



Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 1

PART 4

EMPLOYMENT INCOME: EXEMPTIONS

CHAPTER 1

EXEMPTIONS: GENERAL

227 Scope of Part 4

- (1) This Part contains—
 - (a) earnings-only exemptions, and
 - (b) employment income exemptions.
- (2) In this Act “earnings-only exemption” means an exemption from income tax which—
 - (a) prevents liability to tax arising in respect of earnings, either by virtue of one or more particular provisions (such as a Chapter of the benefits code) or at all, and
 - (b) does not prevent liability to tax arising in respect of other employment income.
- (3) In this Act “employment income exemption” means an exemption from income tax which prevents liability to tax arising in respect of employment income of any kind at all.
- (4) The following provisions in Part 7 also confer exemption from liability to income tax in respect of earnings—
 - [^{F1}(za) section 418(1A) (acquisition of, and chargeable events occurring in relation to, employment-related securities options);]
 - [^{F2}(a) section 425 (restricted securities: no charge in respect of acquisition in certain circumstances),

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- (b) section 475 (no charge in respect of acquisition of securities option),]
- (c) sections 489 to 493 and sections 496 to 499 (^{F3}... share incentive plans),
- ^{F4}(d)
- (e) section 519 (^{F5}... SAYE option schemes: no charge in respect of exercise of option),
- ^{F6}(f)
- (g) section 524 (^{F7}... CSOP schemes: no charge in respect of exercise of option),
- ^{F8}(h)
- (i) section 542 (priority share allocations: exemption where offer made to public and employees), and
- (j) section 544 (priority share allocations: exemption where different offers made to public and employees).

[^{F9}(5) In relation to the interaction between this Part and Part 7A, see section 554P(1).]

Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 227(4)(za) inserted (6.4.2016) by [Finance Act 2016 \(c. 24\)](#), s. 17(3)(4)
- F2** S. 227(4)(a)(b) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 22 para. 25(4) of the amending Act, and otherwise 1.9.2003) by [Finance Act 2003 \(c. 14\)](#), [Sch. 22 para. 25\(2\)](#); S.I. 2003/1997, art. 2
- F3** Word in s. 227(4)(c) omitted (6.4.2014) by virtue of [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\)](#), [Sch. 8 paras. 45, 89](#) (with [Sch. 8 paras. 90-96](#))
- F4** S. 227(4)(d) repealed (with effect in accordance with Sch. 22 para. 25(4) of the amending Act, and otherwise 1.9.2003) by [Finance Act 2003 \(c. 14\)](#), [Sch. 22 para. 25\(3\)](#), [Sch. 43 Pt. 3\(4\)](#); S.I. 2003/1997, art. 2
- F5** Word in s. 227(4)(e) omitted (6.4.2014) by virtue of [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\)](#), [Sch. 8 paras. 130, 146](#) (with [Sch. 8 paras. 147-157](#))
- F6** S. 227(4)(f) repealed (with effect in accordance with Sch. 22 para. 25(4) of the amending Act, and otherwise 1.9.2003) by [Finance Act 2003 \(c. 14\)](#), [Sch. 22 para. 25\(3\)](#), [Sch. 43 Pt. 3\(4\)](#); S.I. 2003/1997, art. 2
- F7** Word in s. 227(4)(g) omitted (6.4.2014) by virtue of [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\)](#), [Sch. 8 paras. 191, 204](#) (with [Sch. 8 paras. 205-215](#))
- F8** S. 227(4)(h) repealed (with effect in accordance with Sch. 22 para. 25(4) of the amending Act, and otherwise 1.9.2003) by [Finance Act 2003 \(c. 14\)](#), [Sch. 22 para. 25\(3\)](#), [Sch. 43 Pt. 3\(4\)](#); S.I. 2003/1997, art. 2
- F9** S. 227(5) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 paras. 52-59 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 11](#)

228 Effect of exemptions on liability under provisions outside Part 2

- (1) The exemptions conferred by the provisions specified in subsection (2) prevent liability to income tax arising under any enactment, but the other exemptions in this Part only affect liability to income tax under Part 2 of this Act.
- (2) The provisions referred to in subsection (1) are—
 - (a) section 245 (travelling and subsistence during public transport strikes),
 - (b) section 248 (transport home: late night working and failure of car-sharing arrangements),
 - (c) section 264 (annual parties and functions),

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (d) Chapter 8 of this Part (exemptions for special kinds of employees) except for sections [F10]290, 290C to] 291 [F11]and 306A] ,
- [F12](da) section 308B (independent advice in respect of conversions and transfers of pension scheme benefits),]
- [F13](db) section 308C (provision of pensions advice),]
- (e) section 323 (long service awards),
- (f) section 324 (small gifts from third parties), and
- (g) section 326 (expenses incidental to transfer of a kind not normally met by transferor).

Textual Amendments

- F10** Words in s. 228(2)(d) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 13](#)
- F11** Words in s. 228(2)(d) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 14(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [s. 14\(3\)](#)
- F12** S. 228(2)(da) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 54(3) of the amending Act) by [Pension Schemes Act 2015 \(c. 8\)](#), [ss. 54\(2\)](#), [89\(3\)\(b\)](#) (with s. 87)
- F13** S. 228(2)(db) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 3(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2017 \(c. 32\)](#), [s. 3\(2\)](#)

[F14]228A General exclusion from exemptions: optional remuneration arrangements

- (1) A relevant exemption does not apply (whether to prevent liability to income tax from arising or to reduce liability to income tax) in respect of a benefit or facility so far as the benefit or facility is provided pursuant to optional remuneration arrangements.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) it does not matter whether the relevant exemption would (apart from that subsection) have effect as an employment income exemption or an earnings-only exemption.
- (3) For the purposes of this section an exemption conferred by this Part is a “relevant exemption” unless it is—
 - (a) a special case exemption (see subsection (4)), or
 - (b) an excluded exemption (see subsection (5)).
- (4) “Special case exemption” means an exemption conferred by any of the following provisions—
 - (a) section 289A (exemption for paid or reimbursed expenses);
 - (b) section 289D (exemption for other benefits);
 - (c) section 308B (independent advice in respect of conversions and transfers of pension scheme benefits);
 - (d) section 312A (limited exemption for qualifying bonus payments);
 - (e) section 317 (subsidised meals);
 - (f) section 320C (recommended medical treatment);
 - (g) section 323A (trivial benefits provided by employers).
- (5) “Excluded exemption” means an exemption conferred by any of the following provisions—

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- (a) section 239 (payments and benefits connected with taxable cars and vans and exempt heavy goods vehicles);
 - (b) section 244 (cycles and cyclist's safety equipment);
 - (c) section 266(2)(c) (non-cash voucher regarding entitlement to exemption within section 244);
 - (d) section 270A (limited exemption for qualifying childcare vouchers);
 - (e) section 307 (death or retirement provision), so far as relating to provision made for retirement benefits;
 - (f) section 308 (exemption of contribution to registered pension scheme);
 - (g) section 308A (exemption of contributions to overseas pension scheme);
 - (h) section 308C (provision of pensions advice);
 - (i) section 309 (limited exemptions for statutory redundancy payments);
 - (j) section 310 (counselling and other outplacement services);
 - (k) section 311 (retraining courses);
 - (l) section 318 (childcare: exemption for employer-provided care);
 - (m) section 318A (childcare: limited exemption for other care).
- (6) In subsection (5) “retirement benefit” has the meaning that would be given by subsection (2) of section 307 if “or death” were omitted in both places where it occurs in that subsection.
- (7) In this section “benefit or facility” includes anything which constitutes employment income or in respect of which employment income is treated as arising to the employee (regardless of its form and the manner of providing it).
- (8) In this section “optional remuneration arrangements” has the same meaning as in the benefits code (see section 69A).
- (9) The Treasury may by order amend subsections (4) and (5) by adding or removing an exemption conferred by Part 4.]

Textual Amendments

F14 [S. 228A](#) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 49](#)

CHAPTER 2

EXEMPTIONS: MILEAGE ALLOWANCES AND PASSENGER PAYMENTS

Mileage allowances

229 Mileage allowance payments

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of approved mileage allowance payments for a vehicle to which this Chapter applies (see section 235).
- (2) Mileage allowance payments are amounts, other than passenger payments (see section 233), paid to an employee for expenses related to the employee's use of such a vehicle for business travel (see [F15sections 235A and 236(1)]).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) Mileage allowance payments are approved if, or to the extent that, for a tax year, the total amount of all such payments made to the employee for the kind of vehicle in question does not exceed the approved amount for such payments applicable to that kind of vehicle (see section 230).
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
- (a) the employee is a passenger in the vehicle, or
 - (b) the vehicle is a company vehicle (see section 236(2)).

Textual Amendments

F15 Words in s. 229(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 29(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2015 \(c. 33\), s. 29\(2\)](#)

230 The approved amount for mileage allowance payments

- (1) The approved amount for mileage allowance payments that is applicable to a kind of vehicle is—

$$M \times R$$

where—

M is the number of miles of business travel by the employee (other than as a passenger) using that kind of vehicle in the tax year in question;

R is the rate applicable to that kind of vehicle.

- (2) The rates applicable are as follows—

TABLE

<i>Kind of vehicle</i>	<i>Rate per mile</i>
Car or van	[^{F16} 45p] for the first 10,000 miles 25p after that
Motor cycle	24p
Cycle	20p

- (3) The reference in subsection (2) to “the first 10,000 miles” is to the total number of miles of business travel in relation to the employment, or any associated employment, by car or van in the tax year in question.
- (4) One employment is associated with another if—
- (a) the employer is the same;
 - (b) the employers are partnerships or bodies and an individual or another partnership or body has control over both of them; or
 - (c) the employers are associated companies within the meaning [^{F17}given by section 449 of CTA 2010].
- (5) In subsection (4)(b)—

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- (a) “control”, in relation to a body corporate or partnership, has the meaning given by [F18section 995 of ITA 2007] (in accordance with section 719 of this Act), and
 - (b) the definition of “control” in that section of that Act applies (with the necessary modifications) in relation to an unincorporated association as it applies in relation to a body corporate.
- (6) The Treasury may by regulations amend subsection (2) so as to alter the rates or rate bands.

Textual Amendments

- F16** Sum in s. 230(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with reg. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Approved Mileage Allowance Payments \(Rates\) Regulations 2011 \(S.I. 2011/896\)](#), regs. 1(2), 2
- F17** Words in s. 230(4)(c) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 1184(1) of the amending Act) by [Corporation Tax Act 2010 \(c. 4\)](#), s. 1184(1), [Sch. 1 para. 384](#) (with [Sch. 2](#))
- F18** Words in s. 230(5)(a) substituted (6.4.2007) by [Income Tax Act 2007 \(c. 3\)](#), s. 1034(1), [Sch. 1 para. 433](#) (with [Sch. 2](#))

231 Mileage allowance relief

- (1) An employee is entitled to mileage allowance relief for a tax year—
- (a) if the employee uses a vehicle to which this Chapter applies for business travel, and
 - (b) the total amount of all mileage allowance payments, if any, made to the employee for the kind of vehicle in question for the tax year is less than the approved amount for such payments applicable to that kind of vehicle.
- (2) The amount of mileage allowance relief to which an employee is entitled for a tax year is the difference between—
- (a) the total amount of all mileage allowance payments, if any, made to the employee for the kind of vehicle in question, and
 - (b) the approved amount for such payments applicable to that kind of vehicle.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
- (a) the employee is a passenger in the vehicle, or
 - (b) the vehicle is a company vehicle.

232 Giving effect to mileage allowance relief

- (1) A deduction is allowed for mileage allowance relief to which an employee is entitled for a tax year.
- (2) If any of the employee’s earnings—
- (a) are taxable earnings in the tax year in which the employee receives them, and
 - (b) are not also taxable earnings in that year that fall within subsection (3),
- the relief is allowed as a deduction from those earnings in calculating net taxable earnings in the year.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) If any of the employee's earnings are taxable earnings in the tax year in which the employee remits them to the United Kingdom, there may be deducted from those earnings the amount of any mileage allowance relief—
- (a) for that tax year, and
 - (b) for any earlier tax year in which the employee was resident in the United Kingdom,
- which, on the assumptions mentioned in subsection (4), would have been deductible under subsection (2).
- (4) The assumptions are—
- (a) that subsection (2)(b) does not apply, and
 - (b) where applicable, that the earnings constitute taxable earnings in the tax year in which the employee receives them.
- (5) Subsection (3) applies only to the extent that the mileage allowance relief cannot be deducted under subsection (2).
- (6) A deduction shall not be made twice, whether under subsection (2) or (3), in respect of the same mileage allowance relief.
- [^{F19}(6A) If the earnings from which a deduction allowed under this section is deductible include earnings that are “excluded” within the meaning of section 15(1A)—
- (a) the amount of the deduction allowed is a proportion of the amount that would be allowed under this section if the tax year were not a split year, and
 - (b) that proportion is equal to the proportion that the part of the earnings that is not “excluded” bears to the total earnings.]
- (7) In this section “taxable earnings” or “net taxable earnings” means taxable earnings or net taxable earnings from the employment for the purposes of Part 2.

Textual Amendments

- F19** S. 232(6A) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 45 para. 153(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2013 \(c. 29\)](#), [Sch. 45 para. 63](#)

Passenger payments

233 Passenger payments

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of approved passenger payments made to an employee for the use of a car or van (whether or not it is a company vehicle) if—
- (a) the employee receives mileage allowance payments for the use of the car or van, and
 - (b) the cash equivalent of the benefit of the car or van is treated as earnings from the employment by virtue of section 120 or 154 (cars and vans as benefits).
- This is subject to subsection (2).
- (2) The condition in subsection (1)(b) needs to be met only if the car or van is made available to the employee by reason of the employment.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) Passenger payments are amounts paid to an employee because, while using a car or van for business travel, the employee carries in it one or more passengers who are also employees for whom the travel is business travel.
- (4) Passenger payments are approved if, or to the extent that, for a tax year, the total amount of all such payments made to the employee does not exceed the approved amount for such payments (see section 234).
- (5) Section 117 (when cars and vans are made available by reason of employment) applies for the purposes of subsection (2).

234 The approved amount for passenger payments

- (1) The approved amount for passenger payments is—

$$M \times R$$

where—

M is the number of miles of business travel by the employee by car or van—

- (a) for which the employee carries in the tax year in question one or more passengers who are also employees for whom the travel is business travel, and
- (b) in respect of which passenger payments are made;

R is a rate of 5p per mile.

- (2) If the employee carries for all or part of the tax year two or more passengers who are also employees for whom the travel is business travel, the approved amount for passenger payments is the total of the amounts calculated separately under subsection (1) in respect of each of those passengers.
- (3) The Treasury may by regulations amend subsection (1) so as to alter the rate.

Supplementary

235 Vehicles to which this Chapter applies

- (1) This Chapter applies to cars, vans, motor cycles and cycles.
- (2) “Car” means a mechanically propelled road vehicle which is not—
 - (a) a goods vehicle,
 - (b) a motor cycle, or
 - (c) a vehicle of a type not commonly used as a private vehicle and unsuitable to be so used.
- (3) “Van” means a mechanically propelled road vehicle which—
 - (a) is a goods vehicle, and
 - (b) has a design weight not exceeding 3,500 kilograms,
 and which is not a motor cycle.
- (4) “Motor cycle” has the meaning given by section 185(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) “Cycle” has the meaning given by section 192(1) of that Act.
- (6) In this section—
- “design weight” means the weight which a vehicle is designed or adapted not to exceed when in normal use and travelling on a road laden;
 - “goods vehicle” means a vehicle of a construction primarily suited for the conveyance of goods or burden of any description.

[^{F20}235A] **Journeys made by members of local authorities etc**

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a qualifying journey made by a member of a relevant authority is to be treated as business travel for the purposes of this Chapter if a qualifying payment is made by the authority—
- (a) to the member for expenses related to the member's use for the journey of a vehicle to which this Chapter applies, or
 - (b) to another member of the authority for carrying the member as a passenger on the journey in a car or van.
- (2) A qualifying journey is not to be treated as business travel—
- (a) for the purposes of section 231, or
 - (b) when calculating for the purposes of that section the mileage allowance payments paid to the member in respect of the journey and the approved amount for such payments.
- (3) If a journey made by a member of a relevant authority is a qualifying journey and a qualifying payment is made to the member for carrying a passenger on the journey, the member's journey is not to be treated as business travel in respect of that passenger for the purposes of sections 233 and 234 unless the passenger is also a member of the authority.
- (4) A journey made by a member of a relevant authority is a “qualifying journey” for the purposes of this section if—
- (a) it is a journey between the member's home and permanent workplace, and
 - (b) the member's home is situated in the area of the authority, or no more than 20 miles outside the boundary of the area.
- (5) In this section “permanent workplace” has the same meaning as in Part 5 (see section 339).
- (6) The Treasury may by regulations—
- (a) provide for bodies specified in the regulations (which must be local authorities or bodies that have similar or related functions or purposes) to be relevant authorities for the purposes of this section,
 - (b) provide for references in this section to a member of a relevant authority to be read as references to a member of a description prescribed in the regulations, and
 - (c) define what is meant by “qualifying payment” for the purposes of this section.
- (7) The regulations may contain transitional provision and savings.]

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F20** S. 235A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 29(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2015 \(c. 33\), s. 29\(3\)](#)

236 Interpretation of this Chapter

(1) In this Chapter—

“business travel” means travelling the expenses of which, if incurred and paid by the employee in question, would (if this Chapter did not apply) be deductible under sections 337 to 342;

“mileage allowance payments” has the meaning given by section 229(2);

“passenger payments” has the meaning given by section 233(3).

^{F21}(1A) For journeys that are treated as business travel for the purposes of certain provisions of this Chapter, see section 235A (journeys made by members of local authorities etc.)]

(2) For the purposes of this Chapter a vehicle is a “company vehicle” in a tax year if in that year—

- (a) the vehicle is made available to the employee by reason of the employment and is not available for the employee’s private use, or
- (b) ^{F22}[an amount in respect of] the benefit of the vehicle is to be treated as the employee’s earnings for the tax year by virtue of—
 - (i) section 120 ^{F23}[or 120A] (benefit of car treated as earnings),
 - (ii) section 154 ^{F24}[or 154A] (benefit of van treated as earnings), or
 - (iii) section 203 ^{F25}[or 203A] (residual liability to charge: benefit treated as earnings), or
- (c) in the case of a car or van, ^{F26}[an amount in respect of] the benefit of the car or van would be required to be so treated if sections 167 and 168 (exceptions for pooled cars and vans) ^{F27}[and section 248A (emergency vehicles)] did not apply, or
- (d) in the case of a cycle, the cash equivalent of the benefit of the cycle would be required to be treated as the employee’s earnings for the tax year under Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) if section 244(1) (exception for cycles made available) did not apply.

(3) Sections 117 and 118 (when cars and vans are made available by reason of employment and are made available for private use) apply for the purposes of subsection (2).

Textual Amendments

- F21** S. 236(1A) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 29(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2015 \(c. 33\), s. 29\(4\)](#)
- F22** Words in s. 236(2)(b) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\), Sch. 2 para. 52\(1\)\(a\)](#)
- F23** Words in s. 236(2)(b)(i) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\), Sch. 2 para. 52\(1\)\(b\)](#)
- F24** Words in s. 236(2)(b)(ii) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\), Sch. 2 para. 52\(1\)\(c\)](#)
- F25** Words in s. 236(2)(b)(iii) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\), Sch. 2 para. 52\(1\)\(d\)](#)

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- F26** Words in s. 236(2)(c) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 52\(2\)](#)
- F27** Words in s. 236(2)(c) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 81(3) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [s. 81\(2\)](#)

CHAPTER 3

EXEMPTIONS: OTHER TRANSPORT, TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE

237 Parking provision and expenses

- (1) [^{F28}No liability to income tax arises] in respect of the provision of workplace parking for an employee.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the provision for or the use by an employee of workplace parking.
- (3) In this section “workplace parking” means—
- a [^{F29}parking space for a car or van],
 - a motor cycle parking space, or
 - facilities for parking a cycle other than a motor cycle, at or near the employee’s workplace.

Textual Amendments

- F28** Words in s. 237(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\)](#), [s. 16\(2\)](#)
- F29** Words in s. 237(3)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 80(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 14 para. 8](#)

[^{F30}237A Vehicle-battery charging

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision, at or near an employee’s workplace, of facilities for charging a battery of a vehicle used by the employee (including a vehicle used by the employee as a passenger).
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if the facilities are made available generally to the employer’s employees at that workplace.
- (3) In this section—
- “facilities”—
- includes electricity, but
 - does not include workplace parking,
- “taxable”, in relation to a car or van, has the meaning given by section 239(6),
- “vehicle” means a vehicle—
- to which Chapter 2 applies (see section 235), and
 - which is neither a taxable car nor a taxable van, and
- “workplace parking” has the meaning given by section 237(3).]

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

F30 S. 237A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 8(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019](#) (c. 1), s. 8(1)

238 Modest private use of heavy goods vehicles

- (1) No liability to income tax arises where a heavy goods vehicle is made available to an employee for the employee's private use if conditions A and B are met.
- (2) Condition A is that there is no transfer of the property in the vehicle to the employee.
- (3) Condition B is that the employee's use of the vehicle in the tax year is not wholly or mainly private use.
- (4) In this section—
 - “heavy goods vehicle” means a mechanically propelled road vehicle which—
 - (a) is of a construction primarily suited for the conveyance of goods or burden of any kind, and
 - (b) is designed or adapted to have a maximum weight exceeding 3,500 kilograms when in normal use and travelling on a road laden, and
 - “private use” means use other than for travel which the employee is necessarily obliged to do in the performance of the duties of the employment.

239 Payments and benefits connected with taxable cars and vans and exempt heavy goods vehicles

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the discharge of any liability of an employee in connection with a taxable car or van or an exempt heavy goods vehicle.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a payment to an employee in respect of expenses incurred by the employee in connection with a taxable car or van or an exempt heavy goods vehicle.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to liability arising by virtue of [^{F31}section 120A (optional remuneration arrangements: benefit of a car),] section 149 [^{F32}or 149A] (benefit of car fuel treated as earnings) [^{F33}, section 154A (optional remuneration arrangements: benefit of a van)] [^{F34}or section 160 [^{F35}or 160A] (benefit of van fuel treated as earnings).]
- (4) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of a benefit connected with a taxable car or van or an exempt heavy goods vehicle.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to the provision of a driver.
- (6) For the purposes of this section a car or van is “taxable” if under Chapter 6 of Part 3 [^{F36}an amount (whether the cash equivalent or the relevant amount) in respect of] the benefit of it is to be treated as the employee's earnings for the tax year.
- (7) For the purposes of this section—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) “heavy goods vehicle” has the same meaning as in section 238(4) (modest private use of heavy goods vehicles), and
 - (b) a heavy goods vehicle is “exempt” if it is made available in the tax year to the employee in such circumstances that section 238 applies.
- (8) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), a heavy goods vehicle is also “exempt” if it is so made available in such circumstances that section 238 would apply if the employee were not in [^{F37}lower-paid employment as a minister of religion (see section 290D)].

^{F38}(9)

Textual Amendments

- F31** Words in s. 239(3) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 7(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 7\(6\)\(a\)](#)
- F32** Words in s. 239(3) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\), Sch. 2 para. 53\(2\)\(a\)](#)
- F33** Words in s. 239(3) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 7(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 7\(6\)\(b\)](#)
- F34** Words in s. 239(3) inserted (21.7.2008) by [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\), s. 48\(1\)](#)
- F35** Words in s. 239(3) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\), Sch. 2 para. 53\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F36** Words in s. 239(6) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\), Sch. 2 para. 53\(3\)](#)
- F37** Words in s. 239(8) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\), Sch. 1 para. 14\(2\)](#)
- F38** S. 239(9) omitted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\), Sch. 1 para. 14\(3\)](#)

240 Incidental overnight expenses and benefits

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a sum if or to the extent that it is paid wholly and exclusively for the purpose of paying or reimbursing expenses which—
 - (a) are incidental to the employee’s absence from the place where the employee normally lives,
 - (b) relate to a continuous period of such absence in relation to which the overnight stay conditions are met (a “qualifying period”), and
 - (c) would not be deductible under Part 5 if the employee incurred and paid them and Chapter 2 of this Part (mileage allowances and passenger payments) did not apply.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of a benefit provided for an employee if—
 - (a) its provision is incidental to such an absence during a qualifying period, and
 - (b) no amount would be deductible in respect of it under Part 5.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) are subject to section 241 (incidental overnight expenses and benefits: overall exemption limit).
- (4) The overnight stay conditions are that—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the employee is obliged to stay away from the place where the employee normally lives throughout the period,
 - (b) the period includes at least one overnight stay away from that place, and
 - (c) each such overnight stay during the period is at a place the expenses of travelling to which meet condition A or B.
- (5) Condition A is that the expenses are deductible under Part 5 (otherwise than under any of the excepted foreign travel provisions) or would be if the employee incurred and paid them and Chapter 2 of this Part did not apply.
- (6) Condition B is that the expenses are within section 250 or 255 (exemption of work-related and individual learning account training provision) or would be if the employer paid or reimbursed them.
- (7) In this section “excepted foreign travel provisions” means—
- (a) section 371 (travel costs and expenses where duties performed abroad: visiting spouse’s [^{F39}civil partner's] or child’s travel),
 - (b) section 374 (non-domiciled employee’s spouse’s [^{F40}civil partner's] or child’s travel costs and expenses where duties performed in UK), and
 - (c) section 376 (foreign accommodation and subsistence costs and expenses (overseas employments)).

Textual Amendments

F39 Words in s. 240(7)(a) inserted (5.12.2005) by [The Tax and Civil Partnership Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/3229\)](#), regs. 1(1), **143**

F40 Words in s. 240(7)(b) inserted (5.12.2005) by [The Tax and Civil Partnership Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/3229\)](#), regs. 1(1), **143**

241 Incidental overnight expenses and benefits: overall exemption limit

- (1) Section 240(1) and (2) do not apply if the exemption provisions total in respect of the qualifying period in question exceeds the permitted amount.
- (2) In this section “the exemption provisions total”, in respect of a period, means the aggregate of—
- (a) the amounts that would be exempted under section 240(1) and (2) in respect of the period, apart from this section, and
 - (b) the amounts that would be exempted under section 268 (exemption of vouchers and tokens for incidental overnight expenses) in respect of the period, apart from the condition in section 268(5).
- (3) In this section “the permitted amount”, in respect of a period, means the aggregate of the following amounts—
- (a) £5 for each night during the period spent wholly in the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) £10 for each night during the period spent wholly or partly outside the United Kingdom.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F41}241A Travel by unpaid directors of not-for-profit companies

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a sum if or to the extent that it is paid wholly and exclusively for the purpose of paying or reimbursing travel expenses in respect of which conditions A to C are met.
- (2) Condition A is that—
 - (a) the employee is obliged to incur the expenses as holder of the employment, and
 - (b) the expenses are attributable to the employee’s necessary attendance at any place in the performance of the duties of the employment.
- (3) Condition B is that the employment is employment as a director of a not-for-profit company.
- (4) Condition C is that the employment is one from which the employee receives no employment income other than sums to which Chapter 3 of Part 3 applies (expenses payments).
- (5) In this section—
 - (a) “director” has the same meaning as in the benefits code (see section 67), and
 - (b) “not-for-profit company” means a company that does not carry on activities for the purpose of making profits for distribution to its members or others.

Textual Amendments

F41 Ss. 241A, 241B inserted (with effect in accordance with art. 4 of the amending S.I.) by [The Enactment of Extra-Statutory Concessions Order 2014 \(S.I. 2014/211\)](#), arts. 1, **2(1)**

241B Travel where directorship held as part of trade or profession

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a sum if or to the extent that it is paid wholly and exclusively for the purpose of paying or reimbursing travel expenses in respect of which conditions A to D are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the employee is obliged to incur the expenses as holder of the employment.
- (3) Condition B is that the employment is employment as a director of a company.
- (4) Condition C is that the employee carries on a trade, profession or vocation (alone or in partnership).
- (5) Condition D is that, in calculating the profits of that trade, profession or vocation for income tax purposes, a deduction is allowed under ITTOIA 2005 for the expenses, but no such deduction is to be made.
- (6) In this section “director” has the same meaning as in the benefits code (see section 67).]

Textual Amendments

F41 Ss. 241A, 241B inserted (with effect in accordance with art. 4 of the amending S.I.) by [The Enactment of Extra-Statutory Concessions Order 2014 \(S.I. 2014/211\)](#), arts. 1, **2(1)**

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

242 Works transport services

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision for employees of a works transport service if—
- (a) the service is available generally to employees of the employer (or each employer) concerned,
 - (b) the main use of the service is for qualifying journeys by those employees, and
 - (c) the service—
 - (i) is used only by the employees for whom it is provided or their children, or
 - (ii) is substantially used only by those employees or children.
- (2) In this section—
- “children” includes stepchildren and illegitimate children but does not include children aged 18 or over, and
- “works transport service” means a service which is provided by means of a bus or a minibus for conveying employees of one or more employers on qualifying journeys.
- (3) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) “bus” means a road passenger vehicle which has a seating capacity of 12 or more, and
 - (b) “minibus” means a vehicle constructed or adapted for the carriage of passengers which has a seating capacity of 9, 10 or 11.
- (4) But a vehicle which falls within the definition in subsection (3)(b) is not a minibus for the purposes of this section if—
- (a) it has one or more disqualified seats, and
 - (b) excluding the disqualified seats, it has a seating capacity of 8 or less.
- (5) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4) the seating capacity of a vehicle is determined in the same way as for the purposes of Part 3 of Schedule 1 to VERA 1994 (vehicle excise duty on buses).

This applies whether or not the vehicle is a bus within the meaning of that Part of that Schedule.

- (6) For the purposes of subsection (4) a seat is disqualified if relevant construction and use requirements are not met in relation to it.

In this subsection “construction and use requirements” has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52) or, in Northern Ireland, Part III of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/2994 (N.I. 18)).

243 Support for public bus services

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision of financial or other support for a public transport road service if—
- (a) in the case of a local bus service, conditions A and B are met, or
 - (b) in any other case, conditions A to C are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the service is used by employees of one or more employers for qualifying journeys.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) Condition B is that the service is available generally to employees of the employer (or each employer) concerned.
- (4) Condition C is that the terms on which the service is available to the employees of the employer (or each employer) concerned are not more favourable than those available to other passengers.
- (5) In this section—
 - “local bus service” means a local service (as defined in section 2 of the Transport Act 1985 (c. 67)), and
 - “public transport road service” means a public passenger transport service provided by means of a road vehicle.

244 Cycles and cyclist’s safety equipment

- (1) [^{F42}No liability to income tax arises] in respect of the provision for an employee of a cycle or cyclist’s safety equipment if conditions A to C are met.
- (2) Condition A is that there is no transfer of the property in the cycle or equipment in question.
- (3) Condition B is that the employee uses the cycle or equipment in question mainly for qualifying journeys.
- (4) Condition C is that cycles are available generally to employees of the employer concerned or, as the case may be, cyclist’s safety equipment is so available to them.
- (5) In this section “cycle” has the meaning given by section 192(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52), and “cyclist” has a corresponding meaning.

Textual Amendments

- F42** Words in s. 244(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 16\(3\)](#)

245 Travelling and subsistence during public transport strikes

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the following benefits and payments where a strike or other industrial action disrupts a public transport service normally used by an employee.
- (2) They are—
 - (a) the provision for the employee of overnight accommodation at or near the employee’s permanent workplace,
 - (b) a payment to the employee in respect of expenses incurred by the employee in connection with such accommodation,
 - (c) the provision for the employee of transport for the purpose of ordinary commuting or travel between any two places that is for practical purposes substantially ordinary commuting, and
 - (d) a payment to the employee in respect of expenses incurred on such transport.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

246 Transport between work and home for disabled employees: general

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision of transport for a disabled employee, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred on such transport,
 if the condition in subsection (2) is met.
- (2) The condition is that the transport is provided or the expenses are incurred for the purpose of ordinary commuting or travel between any two places that is for practical purposes substantially ordinary commuting.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply in a case where a car is made available to a disabled employee (but see section 247).
- (4) In this section “disabled employee” means an employee who has a physical or mental impairment with a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the employee’s ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

247 Provision of cars for disabled employees

- (1) This section applies where a car is made available to a disabled employee without any transfer of the property in it.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 6 or 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: cars, vans etc. and residual liability to charge) in respect of the benefit if conditions A to C are met.
- (3) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision of fuel for the car, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with it,
 if conditions A to C are met.
- (4) Condition A is that the car has been adapted for the employee’s special needs or, in the case of an employee who because of disability can only drive a car that has automatic transmission, it is such a car.
- (5) Condition B is that the car is made available on terms prohibiting its use otherwise than for—
 - (a) the employee’s business travel, or
 - (b) transport for the employee for the purpose of—
 - (i) ordinary commuting or travel between any two places that is for practical purposes substantially ordinary commuting, or
 - (ii) travel to a place the expenses of travelling to which would be within one of the training exemption provisions if the employer paid them.
- (6) Condition C is that in the tax year the car is only used in accordance with those terms.
- (7) In this section—

“business travel” has the same meaning as in Chapter 6 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: cars, vans and related benefits) (see section 171(1)),

“disabled employee” has the same meaning as in section 246 (see subsection (4)), and

“the training exemption provisions” means—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

section 250 (exemption of work-related training provision),
 section 255 (exemption for contributions to individual learning account training), and
 section 311 (retraining courses).

(8) Section 138(4) (when a car has automatic transmission) applies for the purposes of this section as it applies for the purposes of section 138.

248 Transport home: late night working and failure of car-sharing arrangements

(1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision of transport or the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred on transport if—

- (a) the transport is for a journey from the employee's workplace to the employee's home,
- (b) the late working conditions or the car-sharing failure conditions are met, and
- (c) the number of previous occasions in the tax year on which the provision of transport within this section or the payment or reimbursement of expenses within this section has occurred is lower than 60.

(2) The late working conditions are that—

- (a) the journey is made on an occasion when the employee is required to work later than usual and until at least 9 p.m.,
- (b) such occasions occur irregularly,
- (c) by the time when the employee ceases work—
 - (i) public transport has ceased to be available for the journey, or
 - (ii) it would not be reasonable to expect the employee to use it, and
- (d) the transport is by taxi or similar private road transport.

(3) The car-sharing failure conditions are that—

- (a) the employee regularly travels to work in a car with one or more other employees of the employee's employer under arrangements for the sharing of the car with them, and
- (b) the journey is made on an occasion when the employee is unable to use the car because of unforeseen and exceptional circumstances.

[^{F43}248A] Emergency vehicles

(1) This section applies where—

- (a) an emergency vehicle is made available to a person employed in an emergency service [^{F44}mainly for use for the person's business travel] ,
- (b) the terms on which it is made available prohibit its private use otherwise than when the person is on call or ^{F45}... commuting, and
- (c) the person does not make private use of it otherwise than in such circumstances.

(2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 6 or 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: cars, vans etc. and residual liability to charge) in respect of the benefit.

(3) "Emergency vehicle" means a vehicle which is used to respond to emergencies and which either—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) has fixed to it a lamp designed to emit a flashing light for use in emergencies, or
 - (b) would have such a lamp fixed to it but for the fact that (if it did) a special threat to the personal physical security of those using it would arise by reason of it being apparent that they were employed in an emergency service.
- (4) The following are “employed in an emergency service”—
- (a) constables and other persons employed for police purposes,
 - (b) persons employed for the purposes of a fire, or fire and rescue, service, and
 - (c) persons employed in the provision of ambulance or paramedic services.
- (5) The Treasury may by order amend subsection (4).
- (6) “Private use”, in relation to a person, means any use other than for the person’s business travel; and “business travel” has the same meaning as in Chapter 6 of Part 3 (see section 171(1)).
- (7) A person to whom an emergency vehicle is made available is on call when liable, as part of normal duties, to be called on to use the emergency vehicle to respond to emergencies.
- (8) A person to whom an emergency vehicle is made available is ^{F46}... commuting when the person—
- (a) is using [^{F47}the vehicle] for ordinary commuting or for travel between two places that is for practical purposes substantially ordinary commuting, and
 - ^{F48}(b)

Textual Amendments

- F43** S. 248A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 81(3) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\), s. 81\(1\)](#)
- F44** Words in s. 248A(1)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 9(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
- F45** Words in s. 248A(1)(b) omitted (with effect in accordance with s. 9(5) of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 9\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F46** Words in s. 248A(8) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 9(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 9\(3\)\(a\)](#)
- F47** Words in s. 248A(8)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 9(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 9\(3\)\(b\)](#)
- F48** S. 248A(8)(b) and word omitted (with effect in accordance with s. 9(5) of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 9\(3\)\(c\)](#)

249 Interpretation of this Chapter

In this Chapter—

“car” and “van” have the same meaning as in Chapter 6 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: cars, vans and related benefits) (see section 115), except that for the purposes of sections 246 and 247 (transport for the disabled) any adaptation of a car for the employee’s special needs is to be disregarded,

“ordinary commuting” has the same meaning as in section 338 (travel for necessary attendance) (see subsection (3)),

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

“qualifying journey”, in relation to an employee, means the whole or part of a journey—

- (a) between the employee’s home and workplace,
- (b) between one workplace and another,

in connection with the performance of the duties of the employment, and “workplace” and “permanent workplace” have the meaning given by section 339.

CHAPTER 4

EXEMPTIONS: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Work-related training

250 Exemption of work-related training provision

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of—
 - (a) the provision for an employee of work-related training or any benefit incidental to such training, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement to or in respect of an employee of—
 - (i) the cost of work-related training or of any benefit incidental to such training, or
 - (ii) any costs of a kind specified in subsection (2) in respect of such training.
- (2) The costs are—
 - (a) costs which are incidental to the employee undertaking the training,
 - (b) expenses incurred in connection with an examination or other assessment of what the employee has gained from the training, and
 - (c) the cost of obtaining any qualification, registration or award to which the employee becomes or may become entitled as a result of the training or such an examination or other assessment.

251 Meaning of “work-related training”

- (1) In this Chapter “work-related training”, in relation to an employee, means a training course or other activity designed to impart, instil, improve or reinforce any knowledge, skills or personal qualities which—
 - (a) are likely to prove useful to the employee when performing the duties of the employment or a related employment, or
 - (b) will qualify or better qualify the employee—
 - (i) to perform those duties, or
 - (ii) to participate in any charitable or voluntary activities that are available to be performed in association with the employment or a related employment.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) For this purpose “related employment”, in relation to an employee, means another employment with the same employer, or with a person connected with the employer, which the employee—
- (a) is to hold,
 - (b) has a serious opportunity of holding, or
 - (c) can realistically expect to have a serious opportunity of holding in due course.

252 Exception for non-deductible travel expenses

- (1) Where travel or subsistence is provided or the costs of travel or subsistence are paid or reimbursed, section 250 does not apply except to the extent that the travel meets condition A or B or the subsistence meets condition B.
- (2) Condition A is that, on the assumptions in subsection (4), mileage allowance relief under Chapter 2 of this Part would be available for the travel if no mileage allowance payments had been made.
- (3) Condition B is that, on those assumptions, the expenses of the travel or subsistence would be deductible under Part 5.
- (4) The assumptions are—
 - (a) that the employee undertook the training as one of the duties of the employment, and
 - (b) that the employee incurred and paid the expenses.
- (5) In this section—
 - “mileage allowance payments” has the meaning given by section 229(2), and
 - “subsistence” includes food, drink and temporary living accommodation.

253 Exception where provision for excluded purposes

- (1) Section 250 does not apply if or to the extent that the facilities or other benefits that are provided or the costs of which are paid or reimbursed are provided to the employee for one or more of the following purposes.
- (2) They are—
 - (a) enabling the employee to enjoy the facilities or benefits for entertainment or recreational purposes which are unconnected,
 - (b) providing the employee with an unconnected inducement to remain in or accept an employment with the employer or a person connected with the employer, and
 - (c) rewarding the employee for performing duties of the employment or performing them in a particular way.
- (3) In subsection (2)(a) the reference to enjoying facilities or benefits for entertainment or recreational purposes includes a reference to enjoying them in the course of a leisure activity.
- (4) In subsection (2)(a) and (b) “unconnected” means unconnected with imparting, instilling, improving or reinforcing knowledge, skills or personal qualities within section 251(1).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

254 Exception where unrelated assets are provided

- (1) Section 250 does not apply if the benefit that is provided or the cost of which is paid or reimbursed is, or is the use of, an asset that is not a training-related asset.
- (2) “Training-related asset”, in relation to work-related training provided to an employee, means—
 - (a) an asset provided for use only—
 - (i) in the course of the training, or
 - (ii) in the course of the training and in the performance of the duties of the employee’s employment,
 - (b) training materials provided in the course of the training, or
 - (c) something made by the employee in the course of the training or incorporated into something so made.
- (3) For this purpose, “training materials” includes stationery, books or other written material, audio or video tapes, compact disks or floppy disks.

[^{F49}Persons leaving local authority care

Textual Amendments

F49 S. 254A and cross-heading inserted (6.4.2020 with effect in relation to the tax year 2020-21 and subsequent tax years) by [Finance Act 2020 \(c. 14\)](#), [s. 11](#)

254A Apprenticeship bursaries paid to persons leaving local authority care

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a care leaver's apprenticeship bursary payment.
- (2) A care leaver's apprenticeship bursary payment is a payment—
 - (a) payable out of the public revenue,
 - (b) to a care leaver (see subsection (3)),
 - (c) made in connection with the person's employment as an apprentice (see subsection (4)), and
 - (d) in respect of which any conditions specified in regulations made by the Treasury are met.
- (3) A person is a care leaver if they are a person—
 - (a) who is, or was, a child looked after—
 - (i) by a local authority in England within the meaning of section 22 of the Children Act 1989 (general duty of local authority in relation to children looked after by them);
 - (ii) by a local authority in Wales within the meaning of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (anaw 4) (see section 74 of that Act (child or young person looked after by a local authority));
 - (iii) by a local authority in Scotland within the meaning of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (see section 17(6) of that Act (duty of local authority to child looked after by them));
 - (iv) by an authority in Northern Ireland within the meaning of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/755 (N.I. 2)) (see Article 25

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- of that Order (children looked after by an authority: interpretation)),
 and
- (b) in respect of whom any other conditions specified in regulations made by the Treasury are met.
- (4) “Apprentice” has the meaning specified in regulations made by the Treasury.
- (5) Regulations under this section—
- (a) may make provision framed by reference to a scheme (however described or named), or document, as it has effect from time to time,
 - (b) may make different provision for different purposes,
 - (c) may make different provision for different areas, and
 - (d) may make retrospective provision.]

Individual learning account training

255 Exemption for contributions to individual learning account training

- (1) No liability to income tax in respect of income from a current or former employment arises by virtue of—
- (a) the provision to a person within subsection (2) (“the employee”) of individual learning account training that is given by a person who is not the employee’s employer or former employer,
 - (b) any payment to the person giving the training in respect of the cost of that provision,
 - (c) the provision to the employee of any benefit incidental to such training, or
 - (d) the payment or reimbursement of any costs in respect of such training of a kind specified in subsection (3).
- (2) A person is within this subsection if the person either—
- (a) holds an account that qualifies under section 104 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 (c. 21), or
 - (b) is a party to arrangements that qualify under section 105 or 106 of that Act or section 2 of the Education and Training (Scotland) Act 2000 (asp. 8).
- (3) The costs are—
- (a) costs which are incidental to the employee undertaking the training,
 - (b) expenses incurred in connection with an examination or other assessment of what the employee has gained from the training, and
 - (c) the cost of obtaining any qualification, registration or award to which the employee becomes or may become entitled as a result of the training or such an examination or other assessment.

256 Meaning of “individual learning account training”

In this Chapter “individual learning account training” means training or education of a kind that qualifies for grants authorised by—

- (a) regulations under section 108 or 109 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 (c. 21), or
- (b) regulations under section 1 of the Education and Training (Scotland) Act 2000.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

257 Exception for non-deductible travel expenses

- (1) Where travel or subsistence is provided or the costs of travel or subsistence are paid or reimbursed, section 255 does not apply except to the extent that the travel meets condition A or B or the subsistence meets condition B.
- (2) Condition A is that, on the assumptions in subsection (4), mileage allowance relief under Chapter 2 of this Part would be available for the travel if no mileage allowance payments had been made.
- (3) Condition B is that, on those assumptions, the expenses of the travel or subsistence would be deductible under Part 5.
- (4) The assumptions are—
 - (a) that the employee undertook the training as one of the duties of the employment, and
 - (b) that the employee incurred and paid the expenses.
- (5) In this section—

“mileage allowance payments” has the meaning given by section 229(2), and
“subsistence” includes food, drink and temporary living accommodation.

258 Exception where provision for excluded purposes

- (1) Section 255 does not apply if or to the extent that the facilities or other benefits that are provided or made available, or the costs of which are paid or reimbursed, are provided or made available for either or both of the following purposes.
- (2) They are—
 - (a) enabling the employee or former employee to enjoy the facilities or benefits for entertainment or recreational purposes, and
 - (b) rewarding the employee or former employee for performing duties of the employment or former employment or performing them in a particular way.
- (3) In subsection (2)(a) the reference to enjoying facilities or benefits for entertainment or recreational purposes includes a reference to enjoying them in the course of a leisure activity.

259 Exception where unrelated assets are provided

- (1) Section 255 does not apply if the benefit that is provided, or the use of which is provided, or the cost of which is paid or reimbursed is an asset that is not a training-related asset.
- (2) “Training-related asset”, in relation to individual learning account training provided to an employee or former employee, means—
 - (a) an asset provided—
 - (i) for use only in the course of the training, or
 - (ii) for use in the course of the training and in the performance of the duties of the employee’s employment, but not to any significant extent for any other use, or
 - (b) training materials provided in the course of the training, or

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) something made by the employee or former employee in the course of the training or incorporated into something so made.
- (3) For this purpose “training materials” includes stationery, books or other written material, audio or video tapes, compact disks or floppy disks.

260 Exception where training not generally available to staff

- (1) Section 255(1) only applies if any expenditure involved in making the provision, the payment or the reimbursement is incurred in giving effect to existing arrangements providing—
- (a) for the person incurring it to contribute to costs arising from the undertaking of individual learning account training by the employer’s employees or former employees, and
 - (b) for such contributions to be generally available, on similar terms, to the employer’s employees at that time.
- (2) In subsection (1) “existing arrangements” means arrangements in place when the agreement to incur the expenditure was made.
- (3) The Treasury may by regulations make provision specifying the persons or other entities under whom Crown servants are to be treated for the purposes of this section as holding employment.
- (4) Such regulations may—
- (a) treat a description of Crown servants (or two or more such descriptions taken together) as an entity for the purposes of the regulations, and
 - (b) make different provision for different descriptions of Crown servants.
- (5) In this section “Crown servant” means a person holding an employment under the Crown.

CHAPTER 5

EXEMPTIONS: RECREATIONAL BENEFITS

Recreational facilities

261 Exemption of recreational benefits

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision to an employee or a member of an employee’s family or household of benefits within subsection (2).
- (2) The benefits are—
- (a) sporting or other recreational facilities which meet conditions A to C, and
 - (b) a right or opportunity to make use of such facilities.

This is subject to section 262.

- (3) Condition A is that the facilities are available generally to the employees of the employer in question.
- (4) Condition B is that they are not available to members of the public generally.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) Condition C is that they are used wholly or mainly by persons whose right or opportunity to use them is employment-related (whether or not by reference to the same employer).
- (6) A person's right or opportunity to use facilities is "employment-related" if and only if—
- (a) it derives from the person being—
 - (i) an employee or former employee, or
 - (ii) a member or former member of the family or household of an employee or former employee, of a particular employer, and
 - (b) the facilities are provided so as to be available generally to that employer's employees.

262 Benefits not exempted by section 261

- (1) Section 261 (exemption of recreational benefits) does not apply to the following benefits—
- (a) an interest in or the use of any of the following—
 - (i) a mechanically propelled vehicle,
 - (ii) holiday or other overnight accommodation, or
 - (iii) facilities which include, or are provided in association with, a right or opportunity to make use of holiday or overnight accommodation,
 - (b) facilities provided on domestic premises, or
 - (c) a right or opportunity to make use of facilities within paragraph (a) or (b).
- (2) In this section—
- "domestic premises" means—
 - (a) premises used wholly or mainly as a private dwelling, or
 - (b) land or other premises belonging to, or enjoyed with, premises so used, and
 - "vehicle" includes a ship, boat or other vessel, an aircraft and a hovercraft.

263 Power to alter benefits to which section 261 applies

The Treasury may by regulations provide that section 261—

- (a) does not apply to a benefit specified in the regulations,
- (b) applies to a benefit so specified only where such conditions as the regulations specify are met in relation to the terms on which, and the persons to whom, it is provided, or
- (c) applies in such cases as are so specified to—
 - (i) facilities that do not meet the conditions in section 261(3) to (5), or
 - (ii) a benefit within section 262.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Annual parties and functions

264 Annual parties and functions

- (1) This section applies to an annual party or similar annual function provided for an employer's employees and available to them generally or available generally to those at a particular location.
- (2) Where in the tax year only one annual party or similar annual function to which this section applies is provided for the employer's employees, or the employees in question, no liability to income tax arises in respect of its provision if the cost per head of the party or function does not exceed [^{F50}£150].
- (3) Where in the tax year two or more such parties or functions are so provided, no liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision of one or more of them ("the exempt party or parties") if the cost per head of the exempt party or parties does not exceed [^{F51}£150] or [^{F51}£150] in aggregate.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, the cost per head of a party or function is the total cost of providing—
 - (a) the party or function, and
 - (b) any transport or accommodation incidentally provided for persons attending it (whether or not they are the employer's employees),
 divided by the number of those persons.
- (5) That total cost includes any value added tax on the expenses incurred in providing the party, function, transport or accommodation.

Textual Amendments

- F50** Word in s. 264(2) substituted (13.6.2003) by [The Income Tax \(Exemption of Minor Benefits\) \(Increase in Sums of Money\) Order 2003 \(S.I. 2003/1361\)](#), arts. 1(1), 2
- F51** Word in s. 264(3) substituted (13.6.2003) by [The Income Tax \(Exemption of Minor Benefits\) \(Increase in Sums of Money\) Order 2003 \(S.I. 2003/1361\)](#), arts. 1(1), 2

Entertainment

265 Third party entertainment

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision of entertainment for an employee or a member of the employee's family or household if conditions A to C are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the person providing the entertainment is not the employer or a person connected with the employer.
- (3) Condition B is that neither the employer nor a person connected with the employer has directly or indirectly procured its provision.
- (4) Condition C is that it is not provided—
 - (a) in recognition of particular services performed by the employee in the course of the employment, or
 - (b) in anticipation of particular services to be so performed.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) In this section “entertainment” includes hospitality of any kind.

CHAPTER 6

EXEMPTIONS: NON-CASH VOUCHERS AND CREDIT-TOKENS

General exemptions: use for exempt benefits

266 Exemption of non-cash vouchers for exempt benefits

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a non-cash voucher if or to the extent that the voucher is used to obtain anything the direct provision of which would fall within—
- (a) section 237(1) (parking provision),
 - (b) section 246 (transport between home and work for disabled employees: general),
 - (c) section 247 (provision of cars for disabled employees),
 - (d) section 248 (transport home: late night working and failure of car-sharing arrangements),^{F52}...
 - (e) section 265 (third party entertainment)^{F53}, or
 - (f) section 320C (recommended medical treatment);]
- (2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a non-cash voucher if the voucher evidences the employee’s entitlement to use anything the direct provision of which would fall within—
- (a) section 242 (works transport services),
 - (b) section 243 (support for public bus services),^{F54}...
 - (c) section 244 (cycles and cyclist’s safety equipment), [^{F55}or
 - (d) section 319 (mobile telephones).]
- (3) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a non-cash voucher if the voucher can only be used to obtain anything the direct provision of which would fall within—
- (a) section 245 (travelling and subsistence during public transport strikes),
 - (b) section 261 (exemption of recreational benefits),
 - (c) section 264 (annual parties and functions),
 - (d) section 296 (armed forces' leave travel facilities),^{F56}...
 - (e) section 317 (subsidised meals) [^{F57}, ^{F58} ...
 - (f) section 320A (eye tests and special corrective appliances)] [^{F59}or
 - (g) section 320B (health screening and medical check-ups).]
- (4) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a non-cash voucher if the voucher evidences the employee’s entitlement to a benefit in respect of which no charge arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) because of regulations under section 210 (power to exempt minor benefits).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) For the purposes of this section direct provision is taken to fall within a section if it would do so if the employee were not in [^{F60}lower-paid employment as a minister of religion].

Textual Amendments

- F52** Word in s. 266(1)(d) omitted (1.1.2015) by virtue of [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\), s. 12\(3\)\(4\)](#); S.I. 2014/3226, art. 2
- F53** S. 266(1)(f) and word inserted (1.1.2015) by [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\), s. 12\(3\)\(4\)](#); S.I. 2014/3226, art. 2
- F54** Word in s. 266(2)(b) repealed (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 60(4)(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\), Sch. 26 Pt. 3\(6\)](#)
- F55** S. 266(2)(d) and word inserted (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 60(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\), s. 60\(1\)](#)
- F56** Word in s. 266(3)(d) repealed (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with Sch. 26 Pt. 3(8) Note of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\), Sch. 26 Pt. 3\(8\)](#)
- F57** S. 266(3)(f) and word inserted (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 62(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\), s. 62\(3\)](#)
- F58** Word in s. 266(3)(e) omitted (with effect in accordance with s. 55(5) of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2009 \(c. 10\), s. 55\(2\)](#)
- F59** S. 266(3)(g) and word inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 55(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2009 \(c. 10\), s. 55\(2\)](#)
- F60** Words in s. 266(5) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\), Sch. 1 para. 15](#)

267 Exemption of credit-tokens used for exempt benefits

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a credit-token if or to the extent that the token is used to obtain anything the direct provision of which—
- (a) would fall within one of the provisions specified in subsection (2), or
 - (b) would do so if the employee were not in [^{F61}lower-paid employment as a minister of religion].
- (2) Those provisions are—
- (a) section 237(1) (parking provision),
 - (b) section 245 (travelling and subsistence during public transport strikes),
 - (c) section 246 (transport between home and work for disabled employees: general),
 - (d) section 247 (provision of cars for disabled employees),
 - (e) section 248 (transport home: late night working and failure of car-sharing arrangements), ^{F62}...
 - (f) section 265 (third party entertainment).
 - [^{F63}(g) section 319 (mobile telephones).], ^{F64}...
 - [^{F65}(h) section 320A (eye tests and special corrective appliances)] [^{F66}and
 - (i) section 320B (health screening and medical check-ups).]

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F61** Words in s. 267(1)(b) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 16](#)
- F62** Word in s. 267(2)(e) repealed (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 60(4)(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\)](#), [Sch. 26 Pt. 3\(6\)](#)
- F63** S. 267(2)(g) inserted (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 60(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\)](#), [s. 60\(2\)](#)
- F64** Word in s. 267(2)(g) omitted (with effect in accordance with s. 55(5) of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2009 \(c. 10\)](#), [s. 55\(3\)](#)
- F65** S. 267(2)(h) and word inserted (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 62(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\)](#), [s. 62\(4\)](#)
- F66** S. 267(2)(i) and word inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 55(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2009 \(c. 10\)](#), [s. 55\(3\)](#)

Exemptions for particular non-cash vouchers and credit-tokens

268 Exemption of vouchers and tokens for incidental overnight expenses

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a non-cash voucher or a credit-token if or to the extent that the voucher or token is used by an employee to obtain goods, services or money if conditions A to C are met.
- (2) In the case of goods or services, condition A is that—
 - (a) obtaining them is incidental to the employee’s absence from the place where the employee normally lives, and
 - (b) that absence is for a continuous period in relation to which the overnight stay conditions are met (“the qualifying period”).
- (3) In the case of money, condition A is that—
 - (a) it is obtained for the purpose of obtaining goods or services, and
 - (b) obtaining them is incidental to such an absence during such a period.
- (4) Condition B is that an amount would not be deductible under section 362 or 363 (deductions where non-cash voucher or credit-token provided) in respect of the cost of obtaining the goods or services.
- (5) Condition C is that the exemption provisions total in respect of the qualifying period does not exceed the permitted amount.
- (6) In this section—

“the overnight stay conditions” has the same meaning as in section 240 (exemption of incidental overnight expenses and benefits) (see section 240(4)), and

“the exemption provisions total” and “the permitted amount” have the same meaning as in section 241 (incidental overnight expenses and benefits: overall exemption limit) (see section 241(2) and (3)).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

269 Exemption where benefits or money obtained in connection with taxable car or van or exempt heavy goods vehicle

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a non-cash voucher or a credit-token if or to the extent that the voucher or token is used by the employee or a member of the employee’s family for obtaining—
 - (a) goods or services in connection with a taxable car or van or an exempt heavy goods vehicle, or
 - (b) money which is spent on such goods or services.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies where the goods in question are fuel for a car, [^{F67}or van, but see section 149(3) or section 160(3)] (by virtue of which such use of a voucher or token is treated as the provision of the fuel for the purposes of section 149 (benefit of car fuel treated as earnings) [^{F68}or section 160 (benefit of van fuel treated as earnings)]).
- (3) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) “car” and “van” have the meaning given by section 115, and
 - (b) a car or van is “taxable” if the cash equivalent of the benefit of it is treated as the employee’s earnings for the tax year in which the voucher or token is used under Chapter 6 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: cars, vans and related benefits).
- (4) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) “heavy goods vehicle” has the same meaning as in section 238 (modest private use of heavy goods vehicles), and
 - (b) a heavy goods vehicle is “exempt” if it is made available in the tax year to the employee in such circumstances that section 238 applies or would apply if the employee were not in [^{F69}lower-paid employment as a minister of religion].

Textual Amendments

F67 Words in s. 269(2) substituted (21.7.2008) by [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\), s. 48\(2\)\(a\)](#)

F68 Words in s. 269(2) inserted (21.7.2008) by [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\), s. 48\(2\)\(b\)](#)

F69 Words in s. 269(4)(b) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\), Sch. 1 para. 17](#)

270 Exemption for small gifts of vouchers and tokens from third parties

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit-tokens) in respect of a non-cash voucher or a credit-token if conditions A to C are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the voucher or token is provided as a gift.
- (3) Condition B is that it is only capable of being used to obtain goods.
- (4) Condition C is that it meets conditions A to C and E in section 324 (general exemption of small gifts from third parties).

[^{F70}270A] Limited exemption for qualifying childcare vouchers

- (1) If qualifying childcare vouchers are provided for an [^{F71}eligible][^{F72}employee]—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) no liability to income tax arises by virtue of section 62 (general definition of earnings), and
- (b) liability to income tax by virtue of Chapter 4 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: vouchers and credit tokens) arises only in respect of so much of the cash equivalent of the benefit as exceeds the exempt amount.]

[^{F73}For the meaning of “eligible employee”, see section 270AA.]

- (2) A “qualifying childcare voucher” means a non-cash voucher in relation to which Conditions A to [^{F74}D] are met.
- (3) Condition A is that the voucher is provided to enable an employee to obtain care for a child who—
 - (a) is a child or stepchild of the employee and is maintained (wholly or partly) at the employee’s expense, or
 - (b) is resident with the employee and is a person in respect of whom the employee has parental responsibility.
- (4) Condition B is that the voucher can only be used to obtain qualifying child care.
- (5) Condition C is that the vouchers are provided under a scheme that is open—
 - (a) to the employer’s [^{F75}eligible] employees generally, or
 - (b) generally to those at a particular location.

[Where the scheme under which the vouchers are provided involves—

- ^{F76}(5A)
 - (a) relevant salary sacrifice arrangements, or
 - (b) relevant flexible remuneration arrangements,

Condition C is not prevented from being met by reason only that the scheme is not open to relevant low-paid employees.

(5B) In subsection (5A)—

“relevant salary sacrifice arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made) under which the employees for whom the vouchers are provided give up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of the vouchers;

“relevant flexible remuneration arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made) under which the employees for whom the vouchers are provided agree with the employer that they are to be provided with the vouchers rather than receive some other description of employment income;

“relevant low-paid employees” means any of the employer's employees who are remunerated by the employer at a rate such that, if the relevant salary sacrifice arrangements or relevant flexible remuneration arrangements applied to them, the rate at which they would then be so remunerated would be likely to be lower than the national minimum wage.]

[Condition D is that the employer has, at the required time, made an estimate of the ^{F77}(5C) employee's relevant earnings amount for the tax year in respect of which the voucher is provided (see section 270B).]

- (6) For the purposes of this section the “exempt amount”, in any tax year, is [^{F78}the sum of—
 - (a) [^{F79}the appropriate amount] for each qualifying week in that year, and
 - (b) the voucher administration costs for that year.]

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- [In subsection (6)(a) “the appropriate amount”, in the case of an employee, means—
- ^{F80}(6ZA) (a) if the relevant earnings amount in the case of the employee for the tax year, as estimated in accordance with subsection (5C), exceeds the higher rate limit for the tax year, [^{F81}£25] ,
- (b) if the relevant earnings amount in the case of the employee for the tax year, as so estimated, exceeds the basic rate limit for the tax year but does not exceed the higher rate limit for the tax year, £28, and
- (c) otherwise, £55.]

- ^{F82}(6A) [The “voucher administration costs” for any tax year in respect of which qualifying childcare vouchers are provided for an employee means the difference between the cost of provision of the vouchers and their face value.

The face value of a voucher is the amount stated on or recorded in the voucher as the value of the provision of care for a child that may be obtained by using it.]

- (7) A “qualifying week” means a tax week in respect of which a qualifying childcare voucher is received.

A “tax week” means one of the successive periods in a tax year beginning with the first day of that year and every seventh day after that (so that the last day of a tax year or, in the case of a tax year ending in a leap year, the last two days is treated as a separate week).

- (8) An employee is only entitled to one exempt amount even if care is provided for more than one child.

But it does not matter that another person may also be entitled to an exempt amount in respect of the same child.

- (9) An employee is not entitled to an exempt amount under this section and under section 318A (limited exemption for employer-contracted childcare) in respect of the same tax week.

- (10) In this section “care”, “child”, “parental responsibility” and “qualifying child care” have the same meaning as in section 318A (see sections 318B and 318C).

- ^{F83}(10A) [In this section “ cost of provision”, in relation to a childcare voucher, has the meaning given in section 87(3) and (3A).]

- (11) The powers conferred by section 318D (childcare: power to vary [^{F84}amounts] and qualifying conditions) are exercisable—
- (a) in relation to the [^{F84}amounts] specified in subsection [^{F85}(6ZA) above] as in relation to the [^{F84}amounts] specified in section [^{F86}318A(6A)] , and
- (b) in relation to the qualifying conditions for the exemption conferred by this section as in relation to the qualifying conditions for the exemption conferred by section 318A.]

Textual Amendments

F70 S. 270A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 78(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 13 para. 3](#)

F71 Word in s. 270A(1) inserted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\)](#), [ss. 63\(2\)\(a\)](#), 75(2); [S.I. 2017/578](#), [reg. 3\(f\)](#) (with [reg. 8](#))

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- F72** Words in s. 270A(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 16\(4\)](#)
- F73** Words in s. 270A(1) inserted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\), ss. 63\(2\)\(b\), 75\(2\); S.I. 2017/578, reg. 3\(f\) \(with reg. 8\)](#)
- F74** Word in s. 270A(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), Sch. 8 para. 2\(2\)](#)
- F75** Word in s. 270A(5)(a) inserted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\), ss. 63\(3\), 75\(2\); S.I. 2017/578, reg. 3\(f\) \(with reg. 8\)](#)
- F76** S. 270A(5A)(5B) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 36(3) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), s. 36\(1\)](#)
- F77** S. 270A(5C) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), Sch. 8 para. 2\(3\)](#)
- F78** Words in s. 270A(6) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 15(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 15\(2\)](#)
- F79** Words in s. 270A(6)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), Sch. 8 para. 2\(4\)](#)
- F80** S. 270A(6ZA) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), Sch. 8 para. 2\(5\)](#)
- F81** Word in s. 270A(6ZA)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with art. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Income Tax \(Exempt Amount for Childcare Vouchers and for Employer Contracted Childcare\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/513\), arts. 1\(2\), 2\(2\)](#)
- F82** S. 270A(6A) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 15(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 15\(3\)](#)
- F83** S. 270A(10A) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 15(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 15\(4\)](#)
- F84** Word in s. 270A(11) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), Sch. 8 para. 2\(6\)\(a\)](#)
- F85** Words in s. 270A(11) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), Sch. 8 para. 2\(6\)\(b\)](#)
- F86** Word in s. 270A(11) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), Sch. 8 para. 2\(6\)\(c\)](#)

[^{F87}270A] Meaning of “eligible employee”

- (1) An employee is an eligible employee for the purposes of section 270A if conditions A to C are met in relation to the employee.
- (2) Condition A is that the employee—
 - (a) was employed by the employer immediately before the relevant day, and
 - (b) has not ceased to be employed by the employer on or after that day.
- (3) “The relevant day” means the day specified by the Treasury in regulations for the purposes of this section.
- (4) Condition B is that there has not been a period of 52 tax weeks ending on or after the relevant day which has not included at least one qualifying week.
- (5) In subsection (4)—

“qualifying week” means a tax week in respect of which a qualifying childcare voucher has been provided for the employee under the scheme by the employer in respect of a child, and

“tax week” has the meaning given by section 270A(7).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (6) Condition C is that the employee has not given the employer a childcare account notice.
- (7) A “childcare account notice” is a written notice informing the employer that the employee wishes to leave the scheme in order to be able to open a childcare account under section 17 of the Childcare Payments Act 2014 or enable the employee's partner to do so.
- (8) In subsection (7) “partner” is to be read in accordance with regulations made under section 3(5) of that Act.]

Textual Amendments

F87 S. 270AA inserted (21.4.2017) by *Childcare Payments Act 2014 (c. 28)*, ss. **63(4)**, 75(2); S.I. 2017/578, reg. 3(f) (with reg. 8)

[^{F88} **270B** Meaning of “relevant earnings amount” and “required time”

- (1) For the purposes of section 270A, the “relevant earnings amount”, in the case of an employee provided with vouchers by an employer for any qualifying week in a tax year, means—
- (a) the aggregate of—
 - (i) the amount of any relevant earnings for the tax year from employment by the employer, and
 - (ii) any amounts treated under Chapters 2 to 12 of Part 3 as earnings from such employment, less
 - (b) the aggregate of any excluded amounts.
- (2) But if the employee becomes employed by the employer during the tax year, what would otherwise be the amount of the aggregate mentioned in subsection (1)(a) is the relevant multiple of that amount; and the relevant multiple is—

$$\frac{365}{RD}$$

where RD is the number of days in the period beginning with the day on which the employee becomes employed by the employer and ending with the tax year.

- (3) In subsection (1)(a) “relevant earnings” means—
- (a) salary, wages or fees, and
 - (b) any other earnings specified in regulations made by the Treasury under this paragraph.
- (4) In subsection (1)(b) “excluded amounts” means amounts specified in regulations made by the Treasury under this subsection.
- (5) In section 270A “the required time”, in the case of an employee, means—
- (a) if the employee joins the scheme under which the vouchers are provided at a time during the tax year, that time, and
 - (b) otherwise, the beginning of the tax year.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a) the employee is taken to join the scheme as soon as—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the employer has agreed that vouchers will be provided under the scheme for the employee, and
- (b) there is a child falling within section 270A(3)(a) or (b) in relation to the employee.

(7) The Treasury may by order amend this section.]

Textual Amendments

F88 S. 270B inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 8 para. 3](#)

CHAPTER 7

EXEMPTIONS: REMOVAL BENEFITS AND EXPENSES

Exemption of removal benefits and expenses: general

271 Limited exemption of removal benefits and expenses: general

- (1) No liability to income tax in respect of earnings [^{F89}or by virtue of Part 7A] arises by virtue of—
- (a) the provision of removal benefits to which this section applies, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement of removal expenses to which this section applies.
- (2) [^{F90}In relation to earnings, subsection] (1) does not apply if (disregarding this section) the earnings are general earnings to which either of the following sections applies—
- (a) section 22 (chargeable overseas earnings for year when [^{F91}remittance basis applies and employee [^{F92}outside section 26]]), or
 - (b) section 26 (foreign earnings for year when [^{F93}remittance basis applies and employee [^{F94}meets section 26A requirement]]).
- [^{F95}(2A) In relation to Part 7A, subsection (1) does not apply to any amount so far as the amount (disregarding this section and section 554P) would count as employment income to which section 554Z9 or 554Z10 would apply.]
- (3) Subsection (1) is subject to section 287 (limit on exemption).

Textual Amendments

F89 Words in s. 271(1) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 paras. 52-59 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 12\(2\)](#)

F90 Words in s. 271(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 paras. 52-59 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 12\(3\)](#)

F91 Words in s. 271(2)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 7 para. 81 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\)](#), [Sch. 7 para. 25\(a\)](#)

F92 Words in s. 271(2)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 46 para. 25 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2013 \(c. 29\)](#), [Sch. 46 para. 12\(a\)](#) (with [Sch. 46 para. 26](#))

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- F93** Words in s. 271(2)(b) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 7 para. 81 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\)](#), [Sch. 7 para. 25\(b\)](#)
- F94** Words in s. 271(2)(b) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 46 para. 25 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2013 \(c. 29\)](#), [Sch. 46 para. 12\(b\)](#) (with [Sch. 46 para. 26](#))
- F95** S. 271(2A) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 paras. 52-59 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 12\(4\)](#)

272 Removal benefits and expenses to which section 271 applies

- (1) Benefits are removal benefits to which section 271 applies if—
- (a) they are reasonably provided in connection with a change of the employee's residence which meets the conditions in section 273,
 - (b) they are provided on or before the limitation day (see section 274), and
 - (c) they are within subsection (2) or one of the following provisions—
 - (i) section 277 (acquisition benefits and expenses),
 - (ii) section 278 (abortive acquisition benefits and expenses),
 - (iii) section 279 (disposal benefits and expenses),
 - (iv) section 280 (transporting belongings),
 - (v) section 281 (travelling and subsistence),
 - (vi) section 285 (replacement of domestic goods).
- (2) A benefit is within this subsection if it is a non-cash voucher, cash voucher or credit-token used—
- (a) to obtain goods or services the direct provision of which would be a benefit within one of the provisions specified in subsection (1)(c)(i) to (vi), or
 - (b) to obtain money for the purpose of obtaining such goods or services or meeting expenses within one of those provisions or section 284 (bridging loan expenses).
- (3) Expenses are removal expenses to which section 271 applies if—
- (a) they are reasonably incurred by the employee in connection with a change of the employee's residence which meets the conditions in section 273,
 - (b) they are incurred on or before the limitation day, and
 - (c) they are within one of the provisions referred to in subsection (1)(c)(i) to (vi) or within section 284 (bridging loan expenses).

273 Conditions applicable to change of residence

- (1) The conditions referred to in section 272(1)(a) and (3)(a) which apply to the change of the employee's residence are conditions A to C.
- (2) Condition A is that the change of residence results from one of the following changes—
- (a) the employee becoming employed,
 - (b) an alteration of the duties of the employment, or
 - (c) an alteration of the place where the employee is normally to perform those duties.
- (3) Condition B is that the change of residence is made wholly or mainly to allow the employee to reside within a reasonable daily travelling distance of the place where the

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

employee normally performs or is normally to perform the duties of the employment after the employment change (see section 275).

- (4) Condition C is that the employee's former residence is not within a reasonable daily travelling distance of that place.

274 Meaning of “the limitation day”

- (1) In this Chapter “the limitation day”, in relation to an employee's change of residence, means the last day of the tax year after that in which the employee begins to perform the duties of the employment after the employment change, but this is subject to any direction under subsection (2).
- (2) [^{F96}An officer of Revenue and Customs] may direct that the last day of a later tax year is the limitation day in relation to any particular change of residence if it appears to them reasonable to do so having regard to all the circumstances of that change.

Textual Amendments

- F96** Words in Act substituted (18.4.2005) by [Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 \(c. 11\)](#), s. 53(1), [Sch. 4 para. 102\(1\)](#); S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)

275 Meaning of “the employment change”

In this Chapter “the employment change”, in relation to an employee's change of residence, means whichever of the changes specified in section 273(2) results in the change of residence.

276 Meaning of “residence”, “former residence” and “new residence” etc.

- (1) If an employee has more than one residence, references in this Chapter to the employee's residence are references to the employee's main residence.
- (2) In this Chapter, in relation to a change of the employee's residence—
- (a) references to the former residence are references to the employee's residence before the change, and
 - (b) references to the new residence are references to the employee's residence after the change.
- (3) In this Chapter references to an interest in a residence are, in the case of a building, references to an estate or interest in the land concerned.

Benefits and expenses within this Chapter

277 Acquisition benefits and expenses

- (1) This section applies if an interest in the employee's new residence is acquired by—
- (a) the employee,
 - (b) one or more members of the employee's family or household, or
 - (c) the employee and one or more members of the employee's family or household.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The following benefits are within this section—
- (a) legal services connected with the acquisition of the interest, including legal services connected with any loan raised by the employee to acquire it,
 - (b) the waiving of any procurement fees connected with any such loan,
 - (c) the waiving of any amount payable in respect of insurance effected to cover risks incurred by the maker of any such loan because the loan equals the whole, or a substantial part, of the value of the interest,
 - (d) any survey or inspection of the residence undertaken in connection with the acquisition, and
 - (e) the connection of any utility serving the new residence for use by the employee or by the employee and one or more members of the employee’s family or household.
- (3) The following expenses are within this section—
- (a) sums paid for any services within subsection (2)(a), (d) or (e),
 - (b) any procurement fees connected with any loan raised by the employee to acquire the interest,
 - (c) the costs of any insurance within subsection (2)(c),
 - (d) fees payable to an appropriate registry or appropriate register in connection with the acquisition, and
 - (e) stamp duty [^{F97}or stamp duty land tax] charged on the acquisition.
- (4) In this section references to a loan raised by the employee include a loan raised by—
- (a) one or more members of the employee’s family or household, or
 - (b) the employee and one or more members of the employee’s family or household.
- (5) In this section—
- “appropriate registry” means—
- (a) Her Majesty’s Land Registry,
 - (b) the Land Registry in Northern Ireland, or
 - (c) the Registry of Deeds for Northern Ireland, and
- “appropriate register” means any register under the management and control of the Keeper of the Registers of Scotland.

Textual Amendments

F97 Words in s. 277(3)(e) inserted (10.7.2003) by [Finance Act 2003 \(c. 14\), Sch. 18 para. 6](#)

278 Abortive acquisition benefits and expenses

Benefits or expenses are within this section if—

- (a) they are benefits provided or expenses incurred with a view to the acquisition of an interest in a residence,
- (b) the interest is not acquired—
 - (i) because of circumstances outside the control of the person seeking to acquire it, or
 - (ii) because that person reasonably declines to proceed, and

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) the benefits or expenses would have fallen within section 277 if the interest had been acquired.

279 Disposal benefits and expenses

- (1) This section applies if the employee has an interest in the former residence and because of the change of residence it is disposed of or is intended to be disposed of.
- (2) The following benefits are within this section—
 - (a) legal services connected with the disposal or intended disposal, including legal services connected with the redemption of a related loan,
 - (b) the waiving of any penalty for redeeming a related loan for the purpose of the disposal or intended disposal,
 - (c) the services of an estate agent or auctioneer engaged in the disposal or intended disposal,
 - (d) services connected with the advertisement of the disposal or intended disposal,
 - (e) the disconnection, for the purpose of the disposal or intended disposal, of any utility serving the former residence, and
 - (f) services connected with maintaining, insuring, or preserving the security of, the former residence at any time when it is unoccupied pending the disposal or intended disposal.
- (3) The following expenses are within this section—
 - (a) sums paid for any services within subsection (2)(a), (c), (d) or (e),
 - (b) any penalty for redeeming a related loan for the purpose of the disposal or intended disposal,
 - (c) rent paid in respect of the former residence at any time when it is unoccupied pending the disposal or intended disposal, and
 - (d) expenses of maintaining, insuring, or preserving the security of the former residence at any time when it is unoccupied pending the disposal or intended disposal.
- (4) In this section references to the employee having an interest in a residence include—
 - (a) one or more members of the employee’s family or household having such an interest, or
 - (b) the employee and one or more members of the employee’s family or household having such an interest.
- (5) A loan is a “related loan” for this purpose if—
 - (a) it was raised to obtain an interest in the former residence, or
 - (b) it is secured on such an interest, or
 - (c) part of it was so raised and the rest of it is so secured.

280 Transporting belongings

- (1) The following benefits are within this section—
 - (a) the transportation of domestic belongings from the employee’s former residence to the employee’s new residence, and
 - (b) the effecting of insurance to cover such transportation.
- (2) The following expenses are within this section—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) expenses connected with such transportation, and
 - (b) the costs of any such insurance.
- (3) In this section—
- “domestic belongings” means belongings of the employee or of members of the employee’s family or household, and
- “transportation” includes—
- (a) packing and unpacking belongings,
 - (b) temporarily storing them, where there is not a direct move from the former to the new residence,
 - (c) detaching domestic fittings from the former residence, where they are to be taken to the new residence, and
 - (d) attaching domestic fittings to the new residence and adapting them, where they are brought from the former residence.

281 Travelling and subsistence

- (1) The following benefits are within this section—
- (a) subsistence and facilities for travel provided for the employee and members of the employee’s family or household for temporary visits to the new area for purposes connected with the change of residence,
 - (b) any other subsistence provided for the employee,
 - (c) facilities provided for the employee for travel between the employee’s former residence and—
 - (i) the place where the employee’s new duties are normally performed, or
 - (ii) the new place where the duties of the employee’s employment are normally performed, or
 - (iii) temporary living accommodation of the employee,
 - (d) where the employment change is within section 273(2)(b) or (c) (change of duties or place of performance), facilities provided for the employee for travel before the change between the employee’s new residence and—
 - (i) the place where the employee normally performs the duties of the employment before the change, or
 - (ii) temporary living accommodation of the employee,
 - (e) facilities provided for the employee and members of the employee’s family or household for travel from the employee’s former residence to the employee’s new residence in connection with the change of residence,
 - (f) subsistence provided for a relevant child while the child stays in education-linked living accommodation,
 - (g) facilities provided for a relevant child for travel between education-linked living accommodation and the employee’s accommodation.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, “education-linked living accommodation”, in relation to a relevant child, means living accommodation where the child stays for the purpose of securing continuity in education, being—
- (a) accommodation in the new area where the child stays before the employee’s change of residence,
 - (b) accommodation in the former area where the child stays after that change,

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) accommodation in the new area where the child stays while the employee is living in temporary living accommodation in the former area, or
 - (d) accommodation in the former area where the child stays while the employee is living in temporary living accommodation in the new area.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(g) “the employee’s accommodation”, in relation to travel to or from education-linked accommodation, means—
- (a) if that accommodation is within subsection (2)(a), the employee’s former residence,
 - (b) if that accommodation is within subsection (2)(b), the employee’s new residence, and
 - (c) if that accommodation is within subsection (2)(c) or (d), the employee’s temporary accommodation.
- (4) The cost of providing subsistence or travel of a kind described in subsection (1) is an expense within this section.
- (5) Subsections (1) and (4) are subject to section 282 (exclusion from this section of benefits and expenses where deduction allowed), and subsection (1) is also subject to section 283 (exclusion from this section of taxable car and van facilities).
- (6) In this section—
- “new duties” means—
 - (a) if the employment change is within section 273(2)(a) (change of employer), the duties of the employee’s new employment, and
 - (b) if the employment change is within section 273(2)(b) (change of duties), the new duties of the employment,
 - “former area” means the area round or near the former residence of the employee,
 - “new area” means—
 - (a) if the employment change is within section 273(2)(a) or (b) (change of employer or duties), the area round or near the place where the employee’s new duties normally are or are to be performed, and
 - (b) if the employment change is within section 273(2)(c) (change of place of performance), the area round or near the new place where the duties of the employee’s employment normally are or are to be performed,
 - “relevant child” means a person who is a member of the employee’s family or household and is aged under 19 at the beginning of the tax year in which the employment change occurs, and
 - “subsistence” means food, drink and temporary living accommodation.

282 Exclusion from section 281 of benefits and expenses where deduction allowed

- (1) Benefits and expenses are excluded from section 281 (travelling and subsistence) if or to the extent that an amount is deductible in respect of the cost of the benefits or of the expenses under any of the following provisions.
- (2) They are—
- (a) section 341 (travel at start or finish of overseas employment),
 - (b) section 342 (travel between employments where duties performed abroad), and

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) Chapter 5 of Part 5 except section 376 (deductions for earnings representing benefits or reimbursed expenses in respect of certain foreign travel).
- (3) If an amount is so deductible in respect of part only of the cost of a benefit, the part of the benefit excluded by this section is to be determined on a just and reasonable basis.

283 Exclusion from section 281 of taxable car and van facilities

- (1) A car or van is not treated as a facility for the purposes of section 281(1) if in the tax year in which it is provided it is also made available—
 - (a) to the employee or members of the employee’s family or household for private use not falling within section 281(1),
 - (b) by reason of the employee’s employment, and
 - (c) without any transfer of the property in it.
- (2) The following sections apply for the purposes of this section as they apply for the purposes of Chapter 6 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: cars, vans and related benefits)—
 - (a) section 115 (meaning of “car” and “van”),
 - (b) section 117 (meaning of car or van made available by reason of employment), and
 - (c) section 118 (availability for private use).

284 Bridging loan expenses

- (1) Expenses are within this section if—
 - (a) the employee has an interest in the former residence and disposes of it because of the change of residence,
 - (b) the employee acquires an interest in the new residence, and
 - (c) the expenses are interest payable by the employee in respect of a loan raised by the employee wholly or partly because expenditure is incurred in connection with that acquisition before the proceeds of that disposal become available.

This is subject to subsections (2) and (3).

- (2) Interest is only within this section if or to the extent that the loan is used—
 - (a) for acquiring the employee’s interest in the new residence, or
 - (b) for redeeming a loan—
 - (i) which was raised by the employee to obtain an interest in the former residence,
 - (ii) which is secured on such an interest, or
 - (iii) which was partly so raised and the rest of which is so secured.
- (3) If the loan exceeds the market value of the employee’s interest in the former residence at the time of acquisition of the new residence, the interest on the excess is not within this section.
- (4) If subsection (3) applies in a case where the loan is used partly for purposes within subsection (2) and partly for other purposes, the amount of the interest within this section is the appropriate fraction of the total interest.
- (5) The appropriate fraction is—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

$$\frac{MV}{L}$$

or, if it is smaller—

$$\frac{PL}{L}$$

where—

MV is the market value of the employee's interest in the former residence at the time of acquisition of the new residence,

PL is the part of the loan used for purposes within subsection (2), and

L is the amount of the loan.

(6) In this section—

- (a) references to a loan raised by the employee include a loan raised by—
 - (i) one or more members of the employee's family or household, or
 - (ii) the employee and one or more members of the employee's family or household, and
- (b) references to the employee having, disposing of or acquiring an interest in a residence include—
 - (i) one or more members of the employee's family or household having, disposing of or acquiring such an interest, or
 - (ii) the employee and one or more members of the employee's family or household having, disposing of or acquiring such an interest.

285 Replacement of domestic goods

(1) Benefits and expenses are within this section if—

- (a) the employee has an interest in the former residence and disposes of it because of the change of residence,
- (b) the employee acquires an interest in the new residence,
- (c) in the case of benefits, they are domestic goods provided to replace goods used at the former residence which are unsuitable for use at the new residence, and
- (d) in the case of expenses, they are incurred on the purchase of domestic goods intended for such replacement.

(2) In this section references to the employee having, disposing of or acquiring an interest in a residence include—

- (a) one or more members of the employee's family or household having, disposing of or acquiring such an interest, or
- (b) the employee and one or more members of the employee's family or household having, disposing of or acquiring such an interest.

286 Power to amend sections [F98277] to 285

(1) The Treasury may by regulations amend sections [F98277] to 285 so as to secure that benefits or expenses which would not otherwise fall within any of those sections do so.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The regulations may include such supplementary, incidental or consequential provisions as appear to the Treasury to be necessary or expedient.
- (3) Those provisions may be made by amending this Chapter or otherwise.
- (4) The regulations apply to a change of an employee's residence resulting from an employment change occurring on or after the day specified in the regulations for this purpose.

Textual Amendments

F98 Words in s. 286 substituted (22.7.2004) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 17 para. 9\(2\)](#)

Limit on exemption

287 Limit on exemption

- (1) If in the case of any change of residence the value of the exemption exceeds £8,000, section 271 (exemption of removal benefits and expenses) does not apply to the excess.
- (2) The value of the exemption is an amount equal to the sum of—
 - (a) the section 62 earnings,^{F99}...
 - (b) the benefits code earnings (after taking account of section 64(2)(b) where otherwise an amount that falls within paragraph (a) would be included)^{F100}, and
 - (c) the Part 7A employment income]
- (3) In this section “the section 62 earnings” means all earnings within section 62 (earnings) in respect of which section 271 would prevent liability to income tax from arising if this section were disregarded.
- (4) In this section “the benefits code earnings” means all earnings—
 - (a) which are treated as such under the benefits code (except earnings so treated under Chapter 7 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: loans)), and
 - (b) in respect of which section 271 would prevent liability to income tax from arising if this section were disregarded.
- (5) In the case of living accommodation, the amount that would be so treated is to be taken to be equal to—

CE- D

where—

CE is the cash equivalent of the accommodation under Chapter 5 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: living accommodation) for the period in which the accommodation is provided (calculated as mentioned in section 103), and

D is any amount deductible under section 364 (deductions where living accommodation provided).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F101}(6) In this section “the Part 7A employment income” means the amount in respect of which section 271 (when read with section 554P) would prevent liability to income tax arising if this section were to be disregarded.]

Textual Amendments

- F99** Word in s. 287(2) omitted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 paras. 52-59 of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 13\(2\)\(a\)](#)
- F100** S. 287(2)(c) and word inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 paras. 52-59 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 13\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F101** S. 287(6) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 paras. 52-59 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 13\(3\)](#)

Special exemption and relief for bridging loans

288 Limited exemption of certain bridging loans connected with employment moves

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 7 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: loans) in respect of a loan if—
- it is a removal benefit (see subsection (2)),
 - the unused removal benefit exemption condition is met (see subsection (3)), and
 - the loan is discharged before the end of the exempted loan discharge period (see subsection (4)).
- (2) For the purposes of this section and section 289, a loan is a removal benefit if—
- it is raised by the employee in connection with a change of residence meeting the conditions in section 273 (conditions applicable to change of residence),
 - the employee has an interest in the former residence and disposes of it in consequence of the change of residence,
 - the employee acquires an interest in the new residence,
 - the loan is raised wholly or partly because expenditure is incurred in connection with that acquisition before the proceeds of that disposal become available, and
 - the loan is made before the limitation day.
- (3) For the purposes of this section and section 289 the unused removal benefit exemption condition is that, in the case of the particular change of residence—
- the sum specified in section 287(1) (limit on exemption), exceeds
 - the amount referred to in section 287(2) (the value of the exemption);
- and for those purposes that excess is “the unused exemption”.
- (4) In this section and section 289 “the exempted loan discharge period”, in relation to a loan, means the period of N days beginning with the day on which it is made, taking N as the number obtained by applying the following formula and, if that does not give a whole number, rounding up the result to the nearest whole number—

$$\frac{A}{B \times C} \times 365$$

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

where—

A is the unused exemption,

B is the maximum amount of the loan outstanding in the period beginning with the time when the loan is made and ending with the limitation day, and

C is the official rate of interest in force when the loan is made (expressed as a percentage).

(5) In this section—

- (a) references to a loan raised by the employee include a loan raised by—
 - (i) one or more members of the employee’s family or household, or
 - (ii) the employee and one or more members of the employee’s family or household, and
- (b) references to the employee having, disposing of or acquiring an interest in a residence include—
 - (i) one or more members of the employee’s family or household having, disposing of or acquiring such an interest, or
 - (ii) the employee and one or more members of the employee’s family or household having, disposing of or acquiring such an interest.

(6) The tax payable in respect of a loan for a tax year ending before the limitation day may be decided on the basis that the unused removal benefit exemption condition will not be met.

289 Relief for certain bridging loans not qualifying for exemption under section 288

(1) This subsection applies to a loan if—

- (a) it is a removal benefit (see section 288(2)),
- (b) the unused removal benefit exemption condition is met (see section 288(3)), and
- (c) the loan is not discharged before the end of the exempted loan discharge period (see section 288(4)).

(2) A loan to which subsection (1) applies is to be treated for the purposes of Chapter 7 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: loans) as if it was made on the day after the last day of the exempted loan discharge period.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply for the purposes of sections 176, 177, 180, 189 and 190.

(4) The tax payable in respect of a loan for a tax year ending before the limitation day may be decided on the basis that subsections (1) and (2) will not apply because the unused removal benefit exemption condition will not be met.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F102}CHAPTER 7A

EXEMPTIONS: AMOUNTS WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE DEDUCTIBLE

Textual Amendments

F102 Pt. 4 Ch. 7A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 11(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [s. 11\(1\)](#)

289A Exemption for paid or reimbursed expenses

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 3 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: expenses payments) in respect of an amount (“amount A”) paid or reimbursed by a person to an employee (whether or not an employee of the person) in respect of expenses if—
- an amount equal to or exceeding amount A would (ignoring this section) be allowed as a deduction from the employee's earnings under Chapter 2 or 5 of Part 5 in respect of the expenses, and
 - the payment or reimbursement is not provided pursuant to relevant salary sacrifice arrangements.

- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of an amount paid or reimbursed by a person (“the payer”) to an employee (whether or not an employee of the payer) in respect of expenses if—
- the amount has been calculated and paid or reimbursed in an approved way (see subsection (6)),
 - the payment or reimbursement is not provided pursuant to relevant salary sacrifice arrangements, and
 - conditions A and B are met.

[No liability to income tax arises in respect of an amount paid or reimbursed by a person ^{F103}(2A) (“the payer”) to an employee (whether or not an employee of the payer) for expenses in the course of qualifying travel if—

- the amount has been calculated and paid or reimbursed in accordance with regulations made by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,
 - the payment or reimbursement is not provided pursuant to relevant salary sacrifice arrangements, and
 - condition C is met.]
- (3) Condition A is that the payer or another person operates a system for checking—
- that the employee is, or employees are, in fact incurring and paying amounts in respect of expenses of the same kind, and
 - that a deduction would (ignoring this section) be allowed under Chapter 2 or 5 of Part 5 in respect of those amounts.
- (4) Condition B is that neither the payer nor any other person operating the system knows or suspects, or could reasonably be expected to know or suspect—
- that the employee has not incurred and paid an amount in respect of the expenses, or

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) that a deduction from the employee's earnings would not be allowed under Chapter 2 or 5 of Part 5 in respect of the amount.

[Condition C is that—

- ^{F104}(4A) (a) the payer or another person operates a system for checking that the employee has undertaken the qualifying travel in relation to which the amount is paid or reimbursed, and
- (b) neither the payer nor any other person operating the system knows or suspects, or could reasonably be expected to know or suspect, that the travel was not undertaken.]

- (5) [^{F105}In this section “relevant ”], in relation to an employee to whom an amount is paid or reimbursed [^{F106}for or] in respect of expenses, means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which—

- (a) the employee gives up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the payment or reimbursement, or
- (b) the amount of other general earnings or specific employment income received by the employee depends on the amount of the payment or reimbursement.

[In this section “qualifying travel” means travel for which a deduction from the ^{F107}(5A) employee's earnings would be allowed under Chapter 2 or 5 of Part 5.]

- (6) For the purposes of [^{F108}subsection (2)] , a sum is calculated and paid or reimbursed in an approved way if—

- (a) it is calculated and paid or reimbursed in accordance with regulations made by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, or
- (b) it is calculated and paid or reimbursed in accordance with an approval given under section 289B.

- (7) Regulations made under subsection [^{F109}(2A)(a) or] (6)(a) may make different provision for different purposes.

[Regulations made under subsection (2A)(a) may contain provision about calculating ^{F110}(8) amounts that is framed by reference to rates (for expenses) published from time to time by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.]

Textual Amendments

- F103** S. 289A(2A) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(2\)](#)
- F104** S. 289A(4A) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(3\)](#)
- F105** Words in s. 289A(5) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(4\)\(a\)](#)
- F106** Words in s. 289A(5) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(4\)\(b\)](#)
- F107** S. 289A(5A) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(5\)](#)
- F108** Words in s. 289A(6) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(6\)](#)
- F109** Words in s. 289A(7) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(7\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

F110 S. 289A(8) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(9) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\), s. 10\(8\)](#)

289B Approval to pay or reimburse expenses at a flat rate

- (1) A person (“the applicant”) may apply to Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs for approval to pay or reimburse expenses of the applicant's employees, or employees of another person, at a rate set out in the application (“the proposed rate”).
- (2) An officer of Revenue and Customs may give the approval if satisfied that any calculation of a payment or reimbursement of expenses in accordance with the proposed rate, or such other rate as is agreed between the applicant and the officer, would be a reasonable estimate of the amount of expenses actually incurred.
- (3) An approval under subsection (2) takes effect in accordance with a notice (an “approval notice”) given to the applicant by an officer of Revenue and Customs.
- (4) An approval notice must specify—
 - (a) the rate at which expenses may be paid or reimbursed,
 - (b) the day from which the approval takes effect, that day not being earlier than the day on which the approval notice is given,
 - (c) the day on which the approval ceases to have effect, that day not being later than the end of the period of 5 years beginning with the day on which the approval takes effect, and
 - (d) the type of expenses to which the approval relates.
- (5) An approval notice may specify that the approval is subject to conditions specified or described in the notice.
- (6) An application for an approval under this section must be in such form and manner, and contain such information, as is specified by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

289C Revocation of approvals

- (1) An officer of Revenue and Customs may, if in the officer's opinion there is reason to do so, revoke an approval given under section 289B by giving a further notice (a “revocation notice”) to either or both of the following—
 - (a) the person who applied for the approval, and
 - (b) the person who is paying or reimbursing expenses in accordance with the approval.
- (2) A revocation notice may revoke the approval from—
 - (a) the day on which the approval took effect, or
 - (b) a later day specified in the notice.
- (3) A revocation under subsection (1) may be in relation to all expenses or expenses of a description specified in the revocation notice.
- (4) If the revocation notice revokes the approval from the day on which the approval took effect—
 - (a) any liability to tax that would have arisen in respect of the payment or reimbursement of expenses if the approval had never been given in relation to such expenses is to be treated as having arisen, and

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) any person who has made, and any employee who has received, a payment or reimbursement of expenses calculated in accordance with the approval must make all the returns which they would have had to make if the approval had never been given in relation to such expenses.
- (5) If the revocation notice revokes the approval from a later day—
- (a) any liability to tax that would have arisen in respect of the payment or reimbursement of expenses if the approval had ceased to have effect on that day in relation to such expenses is to be treated as having arisen, and
 - (b) any person who has made, and any employee who has received, a payment or reimbursement of expenses calculated in accordance with the approval must make all the returns which they would have had to make if the approval had ceased to have effect in relation to such expenses on that day.

289D Exemption for other benefits

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of any provision of the benefits code in respect of an amount (“amount A”) treated as earnings of an employee as a result of the provision of a benefit if—
- (a) an amount equal to amount A would (ignoring this section) be allowed as a deduction from the employee's earnings under Chapter 3 of Part 5 in respect of the provision of the benefit, and
 - (b) the benefit is not provided pursuant to relevant salary sacrifice arrangements.
- (2) “Relevant salary sacrifice arrangements”, in relation to an employee to whom a benefit is provided, means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which—
- (a) the employee gives up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of the benefit, or
 - (b) the amount of other general earnings or specific employment income received by the employee depends on the provision of the benefit.

289E Anti-avoidance

- (1) This section applies if conditions A to C are met.
- (2) Condition A is that, pursuant to arrangements, an amount—
- (a) is paid or reimbursed to an employee in respect of expenses, or
 - (b) is treated as earnings of an employee as a result of the provision of a benefit, which, in the absence of this section, would have been exempt from income tax.
- (3) Condition B is that, in the absence of those arrangements, the employee would have received a greater amount of general earnings or specific employment income in respect of which—
- (a) tax would have been chargeable, or
 - (b) national insurance contributions would have been payable (whether by the employee or another person).
- (4) Condition C is that the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the arrangements is the avoidance of tax or national insurance contributions.
- (5) If this section applies—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the exemption conferred by section 289A does not apply in respect of the amount paid or reimbursed as mentioned in subsection (2)(a), and
 - (b) the exemption conferred by section 289D does not apply in respect of the amount treated as earnings as mentioned in subsection (2)(b).
- (6) In this section “arrangements” includes any scheme, transaction or series of transactions, agreement or understanding, whether or not legally enforceable.]

CHAPTER 8

EXEMPTIONS: SPECIAL KINDS OF EMPLOYEES

Ministers of religion

290 Accommodation benefits of ministers of religion

- (1) No liability to income tax in respect of a person employed as a full-time minister arises by virtue of—
- (a) the payment or reimbursement of a statutory amount payable in connection with qualifying premises, or
 - (b) the reimbursement of a statutory deduction made in connection with qualifying premises.
- (2) No liability to income tax in respect of a person employed as a full-time minister arises by virtue of the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with providing living accommodation in qualifying premises if the employment is [F111]lower-paid employment as a minister of religion (see section 290D)].
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if or to the extent that the amount or deduction is properly attributable to a part of the premises for which the minister receives rent.
- (4) Premises are qualifying premises in relation to a person employed as a minister if—
- (a) an interest in them belongs to a charity or an ecclesiastical corporation, and
 - (b) because of that interest and by reason of holding the employment, the minister has a residence in them from which to perform the duties of the employment.
- (5) In this section—
- F112 ...
- “full-time minister” means a person in full-time employment as a minister of a religious denomination,
- “statutory amount” means an amount paid in pursuance of a provision in, or having the force of, an Act, and
- “statutory deduction” means a deduction made in pursuance of such a provision.

Textual Amendments

F111 Words in s. 290(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\), Sch. 1 para. 18](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

F112 Words in s. 290(5) omitted (coming into force for the tax year 2012-13 and subsequent tax years) by virtue of [Finance Act 2010 \(c. 13\)](#), [Sch. 6 paras. 17\(5\), 34\(2\)](#); S.I. 2012/736, art. 13

[^{F113}290A **Accommodation outgoings of [^{F114}lower-paid] ministers of religion**

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a person in lower-paid employment as a minister of [^{F115}religion] by virtue of the payment or reimbursement of accommodation outgoings.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the minister is paid an allowance intended to be used, wholly or in part, for paying accommodation outgoings (as to which see section 290B).
- (3) In this section—
 - “accommodation outgoings” means amounts incurred by the minister in—
 - (a) heating, lighting or cleaning qualifying premises; or
 - (b) maintaining a garden forming part of qualifying premises;
 - ^{F116} ...
 - “qualifying premises” has the same meaning as in section 290.

Textual Amendments

- F113** Ss. 290A, 290B inserted (with effect in accordance with art. 2(4) of the amending S.I.) by [The Enactment of Extra-Statutory Concessions Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/157\)](#), arts. 1, [2\(3\)](#)
- F114** Words in s. 290A heading inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 19\(c\)](#)
- F115** Word in s. 290A(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 19\(a\)](#)
- F116** Words in s. 290A(3) omitted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 19\(b\)](#)

290B Allowances paid to [^{F117}lower-paid] ministers of religion in respect of accommodation outgoings

- (1) This section applies where a person in lower-paid employment as a minister of [^{F118}religion] is paid an allowance intended to be used, wholly or in part, for paying accommodation outgoings.
- (2) No liability to tax arises by virtue of the payment of the allowance to the extent that it is used for paying accommodation outgoings.
- (3) In this section—
 - “accommodation outgoings” [^{F119}has the same meaning] as in section 290A;
 - “qualifying premises” has the same meaning as in section 290.]

Textual Amendments

- F113** Ss. 290A, 290B inserted (with effect in accordance with art. 2(4) of the amending S.I.) by [The Enactment of Extra-Statutory Concessions Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/157\)](#), arts. 1, [2\(3\)](#)
- F117** Words in s. 290B heading inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 20\(c\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

F118 Word in s. 290B(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 20\(a\)](#)

F119 Words in s. 290B(3) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 20\(b\)](#)

[^{F120}290C] Provisions of benefits code not applicable to lower-paid ministers of religion

- (1) This section applies where a person is in employment which is lower-paid employment as a minister of religion in relation to a tax year.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the person in relation to the tax year by virtue of any of the following Chapters of the benefits code—
 - (a) Chapter 3 (taxable benefits: expenses payments);
 - (b) Chapter 6 (taxable benefits: cars, vans and related benefits);
 - (c) Chapter 7 (taxable benefits: loans);
 - (d) Chapter 10 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge).
- (3) Subsection (2)—
 - (a) means that in any of those Chapters a reference to an employee does not include an employee whose employment is within the exclusion in that subsection, if the context is such that the reference is to an employee in relation to whom the Chapter applies, but
 - (b) does not restrict the meaning of references to employees in other contexts.
- (4) Subsection (2) has effect subject to—
 - (a) section 188(2) (discharge of loan: where employment becomes lower-paid), and
 - (b) section 290G (employment in two or more related employments).

Textual Amendments

F120 Ss. 290C-290G inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [s. 13\(2\)](#)

290D Meaning of “lower-paid employment as a minister of religion”

- (1) For the purposes of this Part an employment is “lower-paid employment as a minister of religion” in relation to a tax year if—
 - (a) the employment is direct employment as a minister of a religious denomination, and
 - (b) the earnings rate for the employment for the year (calculated under section 290E) is less than £8,500.
- (2) An employment is not “direct employment” for the purposes of subsection (1)(a) if—
 - (a) it is an employment which is treated as existing under—
 - (i) section 56(2) (deemed employment of worker by intermediary), or
 - (ii) section 61G(2) (deemed employment of worker by managed service company), or

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) an amount counts as employment income in respect of it by virtue of section 554Z2(1) (treatment of relevant step under Part 7A (employment income provided through third parties)).

(3) Subsection (1) is subject to section 290G.

Textual Amendments

F120 Ss. 290C-290G inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), s. 13(2)

290E Calculation of earnings rate for a tax year

(1) For any tax year the earnings rate for an employment is to be calculated as follows—

Step 1 Find the total of the following amounts—

- (a) the total amount of the earnings from the employment for the year within Chapter 1 of Part 3 (earnings),
- (b) the total of any amounts that are treated as earnings from the employment for the year under the benefits code (see subsections (2) and (3)), and
- (c) the total of any amounts that are treated as earnings from the employment for the year under Chapter 12 of Part 3 (other amounts treated as earnings),

excluding any exempt income, other than any attributable to section 290A or 290B (accommodation outgoings of ministers of religion).

Step 2 Add to that total any extra amount required to be added for the year by section 290F (extra amounts to be added in connection with a car).

Step 3 Subtract the total amount of any authorised deductions (see subsection (4)) from the result of step 2.

Step 4 The earnings rate for the employment for the year is given by the formula—

$$R \times \frac{Y}{E}$$

where—

R is the result of step 3,

Y is the number of days in the year, and

E is the number of days in the year when the employment is held.

(2) Section 290C(2) (provisions of benefits code not applicable to lower-paid ministers of religion) is to be disregarded for the purpose of determining any amount under step 1.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) If the benefit of living accommodation is to be taken into account under step 1, the cash equivalent is to be calculated in accordance with section 105 (even if the cost of providing the accommodation exceeds £75,000).
- (4) For the purposes of step 3 “authorised deduction” means any deduction that would (assuming it was an amount of taxable earnings) be allowed from any amount within step 1 under—
 - section 346 (employee liabilities),
 - section 370 (travel costs and expenses where duties performed abroad: employee's travel),
 - section 371 (travel costs and expenses where duties performed abroad: visiting spouse's, civil partner's or child's travel),
 - section 373 (non-domiciled employee's travel costs and expenses where duties performed in UK),
 - section 374 (non-domiciled employee's spouse's, civil partner's or child's travel costs and expenses where duties performed in UK),
 - section 376 (foreign accommodation and subsistence costs and expenses (overseas employments)),
 - section 713 (payroll giving to charities),
 - sections 188 to 194 of FA 2004 (contributions to registered pension schemes), or
 - section 262 of CAA 2001 (capital allowances to be given effect by treating them as deductions).

Textual Amendments

F120 Ss. 290C-290G inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\), s. 13\(2\)](#)

290F Extra amounts to be added in connection with a car

- (1) The provisions of this section apply for the purposes of section 290E in the case of a tax year in which a car is made available as mentioned in section 114(1) (cars, vans and related benefits) by reason of the employment.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if in the tax year—
 - (a) an alternative to the benefit of the car is offered, and
 - (b) the amount that would be earnings within Chapter 1 of Part 3 if the benefit of the car were to be determined by reference to the alternative offered exceeds the benefit code earnings (see subsection (4)).
- (3) The amount of the excess is an extra amount to be added under step 2 in section 290E(1).
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2) “the benefit code earnings” is the total for the year of—
 - (a) the cash equivalent of the benefit of the car (calculated in accordance with Chapter 6 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: cars, vans etc)), and
 - (b) the cash equivalent (calculated in accordance with that Chapter) of the benefit of any fuel provided for the car by reason of the employment.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) Section 290C(2) (provisions of benefits code not applicable to lower-paid ministers of religion) is to be disregarded for the purpose of determining any amount under this section.

Textual Amendments

F120 Ss. 290C-290G inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [s. 13\(2\)](#)

290G Related employments

- (1) This section applies if a person is employed in two or more related employments.
- (2) None of the employments is to be regarded as lower-paid employment as a minister of religion in relation to a tax year if—
- (a) the total of the earnings rates for the employments for the year (calculated in each case under section 290E) is £8,500 or more, or
 - (b) any of them is an employment falling outside the exclusion contained in section 290C(2) (provisions of benefits code not applicable to lower-paid ministers of religion).
- (3) For the purposes of this section two employments are “related” if—
- (a) both are with the same employer, or
 - (b) one is with a body or partnership (“A”) and the other is either—
 - (i) with an individual, partnership or body that controls A (“B”), or
 - (ii) with another partnership or body also controlled by B.
- (4) Section 69 (extended meaning of “control”) applies for the purposes of this section as it applies for the purposes of the benefits code.]

Textual Amendments

F120 Ss. 290C-290G inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), [s. 13\(2\)](#)

MPs, government ministers etc.

291 Termination payments to MPs and others ceasing to hold office

- (1) No liability to income tax in respect of earnings arises by virtue of any grant or payment to which this section applies (but see Chapter 3 of Part 6: payments and benefits on termination of employment etc.).
- (2) This section applies to grants and payments—
- [^{F121}(a) made under section 5(1) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 in connection with a person's ceasing to be a member of the House of Commons,]
 - (b) made under section 4 of the Ministerial and other Pensions and Salaries Act 1991 (c. 5) (grants to persons ceasing to hold certain ministerial and other offices),

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

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- (c) made under section 3 of the European Parliament (Pay and Pensions) Act 1979 (c. 50) (resettlement grants for persons ceasing to be Representatives), [^{F122}or under Article 13 of the Statute for Members of the European Parliament (transitional allowances),]
- (d) made under section 81(3) of the Scotland Act 1998 (c. 46) to a person—
 - (i) ceasing to be a member of the Scottish Parliament on its dissolution, or
 - (ii) ceasing to hold an office corresponding to a relevant office,
- [^{F123}(e) made under section 20(3) of the Government of Wales Act 2006 to a person—
 - (i) ceasing to be a member of the National Assembly for Wales; or
 - (ii) ceasing to hold office as the Presiding Officer, Deputy Presiding Officer, or such other office in connection with the Assembly as the Assembly may determine, but continuing to be an Assembly Member,
- (ea) made under section 53(3) of the Government of Wales Act 2006 to a person ceasing to be a member of the Welsh Assembly Government^{F124} ...]
- (f) made under section 48(1) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (c. 47) to a person—
 - (i) ceasing to be a member of the Northern Ireland Assembly on its dissolution, or
 - (ii) ceasing to hold an office corresponding to a relevant office^{F125}, or
- (g) made under section 26A of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (payments on ceasing to hold office as Mayor of London or as a member of the London Assembly).]

(3) In this section “a relevant office” has the same meaning as in section 4 of the Ministerial and other Pensions and Salaries Act 1991.

Textual Amendments

- F121** S. 291(2)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 15(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\), s. 15\(1\)](#)
- F122** Words in s. 291(2)(c) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 56(3) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2009 \(c. 10\), s. 56\(2\)](#)
- F123** S. 291(2)(e)(ea) substituted for s. 291(2)(e) (25.5.2007) by [The Government of Wales Act 2006 \(Consequential Modifications and Transitional Provisions\) Order 2007 \(S.I. 2007/1388\), Sch. 1 para. 102](#)
- F124** Word in s. 291(2)(ea) omitted (with effect in accordance with s. 52(4) of the amending Act) by virtue of [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\), s. 52\(2\)](#)
- F125** S. 291(2)(g) and word inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 52(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\), s. 52\(3\)](#)

[^{F126}292 Accommodation expenses of MPs

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a payment made to a member of the House of Commons under section 5(1) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 if the payment is—
 - (a) expressed to be made in respect of accommodation expenses, or
 - (b) related to or in consequence of a payment expressed to be so made.

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- (2) “Accommodation expenses” means expenses necessarily incurred on overnight accommodation that is required for the performance of the member's parliamentary duties in or about the Palace of Westminster or the member's constituency.
- (3) But the cost of an overnight stay in a hotel that was required only because, on that night, the member had been required to be at the House of Commons because the House was sitting late does not count as accommodation expenses for the purposes of this section, unless the member had been required to be at the House because it was sitting beyond 1 a.m.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a loan for a deposit payable at the commencement of a tenancy.
- [^{F127}(5) The reference in subsection (1) to a payment made to a member of the House of Commons under section 5(1) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 includes a payment made under that section to another person at the direction of a member (see section 6(7) of that Act).]]

Textual Amendments

- F126** S. 292 substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 4 para. 1(4)(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2010 \(c. 31\)](#), [Sch. 4 para. 1\(2\)](#)
- F127** S. 292(5) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 37(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [s. 37\(1\)](#)

293 Overnight expenses of other elected representatives

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a payment to which this section applies if it is expressed to be made in respect of a member's necessary overnight expenses.
- (2) This section applies to payments—
- (a) made to members of the Scottish Parliament under section 81(2) of the Scotland Act 1998 (c. 46),
 - (b) made to members of the National Assembly for Wales under [^{F128}section 20(2) of the Government of Wales Act 2006 or to a member of the Welsh Assembly Government under section 53(2) of that Act], or
 - (c) made to members of the Northern Ireland Assembly under section 47(2) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (c. 47).
- (3) In this section “a member's necessary overnight expenses” means additional expenses necessarily incurred by a member for the purpose of performing duties as a member in staying overnight away from the member's only or main residence—
- (a) in the area in which the Parliament or Assembly to which the member belongs sits, or
 - (b) in the constituency or region which the member represents.

Textual Amendments

- F128** Words in s. 293(2)(b) substituted (25.5.2007) by [The Government of Wales Act 2006 \(Consequential Modifications and Transitional Provisions\) Order 2007 \(S.I. 2007/1388\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 103](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F129}293AUK travel and subsistence expenses of MPs

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a payment made to a member of the House of Commons under section 5(1) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 if the payment is expressed to be made—
 - (a) in respect of relevant UK travel expenses, or
 - (b) in respect of relevant subsistence expenses.
- (2) “Relevant UK travel expenses” means expenses necessarily incurred on journeys of the following kinds within the United Kingdom—
 - (a) journeys made by the member that are necessary for the performance of the member's parliamentary duties, and
 - (b) if the member shares caring responsibilities with a spouse or partner, journeys made by the spouse or partner between the member's London Area residence and the member's constituency residence.
- (3) “Relevant subsistence expenses” means expenses necessarily incurred on an evening meal (excluding alcoholic drinks) eaten on the Parliamentary Estate, where the member is required to be at the House of Commons because the House is sitting beyond 7.30 p.m.
- (4) “Caring responsibilities” and “London Area” have the same meaning in subsection (2) (b) as they have in the scheme in effect for the time being under section 5 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.]

Textual Amendments

F129 S. 293A inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 4 para. 2(2)(3) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2010 \(c. 31\)](#), [Sch. 4 para. 2\(1\)](#)

[^{F130}293BUK travel expenses of other elected representatives

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a payment to which this section applies if it is expressed to be made in respect of relevant UK travel expenses.
- (2) This section applies to payments—
 - (a) made to members of the Scottish Parliament under section 81(2) of the Scotland Act 1998,
 - (b) made to members of the National Assembly for Wales under section 20(2) of the Government of Wales Act 2006 or to a member of the Welsh Assembly Government under section 53(2) of that Act, or
 - (c) made to members of the Northern Ireland Assembly under section 47(2) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.
- (3) In this section “relevant UK travel expenses” means expenses necessarily incurred on journeys of the following kinds within the United Kingdom—
 - (a) journeys within subsection (4) made by the member that are necessary for the performance of his or her duties as a member;
 - (b) if the member shares caring responsibilities with a spouse or partner, journeys made by the spouse or partner between the constituency or region and the member's parliamentary home.
- (4) The journeys referred to in subsection (3)(a) are those—

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- (a) between the constituency or region and the Parliament or Assembly to which the member belongs,
 - (b) between the constituency or region and the member's parliamentary home, or
 - (c) within the constituency or region, but not excluded by subsection (5).
- (5) A journey is excluded if—
- (a) in the case of a member who has only one local office, it is between the member's local home and that office, and
 - (b) in any other case, it is between the member's local home and the principal local office.
- (6) In this section—
- “constituency or region”, in relation to a member, means the constituency or region which the member represents and the area within 20 miles of the boundary of that constituency or region;
 - “local office”, in relation to a member, means an office which is situated in the constituency or region and occupied by the member for the purposes of performing duties as a member;
 - “the member's local home” means a residence of the member situated in the constituency or region;
 - “the member's parliamentary home” means the member's only or main residence in the area comprising—
 - (a) the main site of the Parliament or Assembly to which the member belongs, and
 - (b) the area within 20 miles of that site;
 - “principal local office”, in relation to a member, means the local office most frequently occupied by the member for the purposes of performing duties as a member.
- (7) A person has “caring responsibilities” if the person—
- (a) has parental responsibility for a dependent child aged under 17 or for a child aged 17 or 18 who is in full-time education, or
 - (b) is the primary carer for a family member in receipt of—
 - (i) attendance allowance,
 - (ii) disability living allowance at the middle or highest rate for personal care,
 - (iii) the daily living component of personal independence payment, or
 - (iv) constant attendance allowance at or above the maximum rate with an industrial injuries disablement benefit, or the basic (full day) rate with a war disablement pension.
- (8) The Treasury may by order amend the definition of “caring responsibilities” in subsection (7).]

Textual Amendments

F130 S. 293B inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 10(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2013](#) (c. 29), [s. 10\(1\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

^{F132}294 [^{F131}European] travel expenses of MPs and other representatives

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a sum that is paid to—
- (a) a member of the House of Commons under section 5(1) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009,
 - (b) a member of the Scottish Parliament under section 81(2) of the Scotland Act 1998,
 - (c) a member of the National Assembly for Wales under section 20(2) of the Government of Wales Act 2006 or a member of the Welsh Assembly Government under section 53(2) of that Act, or
 - (d) a member of the Northern Ireland Assembly under section 47(2) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998,
- and expressed to be made in respect of European travel expenses.]

^{F133}(2) “European travel expenses” means the cost of, and any additional expenses incurred in, travelling between the United Kingdom and a relevant European location.

- (3) “Relevant European location” means—
- (a) a European Union institution or agency, or
 - (b) the national parliament of—
 - (i) another member State,
 - (ii) a candidate or applicant country, or
 - (iii) ^{F134}any other country that is a member of the Council of Europe.]
- (4) The Treasury may by order amend subsection (3) by—
- (a) adding a European location,
 - (b) removing a European location, or
 - (c) varying the description of a European location.]

Textual Amendments

F131 Word in s. 294 heading substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 82(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\), s. 82\(4\)](#)

F132 S. 294(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 4 para. 1(4)(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2010 \(c. 31\), Sch. 4 para. 3\(2\)](#)

F133 S. 294(2)-(4) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 82(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\), s. 82\(3\)](#)

F134 S. 294(3)(b)(iii) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 4 para. 3(4)(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2010 \(c. 31\), Sch. 4 para. 3\(3\)](#)

295 Transport and subsistence for Government ministers etc.

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision of transport or subsistence provided or made available by or on behalf of the Crown to—
- (a) the holder of a ministerial office, or
 - (b) a member of the family or household of the holder of a ministerial office.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of payments and reimbursements by or on behalf of the Crown of expenses incurred in connection with the provision of transport or subsistence to a person within subsection (1).

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- (3) “Ministerial office” means—
- (a) an office in Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom,
 - (b) any other office which is one of the offices and positions in respect of which salaries are payable under section 1 of the Ministerial and other Salaries Act 1975 (c. 27), and
 - (c) an office under one of the following Acts which corresponds to an office within paragraph (a) or (b)—
 - (i) the Scotland Act 1998 (c. 46),
 - (ii) [^{F135}the Government of Wales Act 2006], or
 - (iii) the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (c. 47).
- (4) In determining whether a particular person holds an office within subsection (3)(b), it is irrelevant whether or not a salary is paid or payable to that person under the Ministerial and other Salaries Act 1975.
- (5) In this section references to the provision of transport to a person include references to—
- (a) the provision or making available to that person of a vehicle with or without a driver,
 - (b) the provision of fuel for a vehicle provided or made available to that person, and
 - (c) the provision of any other benefit in connection with such a vehicle.
- (6) In this section—
- (a) “subsistence” includes food and drink and temporary living accommodation, and
 - (b) “vehicle” means a mechanically propelled road vehicle.

Textual Amendments

F135 Words in s. 295(3)(c)(ii) substituted (25.5.2007) by [The Government of Wales Act 2006 \(Consequential Modifications and Transitional Provisions\) Order 2007 \(S.I. 2007/1388\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 105**

[^{F136}Members of local authorities etc

Textual Amendments

F136 S. 295A and cross-heading inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 29(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2015 \(c. 33\)](#), **s. 29(5)**

295A Travel expenses of members of local authorities etc

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a qualifying payment made to a member of a relevant authority for travel expenses incurred by the member if—
- (a) the payment is for expenses other than those related to the member's use of a vehicle to which Chapter 2 applies, and
 - (b) the expenses are not excluded by subsection (2).

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) Expenses are excluded by this subsection if—
 - (a) they are incurred on a journey between the member's home and permanent workplace, and
 - (b) the member's home is situated more than 20 miles outside the boundary of the area of the relevant authority.
- (3) In this section “permanent workplace” has the same meaning as in Part 5 (see section 339).
- (4) The Treasury may by regulations—
 - (a) provide for bodies specified in the regulations (which must be local authorities or bodies that have similar or related functions or purposes) to be relevant authorities for the purposes of this section,
 - (b) provide for references in this section to a member of a relevant authority to be read as references to a member of a description prescribed in the regulations, and
 - (c) define what is meant by “qualifying payment” for the purposes of this section.
- (5) The regulations may contain transitional provision and savings.]

Armed forces

296 Armed forces' leave travel facilities

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision of travel facilities for a member of the armed forces of the Crown going on or returning from leave, or
 - (b) a payment made in respect of such travel.
- (2) In subsection (1) “travel facilities” does not include a vehicle.

297 Armed forces' food, drink and mess allowances

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of allowances if—
 - (a) they are payable out of the public revenue to any description of members of the armed forces of the Crown, and
 - (b) the Treasury certifies that they are payable to them instead of food or drink normally supplied to members of the armed forces.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of allowances if—
 - (a) they are payable out of the public revenue in respect of any description of members of the armed forces of the Crown, and
 - (b) the Treasury certifies that they are so payable as a contribution to the expenses of a mess.

[^{F137}297A Armed forces: the Operational Allowance

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of payments to members of the armed forces of the Crown of the Operational Allowance.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The Operational Allowance is an allowance designated as such [^{F138}under a Royal Warrant made under section 333 of the Armed Forces Act 2006] .]

Textual Amendments

F137 S. 297A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 64(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2007 \(c. 11\), s. 64\(1\)](#)

F138 Words in s. 297A(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\), s. 16\(2\)](#)

[^{F139}297B] Armed forces: the Council Tax Relief

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of payments of the Council Tax Relief to members of the armed forces of the Crown.
- (2) Payments of the Council Tax Relief are payments designated as such [^{F140}under a Royal Warrant made under section 333 of the Armed Forces Act 2006] .]

Textual Amendments

F139 S. 297B inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 51(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2008 \(c. 9\), s. 51\(1\)](#)

F140 Words in s. 297B(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\), s. 16\(3\)](#)

[^{F141}297C] Armed forces: Continuity of Education Allowance

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of payments of the Continuity of Education Allowance to or in respect of members of the armed forces of the Crown during their employment under the Crown or after their deaths.
- (2) The Continuity of Education Allowance is an allowance designated as such under a Royal Warrant made under section 333 of the Armed Forces Act 2006.]

Textual Amendments

F141 S. 297C inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\), s. 16\(4\)](#)

[^{F142}297D] Armed forces: accommodation allowances

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of payments of accommodation allowances to, or in respect of, a member of the armed forces of the Crown.
- (2) An “accommodation allowance” is an allowance—
- (a) payable out of the public revenue,
 - (b) for, or towards, costs of accommodation, and
 - (c) in respect of which any conditions specified in regulations made by the Treasury are met.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) The provision that may be made by regulations under subsection (2)(c) includes provision framed by reference to a scheme (by whatever name called), or document, as it has effect from time to time.
- (4) Regulations under this section may make—
 - (a) different provision for different cases, and
 - (b) different provision for different areas.
- (5) Regulations under this section that do not increase any person's liability to income tax may have effect in relation to times before they are made.]

Textual Amendments

F142 S. 297D inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 8(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2018 \(c. 3\), s. 8\(1\)](#); S.I. 2019/1160, reg. 2

298 Reserve and auxiliary forces' training allowances

No liability to income tax arises in respect of the following sums if they are payable out of the public revenue to members of the reserve and auxiliary forces of the Crown—

- (a) training expenses allowances, and
- (b) bounties payable in consideration of the members undertaking certain training and attaining a particular standard of efficiency.

Crown employees

299 Crown employees' foreign service allowances

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of an allowance paid to a person in employment under the Crown if it is certified to represent compensation for the extra cost of being obliged to live outside the United Kingdom in order to perform the duties of the employment.
- (2) A certificate under subsection (1) may only be given by—
 - (a) the Treasury,
 - (b) the Secretary of State,
 - (c) the Lord Chancellor,
 - (d) the Chancellor of the Exchequer,
 - (e) the Minister for the Civil Service,
 - (f) the Lord President of the Council,
 - (g) the Lord Privy Seal, or
 - (h) the Attorney General.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F143}Voluntary office-holders

Textual Amendments

F143 S. 299A and cross-heading inserted (6.4.2018) by [The Enactment of Extra-Statutory Concessions Order 2018 \(S.I. 2018/282\)](#), arts. 1, **2(2)**

299A Voluntary office-holders: compensation for lost employment income

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a payment made by a relevant authority to a person if—
 - (a) the person holds a voluntary office with the authority,
 - (b) the person carries out duties of the office in a period in which he or she is also employed, and
 - (c) the payment is made solely to compensate the person for lost employment income for the period (and accordingly does not exceed the amount of that income).
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) a person holds a voluntary office if, at the time the payment referred to in that subsection is made, the person—
 - (a) is not entitled to any payment or benefit in connection with carrying out the duties of the office,
 - (b) has not received any such payment or benefit, and
 - (c) does not expect to receive any such payment or benefit.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a), (b) and (c) disregard—
 - (a) a payment [^{F144}(whether an advance payment or a reimbursement)] in respect of reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the office, and
 - (b) a payment to which subsection (1) or section 16A of ITTOIA 2005 applies.
- (4) In subsection (1)(c) “lost employment income” means the difference between—
 - (a) the amount of employment income, after deduction of tax and national insurance contributions, that the person would have received from the employment for the period if he or she had not carried out the duties of the office, and
 - (b) the amount of employment income, after deduction of tax and national insurance contributions, that the person did receive from the employment for the period.
- (5) In subsection (1) “relevant authority” means any of the following—

Textual Amendments

F144 Words in s. 299A(3)(a) inserted (6.4.2020 with effect in relation to the tax year 2020-21 and subsequent tax years) by [Finance Act 2020 \(c. 14\)](#), s. **14(2)(3)**

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

F145 299B Voluntary office-holders: payments in respect of expenses

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a payment to a person who holds a voluntary office if the payment is in respect of reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of that office.
- (2) It does not matter whether—
 - (a) the payment is an advance payment or a reimbursement;
 - (b) the person who makes the payment is the person with whom the office is held.
- (3) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 299A apply for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section as they apply for the purposes of subsection (1) of that section.]

Textual Amendments

F145 S. 299B inserted (6.4.2020 with effect in relation to the tax year 2020-21 and subsequent tax years) by Finance Act 2020 (c. 14), s. 14(1)(3)

Government

A government department

The Welsh Ministers and the Counsel General to the Welsh Government

The Scottish Ministers

The holder of an office in the Scottish Administration which, for the purposes of the Scotland Act 1998, is not a ministerial office (see section 126(8) of that Act)

A Northern Ireland department

Local government

A county, district or parish council in England

The council of a London borough

The Common Council of the City of London

The Greater London Authority

The Council of the Isles of Scilly

A county, county borough or community council in Wales

A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 or community council in Scotland

A district council in Northern Ireland

Trade unions

An organisation the name of which is entered in the list maintained by the Certification Officer under section 2 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992

An organisation the name of which is entered in the list maintained by the Certification Officer for Northern Ireland under Article 5 of the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1992 (S.I. 1992/807 (N.I. 5))

Local medical committees

A Local Medical Committee (see section 97(4) of the National Health Service Act 2006)

Other public bodies

A body (other than a company) that is established by or under a statutory provision for the purpose of carrying out functions conferred on it by or under a statutory provision.

- (6) In this section—

“company” means a company as defined by section 1 of the Companies Act 2006;

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references to a relevant authority include a company the activities of which consist solely of carrying out some or all of the functions of that authority, otherwise than for profit;

“statutory provision” includes any provision made by or under an Act of Parliament, an Act of the Scottish Parliament, any Northern Ireland legislation, or any Act or Measure of the National Assembly for Wales.

- (7) Section 16A of ITTOIA 2005 (voluntary office-holders: compensation for lost profits) contains equivalent provision for holders of a voluntary office who carry on a trade, profession or vocation.]

Consuls, foreign agents etc.

300 Consuls

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of income arising from the office of a consul in the United Kingdom in the service of a foreign state.
- (2) Such income is also to be disregarded in estimating the amount of income for any income tax purposes.
- (3) In this section “consul” means a person recognised by Her Majesty as being a consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent.

301 Official agents

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of income arising from employment as an official agent in the United Kingdom for a foreign state if conditions A and B are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the employee is neither—
 - (a) a Commonwealth citizen, nor
 - (b) a citizen of the Republic of Ireland.
- (3) Condition B is that the functions of the employment are not exercised in connection with a trade, business or other undertaking carried on for the purposes of profit.
- (4) Such income is also to be disregarded in estimating the amount of income for any income tax purposes.
- (5) In this section “official agent” means a person who is not a consul (as defined in section 300) but is employed on the staff of—
 - (a) a consulate, or
 - (b) an official department or agency of a foreign state.
- (6) Subsection (5)(b) does not apply to a department or agency which carries on a trade, business or other undertaking for the purposes of profit.

302 Consular employees

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of income arising from employment in the United Kingdom as a consular employee for a foreign state if—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) Her Majesty by Order in Council directs that this section applies to the foreign state for the purpose of giving effect to a reciprocal arrangement with that state, and
 - (b) condition A or B is met.
- (2) Condition A is that the employee is a national of the foreign state.
- (3) Condition B is that the employee is not a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen.
- (4) In this section—
- “consular employee” includes any person employed for the purposes of the official business of a consular officer at—
- (a) any consulate,
 - (b) any consular establishment, or
 - (c) any other premises used for those purposes, and
- “reciprocal arrangement” means a consular convention or other arrangement with a foreign state, making similar provision to that made by this section [F146, sections 646A and 681A of this Act and section 771 of ITTOIA 2005 (relevant foreign income of consular officers and employees)] in the case of Her Majesty’s consular officers or employees in that state.
- (5) An Order in Council under subsection (1) may limit the operation of this section in relation to a state in any way appearing to Her Majesty necessary or expedient having regard to the arrangement with the state.
- (6) Such an Order—
- (a) may be made so as to have effect from a date earlier than that on which it is made, but not earlier than the arrangement in question comes into force, and
 - (b) may contain such transitional provisions as appear to Her Majesty necessary or expedient.
- (7) A statutory instrument containing such an Order is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons.
- (8) This section does not affect section 301 (official agents).

Textual Amendments

F146 Words in s. 302(4) substituted (6.4.2005) by [Income Tax \(Trading and Other Income\) Act 2005 \(c. 5\)](#), s. 883(1), [Sch. 1 para. 591](#) (with [Sch. 2](#))

Visiting forces and staff of designated allied headquarters

303 Visiting forces [F147 etc]

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of earnings if—
- (a) they are paid by the government of a designated country to a member of a visiting force of that country or of a civilian component of such a force, and
 - (b) that person is not a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)—
- (a) members of the armed forces of a designated country who are attached to a designated [^{F148}international military] headquarters are treated as a visiting force of that country, and
 - (b) whether a person is a member of a civilian component of such a force is to be determined accordingly.
- (3) No liability to income tax arises in respect of earnings if they are paid by a designated allied headquarters to an employee of a category for the time being agreed between Her Majesty’s government in the United Kingdom and the other members of the North Atlantic Council.
- (4) But where the employee is a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen, subsection (3) only applies if it is necessary for it to do so to give effect to an agreement between parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.
- [^{F149}(4A) No liability to income tax arises in respect of earnings if—
- (a) they are paid by the government of a designated country to a person belonging to the EU civilian staff, and
 - (b) that person is not a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen.]
- (5) Subsections (1) and (2) are to be interpreted as if—
- (a) they were in Part 1 of the Visiting Forces Act 1952 (c. 67), and
 - (b) references in that Act to a country to which a provision of that Act applies were references to a designated country.
- (6) In this section—
- “allied headquarters” means an international military headquarters established under the North Atlantic Treaty, ^{F150}...
- “designated” means designated for the purpose in question by or under an Order in Council made for giving effect to an international agreement [^{F151}], and
- “the EU civilian staff” means designated for the purpose in question by or under an Order in Council made for giving effect to an international agreement.
- (a) civilian personnel seconded by a member State to an EU institution for the purposes of activities (including exercises) relating to the preparation for, and execution of, tasks mentioned in Article 43(1) of the Treaty on European Union (tasks relating to a common security and defence policy), as amended from time to time, and
 - (b) civilian personnel (other than locally hired personnel)—
 - (i) made available to the EU by a member State to work with designated international military headquarters or a force of a designated country, or
 - (ii) otherwise made available to the EU by a member State for the purposes of activities of the kind referred to in paragraph (a).]

Textual Amendments

F147 Words in s. 303 heading substituted (17.7.2012) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\)](#), [Sch. 37 para. 4\(5\)](#)

F148 Words in s. 303(2)(a) substituted (17.7.2012) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\)](#), [Sch. 37 para. 4\(2\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- F149** S. 303(4A) inserted (17.7.2012) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\), Sch. 37 para. 4\(3\)](#)
F150 Word in s. 303(6) omitted (17.7.2012) by virtue of [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\), Sch. 37 para. 4\(4\)\(a\)](#)
F151 Words in s. 303(6) inserted (17.7.2012) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\), Sch. 37 para. 4\(4\)\(b\)](#)

Detached national experts

304 Experts seconded to European Commission

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of daily subsistence allowances paid by the European Commission to persons whose services are made available to the Commission by their employers under the detached national experts scheme.
- (2) “The detached national experts scheme” means—
 - (a) the scheme relating to national experts seconded to the European Commission which was established by the Commission on 26th July 1988, as it has effect for the time being, or
 - (b) any scheme having effect for the time being which replaces that scheme.

[^{F152}304A] Experts seconded to other European Union bodies

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of any subsistence allowances paid by a relevant EU body to persons who, because of their expertise in matters relating to the subject matter of the functions of the relevant EU body, have been seconded to the body by their employers.
- (2) Each of the following is a “relevant EU body”—
 - (a) the European Medicines Agency, established as the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products by Council Regulation ([EEC](#)) No 2309/93 of 22 July 1993,
 - (b) the European Police College, established by Council Decision of 20 September 2005 (2005/681/JHA),
 - (c) the European Banking Authority, established by Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of 24 November 2010, and
 - (d) any other body established by an EU instrument which is designated as a relevant EU body for the purposes of this section by an order made by the Treasury.]

Textual Amendments

- F152** S. 304A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 38(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), s. 38\(1\)](#)

Offshore oil and gas workers

305 Offshore oil and gas workers: mainland transfers

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision for an employee who has a permanent workplace at an offshore installation of—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (i) transfer transport,
 - (ii) related accommodation and subsistence, or
 - (iii) local transport, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by such an employee on such transport or accommodation and subsistence.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a)(ii) only applies if the related accommodation and subsistence is provided at reasonable cost.
- (3) In this section “transfer transport” means transport by sea or air between the mainland of Great Britain or Northern Ireland and the offshore installation, which meets conditions A and B.
- (4) Condition A is that the place of arrival or departure on the mainland is one to or from which transport between the mainland and the offshore installation is provided for employees generally.
- (5) Condition B is that the cost of the transport would not be deductible under Part 5 if the employee incurred and paid it.
- (6) In this section—
- “related accommodation and subsistence” means overnight accommodation and subsistence in the vicinity of the place of departure or arrival on the mainland, which is necessary because of the time at which transfer transport is to be taken,
 - “local transport” means transport between a place where the employee is provided with related accommodation and subsistence and the place of departure or arrival on the mainland,
- F153
- “workplace” and “permanent workplace” have the meaning given by section 339.

Textual Amendments

F153 Words in s. 305(6) repealed (with effect in accordance with Sch. 27 para. 16 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 27 para. 13](#), [Sch. 42 Pt. 2\(19\)](#)

Miners etc.

306 Miners etc: coal and allowances in lieu of coal

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision of coal or smokeless fuel or an allowance paid in lieu of such provision if the employee is a colliery worker and the condition in subsection (2) is met.
- (2) That condition is that the amount of coal or fuel provided or in respect of which the allowance is paid does not substantially exceed the amount reasonably required for personal use.
- (3) That condition is assumed to be met unless the contrary is shown.
- (4) In this section “colliery worker” means a coal miner or any other person employed at or about a colliery otherwise than in clerical, administrative or technical work.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F154}Carers

Textual Amendments

F154 S. 306A and cross-heading inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 14(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2015 \(c. 11\)](#), **s. 14(2)**

306A Carers: board and lodging

- (1) For the purposes of this section an individual is employed as a home care worker if the duties of the employment consist wholly or mainly of the provision of personal care to another individual (“the recipient”) at the recipient's home, in a case where the recipient is in need of personal care because of—
 - (a) old age,
 - (b) mental or physical disability,
 - (c) past or present dependence on alcohol or drugs,
 - (d) past or present illness, or
 - (e) past or present mental disorder.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of the provision of board or lodging (or both) to an individual employed as a home care worker if the provision is—
 - (a) on a reasonable scale,
 - (b) at the recipient's home, and
 - (c) by reason of the individual's employment as a home care worker.]

[^{F155}Professional sportspersons

Textual Amendments

F155 S. 306B and cross-heading inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 4(1) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2016 \(c. 24\)](#), **Sch. 2 para. 2**

306B Limited exemption for sporting testimonial payments

- (1) This section applies to any sporting testimonial payments which are—
 - (a) made out of money raised by a sporting testimonial (“the sporting testimonial”), and
 - (b) treated by virtue of section 226E as earnings of a person (“S”).
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of sporting testimonial payments to which this section applies.
- (3) Subsection (2) has effect subject to and in accordance with the following provisions.
- (4) It only applies—
 - (a) if the controller of the relevant event or activity (or of all the relevant events or activities in a series) constituting the sporting testimonial is an independent person,

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) if S has not already benefitted from an exemption under this section in relation to one or more sporting testimonial payments made out of money raised by another sporting testimonial, and
 - (c) where the sporting testimonial consists of a series of relevant events or activities taking place over more than a year, if the sporting testimonial payment is made out of money raised by events or activities taking place within the period of one year beginning with the day on which the first event or activity in the series took place.
- (5) It only applies to the first £100,000 of sporting testimonial payments made out of money raised by the sporting testimonial.
- (6) If sporting testimonial payments are made (out of money raised by the sporting testimonial) in two or more tax years, any part of the exempt amount that is not used in the first of those years is to be carried forward to the next tax year (and so on).
- (7) This section applies to sporting testimonial payments made to or to the order of the personal representatives of S (where S has died) but only if the payments are made within the period of 24 months beginning with the date of death.
- (8) In subsection (4)(a) “independent person” means a person who is not (or where the controller is a committee, a committee none of whose members are)—
- (a) S or a person connected with S,
 - (b) an employer or former employer of S or a person connected with an employer or former employer of S, or
 - (c) a person acting for or on behalf of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (9) If the first relevant event or activity in a series took place before 6 April 2017, subsection (4)(c) has effect as if it referred to the year beginning with 6 April 2017.
- (10) Section 993 of ITA 2007 (meaning of “connected” persons) has effect for the purposes of this section.
- (11) Terms used in this section and section 226E have the same meaning as in that section.]

CHAPTER 9

EXEMPTIONS: PENSION PROVISION

307 Death or retirement benefit provision

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of provision made by an employee’s employer [F156 under a registered pension scheme or otherwise] for a retirement or death benefit.
- [F157(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply to provision made for insuring against the risk that a retirement or death benefit under an employer-financed retirement benefits scheme cannot be paid or given because of the employer’s insolvency.
- (1B) In subsection (1A) “employer-financed retirement benefits scheme” has the same meaning as in Chapter 2 of Part 6 (see section 393A).]
- (2) In [F158 this section] “retirement or death benefit” means a pension, annuity, lump sum, gratuity or other similar benefit which will be paid or given to the employee [F159, or

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

paid or given in respect of the employee to any other individual or to a charity,] in the event of the employee's retirement or death.

Textual Amendments

- F156** Words in s. 307(1) inserted (6.4.2006) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), **ss. 201(1)**, 284(1) (with [Sch. 36](#))
- F157** S. 307(1A)(1B) inserted (6.4.2006) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), **ss. 248(2)**, 284(1) (with [Sch. 36](#))
- F158** Words in s. 307(2) substituted (6.4.2006) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), **ss. 248(3)**, 284(1) (with [Sch. 36](#))
- F159** Words in s. 307(2) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 11(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\)](#), **s. 11(1)**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** S. 307 applied (with effect in accordance with reg. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Pension Protection Fund \(Tax\) \(2005-06\) Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/1907\)](#), **regs. 1(1), 14**
- C2** S. 307 applied (6.4.2006) by [The Pension Protection Fund \(Tax\) Regulations 2006 \(S.I. 2006/575\)](#), **regs. 1, 40**

[^{F160}308 Exemption of contributions to registered pension scheme

No liability to income tax arises in respect of earnings where an employer's employer makes contributions under a registered pension scheme [^{F161}in respect of the employee].]

Textual Amendments

- F160** S. 308 substituted (6.4.2006) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), **ss. 201(2)**, 284(1) (with [Sch. 36](#))
- F161** Words in s. 308 inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 11(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2013 \(c. 29\)](#), **s. 11(1)**

[^{F162}308A Exemption of contributions to overseas pension scheme

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of earnings where an employer makes contributions under a qualifying overseas pension scheme in respect of an employee who is a relevant migrant member of the pension scheme.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
- “qualifying overseas pension scheme”, and
- “relevant migrant member”,
- have the same meaning as in Schedule 33 to FA 2004 (overseas pension schemes: migrant member relief).]

Textual Amendments

- F162** S. 308A inserted (6.4.2006) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), **s. 284(1)**, **Sch. 33 para. 3** (with [Sch. 36](#))

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C3** S. 308A applied (6.4.2006) by [The Taxation of Pension Schemes \(Transitional Provisions\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/572\)](#), **arts. 1(1), 17(4)**

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F163}308B] Independent advice in respect of conversions and transfers of pension scheme benefits

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision to an employee or former employee of appropriate independent advice, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement, to or in respect of an employee or former employee, of the cost of such advice,
 if conditions A to C are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the provision, payment or reimbursement is required by regulations under section 49 or 52 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015 (power to require employer to arrange independent advice in respect of conversions and transfers).
- (3) If condition A is met only as respects part of the payment or reimbursement because the amount of the payment or reimbursement exceeds the amount required to be paid or reimbursed, subsection (1) applies in respect of that part.
- (4) Condition B is that the provision, payment or reimbursement is not pursuant to relevant salary sacrifice arrangements.
- (5) Condition C is that such other requirements as may be specified in regulations made by the Treasury are satisfied in relation to the provision, payment or reimbursement.
- (6) In this section—

“appropriate independent advice”—

 - (a) in relation to England and Wales and Scotland, has the meaning given by regulations under section 48 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015;
 - (b) in relation to Northern Ireland, has the meaning given by regulations under section 51 of that Act;

“relevant salary sacrifice arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which an employee gives up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of appropriate independent advice or the payment or reimbursement of the cost of such advice.]

Textual Amendments

F163 S. 308B inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 54(3) of the amending Act) by [Pension Schemes Act 2015 \(c. 8\)](#), ss. **54(1)**, 89(3)(b) (with s. 87)

[^{F164}308C] Provision of pensions advice: limited exemption

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision of relevant pensions advice to an employee or former or prospective employee, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement of costs incurred, by or in respect of an employee or former or prospective employee, in obtaining relevant pensions advice,
 if Condition A or B is met.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) But subsection (1) does not apply in relation to a person in a tax year so far as the value of the exemption in the person's case in that year exceeds £500.
- (3) The “value of the exemption”, in relation to a person and a tax year, is the amount exempted by subsection (1) from income tax in the person's case in that year, disregarding subsection (2) for this purpose.
- (4) If in a tax year there is in relation to an individual more than one person who is an employer or former employer, subsections (1) to (3) apply in relation to the individual as employee or former or prospective employee of any one of those persons separately from their application in relation to the individual as employee or former or prospective employee of any other of those persons.
- (5) “Relevant pensions advice”, in relation to a person, means information, or advice, in connection with—
 - (a) the person's pension arrangements, or
 - (b) the use of the person's pension funds.
- (6) Condition A is that the relevant pensions advice, or payment or reimbursement, is provided under a scheme that is open—
 - (a) to the employer's employees generally, or
 - (b) generally to the employer's employees at a particular location.
- (7) Condition B is that the relevant pensions advice, or payment or reimbursement, is provided under a scheme that is open generally to the employer's employees, or generally to those of the employer's employees at a particular location, who—
 - (a) have reached the minimum qualifying age, or
 - (b) meet the ill-health condition.
- (8) The “minimum qualifying age”, in relation to an employee, means the employee's relevant pension age less 5 years.
- (9) “Relevant pension age”, in relation to an employee, means—
 - (a) where paragraph 22 or 23 of Schedule 36 to FA 2004 applies in relation to the employee and a registered pension scheme of which the employee is a member, the employee's protected pension age (see paragraph 22(8) and 23(8) of Schedule 36 to FA 2004), or
 - (b) in any other case, the employee's normal minimum pension age, as defined by section 279(1) of FA 2004.
- (10) The “ill-health condition” is met by an employee if the employer is satisfied, on the basis of evidence provided by a registered medical practitioner, that the employee is (and will continue to be) incapable of carrying on his or her occupation because of physical or mental impairment.]

Textual Amendments

F164 S. 308C inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 3(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2017 \(c. 32\), s. 3\(1\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

CHAPTER 10

EXEMPTIONS: TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Redundancy payments

309 Limited exemptions for statutory redundancy payments

- (1) No liability to income tax in respect of earnings arises by virtue of a redundancy payment or an approved contractual payment, except where subsection (2) applies.
- (2) Where an approved contractual payment exceeds the amount which would have been due if a redundancy payment had been payable, the excess is liable to income tax.
- (3) No liability to income tax in respect of employment income other than earnings arises by virtue of a redundancy payment or an approved contractual payment, except where it does so by virtue of Chapter 3 of Part 6 (payments and benefits on termination of employment etc.).
- (4) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) a statutory payment in respect of a redundancy payment is to be treated as paid on account of the redundancy payment, and
 - (b) a statutory payment in respect of an approved contractual payment is to be treated as paid on account of the approved contractual payment.
- (5) In this section—

“approved contractual payment” means a payment to a person on the termination of the person’s employment under an agreement in respect of which an order is in force under section 157 of ERA 1996 or Article 192 of ER(NI)O 1996,

“redundancy payment” means a redundancy payment under Part 11 of ERA 1996 or Part 12 of ER(NI)O 1996, and

“statutory payment” means a payment under section 167(1) of ERA 1996 or Article 202(1) of ER(NI)O 1996.
- (6) In subsection (5) “employment”, in relation to a person, has the meaning given in section 230(5) of ERA 1996 or Article 3(5) of ER(NI)O 1996.

Outplacement benefits

310 Counselling and other outplacement services

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision of services to a person in connection with the cessation of the person’s employment, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement of—
 - (i) fees for such provision, or
 - (ii) travelling expenses incurred in connection with such provision,
 if conditions A to D and, in the case of travel expenses, condition E are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the only or main purpose of the provision of the services is to enable the person to do either or both of the following—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) to adjust to the cessation of the employment, or
 - (b) to find other gainful employment (including self-employment).
- (3) Condition B is that the services consist wholly of any or all of the following—
- (a) giving advice and guidance,
 - (b) imparting or improving skills,
 - (c) providing or making available the use of office equipment or similar facilities.
- (4) Condition C is that the person has been employed ^{F165}... in the employment which is ceasing throughout the period of 2 years ending—
- (a) at the time when the services begin to be provided, or
 - (b) if earlier, at the time when the employment ceases.
- (5) Condition D is that the opportunity to receive the services, on similar terms as to payment or reimbursement of any expenses incurred in connection with their provision, is available—
- (a) generally to employees or former employees of the person’s employer in that employment, or
 - (b) to a particular class or classes of them.
- (6) Condition E is that the travel expenses are expenses—
- (a) in respect of which, on the assumptions in subsection (7), mileage allowance relief under Chapter 2 of this Part would be available if no mileage allowance payments had been made, or
 - (b) which, on those assumptions, would be deductible under Part 5.
- (7) The assumptions are—
- (a) that receiving the services is one of the duties of the employee’s employment,
 - (b) that the employee incurs and pays the expenses, and
 - (c) if the employment has in fact ceased, that it continues.
- (8) In this section “mileage allowance payments” has the meaning given by section 229(2).

Textual Amendments

F165 Word in s. 310(4) repealed (with effect in accordance with s. 18(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 18\(2\), Sch. 11 Pt. 2\(1\)](#)

311 Retraining courses

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the payment or reimbursement of retraining course expenses by a person (“the employer”) if the course conditions, the employment conditions and, in the case of travel expenses, the conditions in subsection (5) are met.
- (2) In subsection (1) “retraining course expenses” means—
- (a) fees for the attendance of another person (“the employee”) at a training course,
 - (b) travelling expenses incurred in connection with it,
 - (c) fees for an examination taken during or at the end of it, or
 - (d) the cost of any books which are essential for a person attending it.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) The course conditions are that—
- (a) the course provides training designed to impart or improve skills or knowledge relevant to, and intended to be used in the course of, gainful employment (including self-employment) of any description,
 - (b) it is entirely devoted to the teaching or practical application (or both) of the skills or knowledge, [^{F166}and]
 - (c) it lasts no more than [^{F167}two years]. ^{F168}...
 - (d)
- (4) The employment conditions are that—
- (a) the employee begins the course while employed by the employer or within the period of one year after the employment ceases,
 - (b) the employee ceases to be employed by the employer before the end of the period of 2 years beginning at the end of the course and is not re-employed by the employer within the period of 2 years after so ceasing,
 - (c) the employee is employed ^{F169}... in the employment which is ceasing throughout the period of 2 years ending—
 - (i) when the employee begins the course, or
 - (ii) if earlier, when the employment ceases, and
 - (d) the opportunity to undertake the course, on similar terms as to payment or reimbursement of amounts within subsection (1), is available—
 - (i) generally to the employee’s fellow employees or former fellow employees in that employment, or
 - (ii) to a particular class or classes of them.
- (5) The travel expenses must be—
- (a) expenses in respect of which, on the assumptions in subsection (6), mileage allowance relief under Chapter 2 of this Part would be available if no mileage allowance payments had been made, or
 - (b) expenses which, on those assumptions, would be deductible under Part 5.
- (6) The assumptions are—
- (a) that attendance at the course is one of the duties of the employee’s employment,
 - (b) that the employee incurs and pays the expenses, and
 - (c) if the employee has in fact ceased to be employed by the employer, that the employee continues to be employed by the employer.
- (7) In this section “mileage allowance payments” has the meaning given by section 229(2).

Textual Amendments

F166 Word in s. 311(3)(b) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 18(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 18\(3\)\(a\)](#)

F167 Words in s. 311(3)(c) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 18(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 18\(3\)\(b\)](#)

F168 S. 311(3)(d) repealed (with effect in accordance with s. 18(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\), s. 18\(3\)\(c\), Sch. 11 Pt. 2\(1\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

F169 Word in s. 311(4)(c) repealed (with effect in accordance with s. 18(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\)](#), s. 18(4), [Sch. 11 Pt. 2\(1\)](#)

312 Recovery of tax

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person's liability to tax for a tax year has been determined on the assumption that section 311(1) applies, and
 - (b) subsequently—
 - (i) the condition in section 311(4)(a) is not met because of the person's failure to begin the course within the period of one year after ceasing to be employed, or
 - (ii) the condition in section 311(4)(b) is not met because of the person's continued employment or re-employment.
- (2) An assessment of an amount or further amount of tax due as a result of the condition not being met may be made under section 29(1) of TMA 1970.
- (3) Such an assessment must be made before the end of the period of 6 years immediately following the end of the tax year in which subsection (1) first applies.
- (4) If subsection (1)(b)(i) or (ii) applies, the person's employer or former employer must give ^{F96}an officer of Revenue and Customs] a notice containing particulars of the person's failure to begin the course or continued employment or re-employment within 60 days of coming to know of it.
- (5) If ^{F96}an officer of Revenue and Customs][^{F170}has] reason to believe that a person has failed to give such a notice, [^{F171}the officer] may by notice require the person to provide such information as [^{F171}the officer] may reasonably require for the purposes of this section about—
 - (a) the failure to begin the course,
 - (b) the continued employment, or
 - (c) the re-employment.
- (6) A notice under subsection (5) may specify a time (not less than 60 days) within which the required information must be provided.

Textual Amendments

- F96** Words in Act substituted (18.4.2005) by [Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 \(c. 11\)](#), s. 53(1), [Sch. 4 para. 102\(1\)](#); S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)
- F170** Word in s. 312(5) substituted (18.4.2005) by [Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 \(c. 11\)](#), s. 53(1), [Sch. 4 para. 111](#); S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)
- F171** Words in s. 312(5) substituted (18.4.2005) by [Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 \(c. 11\)](#), s. 53(1), [Sch. 4 para. 103\(1\)\(f\)](#); S.I. 2005/1126, art. 2(2)(h)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F172}CHAPTER 10A

EXEMPTIONS: BONUS PAYMENTS BY CERTAIN EMPLOYERS

Textual Amendments

F172 Pt. 4 Ch. 10A inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 37 para. 8 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\)](#), [Sch. 37 para. 5](#)

312A Limited exemption for qualifying bonus payments

- (1) This section applies in relation to qualifying bonus payments made, in a tax year (“the tax year”), by an employer which is a company to an employee or former employee of the employer.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the qualifying bonus payments if, or to the extent that, the total chargeable amount in respect of those payments does not exceed £3,600 (“the exempt amount”).
- (3) If qualifying bonus payments are made to the same person by two or more employers in the tax year, subsection (2) applies separately in relation to the total payments made by each employer, unless subsection (4) applies.
- (4) If two or more employers are members of the same group at the time each of them first makes a qualifying bonus payment to the employee or former employee in the tax year, subsection (2) applies as if the reference to the qualifying bonus payments were to all the qualifying bonus payments made by those employers to the employee or former employee in that tax year.
- (5) If, in a tax year—
 - (a) an employer makes a payment when it is a member of a group, and
 - (b) later in that tax year the employer ceases to be a member of that group,
 the employer is treated for the purposes of this section as remaining a member of that group for the remainder of the tax year (without prejudice to it also being a member of any other group).
- (6) In applying subsection (2)—
 - (a) the exempt amount is set against payments in the order in which they are made, and
 - (b) if two or more payments are made on the same day, which together take the total payments made in the tax year over the exempt amount, subsection (7) applies to determine the amount of each of those payments which is exempt.
- (7) In a case within subsection (6)(b), the amount of a payment which is exempt is given by the formula—

$$\frac{P}{SP} \times REA$$

where—

P is the amount of the payment,

SP is the sum of that payment and the other payments made on the same day, and

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

REA is so much of the exempt amount as remains after taking account of any qualifying bonus payments previously made in the tax year.

- (8) Where subsection (2) applies separately to different payments by virtue of subsection (3), subsections (6) and (7) also apply to those payments separately.
- (9) The Treasury may by order increase or reduce the sum of money specified in subsection (2).
- (10) A statutory instrument containing an order under this section which reduces the sum of money specified may not be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the House of Commons.
- (11) In this section “chargeable amount”, in respect of a qualifying bonus payment, means the amount of employment income which would be charged to tax in respect of that qualifying bonus payment, apart from this section.

312B “Qualifying bonus payments”

- (1) A payment made by an employer (“E”) to an employee or former employee is a qualifying bonus payment if—
 - (a) it does not consist of regular salary or wages,
 - (b) it is awarded under a scheme which meets the participation requirement and the equality requirement (see section 312C),
 - (c) E meets the trading requirement (see section 312D) throughout the qualifying period,
 - (d) E meets the indirect employee-ownership requirement (see section 312E) throughout the qualifying period,
 - (e) E meets the office-holder requirement (see section 312F) at the time the payment is made and on at least the requisite number of days in the qualifying period (whether or not those days are consecutive),
 - (f) E is not a service company (see section 312G),
 - (g) the payment is not excluded (see section 312H), and
 - (h) where it is a payment to a former employee, it is made in the period of 12 months beginning with the day the employment ceased.
- (2) In this section “the qualifying period”, in relation to a payment, means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which the payment is made.
- (3) But in a case where E meets the indirect employee-ownership requirement on the day on which the payment is made—
 - (a) if the controlling interest requirement was first met during that 12 month period, the qualifying period does not include any time before it was met, and
 - (b) if the all-employee benefit requirement was first met during that 12 month period, the qualifying period does not include any time before that requirement was met.
- (4) In this section “the requisite number of days” means—
 - (a) if the qualifying period is 12 months, the number of days in that period reduced by 90, and

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) if the qualifying period is a shorter period by virtue of subsection (3), the number of days in that period reduced by the corresponding fraction of 90 days.

312C Section 312B: the participation and equality requirements

- (1) For the purposes of section 312B—
 - (a) the participation requirement is that all persons in relevant employment when the award is determined must be eligible to participate in that and any other award under the scheme, and
 - (b) the equality requirement is that every employee who participates in an award under the scheme must do so on the same terms.
- (2) A person is in “relevant employment” if—
 - (a) where E is a member of a group, the person is employed by any company which is a member of the group, and
 - (b) in any other case, the person is employed by E.
- (3) The participation requirement is not infringed by reason of a person in relevant employment being excluded from participating in an award because, at the time the award is determined, the person has less than the minimum period of continuous service in relevant employment required by E.

But the minimum period required by E for this purpose must not exceed 12 months.

- (4) The participation requirement is not infringed—
 - (a) by reason of a person being excluded from participating in an award where—
 - (i) disciplinary proceedings have been taken against the person by E which have resulted in a finding of gross misconduct against the person, and
 - (ii) that finding was made in the period of 12 months immediately before the time the award is determined,
 - (b) by reason of a person's eligibility to participate in an award being conditional, in a case where the person is at the time of the award subject to disciplinary proceedings taken by E, upon those proceedings being concluded and no finding of gross misconduct being made against that person, or
 - (c) by a person being treated as never having been eligible to participate in an award where, after the award was made but before the payment is made—
 - (i) a finding of gross misconduct is made against that person in disciplinary proceedings taken by E after the award was made, or
 - (ii) that person is summarily dismissed from the employment.
- (5) The equality requirement is infringed if the amount of an award to an employee under the scheme is determined by reference to factors other than those mentioned in subsection (6).
- (6) The equality requirement is not infringed by reason of the amount of an award under the scheme to employees participating in the award being determined by reference to—
 - (a) an employee's remuneration,
 - (b) an employee's length of service, or
 - (c) hours worked by an employee;

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but this is subject to subsections (7) and (8).

- (7) The equality requirement is infringed if an award is made on terms such that some (but not all) of the employees participating in the award receive nothing.
- (8) If the amount of an award is determined by reference to more than one of the factors mentioned in subsection (6), the equality requirement is infringed unless—
 - (a) each factor gives rise to a separate entitlement related to the level of remuneration, length of service or (as the case may be) hours worked, and
 - (b) the total entitlement is the sum of those separate entitlements.
- (9) Subject to subsection (6), the equality requirement is infringed if any feature of the scheme has, or is likely to have, the effect of conferring benefits wholly or mainly on those participating in the award who are—
 - (a) directors or former directors, or
 - (b) employees receiving the higher or highest levels of remuneration, or
 - (c) employees who—
 - (i) are employed in a particular part of the business carried on by E or, if E is a member of a group, the group, or
 - (ii) carry on particular kinds of activities.
- (10) In subsections (1)(b), (5), (6), (7) and (9) references to an employee include a former employee, so, when applying those subsections in relation to a former employee, any reference to remuneration, length of service, hours worked, being employed in a particular part of a business or carrying on particular activities is to be read as relating to that former employment.

312D Section 312B: the trading requirement

- (1) For the purposes of section 312B, a company meets the trading requirement if—
 - (a) it is a trading company which is not a member of a group, or
 - (b) it is a member of a trading group.
- (2) “Trading company” means a company carrying on trading activities whose activities do not include to a substantial extent activities other than trading activities.
- (3) “Trading group” means a group—
 - (a) one or more of whose members carry on trading group activities, and
 - (b) the activities of whose members, taken together, do not include to a substantial extent activities other than trading group activities.
- (4) In this section—

“trading activities” means activities carried on by the company in the course of, or for the purposes of, a trade being carried on by it;

“trading group activities” means activities carried on by a member of the group in the course of, or for the purposes of, a trade being carried on by any member of the group.
- (5) For the purposes of determining whether a company is a trading company or a member of a trading group—
 - (a) the activities of the members of a group are to be treated as one business (with the result that activities are disregarded to the extent that they are intra-group activities), and

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) a business carried on by a company in partnership with one or more other persons is to be treated as not being a trading activity.

312E Section 312B: the indirect employee-ownership requirement

- (1) For the purposes of section 312B, a company meets the indirect employee-ownership requirement if—
- (a) a settlement meets the controlling interest requirement in respect of—
 - (i) the company, or
 - (ii) if the company is a member of a trading group, but not the principal company, that principal company, and
 - (b) the settlement meets the all-employee benefit requirement.
- (2) For this purpose—
- (a) section 236M of TCGA 1992 applies to determine if a settlement meets the controlling interest requirement in respect of the company mentioned in subsection (1)(a)(i) or (ii) (as the case may be), and
 - (b) sections 236J and 236K of that Act apply to determine if the settlement meets the all-employee benefit requirement (but see subsection (3)).
- (3) If a settlement would not otherwise meet the all-employee benefit requirement at any time during the qualifying period, section 236L of TCGA 1992 applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b), unless the all-employee benefit requirement has (ignoring that section) previously been met at any time in the period—
- (a) beginning with 10 December 2013, and
 - (b) ending immediately before that time.
- (4) For the purposes of subsections (2) and (3)—
- (a) in sections 236I to 236M of TCGA 1992 references to C are to be read as references to the company in respect of which the settlement is required to meet the controlling interest requirement (see subsection (1)(a)), and
 - (b) section 236L of that Act applies as if the reference in subsection (1)(c) of that section to the period of 12 months ending with the time in question were a reference to the period of 12 months ending with the date the payment is made (even if the qualifying period is a period of less than 12 months by virtue of section 312B(3)).

312F Section 312B: the office-holder requirement

- (1) For the purposes of section 312B, a company meets the officer-holder requirement if the appropriate fraction does not exceed 2/5.
- (2) “The appropriate fraction” means—

$$\frac{ND}{NE}$$

where—

ND is the number of persons who are one or both of the following—

- (a) a director or other office-holder of the company;
- (b) an employee of the company connected with a person within paragraph (a);

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NE is the number of persons who are employees (or office-holders) of the company.

312G “Service company”

- (1) For the purposes of section 312B, “service company” means—
 - (a) a managed service company within the meaning of section 61B, or
 - (b) a company (“SC”) in respect of which Conditions A and B are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the business carried on by SC consists substantially of the provision of the services of persons employed by it.
- (3) Condition B is that the majority of those services are provided to persons—
 - (a) to whom subsection (4) applies, but
 - (b) who are not members of the same group as the company which makes the payment.
- (4) This subsection applies to—
 - (a) a person who controls or has controlled, or two or more persons who together control or have controlled, SC or any company of which SC is a 51% subsidiary at the time the payment is made,
 - (b) a person who, or two or more persons who together, at any time before the time the payment is made—
 - (i) employed all or a majority of the employees of SC, or
 - (ii) employed all or a majority of the employees of SC and other companies which are members of the same group as SC at the time the payment is made (taken together), and
 - (c) any company which is a 51% subsidiary of, controlled by or connected or associated with, any person within paragraph (a) or (b).
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4)—
 - (a) a partnership is to be treated as a single person, and
 - (b) where a partner (alone or together with others) has control of a company, the partnership is to be treated as having (in the same way) control of that company.
- (6) The following provisions apply for the purposes of this section—
 - (a) section 449 of CTA 2010 (“associated company”);
 - (b) section 995 of ITA 2007 (meaning of “control”);
 - (c) section 286 of TCGA 1992 (connected persons: interpretation).

312H Excluded payments

- (1) For the purposes of section 312B, a payment is “excluded” if the employee is a party to arrangements (whether made before or after the beginning of the employee's employment) under which—
 - (a) the employee gives up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of the payment, or
 - (b) the employee and employer agree that the employee is to receive the payment rather than receive some other description of employment income.
- (2) In this section references to an employee include a former employee.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

312I Interpretation of Chapter 10A

- (1) In this Chapter—
- “company” has the meaning given by section 170(9) of TCGA 1992;
- “trade” means any trade which is conducted on a commercial basis and with a view to the realisation of profits.
- (2) In this Chapter—
- (a) references to a group, to membership of a group, to the principal company of a group or to being members of the same group, are to be construed in accordance with section 170 of TCGA 1992, and
- (b) references to a group are to be construed with any necessary modifications where applied to a company incorporated under the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.
- (3) For the purposes of this Chapter, a payment is treated as made when it would be treated as received for the purposes of Chapter 4 of Part 2 if it were not a qualifying bonus payment (see section 18).
- (4) In this Chapter references to a payment to an employee or former employee include a payment to the personal representatives of an employee or former employee who has died if the payment is made within the period of 12 months beginning with the date of death.]

CHAPTER 11

MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS

Living accommodation

313 Repairs and alterations to living accommodation

- (1) This section applies where living accommodation is provided by reason of a person’s employment.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of—
- (a) alterations and additions to the premises which are of a structural nature, or
- (b) landlord’s repairs to the premises.
- (3) In this section “landlord’s repairs” means repairs of a kind which are the obligation of the lessor under the covenants implied by section 11(1) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 (c. 70) (lessor’s repairing obligations in short leases) where premises are let under a lease to which that section applies.

314 Council tax etc. paid for certain living accommodation

- (1) This section applies if living accommodation provided for an employee falls within the exception in one of the following provisions—
- section 99(1) (accommodation necessary for proper performance of duties),
- section 99(2) (accommodation provided for better performance of duties), or

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

section 100 (accommodation provided as a result of security threat).

- (2) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of—
- (a) any payment to, for or on behalf of the employee, or
 - (b) any reimbursement of any payment by the employee,
- in respect of council tax or rates, or water or sewerage charges, in respect of the accommodation.

315 Limited exemption for expenses connected with certain living accommodation

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) living accommodation is provided for an employee in a tax year, and
 - (b) conditions A and B are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the accommodation falls within the exception in one of the following provisions—
- section 99(1) (accommodation necessary for proper performance of duties),
 - section 99(2) (accommodation provided for better performance of duties), or
 - section 100 (accommodation provided as a result of security threat).
- (3) Condition B is that there is an amount of earnings from the employment in the tax year by virtue of expenditure, or the reimbursement to the employee of expenditure, on—
- (a) heating, lighting or cleaning the premises,
 - (b) repairs to the premises, their maintenance or decoration, or
 - (c) the provision in the premises of furniture, equipment or other items which are normal for domestic occupation.
- (4) If this section applies, no liability to income tax arises in respect of the earnings mentioned in subsection (3) to the extent that they exceed—

$$\left(10\% \times NE \times \frac{DA}{DE}\right) - \text{SMG}$$

where—

DA is the number of reckonable days in the tax year (a “reckonable day” being a day on which—

- (a) the accommodation is provided, and
- (b) the employment is held by the employee),

DE is—

- (a) the number of days in that year, or
- (b) if the employment is held for only part of that year, the number of days in that part,

NE is the net amount of the earnings from the employment in the tax year (see subsection (5)),

SMG is, where the expenses are incurred by a person other than the employee, so much of any sum made good by the employee to that other person as is properly attributable to the expenses.

- (5) To calculate the net amount of the earnings from the employment—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Step 1

Take the earnings from the employment, leaving out of account the expenses in question.

Step 2

Add, in the case of employment by a company, the earnings from any employment by an associated company.

A company is “associated” with another for this purpose if one has control of the other or both are under the control of the same person.

Step 3

Deduct any deductions allowable under—

- (a) section 232 (giving effect to mileage allowance relief) or Part 5 of this Act,
- [^{F173}(b) sections 188 to 194 of FA 2004 (contributions to registered pension schemes), or]
- (c) section 262 of CAA 2001 (capital allowances to be given effect by treating them as deductions from earnings).

Textual Amendments

F173 Words in s. 315(5) substituted (6.4.2006) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), s. 284(1), [Sch. 35 para. 59](#) (with [Sch. 36](#))

Work accommodation, supplies etc.

316 Accommodation, supplies and services used in employment duties

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of the provision for an employee of accommodation, supplies or services used by the employee in performing duties of the employment if conditions A and B are met.
- (2) Condition A is that any use of the accommodation, supplies or services for private purposes by the employee or members of the employee’s family or household is not significant.
- (3) For this purpose, use “for private purposes” means—
 - (a) use that is not use in performing the duties of the employee’s employment, and
 - (b) use that is at the same time both use in performing the duties of an employee’s employment and other use.
- (4) Condition B is that where the provision is otherwise than on premises occupied by the person making it—
 - (a) its sole purpose is to enable the employee to perform the duties of the employee’s employment, and
 - (b) what is provided is not an excluded benefit.
- (5) The following are excluded benefits unless regulations under subsection (6) provide otherwise—

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- (a) a motor vehicle, boat or aircraft, and
- (b) a benefit that involves—
 - (i) the extension, conversion or alteration of living accommodation, or
 - (ii) the construction, extension, conversion or alteration of a building or other structure on land adjacent to and enjoyed with such accommodation.
- (6) The Treasury may make provision by regulations as to what is an excluded benefit for the purposes of subsection (4)(b).
- (7) The regulations may provide that a benefit is an excluded benefit only if such conditions as may be prescribed are met as to the terms on which, and persons to whom, it is provided.

[^{F174}316A] Homeworker’s additional household expenses

- (1) This section applies where an employer makes a payment to an employee in respect of reasonable additional household expenses which the employee incurs in carrying out duties of the employment at home under homeworking arrangements.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the payment.
- (3) In this section, in relation to an employee—
 - “homeworking arrangements” means arrangements between the employee and the employer under which the employee regularly performs some or all of the duties of the employment at home; and
 - “household expenses” means expenses connected with the day to day running of the employee’s home.]

Textual Amendments

F174 S. 316A inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 137(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2003 \(c. 14\), s. 137\(1\)](#)

Workplace meals

317 Subsidised meals

- [^{F175}(1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision for an employee by the employer of free or subsidised meals if they are provided—
 - (a) in a canteen, or
 - (b) on the employer’s business premises,
 and conditions A to [^{F176}D] are met.]
- (2) Condition A is that the meals are provided on a reasonable scale.
- (3) Condition B is that all the employer’s employees or all of them at a particular location may obtain one or both of the following—
 - (a) a free or subsidised meal, or
 - (b) a free or subsidised meal voucher or token.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (4) Condition C is that if the meals are provided in the restaurant or dining room of a hotel or a catering or similar business at a time when meals are being served to the public—
- (a) part of the restaurant or dining room is designated for the use of employees only, and
 - (b) the meals are taken in that part.
- [^{F177}(4A) Condition D is that the provision is not pursuant to—
- (a) relevant salary sacrifice arrangements, or
 - (b) relevant flexible remuneration arrangements.]

(5) In this section “free or subsidised meal voucher or token” means a voucher, ticket, pass or other document or token which—

 - (a) is intended to enable a person to obtain a meal, and
 - (b) is provided to the employee free of charge or for less than the cost of the meals to be obtained by it.

[^{F178}(5A) In this section—

“relevant salary sacrifice arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which the employee gives up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of free or subsidised meals;

“relevant flexible remuneration arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which the employee and employer agree that the employee is to be provided with free or subsidised meals rather than receive some other description of employment income.]

(6) In this section “meals” includes light refreshments.

Textual Amendments

- F175** S. 317(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 17 para. 1(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 17 para. 1\(1\)](#)
- F176** Word in s. 317(1) substituted (with effect for the tax year 2011-12 and subsequent tax years in accordance with s. 60(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2010 \(c. 13\)](#), [s. 60\(2\)](#)
- F177** S. 317(4A) inserted (with effect for the tax year 2011-12 and subsequent tax years in accordance with s. 60(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2010 \(c. 13\)](#), [s. 60\(3\)](#)
- F178** S. 317(5A) inserted (with effect for the tax year 2011-12 and subsequent tax years in accordance with s. 60(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2010 \(c. 13\)](#), [s. 60\(4\)](#)

Childcare

[^{F179}**318 Childcare: exemption for employer-provided care**

- (1) [^{F180}No liability to income tax arises] in respect of the provision for an employee of care for a child if conditions A to D are met.

For the meaning of “care” and “child”, see section 318B.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) If those conditions are met only as respects part of the provision, no such liability arises in respect of that part.
- (3) Condition A is that the child—
- (a) is a child or stepchild of the employee and is maintained (wholly or partly) at the employee's expense,
 - (b) is resident with the employee, or
 - (c) is a person in respect of whom the employee has parental responsibility.

For the meaning of “parental responsibility”, see section 318B.

- (4) Condition B is that—
- (a) the premises on which the care is provided are not used wholly or mainly as a private dwelling, and
 - (b) any applicable registration requirement is met.
- (5) The registration requirements are—
- [^{F181}(za) in England, that under ^{F182}... Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006;]
 - (a) in ^{F183}... Wales, that under [^{F184}Part 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010];
 - (b) in Scotland, that under [^{F185}Part 5 of the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010] ;
 - (c) in Northern Ireland, that under Part XI of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

- (6) Condition C is that—
- (a) the premises on which the care is provided are made available by the scheme employer alone, or
 - (b) the partnership requirements are met.

In this section “scheme employer” means the employer operating the scheme under which the care is provided (who need not be the employer of the employee).

- (7) The partnership requirements are—
- (a) that the care is provided under arrangements made by persons who include the scheme employer,
 - (b) that the premises on which it is provided are made available by one or more of those persons, and
 - (c) that under the arrangements the scheme employer is wholly or partly responsible for financing and managing the provision of the care.
- (8) Condition D is that the care is provided under a scheme that is open—
- (a) to the scheme employer's employees generally, or
 - (b) generally to those of the scheme employer's employees at a particular location,

and that the employee to whom it is provided is either an employee of the scheme employer or is an employee working at the same location as employees of the scheme employer to whom the scheme is open.]

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F179** Ss. 318-318D substituted for s. 318 (with effect in accordance with s. 78(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 13 para. 1](#)
- F180** Words in s. 318(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\)](#), [s. 16\(5\)](#)
- F181** S. 318(5)(za) inserted (1.9.2008) by [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) Regulations 2008 \(S.I. 2008/2170\)](#), [regs. 1, 2\(a\)](#)
- F182** Words in s. 318(5)(za) omitted (18.7.2009) by virtue of [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) Regulations 2009 \(S.I. 2009/1544\)](#), [regs. 1\(2\), 2](#)
- F183** Words in s. 318(5)(a) omitted (1.9.2008) by virtue of [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) Regulations 2008 \(S.I. 2008/2170\)](#), [regs. 1, 2\(b\)](#)
- F184** Words in s. 318(5)(a) substituted (6.4.2011) by [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) Regulations 2011 \(S.I. 2011/775\)](#), [regs. 1, 2](#)
- F185** Words in s. 318(5)(b) substituted (28.10.2011) by [The Public Services Reform \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(Consequential Modifications of Enactments\) Order 2011 \(S.I. 2011/2581\)](#), [art. 1\(2\)\(b\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 6\(a\)](#)

[^{F179}318A] **Childcare: limited exemption for other care**

- (1) If conditions A to [^{F186}D] are met in relation to the provision for an [^{F187}eligible] employee of care for a [^{F188}child—
- (a) no liability to income tax arises by virtue of section 62 (general definition of earnings), and
 - (b) liability to income tax by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) arises only in respect of so much of the [^{F189}amount treated as earnings in respect of the benefit by virtue of section 203(1) or 203A(1) (as the case may be)] as exceeds the exempt amount.]

For [^{F190}the meaning of “eligible employee”, see section 318AZA, and for] the meaning of “care” and “child”, see section 318B.

- (2) If those conditions are met only as respects part of the provision, subsection (1) applies in respect of that part.
- (3) Condition A is that the child—
- (a) is a child or stepchild of the employee and is maintained (wholly or partly) at the employee’s expense, or
 - (b) is resident with the employee and is a person in respect of whom the employee has parental responsibility.

For the meaning of “parental responsibility”, see section 318B.

- (4) Condition B is that the care is qualifying child care.

For the meaning of “qualifying child care”, see section 318C.

- (5) Condition C is that the care is provided under a scheme that is open—
- (a) to the employer’s [^{F191}eligible] employees generally, or
 - (b) generally to those at a particular location.

- [Where the scheme under which the care is provided involves—
- ^{F192}(5A) (a) relevant salary sacrifice arrangements, or

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

(b) relevant flexible remuneration arrangements,

Condition C is not prevented from being met by reason only that the scheme is not open to relevant low-paid employees.

(5B) In subsection (5A)—

“relevant salary sacrifice arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made) under which the employees for whom the care is provided give up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of the care;

“relevant flexible remuneration arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made) under which the employees for whom the care is provided agree with the employer that they are to be provided with the care rather than receive some other description of employment income;

“relevant low-paid employees” means any of the employer's employees who are remunerated by the employer at a rate such that, if the relevant salary sacrifice arrangements or relevant flexible remuneration arrangements applied to them, the rate at which they would then be so remunerated would be likely to be lower than the national minimum wage.]

[Condition D is that the employer has, at the required time, made an estimate of the ^{F193}(5C) employee's relevant earnings amount for the tax year in respect of which the care is provided (see section 318AA).]

(6) For the purposes of this section the “exempt amount”, in any tax year, is [^{F194}the appropriate amount] for each qualifying week in that year.

[In subsection (6) “the appropriate amount”, in the case of an employee, means—

- ^{F195}(6A) (a) if the relevant earnings amount in the case of the employee for the tax year, as estimated in accordance with subsection (5C), exceeds the higher rate limit for the tax year, [^{F196}£25] ,
- (b) if the relevant earnings amount in the case of the employee for the tax year, as so estimated, exceeds the basic rate limit for the tax year but does not exceed the higher rate limit for the tax year, £28, and
- (c) otherwise, £55.]

(7) A “qualifying week” means a tax week in which care is provided for a child in circumstances in which conditions A to C are met.

A “tax week” means one of the successive periods in a tax year beginning with the first day of that year and every seventh day after that (so that the last day of a tax year or, in the case of a tax year ending in a leap year, the last two days is treated as a separate week).

(8) An employee is only entitled to one exempt amount even if care is provided for more than one child.

But it does not matter that another person may also be entitled to an exempt amount in respect of the same child.

(9) An employee is not entitled to an exempt amount under this section and under section 270A (limited exemption for childcare vouchers) in respect of the same tax week.]

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F179** Ss. 318-318D substituted for s. 318 (with effect in accordance with s. 78(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 13 para. 1](#)
- F186** Word in s. 318A(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 8 para. 4\(2\)](#)
- F187** Word in s. 318A(1) inserted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\)](#), [ss. 64\(2\)\(a\)](#), 75(2); [S.I. 2017/578](#), [reg. 3\(f\)](#) (with [reg. 8](#))
- F188** Words in s. 318A(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with s. 16(7) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2005 \(c. 7\)](#), [s. 16\(6\)](#)
- F189** Words in s. 318A(1)(b) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 2 para. 62 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2017 \(c. 10\)](#), [Sch. 2 para. 55](#)
- F190** Words in s. 318A(1) inserted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\)](#), [ss. 64\(2\)\(b\)](#), 75(2); [S.I. 2017/578](#), [reg. 3\(f\)](#) (with [reg. 8](#))
- F191** Word in s. 318A(5)(a) inserted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\)](#), [ss. 64\(3\)](#), 75(2); [S.I. 2017/578](#), [reg. 3\(f\)](#) (with [reg. 8](#))
- F192** S. 318A(5A)(5B) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 36(3) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [s. 36\(2\)](#)
- F193** S. 318A(5C) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 8 para. 4\(3\)](#)
- F194** Words in s. 318A(6) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 8 para. 4\(4\)](#)
- F195** S. 318A(6A) inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 8 para. 4\(5\)](#)
- F196** Word in s. 318A(6A)(a) substituted (with effect in accordance with art. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Income Tax \(Exempt Amount for Childcare Vouchers and for Employer Contracted Childcare\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/513\)](#), [arts. 1\(2\)](#), [2\(3\)](#)

[^{F197}318A] **Meaning of “eligible employee”**

- (1) An employee is an eligible employee for the purposes of section 318A if conditions A to C are met in relation to the employee.
- (2) Condition A is that the employee—
 - (a) was employed by the employer immediately before the relevant day, and
 - (b) has not ceased to be employed by the employer on or after that day.
- (3) “The relevant day” means the day specified by the Treasury in regulations for the purposes of this section.
- (4) Condition B is that there has not been a period of 52 tax weeks ending on or after the relevant day which has not included at least one qualifying week.
- (5) In subsection (4)—

“qualifying week” means a tax week in which care for a child has been provided for the employee under the scheme by the employer in circumstances in which conditions A to D in section 318A are met, and

“tax week” has the meaning given by section 318A(7).
- (6) Condition C is that the employee has not given the employer a childcare account notice.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (7) A “childcare account notice” is a written notice informing the employer that the employee wishes to leave the scheme in order to be able to open a childcare account under section 17 of the Childcare Payments Act 2014 or enable the employee's partner to do so.
- (8) In subsection (7) “partner” is to be read in accordance with regulations made under section 3(5) of that Act.
- (9) For the meaning of “care” and “child”, see section 318B.]

Textual Amendments

F197 S. 318AZA inserted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\)](#), **ss. 64(4), 75(2)**; S.I. 2017/578, **reg. 3(f)** (with **reg. 8**)

[^{F198}**318A** Meaning of “relevant earnings amount” and “required time”

- (1) For the purposes of section 318A, “relevant earnings amount”, in the case of an employee provided with care by an employer for any qualifying week in a tax year, means—
- (a) the aggregate of—
 - (i) the amount of any relevant earnings for the tax year from employment by the employer, and
 - (ii) any amounts treated under Chapters 2 to 12 of Part 3 as earnings from such employment, less
 - (b) the aggregate of any excluded amounts.
- (2) But if the employee becomes employed by the employer during the tax year, what would otherwise be the amount of the aggregate mentioned in subsection (1)(a) is the relevant multiple of that amount; and the relevant multiple is—

$$\frac{365}{RD}$$

where RD is the number of days in the period beginning with the day on which the employee becomes employed by the employer and ending with the tax year.

- (3) In subsection (1)—
- “relevant earnings” has the same meaning as in subsection (1)(a) of section 270B (see subsection (3) of that section), and
- “excluded amounts” has the same meaning as in subsection (1)(b) of section 270B (see subsection (4) of that section).
- (4) In section 318A “the required time”, in the case of an employee, means—
- (a) if the employee joins the scheme under which the care is provided at a time during the tax year, that time, and
 - (b) otherwise, the beginning of the tax year.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a) the employee is taken to join the scheme as soon as—
- (a) the employer has agreed that care will be provided under the scheme for the employee, and

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

(b) there is a child falling within section 318A(3)(a) or (b) in relation to the employee.

(6) The Treasury may by order amend this section.]

Textual Amendments

F198 S. 318AA inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), [Sch. 8 para. 5](#)

[^{F179}318B] **Childcare: meaning of “care”, “child” and “parental responsibility”**

- (1) For the purposes of sections [^{F199}318 to 318AZA] (exemptions for employer-provided or employer-contracted childcare) “care” means any form of care or supervised activity that is not provided in the course of the child’s compulsory education.
- (2) For the purposes of those sections a person is a “child” until the last day of the week in which falls the 1st September following the child’s fifteenth birthday (or sixteenth birthday if the child is disabled).
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) a child is disabled if—
 - (a) a disability living allowance [^{F200}or personal independence payment] is payable in respect of him, or has ceased to be payable solely because he is a patient,
 - [^{F201}(b) he is certified as severely sight impaired or blind by a consultant ophthalmologist, or]
 - (c) he ceased to be [^{F202}certified as severely sight impaired or blind by a consultant ophthalmologist] within the previous 28 weeks.
- (4) In subsection (3)(a) “patient” means a person (other than a person who is serving a sentence imposed by a court in a prison or youth custody institution or, in Scotland, a young offenders’ institution) who is regarded as receiving free in-patient treatment within the meaning of the Social Security (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations 1975 or the Social Security (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1975.
- (5) For the purposes of sections 318 and 318A “parental responsibility” means all the rights, duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which by law a parent of a child has in relation to the child and the child’s property.
- (6) In this section and section 318C “local authority” means—
 - (a) in relation to England, the council of a county or district, a metropolitan district, a London Borough, the Common Council of the City of London or the Council of the Isles of Scilly;
 - (b) in relation to Wales, the council of a county or county borough;
 - (c) in relation to Scotland, a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994.]

Textual Amendments

F179 Ss. 318-318D substituted for s. 318 (with effect in accordance with s. 78(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 13 para. 1](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- F199** Words in s. 318B(1) substituted (21.4.2017) by [Childcare Payments Act 2014 \(c. 28\), ss. 64\(5\), 75\(2\); S.I. 2017/578, reg. 3\(f\)](#) (with [reg. 8](#))
- F200** Words in s. 318B(3)(a) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 12(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2013 \(c. 29\), s. 12\(1\)](#)
- F201** S. 318B(3)(b) substituted (1.4.2015) by [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/346\), regs. 1, 2\(2\)\(a\)](#)
- F202** Words in s. 318B(3)(c) substituted (1.4.2015) by [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/346\), regs. 1, 2\(2\)\(b\)](#)

[^{F179}318C] **Childcare: meaning of “qualifying child care”**

- (1) For the purposes of section 318A “qualifying child care” means registered or approved care within any of subsections (2) to (6) below that is not excluded by subsection (7) below.
- (2) Care provided for a child in England is registered or approved care if it is provided—
- ^{F203}(a)
 - ^{F204}(b)
 - [by a person registered under Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006,]
 - ^{F205}(ba)
 - [^{F206}(c) by or under the direction of the proprietor of a school on the school premises (subject to subsection (2B)),][^{F207}or]
 - ^{F208}(d)
 - ^{F209}(e)
 - ^{F210} ...
 - ^{F211}(ea)
 - ^{F212}(eb)
 - [^{F213}(f) by a carer supplied by a person registered under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 in respect of the activity within paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 (regulated activities: personal care) to the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014.]
 - ^{F214}(g)
- [In subsection (2)(c)—
- ^{F215}(2A) “proprietor”, in relation to a school, means—
- (a) the governing body incorporated under section 19 of the Education Act 2002, or
 - (b) if there is no such body, the person or body of persons responsible for the management of the school;
- “school” means a school that Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Education, Children’s Services and Skills (the “Chief Inspector”) is or may be required to inspect;
- “school premises” means premises that may be inspected as part of an inspection of the school by the Chief Inspector.
- (2B) Care provided for a child in England is not registered or approved care under subsection (2)(c) if—
- (a) it is provided during school hours for a child who has reached compulsory school age, or

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) it is provided in breach of a requirement to register under Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006.]
- (3) Care provided for a child in Wales is registered or approved care if it is provided—
- (a) by a person registered under [F216Part 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010],
- [F217(b) by a person in circumstances where, but for article 11, 12 or 14 of the Child Minding and Day Care Exceptions (Wales) Order 2010, the care would be day care for the purposes of Part 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010,]
- (c) in the case of care provided for a child out of school hours F218 ..., by a school on school premises or by a local authority, F219 ...
- (d) by a child care provider approved by an organisation accredited under the Tax Credit (New Category of Child Care Provider) Regulations 1999 F219 [F220 ...
- [F221(e) by a person who is employed or engaged under a contract for services to provide care and support by the provider of a domiciliary support service within the meaning of Part 1 of the Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016]] F222 ...
- [F223 (f) by a child care provider approved under the Tax Credits (Approval of Child Care Providers) (Wales) Scheme 2007.]
- [F224(g) by a foster parent in relation to a child (other than one whom the foster parent is fostering) in circumstances where, but for the fact that the child is too old, the care would be—
- (i) child minding, or day care, for the purposes of Part 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, or
- (ii) qualifying child care for the purposes of the Tax Credits (Approval of Child Care Providers) (Wales) Scheme 2007.]
- (4) Care provided for a child in Scotland is registered or approved care if it is provided—
- (a) by a person in circumstances where the care service provided by him—
- (i) consists of child minding or of day care of children [F225as defined by paragraphs 12 and 13 respectively of schedule 12 to the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010] , and
- (ii) is registered under [F226Chapter 3 of Part 5] of that Act F227 ... [F228or]
- (b) by a local authority in circumstances where the care service provided by the local authority—
- (i) consists of child minding or of day care of children [F229as defined by paragraphs 12 and 13 respectively of schedule 12 to the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010] , and
- (ii) is registered under [F230Chapter 4 of Part 5] of that Act, F231 ...
- F231(c)
- (5) Care provided for a child in Northern Ireland is registered or approved care if it is provided—
- (a) by a person registered under Part XI of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, or
- (b) by an institution or establishment that does not need to be registered under that Part to provide the care because of an exemption under Article 121 of that Order, F232 ...

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) in the case of care provided for a child out of school hours^{F233} ..., by a school on school premises or by an education and library board or an HSS trust.
- ^{F234}(d)
- ^{F235}(e) [by a home child care provider approved in accordance with the Tax Credits (Approval of Home Child Care Providers) Scheme (Northern Ireland) 2006]^{F236}, or
- (f) by a foster parent in relation to a child (other than one whom the foster parent is fostering) in circumstances where, but for the fact that the child is too old, the care would be—
- (i) child minding, or day care, for the purposes of Part XI of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, or
 - (ii) qualifying child care for the purposes of the Tax Credits (Approval of Home Child Care Providers) Scheme (Northern Ireland) 2006.]
- (6) Care provided for a child outside the United Kingdom is registered or approved child care if it is provided by a child care provider [^{F237}within regulation 14(2)(d)(i) of the Working Tax Credit (Entitlement and Maximum Rate) Regulations 2002.]
- (7) Child care is excluded from section 318A—
- (a) if it is provided by the partner of the employee in question,^{F238} ...
 - (b) if it is provided by a relative of the child wholly or mainly in the child’s home or (if different) the home of a person having parental responsibility for the child^{F239}, ^{F240} ...
 - (c) in the case of care falling within subsection^{F241} ... [^{F242}(3)(f)], if—
 - (i) it is provided wholly or mainly in the home of a relative of the child, and
 - (ii) the provider usually provides care there solely in respect of one or more children to whom the provider is a relative^{F243}, or
 - (d) if it is provided by a foster parent^{F244}, ^{F245} ... in respect of a child whom that person is fostering^{F245} ...]].
- (8) In subsection (7)—
- “partner” means one of a [^{F246}couple (within the meaning given by section 137(1) of SSCBA 1992 or section 133(1) of SSCB(NI)A 1992)]; and
- “relative” means parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother or sister, whether by blood, half blood or marriage [^{F247}or civil partnership].
- [In subsection (7)(c), “relative in relation to a child, also includes—
- ^{F248}(9) (a) a local authority foster parent in relation to the child,
- (b) a foster parent with whom the child has been placed by a voluntary organisation,
- (c) a person who fosters the child privately (within the meaning of section 66 of the Children Act 1989, or
- (d) a step-parent of the child.]
- [In this section “foster parent” in relation to a child—
- ^{F249}(10) (a) in relation to England, means a person with whom the child is placed under the Fostering Services Regulations 2002;
- (b) in relation to Wales, means a person with whom the child is placed under the Fostering Services (Wales) Regulations 2003; and

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- (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, means a person with whom the child is placed under the Foster Placement (Children) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996.

^{F250}(11).....]]

Textual Amendments

- F179** Ss. 318-318D substituted for s. 318 (with effect in accordance with s. 78(2) of the amending Act) by Finance Act 2004 (c. 12), **Sch. 13 para. 1**
- F203** S. 318C(2)(a) omitted (18.7.2009) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1544), regs. 1(2), **3(2)(a)**
- F204** S. 318C(2)(b) omitted (1.9.2008) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/2170), regs. 1, **3(2)(a)**
- F205** S. 318C(2)(ba) inserted (1.9.2008) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/2170), regs. 1, **3(2)(b)**
- F206** S. 318C(2)(c) substituted (1.9.2008) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/2170), regs. 1, **3(2)(c)**
- F207** Word in s. 318C(2)(c) inserted (18.7.2009) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1544), regs. 1(2), **3(2)(b)**
- F208** S. 318C(2)(d) omitted (1.10.2007) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) (No. 2) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2478), regs. 1, **2**
- F209** S. 318C(2)(e) omitted (with effect in accordance with reg. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by virtue of The Section 318C Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/770), regs. 1(1), **3(a)**
- F210** Word in s. 318C(2)(e) omitted (6.4.2007) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/849), regs. 1, **2(2)(c)**
- F211** S. 318C(2)(ea) omitted (18.7.2009) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1544), regs. 1(2), **3(2)(a)**
- F212** S. 318C(2)(eb) and preceding word omitted (1.9.2008) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/2170), regs. 1, **3(2)(d)**
- F213** S. 318C(2)(f) substituted (1.6.2019) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/902), regs. 1, **2(2)**
- F214** S. 318C(2)(g) omitted (18.7.2009) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1544), regs. 1(2), **3(2)(a)**
- F215** S. 318C(2A)(2B) inserted (1.9.2008) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/2170), regs. 1, **3(3)**
- F216** Words in s. 318C(3)(a) substituted (6.4.2011) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(2)(a)**
- F217** S. 318C(3)(b) substituted (6.4.2011) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(2)(b)**
- F218** Words in s. 318C(3)(c) omitted (6.4.2007) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/849), regs. 1, **2(3)(a)**
- F219** Word in s. 318C(3)(c)(d) omitted (6.4.2007) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/849), regs. 1, **2(3)(b)**
- F220** S. 318C(3)(e) and preceding word added (6.4.2005) by The Section 318C Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/770), regs. 1(1), **4**
- F221** S. 318C(3)(e) substituted (3.4.2018) by The Section 318C Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 2018/308), reg. 3
- F222** Word in s. 318C(3) omitted (1.9.2008) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/2170), regs. 1, **3(4)(a)**
- F223** S. 318C(3)(f) and preceding word inserted (6.4.2007) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/849), regs. 1, **2(3)(c)**

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- F224** S. 318C(3)(g) substituted (6.4.2011) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(2)(c)**
- F225** Words in s. 318C(4)(a)(i) substituted (28.10.2011) by The Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (Consequential Modifications of Enactments) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2581), art. 1(2)(b), **Sch. 2 para. 6(b)(i)**
- F226** Words in s. 318C(4)(a)(ii) substituted (28.10.2011) by The Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (Consequential Modifications of Enactments) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2581), art. 1(2)(b), **Sch. 2 para. 6(b)(ii)**
- F227** Word in s. 318C(4)(a) omitted (21.11.2009) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/2888), regs. 1(2), **2(3)**
- F228** Word in s. 318C(4)(a) inserted (6.4.2011) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(3)(a)**
- F229** Words in s. 318C(4)(b)(i) substituted (28.10.2011) by The Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (Consequential Modifications of Enactments) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2581), art. 1(2)(b), **Sch. 2 para. 6(b)(iii)**
- F230** Words in s. 318C(4)(b)(ii) substituted (28.10.2011) by The Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (Consequential Modifications of Enactments) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2581), art. 1(2)(b), **Sch. 2 para. 6(b)(iv)**
- F231** S. 318C(4)(c) and preceding word omitted (6.4.2011) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(3)(b)**
- F232** Word in s. 318C(5)(b) omitted (21.11.2009) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/2888), regs. 1(2), **2(4)**
- F233** Words in s. 318C(5)(c) omitted (6.4.2007) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/849), regs. 1, **2(4)**
- F234** S. 318C(5)(d) and following word omitted (6.4.2011) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(4)(a)**
- F235** S. 318C(5)(d)(e) inserted (21.11.2009) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/2888), regs. 1(2), **2(4)**
- F236** S. 318C(5)(f) and preceding word inserted (6.4.2011) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(4)(b)**
- F237** Words in s. 318C(6) substituted (1.6.2019) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/902), regs. 1, **2(3)**
- F238** Word in s. 318C(7)(a) omitted (6.4.2007) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/849), regs. 1, **2(5)(a)**
- F239** S. 318C(7)(c) and preceding word added (6.4.2005) by The Section 318C Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/770), regs. 1(1), **5**
- F240** Word in s. 318C(7)(b) omitted (18.7.2009) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1544), regs. 1(2), **3(4)(a)**
- F241** Words in s. 318C(7)(c) omitted (18.7.2009) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1544), regs. 1(2), **3(4)(b)**
- F242** Words in s. 318C(7)(c) inserted (6.4.2007) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/849), regs. 1, **2(5)(b)**
- F243** S. 318C(7)(d) and preceding word added (18.7.2009) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1544), regs. 1(2), **3(4)(c)**
- F244** Words in s. 318C(7)(d) substituted (21.11.2009) by The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/2888), regs. 1(2), **2(5)**
- F245** Words in s. 318C(7)(d) omitted (6.4.2011) by virtue of The Income Tax (Qualifying Child Care) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/775), regs. 1, **3(5)**
- F246** Words in s. 318C(8) substituted (5.12.2005) by The Tax and Civil Partnership Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/3229), regs. 1(1), **144(a)**
- F247** Words in s. 318C(8) inserted (5.12.2005) by The Tax and Civil Partnership Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/3229), regs. 1(1), **144(b)**

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- F248** S. 318C(9) inserted (6.4.2005) by [The Section 318C Income Tax \(Earnings and Pensions\) Act 2003 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/770\)](#), regs. 1(1), **6**
- F249** S. 318C(10)(11) added (21.11.2009) by [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2009 \(S.I. 2009/2888\)](#), regs. 1(2), **2(6)**
- F250** S. 318C(11) omitted (6.4.2011) by virtue of [The Income Tax \(Qualifying Child Care\) Regulations 2011 \(S.I. 2011/775\)](#), regs. 1, **3(6)**

[^{F179}318D **Childcare: power to vary [^{F251} amounts which are the] exempt amount and qualifying conditions**

- (1) The Treasury may by order amend section [^{F252}318A(6A)] (employer-contracted care: the [^{F253} amounts which are the exempt amount] so as to substitute different sums of money for those] for the time being specified.
- (2) The Treasury may by regulations make such amendments of the provisions of sections 318 to 318C relating to the qualifying conditions for the exemptions conferred by sections 318 and 318A as appear to them appropriate having regard to the corresponding provisions of regulations under section 12 of the Tax Credits Act 2002 relating to entitlement to the child care element of working tax credit [^{F254} or section 12 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012 [^{F255} or Article 17 of the Welfare Reform (Northern Ireland) Order 2015] relating to amounts in respect of childcare costs that may be included in the calculation of an award of universal credit] .]

Textual Amendments

- F179** Ss. 318-318D substituted for s. 318 (with effect in accordance with s. 78(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), **Sch. 13 para. 1**
- F251** Words in s. 318D heading inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), **Sch. 8 para. 6**
- F252** Word in s. 318D(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), **Sch. 8 para. 6(a)**
- F253** Words in s. 318D(1) substituted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 8 paras. 7-10 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), **Sch. 8 para. 6(b)**
- F254** Words in s. 318D(2) inserted (29.4.2013) by [The Universal Credit \(Consequential, Supplementary, Incidental and Miscellaneous Provisions\) Regulations 2013 \(S.I. 2013/630\)](#), regs. 1(2), **16(2)**
- F255** Words in s. 318D(2) inserted (coming into force in accordance with reg. 1(1) of the amending Rule) by [The Universal Credit \(Consequential, Supplementary, Incidental and Miscellaneous Provisions\) Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2016 \(S.R. 2016/236\)](#), regs. 1(1), **12(2)**

Telephones and computer equipment

[^{F256}319 **Mobile telephones**

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of section 62 (general definition of earnings) or Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of the provision of one mobile telephone for an employee without any transfer of property in it.
- (2) In this section “mobile telephone” means telephone apparatus which—
 - (a) is not physically connected to a land-line, and

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- (b) is not used only as a wireless extension to a telephone which is physically connected to a land-line,
or any thing which may be used in such apparatus for the purpose of gaining access to, or using, a public electronic communications service.
- (3) In this section the reference to the provision of a mobile telephone includes a reference to the provision, together with the mobile telephone provided, of access to, or the use of, a public electronic communications service by means of one mobile telephone number.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2) “telephone apparatus” means wireless telegraphy apparatus designed or adapted for the primary purpose of transmitting and receiving spoken messages and used in connection with a public electronic communications service.]

Textual Amendments

F256 S. 319 substituted (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 60(4) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\)](#), [s. 60\(3\)](#) (with [s. 60\(5\)](#))

^{F257}320 Limited exemption for computer equipment

Textual Amendments

F257 S. 320 repealed (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 61(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\)](#), [s. 61\(1\)](#), [Sch. 26 Pt. 3\(7\)](#) (with [s. 61\(3\)](#))

^{F258}Eye tests and special corrective appliances

Textual Amendments

F258 S. 320A and cross-heading inserted (with effect for the year 2006-07 and subsequent years of assessment in accordance with s. 62(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2006 \(c. 25\)](#), [s. 62\(2\)](#)

320A Eye tests and special corrective appliances

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision for an employee of—
- an eye and eyesight test, or
 - special corrective appliances that an eye and eyesight test shows are necessary, if conditions A and B are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the provision of the test or appliances is required by regulations made under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.
- (3) Condition B is that tests and appliances of the kind mentioned in subsection (1) are made available generally to those employees of the employer in question for whom they are required to be provided by the regulations.]

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[^{F259}Health-screening and medical check-ups

Textual Amendments

F259 S. 320B and cross-heading inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 55(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2009 \(c. 10\), s. 55\(4\)](#)

320B Health-screening and medical check-ups

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of the provision for an employee, on behalf of an employer, of a health-screening assessment or a medical check-up.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply—
 - (a) to more than one health-screening assessment provided in a tax year by any one employer or by any of a number of persons who are employers of the employee at the same time, or
 - (b) to more than one medical check-up so provided.
- (3) In this section—

“health-screening assessment” means an assessment to identify employees who might be at particular risk of ill-health, and

“medical check-up” means a physical examination of the employee by a health professional for (and only for) determining the employee's state of health.]

[^{F260}Recommended medical treatment

Textual Amendments

F260 S. 320C and cross-heading inserted (1.1.2015) by [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\), s. 12\(2\)\(4\)](#); S.I. [2014/3226, art. 2](#)

320C Recommended medical treatment

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of—
 - (a) the provision to an employee of recommended medical treatment, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement, to or in respect of an employee, of the cost of such treatment,

if that provision, payment or reimbursement is not pursuant to relevant salary sacrifice arrangements or relevant flexible remuneration arrangements.
- (2) But subsection (1) does not apply in a tax year if, and to the extent that, the value of the exemption in that year exceeds £500.
- (3) Medical treatment is “recommended” if it is provided to the employee in accordance with a recommendation which—
 - (a) is made to the employee as part of occupational health services provided to the employee by a service provided—

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- (i) under section 2 of the Employment and Training Act 1973 (arrangements for the purpose of assisting persons to retain employment etc), or
 - (ii) by, or in accordance with arrangements made by, the employer,
 - (b) is made for the purpose of assisting the employee to return to work after a period of absence due to injury or ill health, and
 - (c) meets any other requirements specified in regulations made by the Treasury.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (3)(c) may, in particular, specify that the recommendation must be one given after the employee has been assessed as unfit for work—
- (a) for at least the specified number of consecutive days, and
 - (b) in the specified manner by a person of a specified description.
- (5) The Treasury may by order amend subsection (3)(a) so as to add, amend or remove a reference to any enactment.
- (6) “The value of the exemption”, in a tax year, is an amount equal to the sum of—
- (a) all earnings within section 62 (earnings), and
 - (b) all earnings which are treated as such under the benefits code,
- in respect of which subsection (1) would prevent liability to income tax from arising in the tax year disregarding subsection (2).
- (7) In this section—
- “medical treatment” means all procedures for diagnosing or treating any physical or mental illness, infirmity or defect;
 - “relevant salary sacrifice arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which the employee gives up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of recommended medical treatment or the payment or reimbursement of the cost of such treatment;
 - “relevant flexible remuneration arrangements” means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which the employee and employer agree that the employee is to be provided with recommended medical treatment or the cost of such treatment is to be paid or reimbursed, rather than the employee receiving some other description of employment income;
 - “specified” means specified in regulations under subsection (3)(c).]

Awards and gifts

321 Suggestion awards

- (1) This section applies where an employer establishes a scheme for the making of suggestions that is open on the same terms—
- (a) to employees of the employer generally, or
 - (b) to a particular description of them.
- (2) No liability to income tax arises in respect of an encouragement award or financial benefit award made under the scheme for a suggestion which meets conditions A to

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C if, or to the extent that, it does not exceed the permitted maximum for the award under section 322.

- (3) Condition A is that the suggestion relates to the activities carried on by the employer.
- (4) Condition B is that the suggestion is made by an employee who could not reasonably be expected to make it in the course of the duties of the employment, having regard to the employee's experience.
- (5) Condition C is that the suggestion is not made at a meeting held for the purpose of proposing suggestions.
- (6) In this section and section 322—
 - “encouragement award” means an award, other than a financial benefit award, made for a suggestion with intrinsic merit or showing special effort, and
 - “financial benefit award” means an award for a suggestion relating to an improvement in efficiency or effectiveness which the employer has decided to adopt and reasonably expects will result in a financial benefit.

322 Suggestion awards: “the permitted maximum”

- (1) The permitted maximum for an encouragement award for the purposes of section 321 (suggestion awards) is £25.
- (2) The permitted maximum for a financial benefit award where no such award for the suggestion has been made before is—
 - (a) if only one such award is made for the suggestion, the suggestion maximum, and
 - (b) if two or more such awards are made on the same occasion to different persons for the suggestion, the appropriate proportion of the suggestion maximum.
- (3) If on a later occasion or occasions one or more further such awards are made for the same suggestion, the permitted maximum for each is—
 - (a) if only one such award is made for the suggestion on that occasion, the residue of the suggestion maximum, and
 - (b) if two or more such awards are made on the same occasion to different persons for the suggestion, the appropriate proportion of that residue.
- (4) The suggestion maximum for a financial benefit award is the financial benefit share or £5000 if that is less.
- (5) In subsection (4) “the financial benefit share” means the greater of—
 - (a) half the financial benefit reasonably expected to result from the adoption of the suggestion for the first year after its adoption, and
 - (b) one-tenth of the financial benefit reasonably expected to result from its adoption for the first 5 years after its adoption.
- (6) In this section—
 - “the appropriate proportion” means such proportion as the award bears to the total of the financial benefit awards made on the same occasion for the suggestion,
 - “the residue of the suggestion maximum” means the suggestion maximum less the total previous exemption, and

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“the total previous exemption” means the total of the amounts exempted from income tax under section 321 in respect of financial benefit awards for the suggestion made on previous occasions.

323 Long service awards

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a long service award which meets the condition in subsection (3) if or to the extent that the chargeable amount does not exceed the permitted maximum.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
 - “chargeable amount” means the amount of employment income which would be charged to tax in respect of the award apart from subsection (1),
 - “long service award” means an award made to an employee to mark not less than 20 years' service with the same employer, and
 - “permitted maximum” means [^{F261}£50] for each year of service in respect of which the award is made.
- (3) The condition is that the award must take the form of—
 - (a) tangible moveable property,
 - (b) shares in a company which is, or belongs to the same group as, the employer, or
 - (c) the provision of any other benefit except—
 - (i) a payment,
 - (ii) a cash voucher,
 - (iii) a credit-token,
 - (iv) securities,
 - (v) shares not within paragraph (b), or
 - (vi) an interest in or rights over securities or shares.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to an award (“the later award”) if another award to mark a particular period of service with the same employer has been made to the employee in the period of 10 years ending with the date on which the later award is made.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, service is treated as being with the same employer if it is with two or more employers—
 - (a) each of whom is a successor or predecessor of the others, or
 - (b) one of whom is a company which belongs or has belonged to the same group as the others or a predecessor or successor of the others.
- (6) In this section “group” means a body corporate and its 51% subsidiaries.

Textual Amendments

F261 Word in s. 323(2) substituted (13.6.2003) by [The Income Tax \(Exemption of Minor Benefits\) \(Increase in Sums of Money\) Order 2003 \(S.I. 2003/1361\)](#), arts. 1(1), 3

[^{F262}323A] Trivial benefits provided by employers

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a benefit provided by, or on behalf of, an employer to an employee or a member of the employee's family or household if—

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- (a) conditions A to D are met, or
 - (b) in a case where subsection (2) applies, conditions A to E are met.
- (2) This subsection applies where—
- (a) the employer is a close company, and
 - (b) the employee is—
 - (i) a person who is a director or other office-holder of the employer, or
 - (ii) a member of the family or household of such a person.
- (3) Condition A is that the benefit is not cash or a cash voucher within the meaning of section 75.
- (4) Condition B is that the benefit cost of the benefit does not exceed £50.
- (5) In this section “benefit cost”, in relation to a benefit, means—
- (a) the cost of providing the benefit, or
 - (b) if the benefit is provided to more than one person and the nature of the benefit or the scale of its provision means it is impracticable to calculate the cost of providing it to each person to whom it is provided, the average cost per person of providing the benefit.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b), the average cost per person of providing a benefit is found by dividing the total cost of providing the benefit by the number of persons to whom the benefit is provided.
- (7) Condition C is that the benefit is not provided pursuant to relevant salary sacrifice arrangements or any other contractual obligation.
- (8) “Relevant salary sacrifice arrangements”, in relation to the provision of a benefit to an employee or to a member of an employee's family or household, means arrangements (whenever made, whether before or after the employment began) under which the employee gives up the right to receive an amount of general earnings or specific employment income in return for the provision of the benefit.
- (9) Condition D is that the benefit is not provided in recognition of particular services performed by the employee in the course of the employment or in anticipation of such services.
- (10) Condition E is that—
- (a) the benefit cost of the benefit provided to the employee, or
 - (b) in a case where the benefit is provided to a member of the employee's family or household who is not an employee of the employer, the amount of the benefit cost allocated to the employee in accordance with section 323B(4),
- does not exceed the employee's available exempt amount (see section 323B).

Textual Amendments

F262 Ss. 323A-323C inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2016 \(c. 24\)](#), [s. 13\(2\)](#)

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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C4** [S. 323A\(2\)](#) applied by S.I. 2007/3537, Sch. para. 22(2)(a) (as inserted (with effect in accordance with reg. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Employer-Financed Retirement Benefits \(Excluded Benefits for Tax Purposes\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2016](#) (S.I. 2016/1036), regs. 1(1), 4)

323B Section 323A: calculation of available exempt amount

- (1) The “available exempt amount”, in relation to an employee of an employer, is the amount found by deducting from the annual exempt amount the aggregate of—
- (a) the benefit cost of eligible benefits provided earlier in the tax year by, or on behalf of, the employer to the employee, and
 - (b) any amounts allocated to the employee in accordance with subsection (4) in respect of eligible benefits provided earlier in the tax year by, or on behalf of, the employer to a member of the employee's family or household who was not at that time an employee of the employer.
- (2) The annual exempt amount is £300.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) “eligible benefits” means benefits in respect of which conditions A to D in section 323A are met.
- (4) The amount allocated to an employee of an employer in respect of a benefit provided to a person (“P”) who—
- (a) is a member of the employee's family or household, and
 - (b) is not an employee of the employer,
- is the benefit cost of that benefit divided by the number of persons who meet the condition in subsection (5) and are members of P's family or household.
- (5) This condition is met if the person is—
- (a) a director or other office-holder of the employer,
 - (b) an employee of the employer who is a member of the family or household of a person within paragraph (a), or
 - (c) a former employee of the employer who—
 - (i) was a director or other office-holder at any time when the employer was a close company, or
 - (ii) is a member of the family or household of such a person.
- (6) In this section “benefit cost” has the same meaning as in section 323A.

Textual Amendments

- F262** [Ss. 323A-323C](#) inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2016](#) (c. 24), [s. 13\(2\)](#)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C5** [S. 323B\(4\)](#) modified by S.I. 2007/3537, Sch. para. 22(2)(b) (as inserted (with effect in accordance with reg. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Employer-Financed Retirement Benefits \(Excluded Benefits for Tax Purposes\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2016](#) (S.I. 2016/1036), regs. 1(1), 4)

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323C Power to amend sections 323A and 323B

- (1) The Treasury may by regulations amend section 323A so as to alter the conditions which must be met for the exemption conferred by section 323A(1) to apply.
- (2) Regulations under subsection (1) may include any amendment of section 323B that is appropriate in consequence of an amendment made under subsection (1).
- (3) The Treasury must not make regulations under subsection (1) unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the House of Commons.]

Textual Amendments

F262 Ss. 323A-323C inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 13(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2016 \(c. 24\)](#), [s. 13\(2\)](#)

324 Small gifts from third parties

- (1) No liability to income tax arises in respect of a gift provided for an employee or a member of the employee's family or household if conditions A to E are met.
- (2) Condition A is that the gift is not provided by the employer or a person connected with the employer.
- (3) Condition B is that neither the employer nor a person connected with the employer has directly or indirectly procured the gift.
- (4) Condition C is that the gift is not made in recognition of particular services performed by the employee in the course of the employment or in anticipation of such services.
- (5) Condition D is that the gift is not cash or securities or the use of a service.
- (6) Condition E is that the total cost to the donor of all the eligible gifts in respect of the employee in question during the tax year does not exceed [^{F263}£250].
- (7) For the purposes of condition E, the total cost to the donor includes any value added tax payable on the supply of the gifts to the donor, whether or not the donor is entitled to a credit or repayment in respect of that tax.
- (8) In this section "eligible gifts" means all gifts which—
 - (a) meet conditions A to D, or
 - (b) are non-cash vouchers or credit-tokens and meet—
 - (i) conditions A to C, and
 - (ii) conditions A and B in section 270 (exemption for small gifts of vouchers and tokens from third parties).
- (9) Subsection (1) does not apply to non-cash vouchers and credit-tokens (but see section 270 which makes provision for a corresponding exemption for them).

Textual Amendments

F263 Word in s. 324(6) substituted (13.6.2003) by [The Income Tax \(Exemption of Minor Benefits\) \(Increase in Sums of Money\) Order 2003 \(S.I. 2003/1361\)](#), arts. 1(1), 4

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Overseas medical treatment

325 Overseas medical treatment

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of Chapter 10 of Part 3 (taxable benefits: residual liability to charge) in respect of—
- (a) providing an employee with medical treatment outside the United Kingdom where the need for it arises while the employee is outside the United Kingdom for the purpose of performing the duties of the employment, or
 - (b) providing an employee with insurance against the cost of providing such treatment.
- (2) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) “medical treatment” includes all procedures for diagnosing or treating any physical or mental illness, infirmity or defect, and
 - (b) providing a person with medical treatment includes providing for the person to be an in-patient so that such treatment can be given.

[^{F264}325A] Health and employment insurance payments

- (1) No liability to income tax in respect of employment income arises on any payment if or to the extent that—
- (a) were the payment an annual payment falling within Chapter 7 of Part 5 of ITTOIA 2005, it would be exempt from income tax under section 735 of that Act (health and employment insurance payments), and
 - (b) it meets conditions A and B.
- (2) Condition A is that the payments are made—
- (a) to a person (“the employee”) who made payments or contributions in respect of premiums under an insurance policy which another person took out wholly or partly for the employee's benefit, or
 - (b) to the employee's [^{F265}spouse or civil partner] .
- (3) Condition B is that the payments are attributable on a just and reasonable basis to the payments or contributions in respect of premiums.]

Textual Amendments

F264 S. 325A inserted (6.4.2005) by [Income Tax \(Trading and Other Income\) Act 2005 \(c. 5\), s. 883\(1\), Sch. 1 para. 592](#) (with [Sch. 2](#))

F265 Words in s. 325A(2)(b) substituted (5.12.2005) by [The Tax and Civil Partnership Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/3229\), regs. 1\(1\), 145](#)

Expenses incidental to sale etc. of asset

326 Expenses incidental to transfer of a kind not normally met by transferor

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of the payment or reimbursement of expenses which—

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) are incidental to, and incurred wholly and exclusively as a result of, an employment-related asset transfer, and
 - (b) are of a kind not normally met by the transferor.
- (2) There is an “employment-related asset transfer” if—
- (a) an asset or the beneficial interest in an asset is transferred to an employee’s employer or a person nominated by the employer, and
 - (b) the right or opportunity to make the transfer arose by reason of the employment.
- (3) In this section references to a transfer are to a sale or any other kind of disposal.

[^{F266}Monitoring schemes

Textual Amendments

F266 S. 326A and cross-heading inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 39(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\), s. 39\(1\)](#)

326A Fees relating to monitoring schemes relating to vulnerable persons

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of the payment or reimbursement of a fee in respect of [^{F267}—]
- ^{F268}(a) [an application to join the scheme administered under section 44 of the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 14) (scheme to collate and disclose information about individuals working with vulnerable persons).
 - ^{F269}(b) [a fee paid by virtue of section 116A(4)(b) or (5)(b) of the Police Act 1997 (“the Police Act”) (fee for up-dating certificates);
 - (c) a fee paid under—
 - (i) section 113A(1)(b) of the Police Act (fee for criminal record certificates);
 - (ii) section 113B(1)(b) of the Police Act (fee for enhanced criminal record certificates);
 - (iii) iii)section 114(1)(b) of the Police Act (fee for criminal record certificates: Crown employment); or
 - (iv) iv)section 116(1)(b) of the Police Act (fee for enhanced criminal record certificates: judicial appointments and Crown employment);
 where the application is made at the same time as an application under section 116A(4) or (5) of the Police Act for the certificate to be subject to up-date arrangements.
- (2) The Treasury may by order amend subsection (1) so as—
- (a) to add to the fees covered by that subsection a fee of a specified kind payable in connection with a scheme for England and Wales or Northern Ireland which corresponds to the scheme administered under section 44 of the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007, or
 - (b) to amend or remove a reference to a fee added under paragraph (a).]]

Status: Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F267** Word in s. 326A(1) inserted (with effect in accordance with art. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Income Tax \(Monitoring Schemes Relating to Vulnerable Persons\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1133\)](#), arts. 1(2), **2(a)**
- F268** Words in s. 326A(1) renumbered as s. 326A(1)(a) (with effect in accordance with art. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Income Tax \(Monitoring Schemes Relating to Vulnerable Persons\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1133\)](#), arts. 1(2), **2(b)**
- F269** S. 326A(1)(b)(c) inserted (with effect in accordance with art. 1(2) of the amending S.I.) by [The Income Tax \(Monitoring Schemes Relating to Vulnerable Persons\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1133\)](#), arts. 1(2), **2(c)**

^{F270}Employee shareholder agreements

Textual Amendments

- F270** S. 326B and cross-heading inserted (1.9.2013) by [Finance Act 2013 \(c. 29\)](#), [Sch. 23 paras. 37, 38](#); [S.I. 2013/1755](#), art. 2

326B Advice relating to proposed employee shareholder agreements

- (1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of—
- (a) the provision of relevant advice by a relevant independent adviser, or
 - (b) the payment or reimbursement, in accordance with section 205A(7) of the Employment Rights Act 1996, of any reasonable costs incurred in obtaining relevant advice.
- (2) “Relevant advice” means—
- (a) advice, other than tax advice, which is provided for the purposes of section 205A(6)(a) of that Act (advice as to terms and effect of employee shareholder agreement), and
 - (b) tax advice which is so provided and consists only of an explanation of the tax effects of employee shareholder agreements generally.
- (3) In this section—
- “employee shareholder agreement” means an agreement by virtue of which an employee is an employee shareholder (see section 205A(1)(a) to (d) of that Act);
- “relevant independent adviser” has the meaning that it has for the purposes of section 203(3)(c) of that Act.]

Status:

Point in time view as at 06/04/2020.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 4.