



Finance Act 2007

2007 CHAPTER 11

PART 7

MISCELLANEOUS

Value added tax and insurance premium tax

98 VAT: joint and several liability of traders in supply chain where tax unpaid

- (1) In section 77A of VATA 1994 (joint and several liability of traders in supply chain where tax unpaid), for subsection (9) substitute—

“(9) The Treasury may by order amend subsection (1) above.

(9A) The Treasury may by order amend this section in order to extend or otherwise alter the circumstances in which a person shall be presumed to have reasonable grounds for suspecting matters to be as mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above.

(9B) Any order under this section may make such incidental, supplemental, consequential or transitional provision as the Treasury think fit.”

- (2) In section 97(4) of that Act (orders ceasing to have effect unless approved by House of Commons), after paragraph (ea) insert—

“(eb) an order under section 77A(9) or (9A);”.

99 VAT: non-business use etc of business goods

- (1) Schedule 4 to VATA 1994 (matters to be treated as supply of goods or services) is amended as follows.

- (2) In paragraph 5 (non-business use etc of business goods), omit sub-paragraph (4A) (exception to rule in case of interests in land and buildings etc that non-business use of business assets treated as supply of services).

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2008.

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- (3) In paragraph 9 (application of paragraphs 5 to 8 where land forms part of assets of business), insert at the end—
- “(4) In this paragraph “grant” includes surrender.”
- (4) Paragraph 7 of Schedule 6 to VATA 1994 (valuation of supply of services otherwise than for consideration by virtue of paragraph 5(4) of Schedule 4 etc) is amended as follows.
- (5) The existing provision becomes sub-paragraph (1) and after that sub-paragraph insert—
- “(2) Regulations may, in relation to a supply of services by virtue of paragraph 5(4) of Schedule 4 (but otherwise than for a consideration), make provision for determining how the full cost to the taxable person of providing the services is to be calculated.
- (3) The regulations may, in particular, make provision for the calculation to be made by reference to any prescribed period.
- (4) The regulations may make—
- (a) different provision for different circumstances;
- (b) such incidental, supplementary, consequential or transitional provision as the Commissioners think fit.”
- (6) The amendment made by subsection (2) comes into force on 1st September 2007.
- (7) The amendment made by subsection (3) has effect in relation to surrenders on or after 21st March 2007.

100 VAT: transfers of going concerns

- (1) Section 49 of VATA 1994 (transfers of going concern) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) (transferor's supplies treated as transferee's supplies for purposes of registration and transferor's records to be kept by transferee after transfer)—
- (a) after “Where a business” insert “, or part of a business, ”,
- (b) after “on the business” insert “ or part of the business ”, and
- (c) omit paragraph (b) (together with the “and” before it).
- (3) In subsection (2) (regulations for securing continuity of Act in case of transfers of going concerns), after “a business” insert “, or part of a business, ”.
- (4) After that subsection insert—
- “(2A) Regulations under subsection (2) above may, in particular, provide for the duties under this Act of the transferor to preserve records relating to the business or part of the business for any period after the transfer to become duties of the transferee unless the Commissioners, at the request of the transferor, otherwise direct.”
- (5) In subsection (3) (provision which may be made by regulations), in paragraph (a), after “the transferor” insert “ (other than the duties mentioned in subsection (2A) above) ”.
- (6) After that subsection insert—

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- “(4) Subsection (5) below applies where—
- (a) a business, or part of a business, carried on by a taxable person is transferred to another person as a going concern, and
 - (b) the transferor continues to be required under this Act to preserve for any period after the transfer any records relating to the business or part of the business.
- (5) So far as is necessary for the purpose of complying with the transferee's duties under this Act, the transferee (“E”) may require the transferor—
- (a) to give to E, within such time and in such form as E may reasonably require, such information contained in the records as E may reasonably specify,
 - (b) to give to E, within such time and in such form as E may reasonably require, such copies of documents forming part of the records as E may reasonably specify, and
 - (c) to make the records available for E's inspection at such time and place as E may reasonably require (and permit E to take copies of, or make extracts from, them).
- (6) Where a business, or part of a business, carried on by a taxable person is transferred to another person as a going concern, the Commissioners may disclose to the transferee any information relating to the business when it was carried on by the transferor for the purpose of enabling the transferee to comply with the transferee's duties under this Act.”
- (7) In section 94(6) of VATA 1994 (meaning of “business” etc)—
- (a) after “a business” insert “ , or part of a business, ”, and
 - (b) for “its assets or liabilities” substitute “ the assets or liabilities of the business or part of the business ”.
- (8) In paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 1 to that Act (registration in respect of taxable supplies), after “Where a business” insert “ , or part of a business, ”.
- (9) In paragraph 8(2)(b) of Schedule 4 to that Act (matters to be treated as supply of goods or services), after “a business” insert “ , or part of a business, ”.
- (10) The amendments made by this section have effect in relation to transfers pursuant to contracts entered into on or after 1st September 2007.

101 IPT: meaning of “premium”

- (1) In section 72 of FA 1994 (interpretation: “premium”), after subsection (1A) insert—
- “(1B) Where—
- (a) an amount is charged (to the insured or any other person) in respect of the acquisition of a right (whether of the insured or any other person) to require the insurer to provide, or offer to provide, any of the cover included in a taxable insurance contract, and
 - (b) any payment in respect of that amount is not regarded as a payment received under that contract by the insurer by virtue of subsection (1A) above,

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the payment is to be regarded as a payment received under that contract by the insurer unless it is chargeable to tax at the higher rate by virtue of section 52A above.”

- (2) The amendment made by subsection (1) has effect in relation to amounts charged on or after 22nd March 2007.

Petroleum revenue tax

102 Abolition of PRT for fields recommissioned after earlier decommissioning

- (1) Section 185 of FA 1993 (abolition of PRT for oil fields with development consents on or after 16th March 1993) is amended as follows.

- (2) In subsection (1) (meaning of “non-taxable field” and “taxable field”), after paragraph (b) insert “ or an oil field which does not meet the conditions in paragraphs (a) and (b) above but which does meet the conditions in subsection (1A) below ”.

- (3) After that subsection insert—

“(1A) An oil field meets the conditions in this subsection if—

- (a) the Secretary of State has at any time approved one or more abandonment programmes under Part 4 of the Petroleum Act 1998 (or Part 1 of the Petroleum Act 1987) in relation to all assets of the field which are relevant assets;
- (b) those programmes have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State;
- (c) a development decision is made in relation to the field; and
- (d) that decision is made on or after 16th March 1993 and after those programmes have been so carried out.

(1B) For the purposes of subsection (1A)(a) above, an asset is a relevant asset of an oil field if—

- (a) it has at any time been a qualifying asset (within the meaning of the 1983 Act) in relation to any participator in the field; and
- (b) it has at any time been used for the purpose of winning oil from the field.

(1C) For the purposes of subsection (1A)(c) and (d) above, a development decision is made in relation to an oil field when—

- (a) consent for development is granted to a licensee by the Secretary of State in respect of the whole or part of the field; or
- (b) a programme of development is served on a licensee or approved by the Secretary of State for the whole or part of the field.”

- (4) In subsection (7) (meaning of “development” etc), for “subsections (1) and (2)” substitute “ this section ”.

- (5) An oil field which meets the conditions in subsection (1A) of section 185 of FA 1993 (as inserted by subsection (3) above) becomes a non-taxable field for the purposes of any enactment relating to petroleum revenue tax—

- (a) in any case where the development decision is made before 1st July 2007, on that date, and

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- (b) in any other case, on the date on which the development decision is made.

103 Tax-exempt tariffing receipts

- (1) Section 6A of the Oil Taxation Act 1983 (c. 56) (tax-exempt tariffing receipts) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (4), insert at the end “or
- (c) use in relation to a UK recommissioned field (see subsection (5) below) or oil won from such a field.”
- (3) In subsection (5), insert at the end—
- ““UK recommissioned field” means any oil field which is not a new field or qualifying existing field but as respects which the conditions in section 185(1A) of the Finance Act 1993 are satisfied (fields recommissioned after earlier decommissioning).”
- (4) The amendments made by this section are deemed to have come into force on 1st July 2007.

104 Allowance of unrelievable loss from abandoned field

- (1) In section 6 of the Oil Taxation Act 1975 (c. 22) (allowance of unrelievable loss from abandoned field), after subsection (4) insert—
- “(4A) For the purposes of this section and Schedule 8 to this Act, the winning of oil from an oil field shall not be regarded as having permanently ceased until all the oil wells in the field have been permanently abandoned.”
- (2) The amendment made by subsection (1) is deemed to have come into force on 1st July 2007.

Other miscellaneous measures

105 Amendments connected with Gambling Act 2005

Schedule 25 contains amendments that are consequential on, or otherwise connected with, the Gambling Act 2005 (c. 19).

106 VED: exempt vehicles

- (1) In section 5 of VERA 1994 (exempt vehicles), after subsection (2) insert—
- “(3) The Secretary of State may by order amend Schedule 2 in order to make provision about the descriptions of—
- (a) tractors, and
- (b) vehicles used for purposes relating to agriculture, horticulture or forestry,
- that are to be exempt vehicles.
- (4) An order under subsection (3) may in particular repeal any of paragraphs 20A to 20D of Schedule 2.”

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- (2) In section 60(3) of that Act (orders subject to affirmative procedure), after “under” insert “ section 5(3) or ”.

107 Limitation period in old actions for mistake of law relating to direct tax

- (1) Section 32(1)(c) of the Limitation Act 1980 (c. 58) (extended period for bringing action in case of mistake) does not apply in relation to any action brought before 8th September 2003 for relief from the consequences of a mistake of law relating to a taxation matter under the care and management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.
- (2) Subsection (1) has effect regardless of how the grounds on which the action was brought were expressed and of whether it was also brought otherwise than for such relief.
- (3) But subsection (1) does not have effect in relation to an action, or so much of an action as relates to a cause of action, if—
- (a) the action, or cause of action, has been the subject of a judgment of the House of Lords given before 6th December 2006 as to the application of section 32(1)(c) in relation to such relief, or
 - (b) the parties to the action are, in accordance with a group litigation order, bound in relation to the action, or cause of action, by a judgment of the House of Lords in another action given before that date as to the application of section 32(1)(c) in relation to such relief.
- (4) If the judgment of any court was given on or after 6th December 2006 but before the day on which this Act is passed, the judgment is to be taken to have been what it would have been had subsections (1) to (3) been in force at all times since the action was brought (and any defence of limitation which would have been available had been raised).
- (5) And any payment made to satisfy a liability under the judgment which (in consequence of subsection (4)) is to be taken not to have been imposed is repayable (with interest from the date of the payment).
- (6) In this section—
- “group litigation order” means an order of a court providing for the case management of actions which give rise to common or related issues of fact or law, and
- “judgment” includes order (and “given” includes made).

108 Disclosure of tax avoidance schemes

- (1) Part 7 of FA 2004 (disclosure of tax avoidance schemes) is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 306 insert—

“306A Doubt as to notifiability

- (1) HMRC may apply to the Special Commissioners for an order that—
- (a) a proposal is to be treated as notifiable, or
 - (b) arrangements are to be treated as notifiable.

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- (2) An application must specify—
 - (a) the proposal or arrangements in respect of which the order is sought, and
 - (b) the promoter.
 - (3) On an application the Special Commissioners may make the order only if satisfied that HMRC—
 - (a) have taken all reasonable steps to establish whether the proposal or arrangements are notifiable, and
 - (b) have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the proposal or arrangements may be notifiable.
 - (4) Reasonable steps under subsection (3)(a) may (but need not) include taking action under section 313A or 313B.
 - (5) Grounds for suspicion under subsection (3)(b) may include—
 - (a) the fact that the relevant arrangements fall within a description prescribed under section 306(1)(a);
 - (b) an attempt by the promoter to avoid or delay providing information or documents about the proposal or arrangements under or by virtue of section 313A or 313B;
 - (c) the promoter's failure to comply with a requirement under or by virtue of section 313A or 313B in relation to another proposal or other arrangements.
 - (6) Where an order is made under this section in respect of a proposal or arrangements, the prescribed period for the purposes of section 308(1) or (3) in so far as it applies by virtue of the order—
 - (a) shall begin after a date prescribed for the purpose, and
 - (b) may be of a different length than the prescribed period for the purpose of other applications of section 308(1) or (3).
 - (7) An order under this section in relation to a proposal or arrangements is without prejudice to the possible application of section 308, other than by virtue of this section, to the proposal or arrangements.”
- (3) In section 307 (“promoter”), insert at the end—
- “(6) In the application of this Part to a proposal or arrangements which are not notifiable, a reference to a promoter is a reference to a person who would be a promoter under subsections (1) to (5) if the proposal or arrangements were notifiable.”
- (4) After section 308 insert—

“308A Supplemental information

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) a promoter (P) has provided information in purported compliance with section 308(1) or (3), but
 - (b) HMRC believe that P has not provided all the prescribed information.

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- (2) HMRC may apply to the Special Commissioners for an order requiring P to provide specified information about, or documents relating to, the notifiable proposal or arrangements.
 - (3) The Special Commissioners may make an order under subsection (2) in respect of information or documents only if satisfied that HMRC have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the information or documents—
 - (a) form part of the prescribed information, or
 - (b) will support or explain the prescribed information.
 - (4) A requirement by virtue of subsection (2) shall be treated as part of P's duty under section 308(1) or (3).
 - (5) In so far as P's duty under section 308(1) or (3) arises out of a requirement by virtue of subsection (2) above, the prescribed period shall begin after a date prescribed for the purpose.
 - (6) In so far as P's duty under section 308(1) or (3) arises out of a requirement by virtue of subsection (2) above, the prescribed period—
 - (a) may be of a different length than the prescribed period for the purpose of other applications of section 308(1) or (3), and
 - (b) may be extended by HMRC by direction.”
- (5) After section 313 insert—

“313A Pre-disclosure enquiry

- (1) Where HMRC suspect that a person (P) is the promoter of a proposal or arrangements which may be notifiable, they may by written notice require P to state—
 - (a) whether in P's opinion the proposal or arrangements are notifiable by P, and
 - (b) if not, the reasons for P's opinion.
- (2) A notice must specify the proposal or arrangements to which it relates.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (1)(b)—
 - (a) it is not sufficient to refer to the fact that a lawyer or other professional has given an opinion,
 - (b) the reasons must show, by reference to this Part and regulations under it, why P thinks the proposal or arrangements are not notifiable by P, and
 - (c) in particular, if P asserts that the arrangements do not fall within any description prescribed under section 306(1)(a), the reasons must provide sufficient information to enable HMRC to confirm the assertion.
- (4) P must comply with a requirement under or by virtue of subsection (1) within—
 - (a) the prescribed period, or
 - (b) such longer period as HMRC may direct.

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313B Reasons for non-disclosure: supporting information

- (1) Where HMRC receive from a person (P) a statement of reasons why a proposal or arrangements are not notifiable by P, HMRC may apply to the Special Commissioners for an order requiring P to provide specified information or documents in support of the reasons.
 - (2) P must comply with a requirement under or by virtue of subsection (1) within—
 - (a) the prescribed period, or
 - (b) such longer period as HMRC may direct.
 - (3) The power under subsection (1)—
 - (a) may be exercised more than once, and
 - (b) applies whether or not the statement of reasons was received under section 313A(1)(b).”
- (6) After section 314 insert—

“314A Order to disclose

- (1) HMRC may apply to the Special Commissioners for an order that—
 - (a) a proposal is notifiable, or
 - (b) arrangements are notifiable.
 - (2) An application must specify—
 - (a) the proposal or arrangements in respect of which the order is sought, and
 - (b) the promoter.
 - (3) On an application the Special Commissioners may make the order only if satisfied that section 306(1)(a) to (c) applies to the relevant arrangements.”
- (7) After section 317 insert—

“317A Special Commissioners: procedure

Sections 56B to 56D of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (procedure) shall apply (with any necessary modifications) to applications under this Part as to appeals.”

- (8) In section 318(1) (interpretation)—
 - (a) after the definition of “corporation tax” insert—

““HMRC” means the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs;” and
 - (b) after the definition of “reference number” insert—

““the Special Commissioners” has the meaning given by section 4 of the Taxes Management Act 1970;”.
- (9) In section 98C of TMA 1970 (notifications under Part 7 of FA 2004)—
 - (a) in subsection (2), at the end insert—

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“, and

(e) sections 313A and 313B (duty of promoter to respond to inquiry).”, and

(b) after that subsection insert—

“(2A) Where a failure to comply with a provision mentioned in subsection (2) concerns a proposal or arrangements in respect of which an order has been made under section 306A of the Finance Act 2004 (doubt as to notifiability), the amount specified in subsection (1) (b) above shall be increased to the prescribed sum.

(2B) Where a failure to comply with a provision mentioned in subsection (2) concerns a proposal or arrangements in respect of which an order has been made under section 314A of the Finance Act 2004 (order to disclose), the amount specified in subsection (1) (b) above shall be increased to the prescribed sum in relation to days falling after the prescribed period.

(2C) In subsection (2A) and (2B)—

(a) “the prescribed sum” means a sum prescribed by the Treasury by regulations, and

(b) “the prescribed period” means a period beginning with the date of the order under section 314A and prescribed by the Commissioners by regulations.

(2D) The making of an order under section 314A of that Act does not of itself mean that, for the purposes of section 118(2) of this Act, a person either did or did not have a reasonable excuse for non-compliance before the order was made.

(2E) Where an order is made under section 314A of that Act then for the purposes of section 118(2) of this Act—

(a) the person identified in the order as the promoter of the proposal or arrangements cannot, in respect of any time after the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2B), rely on doubt as to notifiability as an excuse for failure to comply with section 308 of that Act, and

(b) any delay in compliance with that section after the end of that period is unreasonable unless attributable to something other than doubt as to notifiability.

(2F) Regulations under subsection (2C)—

(a) may include incidental or transitional provision,

(b) shall be made by statutory instrument,

(c) in the case of regulations under subsection (2C)(a), shall not be made unless a draft has been laid before and approved by resolution of the House of Commons, and

(d) in the case of regulations under subsection (2C)(b), shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons.”

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(10) The amendments made by this section come into force on the passing of this Act; and—

- (a) regulations made under section 56B of TMA 1970 (Special Commissioners: procedure) before the passing of this Act apply (with any necessary modifications) to applications under Part 7 of FA 2004 as amended by this section as they apply to appeals (but subject to any regulations made after the passing of this Act), and
- (b) a power under Part 7 of FA 2004 as amended by this section may be exercised in relation to, or by virtue of, matters arising wholly or partly before the passing of this Act.

109 Meaning of “recognised stock exchange” etc

Schedule 26 contains—

- (a) new definitions of “recognised stock exchange” for the purposes of the Tax Acts and TCGA 1992,
- (b) provision for the valuation for the purposes of TCGA 1992 of certain shares or securities listed on recognised stock exchanges,
- (c) provision for the valuation for the purposes of Chapter 8 of Part 4 of ITTOIA 2005 of strips and securities exchanged for strips, and
- (d) minor and consequential amendments in relation to stock exchanges.

110 Mergers Directive: regulations

(1) The Treasury may by regulations make provision about—

- (a) the tax consequences of a merger to form an SE or SCE,
- (b) the tax consequences of a merger where—
 - (i) each party to the merger is resident in a member State, and
 - (ii) the parties are not all resident in the same member State,
- (c) the tax consequences of a transfer between companies of a business or part of a business, where—
 - (i) each party to the transfer is resident in a member State, and
 - (ii) the parties are not all resident in the same member State,
- (d) the tax consequences of a share exchange to which section 135 of TCGA 1992 (exchange of securities) applies where companies A and B are resident in different member States,
- (e) the residence of an SE or SCE.

(2) Regulations may, in particular, make provision—

- (a) about the taxation of chargeable gains (including conferring relief from taxation in relation to transfers or mergers which satisfy specified conditions),
- (b) conferring relief from taxation on a distribution of a company which satisfies specified conditions,
- (c) about the treatment of securities issued on a transfer or merger,
- (d) about the treatment of loan relationships,
- (e) about the treatment of derivative contracts,
- (f) about the treatment of intangible fixed assets, and
- (g) about capital allowances.

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- (3) Regulations may make provision only if the Treasury think it necessary or expedient for the purposes of complying with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Mergers Directive.
- (4) In this section—
 “the Mergers Directive” means Council Directive [90/434/EEC](#),
 “SCE” means an SCE formed in accordance with Council Regulation ([EC](#)) [1435/2003](#) on the Statute for a European Cooperative Society, and
 “SE” means an SE formed in accordance with Council Regulation ([EC](#)) [2157/2001](#) on the Statute for a European Company.
- (5) Regulations under this section may—
 (a) amend the Taxes Acts,
 (b) make incidental or consequential amendments of enactments other than the Taxes Acts,
 (c) make provision having retrospective effect,
 (d) make provision generally or only for specified cases or circumstances,
 (e) make different provision for different cases or circumstances,
 (f) make incidental, consequential or transitional provision.
- (6) In this section “the Taxes Acts” has the meaning given by section 118(1) of TMA 1970.

111 Excise duties: small consignment relief

- (1) The Excise Duties (Small Non-Commercial Consignments) Relief Regulations 1986 (S.I. 1986/938) are revoked.
- (2) The revocation made by subsection (1) does not apply in relation to goods consigned before the day on which this Act is passed.

112 Updating references to Standing Committees

- (1) In section 1(4)(b) of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968 (c. 2) (circumstances in which a resolution affecting income tax etc ceases to have effect), for “Standing Committee” substitute “ Public Bill Committee ”.
- (2) In section 50(2)(a) of FA 1973 (corresponding provision for stamp duty), for “Standing Committee” substitute “ Public Bill Committee ”.

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