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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2019 No. 384**

The Income Tax (Construction Industry Scheme) (Amendment) and the Corporation Tax (Security for Payments) Regulations 2019

PART 3

Corporation Tax

**Interpretation**

5. In regulations 6 to 14—

- “C” has the meaning given in regulation 6,
- “HMRC” means Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs,
- “PGS” has the meaning given in regulation 10(1).

**Prescribed circumstances - requirement for security**

6. In circumstances where an officer of Revenue and Customs considers it necessary for the protection of the revenue, that officer may require a person described in regulation 7(1) to give security(1) for the payment of tax(2) which a company (“C”) is or may become liable to pay.

**Prescribed persons from whom security may be required**

7.—(1) The persons from whom security may be required are—

- (a) C,
- (b) any of the following in relation to C—
  - (i) a director,
  - (ii) a company secretary,
  - (iii) any other similar officer, or
  - (iv) any person purporting to act in such a capacity.

(2) An officer of Revenue and Customs may require—

- (a) a person prescribed by paragraph (1) to give security of a specified value in respect of C, or

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(1) Under paragraph 88A(6) of Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 1998, “security” includes “further security”.  
(2) The meaning of “tax” is given in paragraph 1 of Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 1998, amended by section 92(3) of the Finance Act 2002 (c. 23), Schedule 1, paragraph 287(1), (2) to the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (c. 4), Schedule 19, paragraphs 60 and 61 to the Finance Act 2011 (c. 11), section 180 of and Schedule 20 paragraphs 15 and 17(1), (2) to the Finance Act 2012 (c. 14), Schedule 30, paragraph 13(1), (2) to the Finance Act 2013 (c. 29) and Schedule 3, paragraph 14 to the Finance (No.2) Act 2015 (c. 33).

- (b) more than one person prescribed by paragraph (1) to give security of a specified value in respect of C and, where the officer of Revenue and Customs does so require, each person shall be jointly and severally liable to give that security.

#### **Notice of requirement**

**8.—(1)** An officer of Revenue and Customs must give notice of a requirement for security to each person from whom security is required and the notice must specify—

- (a) the value of the security to be given,
- (b) the manner in which the security is to be given,
- (c) the date on or before which security is to be given, and
- (d) the period of time for which security is required.

(2) In a case which falls within regulation 7(2)(b), the notice must include, or be accompanied by, the names of every other person from whom security is required.

(3) The notice may contain such other information as the officer considers necessary.

(4) No person shall be treated as having been required to provide security unless HMRC has given notice in accordance with this regulation and regulation 9.

#### **Date on which security is due**

**9.** The date specified under regulation 8(1)(c) may not be earlier than the 30th day after the day on which the notice is given.

#### **Application for reduction in the value of security held**

**10.—(1)** A person who has given security (“PGS”) may apply to an officer of Revenue and Customs for a reduction in the value of security held by HMRC if—

- (a) PGS’ circumstances have changed since the day the security was given because—
  - (i) of hardship, or
  - (ii) PGS has ceased to be a person described in regulation 7(1), or
- (b) since the day the security was given there has been a significant change in C’s circumstances such that—
  - (i) the value of the security specified under regulation 8(1)(a) exceeds the amount necessary to protect the revenue, or
  - (ii) security is no longer necessary to protect the revenue.

(2) Where regulation 7(2)(b) applies, any person who has not contributed to the value of the security given may not make an application under paragraph (1).

#### **Outcome of application for reduction in the value of security held**

**11.—(1)** An officer must inform PGS of the outcome of an application under regulation 10(1).

(2) On receipt of an application under regulation 10(1)(a), an officer of Revenue and Customs may—

- (a) refuse the application, or
- (b) reduce the amount of security payable by that PGS, or
- (c) withdraw the notice given under regulation 7(1) to that PGS.

(3) On receipt of an application under regulation 10(1)(b), an officer of Revenue and Customs may—

- (a) where the officer considers that the security held remains necessary for the protection of the revenue, refuse the application, or
- (b) where the officer considers that security of a lower amount is necessary for the protection of the revenue, inform PGS of the reduced value of security required to be held, or
- (c) where the officer considers that a security is no longer necessary for the protection of the revenue, cancel the security.

(4) HMRC may make such arrangements as they think fit to ensure the necessary reduction in the value of security held.

### **Outcome of application for reduction in the value of security held: further provision**

12.—(1) This regulation applies—

- (a) in cases which fall within regulation 7(2)(b), and
- (b) where PGS' application is made under regulation 10(1)(a).

(2) As a consequence of arrangements made under regulation 11(4), an officer of Revenue and Customs may require by further notice (“further notice”) any other person who was given notice under regulation 8(1) in relation to the security (“the original security”), or any other person mentioned in regulation 7(1), to provide security in substitution for the original security.

(3) Regulations 8, 9 and 13 apply in relation to a further notice.

### **Appeals**

13.—(1) A person who is given notice under regulation 8(1) may appeal against the notice or any requirement in it.

(2) PGS may appeal against—

- (a) the rejection by an officer of Revenue and Customs of an application under regulation 10(1), or
- (b) a smaller reduction in the value of security held than PGS had applied for.

(3) Notice of appeal under this regulation must be given—

- (a) before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with—
  - (i) in the case of an appeal under paragraph (1), the day after the day on which the notice was given, and
  - (ii) in the case of an appeal under paragraph (2), the day after the day on which PGS was notified of the outcome of the application, and
- (b) to the officer of Revenue and Customs by whom the notice was given or the decision on the application was made, as the case may be.

(4) Notice of an appeal under this regulation must state the grounds of appeal.

(5) On an appeal under paragraph (1) that is notified to the tribunal, the tribunal may—

- (a) confirm the requirements in the notice,
- (b) vary the requirements in the notice, or
- (c) set aside the notice.

(6) On an appeal under paragraph (2) that is notified to the tribunal, the tribunal may—

- (a) confirm the decision on the application, or

- (b) vary the decision on the application.
- (7) On the final determination of an appeal under this regulation—
  - (a) any security to be given is due on or before the 30th day after the day on which the determination is made, subject to any alternative determination by a tribunal or court, or
  - (b) HMRC may make such arrangements as it sees fit to ensure the necessary reduction in the value of security held.
- (8) An appeal under this regulation is subject to the provisions of Part 5 of the Taxes Management Act 1970<sup>(3)</sup> (appeals and other proceedings) apart from—
  - (a) section 46D (questions to be determined by the relevant tribunal),
  - (b) section 47B (special jurisdiction relating to business expansion scheme),
  - (c) section 50(6) to (9) (procedure), and
  - (d) sections 54A to 57.

### **Offence**

- 14.** For the purposes of paragraph 88A(4) of Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 1998<sup>(4)</sup> (security for payments)—
- (a) in relation to a requirement for security under a notice given under regulation 8(1), the prescribed period is the period which starts with the day the notice is given and ends with the first day after the date specified in regulation 8(1)(c),
  - (b) in relation to a requirement for security under a further notice, the prescribed period is the period which starts with the day the further notice is given and ends with the first day after the date specified in regulation 8(1)(c) as it applies to the further notice, and
  - (c) in relation to a requirement for security to which regulation 13(7)(a) applies, the prescribed period is the period which starts with the day the determination is made and ends with the first day after—
    - (i) the day the tribunal or court determines to be the day that the security is to be given, or
    - (ii) the day determined in accordance with that regulation,as the case may be.

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<sup>(3)</sup> 1970 c. 9.  
<sup>(4)</sup> 1998 c. 36.