

- (a) any relative of his or of his wife who is incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself, or
- (b) his or his wife's mother who, whether or not incapacitated, is either widowed, or living apart from her husband, or a single woman in consequence of dissolution or annulment of marriage.

(7) If the individual mentioned in subsection (6) above is a woman the references in that subsection to the individual's wife shall be construed as references to the individual's husband.

Employee share ownership trusts

Conditions for
roll-over relief.

227.—(1) Relief is available under section 229(1) where each of the 6 conditions set out in subsections (2) to (7) below is fulfilled.

(2) The first condition is that a person ("the claimant") makes a disposal of shares, or his interest in shares, to the trustees of a trust which—

- (a) is a qualifying employee share ownership trust at the time of the disposal, and
- (b) was established by a company ("the founding company") which immediately after the disposal is a trading company or the holding company of a trading group.

(3) The second condition is that the shares—

- (a) are shares in the founding company,
- (b) form part of the ordinary share capital of the company,
- (c) are fully paid up,
- (d) are not redeemable, and
- (e) are not subject to any restrictions other than restrictions which attach to all shares of the same class or a restriction authorised by paragraph 7(2) of Schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1989.

1989 c. 26.

(4) The third condition is that, at any time in the entitlement period, the trustees—

- (a) are beneficially entitled to not less than 10 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of the founding company,
- (b) are beneficially entitled to not less than 10 per cent. of any profits available for distribution to equity holders of the founding company, and
- (c) would be beneficially entitled to not less than 10 per cent. of any assets of the founding company available for distribution to its equity holders on a winding-up.

PART VII

(5) The fourth condition is that the claimant obtains consideration for the disposal and, at any time in the acquisition period, all the amount or value of the consideration is applied by him in making an acquisition of assets or an interest in assets ("replacement assets") which—

- (a) are, immediately after the time of the acquisition, chargeable assets in relation to the claimant, and
- (b) are not shares in, or debentures issued by, the founding company or a company which is (at the time of the acquisition) in the same group as the founding company;

but the preceding provisions of this subsection shall have effect without the words ", at any time in the acquisition period," if the acquisition is made pursuant to an unconditional contract entered into in the acquisition period.

(6) The fifth condition is that, at all times in the proscribed period, there are no unauthorised arrangements under which the claimant or a person connected with him may be entitled to acquire any of the shares, or an interest in or right deriving from any of the shares, which are the subject of the disposal by the claimant.

(7) The sixth condition is that no chargeable event occurs in relation to the trustees in—

- (a) the chargeable period in which the claimant makes the disposal,
- (b) the chargeable period in which the claimant makes the acquisition, or
- (c) any chargeable period falling after that mentioned in paragraph (a) above and before that mentioned in paragraph (b) above.

228.—(1) This section applies for the purposes of section 227.

Conditions for relief:
supplementary.

(2) The entitlement period is the period beginning with the disposal and ending on the expiry of 12 months beginning with the date of the disposal.

(3) The acquisition period is the period beginning with the disposal and ending on the expiry of 6 months beginning with—

- (a) the date of the disposal, or
- (b) if later, the date on which the third condition (set out in section 227(4)) first becomes fulfilled.

(4) The proscribed period is the period beginning with the disposal, and ending on—

- (a) the date of the acquisition, or
- (b) if later, the date on which the third condition (set out in section 227(4)) first becomes fulfilled.

(5) All arrangements are unauthorised unless—

- (a) they arise wholly from a restriction authorised by paragraph 7(2) of Schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1989, or
- (b) they only allow one or both of the following as regards shares, interests or rights, namely, acquisition by a beneficiary under the trust and appropriation under an approved profit sharing scheme.

1989 c. 26.

PART VII

(6) An asset is a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant at a particular time if, were the asset to be disposed of at that time, any gain accruing to him on the disposal would be a chargeable gain, and either—

- (a) at that time he is resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, or
- (b) he would be chargeable to capital gains tax under section 10(1) in respect of the gain, or it would form part of his chargeable profits for corporation tax purposes by virtue of section 10(3),

unless (were he to dispose of the asset at that time) the claimant would fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on any gains accruing to him on the disposal.

1989 c. 26.

(7) The question whether a trust is at a particular time a qualifying employee share ownership trust shall be determined in accordance with Schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1989; and “chargeable event” in relation to trustees has the meaning given by section 69 of that Act.

(8) The expressions “holding company”, “trading company” and “trading group” have the meanings given by paragraph 1 of Schedule 6; and “group” (except in the expression “trading group”) shall be construed in accordance with section 170.

(9) “Ordinary share capital” in relation to the founding company means all the issued share capital (by whatever name called) of the company, other than capital the holders of which have a right to a dividend at a fixed rate but have no other right to share in the profits of the company.

(10) Schedule 18 to the Taxes Act (group relief: equity holders and profits or assets available for distribution) shall apply for the purposes of section 227(4) as if—

- (a) the trustees were a company,
- (b) the references to section 413(7) to (9) of that Act were references to section 227(4),
- (c) the reference in paragraph 7(1)(a) to section 413(7) of that Act were a reference to section 227(4), and
- (d) paragraph 7(1)(b) were omitted.

The relief.

229.—(1) In a case where relief is available under this subsection the claimant shall, on making a claim in the period of 2 years beginning with the acquisition, be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the consideration for the disposal were (if otherwise of a greater amount or value) of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrues to him, and
- (b) as if the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition were reduced by the excess of the amount or value of the actual consideration for the disposal over the amount of the consideration which the claimant is treated as receiving under paragraph (a) above.

(2) Relief is available under subsection (3) below where—

- (a) relief would be available under subsection (1) above but for the fact that part only of the amount or value mentioned in section 227(5) is applied as there mentioned, and

PART VII

- (b) all the amount or value so mentioned except for a part which is less than the amount of the gain (whether all chargeable gain or not) accruing on the disposal is so applied.

(3) In a case where relief is available under this subsection the claimant shall, on making a claim in the period of 2 years beginning with the acquisition, be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the amount of the gain accruing on the disposal were reduced to the amount of the part mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above, and
- (b) as if the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition were reduced by the amount by which the gain is reduced under paragraph (a) above.

(4) Nothing in subsection (1) or (3) above shall affect the treatment for the purposes of this Act of the other party to the disposal or of the other party to the acquisition.

(5) The provisions of this Act fixing the amount of the consideration deemed to be given for a disposal or acquisition shall be applied before the preceding provisions of this section are applied.

230.—(1) Subsection (2) below applies where—

- (a) a claim is made under section 229,
- (b) immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5) and apart from this section, any replacement asset was a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant,
- (c) the asset is a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house or land, and
- (d) there was a time in the period beginning with the acquisition and ending with the time when section 229(1) or (3) falls to be applied such that, if the asset (or an interest in it) were disposed of at that time, it would be within section 222(1) and the individual there mentioned would be the claimant or the claimant's spouse.

Dwelling-houses:
special provision.

(2) In such a case the asset shall be treated as if, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5), it was not a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant.

(3) Subsection (4) below applies where—

- (a) the provisions of section 229(1) or (3) have been applied,
- (b) any replacement asset which, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5) and apart from this section, was a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant consists of a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house or land, and
- (c) there is a time after section 229(1) or (3) has been applied such that, if the asset (or an interest in it) were disposed of at that time, it would be within section 222(1) and the individual there mentioned would be the claimant or the claimant's spouse.

PART VII

(4) In such a case—

- (a) the asset shall be treated as if, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5), it was not a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant and adjustments shall be made accordingly, but
- (b) any gain treated as accruing in consequence of the application of paragraph (a) above shall be treated as accruing at the time mentioned in subsection (3)(c) above or, if there is more than one such time, at the earliest of them.

(5) Subsection (6) below applies where—

- (a) a claim is made under section 229,
- (b) immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5) and apart from this section, any replacement asset was a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant,
- (c) the asset was an option to acquire (or to acquire an interest in) a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house or land,
- (d) the option has been exercised, and
- (e) there was a time in the period beginning with the exercise of the option and ending with the time when section 229(1) or (3) falls to be applied such that, if the asset acquired on exercise of the option were disposed of at that time, it would be within section 222(1) and the individual there mentioned would be the claimant or the claimant's spouse.

(6) In such a case the option shall be treated as if, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5), it was not a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant.

(7) Subsection (8) below applies where—

- (a) the provisions of section 229(1) or (3) have been applied,
- (b) any replacement asset which, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5) and apart from this section, was a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant consisted of an option to acquire (or to acquire an interest in) a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house or land,
- (c) the option has been exercised, and
- (d) there is a time after section 229(1) or (3) has been applied such that, if the asset acquired on exercise of the option were disposed of at that time, it would be within section 222(1) and the individual there mentioned would be the claimant or the claimant's spouse.

(8) In such a case—

- (a) the option shall be treated as if, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5), it was not a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant and adjustments shall be made accordingly, but
- (b) any gain treated as accruing in consequence of the application of paragraph (a) above shall be treated as accruing at the time mentioned in subsection (7)(d) above or, if there is more than one such time, at the earliest of them.

(9) References in this section to an individual include references to a person entitled to occupy under the terms of a settlement.

PART VII

231.—(1) Subsection (2) below applies where—

Shares: special provision.

- (a) a claim is made under section 229,
- (b) immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5) and apart from this section, any replacement asset was a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant,
- (c) the asset consists of shares, and
- (d) in the period beginning with the acquisition and ending when section 229(1) or (3) falls to be applied relief is claimed under Chapter III of Part VII of the Taxes Act (business expansion scheme) in respect of the asset.

(2) In such a case the asset shall be treated as if, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5), it was not a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant.

(3) Subsection (4) below applies where—

- (a) the provisions of section 229(1) or (3) have been applied,
- (b) any replacement asset which, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5) and apart from this section, was a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant consists of shares, and
- (c) after section 229(1) or (3) has been applied relief is claimed under Chapter III of Part VII of the Taxes Act in respect of the asset.

(4) In such a case the asset shall be treated as if, immediately after the time of the acquisition mentioned in section 227(5), it was not a chargeable asset in relation to the claimant and adjustments shall be made accordingly.

(5) Subsection (4) above shall also apply where section 33(1) or (3) of the Finance Act 1990 has applied and the claimant acquired the replacement asset in a chargeable period beginning before 6th April 1992.

1990 c. 29.

232.—(1) Subsection (3) below applies where—

Chargeable event when replacement assets owned.

- (a) the provisions of section 229(1) or (3) are applied,
- (b) a chargeable event occurs in relation to the trustees on or after the date on which the disposal is made (and whether the event occurs before or after the provisions are applied),
- (c) the claimant was neither an individual who died before the chargeable event occurs nor trustees of a settlement which ceased to exist before the chargeable event occurs, and
- (d) the condition set out below is fulfilled.

(2) The condition is that, at the time the chargeable event occurs, the claimant or a person then connected with him is beneficially entitled to all the replacement assets.

(3) In a case where this subsection applies, the claimant or connected person (as the case may be) shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—

- (a) to have disposed of all the replacement assets immediately before the time when the chargeable event occurs, and

PART VII

(b) immediately to have reacquired them,
at the relevant value.

(4) The relevant value is such value as secures on the deemed disposal a chargeable gain equal to—

- (a) the amount by which the amount or value of the consideration mentioned in section 229(1)(b) was treated as reduced by virtue of that provision (where it applied), or
- (b) the amount by which the amount or value of the consideration mentioned in section 229(3)(b) was treated as reduced by virtue of that provision (where it applied).

(5) In a case where subsection (3) above would apply if “all” read “any of” in subsection (2) above, subsection (3) shall nevertheless apply, but as if—

- (a) in subsection (3)(a) “all the replacement assets” read “the replacement assets concerned”, and
- (b) the relevant value were reduced to whatever value is just and reasonable.

(6) Subsection (7) below applies where—

- (a) subsection (3) above applies (whether or not by virtue of subsection (5) above), and
- (b) before the time when the chargeable event occurs anything has happened as regards any of the replacement assets such that it can be said that a charge has accrued in respect of any of the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3).

(7) If in such a case it is just and reasonable for subsection (3) above to apply as follows, it shall apply as if—

- (a) the relevant value were reduced (or further reduced) to whatever value is just and reasonable, or
- (b) the relevant value were such value as secures that on the deemed disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrues (if that is just and reasonable);

but paragraph (a) above shall not apply so as to reduce the relevant value below that mentioned in paragraph (b) above.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (6)(b) above the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3) is the gain represented by the amount which by virtue of either of those provisions falls to be deducted from the expenditure allowable in computing a gain accruing on the disposal of replacement assets (that is, the amount found under subsection (4)(a) or (b) above, as the case may be).

(9) In this section “chargeable event” in relation to trustees has the meaning given by section 69 of the Finance Act 1989.

1989 c. 26.

Chargeable event
when replacement
property owned.

233.—(1) Subsection (3) below applies where—

- (a) paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 232(1) are fulfilled, and
- (b) the condition set out below is fulfilled.

PART VII

- (2) The condition is that—
- (a) before the time when the chargeable event occurs, all the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3) was in turn carried forward from all the replacement assets to other property on a replacement of business assets, and
 - (b) at the time the chargeable event occurs, the claimant or a person then connected with him is beneficially entitled to all the property.
- (3) In a case where this subsection applies, the claimant or connected person (as the case may be) shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act—
- (a) to have disposed of all the property immediately before the time when the chargeable event occurs, and
 - (b) immediately to have reacquired it,
- at the relevant value.
- (4) The relevant value is such value as secures on the deemed disposal a chargeable gain equal to—
- (a) the amount by which the amount or value of the consideration mentioned in section 229(1)(b) was treated as reduced by virtue of that provision (where it applied), or
 - (b) the amount by which the amount or value of the consideration mentioned in section 229(3)(b) was treated as reduced by virtue of that provision (where it applied).
- (5) In a case where subsection (3) above would apply if “all the” in subsection (2) above (in one or more places) read “any of the”, subsection (3) shall nevertheless apply, but as if—
- (a) in subsection (3)(a) “all the property” read “the property concerned”, and
 - (b) the relevant value were reduced to whatever value is just and reasonable.
- (6) Subsection (7) below applies where—
- (a) subsection (3) above applies (whether or not by virtue of subsection (5) above), and
 - (b) before the time when the chargeable event occurs anything has happened as regards any of the replacement assets, or any other property, such that it can be said that a charge has accrued in respect of any of the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3).
- (7) If in such a case it is just and reasonable for subsection (3) above to apply as follows, it shall apply as if—
- (a) the relevant value were reduced (or further reduced) to whatever value is just and reasonable, or
 - (b) the relevant value were such value as secures that on the deemed disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrues (if that is just and reasonable);

but paragraph (a) above shall not apply so as to reduce the relevant value below that mentioned in paragraph (b) above.

PART VII

(8) For the purposes of subsections (2) and (6)(b) above the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3) is the gain represented by the amount which by virtue of either of those provisions falls to be deducted from the expenditure allowable in computing a gain accruing on the disposal of replacement assets (that is, the amount found under subsection (4)(a) or (b) above, as the case may be).

(9) For the purposes of subsection (2) above a gain is carried forward from assets to other property on a replacement of business assets if, by one or more claims under sections 152 to 158, the chargeable gain accruing on a disposal of the assets is reduced, and as a result an amount falls to be deducted from the expenditure allowable in computing a gain accruing on the disposal of the other property.

Chargeable events
when bonds
owned.

234.—(1) Subsection (3) below applies where—

- (a) paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 232(1) are fulfilled, and
- (b) the condition set out below is fulfilled.

(2) The condition is that—

- (a) all the replacement assets were shares (new shares) in a company or companies,
- (b) there has been a transaction to which section 116(10) applies and as regards which all the new shares constitute the old asset and qualifying corporate bonds constitute the new asset, and
- (c) at the time the chargeable event occurs, the claimant or a person then connected with him is beneficially entitled to all the bonds.

(3) In a case where this subsection applies, a chargeable gain shall be deemed to have accrued to the claimant or connected person (as the case may be); and the gain shall be deemed to have accrued immediately before the time when the chargeable event occurs and to be of an amount equal to the relevant amount.

(4) The relevant amount is an amount equal to the lesser of—

- (a) the first amount, and
- (b) the second amount.

(5) The first amount is—

- (a) the amount of the chargeable gain that would be deemed to accrue under 116(10)(b) if there were a disposal of all the bonds at the time the chargeable event occurs, or
- (b) nil, if an allowable loss would be so deemed to accrue if there were such a disposal.

(6) The second amount is an amount equal to—

- (a) the amount by which the amount or value of the consideration mentioned in section 229(1)(b) was treated as reduced by virtue of that provision (where it applied), or
- (b) the amount by which the amount or value of the consideration mentioned in section 229(3)(b) was treated as reduced by virtue of that provision (where it applied).

(7) In a case where subsection (3) above would apply if “all the” in subsection (2) above (in one or more places) read “any of the”, subsection (3) shall nevertheless apply, but as if—

PART VII

(a) in subsection (5) above “all the bonds” read “the bonds concerned”,

(b) the second amount were reduced to whatever amount is just and reasonable, and

(c) the relevant amount were reduced accordingly.

(8) Subsection (9) below applies where—

(a) subsection (3) above applies (whether or not by virtue of subsection (7) above), and

(b) before the time when the chargeable event occurs anything has happened as regards any of the new shares, or any of the bonds, such that it can be said that a charge has accrued in respect of any of the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3).

(9) If in such a case it is just and reasonable for subsection (3) above to apply as follows, it shall apply as if—

(a) the second amount were reduced (or further reduced) to whatever amount is just and reasonable, and

(b) the relevant amount were reduced (or further reduced) accordingly (if the second amount is less than the first amount),

but nothing in this subsection shall have the effect of reducing the second amount below nil.

(10) For the purposes of subsection (8)(b) above the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3) is the gain represented by the amount which by virtue of either of those provisions falls to be deducted from the expenditure allowable in computing a gain accruing on the disposal of replacement assets (that is, the amount found under subsection (6)(a) or (b) above, as the case may be).

235.—(1) An inspector may by notice require a return to be made by the trustees of an employee share ownership trust in a case where— Information.

(a) a disposal of shares, or an interest in shares, has at any time been made to them, and

(b) a claim is made under section 229(1) or (3).

(2) Where he requires such a return to be made the inspector shall specify the information to be contained in it.

(3) The information which may be specified is information the inspector needs for the purposes of sections 232 to 234 and may include information about—

(a) expenditure incurred by the trustees;

(b) assets acquired by them;

(c) transfers of assets made by them.

(4) The information which may be required under subsection (3)(a) above may include the purpose of the expenditure and the persons receiving any sums.

(5) The information which may be required under subsection (3)(b) above may include the persons from whom the assets were acquired and the consideration furnished by the trustees.

PART VII

(6) The information which may be required under subsection (3)(c) above may include the persons to whom assets were transferred and the consideration furnished by them.

(7) In a case where section 229(1) or (3) has been applied, the inspector shall send to the trustees of the employee share ownership trust concerned a certificate stating—

- (a) that the provision concerned has been applied, and
- (b) the effect of the provision on the consideration for the disposal or on the amount of the gain accruing on the disposal (as the case may be).

(8) For the purposes of this section, the question whether a trust is an employee share ownership trust shall be determined in accordance with Schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1989.

1989 c. 26.

Prevention of double charge.

236.—(1) Where a charge can be said to accrue by virtue of section 232 or 233 in respect of any of the gain carried forward by virtue of section 229(1) or (3), so much of the gain charged shall not be capable of being carried forward (from assets to other property or from property to other property) under sections 152 to 158 on a replacement of business assets.

(2) For the purpose of construing subsection (1) above—

- (a) what of the gain has been charged shall be found in accordance with what is just and reasonable;
- (b) section 233(8) and (9) shall apply.

(3) In a case where—

- (a) section 234 applies in the case of bonds,
- (b) subsequently a disposal of the bonds occurs as mentioned in section 116(10)(b), and

(c) a chargeable gain is deemed to accrue under section 116(10)(b), the chargeable gain shall be reduced by the relevant amount found under section 234 or (if the amount exceeds the gain) shall be reduced to nil.

(4) The relevant amount shall be apportioned where the subsequent disposal is of some of the bonds mentioned in subsection (3)(a) above; and subsection (3) shall apply accordingly.

Superannuation funds, profit sharing schemes, employee trusts etc.

Superannuation funds, annuities and annual payments.

237. No chargeable gain shall accrue to any person on the disposal of a right to, or to any part of—

- (a) any allowance, annuity or capital sum payable out of any superannuation fund, or under any superannuation scheme, established solely or mainly for persons employed in a profession, trade, undertaking or employment, and their dependants,
- (b) an annuity granted otherwise than under a contract for a deferred annuity by a company as part of its business of granting annuities on human life, whether or not including instalments of capital, or an annuity granted or deemed to be granted under the Government Annuities Act 1929, or
- (c) annual payments which are due under a covenant made by any person and which are not secured on any property.

1929 c. 29.

238.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in a profit sharing scheme approved under Schedule 9 of the Taxes Act or in paragraph 2(2) of that Schedule or in the trust instrument relating to that scheme, for the purposes of capital gains tax a person who is a participant in relation to that scheme shall be treated as absolutely entitled to his shares as against the trustees of the scheme.

PART VII
Approved profit sharing and share option schemes.

(2) For the purposes of capital gains tax—

- (a) no deduction shall be made from the consideration for the disposal of any shares by reason only that an amount determined under section 186 or 187 of or Schedule 9 or 10 to the Taxes Act is chargeable to income tax under section 186(3) or (4) of that Act;
- (b) any charge to income tax by virtue of section 186(3) of that Act shall be disregarded in determining whether a distribution is a capital distribution within the meaning of section 122(5)(b);
- (c) nothing in any provision of section 186 or 187 of or Schedule 9 or 10 to that Act with respect to—
 - (i) the order in which any of a participant's shares are to be treated as disposed of for the purposes of those provisions as they have effect in relation to profit sharing schemes, or
 - (ii) the shares in relation to which an event is to be treated as occurring for any such purpose,
 shall affect the rules applicable to the computation of a gain accruing on a part disposal of a holding of shares or other securities which were acquired at different times; and
- (d) a gain accruing on an appropriation of shares to which section 186(11) of that Act applies shall not be a chargeable gain.

(3) In this section “participant” and “the trust instrument” have the meanings given by section 187 of the Taxes Act.

(4) Where a right to acquire shares in a body corporate is released in consideration of the grant of a right to acquire shares in another body corporate in accordance with a provision included in a scheme pursuant to paragraph 15 of Schedule 9 to the Taxes Act, the transaction shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as involving any disposal of the first-mentioned right but for those purposes the other right shall be treated as the same asset acquired as the first-mentioned right was acquired.

This subsection does not apply in relation to a savings-related share option scheme, within the meaning of section 187 of that Act, unless the first-mentioned right was acquired as mentioned in section 185(1) of that Act.

239.—(1) Where—

- (a) a close company disposes of an asset to trustees in circumstances such that the disposal is a disposition which by virtue of section 13 of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (employee trusts) is not a transfer of value for the purposes of inheritance tax, or

Employee trusts.

1984 c. 51.

PART VII

- (b) an individual disposes of an asset to trustees in circumstances such that the disposal is an exempt transfer by virtue of section 28 of that Act (employee trusts: inheritance tax),

this Act shall have effect in relation to the disposal in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) below.

(2) Section 17(1) shall not apply to the disposal; and if the disposal is by way of gift or is for a consideration not exceeding the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38—

- (a) the disposal, and the acquisition by the trustees, shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as being made for such consideration as to secure that neither a gain nor a loss accrues on the disposal, and
- (b) where the trustees dispose of the asset, its acquisition by the company or individual shall be treated as its acquisition by the trustees.

Paragraph (b) above also applies where section 149(1) of the 1979 Act applied on the disposal of an asset to trustees who have not disposed of it before the coming into force of this section.

(3) Where the disposal is by a close company, section 125(1) shall apply to the disposal as if for the reference to market value there were substituted a reference to market value or the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38, whichever is the less.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, this Act shall also have effect in accordance with subsection (2) above in relation to any disposal made by a company other than a close company if—

- (a) the disposal is made to trustees otherwise than under a bargain made at arm's length, and
- (b) the property disposed of is to be held by them on trusts of the description specified in section 86(1) of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (that is to say, those in relation to which the said section 13 of that Act has effect) and the persons for whose benefit the trusts permit the property to be applied include all or most of either—
- (i) the persons employed by or holding office with the company, or
- (ii) the persons employed by or holding office with the company or any one or more subsidiaries of the company.

1984 c. 51.

(5) Subsection (4) above does not apply if the trusts permit any of the property to be applied at any time (whether during any such period as is referred to in the said section 86(1) or later) for the benefit of—

- (a) a person who is a participator in the company ("the donor company"), or
- (b) any other person who is a participator in any other company that has made a disposal of property to be held on the same trusts as the property disposed of by the donor company, being a disposal in relation to which this Act has had effect in accordance with subsection (2) above, or

PART VII

- (c) any other person who has been a participator in the donor company or any such company as is mentioned in paragraph (b) above at any time after, or during the 10 years before, the disposal made by that company, or
- (d) any person who is connected with a person within paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above.
- (6) The participators in a company who are referred to in subsection (5) above do not include any participator who—
- (a) is not beneficially entitled to, or to rights entitling him to acquire, 5 per cent. or more of, or of any class of the shares comprised in, its issued share capital, and
- (b) on a winding-up of the company would not be entitled to 5 per cent. or more of its assets;
- and in determining whether the trusts permit property to be applied as mentioned in that subsection, no account shall be taken—
- (i) of any power to make a payment which is the income of any person for any of the purposes of income tax, or would be the income for any of those purposes of a person not resident in the United Kingdom if he were so resident, or
- (ii) if the trusts are those of a profit sharing scheme approved under Schedule 9 to the Taxes Act of any power to appropriate shares in pursuance of the scheme.

(7) In subsection (4) above “subsidiary” has the meaning given by section 736 of the Companies Act 1985 and in subsections (5) and (6) above “participator” has the meaning given in section 417(1) of the Taxes Act, except that it does not include a loan creditor. 1985 c. 6.

(8) In this section “close company” includes a company which, if resident in the United Kingdom, would be a close company as defined in section 288.

Leases

240. Schedule 8 shall have effect as respects leases of land and, to the extent specified in paragraph 9 of that Schedule, as respects leases of property other than land. Leases of land and other assets.

241.—(1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect with respect to the treatment for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains of the commercial letting of furnished holiday accommodation in the United Kingdom. Furnished holiday lettings.

(2) Section 504 of the Taxes Act (definitions relating to furnished holiday lettings) shall have effect for the purposes of this section as it has effect for the purposes of section 503 of that Act.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) to (9) below, for the purposes of sections 152 to 157, 165 and 253 and Schedule 6—

- (a) the commercial letting of furnished holiday accommodation in respect of which the profits or gains are chargeable under Case VI of Schedule D shall be treated as a trade; and
- (b) all such lettings made by a particular person or partnership or body of persons shall be treated as one trade.

PART VII

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, for the purposes of the sections mentioned in subsection (3) above as they apply by virtue of this section, where in any chargeable period a person makes a commercial letting of furnished holiday accommodation—

- (a) the accommodation shall be taken to be used in that period only for the purposes of the trade of making such lettings; and
- (b) that trade shall be taken to be carried on throughout that period.

(5) Subsection (4) above does not apply to any part of a chargeable period during which the accommodation is neither let commercially nor available to be so let unless it is prevented from being so let or available by any works of construction or repair.

(6) Where—

- (a) a gain to which section 222 applies accrues to any individual on the disposal of an asset; and
- (b) by virtue of subsection (3) above the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of the asset is treated as reduced under section 152 or 153,

the gain to which section 222 applies shall be reduced by the amount of the reduction mentioned in paragraph (b) above.

(7) Where there is a letting of accommodation only part of which is holiday accommodation such apportionments shall be made for the purposes of this section as appear to the inspector, or on appeal the Commissioners, to be just and reasonable.

(8) Where a person has been charged to tax in respect of chargeable gains otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section, such assessment, reduction or discharge of an assessment or, where a claim for repayment is made, such repayment, shall be made as may be necessary to give effect to those provisions.

Part disposals

Small part
disposals.

242.—(1) This section applies to a transfer of land forming part only of a holding of land, where—

- (a) the amount or value of the consideration for the transfer does not exceed one-fifth of the market value of the holding as it subsisted immediately before the transfer, and
- (b) the transfer is not one which, by virtue of section 58 or 171(1), is treated as giving rise to neither a gain nor a loss.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, if the transferor so claims, the transfer shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as a disposal, but all sums which, if it had been so treated, would have been brought into account as consideration for that disposal in the computation of the gain shall be deducted from any expenditure allowable under Chapter III of Part II as a deduction in computing a gain on any subsequent disposal of the holding.

(3) This section shall not apply—

- (a) if the amount or value of the consideration for the transfer exceeds £20,000, or

PART VII

(b) where in the year of assessment in which the transfer is made, the transferor made any other disposal of land, if the total amount or value of the consideration for all disposals of land made by the transferor in that year exceeds £20,000.

(4) No account shall be taken under subsection (3) above of any transfer of land to which section 243 applies.

(5) In relation to a transfer which is not for full consideration in money or money's worth "the amount or value of the consideration" in this section shall mean the market value of the land transferred.

(6) For the purposes of this section the holding of land shall comprise only the land in respect of which the expenditure allowable under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) would be apportioned under section 42 if the transfer had been treated as a disposal (that is, as a part disposal of the holding).

(7) In this section references to a holding of land include references to any estate or interest in a holding of land, not being an estate or interest which is a wasting asset, and references to part of a holding shall be construed accordingly.

243.—(1) This section applies to a transfer of land forming part only of a holding of land to an authority exercising or having compulsory powers where—

Part disposal to authority with compulsory powers.

- (a) the amount or value of the consideration for the transfer, or if the transfer is not for full consideration in money or money's worth, the market value of the land transferred, is small, as compared with the market value of the holding as it subsisted immediately before the transfer, and
- (b) the transferor had not taken any steps by advertising or otherwise to dispose of any part of the holding or to make his willingness to dispose of it known to the authority or others.

(2) If the transferor so claims, the transfer shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as a disposal, but all sums which, if it had been so treated, would have been brought into account as consideration for that disposal in the computation of the gain shall be deducted from any expenditure allowable under Chapter III of Part II as a deduction in computing a gain on any subsequent disposal of the holding.

(3) For the purposes of this section the holding of land shall comprise only the land in respect of which the expenditure allowable under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) would be apportioned under section 42 if the transfer had been treated as a disposal (that is, as a part disposal of the holding).

(4) In this section references to a holding of land include references to an estate or interest in a holding of land, not being an estate or interest which is a wasting asset, and references to part of a holding shall be construed accordingly.

(5) In this section "authority exercising or having compulsory powers" means, in relation to the land transferred, a person or body of persons acquiring it compulsorily or who has or have been, or could be, authorised to acquire it compulsorily for the purposes for which it is acquired, or for whom another person or body of persons has or have been, or could be, authorised so to acquire it.

PART VII
Part disposal:
consideration
exceeding
allowable
expenditure.

244.—(1) The provisions of sections 242(2) and 243(2) shall have effect subject to this section.

(2) Where the allowable expenditure is less than the consideration for the part disposal (or is nil)—

(a) the said provisions shall not apply, and

(b) if the recipient so elects (and there is any allowable expenditure)—

(i) the consideration for the part disposal shall be reduced by the amount of the allowable expenditure, and,

(ii) none of that expenditure shall be allowable as a deduction in computing a gain accruing on the occasion of the part disposal or on any subsequent occasion.

In this subsection “allowable expenditure” means expenditure which, immediately before the part disposal, was attributable to the holding of land under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1).

Compulsory acquisition

Compensation
paid on
compulsory
acquisition.

245.—(1) Where land or an interest in or right over land is acquired and the acquisition is, or could have been, made under compulsory powers, then in considering whether, under section 52(4), the purchase price or compensation or other consideration for the acquisition should be apportioned and treated in part as a capital sum within section 22(1)(a), whether as compensation for loss of goodwill or for disturbance or otherwise, or should be apportioned in any other way, the fact that the acquisition is or could have been made compulsorily, and any statutory provision treating the purchase price or compensation or other consideration as exclusively paid in respect of the land itself, shall be disregarded.

(2) In any case where land or an interest in land is acquired as mentioned in subsection (1) above from any person and the compensation or purchase price includes an amount in respect of severance of the land comprised in the acquisition or sale from other land in which that person is entitled in the same capacity to an interest, or in respect of that other land as being injuriously affected, there shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a part disposal of that other land.

Time of disposal
and acquisition.

246. Where an interest in land is acquired, otherwise than under a contract, by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers, the time at which the disposal and acquisition is made is the time at which the compensation for the acquisition is agreed or otherwise determined (variations on appeal being disregarded for this purpose) or, if earlier (but after 20th April 1971), the time when the authority enter on the land in pursuance of their powers.

Roll-over relief on
compulsory
acquisition.

247.—(1) This section applies where—

(a) land (“the old land”) is disposed of by any person (“the landowner”) to an authority exercising or having compulsory powers; and

(b) the landowner did not take any steps, by advertising or otherwise, to dispose of the old land or to make his willingness to dispose of it known to the authority or others; and

PART VII

- (c) the consideration for the disposal is applied by the landowner in acquiring other land (“the new land”) not being land excluded from this paragraph by section 248.

(2) Subject to section 248, in a case where the whole of the consideration for the disposal was applied as mentioned in subsection (1)(c) above, the landowner, on making a claim as respects the consideration so applied, shall be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the consideration for the disposal of the old land were (if otherwise of a greater amount or value) of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrues to him; and
- (b) as if the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of the new land were reduced by the excess of the amount or value of the actual consideration for the disposal of the old land over the amount of the consideration which he is treated as receiving under paragraph (a) above.

(3) If part only of the consideration for the disposal of the old land was applied as mentioned in subsection (1)(c) above, then, subject to section 248, if the part of the consideration which was not so applied (“the unexpended consideration”) is less than the amount of the gain (whether all chargeable gain or not) accruing on the disposal of the old land, the landowner, on making a claim as respects the consideration which was so applied, shall be treated for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) as if the amount of the gain so accruing were reduced to the amount of the unexpended consideration (and, if not all chargeable gain, with a proportionate reduction in the amount of the chargeable gain); and
- (b) as if the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of the new land were reduced by the amount by which the gain is reduced (or, as the case may be, the amount by which the chargeable gain is proportionately reduced) under paragraph (a) above.

(4) Nothing in subsection (2) or subsection (3) above affects the treatment for the purposes of this Act of the authority by whom the old land was acquired or of the other party to the transaction involving the acquisition of the new land.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) subsection (2) of section 152 shall apply in relation to subsection (2)(a) and subsection (2)(b) above as it applies in relation to subsection (1)(a) and subsection (1)(b) of that section; and
- (b) subsection (3) of that section shall apply as if any reference to the new assets were a reference to the new land, any reference to the old assets were a reference to the old land and any reference to that section were a reference to this.

(6) Where this section applies, any such amount as is referred to in subsection (2) of section 245 shall be treated as forming part of the consideration for the disposal of the old land and, accordingly, so much of that subsection as provides for a deemed disposal of other land shall not apply.

PART VII

(7) The provisions of this Act fixing the amount of the consideration deemed to be given for the acquisition or disposal of assets shall be applied before this section is applied.

(8) In this section—

“land” includes any interest in or right over land; and

“authority exercising or having compulsory powers” shall be construed in accordance with section 243(5).

Provisions
supplementary to
section 247.

248.—(1) Land is excluded from paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 247 if—

- (a) it is a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house (or an interest in or right over a dwelling-house), and
- (b) by virtue of, or of any claim under, any provision of sections 222 to 226 the whole or any part of a gain accruing on a disposal of it by the landowner at a material time would not be a chargeable gain;

and for the purposes of this subsection “a material time” means any time during the period of 6 years beginning on the date of the acquisition referred to in the said paragraph (c).

(2) If, at any time during the period of 6 years referred to in subsection (1) above, land which at the beginning of that period was not excluded from section 247(1)(c) by virtue of that subsection becomes so excluded, the amount of any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal of the old land shall be redetermined without regard to any relief previously given under section 247 by reference to the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of that land; and all such adjustments of capital gains tax, whether by way of assessment or otherwise, may be made at any time, notwithstanding anything in section 34 of the Management Act (time limit for assessments).

This subsection also applies where the period of 6 years referred to above began before the commencement of this section (and accordingly the references to section 247 include references to section 111A of the 1979 Act).

(3) Where the new land is a depreciating asset, within the meaning of section 154, that section has effect as if—

- (a) any reference in subsection (1) or subsection (4) to section 152 or 153 were a reference to subsection (2) or subsection (3) respectively of section 247; and
- (b) paragraph (b) of subsection (2) were omitted; and
- (c) the reference in subsection (5) to section 152(3) were a reference to that provision as applied by section 247(5).

(4) No claim may be made under section 243 in relation to a transfer which constitutes a disposal in respect of which a claim is made under section 247.

(5) Expressions used in this section have the same meaning as in section 247.

Agricultural land and woodlands

PART VII

249. For the purposes of capital gains tax, a sum payable to an individual by virtue of a scheme under section 27 of the Agriculture Act 1967 (grants for relinquishing occupation of uncommercial agricultural units) shall not be treated as part of the consideration obtained by him for, or otherwise as accruing to him on, the disposal of any asset.

Grants for giving up agricultural land.
1967 c. 22.

250.—(1) Consideration for the disposal of trees standing or felled or cut on woodlands managed by the occupier on a commercial basis and with a view to the realisation of profits shall be excluded from the computation of the gain if the person making the disposal is the occupier.

Woodlands.

(2) Capital sums received under a policy of insurance in respect of the destruction of or damage or injury to trees by fire or other hazard on such woodlands shall be excluded from the computation of the gain if the person making the disposal is the occupier.

(3) Subsection (2) above has effect notwithstanding section 22(1).

(4) In the computation of the gain so much of the cost of woodland in the United Kingdom shall be disregarded as is attributable to trees growing on the land.

(5) In the computation of the gain accruing on a disposal of woodland in the United Kingdom so much of the consideration for the disposal as is attributable to trees growing on the land shall be excluded.

(6) References in this section to trees include references to saleable underwood.

Debts

251.—(1) Where a person incurs a debt to another, whether in sterling or in some other currency, no chargeable gain shall accrue to that (that is the original) creditor or his personal representative or legatee on a disposal of the debt, except in the case of the debt on a security (as defined in section 132).

General provisions.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sections 132 and 135 and subject to subsection (1) above, the satisfaction of a debt or part of it (including a debt on a security as defined in section 132) shall be treated as a disposal of the debt or of that part by the creditor made at the time when the debt or that part is satisfied.

(3) Where property is acquired by a creditor in satisfaction of his debt or part of it, then subject to the provisions of sections 132 and 135 the property shall not be treated as disposed of by the debtor or acquired by the creditor for a consideration greater than its market value at the time of the creditor's acquisition of it; but if under subsection (1) above (and in a case not falling within either section 132 or 135) no chargeable gain is to accrue on a disposal of the debt by the creditor (that is the original creditor), and a chargeable gain accrues to him on a disposal by him of the property, the amount of the chargeable gain shall (where necessary) be reduced so as not to exceed the chargeable gain which would have accrued if he had acquired the property for a consideration equal to the amount of the debt or that part of it.

PART VII

(4) A loss accruing on the disposal of a debt acquired by the person making the disposal from the original creditor or his personal representative or legatee at a time when the creditor or his personal representative or legatee is a person connected with the person making the disposal, and so acquired either directly or by one or more purchases through persons all of whom are connected with the person making the disposal, shall not be an allowable loss.

(5) Where the original creditor is a trustee and the debt, when created, is settled property, subsections (1) and (4) above shall apply as if for the references to the original creditor's personal representative or legatee there were substituted references to any person becoming absolutely entitled, as against the trustee, to the debt on its ceasing to be settled property, and to that person's personal representative or legatee.

Foreign currency
bank accounts.

252.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, section 251(1) shall not apply to a debt owed by a bank which is not in sterling and which is represented by a sum standing to the credit of a person in an account in the bank.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply to a sum in an individual's bank account representing currency acquired by the holder for the personal expenditure outside the United Kingdom of himself or his family or dependants (including expenditure on the provision or maintenance of any residence outside the United Kingdom).

Relief for loans to
traders.

253.—(1) In this section "a qualifying loan" means a loan in the case of which—

- (a) the money lent is used by the borrower wholly for the purposes of a trade carried on by him, not being a trade which consists of or includes the lending of money, and
- (b) the borrower is resident in the United Kingdom, and
- (c) the borrower's debt is not a debt on a security as defined in section 132;

and for the purposes of paragraph (a) above money used by the borrower for setting up a trade which is subsequently carried on by him shall be treated as used for the purposes of that trade.

(2) In subsection (1) above references to a trade include references to a profession or vocation; and where money lent to a company is lent by it to another company in the same group, being a trading company, that subsection shall apply to the money lent to the first-mentioned company as if it had used it for any purpose for which it is used by the other company while a member of the group.

(3) If, on a claim by a person who has made a qualifying loan, the inspector is satisfied that—

- (a) any outstanding amount of the principal of the loan has become irrecoverable, and
- (b) the claimant has not assigned his right to recover that amount, and
- (c) the claimant and the borrower were not each other's spouses, or companies in the same group, when the loan was made or at any subsequent time,

this Act shall have effect as if an allowable loss equal to that amount had accrued to the claimant when the claim was made.

PART VII

(4) If, on a claim by a person who has guaranteed the repayment of a loan which is, or but for subsection (1)(c) above would be, a qualifying loan, the inspector is satisfied that—

- (a) any outstanding amount of, or of interest in respect of, the principal of the loan has become irrecoverable from the borrower, and
- (b) the claimant has made a payment under the guarantee (whether to the lender or a co-guarantor) in respect of that amount, and
- (c) the claimant has not assigned any right to recover that amount which has accrued to him (whether by operation of law or otherwise) in consequence of his having made the payment, and
- (d) the lender and the borrower were not each other's spouses, or companies in the same group, when the loan was made or at any subsequent time and the claimant and the borrower were not each other's spouses, and the claimant and the lender were not companies in the same group, when the guarantee was given or at any subsequent time,

this Act shall have effect as if an allowable loss had accrued to the claimant when the payment was made; and the loss shall be equal to the payment made by him in respect of the amount mentioned in paragraph (a) above less any contribution payable to him by any co-guarantor in respect of the payment so made.

(5) Where an allowable loss has been treated under subsection (3) or (4) above as accruing to any person and the whole or any part of the outstanding amount mentioned in subsection (3)(a) or, as the case may be, subsection (4)(a) is at any time recovered by him, this Act shall have effect as if there had accrued to him at that time a chargeable gain equal to so much of the allowable loss as corresponds to the amount recovered.

(6) Where—

- (a) an allowable loss has been treated under subsection (4) above as accruing to any person, and
- (b) the whole or any part of the amount of the payment mentioned in subsection (4)(b) is at any time recovered by him,

this Act shall have effect as if there had accrued to him at that time a chargeable gain equal to so much of the allowable loss as corresponds to the amount recovered.

(7) Where—

- (a) an allowable loss has been treated under subsection (3) above as accruing to a company ("the first company"), and
- (b) the whole or any part of the outstanding amount mentioned in subsection (3)(a) is at any time recovered by a company ("the second company") in the same group as the first company,

this Act shall have effect as if there had accrued to the second company at that time a chargeable gain equal to so much of the allowable loss as corresponds to the amount recovered.

(8) Where—

- (a) an allowable loss has been treated under subsection (4) above as accruing to a company ("the first company"), and

PART VII

- (b) the whole or any part of the outstanding amount mentioned in subsection (4)(a), or the whole or any part of the amount of the payment mentioned in subsection (4)(b), is at any time recovered by a company (“the second company”) in the same group as the first company,

this Act shall have effect as if there had accrued to the second company at that time a chargeable gain equal to so much of the allowable loss as corresponds to the amount recovered.

(9) For the purposes of subsections (5) to (8) above, a person shall be treated as recovering an amount if he (or any other person by his direction) receives any money or money’s worth in satisfaction of his right to recover that amount or in consideration of his assignment of the right to recover it; and where a person assigns such a right otherwise than by way of a bargain made at arm’s length he shall be treated as receiving money or money’s worth equal to the market value of the right at the time of the assignment.

(10) No amount shall be treated under this section as giving rise to an allowable loss or chargeable gain in the case of any person if it falls to be taken into account in computing his income for the purposes of income tax or corporation tax.

(11) Where an allowable loss has been treated as accruing to a person under subsection (4) above by virtue of a payment made by him at any time under a guarantee—

- (a) no chargeable gain shall accrue to him otherwise than under subsection (5) above, and
- (b) no allowable loss shall accrue to him under this Act,

on his disposal of any rights that have accrued to him (whether by operation of law or otherwise) in consequence of his having made any payment under the guarantee at or after that time.

(12) References in this section to an amount having become irrecoverable do not include references to cases where the amount has become irrecoverable in consequence of the terms of the loan, of any arrangements of which the loan forms part, or of any act or omission by the lender or, in a case within subsection (4) above, the guarantor.

(13) For the purposes of subsections (7) and (8) above, 2 companies are in the same group if they were in the same group when the loan was made or have been in the same group at any subsequent time.

(14) In this section—

- (a) “spouses” means spouses who are living together (construed in accordance with section 288(3)),
- (b) “trading company” has the meaning given by paragraph 1 of Schedule 6, and
- (c) “group” shall be construed in accordance with section 170.

(15) Subsection (3) above does not apply where the loan was made before 12th April 1978 and subsection (4) above does not apply where the guarantee was given before that date.

254.—(1) In this section “a qualifying loan” means a loan in the case of which—

- (a) the borrower’s debt is a debt on a security as defined in section 132,
- (b) but for that fact, the loan would be a qualifying loan within the meaning of section 253, and
- (c) the security is a qualifying corporate bond.

(2) If, on a claim by a person who has made a qualifying loan, the inspector is satisfied that one of the following 3 conditions is fulfilled, this Act shall have effect as if an allowable loss equal to the allowable amount had accrued to the claimant when the claim was made.

(3) The first condition is that—

- (a) the value of the security has become negligible,
- (b) the claimant has not assigned his right to recover any outstanding amount of the principal of the loan, and
- (c) the claimant and the borrower are not companies which have been in the same group at any time after the loan was made.

(4) The second condition is that—

- (a) the security’s redemption date has passed,
- (b) all the outstanding amount of the principal of the loan was irrecoverable (taking the facts existing on that date) or proved to be irrecoverable (taking the facts existing on a later date), and
- (c) subsection (3)(b) and (c) above are fulfilled.

(5) The third condition is that—

- (a) the security’s redemption date has passed,
- (b) part of the outstanding amount of the principal of the loan was irrecoverable (taking the facts existing on that date) or proved to be irrecoverable (taking the facts existing on a later date), and
- (c) subsection (3)(b) and (c) above are fulfilled.

(6) In a case where the inspector is satisfied that the first or second condition is fulfilled, the allowable amount is the lesser of—

- (a) the outstanding amount of the principal of the loan;
- (b) the amount of the security’s acquisition cost;

and if any amount of the principal of the loan has been recovered the amount of the security’s acquisition cost shall for this purpose be treated as reduced (but not beyond nil) by the amount recovered.

(7) In a case where the inspector is satisfied that the third condition is fulfilled, then—

- (a) if the security’s acquisition cost exceeds the relevant amount, the allowable amount is an amount equal to the excess;
- (b) if the security’s acquisition cost is equal to or less than the relevant amount, the allowable amount is nil.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7) above the relevant amount is the aggregate of—

- (a) the amount (if any) of the principal of the loan which has been recovered, and

PART VII
Relief for debts on
qualifying
corporate bonds.

PART VII

(b) the amount (if any) of the principal of the loan which has not been recovered but which in the inspector's opinion is recoverable.

(9) Where an allowable loss has been treated under subsection (2) above as accruing to any person and the whole or any part of the relevant outstanding amount is at any time recovered by him, this Act shall have effect as if there had accrued to him at that time a chargeable gain equal to so much of the allowable loss as corresponds to the amount recovered.

(10) Where—

- (a) an allowable loss has been treated under subsection (2) above as accruing to a company ("the first company"), and
- (b) the whole or any part of the relevant outstanding amount is at any time recovered by a company ("the second company") in the same group as the first company,

this Act shall have effect as if there had accrued to the second company at that time a chargeable gain equal to so much of the allowable loss as corresponds to the amount recovered.

(11) In subsections (9) and (10) above "the relevant outstanding amount" means—

- (a) the amount of the principal of the loan outstanding when the claim was allowed, in a case where the inspector was satisfied that the first or second condition was fulfilled;
- (b) the amount of the part (or the greater or greatest part) arrived at by the inspector under subsection (5)(b) above, in a case where he was satisfied that the third condition was fulfilled.

(12) This section does not apply if the security was issued before 15th March 1989 and was not held on 15th March 1989 by the person who made the loan.

Provisions
supplementary to
section 254.

255.—(1) For the purposes of section 254 a security's redemption date is the latest date on which, under the terms on which the security was issued, the company or body which issued it can be required to redeem it.

(2) For the purposes of section 254 a security's acquisition cost is the amount or value of the consideration in money or money's worth given, by or on behalf of the person who made the loan, wholly and exclusively for the acquisition of the security, together with the incidental costs to him of the acquisition.

(3) For the purposes of section 254(10) 2 companies are in the same group if they have been in the same group at any time after the loan was made.

(4) Section 253(9) shall apply for the purposes of section 254(6) and (8) to (10) as it applies for the purposes of section 253(5).

(5) Section 253(10), (12) and (14)(c) shall apply for the purposes of section 254 and of this section as they apply for the purposes of section 253, ignoring for this purpose the words following "lender" in section 253(12).

Charities and gifts of non-business assets etc.

PART VII

256.—(1) Subject to section 505(3) of the Taxes Act and subsection (2) below, a gain shall not be a chargeable gain if it accrues to a charity and is applicable and applied for charitable purposes. Charities.

(2) If property held on charitable trusts ceases to be subject to charitable trusts—

- (a) the trustees shall be treated as if they had disposed of, and immediately reacquired, the property for a consideration equal to its market value, any gain on the disposal being treated as not accruing to a charity, and
- (b) if and so far as any of that property represents, directly or indirectly, the consideration for the disposal of assets by the trustees, any gain accruing on that disposal shall be treated as not having accrued to a charity,

and an assessment to capital gains tax chargeable by virtue of paragraph (b) above may be made at any time not more than 3 years after the end of the year of assessment in which the property ceases to be subject to charitable trusts.

257.—(1) Subsection (2) below shall apply where a disposal of an asset is made otherwise than under a bargain at arm's length— Gifts to charities etc.

- (a) to a charity, or
- (b) to any bodies mentioned in Schedule 3 to the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (gifts for national purposes, etc). 1984 c. 51.

(2) Sections 17(1) and 258(3) shall not apply; but if the disposal is by way of gift (including a gift in settlement) or for a consideration not exceeding the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38, then—

- (a) the disposal and acquisition shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as being made for such consideration as to secure that neither a gain nor a loss accrues on the disposal, and
- (b) where, after the disposal, the asset is disposed of by the person who acquired it under the disposal, its acquisition by the person making the earlier disposal shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as the acquisition of the person making the later disposal.

(3) Where—

- (a) otherwise than on the termination of a life interest (within the meaning of section 72) by the death of the person entitled thereto, any assets or parts of any assets forming part of settled property are, under section 71, deemed to be disposed of and reacquired by the trustee, and
- (b) the person becoming entitled as mentioned in section 71(1) is a charity, or a body mentioned in Schedule 3 to the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (gifts for national purposes, etc),

then, if no consideration is received by any person for or in connection with any transaction by virtue of which the charity or other body becomes so entitled, the disposal and reacquisition of the assets to which the charity or other body becomes so entitled shall, notwithstanding section 71, be treated for the purposes of this Act as made for such consideration as to secure that neither a gain nor a loss accrues on the disposal.

PART VII

(4) In subsection (2)(b) above the first reference to a disposal includes a disposal to which section 146(2) of the 1979 Act applied where the person who acquired the asset on that disposal disposes of the asset after the coming into force of this section.

Works of art etc.

1984 c. 51.

258.—(1) A gain accruing on the disposal of an asset by way of gift shall not be a chargeable gain if the asset is property falling within subsection (2) of section 26 of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (“the 1984 Act”) (gifts for public benefit) and the Board give a direction in relation to it under subsection (1) of that section.

(2) A gain shall not be a chargeable gain if it accrues on the disposal of an asset with respect to which an inheritance tax undertaking or an undertaking under the following provisions of this section has been given and—

- (a) the disposal is by way of sale by private treaty to a body mentioned in Schedule 3 to the 1984 Act (museums, etc.), or is to such a body otherwise than by sale, or
- (b) the disposal is to the Board in pursuance of section 230 of the 1984 Act or in accordance with directions given by the Treasury under section 50 or 51 of the Finance Act 1946 (acceptance of property in satisfaction of tax).

1946 c. 64.

(3) Subsection (4) below shall have effect in respect of the disposal of any asset which is property which has been or could be designated under section 31 of the 1984 Act, being—

- (a) a disposal by way of gift, including a gift in settlement, or
- (b) a disposal of settled property by the trustee on an occasion when, under section 71(1), the trustee is deemed to dispose of and immediately reacquire settled property (other than any disposal on which by virtue of section 73 no chargeable gain or allowable loss accrues to the trustee),

if the requisite undertaking described in section 31 of the 1984 Act (maintenance, preservation and access) is given by such person as the Board think appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

(4) The person making a disposal to which subsection (3) above applies and the person acquiring the asset on the disposal shall be treated for all the purposes of this Act as if the asset was acquired from the one making the disposal for a consideration of such an amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to the one making the disposal.

(5) If—

- (a) there is a sale of the asset and inheritance tax is chargeable under section 32 of the 1984 Act (or would be chargeable if an inheritance tax undertaking as well as an undertaking under this section had been given), or

- (b) the Board are satisfied that at any time during the period for which any such undertaking was given it has not been observed in a material respect,

PART VII

the person selling that asset or, as the case may be, the owner of the asset shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as having sold the asset for a consideration equal to its market value, and, in the case of a failure to comply with the undertaking, having immediately reacquired it for a consideration equal to its market value.

(6) The period for which an undertaking under this section is given shall be until the person beneficially entitled to the asset dies or it is disposed of, whether by sale or gift or otherwise; and if the asset subject to the undertaking is disposed of—

- (a) otherwise than on sale, and

- (b) without a further undertaking being given under this section,

subsection (5) above shall apply as if the asset had been sold to an individual.

References in this subsection to a disposal shall be construed without regard to any provision of this Act under which an asset is deemed to be disposed of.

(7) Where under subsection (5) above a person is treated as having sold for a consideration equal to its market value any asset within section 31(1)(c), (d) or (e) of the 1984 Act, he shall also be treated as having sold and immediately reacquired for a consideration equal to its market value any asset associated with it; but the Board may direct that the preceding provisions of this subsection shall not have effect in any case in which it appears to them that the entity consisting of the asset and any assets associated with it has not been materially affected.

For the purposes of this subsection 2 or more assets are associated with each other if one of them is a building falling within section 31(1)(c) of the 1984 Act and the other or others such land or objects as, in relation to that building, fall within section 31(1)(d) or (e) of the 1984 Act.

(8) If in pursuance of subsection (5) above a person is treated as having on any occasion sold an asset and inheritance tax becomes chargeable on the same occasion, then, in determining the value of the asset for the purposes of that tax, an allowance shall be made for the capital gains tax chargeable on any chargeable gain accruing on that occasion.

(9) In this section “inheritance tax undertaking” means an undertaking under Chapter II of Part II or section 78 of, or Schedule 5 to, the 1984 Act.

259.—(1) Subsection (2) below shall apply where—

Gifts to housing associations.

- (a) a disposal of an estate or interest in land in the United Kingdom is made to a registered housing association otherwise than under a bargain at arm's length, and
- (b) a claim for relief under this section is made by the transferor and the association.

(2) Section 17(1) shall not apply; but if the disposal is by way of gift or for a consideration not exceeding the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38, then—

PART VII

- (a) the disposal and acquisition shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as being made for such consideration as to secure that neither a gain nor a loss accrues on the disposal, and
- (b) where, after the disposal, the estate or interest is disposed of by the association, its acquisition by the person making the earlier disposal shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as the acquisition of the association.

1985 c. 69.
S.I. 1981/156
(N.I.3).

(3) In this section “registered housing association” means a registered housing association within the meaning of the Housing Associations Act 1985 or Part VII of the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1981.

(4) In subsection (2)(b) above the first reference to a disposal includes a disposal to which section 146A(2) of the 1979 Act applied where the association which acquired the estate or interest in land on that disposal disposes of it after the coming into force of this section.

Gifts on which
inheritance tax is
chargeable etc.

260.—(1) If—

- (a) an individual or the trustees of a settlement (“the transferor”) make a disposal within subsection (2) below of an asset,
- (b) the asset is acquired by an individual or the trustees of a settlement (“the transferee”), and
- (c) a claim for relief under this section is made by the transferor and the transferee or, where the trustees of a settlement are the transferee, by the transferor alone,

then, subject to subsection (6) below and section 261, subsection (3) below shall apply in relation to the disposal.

(2) A disposal is within this subsection if it is made otherwise than under a bargain at arm’s length and—

1984 c. 51.

- (a) is a chargeable transfer within the meaning of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (or would be but for section 19 of that Act) and is not a potentially exempt transfer (within the meaning of that Act),
- (b) is an exempt transfer by virtue of—
 - (i) section 24 of that Act (transfers to political parties),
 - (ii) section 26 of that Act (transfers for public benefit),
 - (iii) section 27 of that Act (transfers to maintenance funds for historic buildings etc.), or
 - (iv) section 30 of that Act (transfers of designated property),
- (c) is a disposition to which section 57A of that Act applies and by which the property disposed of becomes held on trusts of the kind referred to in subsection (1)(b) of that section (maintenance funds for historic buildings etc.),
- (d) by virtue of subsection (4) of section 71 of that Act (accumulation and maintenance trusts) does not constitute an occasion on which inheritance tax is chargeable under that section,
- (e) by virtue of section 78(1) of that Act (transfers of works of art etc.) does not constitute an occasion on which tax is chargeable under Chapter III of Part III of that Act, or

PART VII

(f) is a disposal of an asset comprised in a settlement where, as a result of the asset or part of it becoming comprised in another settlement, there is no charge, or a reduced charge, to inheritance tax by virtue of paragraph 9, 16 or 17 of Schedule 4 to that Act (transfers to maintenance funds for historic buildings etc.).

(3) Where this subsection applies in relation to a disposal—

- (a) the amount of any chargeable gain which, apart from this section, would accrue to the transferor on the disposal, and
- (b) the amount of the consideration for which, apart from this section, the transferee would be regarded for the purposes of capital gains tax as having acquired the asset in question,

shall each be reduced by an amount equal to the held-over gain on the disposal.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, the reference in subsection (3) above to the held-over gain on a disposal is a reference to the chargeable gain which would have accrued on that disposal apart from this section.

(5) In any case where—

- (a) there is actual consideration (as opposed to the consideration equal to the market value which is deemed to be given by virtue of any provision of this Act) for a disposal in respect of which a claim for relief is made under this section, and
- (b) that actual consideration exceeds the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38,

the held-over gain on the disposal shall be reduced by the excess referred to in paragraph (b) above or, if part of the gain on the disposal is relieved under Schedule 6, by so much, if any, of that excess as exceeds the part so relieved.

(6) Subsection (3) above does not apply in relation to a disposal of assets within section 115(1) on which a gain is deemed to accrue by virtue of section 116(10)(b).

(7) In the case of a disposal within subsection (2)(a) above there shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the chargeable gain accruing to the transferee on the disposal of the asset in question an amount equal to whichever is the lesser of—

- (a) the inheritance tax attributable to the value of the asset; and
- (b) the amount of the chargeable gain as computed apart from this subsection.

(8) Where an amount of inheritance tax is varied after it has been taken into account under subsection (7) above, all necessary adjustments shall be made, whether by the making of an assessment to capital gains tax or by the discharge or repayment of such tax.

(9) Where subsection (3) above applies in relation to a disposal which is deemed to occur by virtue of section 71(1) or 72(1), subsection (5) above shall not apply.

PART VII

(10) Where a disposal is partly within subsection (2) above, or is a disposal within paragraph (f) of that subsection on which there is a reduced charge such as is mentioned in that paragraph, the preceding provisions of this section shall have effect in relation to an appropriate part of the disposal.

Section 260 relief:
gifts to non-
residents.

261.—(1) Section 260(3) shall not apply where the transferee is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) Section 260(3) shall not apply where the transferee is an individual who—

- (a) though resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, is regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) by virtue of the arrangements would not be liable in the United Kingdom to tax on a gain arising on a disposal of the asset occurring immediately after its acquisition.

Miscellaneous reliefs and exemptions

Chattel
exemption.

262.—(1) Subject to this section a gain accruing on a disposal of an asset which is tangible movable property shall not be a chargeable gain if the amount or value of the consideration for the disposal does not exceed £6,000.

(2) Where the amount or value of the consideration for the disposal of an asset which is tangible movable property exceeds £6,000, there shall be excluded from any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal so much of it as exceeds five-thirds of the difference between—

- (a) the amount or value of the consideration, and
- (b) £6,000.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) above shall not affect the amount of an allowable loss accruing on the disposal of an asset, but for the purposes of computing under this Act the amount of a loss accruing on the disposal of tangible movable property the consideration for the disposal shall, if less than £6,000, be deemed to be £6,000 and the losses which are allowable losses shall be restricted accordingly.

(4) If 2 or more assets which have formed part of a set of articles of any description all owned at one time by one person are disposed of by that person, and—

- (a) to the same person, or
- (b) to persons who are acting in concert or who are connected persons,

whether on the same or different occasions, the 2 or more transactions shall be treated as a single transaction disposing of a single asset, but with any necessary apportionments of the reductions in chargeable gains, and in allowable losses, under subsections (2) and (3) above.

(5) If the disposal is of a right or interest in or over tangible movable property—

PART VII

- (a) in the first instance subsections (1), (2) and (3) above shall be applied in relation to the asset as a whole, taking the consideration as including the market value of what remains undisposed of, in addition to the actual consideration,
- (b) where the sum of the actual consideration and that market value exceeds £6,000, the part of any chargeable gain that is excluded from it under subsection (2) above shall be so much of the gain as exceeds five-thirds of the difference between that sum and £6,000 multiplied by the fraction equal to the actual consideration divided by the said sum, and
- (c) where that sum is less than £6,000 any loss shall be restricted under subsection (3) above by deeming the consideration to be the actual consideration plus the said fraction of the difference between the said sum and £6,000.

(6) This section shall not apply—

- (a) in relation to a disposal of commodities of any description by a person dealing on a terminal market or dealing with or through a person ordinarily engaged in dealing on a terminal market, or
- (b) in relation to a disposal of currency of any description.

263. A mechanically propelled road vehicle constructed or adapted for the carriage of passengers, except for a vehicle of a type not commonly used as a private vehicle and unsuitable to be so used, shall not be a chargeable asset; and accordingly no chargeable gain or allowable loss shall accrue on its disposal.

Passenger vehicles.

264.—(1) In this section “relevant date” means the date of coming into operation of an Order in Council under the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (orders specifying new parliamentary constituencies) and, in relation to any relevant date—

Relief for local constituency associations of political parties on reorganisation of constituencies. 1986 c. 56.

- (a) “former parliamentary constituency” means an area which, for the purposes of parliamentary elections, was a constituency immediately before that date but is no longer such a constituency after that date; and
- (b) “new parliamentary constituency” means an area which, for the purposes of parliamentary elections, is a constituency immediately after that date but was not such a constituency before that date.

(2) In this section “local constituency association” means an unincorporated association (whether described as an association, a branch or otherwise) whose primary purpose is to further the aims of a political party in an area which at any time is or was the same or substantially the same as the area of a parliamentary constituency or 2 or more parliamentary constituencies and, in relation to any relevant date—

- (a) “existing association” means a local constituency association whose area was the same, or substantially the same, as the area of a former parliamentary constituency or 2 or more such constituencies; and

PART VII

(b) “new association” means a local constituency association whose area is the same, or substantially the same, as the area of a new parliamentary constituency or 2 or more such constituencies.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a new association is a successor to an existing association if any part of the existing association’s area is comprised in the new association’s area.

(4) In any case where, before, on or after a relevant date—

- (a) an existing association disposes of land to a new association which is a successor to the existing association, or
- (b) an existing association disposes of land to a body (whether corporate or unincorporated) which is an organ of the political party concerned and, as soon as practicable thereafter, that body disposes of the land to a new association which is a successor to the existing association,

the parties to the disposal or, where paragraph (b) above applies, to each of the disposals, shall be treated for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains as if the land disposed of were acquired from the existing association or the body making the disposal for a consideration of such an amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss accrued to that association or body.

(5) In a case falling within subsection (4) above, the new association shall be treated for the purposes of Schedule 2 as if the acquisition by the existing association of the land disposed of as mentioned in that subsection had been the new association’s acquisition of it.

(6) In any case where—

- (a) before, on or after a relevant date, an existing association disposes of any land which was used and occupied by it for the purposes of its functions, and
- (b) the existing association transfers the whole or part of the proceeds of the disposal to a new association which is a successor to the existing association,

then, subject to subsection (7) below, this Act (and, in particular, the provisions of sections 152 to 158) shall have effect as if, since the time it was acquired by the existing association, the land disposed of had been the property of the new association and, accordingly, as if the disposal of it had been by the new association.

(7) If, in a case falling within subsection (6) above, only part of the proceeds of the disposal is transferred to the new association, that subsection shall apply—

- (a) as if there existed in the land disposed of as mentioned in paragraph (a) of that subsection a separate asset in the form of a corresponding undivided share in that land, and subject to any necessary apportionments of consideration for an acquisition or disposal of, or of an interest in, that land; and

(b) as if the references in that subsection (other than paragraph (a) thereof) to the land disposed of and the disposal of it were references respectively to the corresponding undivided share referred to in paragraph (a) above and the disposal of that share; and for this purpose a corresponding undivided share in the land disposed of is a share which bears to the whole of that land the same proportion as the part of the proceeds transferred bears to the whole of those proceeds.

PART VII

(8) In this section “political party” means a political party which qualifies for exemption under section 24 of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (gifts to political parties).

1984 c. 51.

265.—(1) Where—

- (a) the United Kingdom or any of the Communities is a member of an international organisation; and
- (b) the agreement under which it became a member provides for exemption from tax, in relation to the organisation, of the kind for which provision is made by this section;

Designated international organisations.

the Treasury may by order designate that organisation for the purposes of this section.

(2) The Treasury may by order designate any of the Communities or the European Investment Bank for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where an organisation has been designated for the purposes of this section, then any security issued by the organisation shall be taken, for the purposes of capital gains tax, to be situated outside the United Kingdom.

266. A security issued by the Inter-American Development Bank shall be taken for the purposes of this Act to be situated outside the United Kingdom.

Inter-American Development Bank.

267.—(1) This section applies to any agreement relating to the sharing of transmission facilities—

- (a) to which the parties are national broadcasting companies,
- (b) which is entered into on or after 25th July 1991 (the day on which the Finance Act 1991 was passed) and before 1st January 1992 or such later date as may be specified for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State, and
- (c) in relation to which the Secretary of State has certified that it is expedient that this section should apply.

Sharing of transmission facilities.

1991 c. 31.

(2) Where under an agreement to which this section applies one party to the agreement disposes of an asset to another party to the agreement, both parties shall be treated for the purposes of corporation tax on chargeable gains as if the asset acquired by the party to whom the disposal is made were acquired for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the other's disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to that other.

(3) Where under an agreement to which this section applies one party to the agreement disposes of an asset to another party to the agreement and the asset is one which the party making the disposal acquired on a part disposal by the party to whom the disposal under the agreement is made, then in applying subsection (2) above—

PART VII

- (a) section 42 shall be deemed to have had effect in relation to the part disposal with the omission of subsection (4),
- (b) the amount or value of the consideration for the part disposal shall be taken to have been nil, and
- (c) if the disposal under the agreement is one to which section 35(2) applies, the market value of the asset on 31st March 1982 shall be taken to have been nil.

(4) In this section “national broadcasting company” means a body corporate engaged in the broadcasting for general reception by means of wireless telegraphy of radio or television services or both on a national basis.

Decorations for valour or gallant conduct.

268. A gain shall not be a chargeable gain if accruing on the disposal by any person of a decoration awarded for valour or gallant conduct which he acquired otherwise than for consideration in money or money’s worth.

Foreign currency for personal expenditure.

269. A gain shall not be a chargeable gain if accruing on the disposal by an individual of currency of any description acquired by him for the personal expenditure outside the United Kingdom of himself or his family or dependants (including expenditure on the provision or maintenance of any residence outside the United Kingdom).

Chevening Estate.
1959 c. 49.

270. The enactments relating to capital gains tax (apart from this section) shall not apply in respect of property held on the trusts of the trust instrument set out in the Schedule to the Chevening Estate Act 1959.

Other miscellaneous exemptions.

271.—(1) The following gains shall not be chargeable gains—

- (a) gains accruing on the disposal of stock—
 - (i) transferred to accounts in the books of the Bank of England in the name of the Treasury or the National Debt Commissioners in pursuance of any Act of Parliament; or
 - (ii) belonging to the Crown, in whatever name it may stand in the books of the Bank of England;
- (b) any gain accruing to a person from his acquisition and disposal of assets held by him as part of a fund mentioned in section 613(4) of the Taxes Act (Parliamentary pension funds) or of which income is exempt from income tax under section 614(1) of that Act (social security supplementary schemes);
- (c) any gain accruing to a person from his acquisition and disposal of assets held by him as part of a fund mentioned in section 614(2) or paragraph (b), (c), (d), (f) or (g) of section 615(2) of the Taxes Act (India etc. pension funds) or as part of a fund to which subsection (3) of that section applies (pension funds for overseas employees);
- (d) any gain accruing to a person from his acquisition and disposal of assets held by him as part of any fund maintained for the purpose mentioned in subsection (5)(b) of section 620 or subsection (5) of section 621 of the Taxes Act under a scheme for the time being approved under that subsection;

- PART VII
1927 c. 41.
- (e) any gain accruing on the disposal by the trustees of any settled property held on trusts in accordance with directions which are valid and effective under section 9 of the Superannuation and Trust Funds (Validation) Act 1927 (trust funds for the reduction of the National Debt);
 - (f) any gain accruing to a consular officer or employee, within the meaning of section 322 of the Taxes Act, of any foreign state to which that section applies on the disposal of assets which at the time of the disposal were situated outside the United Kingdom;
 - (g) any gain accruing to a person from his disposal of investments if, or to such extent as the Board are satisfied that, those investments were held by him or on his behalf for the purposes of a scheme which at the time of the disposal is an exempt approved scheme;
 - (h) any gain accruing to a person on his disposal of investments held by him for the purposes of an approved personal pension scheme;
 - (j) any gain accruing to a unit holder on his disposal of units in an authorised unit trust which is also an approved personal pension scheme or is one to which section 592(10) of the Taxes Act applies.

In this subsection “exempt approved scheme” and “approved personal pension scheme” have the same meanings as in Part XIV of the Taxes Act.

(2) Where a claim is made in that behalf, a gain which accrues to a person on the disposal of investments shall not be a chargeable gain for the purposes of capital gains tax if, or to such extent as the Board are satisfied that, those investments were held by him or on his behalf for the purposes of a fund to which section 608 of the Taxes Act applies.

A claim under this subsection shall not be allowed unless the Board are satisfied that the terms on which benefits are payable from the fund have not been altered since 5th April 1980.

(3) A local authority, a local authority association and a health service body shall be exempt from capital gains tax.

In this subsection “local authority association” and “health service body” have the meanings given by sections 519 and 519A of the Taxes Act respectively.

(4) Any bonus to which section 326 or 326A of the Taxes Act (certified contractual savings schemes and tax-exempt special savings accounts) applies shall be disregarded for all purposes of the enactments relating to capital gains tax.

In any case where there is a transfer to which section 216 applies, this subsection shall have effect in relation to any bonus payable after the transfer under a savings scheme which immediately before the transfer was a certified contractual savings scheme notwithstanding that it ceased to be such a scheme by reason of the transfer.

(5) A signatory to the Operating Agreement made pursuant to the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organisation which came into force on 16th July 1979, other than a signatory designated for the purposes of the Agreement by the United Kingdom in accordance

PART VII

with the Convention, shall be exempt from capital gains tax in respect of any payment received by that signatory from the Organisation in accordance with the Agreement.

(6) The following shall, on a claim made in that behalf to the Board, be exempt from tax in respect of all chargeable gains—

- (a) the Trustees of the British Museum and the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History); and
- (b) an Association within the meaning of section 508 of the Taxes Act (scientific research organisations).

(7) The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, the Trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the National Radiological Protection Board shall be exempt from tax in respect of chargeable gains; and for the purposes of this subsection gains accruing from investments or deposits held for the purposes of any pension scheme provided and maintained by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority shall be treated as if those gains and investments and deposits belonged to the Authority.

(8) There shall be exempt from tax any chargeable gains accruing to the issue department of the Reserve Bank of India constituted under an Act of the Indian legislature called the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, or to the issue department of the State Bank of Pakistan constituted under certain orders made under section 9 of the Indian Independence Act 1947.

1947 c. 30.

(9) Any disposal and acquisition made in pursuance of an arrangement mentioned in subsection (1), (2) or (2A) of section 129 of the Taxes Act (stock lending) shall, subject to regulations under subsection (4) of that section, be disregarded for the purposes of capital gains tax.

(10) In subsections (1)(g) and (h) and (2) above “investments” includes futures contracts and options contracts; and paragraph 7(3)(d) of Schedule 22 to the Taxes Act shall be construed accordingly.

(11) For the purposes of subsection (10) above a contract is not prevented from being a futures contract or an options contract by the fact that any party is or may be entitled to receive or liable to make, or entitled to receive and liable to make, only a payment of a sum (as opposed to a transfer of assets other than money) in full settlement of all obligations.

PART VIII

SUPPLEMENTAL

Valuation:
general.

272.—(1) In this Act “market value” in relation to any assets means the price which those assets might reasonably be expected to fetch on a sale in the open market.

(2) In estimating the market value of any assets no reduction shall be made in the estimate on account of the estimate being made on the assumption that the whole of the assets is to be placed on the market at one and the same time.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, the market value of shares or securities listed in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List shall, except where in consequence of special circumstances prices quoted in that List are by themselves not a proper measure of market value, be as follows—

- (a) the lower of the 2 prices shown in the quotations for the shares or securities in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List on the relevant date plus one-quarter of the difference between those 2 figures, or
- (b) halfway between the highest and lowest prices at which bargains, other than bargains done at special prices, were recorded in the shares or securities for the relevant date,

PART VIII

choosing the amount under paragraph (a), if less than that under paragraph (b), or if no such bargains were recorded for the relevant date, and choosing the amount under paragraph (b) if less than that under paragraph (a).

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply to shares or securities for which The Stock Exchange provides a more active market elsewhere than on the London trading floor; and, if the London trading floor is closed on the relevant date, the market value shall be ascertained by reference to the latest previous date or earliest subsequent date on which it is open, whichever affords the lower market value.

(5) In this Act “market value” in relation to any rights of unit holders in any unit trust scheme the buying and selling prices of which are published regularly by the managers of the scheme shall mean an amount equal to the buying price (that is the lower price) so published on the relevant date, or if none were published on that date, on the latest date before.

(6) The provisions of this section, with sections 273 and 274, have effect subject to Part I of Schedule 11.

273.—(1) The provisions of subsection (3) below shall have effect in any case where, in relation to an asset to which this section applies, there falls to be determined by virtue of section 272(1) the price which the asset might reasonably be expected to fetch on a sale in the open market.

Unquoted shares and securities.

(2) The assets to which this section applies are shares and securities which are not quoted on a recognised stock exchange at the time as at which their market value for the purposes of tax on chargeable gains falls to be determined.

(3) For the purposes of a determination falling within subsection (1) above, it shall be assumed that, in the open market which is postulated for the purposes of that determination, there is available to any prospective purchaser of the asset in question all the information which a prudent prospective purchaser of the asset might reasonably require if he were proposing to purchase it from a willing vendor by private treaty and at arm's length.

274. Where on the death of any person inheritance tax is chargeable on the value of his estate immediately before his death and the value of an asset forming part of that estate has been ascertained (whether in any proceedings or otherwise) for the purposes of that tax, the value so ascertained shall be taken for the purposes of this Act to be the market value of that asset at the date of the death.

Value determined for inheritance tax.

PART VIII
Location of assets.

275. For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) the situation of rights or interests (otherwise than by way of security) in or over immovable property is that of the immovable property,
- (b) subject to the following provisions of this subsection, the situation of rights or interests (otherwise than by way of security) in or over tangible movable property is that of the tangible movable property,
- (c) subject to the following provisions of this subsection, a debt, secured or unsecured, is situated in the United Kingdom if and only if the creditor is resident in the United Kingdom,
- (d) shares or securities issued by any municipal or governmental authority, or by any body created by such an authority, are situated in the country of that authority,
- (e) subject to paragraph (d) above, registered shares or securities are situated where they are registered and, if registered in more than one register, where the principal register is situated,
- (f) a ship or aircraft is situated in the United Kingdom if and only if the owner is then resident in the United Kingdom, and an interest or right in or over a ship or aircraft is situated in the United Kingdom if and only if the person entitled to the interest or right is resident in the United Kingdom,
- (g) the situation of good-will as a trade, business or professional asset is at the place where the trade, business or profession is carried on,
- (h) patents, trade marks, service marks and registered designs are situated where they are registered, and if registered in more than one register, where each register is situated, and rights or licences to use a patent, trade mark, service mark or registered design are situated in the United Kingdom if they or any right derived from them are exercisable in the United Kingdom,
- (j) copyright, design right and franchises, and rights or licences to use any copyright work or design in which design rights subsists, are situated in the United Kingdom if they or any right derived from them are exercisable in the United Kingdom,
- (k) a judgment debt is situated where the judgment is recorded,
- (l) a debt which—
 - (i) is owed by a bank, and
 - (ii) is not in sterling, and
 - (iii) is represented by a sum standing to the credit of an account in the bank of an individual who is not domiciled in the United Kingdom,
 is situated in the United Kingdom if and only if that individual is resident in the United Kingdom and the branch or other place of business of the bank at which the account is maintained is itself situated in the United Kingdom.

The territorial sea
and the
continental shelf.

276.—(1) The territorial sea of the United Kingdom shall for all purposes of the taxation of chargeable gains (including the following provisions of this section) be deemed to be part of the United Kingdom.

(2) In this section—

PART VIII

- (a) “exploration or exploitation activities” means activities carried on in connection with the exploration or exploitation of so much of the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources as is situated in the United Kingdom or a designated area; and
- (b) “exploration or exploitation rights” means rights to assets to be produced by exploration or exploitation activities or to interests in or to the benefit of such assets; and
- (c) references to the disposal of exploration or exploitation rights include references to the disposal of shares deriving their value or the greater part of their value directly or indirectly from such rights, other than shares quoted on a recognised stock exchange; and
- (d) “shares” includes stock and any security as defined in section 254(1) of the Taxes Act; and
- (e) “designated area” means an area designated by Order in Council under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964.

1964 c. 29.

(3) Any gains accruing on the disposal of exploration or exploitation rights shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as gains accruing on the disposal of assets situated in the United Kingdom.

(4) Gains accruing on the disposal of—

- (a) exploration or exploitation assets which are situated in a designated area, or
- (b) unquoted shares deriving their value or the greater part of their value directly or indirectly from exploration or exploitation assets situated in the United Kingdom or a designated area or from such assets and exploration or exploitation rights taken together,

shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as gains accruing on the disposal of assets situated in the United Kingdom.

(5) For the purposes of this section, an asset disposed of is an exploration or exploitation asset if either—

- (a) it is not a mobile asset and it is being or has at some time been used in connection with exploration or exploitation activities carried on in the United Kingdom or a designated area; or
- (b) it is a mobile asset which has at some time been used in connection with exploration or exploitation activities so carried on and is dedicated to an oil field in which the person making the disposal, or a person connected with him, is or has been a participator;

and expressions used in paragraphs (a) and (b) above have the same meaning as if those paragraphs were included in Part I of the Oil Taxation Act 1975.

1975 c. 22.

(6) In subsection (4)(b) above “unquoted shares” means shares other than those which are quoted on a recognised stock exchange; and references in subsections (7) and (8) below to exploration or exploitation assets include references to unquoted shares falling within subsection (4)(b).

PART VIII

(7) Gains accruing to a person not resident in the United Kingdom on the disposal of exploration or exploitation rights or of exploration or exploitation assets shall, for the purposes of capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains, be treated as gains accruing on the disposal of assets used for the purposes of a trade carried on by that person in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency.

(8) In relation to exploration or exploitation rights or exploration or exploitation assets disposed of by a company resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom to a company resident in the same territory or in the United Kingdom, sections 171 to 174 and 178 to 181 shall apply as if in section 170 subsections (2)(a) and (9) were omitted.

Double taxation relief.

277.—(1) For the purpose of giving relief from double taxation in relation to capital gains tax and tax on chargeable gains charged under the law of any country outside the United Kingdom, in Chapters I and II of Parts XVIII of the Taxes Act, as they apply for the purposes of income tax, for references to income there shall be substituted references to capital gains and for references to income tax there shall be substituted references to capital gains tax meaning, as the context may require, tax charged under the law of the United Kingdom or tax charged under the law of a country outside the United Kingdom.

1952 c. 10.
1965 c. 25.

(2) Any arrangements set out in an order made under section 347 of the Income Tax Act 1952 before 5th August 1965 (the date of the passing of the Finance Act 1965) shall so far as they provide (in whatever terms) for relief from tax chargeable in the United Kingdom on capital gains have effect in relation to capital gains tax.

(3) So far as by virtue of this section capital gains tax charged under the law of a country outside the United Kingdom may be brought into account under the said Chapters I and II as applied by this section, that tax, whether relief is given by virtue of this section in respect of it or not, shall not be taken into account for the purposes of those Chapters as they apply apart from this section.

(4) Section 816 of the Taxes Act (disclosure of information for purposes of double taxation) shall apply in relation to capital gains tax as it applies in relation to income tax.

Allowance for foreign tax.

278. Subject to section 277, the tax chargeable under the law of any country outside the United Kingdom on the disposal of an asset which is borne by the person making the disposal shall be allowable as a deduction in the computation of the gain.

Foreign assets:
delayed
remittances.

279.—(1) Subsection (2) below applies where—

- (a) chargeable gains accrue from the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) the person charged or chargeable makes a claim and shows that the conditions set out in subsection (3) below are, so far as applicable, satisfied as respects those gains (“the qualifying gains”);

and subsection (2)(b) also applies where a claim has been made under section 13 of the 1979 Act.

PART VIII

- (2) For the purposes of capital gains tax—
- (a) the amount of the qualifying gains shall be deducted from the amounts on which the claimant is assessed to capital gains tax for the year in which the qualifying gains accrued to the claimant, but
 - (b) the amount so deducted shall be assessed to capital gains tax on the claimant (or his personal representatives) as if it were an amount of chargeable gains accruing in the year of assessment in which the conditions set out in subsection (3) below cease to be satisfied.
- (3) The conditions are—
- (a) that the claimant was unable to transfer the qualifying gains to the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) that that inability was due to the laws of the territory where the assets were situated at the time of the disposal, or to the executive action of its government, or to the impossibility of obtaining foreign currency in that territory, and
 - (c) that the inability was not due to any want of reasonable endeavours on the part of the claimant.
- (4) Where under an agreement entered into under arrangements made by the Secretary of State in pursuance of section 1 of the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 or section 11 of the Export Guarantees and Overseas Investment Act 1978 any payment is made by the Exports Credits Guarantee Department in respect of any gains which cannot be transferred to the United Kingdom, then, to the extent of the payment, the gains shall be treated as gains with respect to which the conditions mentioned in subsection (3) above are not satisfied (and accordingly cannot cease to be satisfied). 1972 c. 40.
1978 c. 18.
- (5) No claim under this section shall be made in respect of any chargeable gain more than 6 years after the end of the year of assessment in which that gain accrues.
- (6) The personal representatives of a deceased person may make any claim which he might have made under this section if he had not died.
- (7) Where—
- (a) a claim under this section is made (or has been made under section 13 of the 1979 Act) by a man in respect of chargeable gains accruing to his wife before 6th April 1990, and
 - (b) by virtue of this section the amount of the gains falls to be assessed to capital gains tax as if it were an amount of gains accruing in the year 1992-93 or a subsequent year of assessment,
- it shall be assessed not on the claimant (or his personal representatives) but on the person to whom the gains accrued (or her personal representatives).
- (8) In relation to disposals before 19th March 1991 subsection (3)(b) above shall have effect with the substitution of the words “income arose” for the words “assets were situated at the time of the disposal”.

PART VIII
 Consideration payable by instalments.

280. If the consideration, or part of the consideration, taken into account in the computation of the gain is payable by instalments over a period beginning not earlier than the time when the disposal is made, being a period exceeding 18 months, then, if the person making the disposal satisfies the Board that he would otherwise suffer undue hardship, the tax on a chargeable gain accruing on the disposal may, at his option, be paid by such instalments as the Board may allow over a period not exceeding 8 years and ending not later than the time at which the last of the first-mentioned instalments is payable.

Payment by instalments of tax on gifts.

281.—(1) Subsection (2) below applies where—

- (a) the whole or any part of any assets to which this section applies is disposed of by way of gift or is deemed to be disposed of under section 71(1) or 72(1), and
- (b) the disposal is one—
 - (i) to which neither section 165(4) nor section 260(3) applies (or would apply if a claim were duly made), or
 - (ii) to which either of those sections does apply but on which the held-over gain (within the meaning of the section applying) is less than the chargeable gain which would have accrued on that disposal apart from that section.

(2) Where this subsection applies, the capital gains tax chargeable on a gain accruing on the disposal may, if the person paying it by notice to the inspector so elects, be paid by 10 equal yearly instalments.

(3) The assets to which this section applies are—

- (a) land or an estate or interest in land,
- (b) any shares or securities of a company which, immediately before the disposal, gave control of the company to the person by whom the disposal was made or deemed to be made, and
- (c) any shares or securities of a company not falling under paragraph (b) above and not quoted on a recognised stock exchange nor dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market.

(4) Where tax is payable by instalments by virtue of this section, the first instalment shall be due on the day on which the tax would be payable apart from this section.

(5) Subject to the following provisions of this section—

- (a) tax payable by instalments by virtue of this section shall carry interest in accordance with Part IX (except section 88) of the Management Act, and
- (b) the interest on the unpaid portion of the tax shall be added to each instalment and paid accordingly.

(6) Tax payable by instalments by virtue of this section which is for the time being unpaid, with interest to the date of payment, may be paid at any time.

(7) Tax which apart from this subsection would be payable by instalments by virtue of this section and which is for the time being unpaid, with interest to the date of payment, shall become due and payable immediately if—

- (a) the disposal was by way of gift to a person connected with the donor or was deemed to be made under section 71(1) or 72(1), and
- (b) the assets are disposed of for valuable consideration under a subsequent disposal (whether or not the subsequent disposal is made by the person who acquired them under the first disposal).

PART VIII

282.—(1) If in any year of assessment a chargeable gain accrues to any person on the disposal of an asset by way of gift and any amount of capital gains tax assessed on that person for that year of assessment is not paid within 12 months from the date when the tax becomes payable, the donee may, by an assessment made not later than 2 years from the date when the tax became payable, be assessed and charged (in the name of the donor) to capital gains tax on an amount not exceeding the amount of the chargeable gain so accruing, and not exceeding the grossed up amount of that capital gains tax unpaid at the time when he is so assessed, grossing up at the marginal rate of tax, that is to say, taking capital gains tax on a chargeable gain at the amount which would not have been chargeable but for that chargeable gain.

Recovery of tax from donee.

(2) A person paying any amount of tax in pursuance of this section shall be entitled to recover a sum of that amount from the donor.

(3) References in this section to a donor include, in the case of an individual who has died, references to his personal representatives.

(4) In this section references to a gift include references to any transaction otherwise than by way of a bargain made at arm's length so far as money or money's worth passes under the transaction without full consideration in money or money's worth, and "donor" and "donee" shall be construed accordingly; and this section shall apply in relation to a gift made by 2 or more donors with the necessary modifications and subject to any necessary apportionments.

283.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, where in the case of capital gains tax paid by or on behalf of an individual for a year of assessment for which he was resident in the United Kingdom, a repayment of that tax of not less than £25 is made by the Board or an inspector after the end of the 12 months following that year of assessment, the repayment shall be increased under this section by an amount ("a repayment supplement") equal to interest on the amount repaid at the rate applicable under section 178 of the Finance Act 1989 for the period (if any) between the relevant time and the end of the tax month in which the order for the repayment is issued.

Repayment supplements.

1989 c. 26.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above—

- (a) if the repayment is of tax that was paid after the end of the 12 months following the year of assessment for which it was payable, the relevant time is the end of the year of assessment in which that tax was paid;
- (b) in any other case, the relevant time is the end of the 12 months mentioned in that subsection;

and where a repayment to which subsection (1) above applies is of tax paid in 2 or more years of assessment, the repayment shall as far as possible be treated for the purposes of this subsection as a repayment of tax paid in a later rather than an earlier year among those years.

PART VIII

(3) A repayment supplement shall not be payable under this section in respect of a repayment or payment made in consequence of an order or judgment of a court having power to allow interest on the repayment or payment.

(4) Subsections (1) to (3) above shall apply in relation to a partnership or a United Kingdom trust (as defined in section 231(5) of the Taxes Act) or, in the case of a United Kingdom estate (as defined by section 701(9) of that Act), the personal representatives of a deceased person as such (within the meaning of section 701(4) of that Act) as they apply in relation to an individual.

(5) In this section “tax month” means the period beginning with the 6th day of any calendar month and ending with the 5th day of the following calendar month.

Income tax decisions.

284. Any assessment to income tax or decision on a claim under the Income Tax Acts, and any decision on an appeal under the Income Tax Acts against such an assessment or decision, shall be conclusive so far as, under any provision of this Act, liability to tax depends on the provisions of the Income Tax Acts.

Recognised investment exchanges.

1986 c. 60.

285. The Board may by regulations make provision securing that enactments relating to tax on chargeable gains and referring to The Stock Exchange have effect, for such purposes and subject to such modifications as may be prescribed by the regulations, in relation to all other recognised investment exchanges (within the meaning of the Financial Services Act 1986), or in relation to such of those exchanges as may be so prescribed.

Connected persons: interpretation.

286.—(1) Any question whether a person is connected with another shall for the purposes of this Act be determined in accordance with the following subsections of this section (any provision that one person is connected with another being taken to mean that they are connected with one another).

(2) A person is connected with an individual if that person is the individual’s husband or wife, or is a relative, or the husband or wife of a relative, of the individual or of the individual’s husband or wife.

(3) A person, in his capacity as trustee of a settlement, is connected with any individual who in relation to the settlement is a settlor, with any person who is connected with such an individual and with a body corporate which, under section 681 of the Taxes Act, is deemed to be connected with that settlement (“settlement” and “settlor” having for the purposes of this subsection the meanings assigned to them by subsection (4) of the said section 681).

(4) Except in relation to acquisitions or disposals of partnership assets pursuant to bona fide commercial arrangements, a person is connected with any person with whom he is in partnership, and with the husband or wife or a relative of any individual with whom he is in partnership.

(5) A company is connected with another company—

(a) if the same person has control of both, or a person has control of one and persons connected with him, or he and persons connected with him, have control of the other, or

- (b) if a group of 2 or more persons has control of each company, and the groups either consist of the same persons or could be regarded as consisting of the same persons by treating (in one or more cases) a member of either group as replaced by a person with whom he is connected.

PART VIII

(6) A company is connected with another person, if that person has control of it or if that person and persons connected with him together have control of it.

(7) Any 2 or more persons acting together to secure or exercise control of a company shall be treated in relation to that company as connected with one another and with any person acting on the directions of any of them to secure or exercise control of the company.

(8) In this section “relative” means brother, sister, ancestor or lineal descendant.

287.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, any power of the Treasury or the Board to make any order or regulations under this Act or any other enactment relating to the taxation of chargeable gains passed after this Act shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

Orders and regulations made by the Treasury or the Board.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply in relation to any power conferred by section 288(6).

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below and to any other provision to the contrary, any statutory instrument to which subsection (1) above applies shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons.

(4) Subsection (3) above shall not apply in relation to an order or regulations made under section 3(4) or 265 or paragraph 1 of Schedule 9, or—

- (a) if any other Parliamentary procedure is expressly provided; or
 (b) if the order in question is an order appointing a day for the purposes of any provision, being a day as from which the provision will have effect, with or without amendments, or will cease to have effect.

288.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the 1979 Act” means the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979;

Interpretation.

1979 c. 14.

“the 1990 Act” means the Capital Allowances Act 1990;

1990 c. 1.

“allowable loss” shall be construed in accordance with sections 8(2) and 16;

“the Board” means the Commissioners of Inland Revenue;

“building society” has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986;

1986 c. 53.

“chargeable period” means a year of assessment or an accounting period of a company for purposes of corporation tax;

“class”, in relation to shares or securities, means a class of shares or securities of any one company;

“close company” has the meaning given by sections 414 and 415 of the Taxes Act;

PART VIII
1986 c. 60.

“collective investment scheme” has the same meaning as in the Financial Services Act 1986;

“company” includes any body corporate or unincorporated association but does not include a partnership, and shall be construed in accordance with section 99;

“control” shall be construed in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act;

“double taxation relief arrangements” means, in relation to a company, arrangements having effect by virtue of section 788 of the Taxes Act and, in relation to any other person, means arrangements having effect by virtue of that section as extended to capital gains tax by section 277;

“dual resident investing company” has the meaning given by section 404 of the Taxes Act;

“inspector” means any inspector of taxes;

“investment trust” has the meaning given by section 842 of the Taxes Act;

“land” includes messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, houses and buildings of any tenure;

“local authority” has the meaning given by section 842A of the Taxes Act;

1970 c. 9.

“the Management Act” means the Taxes Management Act 1970;

“notice” means notice in writing;

“personal representatives” has the meaning given by section 701(4) of the Taxes Act;

“recognised stock exchange” has the meaning given by section 841 of the Taxes Act;

“shares” includes stock;

1988 c. 1.

“the Taxes Act” means the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988;

“trade” has the same meaning as in the Income Tax Acts;

“trading stock” has the meaning given by section 100(2) of the Taxes Act;

“wasting asset” has the meaning given by section 44 and paragraph 1 of Schedule 8;

“year of assessment” means, in relation to capital gains tax, a year beginning on 6th April and ending on 5th April in the following calendar year, and “1992-93” and so on indicate years of assessment as in the Income Tax Acts;

and any reference to a particular section, Part or Schedule is a reference to that section or Part of, or that Schedule to, this Act.

(2) In this Act “retail prices index” has the same meaning as in the Income Tax Acts and, accordingly, any reference in this Act to the retail prices index shall be construed in accordance with section 833(2) of the Taxes Act.

(3) References in this Act to a married woman living with her husband shall be construed in accordance with section 282 of the Taxes Act.

PART VIII

(4) References in this Act to quotation on a stock exchange in the United Kingdom or a recognised stock exchange in the United Kingdom shall be construed as references to listing in the Official List of The Stock Exchange.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, shares or debentures comprised in any letter of allotment or similar instrument shall be treated as issued unless the right to the shares or debentures thereby conferred remains provisional until accepted and there has been no acceptance.

(6) In this Act “recognised futures exchange” means the London International Financial Futures Exchange and any other futures exchange which is for the time being designated for the purposes of this Act by order made by the Board.

(7) An order made by the Board under subsection (6) above—

- (a) may designate a futures exchange by name or by reference to any class or description of futures exchanges, including, in the case of futures exchanges in a country outside the United Kingdom, a class or description framed by reference to any authority or approval given in that country; and
- (b) may contain such transitional and other supplemental provisions as appear to the Board to be necessary or expedient.

(8) The Table below indexes other general definitions in this Act.

<i>Expression defined</i>	<i>Reference</i>
“Absolutely entitled as against the trustee”	S.60(2)
“Authorised unit trust”	S.99
“Branch or agency”	S.10(6)
“Chargeable gain”	S.15(2)
“Connected”, in references to persons being connected with one another	S.286
“Court investment fund”	S.100
“Gilt-edged securities”	Sch.9
“Indexation allowance”	S.53
“Lease” and cognate expressions	Sch.8 para.10(1)
“Legatee”	S.64(2),(3)
“Market value”	S.272 to 274 and Sch.11
“Part disposal”	S.21(2)
“Qualifying corporate bond”	S.117
“Relevant allowable expenditure”	S.53
“Resident” and “ordinarily resident”	S.9(1)
“Settled property”	S.68
“Unit trust scheme”	S.99

289.—(1) Except where the context otherwise requires, this Act has effect in relation to tax for the year 1992-93 and subsequent years of assessment, and tax for other chargeable periods beginning on or after 6th April 1992, and references to the coming into force of this Act or any provision in this Act shall be construed accordingly. Commencement.

(2) The following provisions of this Act, that is—

- (a) so much of any provision of this Act as authorises the making of any order or other instrument, and

PART VIII

(b) except where the tax concerned is all tax for chargeable periods to which this Act does not apply, so much of any provision of this Act as confers any power or imposes any duty the exercise or performance of which operates or may operate in relation to tax for more than one chargeable period,

shall come into force for all purposes on 6th April 1992 to the exclusion of the corresponding enactments repealed by this Act.

Savings,
transitionals,
consequential
amendments and
repeals.

290.—(1) Schedules 10 (consequential amendments) and 11 (transitory provisions and savings) shall have effect.

(2) No letters patent granted or to be granted by the Crown to any person, city, borough or town corporate of any liberty, privilege, or exemption from subsidies, tolls, taxes, assessments or aids, and no statute which grants any salary, annuity or pension to any person free of any taxes, deductions or assessments, shall be construed or taken to exempt any person, city, borough or town corporate, or any inhabitant of the same, from tax chargeable in pursuance of this Act.

(3) Subject to Schedule 11, the enactments and instruments mentioned in Schedule 12 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule (but Schedule 12 shall not have effect in relation to any enactment in so far as it has previously been repealed subject to a saving which still has effect on the coming into force of this section).

1978 c. 30.

(4) The provisions of this Part of this Act are without prejudice to the provisions of the Interpretation Act 1978 as respects the effect of repeals.

Short title.

291. This Act may be cited as the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 3.

APPLICATION OF EXEMPT AMOUNT IN CASES

INVOLVING SETTLED PROPERTY

1.—(1) For any year of assessment during the whole or part of which settled property is held on trusts which secure that, during the lifetime of a mentally disabled person or a person in receipt of attendance allowance or of a disability living allowance by virtue of entitlement to the care component at the highest or middle rate—

- (a) not less than half of the property which is applied is applied for the benefit of that person, and
- (b) that person is entitled to not less than half of the income arising from the property, or no such income may be applied for the benefit of any other person,

section 3(1) to (6) shall apply to the trustees of the settlement as they apply to an individual.

(2) The trusts on which settled property is held shall not be treated as falling outside sub-paragraph (1) above by reason only of the powers conferred on the trustees by section 32 of the Trustee Act 1925 or section 33 of the Trustee Act (Northern Ireland) 1958 (powers of advancement); and the reference in that sub-paragraph to the lifetime of a person shall, where the income from the settled property is held for his benefit on trusts of the kind described in section 33 of the Trustee Act 1925 (protective trusts), be construed as a reference to the period during which the income is held on trust for him.

1925 c. 19.
1958 c. 23 (N.I.).

(3) In relation to a settlement which is one of 2 or more qualifying settlements comprised in a group, this paragraph shall have effect as if for the references in section 3 to the exempt amount for the year there were substituted references to one-tenth of that exempt amount or, if it is more, to such amount as results from dividing the exempt amount for the year by the number of settlements in the group.

(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) above—

- (a) a qualifying settlement is any settlement (other than an excluded settlement) which is made on or after 10th March 1981 and to the trustees of which this paragraph applies for the year of assessment; and
- (b) all qualifying settlements in relation to which the same person is the settlor constitute a group.

(5) If, in consequence of 2 or more persons being settlors in relation to it, a settlement is comprised in 2 or more groups comprising different numbers of settlements, sub-paragraph (3) above shall apply to it as if the number by which the exempt amount for the year is to be divided were the number of settlements in the largest group.

(6) In this paragraph—

“mentally disabled person” means a person who by reason of mental disorder within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 1983 is incapable of administering his property or managing his affairs;

1983 c. 20.

“attendance allowance” means an allowance under section 64 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 or section 64 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992;

1992 c. 6.
1992 c. 9.

“disability living allowance” means a disability living allowance under section 71 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 or section 71 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992; and

1992 c. 4.
1992 c. 7.

SCH. 1 “settlor” and “excluded settlement” have the same meanings as in paragraph 2 below.

(7) An inspector may by notice require any person, being a party to a settlement, to furnish him within such time as he may direct (not being less than 28 days) with such particulars as he thinks necessary for the purposes of this paragraph.

2.—(1) For any year of assessment during the whole or part of which any property is settled property, not being a year of assessment for which paragraph 1(1) above applies, section 3(1) to (6) shall apply to the trustees of a settlement as they apply to an individual but with the following modifications.

(2) In subsections (1) and (5) for “the exempt amount for the year” there shall be substituted “one-half of the exempt amount for the year”.

(3) Section 3(6) shall apply only to the trustees of a settlement made before 7th June 1978 and, in relation to such trustees, shall have effect with the substitution for “the exempt amount for the year” and “twice the exempt amount for the year” of “one-half of the exempt amount for the year” and “the exempt amount for the year” respectively.

(4) In relation to a settlement which is one of 2 or more qualifying settlements comprised in a group, sub-paragraph (2) above shall have effect as if for the reference to one-half of the exempt amount for the year there were substituted a reference to one-tenth of that exempt amount or, if it is more, to such amount as results from dividing one-half of the exempt amount for the year by the number of settlements in the group.

(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4) above—

- (a) a qualifying settlement is any settlement (other than an excluded settlement) which is made after 6th June 1978 and to the trustees of which this paragraph applies for the year of assessment; and
- (b) all qualifying settlements in relation to which the same person is the settlor constitute a group.

(6) If, in consequence of 2 or more persons being settlors in relation to it, a settlement is comprised in 2 or more groups comprising different numbers of settlements, sub-paragraph (4) above shall apply to it as if the number by which one-half of the exempt amount for the year is to be divided were the number of settlements in the largest group.

(7) In this paragraph “settlor” has the meaning given by section 681(4) of the Taxes Act and includes, in the case of a settlement arising under a will or intestacy, the testator or intestate and “excluded settlement” means—

- (a) any settlement the trustees of which are not for the whole or any part of the year of assessment treated under section 69(1) as resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) any settlement the property comprised in which—
 - (i) is held for charitable purposes only and cannot become applicable for other purposes; or
 - (ii) is held for the purposes of any such scheme or fund as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (8) below.

(8) The schemes and funds referred to in sub-paragraph (7)(b)(ii) above are funds to which section 615(3) of the Taxes Act applies, schemes and funds approved under section 620 or 621 of that Act, sponsored superannuation schemes as defined in section 624 of that Act and exempt approved schemes and statutory schemes as defined in Chapter I of Part XIV of that Act.

(9) An inspector may by notice require any person, being a party to a settlement, to furnish him within such time as he may direct (not being less than 28 days) with such particulars as he thinks necessary for the purposes of this paragraph.

SCH. 1

SCHEDULE 2

Section 35.

ASSETS HELD ON 6TH APRIL 1965

PART I

QUOTED SECURITIES

Deemed acquisition at 6th April 1965 value

1.—(1) This paragraph applies—

- (a) to shares and securities which on 6th April 1965 had quoted market values on a recognised stock exchange, or which had such quoted market values at any time in the period of 6 years ending on 6th April 1965, and
- (b) to rights of unit holders in any unit trust scheme the prices of which are published regularly by the managers of the scheme.

(2) For the purposes of this Act it shall be assumed, wherever relevant, that any assets to which this paragraph applies were sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, at their market value on 6th April 1965.

(3) This paragraph shall not apply in relation to a disposal of shares or securities of a company by a person to whom those shares or securities were issued as an employee either of the company or of some other person on terms which restrict his rights to dispose of them.

Restriction of gain or loss by reference to actual cost

2.—(1) Subject to paragraph 4 below and section 109(4), paragraph 1(2) above shall not apply in relation to a disposal of assets—

- (a) if on the assumption in paragraph 1(2) a gain would accrue on that disposal to the person making the disposal and either a smaller gain or a loss would so accrue if paragraph 1(2) did not apply, or
- (b) if on the assumption in paragraph 1(2) a loss would so accrue and either a smaller loss or a gain would accrue if paragraph 1(2) did not apply,

and accordingly the amount of the gain or loss accruing on the disposal shall be computed without regard to the preceding provisions of this Schedule except that in a case where this sub-paragraph would otherwise substitute a loss for a gain or a gain for a loss it shall be assumed, in relation to the disposal, that the relevant assets were sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, for a consideration such that, on the disposal, neither a gain nor a loss accrued to the person making the disposal.

(2) For the purpose of—

- (a) identifying shares or securities held on 6th April 1965 with shares or securities previously acquired, and
- (b) identifying the shares or securities held on that date with shares or securities subsequently disposed of, and distinguishing them from shares or securities acquired subsequently,

so far as that identification is needed for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above, and so far as the shares or securities are of the same class, shares or securities acquired at a later time shall be deemed to be disposed of before shares or securities acquired at an earlier time.

SCH. 2 (3) Sub-paragraph (2) above has effect subject to section 105.

3.—(1) Where—

(a) a disposal was made out of quoted securities before 20th March 1968, and

1965 c. 25. (b) by virtue of paragraph 2 of Schedule 7 to the Finance Act 1965 some of the quoted securities out of which the disposal was made were acquired before 6th April 1965 and some later,

then in computing the gain accruing on any disposal of quoted securities the question of what remained undisposed of on the earlier disposal shall be decided on the footing that paragraph 2 of that Schedule did not apply as respects that earlier disposal.

(2) The rules of identification in paragraph 2(2) above shall apply for the purposes of this paragraph as they apply for the purposes of that paragraph.

Election for pooling

1982 c. 39. 4.—(1) This paragraph applies in relation to quoted securities as respects which an election under paragraphs 4 to 7 of Schedule 5 to the 1979 Act had not been made before the operative date, within the meaning of Part II of Schedule 13 to the Finance Act 1982, (so that they do not constitute a 1982 holding within the meaning of section 109), but does not apply in relation to relevant securities within the meaning of section 108.

(2) If a person so elects, quoted securities covered by the election shall be excluded from paragraph 2 above, so that paragraph 1(2) above is not excluded by that paragraph as respects those securities, and sub-paragraphs (3) to (7) (which re-enact section 65 of the 1979 Act) apply.

(3) Subject to section 105, any number of quoted securities of the same class held by one person in one capacity shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as indistinguishable parts of a single asset (in this paragraph referred to as a holding) growing or diminishing on the occasions on which additional securities of the class in question are acquired, or some of the securities of the class in question are disposed of.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (3) above, a disposal of quoted securities in a holding, other than the disposal outright of the entire holding, is a disposal of part of an asset and the provisions of this Act relating to the computation of a gain accruing on a disposal of part of an asset shall apply accordingly.

(5) Securities shall not be treated for the purposes of this paragraph as being of the same class unless they are so treated by the practice of a recognised stock exchange or would be so treated if dealt with on such a stock exchange, but shall be treated in accordance with this paragraph notwithstanding that they are identified in some other way by the disposal or by the transfer or delivery giving effect to it.

(6) This paragraph shall apply separately in relation to any securities held by a person to whom they were issued as an employee of the company or of any other person on terms which restrict his rights to dispose of them, so long as those terms are in force, and, while applying separately to any such securities, shall have effect as if the owner held them in a capacity other than that in which he holds any other securities of the same class.

(7) Nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as affecting the manner in which the market value of any asset is to be ascertained.

(8) An election made by any person under this paragraph shall be as respects all disposals made by him at any time, including disposals made before the election but after 19th March 1968—

- (a) of quoted securities of kinds other than fixed-interest securities and preference shares, or
- (b) of fixed-interest securities and preference shares,

SCH. 2

and references to the quoted securities covered by an election shall be construed accordingly.

Any person may make both of the elections.

(9) An election under this paragraph shall not cover quoted securities which the holder acquired on a disposal after 19th March 1968 in relation to which either section 58 or 171(1) applies, but this paragraph shall apply to the quoted securities so held if the person who made the original disposal (that is to say the wife or husband of the holder, or the other member of the group of companies) makes an election covering quoted securities of the kind in question.

For the purpose of identifying quoted securities disposed of by the holder with quoted securities acquired by him on a disposal in relation to which either section 58 or 171(1) applies, so far as they are of the same class, quoted securities acquired at an earlier time shall be deemed to be disposed of before quoted securities acquired at a later time.

(10) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared—

- (a) that where a person makes an election under this paragraph as respects quoted securities which he holds in one capacity, that election does not cover quoted securities which he holds in another capacity, and
- (b) that an election under this paragraph is irrevocable.

(11) An election under this paragraph shall be made by notice to the inspector not later than the expiration of 2 years from the end of the year of assessment or accounting period of a company in which the first relevant disposal is made, or such further time as the Board may allow.

(12) Subject to paragraph 5 below, in this paragraph the “first relevant disposal”, in relation to each of the elections referred to in sub-paragraph (8) of this paragraph, means the first disposal after 19th March 1968 by the person making the election of quoted securities of the kind covered by that election.

(13) All such adjustments shall be made, whether by way of discharge or repayment of tax, or the making of assessments or otherwise, as are required to give effect to an election under this paragraph.

Election by principal company of group

5.—(1) In the case of companies which at the relevant time are members of a group of companies—

- (a) an election under paragraph 4 above by the company which at that time is the principal company of the group shall have effect also as an election by any other company which at that time is a member of the group, and
- (b) no election under that paragraph may be made by any other company which at that time is a member of the group.

(2) In this paragraph “the relevant time”, in relation to a group of companies, and in relation to each of the elections referred to in paragraph 4(8) above, is the first occasion after 19th March 1968 when any company which is then a member of a group disposes of quoted securities of a kind covered by that election, and for the purposes of paragraph 4(11) above that occasion is, in relation to the group, “the first relevant disposal”.

(3) This paragraph shall not apply in relation to quoted securities of either kind referred to in paragraph 4(8) above which are owned by a company which, in some period after 19th March 1968 and before the relevant time, was not a member of the group if in that period it had made an election under paragraph 4

SCH. 2 above in relation to securities of that kind (or was treated by virtue of this paragraph, in relation to another group, as having done so), or had made a disposal of quoted securities of that kind and did not make an election within the time limited by paragraph 4(11) above.

(4) This paragraph shall apply notwithstanding that a company ceases to be a member of the group at any time after the relevant time.

(5) In this paragraph “company” and “group” shall be construed in accordance with section 170(2) to (9).

Pooling at value on 6th April 1965: exchange of securities etc.

6.—(1) Where a person who has made only one of the elections under paragraph 4 above disposes of quoted securities which, in accordance with Chapter II of Part IV, are to be regarded as being or forming part of a new holding, the election shall apply according to the nature of the quoted securities disposed of, notwithstanding that under that Chapter the new holding is to be regarded as the same asset as the original holding and that the election would apply differently to the original holding.

(2) Where the election does not cover the disposal out of the new holding but does cover quoted securities of the kind comprised in the original holding, then in computing the gain accruing on the disposal out of the new holding (in accordance with paragraph 3 above) the question of what remained undisposed of on any disposal out of the original holding shall be decided on the footing that paragraph 3 above applied to that earlier disposal.

(3) In the converse case (that is to say, where the election covers the disposal out of the new holding, but does not cover quoted securities of the kind comprised in the original holding) the question of how much of the new holding derives from quoted securities held on 6th April 1965 and how much derives from other quoted securities, shall be decided as it is decided for the purposes of paragraph 3 above.

Underwriters

7. No election under paragraph 4 above shall cover quoted securities comprised in any underwriter’s premiums trust fund, or premiums trust fund deposits, or personal reserves, being securities comprised in funds to which section 206 applies.

Interpretation of paragraphs 3 to 7

8.—(1) In paragraphs 3 to 7 above—

“quoted securities” means assets to which paragraph 1 above applies,

“fixed interest security” means any security as defined by section 132,

“preference share” means any share the holder whereof has a right to a dividend at a fixed rate, but has no other right to share in the profits of the company.

(2) If and so far as the question whether at any particular time a share was a preference share depends on the rate of dividends payable on or before 5th April 1973, the reference in the definition of “preference share” in sub-paragraph (1) above to a dividend at a fixed rate includes a dividend at a rate fluctuating in accordance with the standard rate of income tax.

PART II

SCH. 2

LAND REFLECTING DEVELOPMENT VALUE

9.—(1) Subject to paragraph 17(2) of Schedule 11, this Part of this Schedule shall apply in relation to a disposal of an asset which is an interest in land situated in the United Kingdom—

- (a) if, but for this paragraph, the expenditure allowable as a deduction in computing the gain accruing on the disposal would include any expenditure incurred before 6th April 1965, and
- (b) if the consideration for the asset acquired on the disposal exceeds the current use value of the asset at the time of the disposal, or if any material development of the land has been carried out after 17th December 1973 since the person making the disposal acquired the asset.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, it shall be assumed that, in relation to the disposal and, if it is a part disposal, in relation to any subsequent disposal of the asset which is an interest in land situated in the United Kingdom, that asset was sold by the person making the disposal, and immediately reacquired by him, at its market value on 6th April 1965.

(3) Sub-paragraph (2) above shall apply also in relation to any prior part disposal of the asset and, if tax has been charged, or relief allowed, by reference to that part disposal on a different footing, all such adjustments shall be made, whether by way of assessment or discharge or repayment of tax, as are required to give effect to the provisions of this sub-paragraph.

(4) Sub-paragraph (2) above shall not apply in relation to a disposal of assets—

- (a) on the assumption in that sub-paragraph a gain would accrue on that disposal to the person making the disposal and either a smaller gain or a loss would so accrue (computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act) if it did not apply, or
- (b) if on the assumption in sub-paragraph (2) a loss would so accrue and either a smaller loss or a gain would accrue if that sub-paragraph did not apply,

and accordingly the amount of the gain or loss accruing on the disposal shall be computed without regard to the provisions of this Schedule except that in a case where this sub-paragraph would otherwise substitute a loss for a gain or a gain for a loss it shall be assumed, in relation to the disposal, that the relevant assets were sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, for a consideration such that, on the disposal, neither a gain nor a loss accrued to the person making the disposal.

(5) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule—

- (a) “interest in land” means any estate or interest in land, any right in or over land or affecting the use or disposition of land, and any right to obtain such an estate, interest or right from another which is conditional on that other’s ability to grant the estate, interest or right in question, except that it does not include the interest of a creditor (other than a creditor in respect of a rentcharge) whose debt is secured by way of a mortgage, an agreement for a mortgage or a charge of any kind over land, or, in Scotland, the interest of a creditor in a charge or security of any kind over land; and
- (b) “land” includes buildings.

10.—(1) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule, the current use value of an interest in land shall be ascertained in accordance with the following provisions of this Part, and in this Part the time as at which current use value is to be ascertained is referred to as “the relevant time”.

SCH. 2 (2) Subject to the following provisions of this Part of this Schedule, the current use value of an interest in land at the relevant time is the market value of that interest at that time calculated on the assumption that it was at that time, and would continue to be, unlawful to carry out any material development of the land other than any material development thereof which, being authorised by planning permission in force at that time, was begun before that time.

In relation to any material development which was begun before 18th December 1973 this sub-paragraph shall have effect with the omission of the words from “other than” to “before that time”.

1990 c. 8.
1972 c. 52.
S.I. 1991/1220
(N.I.11)

(3) In this paragraph “planning permission” has the same meaning as in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, or, in Scotland, the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972, or, in Northern Ireland, the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991, and in determining for the purposes of this paragraph what material development of any land was authorised by planning permission at a time when there was in force in respect of the land planning permission granted on an outline application (that is to say, an application for planning permission subject to subsequent approval on any matters), any such development of the land which at that time—

- (a) was authorised by that permission without any requirement as to subsequent approval; or
- (b) not being so authorised, had been approved in the manner applicable to that planning permission,

but no other material development, shall for those purposes be taken to have been authorised by that permission at that time.

(4) Where the value to be ascertained is the current use value of an interest in land which has been disposed of by way of a part disposal of an asset (“the relevant asset”) consisting of an interest in land, the current use value at the relevant time of the interest disposed of shall be the relevant fraction of the current use value of the relevant asset at that time, calculated on the same assumptions as to the lawfulness or otherwise of any material development as fall to be made under this Part in calculating the current use value at that time of the interest disposed of.

(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4) above “the relevant fraction” means that fraction of the sums mentioned in paragraph (6) below which under subsection (2) of section 42 is, or would but for subsection (4) of that section be, allowable as a deduction in computing the amount of the gain accruing on the part disposal.

(6) The sums referred to in sub-paragraph (5) above are the sums which, if the entire relevant asset had been disposed of at the time of the part disposal, would be allowable by virtue of section 38(1)(a) and (b) as a deduction in computing the gain accruing on that disposal of the relevant asset.

(7) Sub-paragraphs (4) to (6) above shall not apply—

- (a) in the case of a disposal of an interest in land by way of a part disposal if, on making the disposal, the person doing so no longer has any interest in the land which is subject to that interest; or
- (b) in a case to which the following provisions of this paragraph apply.

(8) In computing any gain accruing to a person on a part disposal of an interest in land resulting under subsection (1) of section 22 from the receipt as mentioned in paragraph (a), (c) or (d) of that subsection of a capital sum, the current use value at the relevant time of the interest out of which the part disposal was made shall be taken to be what it would have been at that time if the circumstances which caused the capital sum to be received had not arisen.

11.—(1) The current use value of an interest in land which is either—

SCH. 2

- (a) a freehold interest which is subject to a lease or an agreement for a lease,
or
- (b) an interest under a lease or agreement for a lease,

shall be ascertained without regard to any premium required under the lease or agreement for a lease or any sublease, or otherwise under the terms subject to which the lease or sublease was or is to be granted, but with regard to all other rights under the lease or prospective lease (and, for the current use value of an interest under a lease subject to a sublease, under the sublease).

(2) If under sub-paragraph (1) above an interest under a lease or agreement for a lease would have a negative value, the current use value of the interest shall be nil.

(3) If a lease is granted out of any interest in land after 17th December 1973, then, in computing any gain accruing on any disposal of the reversion on the lease made while the lease subsists, the current use value of the reversion at any time after the grant of the lease shall not exceed what would have been at that time the current use value of the interest in the land of the person then owning the reversion if that interest had not been subject to the lease.

(4) In the application of this paragraph to Scotland, “freehold” means the estate or interest of the proprietor of the dominium utile or, in the case of property other than feudal property, of the owner, and “reversion” means the interest of the landlord in property subject to a lease.

12. In computing any gain accruing to a person on a disposal of a lease which is a wasting asset, the current use value of the lease at the time of its acquisition by the person making the disposal shall be the fraction—

$$\frac{A}{B}$$

of what its current use value at that time would be apart from this paragraph, where—

A is equal to so much of the expenditure attributable to the lease under section 38(1)(a) and (b) as is not under paragraph 1 of Schedule 8 excluded therefrom for the purposes of the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal, and

B is equal to the whole of the expenditure which would be so attributable to the lease for those purposes apart from the said paragraph 1.

13.—(1) In this Part of this Schedule, “material development”, in relation to any land, means the making of any change in the state, nature or use of the land, but the doing of any of the following things in the case of any land shall not be taken to involve material development of the land, that is to say—

- (a) the carrying out of works for the maintenance, improvement, enlargement or other alteration of any building, so long as the cubic content of the original building is not exceeded by more than one-tenth;
- (b) the carrying out of works for the rebuilding, as often as occasion may require, of any building which was in existence at the relevant time, or of any building which was in existence in the period of 10 years immediately preceding the day on which that time falls but was destroyed or demolished before the relevant time, so long as (in either case) the cubic content of the original building is not exceeded by more than one-tenth;

SCH. 2

- (c) the use of any land for the purposes of agriculture or forestry, the use for any of those purposes of any building occupied together with land so used, and the carrying out on any land so used of any building or other operations required for the purposes of that use;
- (d) the carrying out of operations on land for, or the use of land for, the display of an advertisement, announcement or direction of any kind;
- (e) the carrying out of operations for, or the use of the land for, car parking, provided that such use shall not exceed 3 years;
- (f) in the case of a building or other land which at the relevant time was used for a purpose falling within any class specified in sub-paragraph (4) below or which, being unoccupied at that time, was last used for any such purpose, the use of that building or land for any other purpose falling within the same class;
- (g) in the case of a building or other land which at the relevant time was in the occupation of a person by whom it was used as to part only for a particular purpose, the use for that purpose of any additional part of the building or land not exceeding one-tenth of the cubic content of the part of the building used for that purpose at the relevant time or, as the case may be, one-tenth of the area of the land so used at that time;
- (h) in the case of land which at the relevant time was being temporarily used for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was normally used, the resumption of the use of the land for the last-mentioned purpose;
- (i) in the case of land which was unoccupied at the relevant time, the use of the land for the purpose for which it was last used before that time.

References in this paragraph to the cubic content of a building are references to that content as ascertained by external measurement.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (b)—

- (a) where 2 or more buildings are included in a single development the whole of that development may be regarded as a single building, and where 2 or more buildings result from the redevelopment of a single building the new buildings may together be regarded as a single building, but 2 or more buildings shall not be treated as included in a single development unless they are or were comprised in the same curtilage; and
- (b) in determining whether or not the cubic content of the original building has been exceeded by more than one-tenth, the cubic content of the building after the carrying out of the works in question shall be treated as reduced by the amount (if any) by which so much of that cubic content as is attributable to one or more of the matters mentioned in sub-paragraph (3) below exceeds so much of the cubic content of the original building as was attributable to one or more of the matters so mentioned.

(3) The matters referred to in sub-paragraph (2)(b) are the following, that is to say—

- (a) means of escape in case of fire;
- (b) car-parking or garage space;
- (c) accommodation for plant providing heating, air-conditioning or similar facilities.

(4) The classes of purposes mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(f) are the following— SCH. 2

Class A—Use as a dwelling-house or for the purpose of any activities which are wholly or mainly carried on otherwise than for profit, except use for a purpose falling within Class B, C or E.

Class B—Use as an office or retail shop.

Class C—Use as a hotel, boarding-house or guest-house, or as premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors for consumption on the premises.

Class D—Use for the purpose of any activities wholly or mainly carried on for profit, except—

(a) use as a dwelling-house or for the purposes of agriculture or forestry; and

(b) use for a purpose falling within Class B, C or E.

Class E—Use for any of the following purposes, namely—

(a) the carrying on of any process for or incidental to any of the following purposes, namely—

(i) the making of any article or of any part of any article, or the production of any substance;

(ii) the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, packing or canning, or adapting for sale, or breaking up or demolishing of any article; or

(iii) without prejudice to (i) or (ii) above, the getting, dressing or treatment of minerals,

being a process carried on in the course of a trade or business other than agriculture or forestry, but excluding any process carried on at a dwelling-house or retail shop;

(b) storage purposes (whether or not involving use as a warehouse or repository) other than storage purposes ancillary to a purpose falling within Class B or C.

14.—(1) For the purposes of this Part, material development shall be taken to be begun on the earliest date on which any specified operation comprised in the material development is begun.

(2) In this paragraph “specified operation” means any of the following, that is to say—

(a) any work of construction in the course of the erection of a building;

(b) the digging of a trench which is to contain the foundations, or part of the foundations, of a building;

(c) the laying of any underground main or pipe to the foundations, or part of the foundations, of a building or to any such trench as is mentioned in (b) above;

(d) any operation in the course of laying out or constructing a road or part of a road;

(e) any change in the use of any land.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraph (4) below, material development shall for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule not be treated as carried out after a particular date if it was begun on or before that date.

(4) If, in the case of any land—

(a) material development thereof was begun on or before 17th December 1973 but was not completed on or before that date, and

- SCH. 2 (b) the development was on that date to any extent not authorised by planning permission (within the meaning of paragraph 10(3) above) then in force,

then, for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule, so much of the development carried out after that date as was not so authorised on that date shall be treated as begun on the earliest date after 17th December 1973 on which any specified operation comprised therein is begun, and shall accordingly be treated as material development of the land carried out after 17th December 1973.

15. In this Part of this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires—

“agriculture” includes horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, the keeping and breeding of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land), the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes, and “agricultural” shall be construed accordingly;

“article” means an article of any description;

“building” includes part of a building and references to a building may include references to land occupied therewith and used for the same purposes;

“forestry” includes afforestation;

“minerals” includes all minerals and substances in or under land of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface working;

“retail shop” includes any premises of a similar character where retail trade or business (including repair work) is carried on;

“substance” means any natural or artificial substance or material, whether in solid or liquid form or in the form of a gas or vapour.

PART III

OTHER ASSETS

Apportionment by reference to straightline growth of gain or loss over period of ownership

16.—(1) This paragraph applies subject to Parts I and II of this Schedule.

(2) On the disposal of assets by a person whose period of ownership began before 6th April 1965 only so much of any gain accruing on the disposal as is under this paragraph to be apportioned to the period beginning with 6th April 1965 shall be a chargeable gain.

(3) Subject to the following provisions of this Schedule, the gain shall be assumed to have grown at a uniform rate from nothing at the beginning of the period of ownership to its full amount at the time of the disposal so that, calling the part of that period before 6th April 1965, P, and the time beginning with 6th April 1965 and ending with the time of the disposal T, the fraction of the gain which is a chargeable gain is—

$$\frac{T}{P+T}$$

(4) If any of the expenditure which is allowable as a deduction in the computation of the gain is within section 38(1)(b)—

- (a) the gain shall be attributed to the expenditure, if any, allowable under section 38(1)(a) as one item of expenditure, and to the respective items of expenditure under section 38(1)(b) in proportion to the respective amounts of those items of expenditure,

- (b) sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph shall apply to the part of the gain attributed to the expenditure under section 38(1)(a),
- (c) each part of the gain attributed to the items of expenditure under section 38(1)(b) shall be assumed to have grown at a uniform rate from nothing at the time when the relevant item of expenditure was first reflected in the value of the asset to the full amount of that part of the gain at the time of the disposal,

SCH. 2

so that, calling the respective proportions of the gain $E(0)$, $E(1)$, $E(2)$ and so on (so that they add up to unity) and calling the respective periods from the times when the items under section 38(1)(b) were reflected in the value of the asset to 5th April 1965 $P(1)$, $P(2)$ and so on, and employing also the abbreviations in sub-paragraph (3) above, the fraction of the gain which is a chargeable gain is—

$$E(0) \frac{T}{P+T} + E(1) \frac{T}{P(1)+T} + E(2) \frac{T}{P(2)+T} \text{ and so on.}$$

(5) In a case within sub-paragraph (4) above where there is no initial expenditure (that is no expenditure under section 38(1)(a)) or that initial expenditure is, compared with any item of expenditure under section 38(1)(b), disproportionately small having regard to the value of the asset immediately before the subsequent item of expenditure was incurred, the part of the gain which is not attributable to the enhancement of the value of the asset due to any item of expenditure under section 38(1)(b) shall be deemed to be attributed to expenditure incurred at the beginning of the period of ownership and allowable under section 38(1)(a), and the part or parts of the gain attributable to expenditure under section 38(1)(b) shall be reduced accordingly.

(6) The beginning of the period over which a gain, or part of a gain, is under sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) above to be treated as growing shall not be earlier than 6th April 1945, and this sub-paragraph shall have effect notwithstanding any provision in this Schedule or elsewhere in this Act.

(7) If in pursuance of section 42 an asset's market value at a date before 6th April 1965 is to be ascertained, sub-paragraphs (3) to (5) above shall have effect as if that asset had been on that date sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, at that market value.

(8) If in pursuance of section 42 an asset's market value at a date on or after 6th April 1965 is to be ascertained sub-paragraphs (3) to (5) above shall have effect as if—

- (a) the asset on that date had been sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, at that market value, and
- (b) accordingly, the computation of any gain on a subsequent disposal of that asset shall be computed—
- (i) by apportioning in accordance with this paragraph the gain or loss over a period ending on that date (the date of the part disposal), and
- (ii) by bringing into account the entire gain or loss over the period from the date of the part disposal to the date of subsequent disposal.

(9) For the purposes of this paragraph the period of ownership of an asset shall, where under section 43 account is to be taken of expenditure in respect of an asset from which the asset disposed of was derived, or where it would so apply if there were any relevant expenditure in respect of that other asset, include the period of ownership of that other asset.

(10) If under this paragraph part only of a gain is a chargeable gain, the fraction in section 223(2) shall be applied to that part instead of to the whole of the gain.

SCH. 2

Election for valuation at 6th April 1965

17.—(1) If the person making a disposal so elects, paragraph 16 above shall not apply in relation to that disposal and it shall be assumed, both for the purposes of computing the gain accruing to that person on the disposal, and for all other purposes both in relation to that person and other persons, that the assets disposed of, and any assets of which account is to be taken in relation to the disposal under section 43, being assets which were in the ownership of that person on 6th April 1965, were on that date sold, and immediately reacquired, by him at their market value on 6th April 1965.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) above shall not apply in relation to a disposal of assets if on the assumption in that sub-paragraph a loss would accrue on that disposal to the person making the disposal and either a smaller loss or a gain would accrue if sub-paragraph (1) did not apply, but in a case where this sub-paragraph would otherwise substitute a gain for a loss it shall be assumed, in relation to the disposal, that the relevant assets were sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, for a consideration such that, on the disposal, neither a gain nor a loss accrued to the person making the disposal.

The displacement of sub-paragraph (1) above by this sub-paragraph shall not be taken as bringing paragraph 16 above into operation.

(3) An election under this paragraph shall be made by notice to the inspector given within 2 years from the end of the year of assessment or accounting period of a company in which the disposal is made or such further time as the Board may by notice allow.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that an election under this paragraph is irrevocable.

(5) An election may not be made under this paragraph as respects, or in relation to, an asset the market value of which at a date on or after 6th April 1965, and before the date of the disposal to which the election relates, is to be ascertained in pursuance of section 42.

Unquoted shares, commodities etc.

18.—(1) This paragraph has effect as respects shares held by any person on 6th April 1965 other than quoted securities within the meaning of paragraph 8 above and shares as respects which an election is made under paragraph 17 above.

(2) For the purpose of—

- (a) identifying the shares so held on 6th April 1965 with shares previously acquired, and
- (b) identifying the shares so held on that date with shares subsequently disposed of, and distinguishing them from shares acquired subsequently,

so far as the shares are of the same class, shares bought at a later time shall be deemed to have been disposed of before shares bought at an earlier time.

(3) Sub-paragraph (2) above has effect subject to section 105.

(4) Shares shall not be treated for the purposes of this paragraph as being of the same class unless if dealt with on a recognised stock exchange they would be so treated, but shall be treated in accordance with this paragraph notwithstanding that they are identified in a different way by a disposal or by the transfer or delivery giving effect to it.

(5) This paragraph, without sub-paragraph (4), shall apply in relation to any assets, other than shares, which are of a nature to be dealt with without identifying the particular assets disposed of or acquired.

Reorganisation of share capital, conversion of securities etc.

SCH. 2

19.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, it shall be assumed that any shares or securities held by a person on 6th April 1965 (identified in accordance with paragraph 18 above) which, in accordance with Chapter II of Part IV, are to be regarded as being or forming part of a new holding were sold and immediately reacquired by him on 6th April 1965 at their market value on that date.

(2) If, at any time after 5th April 1965, a person comes to have, in accordance with Chapter II of Part IV, a new holding, paragraph 16(3) to (5) above shall have effect as if—

- (a) the new holding had at that time been sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, at its market value at that time, and
- (b) accordingly, the amount of any gain on a disposal of the new holding or any part of it shall be computed—
 - (i) by apportioning in accordance with paragraph 16 above the gain or loss over a period ending at that time, and
 - (ii) by bringing into account the entire gain or loss over the period from that time to the date of the disposal.

(3) This paragraph shall not apply in relation to a reorganisation of a company's share capital if the new holding differs only from the original shares in being a different number, whether greater or less, of shares of the same class as the original shares.

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital allowances

20. If under any provision in this Schedule it is to be assumed that any asset was on 6th April 1965 sold by the owner, and immediately reacquired by him, sections 41 and 47 shall apply in relation to any capital allowance or renewals allowance made in respect of the expenditure actually incurred by the owner in providing the asset, and so made for the year 1965-66 or for any subsequent year of assessment, as if it were made in respect of the expenditure which, on that assumption, was incurred by him in reacquiring the asset on 7th April 1965.

Assets transferred to close companies

21.—(1) This paragraph has effect where—

- (a) at any time, including a time before 7th April 1965, any of the persons having control of a close company, or any person who is connected with a person having control of a close company, has transferred assets to the company, and
- (b) paragraph 16 above applies in relation to a disposal by one of the persons having control of the company of shares or securities in the company, or in relation to a disposal by a person having, up to the time of disposal, a substantial holding of shares or securities in the company, being in either case a disposal after the transfer of the assets.

(2) So far as the gain accruing to the said person on the disposal of the shares is attributable to a profit on the assets so transferred, the period over which the gain is to be treated under paragraph 16 above as growing at a uniform rate shall begin with the time when the assets were transferred to the company, and accordingly a part of a gain attributable to a profit on assets transferred on or after 6th April 1965 shall all be a chargeable gain.

(3) This paragraph shall not apply where a loss, and not a gain, accrues on the disposal.

SCH. 2

Husbands and wives

22. Where section 58 is applied in relation to a disposal of an asset by a man to his wife, or by a man's wife to him, then in relation to a subsequent disposal of the asset (not within that section) the one making the disposal shall be treated for the purposes of this Schedule as if the other's acquisition or provision of the asset had been his or her acquisition or provision of it.

Compensation and insurance money

23. Where section 23(4)(a) applies to exclude a gain which, in consequence of this Schedule, is not all chargeable gain, the amount of the reduction to be made under section 23(4)(b) shall be the amount of the chargeable gain and not the whole amount of the gain; and in section 23(5)(b) for the reference to the amount by which the gain is reduced under section 23(5)(a) there shall be substituted a reference to the amount by which the chargeable gain is proportionately reduced under section 23(5)(a).

Section 35.

SCHEDULE 3

ASSETS HELD ON 31ST MARCH 1982

Previous no gain/no loss disposals

1.—(1) Where—

- (a) a person makes a disposal, not being a no gain/no loss disposal, of an asset which he acquired after 31st March 1982, and
- (b) the disposal by which he acquired the asset and any previous disposal of the asset after 31st March 1982 was a no gain/no loss disposal,

he shall be treated for the purposes of section 35 as having held the asset on 31st March 1982.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph a no gain/no loss disposal is one on which by virtue of any of the enactments specified in section 35(3)(d) neither a gain nor a loss accrues to the person making the disposal.

2.—(1) Sub-paragraph (2) below applies where a person makes a disposal of an asset acquired by him on or after 6th April 1988 in circumstances in which section 58 or 171 applied.

(2) Where this sub-paragraph applies—

- (a) an election under section 35(5) by the person making the disposal shall not cover the disposal, but
- (b) the making of such an election by the person from whom the asset was acquired shall cause the disposal to fall outside subsection (3) of that section (so that subsection (2) of that section is not excluded by it) whether or not the person making the disposal makes such an election.

(3) Where the person from whom the asset was acquired by the person making the disposal himself acquired it on or after 6th April 1988 in circumstances in which section 58 or 171 applied, an election made by him shall not have the effect described in sub-paragraph (2)(b) above but an election made by—

- (a) the last person by whom the asset was acquired after 5th April 1988 otherwise than in such circumstances, or
- (b) if there is no such person, the person who held the asset on 5th April 1988,

shall have that effect.

Capital allowances

SCH. 3

3. If under section 35 it is to be assumed that any asset was on 31st March 1982 sold by the person making the disposal and immediately reacquired by him, sections 41 and 47 shall apply in relation to any capital allowance or renewals allowance made in respect of the expenditure actually incurred by him in providing the asset as if it were made in respect of expenditure which, on that assumption, was incurred by him in reacquiring the asset on 31st March 1982.

Part disposals etc.

4.—(1) Where, in relation to a disposal to which section 35(2) applies, section 42 has effect by reason of an earlier disposal made after 31st March 1982 and before 6th April 1988, the sums to be apportioned under section 42 shall for the purposes of the later disposal be ascertained on the assumption stated in section 35(2).

(2) In any case where—

- (a) subsection (2) of section 35 applies in relation to the disposal of an asset,
- (b) if that subsection did not apply, section 23(2), 122(4), 133(4) or 244 would operate to disallow expenditure as a deduction in computing a gain accruing on the disposal, and
- (c) the disallowance would be attributable to the reduction of the amount of the consideration for a disposal made after 31st March 1982 but before 6th April 1988,

the amount allowable as a deduction on the disposal shall be reduced by the amount which would be disallowed if section 35(2) did not apply.

Assets derived from other assets

5. Section 35 shall have effect with the necessary modifications in relation to a disposal of an asset which on 31st March 1982 was not itself held by the person making the disposal, if its value is derived from another asset of which account is to be taken in relation to the disposal under section 43.

Apportionment of pre-1965 gains and losses

6. In a case where because of paragraph 16 of Schedule 2 only part of a gain or loss is a chargeable gain or allowable loss, section 35(3)(a) and (b) shall have effect as if the amount of the gain or loss that would accrue if subsection (2) did not apply were equal to that part.

Elections under section section 35(5): excluded disposals

7.—(1) An election under section 35(5) shall not cover disposals such as are specified in sub-paragraph (2) below.

(2) The disposals mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) above are disposals of, or of an interest in—

- (a) plant or machinery,
- (b) an asset which the person making the disposal has at any time held for the purposes of or in connection with—
 - (i) a trade consisting of the working of a source of mineral deposits, or
 - (ii) where a trade involves (but does not consist of) such working, the part of the trade which involves such working, or
- (c) a licence under the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 or the Petroleum (Production) Act (Northern Ireland) 1964; or

1934 c. 36.
1964 c. 28 (N.I.).

SCH. 3

- (d) shares which, on 31st March 1982, were unquoted and derived their value, or the greater part of their value, directly or indirectly from oil exploration or exploitation assets situated in the United Kingdom or a designated area or from such assets and oil exploration or exploitation rights taken together;

but a disposal does not fall within paragraph (a) or (b) above unless a capital allowance in respect of any expenditure attributable to the asset has been made to the person making the disposal or would have been made to him had he made a claim.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(d) above,—

- (a) “shares” includes stock and any security, as defined in section 254(1) of the Taxes Act; and
- (b) shares (as so defined) were unquoted on 31st March 1982 if, on that date, they were neither quoted on a recognised stock exchange nor dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market;

but nothing in this paragraph affects the operation, in relation to such unquoted shares, of sections 126 to 130.

(4) In sub-paragraph (2)(d) above—

1964 c. 29.

“designated area” means an area designated by Order in Council under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964;

“oil exploration or exploitation assets” shall be construed in accordance with sub-paragraphs (5) and (6) below; and

“oil exploration or exploitation rights” means rights to assets to be produced by oil exploration or exploitation activities (as defined in sub-paragraph (6) below) or to interests in or to the benefit of such assets.

(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(d) above an asset is an oil exploration or exploitation asset if either—

- (a) it is not a mobile asset and is being or has at some time been used in connection with oil exploration or exploitation activities carried on in the United Kingdom or a designated area; or
- (b) it is a mobile asset which has at some time been used in connection with oil exploration or exploitation activities so carried on and is dedicated to an oil field in which the company whose shares are disposed of by the disposal, or a person connected with that company, is or has been a participator;

1975 c. 22.

and, subject to sub-paragraph (6) below, expressions used in paragraphs (a) and (b) above have the same meaning as if those paragraphs were included in Part I of the Oil Taxation Act 1975.

(6) In the preceding provisions of this paragraph “oil exploration or exploitation activities” means activities carried on in connection with—

- (a) the exploration of land (including the seabed and subsoil) in the United Kingdom or a designated area, as defined in sub-paragraph (4) above, with a view to searching for or winning oil; or
- (b) the exploitation of oil found in any such land;

and in this sub-paragraph “oil” has the same meaning as in Part I of the Oil Taxation Act 1975.

(7) Where the person making the disposal acquired the asset on a no gain/no loss disposal, the references in sub-paragraph (2) above to that person are references to the person making the disposal, the person who last acquired the asset otherwise than on a no gain/no loss disposal or any person who subsequently acquired the asset on such a disposal.

(8) In this paragraph—

- (a) “source of mineral deposits” shall be construed in accordance with section 121 of the 1990 Act, and
- (b) references to a no gain/no loss disposal shall be construed in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

SCH. 3

Elections under section 35(5): groups of companies

8.—(1) A company may not make an election under section 35(5) at a time when it is a member but not the principal company of a group unless the company did not become a member of the group until after the relevant time.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3) below, an election under section 35(5) by a company which is the principal company of a group shall have effect also as an election by any other company which at the relevant time is a member of the group.

(3) Sub-paragraph (2) above shall not apply in relation to a company which, in some period after 5th April 1988 and before the relevant time, is not a member of the group if—

- (a) during that period the company makes a disposal to which section 35 applies, and
- (b) the period during which an election under subsection (5) of that section could be made expires without such an election having been made.

(4) Sub-paragraph (2) above shall apply in relation to a company notwithstanding that the company ceases to be a member of the group at any time after the relevant time except where—

- (a) the company is an outgoing company in relation to the group, and
- (b) the election relating to the group is made after the company ceases to be a member of the group.

(5) In relation to a company which is the principal company of a group the reference in section 35(6) to the first relevant disposal is a reference to the first disposal to which that section applies by a company which is—

- (a) a member of the group but not an outgoing company in relation to the group, or
- (b) an incoming company in relation to the group.

9.—(1) In paragraph 8 above “the relevant time”, in relation to a group of companies, is—

- (a) the first time when any company which is then a member of the group, and is not an outgoing company in relation to the group, makes a disposal to which section 35 applies,
- (b) the time immediately following the first occasion when a company which is an incoming company in relation to the group becomes a member of the group,
- (c) the time when an election is made by the principal company,

whichever is earliest.

(2) In paragraph 8 above and this paragraph—

“incoming company”, in relation to a group of companies, means a company which—

- (a) makes its first disposal to which section 35 applies at a time when it is not a member of the group, and
- (b) becomes a member of the group before the end of the period during which an election under section 35(5) could be made in relation to it and at a time when no such election has been made, and

SCH. 3 “outgoing company”, in relation to a group of companies, means a company which ceases to be a member of the group before the end of the period during which an election under section 35(5) could be made in relation to it and at a time when no such election has been made.

(3) Section 170 shall have effect for the purposes of paragraph 8 above and this paragraph as for those of sections 170 to 181.

Section 36.

SCHEDULE 4

DEFERRED CHARGES ON GAINS BEFORE 31ST MARCH 1982

Reduction of deduction or gain

1. Where this Schedule applies—

- (a) in a case within paragraph 2 below, the amount of the deduction referred to in that paragraph, and
- (b) in a case within paragraph 3 or 4 below, the amount of the gain referred to in that paragraph,

shall be one half of what it would be apart from this Schedule.

Charges rolled-over or held-over

2.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (4) below, this Schedule applies on a disposal, not being a no gain/no loss disposal, of an asset if—

- (a) the person making the disposal acquired the asset after 31st March 1982,
- (b) a deduction falls to be made by virtue of any of the enactments specified in sub-paragraph (5) below from the expenditure which is allowable in computing the amount of any gain accruing on the disposal, and
- (c) the deduction is attributable (whether directly or indirectly and whether in whole or in part) to a chargeable gain accruing on the disposal before 6th April 1988 of an asset acquired before 31st March 1982 by the person making that disposal.

(2) This Schedule does not apply where, by reason of the previous operation of this Schedule, the amount of the deduction is less than it otherwise would be.

(3) This Schedule does not apply if the amount of the deduction would have been less had relief by virtue of a previous application of this Schedule been duly claimed.

(4) Where—

- (a) the asset was acquired on or after 19th March 1991,
- (b) the deduction is partly attributable to a claim by virtue of section 154(4), and
- (c) the claim applies to the asset,

this Schedule does not apply by virtue of this paragraph.

(5) The enactments referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above are sections 23(4) and (5), 152, 162, 165 and 247 of this Act and section 79 of the Finance Act 1980.

1980 c. 48.

3.—(1) This paragraph applies where this Schedule would have applied on a disposal but for paragraph 2(4) above.

(2) This Schedule applies on the disposal if paragraph 4 below would have applied had—

- (a) section 154(2) continued to apply to the gain carried forward as a result of the claim by virtue of section 154(4), and

- (b) the time of the disposal been the time when that gain was treated as accruing by virtue of section 154(2).

SCH. 4

Postponed charges

4.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) to (5) below, this Schedule applies where—

- (a) a gain is treated as accruing by virtue of any of the enactments specified in sub-paragraph (2) below, and
- (b) that gain is attributable (whether directly or indirectly and whether in whole or in part) to the disposal before 6th April 1988 of an asset acquired before 31st March 1982 by the person making that disposal.

(2) The enactments referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above are sections 116(10) and (11), 134, 140, 154(2), 168 (as modified by section 67(6)), 178(3), 179(3) and 248(3).

(3) Where a gain is treated as accruing by virtue of section 178(3) or 179(3), this Schedule applies only if the asset was acquired by the chargeable company (within the meaning of section 178 or 179) before 6th April 1988.

(4) Where a gain is treated as accruing in consequence of an event, this Schedule does not apply if—

- (a) the gain is attributable (whether directly or indirectly and whether in whole or part) to the disposal of an asset on or after 6th April 1988, or
- (b) the amount of the gain would have been less had relief by virtue of a previous application of this Schedule been duly claimed.

(5) None of sections 134, 140(4), 154(2) and 248(3) shall apply in consequence of an event occurring on or after 6th April 1988 if its application would be directly attributable to the disposal of an asset on or before 31st March 1982.

Previous no gain/no loss disposals

5. Where—

- (a) a person makes a disposal of an asset which he acquired on or after 31st March 1982, and
 - (b) the disposal by which he acquired the asset and any previous disposal of the asset on or after 31st March 1982 was a no gain/no loss disposal,
- he shall be treated for the purposes of paragraphs 2(1)(c) and 4(1)(b) above as having acquired the asset before 31st March 1982.

6.—(1) Sub-paragraph (2) below applies where—

- (a) a person makes a disposal of an asset which he acquired on or after 31st March 1982,
- (b) the disposal by which he acquired the asset was a no gain/no loss disposal, and
- (c) a deduction falling to be made as mentioned in paragraph (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 above which was attributable as mentioned in paragraph (c) of that sub-paragraph was made—
 - (i) on that disposal, or
 - (ii) where one or more earlier no gain/no loss disposals of the asset have been made on or after 31st March 1982 and since the last disposal of the asset which was not a no gain/no loss disposal, on any such earlier disposal.

(2) Where this sub-paragraph applies the deduction shall be treated for the purposes of paragraph 2 above as falling to be made on the disposal mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) above and not on the no gain/no loss disposal.

- SCH. 4 7. For the purposes of this Schedule a no gain/no loss disposal is one on which by virtue of any of the enactments specified in section 35(3)(d) neither a gain nor a loss accrues to the person making the disposal.

Assets derived from other assets

8. The references in paragraphs 2(1)(c) and 4(1)(b) above to the disposal of an asset acquired by a person before 31st March 1982 include references to the disposal of an asset which was not acquired by the person before that date if its value is derived from another asset which was so acquired and of which account is to be taken in relation to the disposal under section 43.

Claims

- 9.—(1) No relief shall be given under this Schedule unless a claim is made—
- (a) in the case of a gain treated as accruing by virtue of section 178(3) or 179(3) to a company which ceases to be a member of a group, within the period of 2 years beginning at the end of the accounting period in which the company ceases to be a member of the group,
 - (b) in any other case, within the period of 2 years beginning at the end of the year of assessment or accounting period in which the disposal in question is made, or the gain in question is treated as accruing,
- or within such longer period as the Board may by notice allow.
- (2) A claim under sub-paragraph (1) above shall be supported by such particulars as the inspector may require for the purpose of establishing entitlement to relief under this Schedule and the amount of relief due.

Section 86.

SCHEDULE 5

ATTRIBUTION OF GAINS TO SETTLORS WITH INTEREST IN NON-RESIDENT OR DUAL
RESIDENT SETTLEMENT

Construction of section 86(1)(e)

- 1.—(1) In construing section 86(1)(e) as regards a particular year of assessment, the effect of sections 3 and 77 to 79 shall be ignored.
- (2) In construing section 86(1)(e) as regards a particular year of assessment—
- (a) any deductions provided for by section 2(2) shall be made in respect of disposals of any of the settled property originating from the settlor, and
 - (b) section 16(3) shall be assumed not to prevent losses accruing to trustees in one year of assessment from being allowed as a deduction from chargeable gains accruing in a later year of assessment (so far as not previously set against gains).
- (3) In a case where—
- (a) the trustees hold shares in a company which originate from the settlor, and
 - (b) under section 13 gains or losses would be treated as accruing to the trustees in a particular year of assessment by virtue of the shares if the assumption as to residence specified in section 86(3) were made,

the gains or losses shall be taken into account in construing section 86(1)(e) as regards that year as if they had accrued by virtue of disposals of settled property originating from the settlor.

SCH. 5

(4) Where, as regards a particular year of assessment, there would be an amount under section 86(1)(e) (apart from this sub-paragraph) and the trustees fall within section 86(2)(b), the following rules shall apply—

- (a) assume that the references in section 86(1)(e) and sub-paragraphs (2)(a) and (3) above to settled property originating from the settlor were to such of it as constitutes protected assets;
- (b) assume that the reference in sub-paragraph (3)(a) above to shares originating from the settlor were to such of them as constitute protected assets;
- (c) find the amount (if any) which would be arrived at under section 86(1)(e) on those assumptions;
- (d) if no amount is so found there shall be deemed to be no amount for the purposes of section 86(1)(e);
- (e) if an amount is found under paragraph (c) above it must be compared with the amount arrived at under section 86(1)(e) apart from this sub-paragraph. and the smaller of the 2 shall be taken to be the amount arrived at under section 86(1)(e).

(5) Sub-paragraphs (2) to (4) above shall have effect subject to sub-paragraphs (6) and (7) below.

(6) The following rules shall apply in construing section 86(1)(e) as regards a particular year of assessment (“the year concerned”) in a case where the trustees fall within section 86(2)(a)—

- (a) if the conditions mentioned in section 86(1) are not fulfilled as regards the settlement in any year of assessment falling before the year concerned, no deductions shall be made in respect of losses accruing before the year concerned;
- (b) if the conditions mentioned in section 86(1) are fulfilled as regards the settlement in any year or years of assessment falling before the year concerned, no deductions shall be made in respect of losses accruing before that year (or the first of those years) so falling,

but nothing in the preceding provisions of this sub-paragraph shall prevent deductions being made in respect of losses accruing in a year of assessment in which the conditions mentioned in section 86(1)(a) to (d) and (f) are fulfilled as regards the settlement.

(7) In construing section 86(1)(e) as regards a particular year of assessment and in relation to a settlement created before 19th March 1991, no account shall be taken of disposals made before 19th March 1991 (whether for the purpose of arriving at gains or for the purpose of arriving at losses).

(8) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4) above assets are protected assets if—

- (a) they are of a description specified in the arrangements mentioned in section 86(2)(b), and
- (b) were the trustees to dispose of them at any relevant time, the trustees would fall to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as not liable in the United Kingdom to tax on gains accruing to them on the disposal.

(9) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (8) above—

- (a) the assumption as to residence specified in section 86(3) shall be ignored;
- (b) a relevant time is any time, in the year of assessment concerned, when the trustees fall to be regarded for the purposes of the arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom;
- (c) if different assets are identified by reference to different relevant times, all of them are protected assets.

SCH. 5

Test whether settlor has interest

2.—(1) For the purposes of section 86(1)(d) a settlor has an interest in a settlement if—

- (a) any relevant property which is or may at any time be comprised in the settlement is, or will or may become, applicable for the benefit of or payable to a defined person in any circumstances whatever,
- (b) any relevant income which arises or may arise under the settlement is, or will or may become, applicable for the benefit of or payable to a defined person in any circumstances whatever, or
- (c) any defined person enjoys a benefit directly or indirectly from any relevant property which is comprised in the settlement or any relevant income arising under the settlement;

but this sub-paragraph is subject to sub-paragraphs (4) to (6) below.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above—

- (a) relevant property is property originating from the settlor,
- (b) relevant income is income originating from the settlor.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above each of the following is a defined person—

- (a) the settlor,
- (b) the settlor's spouse;
- (c) any child of the settlor or of the settlor's spouse;
- (d) the spouse of any such child;
- (e) a company controlled by a person or persons falling within paragraphs (a) to (d) above;
- (f) a company associated with a company falling within paragraph (e) above.

(4) A settlor does not have an interest in a settlement by virtue of paragraph (a) of sub-paragraph (1) above at any time when none of the property concerned can become applicable or payable as mentioned in that paragraph except in the event of—

- (a) the bankruptcy of some person who is or may become beneficially entitled to the property,
- (b) any assignment of or charge on the property being made or given by some such person,
- (c) in the case of a marriage settlement, the death of both parties to the marriage and of all or any of the children of the marriage, or
- (d) the death under the age of 25 or some lower age of some person who would be beneficially entitled to the property on attaining that age.

(5) A settlor does not have an interest in a settlement by virtue of paragraph (a) of sub-paragraph (1) above at any time when some person is alive and under the age of 25 if during that person's life none of the property concerned can become applicable or payable as mentioned in that paragraph except in the event of that person becoming bankrupt or assigning or charging his interest in the property concerned.

(6) Sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) above apply for the purposes of paragraph (b) of sub-paragraph (1) above as they apply for the purposes of paragraph (a), reading "income" for "property".

(7) In sub-paragraph (3) above "child" includes a step-child.

(8) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) above the question whether a company is controlled by a person or persons shall be construed in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act; but in deciding that question for those purposes no rights or powers of (or attributed to) an associate or associates of a person shall be attributed to him under section 416(6) if he is not a participator in the company.

SCH. 5

(9) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) above the question whether a company is associated with another shall be construed in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act; but where in deciding that question for those purposes it falls to be decided whether a company is controlled by a person or persons, no rights or powers of (or attributed to) an associate or associates of a person shall be attributed to him under section 416(6) if he is not a participator in the company.

(10) In sub-paragraphs (8) and (9) "participator" has the meaning given by section 417(1) of the Taxes Act.

Exceptions from section 86

3. Section 86 does not apply if the settlor dies in the year.

4.—(1) This paragraph applies where for the purposes of section 86(1)(d) the settlor has no interest in the settlement at any time in the year except for one of the following reasons, namely, that—

- (a) property is, or will or may become, applicable for the benefit of or payable to one of the persons falling within paragraph 2(3)(b) to (d) above,
- (b) income is, or will or may become, applicable for the benefit of or payable to one of those persons, or
- (c) one of those persons enjoys a benefit from property or income.

(2) This paragraph also applies where sub-paragraph (1) above is fulfilled by virtue of 2 or all of paragraphs (a) to (c) being satisfied by reference to the same person.

(3) Where this paragraph applies, section 86 does not apply if the person concerned dies in the year.

(4) In a case where—

- (a) this paragraph applies, and
- (b) the person concerned falls within paragraph 2(3)(b) or (d) above,

section 86 does not apply if during the year the person concerned ceases to be married to the settlor or child concerned (as the case may be).

5.—(1) This paragraph applies where for the purposes of section 86(1)(d) the settlor has no interest in the settlement at any time in the year except for the reason that there are 2 or more persons, each of whom—

- (a) falls within paragraph 2(3)(b) to (d) above, and
- (b) stands to gain for the reason stated in sub-paragraph (2) below.

(2) The reason is that—

- (a) property is, or will or may become, applicable for his benefit or payable to him,
- (b) income is, or will or may become, applicable for his benefit or payable to him,
- (c) he enjoys a benefit from property or income, or
- (d) 2 or all of paragraphs (a) to (c) above apply in his case.

- SCH. 5 (3) Where this paragraph applies, section 86 does not apply if each of the persons concerned dies in the year.

Right of recovery

6.—(1) This paragraph applies where any tax becomes chargeable on, and is paid by, a person in respect of gains treated as accruing to him in a year under section 86(4).

(2) The person shall be entitled to recover the amount of the tax from any person who is a trustee of the settlement.

(3) For the purposes of recovering that amount, the person shall also be entitled to require an inspector to give him a certificate specifying—

- (a) the amount of the gains concerned, and
- (b) the amount of tax paid,

and any such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it.

Meaning of "settlor"

7. For the purposes of section 86 and this Schedule, a person is a settlor in relation to a settlement if the settled property consists of or includes property originating from him.

Meaning of "originating"

8.—(1) References in section 86 and this Schedule to property originating from a person are references to—

- (a) property provided by that person;
- (b) property representing property falling within paragraph (a) above;
- (c) so much of any property representing both property falling within paragraph (a) above and other property as, on a just apportionment, can be taken to represent property so falling.

(2) References in this Schedule to income originating from a person are references to—

- (a) income from property originating from that person;
- (b) income provided by that person.

(3) Where a person who is a settlor in relation to a settlement makes reciprocal arrangements with another person for the provision of property or income, for the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) property or income provided by the other person in pursuance of the arrangements shall be treated as provided by the settlor, but
- (b) property or income provided by the settlor in pursuance of the arrangements shall be treated as provided by the other person (and not by the settlor).

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) where property is provided by a qualifying company controlled by one person alone at the time it is provided, that person shall be taken to provide it;
- (b) where property is provided by a qualifying company controlled by 2 or more persons (taking each one separately) at the time it is provided, those persons shall be taken to provide the property and each one shall be taken to provide an equal share of it;

- (c) where property is provided by a qualifying company controlled by 2 or more persons (taking them together) at the time it is provided, the persons who are participators in the company at the time it is provided shall be taken to provide it and each one shall be taken to provide so much of it as is attributed to him on the basis of a just apportionment;

SCH. 5

but where a person would be taken to provide less than one-twentieth of any property by virtue of paragraph (c) above and apart from this provision, he shall not be taken to provide any of it by virtue of that paragraph.

(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4) above a qualifying company is a close company or a company which would be a close company if it were resident in the United Kingdom.

(6) For the purposes of this paragraph references to property representing other property include references to property representing accumulated income from that other property.

(7) For the purposes of this paragraph property or income is provided by a person if it is provided directly or indirectly by the person.

(8) For the purposes of this paragraph the question whether a company is controlled by a person or persons shall be construed in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act; but in deciding that question for those purposes no rights or powers of (or attributed to) an associate or associates of a person shall be attributed to him under section 416(6) if he is not a participator in the company.

(9) In this paragraph "participator" has the meaning given by section 417(1) of the Taxes Act.

(10) The preceding provisions of this paragraph shall apply to determine whether shares originate from the settlor for the purposes of paragraph 1(3)(a) above as they apply to determine whether property of any kind originates from a person.

Qualifying settlements, and commencement

9.—(1) A settlement created on or after 19th March 1991 is a qualifying settlement for the purposes of section 86 and this Schedule in—

- (a) the year of assessment in which it is created, and
- (b) subsequent years of assessment.

(2) A settlement created before 19th March 1991, and as regards which any of the 4 conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (3) to (6) below becomes fulfilled, is a qualifying settlement for the purposes of section 86 and this Schedule in—

- (a) the year of assessment in which any of those conditions becomes fulfilled, and
- (b) subsequent years of assessment.

(3) The first condition is that on or after 19th March 1991 property or income is provided directly or indirectly for the purposes of the settlement—

- (a) otherwise than under a transaction entered into at arm's length, and
- (b) otherwise than in pursuance of a liability incurred by any person before that date;

but if the settlement's expenses relating to administration and taxation for a year of assessment exceed its income for the year, property or income provided towards meeting those expenses shall be ignored for the purposes of this condition if the value of the property or income so provided does not exceed the difference between the amount of those expenses and the amount of the settlement's income for the year.

SCH. 5

(4) The second condition is that—

- (a) the trustees become on or after 19th March 1991 neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, or
- (b) the trustees, while continuing to be resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, become on or after 19th March 1991 trustees who fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom.

(5) The third condition is that on or after 19th March 1991 the terms of the settlement are varied so that any person falling within sub-paragraph (7) below becomes for the first time a person who will or might benefit from the settlement.

(6) The fourth condition is that—

- (a) on or after 19th March 1991 a person falling within sub-paragraph (7) below enjoys a benefit from the settlement for the first time, and
- (b) the person concerned is not one who (looking only at the terms of the settlement immediately before 19th March 1991) would be capable of enjoying a benefit from the settlement on or after that date.

(7) Each of the following persons falls within this sub-paragraph—

- (a) a settlor;
- (b) the spouse of a settlor;
- (c) any child of a settlor or of a settlor's spouse;
- (d) the spouse of any such child;
- (e) a company controlled by a person or persons falling within paragraphs (a) to (d) above;
- (f) a company associated with a company falling within paragraph (e) above.

(8) In sub-paragraph (7) above "child" includes a step-child.

(9) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (7) above the question whether a company is controlled by a person or persons shall be construed in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act; but in deciding that question for those purposes no rights or powers of (or attributed to) an associate or associates of a person shall be attributed to him under section 416(6) if he is not a participator in the company.

(10) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (7) above the question whether one company is associated with another shall be construed in accordance with section 416 of the Taxes Act; but where in deciding that question for those purposes it falls to be decided whether a company is controlled by a person or persons, no rights or powers of (or attributed to) an associate or associates of a person shall be attributed to him under section 416(6) if he is not a participator in the company.

(11) In sub-paragraphs (9) and (10) "participator" has the meaning given by section 417(1) of the Taxes Act.

Information

10. An inspector may by notice require any person who is or has been a trustee of, a beneficiary under, or a settlor in relation to, a settlement to give him within such time as he may direct (which must not be less than 28 days beginning with the day the notice is given) such particulars as he thinks necessary for the purposes of section 86 and this Schedule and specifies in the notice.

11.—(1) This paragraph applies if—

- (a) a settlement has been created before 19th March 1991,

SCH. 5

- (b) on or after that date a person transfers property to the trustees otherwise than under a transaction entered into at arm's length and otherwise than in pursuance of a liability incurred by any person before that date,
- (c) the trustees are not resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom at the time the property is transferred, and
- (d) the transferor knows, or has reason to believe, that the trustees are not so resident or ordinarily resident.

(2) Before the expiry of the period of 12 months beginning with the relevant day, the transferor shall deliver to the Board a return which—

- (a) identifies the settlement, and
- (b) specifies the property transferred, the day on which the transfer was made, and the consideration (if any) for the transfer.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) above the relevant day is the later of—

- (a) the day on which the transfer is made, and
- (b) 25th July 1991 (the day on which the Finance Act 1991 was passed).

12.—(1) This paragraph applies if a settlement is created on or after 19th March 1991, and at the time it is created—

- (a) the trustees are not resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, or
- (b) the trustees are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom but fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom.

(2) Any person who—

- (a) is a settlor in relation to the settlement at the time it is created, and
- (b) at that time fulfils the condition mentioned in sub-paragraph (4) below,

shall, before the expiry of the period of 3 months beginning with the relevant day, deliver to the Board a return specifying the particulars mentioned in sub-paragraph (5) below.

(3) Any person who—

- (a) is a settlor in relation to the settlement at the time it is created,
- (b) at that time does not fulfil the condition mentioned in sub-paragraph (4) below, and
- (c) fulfils that condition at a later time,

shall, before the expiry of the period of 12 months beginning with the relevant day, deliver to the Board a return specifying the particulars mentioned in sub-paragraph (5) below.

(4) The condition is that the person concerned is domiciled in the United Kingdom and is either resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(5) The particulars are—

- (a) the day on which the settlement was created;
- (b) the name and address of the person delivering the return;
- (c) the names and addresses of the persons who are the trustees immediately before the delivery of the return.

SCH. 5 (6) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) above the relevant day is the later of—

- (a) the day on which the settlement is created, and
- (b) 25th July 1991 (the day on which the Finance Act 1991 was passed).

(7) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) above the relevant day is the later of—

- (a) the day on which the person first fulfils the condition after the settlement is created, and
- (b) 25th July 1991 (the day on which the Finance Act 1991 was passed).

13.—(1) This paragraph applies if—

- (a) the trustees of a settlement become at any time (“the relevant time”) on or after 19th March 1991 neither resident nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, or
- (b) the trustees of a settlement, while continuing to be resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, become at any time (“the relevant time”) on or after 19th March 1991 trustees who fall to be regarded for the purposes of any double taxation relief arrangements as resident in a territory outside the United Kingdom.

(2) Any person who was a trustee of the settlement immediately before the relevant time shall, before the expiry of the period of 12 months beginning with the relevant day, deliver to the Board a return specifying—

- (a) the day on which the settlement was created,
- (b) the name and address of each person who is a settlor in relation to the settlement immediately before the delivery of the return, and
- (c) the names and addresses of the persons who are the trustees immediately before the delivery of the return.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) above the relevant day is the later of—

- (a) the day when the relevant time falls, and
- (b) 25th July 1991 (the day on which the Finance Act 1991 was passed).

14.—(1) Nothing in paragraph 11, 12 or 13 above shall require information to be contained in the return concerned to the extent that—

- (a) before the expiry of the period concerned the information has been provided to the Board by any person in pursuance of the paragraph concerned or of any other provision, or
- (b) after the expiry of the period concerned the information falls to be provided to the Board by any person in pursuance of any provision other than the paragraph concerned.

(2) Nothing in paragraph 11, 12 or 13 above shall require a return to be delivered if—

- (a) before the expiry of the period concerned all the information concerned has been provided to the Board by any person in pursuance of the paragraph concerned or of any other provision, or
- (b) after the expiry of the period concerned all the information concerned falls to be provided to the Board by any person in pursuance of any provision other than the paragraph concerned.

SCHEDULE 6

RETIREMENT RELIEF ETC.

Sections 163, 164.

PART I

INTERPRETATION

1.—(1) This paragraph and paragraphs 2 and 3 below have effect for the purposes of this Schedule and sections 163 and 164.

(2) In the provisions referred to above—

“commercial association of companies” means a company together with such of its associated companies, within the meaning of section 416 of the Taxes Act, as carry on businesses which are of such a nature that the businesses of the company and the associated companies taken together may be reasonably considered to make up a single composite undertaking;

“family company” means, in relation to an individual, a company the voting rights in which are—

(i) as to not less than 25 per cent. exercisable by the individual, or

(ii) as to more than 50 per cent. exercisable by the individual or a member of his family and, as to not less than 5 per cent. exercisable by the individual himself;

“family” means, in relation to an individual, the husband or wife of the individual and a relative of the individual or of the individual’s husband or wife and, for this purpose, “relative” means brother, sister, ancestor or lineal descendant;

“full-time working director”, in relation to one or more companies, means a director who is required to devote substantially the whole of his time to the service of that company or, as the case may be, those companies taken together, in a managerial or technical capacity;

“group of companies” means a company which has one or more 51 per cent. subsidiaries, together with those subsidiaries;

“holding company” means a company whose business (disregarding any trade carried on by it) consists wholly or mainly of the holding of shares or securities of one or more companies which are its 51 per cent. subsidiaries;

“permitted period” means a period of one year or such longer period as the Board may, in any particular case, by notice allow;

“trade”, “profession”, “vocation”, “office” and “employment” have the same meaning as in the Income Tax Acts;

“trading company” means a company whose business consists wholly or mainly of the carrying on of a trade or trades;

“trading group” means a group of companies the business of whose members, taken together, consists wholly or mainly of the carrying on of a trade or trades.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) above, voting rights exercisable by trustees of a settlement are to be treated as voting rights exercisable by a member of the family of an individual if—

(a) the individual or any member of his family is a beneficiary under the settlement; and

(b) no one, other than the individual or a member of his family, is for the time being entitled under the settlement to receive any capital or income of the settled property; and

SCH. 6

(c) the terms of the settlement are such that no one other than the individual or a member of his family can become entitled to capital or income except upon the failure (for whatever reason) of the individual or a member of his family to become so entitled.

(4) Any reference in sub-paragraph (3) above to a person being or becoming entitled to any capital or income of the settled property includes a reference to a person—

- (a) whose entitlement is subject to a power which could be so exercised as to require all or any of the capital or income in question to be paid to some other person; or
- (b) whose entitlement depends upon his exercising a power in his own favour.

2.—(1) For the purposes of the provisions referred to in paragraph 1(1) above, where, as part of a reorganisation, within the meaning of section 126, there is a disposal of shares or securities of a company and, apart from this sub-paragraph, the shares disposed of and the new holding (as defined in that section) would fall to be treated, by virtue of section 127, as the same asset, section 127 shall not apply if the individual concerned so elects or, in the case of a trustees' disposal, if the trustees and the individual concerned jointly so elect; and an election under this sub-paragraph shall be made by notice given to the Board not more than 2 years after the end of the year of assessment in which the disposal occurred.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) above, the reference to a reorganisation, within the meaning of section 126, includes a reference to an exchange of shares or securities which is treated as such a reorganisation by virtue of section 135(3).

3.—(1) A person who has been concerned in the carrying on of a business shall be treated as having retired on ill-health grounds if, on production of such evidence as the Board may reasonably require, the Board are satisfied—

- (a) that he has ceased to be engaged in and, by reason of ill-health, is incapable of engaging in work of the kind which he previously undertook in connection with that business; and
- (b) that he is likely to remain permanently so incapable.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) above, the reference to a person being concerned in the carrying on of a business is a reference to his being so concerned personally or as a member of a partnership carrying on the business; and the business which is relevant for the purposes of the provisions referred to in paragraph 1(1) above is that referred to—

- (a) in subsection (3) or subsection (4) of section 163 in relation to a material disposal of business assets;
- (b) in subsection (5) of section 164 in relation to a trustees' disposal; and
- (c) in subsection (7) of section 164 in relation to an associated disposal.

(3) A person who has been a full-time working director of a company or of two or more companies shall be treated as having retired on ill-health grounds if, on production of such evidence as the Board may reasonably require, the Board are satisfied—

- (a) that he has ceased to serve and, by reason of ill-health, is incapable of serving that company or, as the case may be, those companies in a managerial or technical capacity; and
- (b) that he is likely to remain permanently incapable of serving in such a capacity that company or those companies (as the case may be) or any other company engaged in business of a kind carried on by that company or those companies.

(4) In relation to an employee's disposal, a person who has been exercising any office or employment shall be treated as having retired on ill-health grounds if, on production of such evidence as the Board may reasonably require, the Board are satisfied—

SCH. 6

- (a) that he has ceased to exercise and, by reason of ill-health, is incapable of exercising that office or employment; and
- (b) that he is likely to remain permanently so incapable.

4.—(1) In this Schedule—

- (a) "material disposal of business assets" has the same meaning as in section 163;
- (b) "employee's disposal" means a disposal falling within subsection (1) of section 164;
- (c) "trustees' disposal" means a disposal falling within subsection (3) of section 164 and, in relation to such a disposal, "the qualifying beneficiary" has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph (b) of that subsection;
- (d) "associated disposal" has the meaning assigned to it by section 164(7); and "qualifying disposal" means any of the disposals referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d) above.

(2) Any reference in this Schedule to the qualifying period is a reference to the period of at least one year which—

- (a) in relation to a material disposal of business assets, is referred to in subsection (3), subsection (4)(a) or subsection (5) (as the case may require) of section 163;
- (b) in relation to an employee's disposal, is referred to in section 164(2)(a);
- (c) in relation to a trustees' disposal, is referred to in subsection (4) or subsection (5) (as the case may require) of section 164;

and, in relation to an associated disposal, any reference in this Schedule to the qualifying period is a reference to that period which is the qualifying period in relation to the material disposal of business assets with which the associated disposal is associated in accordance with section 164(7).

(3) In relation to a qualifying disposal, any reference in this Schedule to the amount available for relief is a reference to the amount determined in accordance with paragraphs 13 to 16 below.

PART II

THE OPERATION OF THE RELIEF

Disposals on which relief may be given

5.—(1) Relief in accordance with this Schedule shall not be given in respect of any disposal unless the qualifying period relating to that disposal ends on or after 6th April 1985.

(2) Except in the case of a disposal which is made by an individual who has attained the age of 55, relief in accordance with this Schedule shall be given only on the making of a claim not later than 2 years after the end of the year of assessment in which the disposal occurred.

(3) In the case of a trustees' disposal, relief in accordance with this Schedule shall be given only on a claim made jointly by the trustees and the beneficiary concerned.

(4) Where a claim for relief in accordance with this Schedule is dependent upon an individual having retired on ill-health grounds below the age of 55, the claim shall be made to the Board.

SCH. 6

Gains qualifying for relief

6. Subject to paragraphs 9 and 10 below, in the case of any qualifying disposal other than one of shares or securities of a company, the gains accruing to the individual or, in the case of a trustees' disposal, the trustees on the disposal of chargeable business assets comprised in the qualifying disposal shall be aggregated, and only so much of that aggregate as exceeds the amount available for relief shall be chargeable gains (but not so as to affect liability in respect of gains accruing on the disposal of assets other than chargeable business assets).

7.—(1) Subject to paragraphs 9 to 11 below, in the case of a qualifying disposal of shares or securities of a trading company which is not a holding company,—

- (a) the gains which on the disposal accrue to the individual or, as the case may be, the trustees shall be aggregated, and
- (b) of the appropriate proportion of the aggregated gains, only so much as exceeds the amount available for relief shall constitute chargeable gains (but not so as to affect liability in respect of gains representing the balance of the aggregated gains).

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b) above, “the appropriate proportion” is that which that part of the value of the company's chargeable assets immediately before the end of the qualifying period which is attributable to the value of the company's chargeable business assets bears to the whole of that value, but, in the case of a company which has no chargeable assets, “the appropriate proportion” is the whole.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, every asset is a chargeable asset except one, on the disposal of which by the company immediately before the end of the qualifying period, no gain accruing to the company would be a chargeable gain.

8.—(1) Subject to paragraphs 9 to 11 below, in the case of a qualifying disposal of shares or securities of a holding company—

- (a) the gains which on the disposal accrue to the individual or, as the case may be, the trustees shall be aggregated, and
- (b) of the appropriate proportion of the aggregated gains, only so much as exceeds the amount available for relief shall constitute chargeable gains (but not so as to affect liability in respect of gains representing the balance of the aggregated gains).

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b) above, “the appropriate proportion” is that which that part of the value of the trading group's chargeable assets immediately before the end of the qualifying period which is attributable to the value of the trading group's chargeable business assets bears to the whole of that value; but, in the case of a trading group which has no chargeable assets, “the appropriate proportion” is the whole.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) above—

- (a) any reference to the trading group's chargeable assets or chargeable business assets is a reference to the chargeable assets or, as the case may be, chargeable business assets of every member of the trading group; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (c) below, every asset is a chargeable asset except one, on the disposal of which by the member of the group concerned immediately before the end of the qualifying period no gain accruing to that member would be a chargeable gain; and
- (c) a holding by one member of the trading group of the ordinary share capital of another member of the group is not a chargeable asset.

SCH. 6

(4) Where the whole of the ordinary share capital of a 51 per cent. subsidiary of the holding company is not owned directly or indirectly by that company, then, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) above, the value of the chargeable assets and chargeable business assets of that subsidiary shall be taken to be reduced by multiplying it by a fraction of which the denominator is the whole of the ordinary share capital of the subsidiary and the numerator is the amount of that share capital owned, directly or indirectly, by the holding company.

(5) Expressions used in sub-paragraph (4) above have the same meaning as in section 838 of the Taxes Act (subsidiaries).

9.—(1) If, in the case of a trustees' disposal, there is, in addition to the qualifying beneficiary, at least one other beneficiary who, at the end of the qualifying period, has an interest in possession in the whole of the settled property or, as the case may be, in a part of it which consists of or includes the shares, securities or asset which is the subject matter of the disposal, only the relevant proportion of the gain which accrues to the trustees on the disposal shall be brought into account under paragraph 6, paragraph 7 or paragraph 8 above (as the case may require) and the balance of the gain shall, accordingly, be a chargeable gain.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above, the relevant proportion is that which, at the end of the qualifying period, the qualifying beneficiary's interest in the income of the part of the settled property comprising the shares, securities or asset in question bears to the interests in that income of all the beneficiaries (including the qualifying beneficiary) who then have interests in possession in that part.

(3) The reference in sub-paragraph (2) above to the qualifying beneficiary's interest is a reference to the interest by virtue of which he is the qualifying beneficiary and not to any other interest he may hold.

10.—(1) If, in the case of an associated disposal—

- (a) the asset in question was in use for the purposes of a business as mentioned in section 164(7)(c) for only part of the period in which it was in the ownership of the individual making the disposal, or
- (b) for any part of the period in which the asset in question was in use for the purposes of a business as mentioned in section 164(7)(c), the individual making the disposal was not concerned in the carrying on of that business (whether personally, as a member of a partnership or as a full-time working director of any such company as is referred to in section 163(3)(b)), or
- (c) for the whole or any part of the period in which the asset in question was in use for the purposes of a business as mentioned in section 164(7)(c), its availability for that use was dependent upon the payment of rent,

only such part of the gain which accrues on the disposal as appears to the Board to be just and reasonable shall be brought into account under paragraph 6, paragraph 7 or paragraph 8 above (as the case may require) and the balance of the gain shall, accordingly, be a chargeable gain.

(2) In determining how much of a gain it is just and reasonable to bring into account as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) above, the Board shall have regard to the length of the period the asset was in use as mentioned in that sub-paragraph and the extent to which any rent paid was less than the amount which would have been payable in the open market for the use of the asset.

(3) In sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above "rent" includes any form of consideration given for the use of the asset.

SCH. 6

11.—(1) This paragraph applies where—

- (a) there is a material disposal of business assets or a trustees' disposal which (in either case) consists of a disposal which the individual or trustees is or are treated as making by virtue of section 122 in consideration of a capital distribution; and
- (b) the capital distribution consists wholly of chargeable business assets of the company or partly of such assets and partly of money or money's worth.

(2) Where the capital distribution consists wholly of chargeable business assets, no relief shall be given under this Schedule in respect of the gains accruing on the disposal.

(3) Where the capital distribution consists only partly of chargeable business assets, the gains accruing on the disposal (aggregated as mentioned in paragraph 7(1)(a) or paragraph 8(1)(a) above) shall be reduced for the purposes of this Schedule by multiplying them by the fraction—

$$\frac{A}{B}$$

where—

A is the part of the capital distribution which does not consist of chargeable business assets; and

B is the entire capital distribution;

and it shall be to that reduced amount of aggregated gains that, in accordance with sub-paragraph (1)(b) of paragraph 7 or, as the case may be, paragraph 8 above, the appropriate proportion determined under sub-paragraph (2) of that paragraph shall be applied.

(4) Any question whether or to what extent a capital distribution consists of chargeable business assets shall be determined by reference to the status of the assets immediately before the end of the qualifying period.

12.—(1) Subject to paragraphs 9 to 11 above, in arriving at the aggregate gains under any of paragraphs 6, 7(1) and 8(1) above—

- (a) the respective amounts of the gains shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act fixing the amount of chargeable gains, and
- (b) any allowable loss which accrues on the qualifying disposal concerned shall be deducted,

and the provisions of this Schedule shall not affect the computation of the amount of any allowable loss.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, in paragraphs 6 to 11 above, "chargeable business asset" means an asset (including goodwill but not including shares or securities or other assets held as investments) which is, or is an interest in, an asset used for the purposes of a trade, profession, vocation, office or employment carried on by—

- (a) the individual concerned; or
- (b) that individual's family company; or
- (c) a member of a trading group of which the holding company is that individual's family company; or
- (d) a partnership of which the individual concerned is a member.

(3) An asset is not a chargeable business asset if, on the disposal of it, no gain which might accrue would be a chargeable gain.

(4) In relation to a trustees' disposal, references in sub-paragraph (2) above to the individual shall be construed as references to the beneficiary concerned.

SCH. 6

(5) Sub-paragraph (6) below applies if—

- (a) a qualifying disposal falling within paragraph 7 or paragraph 8 above is a disposal which the individual or trustees concerned is or are treated as making by virtue of section 122 in consideration of a capital distribution; and
- (b) not later than 2 years after the end of the year of assessment in which the individual or the trustees received the capital distribution, the individual or trustees by notice to the inspector elects or elect that that sub-paragraph should apply.

(6) If, in a case where this sub-paragraph applies in relation to a qualifying disposal, any part of the assets of the company concerned consists, as at the end of the qualifying period, of the proceeds of the sale of an asset sold not more than 6 months before the end of that period, then, sub-paragraph (2) above and paragraph 7 or, as the case may be, paragraph 8 above shall have effect as if, at that time—

- (a) the asset remained the property of the company and was in use for the purposes for which it was used before its sale; and
- (b) the proceeds of sale of the asset did not form part of the assets of the company.

The amount available for relief: the basic rule

13.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Part of this Schedule, on a qualifying disposal by an individual the amount available for relief by virtue of sections 163 and 164 is an amount equal to the aggregate of—

- (a) so much of the gains qualifying for relief as do not exceed the appropriate percentage of £150,000; and
- (b) one half of so much of those gains as exceed the appropriate percentage of £150,000 but do not exceed that percentage of £600,000;

and for the purposes of this sub-paragraph “the appropriate percentage” is a percentage determined according to the length of the qualifying period which is appropriate to the disposal on a scale rising arithmetically from 10 per cent. where that period is precisely one year to 100 per cent. where it is 10 years.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) above “the gains qualifying for relief” means, in relation to any qualifying disposal, so much of the gains accruing on that disposal (aggregated under paragraph 6, 7(1)(a) or 8(1)(a) above) as would, by virtue of this Schedule, not be chargeable gains if—

- (a) sub-paragraph (1) above had specified as the amount available for relief a fixed sum in excess of those aggregate gains; and
- (b) paragraphs 14 to 16 below were disregarded.

(3) The amount available for relief by virtue of section 164 on a trustees' disposal shall be determined, subject to sub-paragraph (4) below, in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) above on the assumption that the trustees' disposal is a qualifying disposal by the qualifying beneficiary.

(4) If, on the same day, there is both a trustees' disposal and a material disposal of business assets by the qualifying beneficiary, the amount available for relief shall be applied to the beneficiary's disposal in priority to the trustees' disposal.

SCH. 6

Aggregation of earlier business periods

14.—(1) If, apart from this paragraph, the qualifying period appropriate to a qualifying disposal (“the original qualifying period”) would be less than 10 years but throughout some period (“the earlier business period”) which—

- (a) ends not earlier than 2 years before the beginning of the original qualifying period, and
- (b) falls, in whole or in part, within the period of 10 years ending at the end of the original qualifying period,

the individual making the disposal or, as the case may be, the relevant beneficiary was concerned in the carrying on of another business (“the previous business”) then, for the purpose of determining the amount available for relief on the qualifying disposal, the length of the qualifying period appropriate to that disposal shall be redetermined on the assumptions and subject to the provisions set out below.

(2) For the purposes of the redetermination referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above, it shall be assumed that the previous business is the same business as the business at retirement and, in the first instance, any time between the end of the earlier business period and the beginning of the qualifying period shall be disregarded (so that those 2 periods shall be assumed to be one continuous period).

(3) The reference in sub-paragraph (1) above to a person being concerned in the carrying on of a business is a reference to his being so concerned personally or as a member of a partnership or, if the business was owned by a company, then as a full-time working director of that company or, as the case may be, of any member of the group or commercial association of which it is a member; and the reference in sub-paragraph (2) above to the business at retirement is a reference to that business which, in relation to the qualifying disposal, is referred to—

- (a) in subsection (3), subsection (4) or subsection (5) of section 163 where the qualifying disposal is a material disposal of business assets;
- (b) in subsection (5) of section 164 where that disposal is a trustees’ disposal; and
- (c) in subsection (7) of section 164 where that disposal is an associated disposal.

(4) Any extended qualifying period resulting from the operation of subparagraph (2) above shall not begin earlier than the beginning of the period of 10 years referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above.

(5) If the earlier business period ended before the beginning of the original qualifying period, any extended qualifying period which would otherwise result from the operation of the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall be reduced by deducting therefrom a period equal to that between the ending of the earlier business period and the beginning of the original qualifying period.

(6) Where there is more than one business which qualifies as the previous business and, accordingly, more than one period which qualifies as the earlier business period, this paragraph shall apply first in relation to that one of those businesses in which the individual in question was last concerned and shall then again apply (as if any extended qualifying period resulting from the first application were the original qualifying period) in relation to the next of those businesses and so on.

Relief given on earlier disposal

15.—(1) In any case where—

- (a) an individual makes a qualifying disposal or is the qualifying beneficiary in relation to a trustees’ disposal, and

SCH. 6

- (b) relief has been (or falls to be) given under this Schedule in respect of an earlier disposal which was either a qualifying disposal made by the individual or a trustees' disposal in respect of which he was the qualifying beneficiary,

the amount which, apart from this paragraph, would be the amount available for relief on the disposal mentioned in paragraph (a) above shall not exceed the limit in sub-paragraph (3) below.

(2) In the following provisions of this paragraph—

- (a) the disposal falling within sub-paragraph (1)(a) above is referred to as “the later disposal”; and
- (b) the disposal falling within sub-paragraph (1)(b) above or, if there is more than one such disposal, each of them is referred to as “the earlier disposal”.

(3) The limit referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above is the difference between—

- (a) the amount which would be available for relief on the later disposal—
- (i) if the gains qualifying for relief on that disposal were increased by the amount of the underlying gains relieved on the earlier disposal (or the aggregate amount of the underlying gains relieved on all the earlier disposals, as the case may be); and
 - (ii) if the qualifying period appropriate to the later disposal (as redetermined where appropriate under paragraph 14 above) were extended by the addition of a period equal to so much (if any) of the qualifying period appropriate to the earlier disposal (or, as the case may be, to each of the earlier disposals) as does not already fall within the qualifying period appropriate to the later disposal; and
- (b) the amount of relief given under this Schedule on the earlier disposal or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the relief so given on all the earlier disposals.

(4) Where there is only one earlier disposal, or where there are 2 or more such disposals but none of them took place on or after 6th April 1988, then, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (3)(a)(i) above—

- (a) if the earlier disposal took place on or after 6th April 1988, the amount of the underlying gains relieved on that disposal is the aggregate of—
- (i) so much of the gains qualifying for relief on that disposal as were, by virtue of paragraph 13(1)(a) above, not chargeable gains; and
 - (ii) twice the amount of so much of those gains as were, by virtue of paragraph 13(1)(b) above, not chargeable gains; and
- (b) if the earlier disposal took place before 6th April 1988, the amount of the underlying gains relieved on that disposal (or on each such disposal) is so much of the gains qualifying for relief on that disposal as were, by virtue of paragraph 13 of Schedule 20 to the Finance Act 1985, not chargeable gains.

1985 c. 54.

(5) Where there are 2 or more earlier disposals and at least one of them took place on or after 6th April 1988, then, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (3)(a)(i) above, the aggregate amount of the underlying gains relieved on all those disposals shall be determined as follows—

- (a) it shall be assumed for the purposes of paragraph (b) below—
- (i) that the amount which resulted from the calculation under sub-paragraph (3)(a) above on the last of those disposals (“the last disposal”) was the amount of the gains qualifying for relief on that disposal which were, by virtue of this Schedule, not chargeable gains (the “gains actually relieved”);

SCH. 6

(ii) that the qualifying period appropriate to that disposal (as redetermined where appropriate under paragraph 14 above) was that period as extended in accordance with sub-paragraph (3)(a)(ii) above; and

(iii) that the last disposal was the only earlier disposal;

(b) there shall then be ascertained in accordance with paragraph 13(1) above (but on the assumptions in paragraph (a) above)—

(i) how much of the gains actually relieved would, by virtue of paragraph 13(1)(a) above, not have been chargeable gains; and

(ii) how much of those gains would, by virtue of paragraph 13(1)(b) above, not have been chargeable gains; and

(c) the aggregate amount of the underlying gains relieved on all the earlier disposals is the sum of—

(i) the amount ascertained under paragraph (b)(i) above; and

(ii) twice the amount ascertained under paragraph (b)(ii) above.

(6) In this paragraph “the gains qualifying for relief” has the meaning given by paragraph 13(2) above.

(7) References in this paragraph to relief given under this Schedule include references to relief given under section 34 of the Finance Act 1965 or section 124 of the 1979 Act; and—

1965 c. 25.

(a) in relation to relief given under either of those sections, paragraph (b) of sub-paragraph (1) above shall have effect as if, for the words from “which was” onwards, there were substituted “made by the individual”; and

(b) for the purpose of determining the limit in sub-paragraph (3) above where the earlier disposal (or any of the earlier disposals) was a disposal in respect of which relief was given under either of those sections—

(i) the underlying gains relieved on that disposal shall (subject to sub-paragraph (5) above) be taken to be gains of an amount equal to the relief given under the section in question in respect of that disposal; and

(ii) the reference in sub-paragraph (3)(a)(ii) above to the qualifying period appropriate to the earlier disposal shall be taken to be a reference to the qualifying period within the meaning of the section in question.

Aggregation of spouse's interest in the business

16.—(1) In any case where—

(a) an individual makes a material disposal of business assets, and

(b) the subject matter of that disposal (whether business, assets or shares or securities) was acquired, in whole or in part, from that individual's spouse, and

(c) that acquisition was either under the will or intestacy of the spouse or by way of lifetime gift and in the year of assessment in which occurred the spouse's death or, as the case may be, the lifetime gift, the individual and his spouse were living together, and

(d) as a result of the acquisition the individual acquired the whole of the interest in the business, assets, shares or securities concerned which, immediately before the acquisition or, as the case may be, the spouse's death, was held by the spouse, and

- (e) not later than 2 years after the end of the year of assessment in which the material disposal occurred, the individual elects that this paragraph should apply,

SCH. 7

the period which, apart from this paragraph, would be the qualifying period appropriate to that disposal shall be extended by assuming that, in the conditions which under section 163 are the relevant conditions applicable to the disposal, any reference to the individual were a reference either to the individual or his spouse.

(2) An election under sub-paragraph (1)(e) above shall be made by notice to the inspector.

(3) Where the acquisition referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(c) above was by way of lifetime gift, the amount available for relief on the material disposal concerned, having regard to the extension of the qualifying period under sub-paragraph (1) above, shall not exceed the limit specified in sub-paragraph (4) below.

(4) The limit referred to in sub-paragraph (3) above is the amount which would have been available for relief on the material disposal if—

- (a) the lifetime gift had not occurred; and
- (b) the material disposal had been made by the spouse; and
- (c) anything done by the individual in relation to the business concerned after the lifetime gift was in fact made had been done by the spouse.

SCHEDULE 7

RELIEF FOR GIFTS OF BUSINESS ASSETS

PART I

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY AND SETTLED PROPERTY

Agricultural property

1.—(1) This paragraph applies where—

- (a) there is a disposal of an asset which is, or is an interest in, agricultural property within the meaning of Chapter II of Part V of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 (inheritance tax relief for agricultural property), and
- (b) apart from this paragraph, the disposal would not fall within section 165(1) by reason only that the agricultural property is not used for the purposes of a trade carried on as mentioned in section 165(2)(a).

(2) Where this paragraph applies, section 165(1) shall apply in relation to the disposal if the circumstances are such that a reduction in respect of the asset—

- (a) is made under Chapter II of Part V of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 in relation to a chargeable transfer taking place on the occasion of the disposal, or
- (b) would be so made if there were a chargeable transfer on that occasion, or
- (c) would be so made but for section 124A of that Act (assuming, where there is no chargeable transfer on that occasion, that there were).

Settled property

2.—(1) If—

- (a) the trustees of a settlement make a disposal otherwise than under a bargain at arm's length of an asset within sub-paragraph (2) below, and

SCH. 7

- (b) a claim for relief under section 165 is made by the trustees and the person who acquires the asset ("the transferee") or, where the trustees of a settlement are also the transferee, by the trustees making the disposal alone,

then, subject to sections 165(3), 166, 167 and 169, section 165(4) shall apply in relation to the disposal.

(2) An asset is within this sub-paragraph if—

- (a) it is, or is an interest in, an asset used for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation carried on by—
- (i) the trustees making the disposal, or
 - (ii) a beneficiary who had an interest in possession in the settled property immediately before the disposal, or
- (b) it consists of shares or securities of a trading company, or of the holding company of a trading group, where—
- (i) the shares or securities are neither quoted on a recognised stock exchange nor dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market, or
 - (ii) not less than 25 per cent. of the voting rights exercisable by shareholders of the company in general meeting are exercisable by the trustees at the time of the disposal.

(3) Where section 165(4) applies by virtue of this paragraph, references to the trustees shall be substituted for the references in section 165(4)(a) to the transferor; and where it applies in relation to a disposal which is deemed to occur by virtue of section 71(1) or 72(1) section 165(7) shall not apply.

3.—(1) This paragraph applies where—

- (a) there is a disposal of an asset which is, or is an interest in, agricultural property within the meaning of Chapter II of Part V of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984, and
- (b) apart from this paragraph, the disposal would not fall within paragraph 2(1)(a) above by reason only that the agricultural property is not used for the purposes of a trade as mentioned in paragraph 2(2)(a) above.

(2) Where this paragraph applies paragraph 2(1) above shall apply in relation to the disposal if the circumstances are such that a reduction in respect of the asset—

- (a) is made under Chapter II of Part V of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 in relation to a chargeable transfer taking place on the occasion of the disposal, or
- (b) would be so made if there were a chargeable transfer on that occasion, or
- (c) would be so made but for section 124A of that Act (assuming, where there is no chargeable transfer on that occasion, that there were).

1984 c. 51.

PART II

REDUCTIONS IN HELD-OVER GAIN

Application and interpretation

4.—(1) The provisions of this Part of this Schedule apply in cases where a claim for relief is made under section 165.

(2) In this Part of this Schedule—

- (a) "the principal provision" means section 165(2), or, as the case may require, sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 2 above,
- (b) "shares" includes securities,
- (c) "the transferor" has the same meaning as in section 165 except that, in a case where paragraph 2 above applies, it refers to the trustees mentioned in that paragraph, and

(d) “unrelieved gain”, in relation to a disposal, has the same meaning as in section 165(7). SCH. 7

(3) In this Part of this Schedule—

- (a) any reference to a disposal of an asset is a reference to a disposal which falls within subsection (1) of section 165 by virtue of subsection (2)(a) of that section or, as the case may be, falls within sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 above by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(a) of that paragraph, and
- (b) any reference to a disposal of shares is a reference to a disposal which falls within subsection (1) of section 165 by virtue of subsection (2)(b) of that section or, as the case may be, falls within sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 above by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(b) of that paragraph.

(4) In relation to a disposal of an asset or of shares, any reference in the following provisions of this Part of this Schedule to the held-over gain is a reference to the held-over gain on that disposal as determined under subsection (6) or, where it applies, subsection (7) of section 165.

Reductions peculiar to disposals of assets

5.—(1) If, in the case of a disposal of an asset, the asset was not used for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation referred to in paragraph (a) of the principal provision throughout the period of its ownership by the transferor, the amount of the held-over gain shall be reduced by multiplying it by the fraction—

$$\frac{A}{B}$$

where—

A is the number of days in that period of ownership during which the asset was so used, and

B is the number of days in that period.

(2) This paragraph shall not apply where the circumstances are such that a reduction in respect of the asset—

- (a) is made under Chapter II of Part V of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 in relation to a chargeable transfer taking place on the occasion of the disposal, or 1984 c. 51.
- (b) would be so made if there were a chargeable transfer on that occasion, or
- (c) would be so made but for section 124A of that Act (assuming, where there is no chargeable transfer on that occasion, that there were).

6.—(1) If, in the case of a disposal of an asset, the asset is a building or structure and, over the period of its ownership by the transferor or any substantial part of that period, part of the building or structure was, and part was not, used for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation referred to in paragraph (a) of the principal provision, there shall be determined the fraction of the unrelieved gain on the disposal which it is just and reasonable to apportion to the part of the asset which was so used, and the amount of the held-over gain (as reduced, if appropriate, under paragraph 5 above) shall be reduced by multiplying it by that fraction.

(2) This paragraph shall not apply where the circumstances are such that a reduction in respect of the asset—

- (a) is made under Chapter II of Part V of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 in relation to a chargeable transfer taking place on the occasion of the disposal, or
- (b) would be so made if there were a chargeable transfer on that occasion, or
- (c) would be so made but for section 124A of that Act (assuming, where there is no chargeable transfer on that occasion, that there were).

SCH. 7

Reduction peculiar to disposal of shares

7.—(1) If in the case of a disposal of shares assets which are not business assets are included in the chargeable assets of the company whose shares are disposed of, or, where that company is the holding company of a trading group, in the group's chargeable assets, and either—

- (a) at any time within the period of 12 months before the disposal not less than 25 per cent. of the voting rights exercisable by shareholders of the company in general meeting are exercisable by the transferor, or
- (b) the transferor is an individual and, at any time within that period, the company is his family company,

the amount of the held-over gain shall be reduced by multiplying it by the fraction—

$$\frac{A}{B}$$

where—

A is the market value on the date of the disposal of those chargeable assets of the company or of the group which are business assets, and

B is the market value on that date of all the chargeable assets of the company, or as the case may be of the group.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) an asset is a business asset in relation to a company or a group if it is or is an interest in an asset used for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation carried on by the company, or as the case may be by a member of the group; and
- (b) an asset is a chargeable asset in relation to a company or a group at any time if, on a disposal at that time, a gain accruing to the company, or as the case may be to a member of the group, would be a chargeable gain.

(3) Where the shares disposed of are shares of the holding company of a trading group, then for the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) the holding by one member of the group of the ordinary share capital of another member shall not count as a chargeable asset, and
- (b) if the whole of the ordinary share capital of a 51 per cent. subsidiary of the holding company is not owned directly or indirectly by that company, the value of the chargeable assets of the subsidiary shall be taken to be reduced by multiplying it by the fraction—

$$\frac{A}{B}$$

where—

A is the amount of the ordinary share capital of the subsidiary owned directly or indirectly by the holding company, and

B is the whole of that share capital.

(4) Expressions used in sub-paragraph (3) above have the same meanings as in section 838 of the Taxes Act.

Reduction where gain partly relieved by retirement relief

8.—(1) If, in the case of a disposal of an asset—

- (a) the disposal is of a chargeable business asset and is comprised in a disposal of the whole or part of a business in respect of gains accruing on which the transferor is entitled to relief under Schedule 6, and

- (b) apart from this paragraph, the held-over gain on the disposal (as reduced, where appropriate, under the preceding provisions of this Part of this Schedule) would exceed the amount of the chargeable gain which, apart from section 165 would accrue on the disposal, SCH. 7

the amount of that held-over gain shall be reduced by the amount of the excess.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) above “chargeable business asset” has the same meaning as in Schedule 6.

(3) If, in the case of a disposal of shares,—

- (a) the disposal is or forms part of a disposal of shares in respect of the gains accruing on which the transferor is entitled to relief under Schedule 6, and

- (b) apart from this paragraph, the held-over gain on the disposal (as reduced, where appropriate, under paragraph 7 above) would exceed an amount equal to the relevant proportion of the chargeable gain which, apart from section 165, would accrue on the disposal,

the amount of that held-over gain shall be reduced by the amount of the excess.

(4) In sub-paragraph (3) above “the relevant proportion”, in relation to a disposal falling within paragraph (a) of that sub-paragraph, means the appropriate proportion determined under Schedule 6 in relation to the aggregate sum of the gains which accrue on that disposal.

SCHEDULE 8

Section 240.

LEASES

Leases of land as wasting assets: curved line restriction of allowable expenditure

1.—(1) A lease of land shall not be a wasting asset until the time when its duration does not exceed 50 years.

(2) If at the beginning of the period of ownership of a lease of land it is subject to a sublease not at a rackrent and the value of the lease at the end of the duration of the sublease, estimated as at the beginning of the period of ownership, exceeds the expenditure allowable under section 38(1)(a) in computing the gain accruing on a disposal of the lease, the lease shall not be a wasting asset until the end of the duration of the sublease.

(3) In the case of a wasting asset which is a lease of land the rate at which expenditure is assumed to be written off shall, instead of being a uniform rate as provided by section 46, be a rate fixed in accordance with the Table below.

(4) Accordingly, for the purposes of the computation of the gain accruing on a disposal of a lease, and given that—

- (a) the percentage derived from the Table for the duration of the lease at the beginning of the period of ownership is P(1),
- (b) the percentage so derived for the duration of the lease at the time when any item of expenditure attributable to the lease under section 38(1)(b) is first reflected in the nature of the lease is P(2), and
- (c) the percentage so derived for the duration of the lease at the time of the disposal is P(3),

then—

SCH. 8

(i) there shall be excluded from the expenditure attributable to the lease under section 38(1)(a) a fraction equal to—

$$\frac{P(1) - P(3)}{P(1)}$$

and

(ii) there shall be excluded from any item of expenditure attributable to the lease under section 38(1)(b) a fraction equal to—

$$\frac{P(2) - P(3)}{P(2)}$$

(5) This paragraph applies notwithstanding that the period of ownership of the lease is a period exceeding 50 years and, accordingly, no expenditure shall be written off under this paragraph in respect of any period earlier than the time when the lease becomes a wasting asset.

(6) Section 47 shall apply in relation to this paragraph as it applies in relation to section 46.

TABLE

<i>Years</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
50 (or more)	100	25	81.100
49	99.657	24	79.622
48	99.289	23	78.055
47	98.902	22	76.399
46	98.490	21	74.635
45	98.059	20	72.770
44	97.595	19	70.791
43	97.107	18	68.697
42	96.593	17	66.470
41	96.041	16	64.116
40	95.457	15	61.617
39	94.842	14	58.971
38	94.189	13	56.167
37	93.497	12	53.191
36	92.761	11	50.038
35	91.981	10	46.695
34	91.156	9	43.154
33	90.280	8	39.399
32	89.354	7	35.414
31	88.371	6	31.195
30	87.330	5	26.722
29	86.226	4	21.983
28	85.053	3	16.959
27	83.816	2	11.629
26	82.496	1	5.983
		0	0

If the duration of the lease is not an exact number of years the percentage to be derived from the Table above shall be the percentage for the whole number of years plus one-twelfth of the difference between that and the percentage for the next higher number of years for each odd month counting an odd 14 days or more as one month.

Premiums for leases

SCH. 8

2.—(1) Subject to this Schedule where the payment of a premium is required under a lease of land, or otherwise under the terms subject to which a lease of land is granted, there is a part disposal of the freehold or other asset out of which the lease is granted.

(2) In applying section 42 to such a part disposal, the property which remains undisposed of includes a right to any rent or other payments, other than a premium, payable under the lease, and that right shall be valued as at the time of the part disposal.

3.—(1) This paragraph applies in relation to a lease of land.

(2) Where under the terms subject to which a lease is granted, a sum becomes payable by the tenant in lieu of the whole or part of the rent for any period, or as consideration for the surrender of the lease, the lease shall be deemed for the purposes of this Schedule to have required the payment of a premium to the landlord (in addition to any other premium) of the amount of that sum for the period in relation to which the sum is payable.

(3) Where, as consideration for the variation or waiver of any of the terms of a lease, a sum becomes payable by the tenant otherwise than by way of rent, the lease shall be deemed for the purposes of this Schedule to have required the payment of a premium to the landlord (in addition to any other premium) of the amount of that sum for the period from the time when the variation or waiver takes effect to the time when it ceases to have effect.

(4) If under sub-paragraph (2) or (3) above a premium is deemed to have been received by the landlord, otherwise than as consideration for the surrender of the lease, then subject to sub-paragraph (5) below, both the landlord and the tenant shall be treated as if that premium were, or were part of, the consideration for the grant of the lease due at the time when the lease was granted, and the gain accruing to the landlord on the disposal by way of grant of the lease shall be recomputed and any necessary adjustments of tax, whether by way of assessment for the year in which the premium is deemed to have been received, or by way of discharge or repayment of tax, made accordingly.

(5) If under sub-paragraph (2) or (3) above a premium is deemed to have been received by the landlord, otherwise than as consideration for the surrender of the lease, and the landlord is a tenant under a lease the duration of which does not exceed 50 years, this Schedule shall apply as if an amount equal to the amount of that premium deemed to have been received had been given by way of consideration for the grant of the part of the sublease covered by the period in respect of which the premium is deemed to have been paid as if that consideration were expenditure incurred by the sublessee and attributable to that part of the sublease under section 38(1)(b).

(6) Where under sub-paragraph (2) above a premium is deemed to have been received as consideration for the surrender of a lease the surrender of the lease shall not be the occasion of any recomputation of the gain accruing on the receipt of any other premium, and the premium which is consideration for the surrender of the lease shall be regarded as consideration for a separate transaction consisting of the disposal by the landlord of his interest in the lease.

(7) Sub-paragraph (3) above shall apply in relation to a transaction not at arm's length, and in particular in relation to a transaction entered into gratuitously, as if such sum had become payable by the tenant otherwise than by way of rent as might have been required of him if the transaction had been at arm's length.

SCH. 8

Subleases out of short leases

4.—(1) In the computation of the gain accruing on the part disposal of a lease which is a wasting asset by way of the grant of a sublease for a premium the expenditure attributable to the lease under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) shall be apportioned in accordance with this paragraph, and section 42 shall not apply.

(2) Out of each item of the expenditure attributable to the lease under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) there shall be apportioned to what is disposed of—

- (a) if the amount of the premium is not less than what would be obtainable by way of premium for the said sublease if the rent payable under that sublease were the same as the rent payable under the lease, the fraction which, under paragraph 1(3) of this Schedule, is to be written off over the period which is the duration of the sublease, and
- (b) if the amount of the premium is less than the said amount so obtainable, the said fraction multiplied by a fraction equal to the amount of the said premium divided by the said amount so obtainable.

(3) If the sublease is a sublease of part only of the land comprised in the lease this paragraph shall apply only in relation to a proportion of the expenditure attributable to the lease under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(1) which is the same as the proportion which the value of the land comprised in the sublease bears to the value of that and the other land comprised in the lease; and the remainder of that expenditure shall be apportioned to what remains undisposed of.

Exclusion of premiums taxed under Schedule A etc.

5.—(1) Where by reference to any premium income tax has become chargeable under section 34 of the Taxes Act on any amount, that amount out of the premium shall be excluded from the consideration brought into account in the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal for which the premium is consideration except where the consideration is taken into account in the denominator of the fraction by reference to which an apportionment is made under section 42.

(2) Where by reference to any premium in respect of a sublease granted out of a lease the duration of which (that is of the lease) does not, at the time of granting the lease, exceed 50 years, income tax has become chargeable under section 34 of the Taxes Act on any amount that amount shall be deducted from any gain accruing on the disposal for which the premium is consideration as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act apart from this sub-paragraph, but not so as to convert the gain into a loss, or to increase any loss.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, where income tax has become chargeable under section 36 of the Taxes Act (sale of land with right of re-conveyance) on any amount a sum of that amount shall be excluded from the consideration brought into account in the computation of the gain accruing on the disposal of the estate or interest in respect of which income tax becomes so chargeable, except where the consideration is taken into account in the denominator of the fraction by reference to which an apportionment is made under section 42.

(4) If what is disposed of is the remainder of a lease or a sublease out of a lease the duration of which does not exceed 50 years, sub-paragraph (3) shall not apply but the amount there referred to shall be deducted from any gain accruing on the disposal as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act apart from this sub-paragraph and sub-paragraph (3), but not so as to convert the gain into a loss, or to increase any loss.

(5) References in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above to a premium include references to a premium deemed to have been received under subsection (4) or (5) of section 34 of the Taxes Act (which correspond to paragraph 3(2) and (3) of this Schedule).

SCH. 8

(6) Section 37 shall not be taken as authorising the exclusion of any amount from the consideration for a disposal of assets taken into account in the computation of the gain by reference to any amount chargeable to tax under section 348 or 349 of the Taxes Act.

6.—(1) If under section 37(4) of the Taxes Act (allowance where, by the grant of a sublease, a lessee has converted a capital amount into a right to income) a person is to be treated as paying additional rent in consequence of having granted a sublease, the amount of any loss accruing to him on the disposal by way of the grant of the sublease shall be reduced by the total amount of rent which he is thereby treated as paying over the term of the sublease (and without regard to whether relief is thereby effectively given over the term of the sublease), but not so as to convert the loss into a gain, or to increase any gain.

(2) Nothing in section 37 of this Act shall be taken as applying in relation to any amount on which tax is paid under section 35 of the Taxes Act (charge on assignment of lease granted at undervalue).

(3) If any adjustment is made under section 36(2)(b) of the Taxes Act on a claim under that paragraph, any necessary adjustment shall be made to give effect to the consequences of the claim on the operation of this paragraph or paragraph 5 above.

7. If under section 34(2) and (3) of the Taxes Act income tax is chargeable on any amount, as being a premium the payment of which is deemed to be required by the lease, the person so chargeable shall be treated for the purposes of the computation of any gain accruing to him as having incurred at the time the lease was granted expenditure of that amount (in addition to any other expenditure) attributable to the asset under section 38(1)(b).

Duration of leases

8.—(1) In ascertaining for the purposes of this Act the duration of a lease of land the following provisions shall have effect.

(2) Where the terms of the lease include provision for the determination of the lease by notice given by the landlord, the lease shall not be treated as granted for a term longer than one ending at the earliest date on which it could be determined by notice given by the landlord.

(3) Where any of the terms of the lease (whether relating to forfeiture or to any other matter) or any other circumstances render it unlikely that the lease will continue beyond a date falling before the expiration of the term of the lease, the lease shall not be treated as having been granted for a term longer than one ending on that date.

(4) Sub-paragraph (3) applies in particular where the lease provides for the rent to go up after a given date, or for the tenant's obligations to become in any other respect more onerous after a given date, but includes provision for the determination of the lease on that date, by notice given by the tenant, and those provisions render it unlikely that the lease will continue beyond that date.

(5) Where the terms of the lease include provision for the extension of the lease beyond a given date by notice given by the tenant this paragraph shall apply as if the term of the lease extended for as long as it could be extended by the tenant, but subject to any right of the landlord by notice to determine the lease.

- SCH. 8 (6) It is hereby declared that the question what is the duration of a lease is to be decided, in relation to the grant or any disposal of the lease, by reference to the facts which were known or ascertainable at the time when the lease was acquired or created.

Leases of property other than land

9.—(1) Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 8 of this Schedule shall apply in relation to leases of property other than land as they apply to leases of land, but subject to any necessary modifications.

(2) Where by reference to any capital sum within the meaning of section 785 of the Taxes Act (leases of assets other than land) any person has been charged to income tax on any amount, that amount out of the capital sum shall be deducted from any gain accruing on the disposal for which that capital sum is consideration, as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act apart from this sub-paragraph, but not so as to convert the gain into a loss, or increase any loss.

(3) In the case of a lease of a wasting asset which is movable property the lease shall be assumed to terminate not later than the end of the life of the wasting asset.

Interpretation

10.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires “lease”—

- (a) in relation to land, includes an underlease, sublease or any tenancy or licence, and any agreement for a lease, underlease, sublease or tenancy or licence and, in the case of land outside the United Kingdom, any interest corresponding to a lease as so defined,
- (b) in relation to any description of property other than land, means any kind of agreement or arrangement under which payments are made for the use of, or otherwise in respect of, property,

and “lessor”, “lessee” and “rent” shall be construed accordingly.

(2) In this Schedule “premium” includes any like sum, whether payable to the intermediate or a superior landlord, and for the purposes of this Schedule any sum (other than rent) paid on or in connection with the granting of a tenancy shall be presumed to have been paid by way of premium except in so far as the other sufficient consideration for the payment is shown to have been given.

(3) In the application of this Schedule to Scotland “premium” includes in particular a grassum payable to any landlord or intermediate landlord on the creation of a sublease.

Section 288.

SCHEDULE 9

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

PART I

GENERAL

1968 c. 13.

1. For the purposes of this Act “gilt-edged securities” means the securities specified in Part II of this Schedule, and such stocks and bonds issued under section 12 of the National Loans Act 1968, denominated in sterling and issued after 15th April 1969, as may be specified by order made by the Treasury.

2. The Treasury shall cause particulars of any order made under paragraph 1 above to be published in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes as soon as may be after the order is made.

3. Section 14(b) of the Interpretation Act 1978 (implied power to amend orders made by statutory instrument) shall not apply to the power of making orders under paragraph 1 above. SCH. 9 1978 c. 30.

PART II

EXISTING GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

Stocks and bonds charged on the National Loans Fund

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1992
8 %	Treasury Loan 1992
10%	Treasury Stock 1992
3 %	Treasury Stock 1992
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1992
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1992
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Convertible Stock 1992
2 %	Index-linked Treasury Stock 1992
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Loan 1993
6 %	Funding Loan 1993
13 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1993
10%	Treasury Loan 1993
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Treasury Stock 1993
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Loan 1994
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1994
9 %	Treasury Loan 1994
10%	Treasury Loan 1994
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1994
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Stock 1994
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Stock 1994 "A"
2 %	Index-linked Treasury Stock 1994
3 %	Exchequer Gas Stock 1990-95
12%	Treasury Stock 1995
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1995
12 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1995
9 %	Treasury Loan 1992-96
15 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1996
13 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Exchequer Loan 1996
14%	Treasury Stock 1996
2 %	Index-linked Treasury Stock 1996
10%	Conversion Stock 1996
13 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1997
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1997
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1997
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1997 "B"
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1997 "C"
15%	Exchequer Stock 1997
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Loan 1995-98
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Loan 1998
12%	Exchequer Stock 1998
12%	Exchequer Stock 1998 "A"
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1998
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1998 "A"
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Loan 1999
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Treasury Stock 1999
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1999
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1999 "A"
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Exchequer Stock 1999 "B"
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Index-linked Treasury Convertible Stock 1999
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Conversion Stock 1999
9 %	Conversion Stock 2000
9 %	Conversion Stock 2000 "A"
13%	Treasury Stock 2000

SCH. 9

8½%	Treasury Loan 2000
14%	Treasury Stock 1998-2001
2½%	Index-linked Treasury Stock 2001
9¾%	Conversion Stock 2001
10%	Treasury Stock 2001
9½%	Conversion Loan 2001
12%	Exchequer Stock 1999-2002
12%	Exchequer Stock 1999-2002 "A"
9½%	Conversion Stock 2002
10%	Conversion Stock 2002
9 %	Exchequer Stock 2002
9¾%	Treasury Stock 2002
13¾%	Treasury Stock 2000-2003
13¾%	Treasury Stock 2000-2003 "A"
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2003
9¾%	Conversion Loan 2003
10%	Treasury Stock 2003
3½%	Funding Stock 1999-2004
11½%	Treasury Stock 2001-2004
9½%	Conversion Stock 2004
10%	Treasury Stock 2004
12½%	Treasury Stock 2003-2005
12½%	Treasury Stock 2003-2005 "A"
10½%	Exchequer Stock 2005
9½%	Conversion Stock 2005
9½%	Conversion Stock 2005 "A"
8 %	Treasury Loan 2002-2006
8 %	Treasury Loan 2002-2006 "A"
2 %	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2006
9¾%	Conversion Stock 2006
11¾%	Treasury Stock 2003-2007
11¾%	Treasury Stock 2003-2007 "A"
8½%	Treasury Loan 2007
13½%	Treasury Stock 2004-2008
9 %	Treasury Loan 2008
9 %	Treasury Loan 2008 "A"
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2009
8 %	Treasury Stock 2009
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2011
9 %	Conversion Loan 2011
5½%	Treasury Stock 2008-2012
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2013
7¾%	Treasury Loan 2012-2015
2½%	Treasury Stock 1986-2016
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2016
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2016 "A"
12%	Exchequer Stock 2013-2017
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2020
2½%	Indexed-linked Treasury Stock 2024
2½%	Annuities 1905 or after
2¾%	Annuities 1905 or after
2½%	Consolidated Stock 1923 or after
4 %	Consolidated Loan 1957 or after
3½%	Conversion Loan 1961 or after
2½%	Treasury Stock 1975 or after
3 %	Treasury Stock 1966 or after
3½%	War Loan 1952 or after
10%	Conversion Stock 1996 "A"
10%	Conversion Stock 1996 "B"
12%	Exchequer Stock 1998 "B"
9 %	Conversion Stock 2000 "B"
13%	Treasury Stock 2000 "A"

10%	Treasury Stock 2001 "A"
10%	Treasury Stock 2001 "B"
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Stock 2002 "A"
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Treasury Stock 2002 "B"
10%	Treasury Stock 2003 "A"
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Conversion Stock 2004 "A"
9 %	Treasury Loan 2008 "B"
9 %	Treasury Loan 2008 "C"
9 %	Conversion Loan 2011 "A"

SCH. 9

Securities issued by certain public corporations and guaranteed by the Treasury

3 %	North of Scotland Electricity Stock 1989-92
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SCHEDULE 10

Section 290.

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Post Office Act 1969 c. 48

1. In section 74 of the Post Office Act 1969 for "Capital Gains Tax Act 1979" there shall be substituted "Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992".

Taxes Management Act 1970 c. 9

2.—(1) The Taxes Management Act 1970 shall have effect subject to the following amendments.

(2) In sections 11(1)(b), 27(1), 47(1), 57(1)(a), 78(3)(b), 111 and 119(4) for "Capital Gains Tax Act 1979" there shall be substituted "1992 Act".

(3) In section 12(2)—

(a) for "Capital Gains Tax Act 1979" there shall be substituted "1992 Act";

(b) for "19(4)" there shall be substituted "51(1)";

(c) for "71" there shall be substituted "121";

(d) for "130, 131 or 133" there shall be substituted "263, 268 or 269";

(e) for "128(6)" there shall be substituted "262(6)".

(4) In section 25(9) for "sections 64, 93 and 155(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979" there shall be substituted "sections 99 and 288(1) of the 1992 Act."

(5) The following section shall be substituted for section 28—

28.—(1) A person holding shares or securities in a company which is not resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may be required by a notice by the Board to give such particulars as the Board may consider are required to determine whether the company falls within section 13 of the 1992 Act and whether any chargeable gains have accrued to that company in respect of which the person to whom the notice is given is liable to capital gains tax under that section.

(2) For the purposes of this section "company" and "shares" shall be construed in accordance with sections 99 and 288(1) of the 1992 Act.

(6) In section 30(2)(a) and (3)(a) for "47 of the Finance (No.2) Act 1975" there shall be substituted "283 of the 1992 Act".

(7) In section 31(3)(c) for "38 of the Finance Act 1973" there shall be substituted "276 of the 1992 Act".

SCH. 10 (8) In section 86(4) for “7 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “7 of the 1992 Act”.

(9) In section 87A(3) for the words from “section 267(3C)” to “1979” there shall be substituted “137(4), 139(7) or 179(11) of the 1992 Act or section 96(8) of the Finance Act 1990”.

This sub-paragraph shall come into force on the day appointed under section 95 of the Finance (No.2) Act 1987 for the purposes of section 85 of that Act.

(10) In section 98—

(a) in column 1 of the Table—

(i) for “149D of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “151 of the 1992 Act”;

(ii) for “6(9) of Schedule 1 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “2(9) of Schedule 1 to the 1992 Act”;

(iii) for “84 of the Finance Act 1981” there shall be substituted “98 of the 1992 Act”;

(iv) for “Paragraph 7(1) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1988” there shall be substituted “Section 79(6) of the 1992 Act”;

(v) for “39 of the Finance Act 1990” there shall be substituted “235 of the 1992 Act”;

(vi) for “12 of Schedule 16 to the Finance Act 1991” there shall be substituted “10 of Schedule 5 to the 1992 Act”; and

(b) in column 2 of the Table—

(i) for “149D of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “151 of the 1992 Act”; and

(ii) for “13 to 16 of Schedule 16 to the Finance Act 1991” there shall be substituted “11 to 14 of Schedule 5 to the 1992 Act”.

(11) In section 118(1)—

(a) in the definition of “chargeable gain” for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “1992 Act”; and

(b) in paragraph (b) of the definition of “the Taxes Acts” for “the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992” and

(c) immediately after that definition there shall be inserted—

“the 1992 Act” means the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.

Finance Act 1973 c. 51

3.—(1) In section 38(2) of the Finance Act 1973 for “In this section and in Schedule 15 to this Act” there shall be substituted “Schedule 15 to this Act shall have effect and in that Schedule”.

(2) In paragraphs 2 and 4 of Schedule 15 to that Act for “38 of this Act” there shall be substituted “276 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

British Aerospace Act 1980 c. 26

4. In section 12(2) of the British Aerospace Act 1980 for “272(5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “170(12) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

British Telecommunications Act 1981 c. 38

5. In section 82(1) for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “Schedule 5” there shall be substituted respectively “Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992” and “Schedule 2”.

Value Added Tax Act 1983 c. 55

SCH. 10

6. In Group 11 of Schedule 6 to the Value Added Tax Act 1983 for “section 147(2) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “section 258(2) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Telecommunications Act 1984 c. 12

7. In section 72(2) of the Telecommunications Act 1984 for “272(5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “170(12) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Inheritance Tax Act 1984 c. 51

8.—(1) The Inheritance Tax Act shall have effect subject to the following amendments.

(2) In section 31(4G)(b) for “147 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “258 of the 1992 Act”.

(3) In section 79(2) for “147 of the Capital Gains Tax Act” and “147” (where it secondly appears) there shall be substituted respectively “258 of the 1992 Act” and “258”.

(4) In section 97—

(a) the amendments made by section 138(6) of the Finance Act 1989 shall continue to have effect notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of that provision; and

(b) for “273(1) of the Taxes Act 1970”, “272 of the Taxes Act 1970” and “273 to 281” there shall be substituted respectively “171(1) of the 1992 Act”, “170 of the 1992 Act” and “171 to 181”.

(5) In sections 107(4), 113A(6) and 124A(6) for “77 to 86 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “126 to 136 of the 1992 Act”.

(6) In section 135 for “section 78 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979”, “84”, “77(1)”, “82”, “85”, “86”, “78”, “93” and “77(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted respectively “127 of the 1992 Act”, “134”, “126(1)”, “132”, “135”, “136”, “127”, “99” and “126(1)”.

(7) In section 138 for “3 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “8 to the 1992 Act”.

(8) In section 165 for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “59” shall be substituted “1992 Act” and “282”.

(9) In section 183 for “section 78 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979”, “77(1)”, “82”, “85”, “86”, “78”, “93” and “77(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted respectively “127 of the 1992 Act”, “126(1)”, “132”, “135”, “136”, “127”, “99” and “126(1)”.

(10) In section 187 for “153 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” shall be substituted “274 of the 1992 Act”.

(11) In section 194 for “3 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “8 to the 1992 Act”.

(12) In section 270 for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “63” there shall be substituted “1992 Act” and “286”.

(13) In section 272 at the end there shall be added ‘and “the 1992 Act” means the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.’

SCH. 10

Finance Act 1985 c. 54

9. In section 81 for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Trustee Savings Bank Act 1985 c. 58

10.—(1) In paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the Trustee Savings Bank Act 1985—

(a) for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “1992 Act”; and

(b) for “5 to the Act of 1979” there shall be substituted “2 to the 1992 Act”.

(2) In paragraph 3 of that Schedule—

(a) for “II of Part II of the Act of 1979” there shall be substituted “III of Part II of the 1992 Act”; and

(b) for “12 of Schedule 5 to the Act of 1979” there shall be substituted “16 of Schedule 2 to the 1992 Act”.

(3) In paragraph 4 of that Schedule—

(a) for “Act of 1979” (in three places) there shall be substituted “1992 Act”; and

(b) for “134” and “26” there shall be substituted respectively “251” and “30”; and

(c) for “278 of the Taxes Act” (in both places) there shall be substituted “178 or 179 of the 1992 Act”.

(4) In paragraph 9—

(a) at the end of sub-paragraph (1) there shall be added—

“‘the 1992 Act’ means the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992;” and

(b) in sub-paragraph (2) for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “1992 Act”.

Transport Act 1985 c. 67

11. In section 130—

(a) in subsection (3) for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “5” there shall be substituted “Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992” and “2”; and

(b) in subsection (4) for “278 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “178 or 179 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Airports Act 1986 c. 31

12. In section 77(2) of the Airports Act 1986 for “272(5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “170(12) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Gas Act 1986 c. 44

13. In section 60(2) of the Gas Act 1986 for “272(5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “170(12) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 c. 1

14.—(1) The Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 shall have effect subject to the following amendments.

(2) In section 11(2) for paragraph (b) there shall be substituted—

SCH. 10

(b) such chargeable gains as are, by virtue of section 10(3) of the 1992 Act, to be, or be included in, the company's chargeable profits,

(3) In section 56(5) for "82 of the 1979 Act" there shall be substituted "132 of the 1992 Act".

(4) In section 119(1) after "122" there shall be inserted "and section 201 of the 1992 Act".

(5) In section 122(4)(a) for "subsection (1)(b) above" there shall be substituted "section 201(1) of the 1992 Act".

(6) After section 126 there shall be inserted—

Charge to tax on appropriation of securities and bonds.

126A.—(1) In any case where—

(a) any specified securities were held by a company in such circumstances that any gain or loss on their disposal would, apart from section 115 of the 1992 Act, have been taken into account in determining the company's liability to corporation tax on chargeable gains, and

(b) those securities are subsequently appropriated by the company in such circumstances that if they were disposed of after the appropriation, any profit accruing on their disposal would be brought into account in computing the company's income for corporation tax,

then for the purposes of corporation tax any loss incurred by the company on the disposal of those securities shall not exceed the loss which would have been incurred on that disposal if the amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of the securities had been equal to their market value at the time of the appropriation.

(2) In any case where—

(a) any specified securities were held by a company in such circumstances that any profit accruing on their disposal would be brought into account in computing the company's income for corporation tax, and

(b) those securities are subsequently appropriated by the company in such circumstances that any gain accruing on their disposal would, by virtue of section 115 of the 1992 Act, be exempt from corporation tax on chargeable gains,

then for the purposes of corporation tax the company shall be treated as if, immediately before the appropriation, it had sold and repurchased the specified securities at their market value at the time of the appropriation.

(3) In this section "specified securities" means gilt-edged securities or qualifying corporate bonds.

(7) In section 128 for "72 of the Finance Act 1985" and "(2A)" there shall be substituted respectively "143 of the 1992 Act" and "(3)".

(8) In section 129(4) for "149B(9) of the 1979 Act" there shall be substituted "271(9) of the 1992 Act".

(9) In section 137(1)(b) and (2) for "1979" there shall be substituted "1992".

(10) In section 139(14) for "32A(4) of the 1979 Act" there shall be substituted "120(4) of the 1992 Act".

- SCH. 10 (11) In sections 140(3) and 162(10)(d) for “1979” and “150” there shall be substituted respectively “1992” and “272”.
- (12) In section 185—
- (a) in subsection (3)(b) for “29A(1) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “17(1) of the 1992 Act”; and
 - (b) in subsection (7) for “32(1)(a) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “38(1)(a) of the 1992 Act”.
- (13) In section 187(2) for “1979 Act” (in the definition of “market value”) and “77(1)(b) of the 1979 Act” (in the definition of “new holding”) there shall be substituted respectively “1992 Act” and “126(1)(b) of the 1992 Act”.
- (14) In section 220 for “52 of the 1979 Act” (in subsection (2)) and “1979” (in subsection (9)) there shall be substituted respectively “69 of the 1992 Act” and “1992”.
- (15) In section 245B(1)(c) for “273(1) of the Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “171(1) of the 1992 Act”.
- (16) In section 251 for “150(3) of the 1979 Act” and “152 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted respectively “272(3) of the 1992 Act” and “273 of the 1992 Act”.
- (17) In sections 299 and 305 for “77(2)(a) of the 1979 Act” and “78” there shall be substituted respectively “126(2)(a) of the 1992 Act” and “127”.
- (18) In section 312 for “86(1) of the 1979 Act” and “150 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted respectively “136(1) of the 1992 Act” and “272 of the 1992 Act”.
- (19) In section 399—
- (a) in subsection (1) for “72(1) of the Finance Act 1985” there shall be substituted “143(1) of the 1992 Act”, and
 - (b) in subsection (5) for “72 of the Finance Act 1985” and “(2A)” there shall be substituted “143 of the 1992 Act” and “143(3)” respectively.
- (20) In section 400—
- (a) in subsection (2)(e) for “345” there shall be substituted “8 of the 1992 Act”; and
 - (b) in subsection (6) for “42 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “50 of the 1992”.
- (21) In section 438(8) for “149B(1)(h) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “271(1)(h) of the 1992 Act”.
- (22) In section 440—
- (a) in subsection (3) for “273 or 274 of the 1970 Act” there shall be substituted “171 or 173 the 1992 Act”; and
 - (b) in subsection (5) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”.
- (23) In section 440A—
- (a) in subsection (5) for “66 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “105 of the 1992 Act”; and
 - (b) for subsection (6) there shall be substituted—
- (6) In this section—
 - “1982 holding” has the same meaning as in section 109 of the 1992 Act;
 - “new holding” has the same meaning as in section 104(3) of that Act;
 - and

“securities” means shares, or securities of a company, and any other assets where they are of a nature to be dealt in without identifying the particular assets disposed or or acquired.

- (24) In section 442 for “1979 Act” there shall be substituted “1992 Act”.
- (25) In section 444A(8) for “88 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “138 of the 1992 Act”.
- (26) In section 450(6) for “31 or 33 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “37 or 39 of the 1992”.
- (27) In section 473—
- in subsections (2) and (5) for “77 to 86 of the 1979” and “84” there shall be substituted respectively “126 to 136 of the 1992” and “134”;
 - in subsection (6) for “82 of the 1979 Act”, “86(7), 93 or 139” and “77 to 86” there shall be substituted respectively “132 of the 1992 Act”, “136(3), 147 or 99” and “126 to 136”;
 - in subsection (7) for “85 or 86 of the 1979” and “87(1)” there shall be substituted “135 or 136 of the 1992” and “137(1)” respectively.
- (28) In section 477B(5) for “64(3E) of the Finance Act 1984” there shall be substituted “117(4) of the 1992 Act”.
- (29) In section 484(2) for “270(4) of the 1970 Act” there shall be substituted “126A(1)”.
- (30) In subsection (1) of section 502 in the definition of “ring fence profits” for “same meaning as in section 79(5) of the Finance Act 1984” there shall be substituted “meaning given by subsection (1A) below” and at the end of that subsection there shall be inserted—
- (1A) Where in accordance with section 197(3) of the 1992 Act a person has an aggregate gain for any chargeable period, that gain and his ring fence income (if any) for that period together constitute his ring fence profits for the purposes of this Chapter.
- (31) In section 505(3), (5)(b) and (6) for “145 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “256 of the 1992 Act”.
- (32) In section 513(3) for “272(5) of the 1970 Act” there shall be substituted “170(12) of the 1992 Act”.
- (33) In section 574(1) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”.
- (34) In section 575—
- in subsection (1)(c) for “22(2) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “24(2) of the 1992 Act”;
 - in subsection (2) for “78 of the 1979 Act”, in both places, there shall be substituted “127 of the 1992 Act”; and
 - in subsection (3) for “85 or 86 of the 1979 Act” and “87” there shall be substituted “135 or 136 of the 1992 Act” and “137”.
- (35) In section 576—
- in subsection (2) for “26 of the 1979 Act” and “(4)” there shall be substituted “30 of the 1992 Act” and “(5)”; and
 - in subsection (5)—
 - for the definition of “holding” there shall be substituted—

“holding” means any number of shares of the same class held by one person in one capacity, growing or diminishing as shares of that class are acquired or disposed of, but shares shall not be treated as being of the same class unless they are so treated by the practice of a recognised stock exchange or would be so treated if dealt with on

SCH. 10

such a stock exchange, and subsection (4) of section 104 of the 1992 Act shall apply for the purposes of this definition as it applies for the purposes of subsection (1) of that section;

(ii) for “the first proviso to section 79(1) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “paragraph (a) or (b) of section 128(2)”; and

(iii) for “155(2) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “288(3) of the 1992 Act”.

(36) In section 710—

(a) in subsection (2A) for “64(3E) of the Finance Act 1984” there shall be substituted “117(4) of the 1992 Act”; and

(b) in subsection (13) for “82 of the 1979” shall be substituted “132 of the 1992”.

(37) In section 715(8) for “5(1) of Schedule 1 to the 1979”, “12(3) of the 1979” and “18(4) of the 1979” there shall be substituted respectively “1(1) of Schedule 1 to the 1992”, “10(6) of the 1992” and “275 of the 1992”.

(38) In section 723(8) for “18(4) of the 1979” there shall be substituted “275 of the 1992”.

(39) In section 727(2) for “149B(9) of the 1979” there shall be substituted “271(9) of the 1992”.

(40) In section 731(4B) for “(9) of section 137 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “(8) of section 144 of the 1992 Act”.

(41) In section 734(2) for “72(5)(b) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “122(5)(b) of the 1992 Act”.

(42) In section 740(6)(a) for “80 or 81(2) of the Finance Act 1981” there shall be substituted “87 or 89(2) of the 1992 Act”.

(43) In section 757—

(a) in subsection (1) for “78 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “127 of the 1992”;

(b) in subsection (2) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”;

(c) in subsections (3) and (4) for “49 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “62 of the 1992”;

(d) in subsection (5) for “85”, “1979” and “86” there shall be substituted respectively “135”, “1992” and “136”;

(e) in subsection (6) for “85(3) of the 1979” there shall be substituted “135(3) of the 1992”; and

(f) in subsection (7) for “Chapter II of Part II of the 1979” there shall be substituted “Chapter III of Part II of the 1992”.

(44) In section 758—

(a) in subsection (5) for “78 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “127 of the 1992”; and

(b) in subsection (6) for “78 of the 1979”, “85”, “78 as” and “82” there shall be substituted respectively “127 of the 1992”, “135”, “127 as” and “132”.

(45) In section 759(9) for “1979” and “150(4)” there shall be substituted “1992” and “272(5)”.

(46) In section 760(4) for “78 of the 1979” there shall be substituted respectively “127 of the 1992”.

(47) In section 761—

(a) in subsection (2) for “2 and 12 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “2(1) and 10 of the 1992 Act”;

- (b) in subsection (3) for “12 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “10 of the 1992 Act” and at the end of that subsection there shall be inserted ‘and subsection (3) of that section (which makes similar provision in relation to corporation tax) shall have effect with the omission of the words “situated in the United Kingdom”’;
- (c) in subsection (5) for “14 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “12 of the 1992 Act”;
- (d) in subsections (6) and (7)(a) and (b) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”.
- (48) In section 762—
- (a) in subsection (1) for “15 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “13 of the 1992 Act”;
- (b) in subsection (2)—
- (i) for “80 to 84 of the Finance Act 1981” there shall be substituted “87 to 90 and 96 to 98 of the 1992 Act”;
- (ii) in paragraph (a) for “80(5)” there shall be substituted “87(6)”;
- (iii) in paragraph (b) for the words from the beginning to “1979” there shall be substituted ‘in section 87(2) of the 1992 Act for the words “tax under section 2(2)”’;
- (iv) in paragraph (c) for “80(6)” there shall be substituted “87(7)”;
- (v) in paragraph (d) for “80(8) and 83(6)” there shall be substituted “87(10) and 97(6)”;
- (c) in subsection (3) for “80(5) of the Finance Act 1981” there shall be substituted “87(6) of the 1992 Act”; and
- (d) in subsection (4) for “80 of the Finance Act 1981” there shall be substituted “87 of the 1992 Act”.
- (49) In section 763—
- (a) for “the 1979 Act disposal”, in each place, there shall be substituted “the 1992 Act disposal”;
- (b) in subsections (1) and (6) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”;
- (c) in subsection (2) for “31(1)” there shall be substituted “37(1)”;
- (d) in subsection (3) for “computation under Chapter II of Part II of the 1979 Act of any gain” there shall be substituted “computation of the gain”;
- (e) in subsection (4) for “35” there shall be substituted “42”;
- (f) in subsection (5) for “123” there shall be substituted “162”; and
- (g) in subsection (6) for “79” there shall be substituted “128”.
- (50) In section 776(9) for “101 to 105 of the 1979” and “103(3)” there shall be substituted respectively “222 to 226 of the 1992” and “224(3)”.
- (51) In section 777 in subsections (11) and (12) for “122 of the 1979” and “31 and 33 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “161 of the 1992” and “37 and 39 of the 1992” respectively.
- (52) In section 824(8) for “47 of the Finance (No.2) Act 1975” there shall be substituted “283 of the 1992 Act”.
- (53) In section 831—
- (a) at the end of subsection (3) there shall be inserted—
- “the 1992 Act” means the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.’;
- and
- (b) in subsection (5) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”.

- SCH. 10 (54) In section 832(1) in the definition of “chargeable gain” for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”.
- (55) In section 842(4) for “64, 93 and 155(1) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “99 and 288 of the 1990 Act”.
- (56) In section 843(2) for “10 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “277 of the 1990 Act”.
- (57) In Schedule 4—
- (a) in paragraphs 1(8), 19 and 20 for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”;
 - (b) in paragraph 2(4) for “82 of the 1979”, “85(3) of the 1979” and “86(1)” there shall be substituted respectively “132 of the 1992”, 135(3) of the 1992” and “136(1)”;
 - (c) in paragraph 7 for “1979” (in both places) there shall be substituted “1992” and for “49(1)(b)”, “82”, “86(1)”, “85(3)” and “78” there shall be substituted respectively “62(1)(b)”, “132”, “136(1)”, “135(3) and “127”; and
 - (d) in paragraph 12 for “88 of the Finance Act 1982” there shall be substituted “108 of the 1992 Act”.
- (58) In paragraph 5(7) of Schedule 10 for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”.
- (59) In paragraph 12(2) of Schedule 20 for “145 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “256 of the 1992”.
- (60) In paragraph 7 of Schedule 22 for “149B(1)(g) of the 1979” there shall be substituted “271(1)(g) of the 1992”.
- (61) In Schedule 23A for “149B(9) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “271(9) of the 1992 Act”.
- (62) In paragraph 3 of Schedule 26 for “II of Part II of the 1979” there shall be substituted “III of Part II of the 1992”.
- (63) In Schedule 28—
- (a) in paragraph 2 for “1979” and “Chapter III of Part III of the Finance Act 1982” there shall be substituted respectively “1992” and “the 1992 Act”;
 - (b) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) for “paragraph 2 of Schedule 13 to the Finance Act 1982” there shall be substituted “section 56(2) of the 1992 Act”;
 - (ii) for “123 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “162 of the 1992 Act”;
 - (iii) in sub-paragraph (3) for the words from “section” to “shall” there shall be substituted “section 165 or 260 of the 1992 Act (relief for gifts) the claim shall”;
 - (iv) for “31(1) of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “37(1) of the 1992 Act”; and
 - (v) for “29 of the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted “16 of the 1992 Act”;
 - (c) in paragraphs 4(3)(b) and 8(3) for “86(5) of or Schedule 13 to the Finance Act 1982” and “86(5)(b) of or Schedule 13 to the Finance Act 1982” there shall be substituted “56, 57, 131 or 145 of the 1992 Act” and for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”.

British Steel Act 1988 c. 35

SCH. 10

15. In section 11(2) of the British Steel Act 1988 for “272(5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “170(12) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Finance Act 1988 c. 39

16.—(1) The Finance Act 1988 shall have effect subject to the following amendments.

(2) In section 50(4) for “3 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “8 to the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

(3) In section 68(4) for “29A(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “17(1) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

(4) In section 82(3)—

(a) for “78 to 81 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “127 to 130 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”; and

(b) for “78”, “79(1)” and “79(2)” there shall be substituted respectively “127”, “128(1) and (2)” and “128(3)”.

(5) In section 84 for “32(1)(a) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “38(1)(a) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

(6) In section 132(6) for “272 of the Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “170 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

(7) In paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 12 for “72 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “122 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Health and Medicines Act 1988 c. 49

17. In section 6(2) of the Health and Medicines Act 1988 for “272(5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “170(12) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Water Act 1989 c. 15

18. In section 95 of the Water Act 1989—

(a) in subsection (4) for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 (“the 1979 Act”)” there shall be substituted “Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (“the 1992 Act”);

(b) in subsection (5) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”; and

(c) in subsection (6) for “134 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “251 of the 1992”.

Finance Act 1989 c. 26

19.—(1) In section 69(9) of the Finance Act 1989 for “85(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “77” there shall be substituted “135(1) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992” and “126”.

(2) In section 70(2) of that Act for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “32(1)(a)” there shall be substituted “Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992” and “38(1)(a)”.

(3) In section 158(2) of that Act in paragraph (a) for “section 47(1) of the Finance (No.2) Act 1975” there shall be substituted “section 283(1) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

- SCH. 10 (4) In section 178(2) of that Act for paragraph (i) there shall be substituted—
- (i) section 283 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992;
- (5) In Schedule 5 to that Act in paragraphs 8 and 11 for “85(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “77” there shall be substituted “135(1) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992” and “126”.
- (6) In Schedule 11 to that Act—
- (a) in paragraph 1(8)(c) for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”; and
- (b) in paragraph 19 for “88 of the Finance Act 1982” there shall be substituted “108 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Electricity Act 1989 c. 29

20.—(1) In paragraph 2 of Schedule 11 to the Electricity Act 1989 for “278 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” and “272 of the Income and Corporation Act 1970” there shall be substituted respectively “178 or 179 of the 1992 Act” and “170 of the 1992 Act”; and at the end of that paragraph there shall be added—

2A. In this Schedule “the 1992 Act” means the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.

- (2) In paragraph 3 of that Schedule for “117 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “117” (where it secondly appears) there shall be substituted “154 of the 1992 Act” and “154”.
- (3) In paragraphs 4 and 5 of that Schedule for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” (in each place) there shall be substituted “1992 Act”.

Capital Allowances Act 1990 c. 1

21.—(1) The following section shall be inserted in the Capital Allowances Act 1990 after section 118—

Disposals of oil licences relating to undeveloped areas.

118A.—(1) If, at the time of the material disposal of a licence, the licence relates to an undeveloped area, then, to the extent that the consideration for the disposal consists of—

- (a) another licence which at that time relates to an undeveloped area or an interest in another such licence, or
- (b) an obligation to undertake exploration work or appraisal work in an area which is or forms part of the licensed area in relation to the licence disposed of,

the value of that consideration shall be treated as nil for the purposes of this Part and Part VII.

(2) For the purposes of this section “material disposal” means a disposal (including a part disposal) other than a disposal in relation to which sections 157 and 158 of this Act have effect.

(3) If a material disposal of a licence which, at the time of the disposal, relates to an undeveloped area is part of a larger transaction under which one party makes to another material disposals of two or more licences, each of which at the time of the disposal relates to an undeveloped area, the reference in subsection (1)(b) above to the licensed area in relation to the licence disposed of shall be construed as a reference to the totality of the licensed areas in relation to those two or more licences.

(4) Expressions used in this section and in section 194 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 have the same meaning in this section as they have in that.

SCH. 10

(2) In section 138 of that Act the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (7)—

(7A) Where the relevant event is the material disposal of a licence for the purposes of section 118A, subsection (4) above shall have effect subject to that section.

Finance Act 1990 c. 29

22.—(1) The Finance Act 1990 shall have effect subject to the following amendments.

(2) In section 116(5) for “150(1) to (3) and 152 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “272(1) to (4) and 273 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

(3) In section 120 for “27 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “28 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

(4) In paragraph 24 of Schedule 10 for “88 of the Finance Act 1982” there shall be substituted “108 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

(5) In Schedule 12—

(a) in paragraph 2—

(i) for “the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 (“the 1979 Act”)” there shall be substituted “the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (“the 1992 Act”)”;

(ii) for “5” there shall be substituted “2”; and

(iii) for “134 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “251 of the 1992”;

(b) in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”;

(c) in paragraph 7 for “115 to 119 of the 1979” there shall be substituted “152 to 156 of the 1992”; and

(d) in paragraph 10 for the definition of “the 1979 Act” there shall be substituted—

“the 1992 Act” means the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.

Finance Act 1991 c. 31.

23. In section 72(4) of the Finance Act 1991 for “5(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “3(1) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Ports Act 1991 c. 52

24.—(1) In section 16 of the Ports Act 1991 for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” and “29A(1)” there shall be substituted respectively “1992 Act” and “17(1)”.

(2) In section 17 of that Act—

(a) for “1979” (wherever it occurs) there shall be substituted “1992”;

(b) in subsection (6) for “278(3) or (3C) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “178(3) or (5) or 179(3) or (6) of the 1992 Act”;

(c) in subsection (7)—

(i) for paragraph (a) there shall be substituted—

SCH. 10

- (a) “the relevant six-year limit” means in relation to section 178(3) or 179(3) the six year period mentioned in section 178(1) or 179(1) and in relation to section 178(5) or 179(6) the six year period mentioned in 178(5)(a) or 179(6)(a); and; and
- (ii) in paragraph (b) for “278(3)”, “278(3C)” and “subsection (3D) of that section” there shall be substituted “178(3) or 179(3)”, “178(5) or 179(6)” and “section 178(6) or 179(7)” respectively; and
- (d) in subsection (13) for “272 to 281 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970”, “(1E) and (1F) of section 272” and “(1E)” there shall be substituted “170 to 181 of the 1992 Act”, “(7) and (8) of section 170” and “(7)” respectively.
- (3) In section 18 of that Act—
- (a) in subsections (2) and (8) for “1979” there shall be substituted “1992”;
- (b) in subsection (4) for “267(1) or 273(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” there shall be substituted “139(1) or 171(1) of the 1992 Act”.
- (4) In section 20 of that Act for “27 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “28 of the 1992 Act”.
- (5) In section 35 of that Act—
- (a) in subsection (3) for “Capital Gains Tax Act 1979” there shall be substituted “1992 Act”; and
- (b) in subsection (6) for “278 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970” and “273 to 281” there shall be substituted “178 or 179 of the 1992 Act” and “171 to 181”.
- (6) In section 40(1) of that Act there shall be added at the end ‘and “the 1992 Act” means the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.’

British Technology Group Act 1991 c. 66

25. In section 12(2) of the British Technology Group Act 1991 for “345 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988” there shall be substituted “8 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992”.

Section 290.

SCHEDULE 11

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND SAVINGS

PART I

VALUATION

Preliminary

1.—(1) This Part of this Schedule has effect in cases where the market value of an asset at a time before the commencement of this Act is material to the computation of a gain under this Act; and in this Part any reference to an asset includes a reference to any part of an asset.

(2) Where sub-paragraph (1) above applies, the market value of an asset (or part of an asset) at any time before the commencement of this Act shall be determined in accordance with sections 272 to 274 but subject to the following provisions of this Part.

(3) In any case where section 274 applies in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) above the reference in that section to inheritance tax shall be construed as a reference to capital transfer tax.

Gifts and transactions between connected persons before 20th March 1985

SCH. 11

2.—(1) Where sub-paragraph (1) above applies for the purpose of determining the market value of any asset at any time before 20th March 1985 (the date when section 71 of the Finance Act 1985, now section 19, replaced section 151 of the 1979 Act, which is reproduced below) sub-paragraphs (2) to (4) below shall apply. 1985 c. 54.

(2) Except as provided by sub-paragraph (4) below section 19 shall not apply in relation to transactions occurring before 20th March 1985.

(3) If a person is given, or acquires from one or more persons with whom he is connected, by way of 2 or more gifts or other transactions, assets of which the aggregate market value, when considered separately in relation to the separate gifts or other transactions, is less than their aggregate market value when considered together, then for the purposes of this Act their market value shall be taken to be the larger market value, to be apportioned rateably to the respective disposals.

(4) Where—

- (a) one or more transactions occurred on or before 19th March 1985 and one or more after that date, and
- (b) had all the transactions occurred before that date sub-paragraph (3) above would apply, and had all the transactions occurred after that date section 19 would have applied,

then those transactions which occurred on or before that date and not more than 2 years before the first of those which occurred after that date shall be treated as material transactions for the purposes of section 19.

Valuation of assets before 6th July 1973

3. Section 273 shall apply for the purposes of determining the market value of any asset at any time before 6th July 1973 (the date when the provisions of section 51(1) to (3) of the Finance Act 1973, which are now contained in section 273, came into force) notwithstanding that the asset was acquired before that date or that the market value of the asset may have been fixed for the purposes of a contemporaneous disposal, and in paragraphs 4 and 5 below a “section 273 asset” is an asset to which section 273 applies. 1973 c. 51.

4.—(1) This paragraph applies if, in a case where the market value of a section 273 asset at the time of its acquisition is material to the computation of any chargeable gain under this Act—

- (a) the acquisition took place on the occasion of a death occurring after 30th March 1971 and before 6th July 1973, and
- (b) by virtue of paragraph 9 below, the principal value of the asset for the purposes of estate duty on that death would, apart from this paragraph, be taken to be the market value of the asset at the date of the death for the purposes of this Act.

(2) If the principal value referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above falls to be determined as mentioned in section 55 of the Finance Act 1940 or section 15 of the Finance (No.2) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946 (certain controlling shareholdings to be valued on an assets basis), nothing in section 273 shall affect the operation of paragraph 9 below for the purpose of determining the market value of the asset at the date of the death. 1940 c. 29.
1946 c. 17 (N.I.).

(3) If sub-paragraph (2) above does not apply, paragraph 9 below shall not apply as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above and the market value of the asset on its acquisition at the date of the death shall be determined in accordance with sections 272 (but with the same modifications as are made by paragraphs 7 and 8 below) and 273.

SCH. 11

5.—(1) In any case where—

- (a) before 6th July 1973 there has been a part disposal of a section 273 asset (“the earlier disposal”), and
- (b) by virtue of any enactment, the acquisition of the asset or any part of it was deemed to be for a consideration equal to its market value, and
- (c) on or after 6th July 1973 there is a disposal (including a part disposal) of the property which remained undisposed of immediately before that date (“the later disposal”),

sub-paragraph (2) below shall apply in computing any chargeable gain accruing on the later disposal.

1965 c. 25.

(2) Where this sub-paragraph applies, the apportionment made by virtue of paragraph 7 of Schedule 6 to the Finance Act 1965 (corresponding to section 42 of this Act) on the occasion of the earlier disposal shall be recalculated on the basis that section 273(3) of this Act was in force at the time and applied for the purposes of the determination of—

- (a) the market value referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above, and
- (b) the market value of the property which remained undisposed of after the earlier disposal, and
- (c) if the consideration for the earlier disposal was, by virtue of any enactment, deemed to be equal to the market value of the property disposed of, that market value.

Valuation of assets on 6th April 1965

6.—(1) For the purpose of ascertaining the market value of any shares or securities in accordance with paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 2, section 272 shall have effect subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

(2) Subsection (3)(a) shall have effect as if for the words, “one-quarter” there were substituted the words “one-half”, and as between the amount under paragraph (a) and the amount under paragraph (b) of that subsection the higher, and not the lower, amount shall be chosen.

(3) Subsection (5) shall have effect as if for the reference to an amount equal to the buying price there were substituted a reference to an amount halfway between the buying and selling prices.

(4) Where the market value of any shares or securities not within section 272(3) falls to be ascertained by reference to a pair of prices quoted on a stock exchange, an adjustment shall be made so as to increase the market value by an amount corresponding to that by which any market value is increased under sub-paragraph (2) above.

*References to the London Stock Exchange before 25th March 1973
and Exchange Control restrictions before 13th December 1979*

7.—(1) For the purposes of ascertaining the market value of an asset before 25th March 1973 section 272(3) and (4) shall have effect subject to the following modifications—

- (a) for “listed in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List” and “quoted in that List” there shall be substituted respectively “quoted on the London Stock Exchange” and “so quoted”;
 - (b) for “The Stock Exchange Daily Official List” there shall be substituted “the Stock Exchange Official Daily List”;
 - (c) for “The Stock Exchange provides a more active market elsewhere than on the London trading floor” there shall be substituted “some other stock exchange in the United Kingdom affords a more active market”;
- and

(d) for “if the London trading floor is closed” there shall be substituted “if the London Stock Exchange is closed”. SCH. 11

(2) For the purposes of ascertaining the market value of an asset before 13th December 1979 section 272 shall have effect as if the following subsection were inserted after subsection (5)—

(5A) In any case where the market value of an asset is to be determined at a time before 13th December 1979 and the asset is of a kind the sale of which was (at the time the market value is to be determined) subject to restrictions imposed under the Exchange Control Act 1947 such that part of what was paid by the purchaser was not retainable by the seller, the market value, as arrived at under subsection (1), (3), (4) or (5) above, shall be subject to such adjustment as is appropriate having regard to the difference between the amount payable by a purchaser and the amount receivable by a seller. 1947 c. 14.

Depreciated valuations referable to deaths before 31st March 1973

8. In any case where this Part applies, section 272(2) shall have effect as if the following proviso were inserted at the end—

Provided that where capital gains tax is chargeable, or an allowable loss accrues, in consequence of a death before 31st March 1973 and the market value of any property on the date of death taken into account for the purposes of that tax or loss has been depreciated by reason of the death, the estimate of the market value shall take that depreciation into account.

Estate duty

9.—(1) Where estate duty (including estate duty leviable under the law of Northern Ireland) is chargeable in respect of any property passing on a death after 30th March 1971 and the principal value of an asset forming part of that property has been ascertained (whether in any proceedings or otherwise) for the purposes of that duty, the principal value so ascertained shall, subject to paragraph 4(3) above, be taken for the purposes of this Act to be the market value of that asset at the date of the death.

(2) Where the principal value has been reduced under section 35 of the Finance Act 1968 or section 1 of the Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 (tapering relief for gifts inter vivos etc.), the reference in sub-paragraph (1) above to the principal value as ascertained for the purposes of estate duty is a reference to that value as so ascertained before the reduction. 1968 c.44.
1968 c.17 (N.I.).

PART II

OTHER TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Value-shifting

10.—(1) Section 30 applies only where the reduction in value mentioned in subsection (1) of that section (or, in a case within subsection (9) of that section, the reduction or increase in value) is after 29th March 1977.

(2) No account shall be taken by virtue of section 31 of any reduction in the value of an asset attributable to the payment of a dividend before 14th March 1989.

(3) No account shall be taken by virtue of section 32 of any reduction in the value of an asset attributable to the disposal of another asset before 14th March 1989.

(4) Section 34 shall not apply where the reduction in value, by reason of which the amount referred to in subsection (1)(b) of that section falls to be calculated, occurred before 14th March 1989.

SCH. 11

Assets acquired on disposal chargeable under Case VII of Schedule D

11.—(1) In this paragraph references to a disposal chargeable under Case VII are references to cases where the acquisition and disposal was in circumstances that the gain accruing on it was chargeable under Case VII of Schedule D, or where it would have been so chargeable if there were a gain so accruing.

(2) The amount or value of the consideration for the acquisition of an asset by the person acquiring it on a disposal chargeable under Case VII shall not under any provision of this Act be deemed to be an amount greater than the amount taken into account as consideration on that disposal for the purposes of Case VII.

1970 c.10.

(3) Any apportionment of consideration or expenditure falling to be made in relation to a disposal chargeable under Case VII in accordance with section 164(4) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, and in particular in a case where section 164(6) of that Act (enhancement of value of land by acquisition of adjoining land) applied, shall be followed for the purposes of this Act both in relation to a disposal of the assets acquired on the disposal chargeable under Case VII and, where the disposal chargeable under Case VII was a part disposal, in relation to a disposal of what remains undisposed of.

(4) Sub-paragraph (3) above has effect notwithstanding section 52(4).

Unrelieved Case VII losses

12. Where no relief from income tax (for a year earlier than 1971-72) has been given in respect of a loss or part of a loss allowable under Case VII of Schedule D, the loss or part shall, notwithstanding that the loss accrued before that year, be an allowable loss for the purposes of capital gains tax, but subject to any restrictions imposed by section 18.

Devaluation of sterling: securities acquired with borrowed foreign currency

1947 c. 14.

13.—(1) This paragraph applies where, in pursuance of permission granted under the Exchange Control Act 1947, currency other than sterling was borrowed before 19th November 1967 for the purpose of investing in foreign securities (and had not been repaid before that date), and it was a condition of the permission—

- (a) that repayment of the borrowed currency should be made from the proceeds of the sale in foreign currency of the foreign securities so acquired or out of investment currency, and
- (b) that the foreign securities so acquired should be kept in separate accounts to distinguish them from others in the same ownership,

and securities held in such a separate account on 19th November 1967 are in this paragraph referred to as “designated securities”.

(2) In computing the gain accruing to the borrower on the disposal of any designated securities or on the disposal of any currency or amount standing in a bank account on 19th November 1967 and representing the loan, the sums allowable as a deduction under section 38(1)(a) shall, subject to sub-paragraph (3) below, be increased by multiplying them by seven-sixths.

(3) The total amount of the increases so made in computing all gains (and losses) which are referable to any one loan (made before 19th November 1967) shall not exceed one-sixth of the sterling parity value of that loan at the time it was made.

(4) Designated securities which on the commencement of this paragraph constitute a separate 1982 holding (within the meaning of section 109), shall continue to constitute a separate 1982 holding until such time as a disposal takes place on the occurrence of which sub-paragraph (3) above operates to limit the increases which would otherwise be made under sub-paragraph (2) in allowable deductions.

(5) In this paragraph and paragraph 14 below, “foreign securities” means securities expressed in a currency other than sterling, or shares having a nominal value expressed in a currency other than sterling, or the dividends on which are payable in a currency other than sterling.

SCH. 11

Devaluation of sterling: foreign insurance funds

14.—(1) The sums allowable as a deduction under section 38(1)(a) in computing any gains to which this paragraph applies shall be increased by multiplying by seven-sixths.

(2) This paragraph applies to gains accruing—

(a) to any underwriting member of Lloyd’s, or

(b) to any company engaged in the business of marine protection and indemnity insurance on a mutual basis,

on the disposal by that person after 18th November 1967 of any foreign securities which on that date formed part of a trust fund—

(i) established by that person in any country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and

(ii) representing premiums received in the course of that person’s business, and

(iii) wholly or mainly used for the purpose of meeting liabilities arising in that country or territory in respect of that business.

Gilt-edged securities past redemption date

15. So far as material for the purposes of this or any other Act, the definition of “gilt-edged securities” in Schedule 9 to this Act shall include any securities which were gilt-edged securities for the purposes of the 1979 Act, and the redemption date of which fell before 1st January 1992.

Qualifying corporate bonds, company reorganisations, share conversions etc.

16.—(1) Part IV of this Act has effect subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

(2) The substitution of Chapter II of that Part for the enactments repealed by this Act shall not alter the law applicable to any reorganisation or reduction of share capital, conversion of securities or company amalgamation taking place before the coming into force of this Act.

(3) Sub-paragraph (2) above applies in particular to the law determining whether or not any assets arising on an event mentioned in that sub-paragraph are to be treated as the same asset as the original holding of shares, securities or other assets.

(4) In relation to a disposal or exchange on or after 6th April 1992, the following amendments shall be regarded as always having had effect, that is to say, the amendments to section 64 of, or Schedule 13 to, the Finance Act 1984 made by section 139 of, or paragraph 6 of Schedule 14 to, the Finance Act 1989, paragraph 28 of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1990 or section 98 of, or paragraph 1 of Schedule 10 to, the Finance Act 1991, or by virtue of the amendments to paragraph 1 of Schedule 18 to the Taxes Act made by section 77 of the Finance Act 1991.

1984 c. 43.

1989 c. 26.

1991 c. 31.

Land: allowance for betterment levy

17.—(1) Where betterment levy charged in the case of any land in respect of an act or event which fell within Case B or Case C or, if it was the renewal, extension or variation of a tenancy, Case F—

(a) has been paid, and

SCH. 11

(b) has not been allowed as a deduction in computing the profits or gains or losses of a trade for the purposes of Case I of Schedule D;

then, if the person by whom the levy was paid disposes of the land or any part of it and so claims, the following provisions of this paragraph shall have effect.

(2) Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2 shall apply where the condition stated in sub-paragraph (1)(a) of that paragraph is satisfied, notwithstanding that the condition in sub-paragraph (1)(b) of that paragraph is not satisfied.

(3) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, there shall be ascertained the excess, if any, of—

- (a) the net development value ascertained for the purposes of the levy, over
- (b) the increment specified in sub-paragraph (6) below;

and the amount of the excess shall be treated as an amount allowable under section 38(1)(b).

(4) Where the act or event in respect of which the levy was charged was a part disposal of the land, section 38 shall apply as if the part disposal had not taken place and sub-paragraph (5) below shall apply in lieu of sub-paragraph (3) above.

(5) The amount or value of the consideration for the disposal shall be treated as increased by the amount of any premium or like sum paid in respect of the part disposal, and there shall be ascertained the excess, if any, of—

- (a) the aggregate specified in sub-paragraph (7) below, over
- (b) the increment specified in sub-paragraph (6) below;

and the amount of the excess shall be treated as an amount allowable under section 38(1)(b).

(6) The increment referred to in sub-paragraphs (3)(b) and (5)(b) above is the excess, if any, of—

- (a) the amount or value of the consideration brought into account under section 38(1)(a), over
- (b) the base value ascertained for the purposes of the levy.

(7) The aggregate referred to in sub-paragraph (5)(a) above is the aggregate of—

- (a) the net development value ascertained for the purposes of the levy, and
- (b) the amount of any premium or like sum paid in respect of the part disposal, in so far as charged to tax under Schedule A (or, as the case may be, Case VIII of Schedule D), and
- (c) the chargeable gain accruing on the part disposal.

(8) Where betterment levy in respect of more than one act or event has been charged and paid as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) above, sub-paragraphs (2) to (7) above shall apply without modifications in relation to the betterment levy in respect of the first of them; but in relation to the other or others sub-paragraph (3) or, as the case may be, (5) above shall have effect as if the amounts to be treated thereunder as allowable under section 38(1)(b) were the net development value specified in sub-paragraph (3)(a) or, as the case may be, the aggregate referred to in subparagraph (5)(a) of this paragraph.

(9) Where the disposal is of part only of the land sub-paragraphs (2) to (8) above shall have effect subject to the appropriate apportionments.

(10) References in this paragraph to a premium include any sum payable as mentioned in section 34(4) or (5) of the Taxes Act (sums payable in lieu of rent or as consideration for the surrender of lease or for variation or waiver of term) and, in relation to Scotland, a grassum.

Non-resident trusts

SCH. 11

18. Without prejudice to section 289 or Part III of this Schedule—

- (a) any tax chargeable on a person which is postponed under subsection (4)(b) of section 17 of the 1979 Act shall continue to be postponed until that person becomes absolutely entitled to the part of the settled property concerned or disposes of the whole or part of his interest, as mentioned in that subsection; and
- (b) section 70 of and Schedule 14 to the Finance Act 1984 shall continue to have effect in relation to amounts of tax which are postponed under that Schedule, and accordingly in paragraph 12 of that Schedule the references to section 80 of the Finance Act 1981 and to subsections (3) and (4) of that section include references to section 87 of this Act and subsections (4) and (5) of that section respectively.

1984 c. 43

1981 c. 35.

Private residences

19. The reference in section 222(5)(a) to a notice given by any person within 2 years from the beginning of the period mentioned in section 222(5) includes a notice given before the end of the year 1966-67, if that was later.

Works of art etc.

20. The repeals made by this Act do not affect the continued operation of sections 31 and 32 of the Finance Act 1965, in the form in which they were before 13th March 1975, in relation to estate duty in respect of deaths occurring before that date.

1965 c. 25

Disposal before acquisition

21. The substitution of this Act for the corresponding enactments repealed by this Act shall not alter the effect of any provision enacted before this Act (whether or not there is a corresponding provision in this Act) so far as it relates to an asset which—

- (a) was disposed of before being acquired, and
- (b) was disposed of before the commencement of this Act.

Estate duty

22. Nothing in the repeals made by this Act shall affect any enactment as it applies to the determination of any principal value for the purposes of estate duty.

Validity of subordinate legislation

23. So far as this Act re-enacts any provision contained in a statutory instrument made in exercise of powers conferred by any Act, it shall be without prejudice to the validity of that provision, and any question as to its validity shall be determined as if the re-enacted provision were contained in a statutory instrument made under those powers.

Amendments in other Acts

24.—(1) The repeal by this Act of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 does not affect—

1970 c. 10.

- (a) the amendment made by paragraph 3 of Schedule 15 of that Act to section 26 of the Finance Act 1956, or
- (b) paragraph 10 of that Schedule so far it applies in relation to the Management Act.

1956 c. 54.

- SCH. 11 (2) The repeal by this Act of Schedule 7 to the 1979 Act does not affect the amendments made by that Schedule to any enactment not repealed by this Act.

Saving for Part III of this Schedule

25. The provisions of this Part of this Schedule are without prejudice to the generality of Part III of this Schedule.

PART III

ASSETS ACQUIRED BEFORE COMMENCEMENT

26.—(1) The substitution of this Act for the enactments repealed by this Act shall not alter the effect of any provision enacted before this Act (whether or not there is a corresponding provision in this Act) so far as it determines—

- (a) what amount the consideration is to be taken to be for the purpose of the computation under this Act of any chargeable gain; or
- (b) whether and to what extent events in, or expenditure incurred in, or other amounts referable to, a period earlier than the chargeable periods to which this Act applies may be taken into account for any tax purposes in a chargeable period to which this Act applies.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1) above, the repeals made by this Act shall not affect—

- 1971 c. 68. (a) the enactments specified in Part V of Schedule 14 to the Finance Act 1971 (charge on death) so far as their operation before repeal falls to be taken into account in chargeable periods to which this Act applies,
- (b) the application of the enactments repealed by the 1979 Act to events before 6th April 1965 in accordance with paragraph 31 of Schedule 6 to the Finance Act 1965.

1965 c. 25.

(3) This paragraph has no application to the law relating to the determination of the market value of assets.

27. Where the acquisition or provision of any asset by one person was, immediately before the commencement of this paragraph and by virtue of any enactment, to be taken for the purposes of Schedule 5 to the 1979 Act to be the acquisition or disposal of it by another person, then, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of that enactment, Schedule 2 to this Act shall also have effect as if the acquisition or provision of the asset by the first-mentioned person had been the acquisition or provision of it by that other person.

PART IV

OTHER GENERAL SAVINGS

28. Where under any Act passed before this Act and relating to a country or territory outside the United Kingdom there is a power to affect Acts passed or in force before a particular time, or instruments made or having effect under such Acts, and the power would, but for the passing of this Act, have included power to change the law which is reproduced in, or is made or has effect under, this Act, then that power shall include power to make such provision as will secure the like change in the law reproduced in, or made or having effect under, this Act notwithstanding that this Act is not an Act passed or in force before that time.

29.—(1) The continuity of the law relating to the taxation of chargeable gains shall not be affected by the substitution of this Act for the enactments repealed by this Act and earlier enactments repealed by and corresponding to any of those enactments (“the repealed enactments”).

(2) Any reference, whether express or implied, in any enactment, instrument or document (including this Act or any Act amended by this Act) to, or to things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of, any provision of this Act shall, if and so far as the nature of the reference permits, be construed as including, in relation to the times, years or periods, circumstances or purposes in relation to which the corresponding provision in the repealed enactments has or had effect, a reference to, or as the case may be, to things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of, that corresponding provision.

SCH. 11

(3) Any reference, whether express or implied, in any enactment, instrument or document (including the repealed enactments and enactments, instruments and documents passed or made after the passing of this Act) to, or to things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of, any of the repealed enactments shall, if and so far as the nature of the reference permits, be construed as including, in relation to the times, years or periods, circumstances or purposes in relation to which the corresponding provision of this Act has effect, a reference to, or as the case may be to things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of, that corresponding provision.

Section 290.

SCHEDULE 12

REPEALS

Chapter	Short title	Extent of Repeal
1968 c. 48	International Organisations Act 1968	In Schedule 1, paragraph 24(b).
1970 c. 10	Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970	The whole Act.
1970 c. 24	Finance Act 1970	Sections 27 and 28. Section 29(3), (5), (6), (7) and (9). Schedule 3. Schedule 6.
1971 c. 68	Finance Act 1971	Section 55.
1973 c. 51	Finance Act 1973	Section 38(1), (3) to (5) and (8).
1974 c. 30	Finance Act 1974	Section 29.
1974 c. 44	Housing Act 1974	Section 11.
1975 c. 45	Finance (No.2) Act 1975	Section 47. Section 58. Section 54.
1976 c. 40	Finance Act 1976	In section 131(2) the words "and capital gains tax".
1977 c. 36	Finance Act 1977	Sections 41 and 42.
1979 c. 14	Capital Gains Tax Act 1979	The whole Act.
1979 c. 47	Finance (No.2) Act 1979	Section 17.
1980 c. 48	Finance Act 1980	Section 61(2). Sections 77 to 84. Section 117. Schedule 18.
1981 c. 35	Finance Act 1981	Section 38(3) and (4). Sections 79 to 91. In section 135 the words "capital gains tax and".
1982 c. 39	Finance Act 1982	Section 80. Sections 83 to 88. Section 148. Schedule 13.
1982 c. 53	Administration of Justice Act 1982	Section 46(2)(f).
1983 c. 20	Mental Health Act 1983	In Schedule 4 paragraph 49.
1983 c. 28	Finance Act 1983	Section 34. Schedule 6.
1983 c. 49	Finance (No.2) Act 1983	Section 7.
1984 c. 32	London Regional Transport Act 1984	In Schedule 6 paragraphs 7 and 8.
1984 c. 43	Finance Act 1984	Section 44. Section 50. Section 56(3) and (4). Sections 63 to 71. Section 79 to 81. In section 126(3)(b) the words "and capital gains tax".
1984 c. 51	Inheritance Tax Act 1984	Schedules 11, 13 and 14. In Schedule 8 paragraphs 9 to 12 and 23.
1985 c. 54	Finance Act 1985	Sections 67 to 72. Section 95(1)(b). Schedules 19 to 21.

Chapter	Short title	Extent of Repeal
1985 c. 71	Housing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985	In Schedule 2 paragraph 18.
1986 c. 41	Finance Act 1986	Sections 58, 59 and 60.
1986 c. 56	Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986	In Schedule 3 paragraph 6.
1987 c. 16	Finance Act 1987	Section 40. Section 68(3).
1987 c. 51	Finance (No.2) Act 1987	Section 64. Section 73. Sections 79, 80 and 81. In Schedule 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 5.
1988 c. 1	Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988	Section 122(1)(b) (and the word "and" immediately preceding it), (3) and (8). Sections 345 to 347. Section 761(4). In Schedule 28, paragraph 8(4) and (5). In Schedule 29, paragraphs 10(4)(b), 12 and 15 to 28; in the Table in paragraph 32, the entries relating to the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, the Finance Act 1970, the Finance (No.2) Act 1975, the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979, Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 1980, sections 83 and 84 of the Finance Act 1981, Schedule 6 to the Finance Act 1983, section 50 of the Finance Act 1984, sections 68, 71 and 72 of, and Schedules 19 and 20 to, the Finance Act 1985 and section 58 of the Finance Act 1986.
1988 c. 39	Finance Act 1988	Section 62 to 64. Sections 96 to 104. Section 105(1) to (5). Sections 106 to 116. Section 118. In Schedule 6, paragraph 6(5). Schedules 8 to 11. In Schedule 12, paragraphs 4, 5 and 7(b). In Schedule 13, paragraphs 16, 17 and 18.
1988 c. 48	Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988	In Schedule 7 paragraph 26.
1989 c. 26	Finance Act 1989	Section 91(2). Section 92(3) and in subsection (4) the words "the Capital Gains Tax

SCH. 12

SCH. 12

Chapter	Short title	Extent of Repeal
1989 c. 40 1990 c. 1 1990 c. 29	Companies Act 1989 Capital Allowances Act 1990 Finance Act 1990	Act 1979 or any other enactment relating to capital gains tax". Section 96(3). Section 122. Section 123(1)(a). Section 124 to 141. Section 179(1)(a)(vi). In Schedule 12, paragraph 6. Schedules 14 and 15. In Schedule 18, paragraph 20. In Schedule 1, paragraphs 3 and 9(1) to (3). Section 28(3). Sections 31 to 40. Sections 46 and 47. Section 54. Sections 63 to 65. Section 70. Section 72. Section 81(3) and (6). Section 83 to 86. Section 127(2). In Schedule 6, paragraph 10. Schedule 8. In Schedule 9, paragraphs 1 and 2. In Schedule 10, paragraphs 28 and 29(2) and (3). In Schedule 12, paragraph 2(2). In Schedule 14, paragraphs 17, 18 and 19(2), (3) and (4). In Schedule 18, paragraph 3. In Schedule 2 paragraph 9.
1991 c. 21 1991 c. 31	Disability Living Allowance and Disability Working Allowance Act 1991 Finance Act 1991	Section 57(4). Section 67. Section 77(2). Section 78(2), (3), (6) and (7). Sections 83 to 102. In Schedule 6, paragraph 6. In Schedule 7, paragraphs 14 and 15. In Schedule 10, paragraphs 1 and 4. Schedules 16 to 18. Section 18(8)(a). In Schedule 2, paragraph 51.
1991 c. 52 1992 c. 6	Ports Act 1991 Social Security (Consequential Provisions) Act 1992	

SCH. 12

Statutory Instruments

Number	Title	Extent of Repeal
S.I. 1979/1231	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 1) Order 1979	The whole Order.
S.I. 1979/1676	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 2) Order 1979	The whole Order.
S.I. 1980/507	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 1) Order 1980	The whole Order.
S.I. 1980/922	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 2) Order 1980	The whole Order.
S.I. 1980/1910	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 3) Order 1980	The whole Order.
S.I. 1981/615	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 1) Order 1981	The whole Order.
S.I. 1981/1879	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 2) Order 1981	The whole Order.
S.I. 1982/413	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 1) Order 1982	The whole Order.
S.I. 1982/1774	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) (No. 2) Order 1982	The whole Order.
S.I. 1983/1774	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Order 1983	The whole Order.
S.I. 1984/1966	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Order 1984	The whole Order.
S.I. 1986/12	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Order 1986	The whole Order.
S.I. 1987/259	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Order 1987	The whole Order.
S.I. 1988/360	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Order 1988	The whole Order.
S.I. 1989/944	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Order 1989	The whole Order.
S.I. 1991/2678	Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Order 1991	The whole Order.

TABLE OF DERIVATIONS

Note: The following abbreviations are used in this Table:

1970	= Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 c. 10.
1970(F)	= Finance Act 1970 c. 24.
1973	= Finance Act 1973 c. 51.
HA1974	= Housing Act 1974 c. 44.
1975(2)	= Finance (No. 2) Act 1975 c. 45.
1976	= Finance Act 1976 c. 40.
1977	= Finance Act 1977 c. 36.
1979	= Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 c. 14.
1979(2)	= Finance (No. 2) Act 1979 c. 47.
1980	= Finance Act 1980 c. 48.
1981	= Finance Act 1981 c. 35.
1982	= Finance Act 1982 c. 39.
AJA1982	= Administration of Justice Act 1982 c. 53.
1983(2)	= Finance (No. 2) Act 1983 c. 49.
LRTA1984	= London Regional Transport Act 1984 c. 32.
1984	= Finance Act 1984 c. 43.
ITA	= Inheritance Tax Act 1984 c. 51.
CCCPA	= Companies Consolidation (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985 c. 9.
1985	= Finance Act 1985 c. 54.
HCPA	= Housing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985 c. 71.
1986	= Finance Act 1986 c. 41.
PCA	= Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 c. 56.
1987	= Finance Act 1987 c. 16.
1987(2)	= Finance (No. 2) Act 1987 c. 51.
ICTA	= Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 c. 1.
1988	= Finance Act 1988 c. 39.
CDPA1988	= Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 c. 48.
HA1988	= Housing Act 1988 c. 50.
1989	= Finance Act 1989 c. 26.
CAA	= Capital Allowances Act 1990 c. 1.
1990	= Finance Act 1990 c. 29.
DLA1991	= Disability Living Allowance and Disability Working Allowance Act 1991 c. 21 Sch. 2 §9; Disability Living Allowance and Disability Working Allowance (Northern Ireland Consequential Amendments) Order 1991 Art. 2.
1991	= Finance Act 1991 c. 31.
SSCP	= Security Security (Consequential Provisions) Act 1992 c. 6; Security Security (Consequential Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1992 c. 9.
SI 1988/744	= The Finance (No. 2) Act 1987 (Commencement) Order 1988.
SI 1989/1299	= The Income Tax (Stock Lending) Regulations 1989.
SI 1989/1788	= The Finance Act 1989 (Repeal of Tithe Redemption Enactments) (Appointed Day) Order 1989.
SI 1991/736	= Capital Gains (Annual Exempt Amount) Order 1991.

Provision of Bill	Derivation
1	1979 s. 1.
2(1)	1979 s. 2.
(2)	1979 s. 4(1).
(3)	1979 s. 29(5).
3(1)	1979 s. 5(1); 1980 s. 77(2); 1982 s. 80(1).
(2)-(4)	1979 s. 5(1A), (1B), (1C); 1982 s. 80(2); S.I. 1991/736.
(5), (6)	1979 s. 5(4), (5); 1982 s. 80(1).
(7)	1979 Sch. 1 §4.
(8)	1979 s. 5(6).
4	1988 s. 98.
5	1988 s. 100.
6	1988 s. 102; 1991 Sch. 6 §6.
7	1979 s. 7; 1980 s. 61(2).
8	ICTA s. 345, 834.
9	1979 s. 18(1)-(3).
10(1)	1979 s. 12(1).
(2)	1979 s. 12(1A); 1989 s. 128(2).
(3)	ICTAs. 11(2)(b), 6(4).
(4)	1979 s. 12(2).
(5)	1979 s. 12(2A); 1989 s. 126(2).
(6)	1979 s. 12(3).
11	1979 s. 18(5)-(8); ICTA Sch. 29 §16.
12	1979 s. 14.
13(1)-(9)	1979 s. 15(1)-(9).
(10)	1981 s. 85.
(11)	1979 s. 15(10).
14	1979 s. 16.
15	1979 s. 28(1), (2), 30; 1982 s. 86.
16	1979 s. 29(1)-(4).
17	1979 s. 29A(1), (2); 1981 s. 90.
18	1979 s. 62; 1981 s. 90(3)(a), (b).
19	1985 s.71(1)-(4), (6), (7).
20	1985 Sch. 21.
21	1979 s. 19(1), (2).
22	1979 s. 20.
23	1979 s. 21.
24	1979 s. 22.
25	1989 s. 127; 1990 Sch. 9 §2.
26	1979 s. 23.
27	1979 s. 24.
28	1979 s. 27.
29	1979 s. 25.
30(1)	1979 s. 26(1); 1989 s. 135(1).

Provision of Bill	Derivation
(2)	1979 s. 26(1A); 1989 s. 135(1).
(3)-(7)	1979 s. 26(2)-(6).
(8)	1979 s. 26(7); 1989 s. 135(2).
(9)	1979 s. 26(8); 1989 s. 135(3).
31	1979 s. 26A; 1989 s. 136.
32	1979 s. 26B; 1989 s. 136.
33	1979 s. 26C; 1989 s. 136.
34	1979 s. 26D; 1989 s. 137.
35	1988 s. 96; Sch. 8 §1(3); 1989 Sch. 15 §4(2); 1990 s. 70(7)(b), Sch. 12 §2(2); 1979 s. 28(3); 1991 s. 78(7).
36	1988 s. 97.
37(1)-(3)	1979 s. 31(1)-(3); CAA Sch. 1 §3.
(4)	1979 s. 31(4); ICTA Sch. 29 §17.
38	1979 s. 32.
39	1979 s. 33; ICTA Sch. 29 §19.
40	1970 s. 269; 1981 s. 38(3), (4).
41	1979 s. 34; 1988 Sch. 13 §16; CAA Sch. 1 §3.
42	1979 s. 35.
43	1979 s. 36.
44	1979 s. 37.
45	1979 s. 127.
46	1979 s. 38.
47	1979 s. 39.
48	1979 s. 40(2).
49	1979 s. 41.
50	1979 s. 42.
51	1979 s. 19(4), (5).
52	1979 s. 43.
53	1982 s. 86(2)-(4), (6); 1985 Sch. 19 §1.
54	1982 s. 87; 1985 Sch. 19 §2.
55(1)	1985 s. 68(4).
(2)	1985 s. 68(5); 1988 Sch. 8 §11.
(3)	1985 s. 68(5A); 1988 s. 118.
(4)	1985 s. 68(6).
(5)	1985 s. 68(7), (7A); 1988 s. 118; 1989 Sch. 15 §4; 1990 s. 70(7); 1991 s. 78(6), 99(1).
(6)	1985 s. 68(8).
56(1)	1982 Sch. 13 §1; 1985 Sch. 19 §5(1).
(2)	1982 Sch. 13 §2; 1985 Sch. 19 §5(2)(b).
57	1982 Sch. 13 §4.
58	1979 s. 44.
59	1979 s. 60.
60	1979 s. 46.
61	1979 s. 99; AJA 1982 s. 46(2)(f).

Provision of Bill	Derivation
62	1979 s. 49; 1981 s. 90(3)(a).
63	1979 s. 50.
64	1979 s. 47.
65	1979 s. 48.
66	1979 s. 61.
67	1980 s. 79; 1979 s. 56A; 1982 s. 84; 1989 s. 124(3).
68	1979 s. 51.
69	1979 s. 52.
70	1979 s. 53; 1981 s. 86.
71	1979 s. 54; 1981 s. 87.
72	1979 s. 55(1),(3)-(6); 1982 s. 84.
73(1)	1979 s. 56(1); 1981 s. 87.
(2), (3)	1979 s. 56(1A), (1B); 1982 s. 84(2).
74	1979 s. 56A; 1982 s. 84; 1989 Sch. 14 §6(1).
75	1979 s. 57.
76	1979 s. 58.
77	1988 Sch. 10 §1-4.
78(1), (2)	1988 Sch. 10 §5(1), (2).
(3)	1988 Sch. 10 §5(3); 1991 s. 89(3).
79	1988 Sch. 10 §6-9.
80	1991 s. 83.
81	1991 s. 84.
82	1991 s. 85.
83	1991 s. 86.
84	1991 s. 87.
85(1)	1981 s. 88(1).
(2)-(9)	1991 s. 88(1)-(8).
86(1)-(3)	1991 Sch. 16 §1(1)-(3).
(4)	1991 Sch. 16 §2.
(5)	—
87(1), (2)	1981 s. 80(1), (2).
(3)	1980 s. 80(2A); 1991 s. 89(2).
(4)-(7)	1981 s. 80(3)-(6).
(8)	1981 s. 80(6A); 1991 Sch. 18 §1.
(9)	1981 s. 80(7).
(10)	1981 s. 80(1), (8); 1984 s. 70(3).
88	1981 s. 80A; 1991 Sch. 18 §2.
89	1981 s. 81; 1991 Sch. 18 §3.
90	1981 s. 82.
91	1991 Sch. 17 §4.
92(1)	1991 Sch. 17 §2(3).
(2)	1991 Sch. 17 §2(2), (4), (5).
(3)	1991 Sch. 17 §3(1), (2).

Provision of Bill	Derivation
(4)-(6)	1991 Sch. 17 §3(3)-(5).
93(1)	1991 Sch. 17 §5(1)(a), (b), (d), 6(1)(a), (b), (d).
(2)	1991 Sch. 17 §5(1)(c), (2), (3).
(3)	1991 Sch. 17 §6(1)(c), (2), (3).
(4)	1991 Sch. 17 §7.
94	1991 Sch. 17 §8.
95	1991 Sch. 17 §9.
96	1981 s. 82A; 1991 Sch. 18 §4.
97(1)(a)	1981 s. 83(1), (11); 1991 Sch. 17 §1(c), 18 §6(2).
(b)	1981 s. 83(1A); 1991 Sch. 18 §6(3).
(2)-(6)	1981 s. 83(2)-(6); 1990 Sch. 14 §18; 1991 Sch. 18 §6(4), (5).
(7)	1981 s. 83(7); 1984 s. 71; 1991 Sch. 18 §6(5).
(8)-(10)	1981 s. 83(8)-(10); 1991 Sch. 18 §5.
98	1981 s. 84.
99(1)	1979 s. 93.
(2)	1979 s. 92(1)(a), (b); 1987 s. 40(3).
(3)	1979 s. 92(2), (3)(a); 1987 s. 40(4).
100(1)	1980 s. 81(1).
(2)	1979 s. 96.
(3)	1979 s. 92(1)(d).
101	1979 s. 98; 1980 s. 81.
102	1989 s. 140.
103	1990 s. 54.
104(1), (2)	1985 Sch. 19 §8, 9(1), 17(1).
(3)	1979 s. 66(3), (4); 1985 s. 68(9), (10), Sch. 19 §8(1)(c), 9(3).
(4)	1985 Sch. 19 §8(2).
(5)	1985 Sch. 19 §8(3).
(6)	1985 Sch. 19 §10.
105	1979 s. 66(1), (2); 1985 Sch. 19 §17(2).
106	1975(2) s. 58; 1979 Sch. 7.
107(1), (2)	1985 Sch. 19 §16(1), (2).
(3)-(6)	1985 Sch. 19 §18
(7)-(9)	1985 Sch. 19 §19.
108	1982 s. 88; 1985 Sch. 19 §3.
109(1)-(3)	1982 Sch. 13 §6(1), (2), 7(1), 8(1), (2)(a), (3), 9, 10.
(4), (5)	1985 Sch. 19 §6(3), (4).
(6)	1985 Sch. 19 §7(2), (3).
110(1)-(3)	1985 Sch. 19 §11.
(4)	1985 Sch. 19 §12.
(5)-(9)	1985 Sch. 19 §13.
(10), (11)	1985 Sch. 19 §14.
111	1988 s. 113.
112	1985 Sch. 19 §21(2), (3), 20.

Provision of Bill	Derivation
113	1982 Sch. 13 §6, 1985 Sch. 19 §5(5).
114	1985 Sch. 19 §15.
115	1979 s. 67; 1986 s. 59.
116(1)	1984 s. 64(7)
(2)-(4)	1984 Sch. 13 §7.
(5)-(8)	1984 Sch. 13 §8.
(9)	1984 Sch. 13 §9.
(10), (11)	1984 Sch. 13 §10; 1985 s. 67(2)(c); 1989 s. 139; 1990 s. 70(6).
(12)-(14)	1984 Sch. 13 §11.
(15)	1984 Sch. 13 §12; 1990 s. 85.
117(1)	1984 s. 64(2)(b), (c), (2A); 1991 s. 98.
(2)	1984 s. 64(3).
(3)	1984 s. 64(3A)-(3D); 1989 s. 139; 1990 Sch. 10 §28.
(4)-(6)	1984 s. 64(3E)-(3G); 1991 Sch. 10 §1.
(7), (8)	1984 s. 64(4), (5); 1989 Sch. 14 §6(4).
(9)	1984 s. 64(5A)-(5D); 1989 s. 139; 1990 Sch. 10 §28.
(10)	1984 s. 64(6); 1989 s. 139.
(11)(a)	1984 s. 64(8).
(11)(b), (12)	1984 s. 64(9)-(11); 1991 Sch. 10 §1.
(13)	1991 Sch. 10 §1(5).
118	1979 s. 132A; ICTA Sch. 29 §23; 1989 s. 96(3).
119	1979 s. 33A; ICTA Sch. 29 §20.
120(1)	1988 s. 84.
(2)-(7)	1979 s. 32A; ICTA Sch. 29 §18.
121	1979 s. 71.
122	1979 s. 72.
123	1979 s. 73.
124	1979 s. 74.
125	1979 s. 75; 1988 Sch. 8 §7.
126	1979 s. 77; 1982 Sch. 13 §5(3).
127	1979 s. 78.
128(1)	1979 s. 79(1).
(2)	1979 s. 79(1), first and second provisos; 1981 s. 91.
(3), (4)	1979 s. 79(2), (3).
129	1979 s. 80.
130	1979 s. 81.
131	1982 Sch. 13 §5(1), (2).
132	1979 s. 82; 1982 Sch. 13 §5(3).
133	1979 s. 83.
134(1)	1979 s. 84(1).
(2)	1979 s. 84(2), (3).
(3)	1979 s. 84(4); 1985 s. 67(2).
(4)-(6)	1979 s. 84(5)-(7).

Provision of Bill	Derivation
135	1979 s. 85; 1982 Sch. 13 §5(3).
136	1979 s. 86.
137	1979 s. 87; 1987(2) Sch. 6 §5.
138	1979 s. 88.
139(1), (2)	1970 s. 267(1), (2); 238(4).
(3)	1970 s. 267(2A); 1990 s. 65(1).
(4)	1970 s. 267(3); 1980 s. 81(2).
(5)-(7)	1970 s. 267(3A)-(3C); 1977 s. 41.
(8)	1987(2) Sch. 6 §2.
(9)	1970 s. 267(4).
140	1970 s. 268A; 1977 s. 42.
141	1979 s. 89; 1981 s. 91(2).
142	1979 s. 90; 1981 s. 90(3).
143(1), (2)	1985 s. 72(1), (2); 1987(2) s. 81(1), (2).
(3), (4)	1985 s. 72(2A), (2B); 1987(2) s. 81(3).
(5), (6)	1985 s. 72(3), (4).
144(1)-(4)	1979 s. 137(1)-(4); 1987(2) s. 81.
(5)-(9)	1979 s. 137(6)-(10); 1987(2) s. 81.
145	1982 Sch. 13 §7.
146	1979 s. 138; 1980 s. 84(5), (6); 1987(2) s. 81.
147	1979 s. 139.
148	1991 s. 102.
149	1991 Sch. 10 §4.
150	1979 s. 149C; 1985 Sch. 19 §16(3); ICTA Sch. 29 §26; 1990 Sch. 14 §17; 1991 s. 99(2).
151(1), (2)	1979 s. 149D(1), (2); ICTA Sch. 29 §26.
(3)	1979 s. 149D(2A); 1988 s. 116.
152(1), (2)	1979 s. 115(1), (2).
(3), (4)	1979 s. 115(3).
(5)-(8)	1979 s. 115(4)-(7).
(9)	1979 s. 115(7A); 1988 Sch. 8 §9.
(10), (11)	1979 s. 115(8), (9).
153	1979 s. 116.
154(1), (2)	1979 s. 117(1), (2); 1990 s. 40(2).
(3), (4)	1979 s. 117(2A), (3); 1990 s. 40(3), (4).
(5)-(7)	1979 s. 117(4)-(6).
155	1979 s. 118; 1988 s. 112.
156	1979 s. 119.
157	1979 s. 120; 1985 s. 70(9).
158	1979 s. 121.
159	1989 s. 129.
160	1989 s. 133.
161	1979 s. 122.

Provision of Bill	Derivation
162	1979 s. 123.
163	1985 s. 69; 1991 s.100.
164	1985 s. 70(1)-(8); 1991 s. 100.
165(1), (2)	1979 s. 126(1), (1A); 1989 Sch. 14 §1.
(3)	1979 s. 126(2); 1985 s. 70(9); 1989 Sch. 14 §1(3).
(4)-(6)	1979 s. 126(3)-(5).
(7)-(9)	1979 s. 126(6)-(8); 1981 s. 90(3)(a); 1985 s. 70(9).
(10), (11)	1979 s. 126(9), (10); 1989 Sch. 14 §1.
166	1979 s. 126A; 1989 Sch. 14 §2.
167	1979 s. 126B; 1989 Sch. 14 §2.
168	1981 s. 79; 1989 Sch. 14 §6; 1991 s. 92(2).
169	1986 s. 58; 1989 Sch. 14 §6.
170(1)	1970 s. 238(4); 1988 Sch. 14 Part V Note 3
(2)	1970 s. 272(1); 1989 s. 138(1); 1990 s. 70(2).
(3)-(8)	1970 s. 272(1A)-(1F); 1989 s. 138(2); 1990 s. 86.
(9)	1970 s. 272(2); 1987(2) s. 79; CCCPA Sch. 2.
(10), (11)	1970 s. 272(3), (4); 1989 s. 138(3), (4).
(12), (13)	1970 s. 272(5).
(14)	1970 s. 272(6); LRTA 1984 Sch. 6 §7.
171(1)	1970 s. 273(1).
(2)	1970 s. 273(2); 1980 s. 81(4); 1987(2) s. 64(3); 1990 s. 65(2).
(3)	1970 s. 273(2A); 1988 s. 115.
(4)	1970 s. 273(3).
172	1970 s. 273A; 1990 s. 70.
173	1970 s. 274.
174(1)-(3)	1970 s. 275(1), (1A), (1B); 1990 s. 70(3).
(4)	1970 s. 275(2).
(5)	1970 s. 275(3); 1980 s. 81(5).
175(1)	1970 s. 276(1); 1987(2) s. 64(4).
(2)	1970 s. 276(1A); 1987(2) s. 64(4); 1990 s. 65(3).
(3)	1970 s. 276(2).
(4)	1990 s. 65(6).
176	1970 s. 280; CCCPA Sch. 2; 1988 Sch. 8 §6.
177	1970 s. 281; 1990 s. 70(4).
178(1)-(3)	1970 s. 278(1)-(3).
(4)-(6)	1970 s. 278(3B)-(3D); 1989 s. 138(5).
(7)	1970 s. 278(3F); 1989 s. 138(5).
(8)-(10)	1970 s. 278(4)-(6).
179(1)-(3)	1970 s. 278(1)-(3); 1987(2) Sch. 6 §4(2).
(4)	1970 s. 278(3A); 1987(2) Sch. 6 §4(2).
(5)-(9)	1970 s. 278(3B)-(3F); 1989 s. 138(5).
(10)	1970 s. 278(4).
(11)	1970 s. 278(5); 1987(2) Sch. 6 §4(3).

Provision of Bill	Derivation
(12)	1970 s. 278(5A); 1987(2) Sch. 6 §4(4).
(13)	1970 s. 278(6).
180(1), (2)	1970 s. 278(8); 1987(2) s. 95(2); 1989 s. 138(7).
(3)-(7)	1989 s. 138(8)-(12).
181	1970 s. 278A; 1970(F) s. 27.
182	1988 Sch. 11 §1, 2.
183	1988 Sch. 11 §3.
184	1988 Sch. 11 §4, 5, 6; 1990 s. 70(8).
185	1988 s. 105(1)-(5).
186	1988 s. 106.
187	1988 s. 107.
188	1989 s. 132.
189	ICTA s. 346.
190	ICTA s. 347.
191	1989 s. 134.
192	1980 s. 117, Sch. 18 §9, 10, 15, 23.
193	1987(2) s. 80.
194	1988 s. 62.
195	1988 s. 63.
196	1988 s. 64.
197	1984 s. 79.
198	1984 s. 80.
199	1989 s. 131.
200	1990 s. 64.
201(1), (2)	ICTAs. 122(1).
(3)	ICTAs. 122(3).
(4)	ICTAs. 122(8).
202(1), (2)	1970(F) s. 29(5), Sch. 6 §3.
(3), (4)	1970(F) Sch. 6 §4.
(5), (6)	1970(F) Sch. 6 §5.
(7), (8)	1970(F) Sch. 6 §6.
(9)-(11)	1970(F) Sch. 6 §7.
203	1970(F) s. 29(6), (7), (9), Sch. 6 §8, 9.
204	1979 s. 140, 149A(2).
205	1979 s. 141.
206	1979 s. 142; 1988 s. 101.
207(1)-(3)	1979 s. 142A(1)-(3); ICTA Sch. 29 §24.
(4), (5)	1979 s. 142A(4A), (4B); 1989 s. 91; S.I. 1989/1299.
(6)	1979 s. 142A(4).
208	1985 Sch. 19 §22, 23.
209	1979 s. 142A(5-7); 1989 s. 92.
210	1979 s. 143.
211	1970 s. 267A; 1990 Sch. 9 §1.

Provision of Bill	Derivation
212	1990 s. 46; 1991 Sch. 7 §14.
213	1990 s. 47.
214	1990 Sch. 8; 1991 Sch. 7 §15.
215	1979 s. 149A(1); ICTA Sch. 29 §26.
216	1988 Sch. 12 §1, 4.
217	1988 Sch. 12 §5.
218	1970 s. 342; HCPA Sch. 2 §18; 1991 s. 95, 96.
219	1970 s. 342A; HA 1974 s. 11; HCPA Sch. 2 §18; 1991 s. 95, 96.
220	1970 s. 342B; 1984 s. 56(3).
221	1979 s. 123A; ICTA Sch. 29 §22.
222	1979 s. 101; ICTA Sch. 29 §21; 1991 s. 93.
223(1)-(3)	1979 s. 102(1)-(3); 1991 s. 94.
(4)	1980 s. 80(1); 1991 s. 94.
(5), (6)	1979 s. 102(5), (6); 1991 s. 94.
(7)	1979 s. 102(3), (4); 1988 Sch. 8 §8.
224	1979 s. 103.
225	1979 s. 104.
226(1), (2)	1979 s. 105(1), (2); 1988 s. 111(1), (2).
(3)	1988 s. 111(3).
(4)-(7)	1979 s. 105(3)-(6).
227	1990 s. 31.
228	1990 s. 32.
229	1990 s. 33.
230	1990 s. 34.
231	1990 s. 35.
232	1990 s. 36.
233	1990 s. 37.
234	1990 s. 38.
235	1990 s. 39.
236	1990 s. 40(5)-(8).
237	1979 s. 144.
238	1979 s. 144A; ICTA Sch. 29 §25.
239	1979 s. 149; 1981 s. 90(3); ITA Sch. 8 §11; CCCPA Sch. 2.
240	1979 s. 106, 129.
241(1)	1984 s. 50(1).
(2)	1984 s. 50(2)-(9).
(3)	1984 Sch. 11 §1; 1985 s. 70(10).
(4)-(8)	1984 Sch. 11 §4-7.
242	1979 s. 107; 1984 s. 63; 1986 s. 60.
243	1979 s. 108.
244	1979 s. 109.
245	1979 s. 110.

Provision of Bill	Derivation
246	1979 s. 111.
247	1979 s. 111A; 1982 s. 83.
248	1979 s. 111B; 1982 s. 83.
249	1979 s. 112.
250	1979 s. 113; 1988 Sch. 6 §6(5).
251	1979 s. 134.
252	1979 s. 135.
253(1)-(5)	1979 s. 136(1)-(5).
(6)-(8)	1979 s. 136(5A)-(5C); 1990 s. 83.
(9)	1979 s. 136(6); 1990 s. 83.
(10)-(12)	1979 s. 136(7)-(9).
(13)	1979 s. 136(9A); 1990 s. 83.
(14), (15)	1979 s. 136(10), (11); 1989 Sch. 12 §6.
254	1979 s. 136A; 1990 s. 84.
255	1979 s. 136B; 1990 s. 84.
256	1979 s. 145.
257	1979 s. 146; 1981 s. 90; ITA Sch. 8 §9.
258	1979 s. 147; ITA Sch. 8 §10; 1985 s. 95(1)(b).
259	1979 s. 146A; 1989 s. 125.
260	1979 s. 147A; 1989 Sch. 14 §4.
261	1979 s. 147B; 1989 Sch. 14 §4.
262	1979 s. 128; 1989 s. 123.
263	1979 s. 130.
264	1983(2) s. 7; PCA Sch. 3 §6.
265	1984 s. 126; 1985 s. 96.
266	1976 s. 131.
267	1991 s. 78(1)-(3), (8).
268	1979 s. 131.
269	1979 s. 133.
270	1981 s. 135.
271	1979 s. 149B; ICTA Sch. 29 §26; 1988 Sch. 12 §7(b), Sch. 13 §17; 1990 s. 28(3), 81, Sch. 18 §3; 1991 s. 57(4).
272	1979 s. 150(1)-(4), (6).
273	1979 s. 152.
274	1979 s. 153.
275	1979 s. 18(4); 1984 s. 69; CDPA 1988 Sch. 7 §26.
276(1)	1973 s. 38(1); ICTA s. 830(1).
(2), (3)	1973 s. 38(2), (3).
(4)-(6)	1973 s. 38(3A)-(3C); 1984 s. 81(2); 1989 s. 130(1).
(7)	1973 s. 38(4); ICTA Sch. 29 §12.
(8)	1973 s. 38(5); 1984 s. 81.
277	1979 s. 10.
278	1979 s. 11.

Provision of Bill	Derivation
279(1)-(6)	1979 s. 13; 1991 s. 97.
(7)	1988 s. 104.
(8)	1991 s. 97.
280	1979 s. 40(1).
281	1979 s. 7A; 1989 Sch. 14 §5.
282	1979 s. 59.
283(1)	1975(2) s. 47(1); 1989 s. 179(1).
(2)	1975(2) s. 47(4).
(3)	1975(2) s. 47(8).
(4), (5)	1975(2) s. 47(11),(12).
284	1979 s. 154.
285	1987(2) s. 73; ICTA s. 841(3).
286	1979 s. 63 ICTA Sch. 29 §15.
287	1979 s. 5(1C), 92(3), 102(5), (7), 137(10), 142A(5), 149D(3), Sch. 2 §1; 1984 s. 64(3F), (12), 126(1), (4); 1985 s. 96(1), Sch. 19 §21(4); 1987(2) s. 73, 81, 95(2), Sch. 6 §2, 4, 5; ICTA s. 828, Sch. 29 §24, 26; 1989 s. 92(6); 1990 s. 46(9); 1991 s. 94, Sch. 10 §1, Sch. 17 §4(8).
288	1979 s. 155; 1979 s. 64; 1984 s. 64; 1985 s. 72(6); ICTA Sch. 29 §27; 1988 Sch. 13 §18; 1989 Sch. 14 §6; 1990 s. 127(2).
289	—
290	—
291	—
Sch. 1	
§1(1)	1979 Sch. 1 §5(1); 1980 s. 77(4)(c); 1981 s. 89(2); DLA 1991.
(2)	1979 Sch. 1 §5(1A); 1981 s. 89(3).
(3)	1979 Sch. 1 §5(1B); 1981 s. 89(3); 1982 s. 80(3).
(4)	1979 Sch. 1 §5(1C); 1981 s. 89(3).
(5)	1979 Sch. 1 §5(1D); 1981 s. 89(3); 1982 s. 80(3).
(6)	1979 Sch. 1 §5(2); Mental Health Act 1983 Sch. 4 §49; 1981 s. 89(4); DLA 1991; SSCP.
(7)	1979 Sch. 1 §5(3); 1981 s. 89(5).
2(1)	1979 Sch. 1 §6(1); 1980 s. 78(2).
(2)	1979 Sch. 1 §6(2); 1980 s. 78(3); 1982 s. 80(3)(b), (d).
(3)	1979 Sch. 1 §6(3); 1980 s. 78(3); 1982 s. 80(3)(e).
(4)	1979 Sch. 1 §6(4); 1980 s. 78(3); 1982 s. 80(3)(c), (d).
(5)	1979 Sch. 1 §6(5); 1980 s. 78(3).
(6)	1979 Sch. 1 §6(6); 1980 s. 78(3); 1982 s. 80(3)(d).
(7)-(9)	1979 Sch. 1 §6(7)-(9); 1980 s. 78(3).
Sch. 2	
§1-3	1979 Sch. 5 §1-3; 1982 Sch. 13 §11.
4(1)	—
(2)	1979 Sch. 5 §4(1).
(3)-(7)	1979 s. 65.
(8)-(13).	1979 Sch. 5 §4(2)-(7).

Provision of Bill	Derivation
5-8	1979 Sch. 5 §5-8.
9-15	1979 Sch. 5 §9, 10.
16	1979 Sch. 5 §11.
17	1979 Sch. 5 §12.
18	1979 Sch. 5 §13; 1982 Sch. 13 §11.
19-23	1979 Sch. 5 §14-18.
Sch. 3	
§1	1988 Sch. 8§1; 1989 Sch. 15§4(2); 1990 s. 70(7)(b), Sch. 12§2(2); 1991 s. 78(7).
2	1988 Sch. 8§2.
3	1988 Sch. 8§3.
4	1988 Sch. 8§4; 1989 Sch. 15§3.
5	1988 Sch. 8§5.
6	1988 Sch. 8§10.
7	1988 Sch. 8§12; 1990 s. 63.
8	1988 Sch. 8§13; 1989 Sch. 15§5.
9	1988 Sch. 8§14.
Sch. 4	
§1	1988 Sch. 9§1; 1991 s. 101(2).
2	1988 Sch. 9§2; 1991 s. 101(3), (4).
3	1988 Sch. 9§2A; 1991 s. 101(5).
4(1)-(4)	1988 Sch. 9§3; 1989 Sch. 15§2; 1991 s. 101(6)-(8)
(5)	1989 Sch. 15§1.
5-8	1988 Sch. 9§4-7.
9	1988 Sch. 9§8; 1991 s. 101(9).
Sch. 5	1991 Sch. 16§3-16.
Sch. 6	
§1-12	1985 Sch. 20§1-12; 1991 s. 100.
13	1985 Sch. 20§13; 1988 s. 110; 1991 s. 100.
14	1985 Sch. 20§14.
15	1985 Sch. 20§15; 1988 s. 110.
16	1985 Sch. 20§16; 1988 s. 110.
Sch. 7	
§1	1979 Sch. 4§1; ITA 1984 Sch. 8§12; 1989 Sch. 14§3(2).
2	1979 Sch. 4§2; 1989 Sch. 14§3(3).
3	1979 Sch. 4§3; ITA 1984 Sch. 8§12; 1989 Sch. 14§3(4).
4	1979 Sch. 4§4; 1989 Sch. 14§3(5).
5, 6	1979 Sch. 4§5, 6; 1989 Sch. 14§3(6).
7	1979 Sch. 4§7; 1989 Sch. 14§3(7).
8	1979 Sch. 4§8; 1985 s. 70(9).
Sch. 8	1979 Sch. 3.
Sch. 9	
§1-3	1979 Sch. 2§1-3.

Provision of Bill	Derivation
Part II	1979 Sch. 2 Part II together with the securities specified in the Capital Gains Tax (Gilt-edged Securities) Orders 1979-1991 made under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the 1979 Act; Gas Act 1986 (c. 44) s. 50(3).

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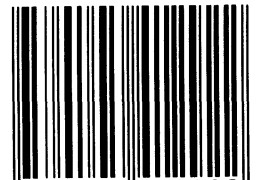
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