
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2008 No. 2682

INCOME TAX

The Income Tax (Deposit-takers and Building Societies) (Interest Payments) Regulations 2008

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>9th October 2008</i>
<i>Laid before the House of Commons</i>	- - - -	<i>10th October 2008</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>31st October 2008</i>

The Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 852 and 871 of the Income Tax Act 2007⁽¹⁾.

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

Citation, commencement and effect

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Income Tax (Deposit-takers and Building Societies) (Interest Payments) Regulations 2008 and shall come into force on 31st October 2008.

(2) These Regulations shall have effect in relation to payments of interest made on or after 31st October 2008.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“certificate” means a certificate of non-liability to tax given in accordance with regulation 5;

“the Commissioners” means the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs;

“electronic communication” includes any communication conveyed by means of an electronic communications network;

“electronic signature” has the meaning given by section 7(2) of the Electronic Communications Act 2000⁽²⁾;

(1) 2007 c. 3.
(2) 2000 c. 7.

- “ITA 2007” means the Income Tax Act 2007;
- “ITTOIA 2005” means the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005(3);
- “notice” means notice in writing;
- “officer” means an officer of Revenue and Customs;
- “relevant financial institution” means a deposit-taker or building society as the case requires;
- “section 851” means section 851 of ITA 2007 (duty to deduct sums representing income tax);
- “tax year” means a year beginning with 6th April in any year and ending with 5th April in the following year.

Scope of these Regulations

- 3.—(1) These Regulations make the following provisions.
- (2) Part 2 makes provision in respect of payments of interest by relevant financial institutions relating to relevant investments (regulations 4 to 13).
 - (3) Part 3 makes provision in respect of payments of interest by relevant financial institutions relating to investments which are not relevant investments (regulation 14).
 - (4) Part 4 makes provision in relation to information requirements (regulations 15 to 18).
 - (5) Part 5 makes general provisions relating to continuity of certificates and declarations, consequential amendments, savings and revocations (regulations 19 to 20).

PART 2

PAYMENTS OF INTEREST IN RELATION TO RELEVANT INVESTMENTS

Gross payments

- 4.—(1) Section 851 does not apply in relation to—
- (a) a payment of interest, or
 - (b) part of a payment of interest within regulation 13(2)(a) (joint accounts),
- where, in respect of the person beneficially entitled to the payment or the part of the payment, a certificate has been supplied (see regulation 5) and has not ceased to be valid (see regulation 11). This is subject to regulation 13(3).
- (2) But paragraph (1) does not apply if—
- (a) the provisions of section 629 of ITTOIA 2005(4) (income paid to relevant children of settlor) apply to the payment; or
 - (b) a notice of deduction under regulation 12 has been issued in relation to the payment and it has not been cancelled.
- (3) Where a certificate has been supplied and it has not ceased to be valid, a relevant financial institution which operates a system which refunds an amount corresponding to tax deducted from payments of interest made previously in the tax year shall—
- (a) refund any such amount in relation to the investment to which the certificate relates, and

(3) 2005 c. 5.

(4) 2005 c. 5. Section 629 was amended by regulation 192 of S.I. 2005/3229 and by paragraph 34(1) of Schedule 13 to the Finance Act 2006 (c. 25).

- (b) recover an amount corresponding to the amount refunded on a written application to the Commissioners.

This is subject to paragraph (4).

(4) Paragraph (3) shall not apply where a relevant financial institution has given a statement under section 975 of ITA 2007 (statements about deduction of income tax), if—

- (a) the statement relates to the tax year in which the certificate was given; and
- (b) the statement was given prior to the receipt of the certificate.

Certificate of non-liability to tax

5. A certificate of non-liability to tax must—

- (a) certify that the person beneficially entitled to a payment of interest or, where regulation 13 (joint accounts) applies, to part of a payment of interest, is unlikely to be liable to pay any amount by way of income tax for the tax year in which that payment is made,
- (b) be supplied by a prescribed person (regulation 6),
- (c) be supplied to the relevant financial institution within the prescribed time limit (regulation 7),
- (d) be in the prescribed form (regulation 8), and
- (e) contain the prescribed contents (regulation 9).

Prescribed persons

6.—(1) A prescribed person is—

- (a) a person—
 - (i) in whose name an investment is held,
 - (ii) who is beneficially entitled to a payment of interest on that investment, and
 - (iii) who was aged 16 or over at the beginning of the tax year in which the payment is made;
- (b) the parent or guardian of a person who is beneficially entitled to a payment of interest where that person is under the age of 16 at the beginning of the tax year in which the payment is made;
- (c) a person—
 - (i) who is beneficially entitled to a payment of interest, and
 - (ii) who is under the age of 16 at the beginning of the tax year in which the payment is made but who will become 16 during that tax year;
- (d) the donee of a power of attorney authorising the donee to administer the financial affairs of a person beneficially entitled to a payment of interest;
- (e) a parent, guardian, spouse, civil partner, daughter or son of a person suffering from mental disorder who is beneficially entitled to a payment of interest;
- (f) a receiver or other person appointed by any court in the United Kingdom to act in relation to the property and affairs of a person beneficially entitled to a payment of interest who is incapable, by reason of mental disorder, of managing and administering their property and affairs; or
- (g) a person appointed by the Secretary of State under—

- (i) paragraph (1) of regulation 33 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1987 (persons unable to act)(5), whose appointment has not been revoked or terminated, or who has not resigned, under paragraph (2) of that regulation; or
 - (ii) paragraph (2) of regulation 28 of the Child Benefit and Guardian’s Allowance (Administration) Regulations 2003 (appointment of persons to act on behalf of those unable to act)(6), whose appointment has not been revoked, or who has not resigned, under paragraph (3) of that regulation, or whose appointment has not been terminated under paragraph (4) of that regulation.
- (2) In this regulation—
- “daughter or son” means a daughter or son aged 16 or over and includes a stepdaughter or stepson and an adopted or illegitimate daughter or son; and
- “mental disorder” has the meaning given by—
- (a) section 1(2) of the Mental Health Act 1983 (application of Act: “mental disorder”)(7) in England and Wales,
 - (b) section 328 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 (meaning of “mental disorder”)(8) in Scotland, and
 - (c) Article 3 of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (definition of “mental disorder” and related expressions)(9) in Northern Ireland.

Supply within prescribed time limit

7.—(1) A certificate is treated as supplied to the relevant financial institution on the date it is given to the relevant financial institution or recorded by the relevant financial institution in accordance with paragraph (1)(b) of regulation 8 and nothing in paragraphs (2) or (3) of that regulation affects that date.

- (2) The prescribed time limit is—
- (a) where regulation 6(1)(c) applies, before the end of the tax year in which the person beneficially entitled to the payment attains the age of 16; and
 - (b) in any other case, before the end of the tax year in which the payment is made.

Prescribed form of a certificate

- 8.—(1) A certificate must be—
- (a) in writing, signed by a prescribed person, or
 - (b) if not in writing, recorded in writing by the relevant financial institution on behalf of a prescribed person.
- (2) If the relevant financial institution operates a record system under which the original certificate is not retained, the relevant financial institution must make a record of the certificate.
- (3) Where paragraph (1)(b) or (2) applies—

(5) S.I. 1987/1968. Paragraph (1) of regulation 33 was amended by regulations 20 and 23 of, and the Schedule to, S.I. 1999/2572, by regulation 7(7)(a) of S.I. 2005/337 and by regulation 2(14) of S.I. 2007/2470.

(6) S.I. 2003/492.

(7) 1983 c. 20. This definition will be substituted by section 1(2) of the *Mental Health Act 2007* (c. 12) with effect from 3/11/2008, the day appointed by S.I. 2008/1900.

(8) 2003 asp 13.

(9) 1986 No. 595 (N.I. 4).

- (a) a copy of the record of the certificate must be sent by the relevant financial institution to the prescribed person within 30 days of that record being made;
 - (b) the prescribed person must notify the relevant financial institution of any corrections required within 30 days from the date the copy is sent; and
 - (c) the relevant financial institution must incorporate any such corrections in a revised record which must be sent to the prescribed person as soon as possible.
- (4) A certificate shall be regarded as being in writing if it was supplied—
- (a) by telephonic facsimile transmission; or
 - (b) by electronic communication containing an electronic signature of the prescribed person.
- (5) A certificate or a record of a certificate must be retained by a relevant financial institution in such manner as may be approved by the Commissioners for two years after the relevant financial institution has ceased to pay interest without deduction of a sum representing income tax in relation to a relevant investment.

Prescribed contents of a certificate

- 9.—(1) A certificate must contain—
- (a) the information prescribed in paragraphs (2) and (4); and
 - (b) the undertaking prescribed in paragraph (5).
- (2) In relation to the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest, the prescribed information is that person's—
- (a) name,
 - (b) permanent residential address (including post code),
 - (c) date of birth, and
 - (d) national insurance number if the circumstances in paragraph (3) apply, except where, in a particular case, an officer has indicated that this information is not required.
- (3) The circumstances referred to in paragraph (2)(d) are that the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest—
- (a) was aged 16 or over at the beginning of the tax year in which the payment was made, and
 - (b) was liable to pay Class 1 or Class 2 contributions within the meaning of section 1(2) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992⁽¹⁰⁾, at any time within the period of three years ending with the date on which the certificate is signed.
- (4) In relation to the investment to which the certificate relates, the prescribed information is—
- (a) the name of the relevant financial institution,
 - (b) the account number, and
 - (c) the branch, sort code or roll number as appropriate, of the relevant financial institution where the account is held, if the account cannot otherwise be identified.
- (5) The prescribed person must undertake to notify the relevant financial institution that if—
- (a) that person, being the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest, or
 - (b) the person so entitled,
- becomes liable to pay any amount by way of income tax for the tax year in which the payment is made, that person will notify the relevant financial institution in accordance with regulation 10.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 1992 c. 4. Paragraph (2) was amended by paragraph 56 of Schedule 7 to the [Social Security Act 1998 \(c. 14\)](#), by section 74(1) of the [Child Support, Pensions and Social Security Act 2000 \(c. 19\)](#) and by paragraph 170 of Schedule 6 to the [Income Tax \(Earnings and Pensions\) Act 2003 \(c. 1\)](#).

Notification of liability to income tax in accordance with regulation 9(5)

10. A notification given in accordance with the undertaking in regulation 9(5) must contain details of the investment to which the certificate relates, including the account number and where necessary for identifying the account, the branch, sort code or roll number as appropriate, of the relevant financial institution.

Certificate ceasing to be valid

11.—(1) A certificate ceases to be valid in any of the circumstances specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The circumstances specified in this paragraph are—

- (a) the receipt by the relevant financial institution of a notification under regulation 10 that the person beneficially entitled to a payment of interest arising on an account specified in the notification has become liable to pay an amount by way of income tax for the tax year in which the payment is made;
- (b) in the case of a certificate supplied by a prescribed person within regulation 6(1)(b), the ending of the tax year in which the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest reaches the age of 16;
- (c) the failure by a person who has given a certificate under regulation 6(1)(c) to become the holder of the investment to which the certificate relates before the first payment of interest after the end of the tax year in which the age of 16 is reached;
- (d) the issue of a notice of deduction under regulation 12;
- (e) the notification of the relevant financial institution that the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest in respect of whom the certificate was given has died.

Notice of deduction

12.—(1) If an officer thinks that a person beneficially entitled to a payment of interest is or has become liable to pay an amount by way of income tax the officer must notify the prescribed person accordingly.

(2) If the prescribed person does not satisfy the officer within 30 days of the notification under paragraph (1) that the person beneficially entitled to the payment is not, or has not become, liable to pay an amount by way of income tax, the officer shall issue a notice of deduction to the relevant financial institution.

(3) A notice of deduction must—

- (a) give the name of the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest;
- (b) give the account number of the account in respect of which the payment of interest is made;
- (c) give the branch, sort code or roll number as appropriate, of the relevant financial institution where the account is held, if the account cannot otherwise be identified; and
- (d) require a sum representing income tax to be deducted under section 851.

(4) Following the issue of a notice of deduction under this regulation no further certificate shall be accepted from or in respect of the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest relating to the account specified in the notice.

This is subject to paragraph (7).

(5) A sum representing income tax shall be deducted under section 851 as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so and in any event not later than 30 days following the date of issue of the notice.

(6) Where an officer is satisfied that the person referred to in the notice was not liable at the date of the notice and has not since become liable, or is no longer liable, to tax, the notice of deduction

must be cancelled and notice of the cancellation must be given to that person and to the relevant financial institution.

(7) Where notice of the cancellation is given by an officer under paragraph (6) a further certificate may be supplied by or in respect of the person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest.

Joint accounts

13.—(1) Where—

- (a) more than one person is beneficially entitled to a payment of interest on a relevant investment, and
- (b) a certificate is given by or in respect of—
 - (i) one or more (but not all) of the persons beneficially entitled to the payment of interest, or
 - (ii) each person beneficially entitled to the payment of interest but one or more of the certificates has ceased to be valid at any time due to the occurrence of one of the circumstances specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d) of regulation 11(2) (circumstances in which a certificate ceases to be valid),

for the purposes of these Regulations and section 851, it shall be assumed that those persons are beneficially entitled to the payment of interest in equal shares.

(2) Where paragraph (1) applies, payment of—

- (a) so much of the interest as corresponds to the share of any person by, or in respect of whom, a certificate was supplied and has not ceased to be valid shall be made without deduction of tax under regulation 4, and
- (b) the remainder of the interest—
 - (i) must be made under deduction of tax in accordance with section 851, and
 - (ii) the amount so deducted must be treated as income tax paid by the person or persons to whom the payment is treated as being made for all purposes of the Income Tax Acts⁽¹¹⁾.

This is subject to paragraph (4).

(3) Where paragraph (2)(b) applies, in the case of a certificate which ceases to be valid the deduction of tax pursuant to section 851 must be made—

- (a) as soon as the certificate has ceased to be valid, or
- (b) where regulation 12 (notice of deduction) applies, in accordance with paragraph (5) of that regulation.

(4) Where paragraph (1) applies—

- (a) a relevant financial institution may by notice inform an officer that the whole of the payment of interest referred to in the notice shall be made under deduction of tax in accordance with section 851; and
- (b) an amount representing income tax shall accordingly be deducted by the relevant financial institution from the payment to which the notice relates and which is made after the date of the notice.

(5) A relevant financial institution may by notice to an officer (“the cancellation notice”)—

- (a) cancel a notice given under paragraph (4), and

(11) “The Income Tax Acts” has the meaning given in Schedule 1 to the [Interpretation Act 1978 \(c. 30\)](#).

- (b) where a notice is so cancelled, paragraph (2) shall apply to any payment of interest to which the notice formerly related and which is made after the date of the cancellation notice.

PART 3

DECLARATIONS OF NON-UK RESIDENCE (INVESTMENTS WHICH ARE NOT RELEVANT INVESTMENTS)

Prescribed form of a declaration

- 14.—(1) A declaration made under any of sections 858 to 861 of ITA 2007 must be—
- (a) in writing signed by an appropriate person, or
 - (b) if not in writing, recorded in writing by the relevant financial institution, on behalf of an appropriate person.
- (2) If the relevant financial institution operates a record system under which the original declaration is not retained, the relevant financial institution must make a record of the declaration.
- (3) Where paragraph (1)(b) or (2) applies—
- (a) a copy of the record of the declaration must be sent by the relevant financial institution to the appropriate person within 30 days of that record being made;
 - (b) the appropriate person must notify the relevant financial institution of any corrections required within 30 days from the date the copy is sent; and
 - (c) the relevant financial institution must incorporate any such corrections in a revised record which must be sent to the appropriate person as soon as possible.
- (4) The declaration has effect at the later of the date on which—
- (a) it was given to the relevant financial institution,
 - (b) a copy of the record in paragraph (3)(a) was sent, or
 - (c) a revised copy of the record in paragraph (3)(c) was sent.
- (5) A declaration shall be regarded as being in writing if it was made—
- (a) by telephonic facsimile transmission, or
 - (b) by electronic communication containing an electronic signature of the appropriate person.
- (6) A declaration or record of a declaration must be retained by a relevant financial institution in such manner as may be approved by the Commissioners for two years after the investment has been repaid or has become a relevant investment.

PART 4

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Information to be provided to an officer – (relevant investments)

- 15.—(1) This regulation applies to payments of interest made by relevant financial institutions in respect of relevant investments.
- (2) An officer may by notice require a relevant financial institution to provide such information (including copies of any relevant books, documents and other records) as that officer may reasonably

require for the purposes of these Regulations and, in particular, in relation to the matters covered in paragraph (3).

(3) The matters are—

- (a) verifying payments of interest made without deduction of tax in accordance with these Regulations;
- (b) determining whether a certificate has been supplied in accordance with Part 2;
- (c) verifying amounts of interest paid by the relevant financial institution to which this regulation applies; and
- (d) verifying amounts representing income tax deducted by the relevant financial institution from such payments in accordance with section 851.

(4) The information required must be provided within such time (not being less than 14 days) as stated in the notice.

Information to be provided to an officer – (investments which are not relevant investments)

16.—(1) This regulation applies to payments of interest made without deduction of tax by relevant financial institutions in respect of investments which are not relevant investments.

(2) Where this regulation applies, an officer may by notice require a relevant financial institution to provide such information (including copies of any relevant books, documents and other records) as that officer may reasonably require for the purposes of determining whether payments of interest by that relevant financial institution were properly made without deduction of tax.

(3) The information required must be provided within such time (not being less than 14 days) as may be provided by the notice.

Inspection of records

17.—(1) An officer may require a relevant financial institution to produce all books, documents and other records, or such of these as may be specified, either in the possession of or under the control of the relevant financial institution, for inspection at such time and place as that officer may reasonably require under this Part.

(2) Where records are maintained by computer the person required to make them available for inspection shall provide the officer making the inspection with all the facilities necessary for obtaining information from these.

Use of information

18.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), information obtained by an officer under this Part—

- (a) must not be used for the purpose of ascertaining the tax liability (if any) of any person other than—
 - (i) a person beneficially entitled to a payment of interest specified in regulation 15(1) or 16(1) to whom the information obtained relates, and
 - (ii) the relevant financial institution; and
- (b) must otherwise be used only for the purposes of these Regulations.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing any disclosure of information within section 182(5) of the Finance Act 1989⁽¹²⁾.

(12) 1989 c. 26. Paragraph (5) of section 182 was amended by paragraph 9(5) of Schedule 6 to the [Social Security Contributions \(Transfer of Functions, etc. Act 1999 \(c. 2\)](#), by section 12(5) of the [Tax Credits Act 1999 \(c. 10\)](#), by paragraph 11(6) of Schedule 5 to the [Tax Credits Act 2002 \(c. 21\)](#), by paragraph 1(2)(d) of Schedule 7 to the [Employment Act 2002 \(c. 22\)](#),

PART 5

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Continuity of certificates and declarations of non-UK residence following transfer of business

19. Where a relevant financial institution (“the original institution”) transfers the whole or part of its business to another relevant financial institution (“the successor institution”)—

- (a) a certificate under regulation 5, or
- (b) a declaration made under any of sections 858 to 861 of ITA 2007 (declaration of non-UK residence),

supplied to the original institution in relation to an investment shall be treated as supplied to the successor institution.

Consequential amendments, savings and revocation

20.—(1) Schedule 1 (consequential amendments) and Schedule 2 (transitional provisions and savings) have effect.

- (2) The Regulations listed in column 1 of Schedule 3 are revoked.
- (3) Paragraph (2) is subject to Schedule 2.

9th October 2008

Mike Eland
Dave Hartnett
Two of the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s
Revenue and Customs

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 20

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

1. Regulation 16 of the Reporting of Savings Income Information Regulations 2003 (audit and related issues)(13) is amended as follows.
2. In paragraph (5)—
 - (a) for sub-paragraph (i) substitute—

“(i) regulations 8(5) and 14(6) of the Income Tax (Deposit-takers and Building Societies) (Interest Payments) Regulations 2008”; and
 - (b) omit sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii).
3. In paragraph (6)(b)—
 - (a) in paragraph (ii) for “Chapter 4 of Part 12 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988” substitute “Chapter 2 of Part 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007”;
 - (b) for paragraph (iii) substitute—

“(iii) the Income Tax (Deposit-takers and Building Societies) (Interest Payments) Regulations 2008, and”; and
 - (c) omit sub-paragraph (iv).

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 20

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND SAVINGS

PART 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Continuity of the law

1. The revocation of provisions and their making in a rewritten form by these Regulations does not affect the continuity of the law.
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply to any change in the law made by these Regulations.
3. Anything which—
 - (a) has been done, or has effect as if done, under or for the purposes of a provision of the revoked Regulations, and
 - (b) is in force or effective immediately before the commencement of these Regulations,has effect after that commencement as if done under or for the purposes of the corresponding provision of these Regulations.
4. Any reference (express or implied) in these Regulations or any document made under these Regulations to—
 - (a) a provision of these Regulations, or

(13) [S.I. 2003/3297](#). Regulation 16 was amended by regulation 16 of [S.I. 2005/1539](#).

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(b) things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of a provision of these Regulations,

is to be read as including, in relation to times, circumstances or purposes in relation to which any corresponding provision of the revoked Regulations had effect, a reference to the provision of the revoked Regulations or to things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of the provision of the revoked Regulations.

5. Any reference (express or implied) in these Regulations to—

(a) a provision of ITA 2007, or

(b) things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of a provision of ITA 2007,

is to be read as including, in relation to times, circumstances or purposes in relation to which any corresponding provision repealed by that Act had effect, a reference to the repealed provision or to things done or falling to be done under or for the purposes of the repealed provision.

6. Paragraphs 4 and 5 apply only so far as the context permits.

7. Paragraphs 1 to 5 have effect instead of paragraph (b) of section 17(2) of the Interpretation Act 1978⁽¹⁴⁾.

General saving for old savings

8.—(1) The revocation by these Regulations of a provision previously revoked subject to savings does not affect the continued operation of those savings.

(2) The revocation by these Regulations of a saving on the previous revocation of a provision does not affect the operation of the saving in so far as it is not specifically reproduced in these Regulations but remains capable of having effect.

PART 2

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

9.—(1) Declarations made under regulation 11 of the Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) Regulations 1990⁽¹⁵⁾ or treated as having effect as if made under that provision shall have effect as if made under section 858(3), 859(3), 860(3) or 861(3) of ITA 2007.

(2) Declarations within paragraph (1) shall be preserved by a building society for two years after the investment has been repaid or become a relevant investment.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 1978 c 30.

⁽¹⁵⁾ S.I. 1990/2231. Regulation 11 was amended by regulation 9 of S.I. 1992/11, by regulation 5 of S.I. 1992/2915, by regulation 5 of S.I. 1994/296, by regulation 6 of S.I. 1996/223 and by regulation 7 of S.I. 2001/404.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 20

REVOCATIONS

<i>Column (1)</i>	<i>Column (2)</i>
<i>Regulations revoked</i>	<i>References</i>
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) Regulations 1990	S.I. 1990/2231
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) (Amendment) Regulations 1992	S.I. 1992/11 S.I. 1992/2915
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1992	
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) (Amendment) Regulations 1994	S.I. 1994/296
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) (Amendment) Regulations 1995	S.I. 1995/1184 S.I. 1996/223
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) (Amendment) Regulations 1996	S.I. 2001/404 S.I. 2005/3474
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) (Amendment) Regulations 2001	S.I. 1990/2232
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Dividends and Interest) (Amendment) Regulations 2005	
The Income Tax (Deposit-takers) (Interest Payments) Regulations 1990	
The Income Tax (Deposit-takers) (Interest Payments) (Amendment) Regulations 1992	S.I. 1992/13 S.I. 1994/295
The Income Tax (Deposit-takers) (Interest Payments) (Amendment) Regulations 1994	S.I. 2001/406
The Income Tax (Deposit-takers) (Interest Payments) (Amendment) Regulations 2001	S.I. 1992/10 S.I. 1992/12

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<i>Column (1)</i>	<i>Column (2)</i>
<i>Regulations revoked</i>	<i>References</i>
The Income Tax (Building Societies) (Audit Powers) Regulations 1992	S.I. 1992/14
The Income Tax (Deposit-takers) (Audit Powers) Regulations 1992	
The Income Tax (Deposit-takers) (Non-residents) Regulations 1992	

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Following the re-write of the primary legislation relating to the deduction of sums representing income tax from certain payments of interest (including dividends) made by deposit-takers and building societies in Chapter 2 of Part 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007, these Regulations re-write, with minor changes, the regulations listed in Schedule 3.

Part 1 contains regulations 1 to 3 and provides for the commencement, interpretation and scope.

Part 2 contains regulations 4 to 13 which deal with payments of interest in relation to relevant investments. Provision is made for payments of interest on relevant investments to be made gross where a certificate of non-liability to tax has been supplied provided it remains valid. Provision is also made for the supply of a certificate by a prescribed person within the prescribed time limit and for the form and content of the certificate. A deposit-taker or building society must also be notified when a person beneficially entitled to a payment of interest becomes liable to pay any amount by way of income tax. Provision is also made for when a certificate ceases to be valid. One example of this is when an officer of Revenue and Customs issues a notice of deduction in the belief that the person entitled to the payment of interest has become liable to pay tax. Regulation 13 provides for certificates relating to joint accounts.

Part 3 contains regulation 14 which prescribes the form of a declaration of non-UK residence in relation to investments which are not relevant investments.

Part 4 contains regulations 15 to 18 and makes provision for the giving to and the use of information by an officer of Revenue and Customs. There is also provision for the inspection of records by such officers.

Part 5 contains general provisions. Regulation 19 is new and derives from Extra Statutory Concession A69. It provides for continuity of treatment for certificates and declarations upon the transfer of business from one relevant financial institution to another. Regulation 20 introduces Schedule 1 (consequential amendments), Schedule 2 (transitional provisions and savings) and Schedule 3 (revocations).

A full and final Impact Assessment has not been produced for this instrument as a negligible impact on the private or voluntary sectors is foreseen.

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