House of Commons

WEDNESDAY 28 OCTOBER 2026

Resolutions to be moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

PROVISIONAL COLLECTION OF TAXES: That, pursuant to section 5 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968, provisional statutory effect shall be given to the following motions:—

(a) Stamp duty land tax (local government pension scheme pools) (motion no. 49);

(b) Stamp duty land tax (withdrawal of group relief) (motion no. 51);

(c) Value added tax (electric vehicle charging) (motion no. 55).

ARRANGEMENT OF WAYS AND MEANS RESOLUTIONS

1. Income tax (charge)
2. Income tax (main rates)
3. Income tax (default, property and savings rates)
4. Property trust rate and savings trust rate
5. Corporation tax (charge and main rate for financial year 2028)
6. Corporation tax (standard small profits rate and fraction for financial year 2028)
7. Increase in rate of banking surcharge for temporary period
8. Capital gains tax (business asset disposal relief)
9. Capital gains tax (non-UK resident trustees)
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11. Chargeable gains (miscellaneous)
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49. Stamp duty land tax (local government pension scheme pools)
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60. Value added tax (deposit schemes)
61. Value added tax (Northern Ireland distance sales)
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80. Climate change levy (electric vehicle charging)
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91. Penalties for excise duty evasion
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94. Disqualification of company directors (tax security offences)
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1. Income tax (charge)

That income tax is charged for the tax year 2027-28.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

2. Income tax (main rates)

That for the tax year 2027-28 the main rates of income tax are as follows—

(a) the basic rate is 20%,

(b) the higher rate is 40%, and

(c) the additional rate is 45%.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

3. Income tax (default, property and savings rates)

That—

(1) For the tax year 2027-28 the default rates of income tax are as follows—

(a) the default basic rate is 20%,

(b) the default higher rate is 40%, and

(c) the default additional rate is 45%.

(2) For the tax year 2027-28 the property rates of income tax are as follows—

(a) the property basic rate is 24%,

(b) the property higher rate is 44%, and

(c) the property additional rate is 49%.

(3) For the tax year 2027-28 the savings rates of income tax are as follows—

(a) the savings basic rate is 24%,

(b) the savings higher rate is 44%, and

(c) the savings additional rate is 49%.

(4) In consequence of the provision made by paragraphs (2) and (3), sections 5 and 7 of the Finance Act 2026 (which had set the property rates and savings rates for the tax year 2027-28) are repealed.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

4. Property trust rate and savings trust rate

That provision may be made increasing the property trust rate and the savings trust rate.

5. Corporation tax (charge and main rate for financial year 2028)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made—

(a) for corporation tax to be charged for the financial year 2028, and

(b) for the main rate of corporation tax for that year to be 25%.

6. Corporation tax (standard small profits rate and fraction for financial year 2028)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made—

(a) for the standard small profits rate to be 19% for the purposes of Part 3A of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 for the financial year 2028, and

(b) for the standard marginal relief fraction to be 3/200ths for those purposes for that year.

7. Increase in rate of banking surcharge for temporary period

That—

(1) Section 269DA(1) of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (surcharge on banking companies) has effect as if, in relation to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and ending before 1 April 2028, there were substituted "6%" for "3%".

(2) Paragraphs (4) to (6) deal with a case where a company has—

(a) an accounting period (a "January 2027 straddling period") beginning before 1 January 2027 and ending on or after that date, or

(b) an accounting period (an "April 2028 straddling period") beginning before 1 April 2028 and ending on or after that date.

(3) In this Resolution—

"straddling period" means a January 2027 straddling period or an April 2028 straddling period, and

"the applicable date" means—

(a) in the case of a January 2027 straddling period, 1 January 2027, and

(b) in the case of an April 2028 straddling period, 1 April 2028.

(4) For the purpose of calculating—

(a) the amount of surcharge chargeable on a company for a straddling period, and

(b) the sum chargeable on a company at step 5 in section 371BC(1) of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 (and see, in particular, section 371BI of that Act) for a straddling period,

so much of the straddling period as falls before the applicable date, and so much of it as falls on or after that date, are to be treated as separate accounting periods.

(5) If—

(a) it is necessary to apportion surcharge profits for a straddling period to the two separate accounting periods, and

(b) the method provided by section 1172 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (which applies as a result of section 269DL of that Act) would produce a result that is unjust or unreasonable,

the apportionment is to be made instead on a just and reasonable basis.

(6) Otherwise, section 1172 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 applies to the apportionment.

(7) The remaining provisions of this Resolution deal with a case where a company has a January 2027 straddling period.

(8) If—

(a) paragraph (4) applies in relation to a company for a January 2027 straddling period, and

(b) under the Instalment Payment Regulations 1998 one or more instalment payments in respect of the total liability of the company for that straddling period were due and payable on or before 28 October 2026 ("pre-budget day instalments"),

it is to be assumed that, in determining the amount of any pre-budget day instalment, the provision made by paragraph (1) had not been made.

(9) If, as a result of paragraph (8), amounts are left out of account in determining the amount of any pre-budget day instalments, the first instalment in respect of the total liability of the company for the January 2027 straddling period which is due and payable after 28 October 2026 is to be increased by the total of those amounts.

(10) In the Instalment Payment Regulations 1998—

(a) in regulations 6(1)(a), 7(2), 8(1)(a) and (2)(a), 9(5), 10(1), 11(1) and 13, references to those Regulations are to be read as including a reference to paragraphs (8) and (9) (and in regulation 7(2) "the regulation in question", and in regulation 8(2) "that regulation", are to be read accordingly), and

(b) in regulation 9(3), the reference to those Regulations is to be read as including a reference to those paragraphs.

(11) In this Resolution "the Instalment Payment Regulations 1998" means the Corporation Tax (Instalment Payments) Regulations 1998.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

8. Capital gains tax (business asset disposal relief)

That provision may be made amending section 169N(4) and (4A) of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 so as to reduce the amount of £1 million specified there.

9. Capital gains tax (non-UK resident trustees)

That provision may be made limiting the scope of a deemed disposal by the trustees of a settlement under section 80 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act

1992 where one or more trustees who are individuals have become resident in the United Kingdom.

10. Capital gains tax (relief for gifts of business assets)

That provision may be made amending paragraph 7 of Schedule 7 to the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (disposals of shares).

11. Chargeable gains (miscellaneous)

That provision may be made—

(a) for returns under Schedule 2 to the Finance Act 2019 to cease to be required in specified circumstances where an ordinary tax return is delivered,

(b) amending section 22 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (capital sums derived from assets), and

(c) for gains to be attributed to individuals under section 3 of that Act in circumstances where a gain arises to a cell company.

12. PAYE regulations (benefits in kind)

That provision may be made—

(a) amending section 684 of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 for the purpose of requiring deductions or repayments of income tax in respect of the provision of benefits, and

(b) authorising PAYE regulations to modify the application of Schedule 24 to the Finance Act 2007 for the tax year 2027-28 in the case of careless inaccuracies related to deductions or repayments of income tax in respect of the provision of benefits.

13. Benefits in kind (market value of classic cars)

That provision may be made amending section 147 of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 in connection with the determination of the market value of a classic car for the purposes of that Act.

14. Benefits in kind (appropriate percentages for cars)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year increasing the appropriate percentages mentioned in sections 139 to 142 of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003.

15. Charges in connection with employment visas

That—

(1) After section 326B of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 insert—

"Immigration expenses

326C Certificate of sponsorship fee and immigration skills charge

(1) No liability to income tax arises by virtue of the payment of—

(a) a fee in respect of a certificate of sponsorship, or

(b) an immigration skills charge.

(2) In this section—

"certificate of sponsorship" has the meaning given by regulation 2 of the Immigration Skills Charge Regulations 2017 (S.I. 2017/499);

"immigration skills charge" means the charge under regulation 3 of those regulations.

(3) The Treasury may by regulations amend this section in consequence of regulations made under section 70A of the Immigration Act 2014 (immigration skills charge)."

(2) The amendment made by this Resolution has effect in relation to payments made on or after 28 October 2026.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

16. Employment income (image rights etc)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision for the purposes of income tax may be made taking effect in a future year—

(a) treating payments made in respect of a person's image rights as employment income, and

(b) about when employment income is to be regarded as in respect of duties performed in the United Kingdom.

17. Employment income (payments made by agencies for cancelling shifts etc)

That provision may be made for statutory payments made by agencies for cancelling, moving or curtailing shifts to be treated as earnings from employment for the purposes of income tax.

18. Company share option plans

That provision may be made—

(a) increasing the limit on the value of options an individual may be granted under a company share option plan scheme,

(b) increasing the time limit for benefiting from an exemption from income tax on the exercise of an option granted under a company share option plan scheme to 15 years from the date on which it was granted, and

(c) amending sections 554E and 554L of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 so that every reference to 10 years is a reference to 15 years.

19. Enterprise management incentives

That provision may be made amending—

(a) Schedule 5 to the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, and

(b) other provisions of that Act relating to enterprise management incentives.

20. Enterprise investment scheme

That provision may be made—

(a) in relation to the requirement in section 173 of the Income Tax Act 2007 that shares are fully paid up at the time they are issued, and

(b) for apportioning shares when the investment limits in sections 173A and 173AA of that Act are exceeded.

21. Seed enterprise investment scheme

That provision may be made—

(a) in relation to the requirement in section 257CA of the Income Tax Act 2007 that shares are fully paid up at the time they are issued,

(b) amending section 257DK of that Act (no previous other risk capital scheme investments), and

(c) amending section 257GD of that Act (date from which interest is chargeable).

22. Venture capital trusts

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made for reducing the rate in section 266(4) of the Income Tax Act 2007 (loss of relief if shares disposed of within 5 years) from 30% to 20%.

23. Claim notifications for research and development reliefs

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made repealing requirements in Part 13 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 for persons to make claim notifications.

24. Increase in first-year allowance for main rate expenditure on plant or machinery

That provision may be made increasing the percentage specified in the table in section 52(3) of the Capital Allowances Act 2001 in the case of expenditure qualifying

under section 45U of that Act (expenditure on plant or machinery in cases not falling within section 45S etc).

25. Reducing main rate of writing-down allowances for plant or machinery

That provision may be made for reducing the percentage specified in section 56(1) of the Capital Allowances Act 2001.

26. Capital allowances (right-of-use leases)

That provision may be made about the treatment of right-of-use leases under sections 228A to 228G of the Capital Allowances Act 2001.

27. Increase in trading allowance

That provision may be made increasing the amount of an individual's trading allowance specified in section 783AD(1) of the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005.

28. Income tax reduction for pensioners

That provision may be made, in the case of individuals who have attained state pension age, for an income tax reduction for a tax year of no more than 20% of the amount by which the annual new state pension value for the year exceeds £12,570 (rounded up to the nearest pound).

29. Pensions (authorised payments)

That provision may be made for the purposes of income tax about the payments which a registered pension scheme is authorised to make to or in respect of a person who is or has been—

(a) a member of the pension scheme, or

(b) a sponsoring employer.

30. Pensions (differential treatment of benefits paid after two-year delay)

That provision may be made so that the charging of pension benefits to income tax does not vary as a result of a delay in their payment.

31. Pensions (lump sum death benefit excess charge)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made for lump sum death benefits of a specified description paid under registered pension schemes to be chargeable to a separate income tax charge (and not as pension income).

32. Pensions (overseas medical practitioners etc)

That provision may be made—

(a) amending Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 in relation to medical evidence given by overseas medical practitioners, and

(b) amending paragraph 4(1)(a) of Schedule 29 to that Act (serious ill-health lump sums).

33. Pensions (transitional provision for lifetime allowance charge)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made amending Part 6 of Schedule 9 to the Finance Act 2024 to alter the amount by which an individual's lifetime allowance previously-used amount is reduced under paragraph 127A or 129 of that Schedule.

34. Social security income taxed on accrual basis

That provision may be made amending sections 658(4) and 661 of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003.

35. High income child benefit charge (overpayments of child benefit)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made for treating a person as having been entitled to child benefit for the purposes of the high income child benefit charge.

36. Cryptoassets

That provision may be made—

(a) for the purposes of capital gains tax in the case of arrangements involving cryptoassets of a specified description,

(b) for exempting from capital gains tax gains accruing on the disposal of stablecoins of a specified description,

(c) for treating returns arising by reference to the time value of stablecoins of a specified description as interest for income tax purposes, and

(d) about the application of Part 5 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 (loan relationships) in relation to stablecoins of a specified description.

37. Foreign branch exemption

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills, provision taking effect in a future year) may be made—

(a) to make the exemption conferred by Chapter 3A of Part 2 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 compulsory (instead of by election), and

(b) to change the definition of "permanent establishment" for the purposes of that exemption.

38. Profits from United Kingdom seabed and subsoil

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made about the circumstances in which profits connected with the United Kingdom seabed and subsoil are to be treated for income tax or corporation tax purposes—

(a) as profits from activities or property in the United Kingdom, or

(b) as profits of a trade carried on through a permanent establishment in the United Kingdom.

39. Pillar Two (side-by-side safe harbour)

That—

(1) The Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 is amended as follows.

(2) In Schedule 16A (safe harbours), at the end insert—

"PART 5

SIDE-BY-SIDE SAFE HARBOUR

Election for side-by-side safe harbour

50 (1) The filing member of a multinational group may for an accounting period make an election under this paragraph in respect of its members.

(2) The effect of an election under this paragraph is that all of the members of the group are to be treated as not having top-up amounts or additional top-up amounts for the purpose of determining the liability of any member of the group to multinational top-up tax.

(3) An election under this paragraph may only be made for an accounting period if—

(a) the period commences on or after 1 January 2026, and

(b) the ultimate parent of the multinational group is located in a territory which is a qualified side-by-side territory for the period (see paragraph 51).

(4) In relation to joint venture groups—

(a) references in this paragraph to a multinational group are to the multinational group of the filing member making the election, and

(b) sub-paragraph (2) accordingly applies only in relation to the multinational group of the filing member making the election (and not in relation to any other multinational group of which a member of that group is a member).

(5) Paragraph 2 of Schedule 15 (annual elections) applies to an election under this paragraph.

Qualified side-by-side territories

51 (1) A territory is a qualified side-by-side territory for an accounting period if it is specified in a list published by the OECD as a territory with a qualified side-by-side regime for that period.

(2) But the Treasury may by regulations, or HMRC may by publishing a notice, provide that a territory specified in such a list is not to

be treated as a qualified side-by-side territory for an accounting period.

(3) An amendment to a list referred to in sub-paragraph (1) is to be treated as not having been made in so far as it would result in the specification of a territory ceasing to have effect for accounting periods commencing before the amendment is made.

(4) HMRC may publish a notice under sub-paragraph (2) only if permitted to do so in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury.

(5) Regulations or a notice under sub-paragraph (2) may not provide for a territory to cease to be treated as a qualified side-by-side territory for accounting periods commencing before the regulations are made or the notice is published."

(3) In Schedule 15 (elections), in paragraph 2 (annual elections), in sub-paragraph (1), at the end insert—

"(w) paragraph 50 of Schedule 16A;".

(4) In section 227 (application of Part 3 to joint venture groups), in subsection (1), after "16A" insert ", other than Part 5 of Schedule 16A,".

(5) The amendments made by this Resolution have effect in relation to accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2026.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

40. Pillar Two (other provision)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made about multinational top-up tax and domestic top-up tax.

41. Gifts to the nation

That provision may be made amending Schedule 14 to the Finance Act 2012 to make provision about—

(a) jointly owned property, and

(b) the allocation of tax reductions to tax years.

42. Income tax exemption (proximity to new or upgraded transmission infrastructure)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made exempting from income tax financial benefits provided under a scheme established under section 38A of the Electricity Act 1989.

43. Exemption from withholding tax (Scottish government bonds)

That—

(1) In section 893(2) of the Income Tax Act 2007 (definition of gross-paying government securities), after paragraph (aa) (but before the "or" following it) insert—

"(ab) bonds issued under section 66(1A) of the Scotland Act 1998,".

(2) The amendment made by this Resolution has effect in relation to interest paid on or after 28 October 2026.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

44. Savings and property rates (further consequential amendments)

That provision may be made making further amendments in connection with, or otherwise related to, provision made by sections 5 and 6 of the Finance Act 2026.

45. Corporation tax (investment life insurance contracts)

That provision may be made amending Chapter 11 of Part 6 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 in relation to the circumstances in which a credit representing a profit from a related transaction is not to be brought into account.

46. Corporate interest restriction (creative reliefs and tax-EBITDA calculation)

That provision may be made amending section 407(3) of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 so as to add a reference to expenditure credit under Chapter 3 of Part 14A of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 (films etc) instead of paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of that subsection.

47. Inheritance tax (valuation of settled property etc)

That provision may be made—

(a) about the valuation of settled property for the purposes of inheritance tax, and

(b) modifying and supplementing the anti-avoidance rules in section 162B of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984, and section 103 of the Finance Act 1986, in relation to settled property.

48. Inheritance tax (notional pension property)

That—

(a) provision may be made about the calculation of the reduced rate of inheritance tax for charitable giving in the case of notional pension property, and

(b) provision may be made about payment notices given by prospective personal representatives in respect of inheritance tax attributable to notional pension property.

49. Stamp duty land tax (local government pension scheme pools)

That—

The main relief

(1) A land transaction is exempt from the charge to stamp duty land tax if it meets the conditions in—

(a) paragraph (2) (chargeable interest must be held within LGPS before transfer),

(b) paragraph (5) (purchaser must be a fund established or managed by an asset pool company), and

(c) paragraph (7) (chargeable interest must be a major interest in land).

Chargeable interest must be held within LGPS before transfer

(2) The condition referred to in paragraph (1)(a) is that immediately before the land transaction is entered into, the whole of the chargeable interest acquired—

(a) is held for the purposes of the local government pension scheme, and

(b) is held directly or indirectly by one or more administering authorities.

(3) In determining whether the whole of the chargeable interest is held as mentioned in paragraph (2)(b), ignore any portion of it if—

(a) the portion is held directly or indirectly by a general partner in a limited partnership, and

(b) the general partner would not be entitled to more than 1% of the assets of the partnership on a winding-up of the partnership.

(4) In a case where the chargeable interest acquired is an undivided share of a major interest in land, paragraphs (2) and (3) have effect as if the references there to the chargeable interest acquired were to the whole of that major interest.

Purchaser must be a fund established or managed by an asset pool company

(5) The condition referred to in paragraph (1)(b) is that the purchaser is a qualifying fund—

(a) that is established or managed by a vendor-related asset pool company, and

(b) all of the shares in which are held directly or indirectly by—

(i) administering authorities, or

(ii) that vendor-related asset pool company.

(6) An asset pool company is "vendor-related" for that purpose if the administering authority or authorities mentioned in paragraph (2)(b)

participate in the company within the meaning of section 1(9)(b) of the Pension Schemes Act 2026 (local government pension schemes: asset pool companies).

Chargeable interest must be a major interest in land

(7) The condition referred to in paragraph (1)(c) is that the land transaction is an acquisition of a major interest in land other than the grant of a lease.

(8) That condition is to be regarded as met in a case where—

(a) the land transaction is a transfer that is taken to be a land transaction by virtue of paragraph 14 of Schedule 15 to the Finance Act 2003 (deemed land transaction in case of transfer of interest in property-investment partnership), and

(b) the chargeable interest referred to in paragraph 14(1)(c) of that Schedule is a major interest in land.

(9) References in paragraphs (7) and (8) to a major interest in land include an undivided share of a major interest in land.

Relief where chargeable interest is transferred indirectly then distributed to fund

(10) A land transaction is exempt from the charge to stamp duty land tax if—

(a) it consists of the acquisition by a qualifying fund of a chargeable interest from a company, and

(b) it is entered into after a related indirect transfer of the chargeable interest.

(11) For that purpose a "related indirect transfer" of the chargeable interest means an acquisition by the qualifying fund of shares in the company in circumstances where—

(a) the chargeable interest is held directly or indirectly by the company as at the time when its shares are acquired, and

(b) had the chargeable interest been acquired directly at the time when the shares were in fact acquired, relief under paragraph (1) would have been available by reference to the acquisition of the chargeable interest.

Exclusions: double relief or tax avoidance

(12) Relief under this Resolution is not available in relation to a land transaction ("the relevant transaction")—

(a) if relief under this Resolution has already been given in relation to another land transaction of which the main subject-matter was the same as the main subject-matter of the relevant transaction, or

(b) if the relevant transaction forms part of arrangements whose main purpose, or one of whose main purposes, is the avoidance of any of the following—

(i) stamp duty land tax;

(ii) capital gains tax;

(iii) corporation tax (including an amount chargeable as if it were corporation tax or treated as if it were corporation tax);

(iv) stamp duty;

(v) stamp duty reserve tax.

(13) "Arrangements" in paragraph (12)(b) includes any agreement, understanding, scheme, transaction or series of transactions (whether or not legally enforceable).

Cases involving joint tenancies where not all tenants pool their interest

(14) Paragraphs (15) and (16) apply where—

(a) immediately before a land transaction is entered into, two or more administering authorities are beneficially entitled as joint tenants to the chargeable interest acquired, and

(b) immediately after the land transaction is completed, at least one of those administering authorities (a "continuing tenant") and a qualifying fund are beneficially entitled as joint tenants to that chargeable interest.

(15) In the application of the condition in paragraph (5) (purchaser must be a fund established or managed by an asset pool company) in relation to the land transaction—

(a) that condition is not prevented from being met by reason only that a continuing tenant, as well as a qualifying fund, is the purchaser, and

(b) an asset pool company is not prevented from being "vendor-related" by reason only that a continuing tenant does not participate in the company within the meaning of section 1(9)(b) of the Pension Schemes Act 2026 (local government pension schemes: asset pool companies).

(16) If a continuing tenant subsequently enters into a land transaction as a vendor in relation to the same chargeable interest, the exclusion in paragraph (12)(a) does not apply to that subsequent transaction by reason only of the land transaction referred to in paragraph (14).

Preparatory buy-ins

(17) A preparatory buy-in is ignored for the purposes of section 75A of the Finance Act 2003 if but for this paragraph it would be the first of a series of scheme transactions (within the meaning given by subsection (1)(b) of that section).

(18) Where a preparatory buy-in takes place, the later transfer is not a pre-completion transaction for the purposes of Schedule 2A to the Finance Act 2003 (sub-sale relief etc).

(19) For the purposes of paragraphs (17) and (18), a land transaction is a "preparatory buy-in" if—

(a) after entering into the land transaction, the purchaser in relation to the transaction enters into another land transaction ("the later transfer") as vendor,

(b) relief under this Resolution is available in respect of the later transfer, and

(c) the condition in paragraph (2) would not, but for the land transaction, have been met in relation to the later transfer.

Relief to require a claim

(20) Relief under this Resolution must be claimed in a land transaction return or an amendment of such a return.

(21) A claim must include, or be accompanied by, such information (if any) as the Commissioners for His Majesty's Revenue and Customs may specify in a notice published by them.

Interpretation

(22) In this Resolution—

"administering authority" has the same meaning as in the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/2356) (see Schedule 1 to those regulations);

"asset pool company" has the same meaning as in Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Pension Schemes Act 2026 (see section 1(9) of that Act);

"exempt unauthorised unit trust" has the same meaning as in the Unauthorised Unit Trusts (Tax) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/2819) (see regulation 3 of those regulations);

"local government pension scheme" means the scheme established by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/2356);

"qualifying fund" means—

(a) a co-ownership authorised contractual scheme,

(b) a Reserved Investor Fund (Contractual Scheme), or

(c) an exempt unauthorised unit trust.

(23) This Resolution is to be construed as one with Part 4 of the Finance Act 2003 (stamp duty land tax).

Commencement and sunset

(24) This Resolution has effect in relation to land transactions whose effective date is—

(a) on or after 28 October 2026, and

(b) before 1 April 2032,

subject as follows.

(25) Relief under paragraph (1) is not available in relation to a land transaction unless immediately before 28 October 2026 the whole or a portion of the chargeable interest acquired—

(a) was held for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (2)(a), and

(b) was held directly or indirectly by the same administering authority or authorities by reference to which the relief would be claimed (see paragraph (2)(b)).

(26) The condition in paragraph (25)(b) is to be regarded as met where—

(a) immediately before 28 October 2026 the whole, or the portion, of the chargeable interest acquired was held directly or indirectly by one or more other administering authorities, and

(b) on or after that date, it was transferred directly or indirectly to the administering authority or authorities mentioned in paragraph (25)(b) by virtue of any enactment relating to local government or local government pension schemes.

(27) Paragraph (25) has effect, in relation to a land transaction that consists of the acquisition of an undivided share of a major interest in land, as if the reference there to the chargeable interest acquired were to that major interest.

(28) In a case where—

(a) as a result of section 44(4) of the Finance Act 2003 the effective date of a land transaction falls before 1 April 2032, and

(b) the contract concerned is completed by a conveyance on or after that date such that section 44(8) of that Act (transaction effected on completion deemed to be separate land transaction) applies,

this Resolution has effect in relation to the transaction effected on completion notwithstanding that its effective date is on or after 1 April 2032.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

50. Stamp duty land tax (rent under assured tenancies)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made for exempting from stamp duty land tax rent payable under assured tenancies.

51. Stamp duty land tax (withdrawal of group relief)

That—

(1) Part 1 of Schedule 7 to the Finance Act 2003 (stamp duty land tax: group relief) is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 4 (cases in which group relief not withdrawn), omit sub-paragraphs (4) and (5).

(3) In the italic heading before paragraph 4ZA, after "vendor" insert "is wound up etc or".

(4) In paragraph 4ZA (group relief not withdrawn where vendor leaves group)—

(a) in sub-paragraph (1)—

(i) after "vendor", in the first place it occurs, insert "—

(a) by reason of anything done for the purposes of, or in the course of, winding up the vendor or another company that is above the vendor in the group structure, or";

(ii) the remaining text becomes paragraph (b);

(b) in sub-paragraph (2), for "The vendor is" substitute "For the purpose of sub-paragraph (1)(b) the vendor is";

(c) in sub-paragraph (3), for "purpose of sub-paragraph (2)" substitute "purposes of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2)";

(d) in sub-paragraph (4), for "vendor leaves the group" substitute "purchaser ceases to be a member of the same group as the vendor (as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1))".

(5) The amendments made by this Resolution have effect in relation to land transactions the effective date of which falls on or after 29 October 2026.

(6) But those amendments do not have effect in relation to a land transaction which—

(a) is effected in pursuance of a contract entered into before 29 October 2026, and

(b) is not excluded.

(7) For this purpose a land transaction is excluded if—

(a) there is any variation of the contract, or assignment of rights under the contract, on or after 29 October 2026,

(b) the transaction is effected in consequence of the exercise on or after that date of any option, right of pre-emption or similar right, or

(c) on or after that date, there is an assignment, subsale or other transaction relating to the whole or part of the subject-matter of the contract as a result of which a person other than the purchaser under the contract becomes entitled to call for a conveyance.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

52. Value added tax (persons established in UK and sales on online marketplaces)

That provision may be made for the purposes of value added tax about supplies made by persons established in the United Kingdom facilitated by an online marketplace.

53. Value added tax (supplies of passenger transport services as agents)

That provision may be made amending section 47 of the Value Added Tax Act 1994 in relation to services consisting of the transport of passengers by private hire vehicle or taxi.

54. Value added tax (reverse charge)

That provision may be made restricting the application of section 8(1) of the Value Added Tax Act 1994 to recipients of services who are registered under that Act.

55. Value added tax (electric vehicle charging)

That—

(1) In the Value Added Tax Act 1994, in Part 2 of Schedule 7A (charge at reduced rate), Group 1 (supplies of domestic fuel or power) is amended in accordance with paragraphs (2) to (5).

(2) In Note 5—

(a) the existing text becomes sub-paragraph (1);

(b) after sub-paragraph (1) insert—

"(2) Sub-paragraph (1)(g) is subject to paragraph 6A."

(3) In Note 6—

(a) the existing text becomes sub-paragraph (1);

(b) after sub-paragraph (1) insert—

"(2) This paragraph does not apply to a supply of electricity which is an electric vehicle charging supply (as to which, see paragraph 6A)."

(4) After Note 6 insert—

"6A ***Electric vehicle charging supply deemed not to be for domestic use***

(1) For the purposes of this Group a supply of electricity is never for domestic use if it is an electric vehicle charging supply.

(2) A supply of electricity is an "electric vehicle charging supply" if the electricity is supplied through an electric vehicle charging point that is—

(a) accessible to the public or a section of the public, or

(b) accessible to employees or contractors at their workplace.

(3) An electric vehicle charging point does not fall within sub-paragraph (2)(a) if it is accessible only to residents of a particular building, or part of a particular building, that—

(a) consists of a dwelling or a number of dwellings, or

(b) is used for a relevant residential purpose.

(4) An electric vehicle charging point is "accessible" if it is accessible (on payment or otherwise)—

(a) as of right, or

(b) by virtue of express or implied permission.

(5) In this paragraph—

"electric vehicle" means a road vehicle that can be propelled by electrical power (whether or not it can also be propelled by another kind of power);

"electric vehicle charging point" means a facility or apparatus for charging an electric vehicle."

(5) In the heading of Note 7, for "paragraph 6" substitute "this Group".

(6) In the Value Added Tax (Supplies of Domestic Electricity) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/987), in article 3(3) (zero-rating of supplies of domestic electricity:

England and Wales and Scotland), inserted Group 24 (supplies of domestic electricity: England and Wales and Scotland) is amended in accordance with paragraphs (7) to (10).

(7) In Note 4—

(a) the existing text becomes sub-paragraph (1);

(b) after sub-paragraph (1) insert—

"(2) This paragraph is subject to paragraph 5A."

(8) In Note 5—

(a) the existing text becomes sub-paragraph (1);

(b) after sub-paragraph (1) insert—

"(2) This paragraph does not apply to a supply of electricity which is an electric vehicle charging supply (as to which, see paragraph 5A)."

(9) After Note 5 insert—

"5A ***Electric vehicle charging supply deemed not to be for domestic use***

(1) For the purposes of this Group a supply of electricity is never for domestic use if it is an electric vehicle charging supply.

(2) A supply of electricity is an "electric vehicle charging supply" if the electricity is supplied through an electric vehicle charging point that is—

(a) accessible to the public or a section of the public, or

(b) accessible to employees or contractors at their workplace.

(3) An electric vehicle charging point does not fall within sub-paragraph (2)(a) if it is accessible only to residents of a particular building, or part of a particular building, that—

(a) consists of a dwelling or a number of dwellings, or

(b) is used for a relevant residential purpose.

(4) An electric vehicle charging point is "accessible" if it is accessible (on payment or otherwise)—

(a) as of right, or

(b) by virtue of express or implied permission.

(5) In this paragraph—

"electric vehicle" means a road vehicle that can be propelled by electrical power (whether or not it can also be propelled by another kind of power);

"electric vehicle charging point" means a facility or apparatus for charging an electric vehicle."

(10) In the heading of Note 6, for "paragraph 5" substitute "this Group".

(11) The amendments made by this Resolution have effect in relation to supplies made on or after 1 November 2026.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

56. Value added tax (free medicinal products)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made for the purposes of value added tax for zero-rating supplies of medicinal products for no consideration.

57. Value added tax (exemption for locum medical practitioners)

That provision may be made repealing item 5 of Group 7 in Schedule 9 to the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

58. Value added tax (electronic invoicing)

That provision may be made for the purposes of value added tax about the provision of invoices in an electronic format.

59. Value added tax (refunds to certain bodies)

That provision may be made about refunds of value added tax under sections 33 to 33E of the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

60. Value added tax (deposit schemes)

That provision may be made for the purposes of value added tax about the treatment of deposit schemes.

61. Value added tax (Northern Ireland distance sales)

That—

(1) Schedule 9ZA to the Value Added Tax Act 1994 (VAT on acquisitions in Northern Ireland from member States) is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 48 (liability to be registered for distance sales)—

(a) for sub-paragraphs (1) to (4) substitute—

"(1) Where—

(a) a person is not registered under this Act,

(b) the person is not liable to be registered under Schedule 1 or 1A, and

(c) the relevant supply condition, the single jurisdiction condition, the option condition or the excise condition is met in relation to the person,

the person becomes liable to be registered under this Part of this Schedule on the relevant day for that condition.

(2) The relevant supply condition is met if the person—

(a) makes a relevant supply, and

(b) is not a single jurisdiction supplier.

The relevant day for the relevant supply condition is the day on which the person first makes a relevant supply.

(3) The single jurisdiction condition is met if—

(a) the person is a single jurisdiction supplier,

(b) the person makes a relevant supply in a given year, and

(c) in the period beginning with 1 January of that year and ending with any given day in that year, or in the period beginning with 1 January and ending with 31 December of the year before that year, the person makes European supplies whose value exceeds £8,818.

The relevant day for the single jurisdiction condition is the day on which that condition is first met.

(4) The option condition is met if—

(a) the person is a single jurisdiction supplier,

(b) the person's home territory is a member State,

(c) the person has, in accordance with the law of that member State, exercised the option described in Article 59c(3) of the VAT Directive (option to treat place of supply as country of destination),

(d) the single jurisdiction condition is not met in relation to the person, and

(e) the person makes a relevant supply at a time when the option is in force in relation to that person.

The relevant day for the option condition is the day on which the person first makes a relevant supply described in paragraph (e).

(4A) The excise condition is met if none of the conditions in sub-paragraphs (2) to (4) are met in relation to the person and the person makes a supply that—

(a) is a supply of goods subject to a duty of excise,

(b) involves the removal of the goods to Northern Ireland by or under the directions of the person making the supply,

(c) is a transaction in pursuance of which the goods are acquired in Northern Ireland from a member State by a person who is not a taxable person,

(d) is made in the course or furtherance of a business carried on by the supplier, and

(e) is not anything which is treated as a supply for the purposes of this Act by virtue only of paragraph 5(1) of Schedule 4 or paragraph 30 of Schedule 9ZB.

The relevant day for the excise condition is the day on which the person first makes a supply described in that condition.

(4B) Where—

(a) a person would have become liable to be registered under this Part of this Schedule at any time ("the relevant time"), but

(b) was not so liable as a result of any registration which is subsequently cancelled under—

(i) paragraph 43(3) or 53(5) of this Schedule,

(ii) paragraph 13(3) of Schedule 1,

(iii) paragraph 11 of Schedule 1A, or

(iv) paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 3A,

the person is treated as having become liable to be registered under this Part of this Schedule at the relevant time.",

(b) before sub-paragraph (8) insert—

"(7A) A person is a single jurisdiction supplier if the person—

(a) has a place of establishment in Northern Ireland and does not have a place of establishment in any of the member States, or

(b) has a place of establishment in a member State and does not have a place of establishment in Northern Ireland or in any other member State, or

(c) does not have a place of establishment in Northern Ireland or in any of the member States, but—

(i) has a permanent address, or usually resides, in Northern Ireland and does not have a permanent address, or usually reside, in any of the member States, or

(ii) has a permanent address, or usually resides, in a member State and does not have a permanent address, or usually reside, in any other member State or in Northern Ireland.

And the "home territory" of a single jurisdiction supplier is the territory by reference to which they are a single jurisdiction supplier (being Northern Ireland or a member State).",

(c) in sub-paragraph (8)—

(i) in the words before paragraph (a), after "services" insert "by a single jurisdiction supplier",

(ii) in that paragraph, for the words from ", in a member State" to the end substitute "—

(i) where the supplier's home territory is a member State, in another member State or Northern Ireland, or

(ii) where the supplier's home territory is Northern Ireland, in a member State, or", and

(iii) in paragraph (b), for the words from "to a member State" to the end substitute "from the supplier's home territory to—

(i) where the supplier's home territory is a member State, another member State or Northern Ireland, or

(ii) where the supplier's home territory is Northern Ireland, a member State.", and

(d) in sub-paragraph (10), for "sub-paragraph (8)" substitute "this paragraph".

(3) In paragraph 49 (ceasing to be liable for registration under Part 9 of Schedule 9ZA)—

(a) in sub-paragraph (1)—

(i) in the words before paragraph (a), for "by virtue of paragraph 48(1)(i)" substitute "as a result of the single jurisdiction condition being met",

(ii) in paragraph (a), for "conditions mentioned in paragraph 48(3) were satisfied" substitute "excise condition is met", and

(iii) in paragraph (b), for "those conditions are satisfied" substitute "the excise condition is met",

(b) in sub-paragraph (1A)—

(i) for "by virtue of paragraph 48(1)(ii)" substitute "as a result of the relevant supply condition being met",

(ii) omit "by virtue of that paragraph", and

(iii) for "paragraph 48(1A) applies in relation to that person" substitute "the person becomes a single jurisdiction supplier",

(c) in sub-paragraph (1B)—

(i) in the words before paragraph (a), for "by virtue of paragraph 48(3)" substitute "as a result of the excise condition being met",

(ii) in those words, omit "by virtue of that paragraph", and

(iii) in paragraph (a), for "as mentioned in that paragraph" substitute "described in that condition",

(d) in sub-paragraph (2)(b), for "paragraph 48(2) above" substitute "the option condition", and

(e) for sub-paragraph (3) substitute—

"(3) Expressions used in this paragraph have the same meaning as in paragraph 48."

(4) In paragraph 51 (request to be registered), in sub-paragraph (1)(a)—

(a) in sub-paragraph (i), for "paragraph 48(2)" substitute "the option condition in paragraph 48(4) (option to treat place of supply as country of destination)", and

(b) in sub-paragraph (iii), for "conditions mentioned in paragraph 48(3) will be satisfied" substitute "excise condition in paragraph 48(4A) will be met".

(5) In paragraph 52 (notification of matters affecting continuance of registration), in sub-paragraph (3), for "paragraph 48(2)" substitute "the option condition in paragraph 48(4) (option to treat place of supply as country of destination)".

(6) In paragraph 53 (cancellation of registration)—

(a) in sub-paragraph (2)(a), for "conditions mentioned in paragraph 48(3) are satisfied" substitute "excise condition in paragraph 48(4A) is met", and

(b) in sub-paragraph (6), for "paragraph 48(2)" substitute "the option condition in paragraph 48(4) (option to treat place of supply as country of destination)".

(7) In Schedule 9ZB to the Value Added Tax Act 1994, in paragraph 29(3), for "48(2)" substitute "48(4)(c)".

(8) The amendments made by this Resolution come into force on 1 January 2027.

(9) Where a person has, before 1 January 2027, exercised the option mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(a) of paragraph 48 of Schedule 9ZA to the Value Added Tax Act 1994 (as it had effect at that time), the exercise of that option is to be treated, until the end of the period of 2 years beginning with the date on which the option was exercised, as if it were an exercise of the option mentioned in sub-paragraph (4)(c) of that paragraph as it has effect on or after 1 January 2027.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

62. Value added tax (Northern Ireland call-off stock arrangements)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year repealing Part 10 of Schedule 9ZA to the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

63. Value added tax (abolition of NHS England)

That provision may be made amending the Value Added Tax Act 1994 in consequence of the abolition of NHS England.

64. Import duty (low-value goods)

That provision may be made—

(a) amending the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 in relation to the charging of import duty in respect of low-value goods, and

(b) abolishing the relief from import duty for consignments of goods of negligible value.

65. Customs and excise (forfeiture of goods)

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made authorising the Commissioners for His Majesty's Revenue and Customs to dispose of things seized as liable to forfeiture before their condemnation.

66. Customs duties (certificates of origin)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made to validate fees charged in connection with certificates of origin.

67. Rates of vehicle excise duty

That provision may be made increasing the rates of vehicle excise duty in Schedule 1 to the Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994.

68. Vehicle excise duty (zero-emission and plug-in hybrid vehicles)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year for charging vehicle excise duty in relation to zero-emission and plug-in hybrid vehicles by reference to the number of miles driven.

69. Vehicle excise duty (end of temporary goods vehicles rates)

That provision may be made relating to the end of the period for which the rates set out in section 3 of the Taxation (Energy and Vehicles) Act 2026 have effect.

70. Vehicle excise duty (search and rescue vehicles)

That provision may be made for an exemption from vehicle excise duty for search and rescue vehicles.

71. Rates of HGV road user levy

That provision may be made increasing the rates of HGV road user levy.

72. Air passenger duty (business jets)

That provision may be made about the rates of air passenger duty applicable to the carriage of a passenger where the passenger's journey consists of, or includes, a flight on an aircraft operating as a business jet in relation to the passenger.

73. Rates of air passenger duty (future years)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year increasing the rates of air passenger duty.

74. Machine games duty (types of machine)

That provision may be made amending the classification of machines in paragraph 5 of Schedule 24 to the Finance Act 2012.

75. Gaming payments etc

That provision may be made—

(a) for determining what are, or are not, gaming payments or when a person is, or is not, treated as having made a gaming payment for the purposes of section 159 of the Finance Act 2014 (remote gaming duty),

(b) amending section 160 of that Act (remote gaming duty: prizes), and

(c) about the circumstances in which participating in a tournament counts as playing a game of chance for the purposes of Part 3 of that Act (general betting duty, pool betting duty and remote gaming duty).

76. Rates of alcohol duty

That—

(1) Part 2 of the Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 (alcohol duty) is amended as follows.

(2) For Schedule 7 (main rates) substitute—

"SCHEDULE 7

RATES OF ALCOHOL DUTY

TABLE 1

Alcoholic strength of alcoholic product	**Rate of duty per litre of alcohol in the product**
Less than 3.5%	£10.41
At least 3.5% but less than 8.5%	See Table 2
At least 8.5% but not exceeding 22%	£32.01
Exceeding 22%	£35.54

TABLE 2

Description of alcoholic product (of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5% but less than 8.5%)	**Rate of duty per litre of alcohol in the product**
(a) Still cider (b) Sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 5.5%	£10.86
Beer	£23.61
(a) Spirits, wine and other fermented products (b) Sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength exceeding 5.5%	£27.82".

(3) For Schedule 8 (reduced rates for qualifying draught products) substitute—

"SCHEDULE 8

QUALIFYING DRAUGHT PRODUCTS: REDUCED RATES

Description of alcoholic product	Rate of duty per litre of alcohol in the product
Alcoholic products of an alcoholic strength of less than 3.5%	£8.97
(a) Still cider of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5% (b) Sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5% but not exceeding 5.5%	£9.36
(a) Beer, spirits, wine and other fermented products of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5% (but less than 8.5%) (b) Sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength exceeding 5.5%	£20.34".

(4) For Schedule 9 (duty discount for small producer alcoholic products) substitute—

"SCHEDULE 9

SMALL PRODUCER ALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS: DUTY DISCOUNT

PART 1

ALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN QUALIFYING DRAUGHT PRODUCTS, OF AN ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF LESS THAN 8.5%

Alcoholic products, other than spirits, of an alcoholic strength of less than 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	10.41	-
2	5	112.5	5.80	52.05
3	112.5	225	5.22	675.38
4	225	450	2.90	1,262.35
5	450	900	1.74	1,914.67
6	900	1350	-	2,696.54
7	1350	4500	-0.86	2,696.54

Spirits of an alcoholic strength of less than 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	8.06	-
2	5	112.5	5.80	40.30
3	112.5	225	5.22	663.63
4	225	450	2.90	1,250.60
5	450	900	1.74	1,902.92
6	900	1350	-	2,684.79
7	1350	4500	-0.85	2,684.79

Still cider of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%; sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5% but not exceeding 5.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	10.86	-
2	5	50	3.02	54.30
3	50	100	1.82	190.39
4	100	200	0.61	281.46
5	200	600	-	342.17
6	600	1000	-	342.17
7	1000	4500	-0.10	342.17

Beer of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	22.81	-
2	5	112.5	13.15	114.05
3	112.5	225	11.83	1,527.76
4	225	450	6.58	2,859.02
5	450	900	3.94	4,338.49
6	900	1350	-	6,111.78
7	1350	4500	-1.94	6,111.78

Wine and other fermented products of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%; sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength exceeding 5.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	27.82	-
2	5	50	3.10	139.10
3	50	100	3.10	278.80
4	100	200	1.55	434.02
5	200	600	-	588.67
6	600	1000	-	588.67
7	1000	4500	-0.17	588.67

Spirits of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	25.47	-
2	5	50	3.10	127.35
3	50	100	3.10	267.05
4	100	200	1.55	422.27
5	200	600	-	576.92
6	600	1000	-	576.92
7	1000	4500	-0.16	576.92

PART 2

QUALIFYING DRAUGHT PRODUCTS OF AN ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF LESS THAN 8.5%

Alcoholic products, other than spirits, of an alcoholic strength of less than 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	8.97	-
2	5	112.5	5	44.85
3	112.5	225	4.50	581.95
4	225	450	2.50	1,087.77
5	450	900	1.50	1,650.42
6	900	1350	-	2,325.60
7	1350	4500	-0.74	2,325.60

Spirits of an alcoholic strength of less than 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	6.62	-
2	5	112.5	5	33.10
3	112.5	225	4.50	570.20
4	225	450	2.50	1,076.02
5	450	900	1.50	1,638.67
6	900	1350	-	2,313.85
7	1350	4500	-0.73	2,313.85

Still cider of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%; sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5% but not exceeding 5.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	9.36	-
2	5	50	2.61	46.80
3	50	100	1.57	164.33
4	100	200	0.53	242.80
5	200	600	-	295.50
6	600	1000	-	295.50
7	1000	4500	-0.08	295.50

Beer of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	19.54	-
2	5	112.5	11.33	97.70
3	112.5	225	10.20	1,315.61
4	225	450	5.67	2,462.58
5	450	900	3.40	3,738.43
6	900	1350	-	5,269.44
7	1350	4500	-1.67	5,269.44

Wine and other fermented products of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%; sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength exceeding 5.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	20.34	-
2	5	50	2.27	101.70
3	50	100	2.27	203.77
4	100	200	1.13	317.18
5	200	600	-	430.58
6	600	1000	-	430.58
7	1000	4500	-0.12	430.58

Spirits of an alcoholic strength of at least 3.5%				
Discount band	Start threshold (hectolitres)	End threshold (hectolitres)	Marginal discount (£)	Cumulative discount (£)
1	0	5	17.99	-
2	5	50	2.27	89.95
3	50	100	2.27	192.02
4	100	200	1.13	305.43
5	200	600	-	418.83
6	600	1000	-	418.83
7	1000	4500	-0.12	418.83".

(5) In consequence of the amendments made by the preceding paragraphs of this Resolution, in Schedule 2 to the Travellers' Allowances Order 1994 (which provides in certain circumstances for a simplified calculation of excise duty on goods brought into Great Britain)—

(a) in the entry relating to beer, in the second column, for "£0.95" substitute "£0.99",

(b) in the entry relating to wine, in the second column, for "£3.52" substitute "£3.68",

(c) in the entry relating to cider, in the second column, for "£0.48" substitute "£0.50",

(d) in the entry relating to sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 5.5% by volume, in the second column, for "£0.48" substitute "£0.50",

(e) in the entry relating to sparkling cider of an alcoholic strength exceeding 5.5% but less than 8.5% by volume, in the second column, for "£1.86" substitute "£1.95",

(f) in the entry relating to other fermented products, in the second column, for "£3.52" substitute "£3.68", and

(g) in the entry relating to spirits, in the second column, for "£12.75" substitute "£13.33".

(6) The amendments made by this Resolution come into force on 1 February 2027.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

77. Rates of soft drinks industry levy

That provision may be made increasing the rates of soft drinks industry levy.

78. Soft drinks industry levy (sugar content condition etc)

That provision may be made for the purposes of the soft drinks industry levy—

(a) reducing the amount of sugar required to be contained in a drink for it to be a chargeable soft drink,

(b) removing the exemption for milk-based drinks and milk substitute drinks and making other provision about what drinkable liquids are chargeable soft drinks, and

(c) removing the requirement for producers to register.

79. Rates of climate change levy (future years)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year increasing the rates of climate change levy.

80. Climate change levy (electric vehicle charging)

That—

(1) Schedule 6 to the Finance Act 2000 (climate change levy) is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 8(1)(a) (excluded supplies: supply for domestic or charity use), for "paragraph 9" substitute "paragraphs 9 and 9A".

(3) In paragraph 9 (excluded supplies: meaning of "for domestic use")—

(a) in sub-paragraph (1), at the end insert—

"Paragraphs (e) and (f) are subject to paragraph 9A."

(b) in sub-paragraph (2), at the end insert—

"This sub-paragraph does not apply to a supply of electricity which is an electric vehicle charging supply (as to which, see paragraph 9A)."

(4) After paragraph 9 insert—

"Electric vehicle charging supply deemed not to be for domestic use

9A (1) For the purposes of paragraph 8, a supply of electricity is never for domestic use if it is an electric vehicle charging supply.

(2) A supply of electricity is an "electric vehicle charging supply" if the electricity is supplied through an electric vehicle charging point that is—

(a) accessible to the public or a section of the public, or

(b) accessible to employees or contractors at their workplace.

(3) An electric vehicle charging point does not fall within sub-paragraph (2)(a) if it is accessible only to residents of a particular building, or part of a particular building, that—

(a) consists of a dwelling or a number of dwellings, or

(b) is used for a relevant residential purpose.

(4) An electric vehicle charging point is "accessible" if it is accessible (on payment or otherwise)—

(a) as of right, or

(b) by virtue of express or implied permission.

(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3)(b) use for a relevant residential purpose has the same meaning as in paragraph 9(3).

(6) In this paragraph—

"electric vehicle" means a road vehicle that can be propelled by electrical power (whether or not it can also be propelled by another kind of power);

"electric vehicle charging point" means a facility or apparatus for charging an electric vehicle.

(7) The power to make provision under section 29A(3) of the Value Added Tax Act 1994 varying Schedule 7A to that Act (charge at reduced rate) includes power to make provision for any appropriate corresponding variation of this paragraph."

(5) The amendments made by this Resolution have effect in relation to supplies made on or after 1 November 2026.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

81. Rates of landfill tax

That provision may be made increasing the rates of landfill tax.

82. Landfill tax (dredging)

That provision may be made for the purposes of landfill tax about disposals that include material removed from water.

83. Rate of aggregates levy

That provision may be made increasing the rate of aggregates levy.

84. Rate of plastic packaging tax

That provision may be made increasing the rate of plastic packaging tax.

85. Vaping products duty (compliance)

That—

(1) Part 4 of the Finance Act 2026 (vaping products duty) is amended as follows.

(2) In section 128 (forfeiture: civil penalties)—

(a) in subsection (3)—

(i) omit the "or" at the end of paragraph (a);

(ii) after that paragraph insert—

"(aa) any relevant article in the person's possession at the time of the failure which the Commissioners have reason to believe is owned or used in the course of a business carried on by any person;";

(iii) in paragraph (b)(i), after "product" insert ", or any relevant article,";

(b) after subsection (3) insert—

"(4) In subsection (3) "relevant article" means any article used, or which may be used, for or in connection with the production or supply of vaping products; and for this purpose "article" includes any substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form or in the form of a vapour."

(3) In section 141 (commencement), after subsection (2) insert—

"(2A) For the purposes of section 115, vaping products are taken to have been produced in, or imported into, the United Kingdom on or after 1 October 2026 unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that they were so produced or imported before that date."

(4) The amendments made by paragraph (2)—

(a) come into force on 1 January 2027;

(b) have effect in relation to a failure mentioned in section 128(3) of the Finance Act 2026 (failure to comply with Part 4 etc) that occurs on or after 4 November 2026.

(5) The amendment made by paragraph (3) comes into force on 4 November 2026.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

86. High value council tax surcharge

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year for charging tax in respect of dwellings in England with a value of £2 million or more.

87. Oil and gas revenue levy

That provision may be made replacing the energy (oil and gas) profits levy with a new tax in respect of revenues on the disposal of oil or gas for a price above a specified minimum by companies carrying on a ring fence trade.

88. Securities transfer tax

That provision may be made replacing stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax with a new tax on the transfer of securities.

89. International student levy

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year for charging English higher education providers tax in respect of international students registered on higher education courses.

90. Tax avoidance schemes

That provision may be made—

(a) extending Part 5 of the Finance Act 2014 to other taxes,

(b) allowing information published about stop notices given under section 236A of that Act to include information about a person subject to a stop notice before the end of the period for an appeal, and

(c) amending section 209(6)(a) of the Finance Act 2026.

91. Penalties for excise duty evasion

That provision may be made for penalising persons engaged in conduct for the purpose of evading any excise duty.

92. Alcohol duty (penalties)

That provision may be made in relation to penalties for failures to pay alcohol duty or to make returns relating to alcohol duty.

93. Investment plans (account managers)

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year—

(a) imposing penalties in respect of failures by account managers to comply with requirements imposed by regulations relating to investment plans, and

(b) authorising regulations relating to investment plans to include provision specifying circumstances in which the approval of an account manager may be suspended.

94. Disqualification of company directors (tax security offences)

That provision may be made for disqualification orders under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 to be made against persons convicted of offences related to the giving of security to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs in connection with tax.

95. Publishing details of deliberate tax defaulters and their officers

That provision may be made about the publication of details of deliberate tax defaulters and of officers of companies which are deliberate tax defaulters.

96. Correction of errors in documents and information

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made taking effect in a future year—

(a) imposing a duty to take reasonable steps to secure the correction of errors in documents given to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs,

(b) conferring on His Majesty's Revenue and Customs the power to issue a notice to take reasonable steps to secure the correction of an error in such a document or explain why the document does not contain the error,

(c) amending paragraphs 10 and 10A of Schedule 24 to the Finance Act 2007, and

(d) about time limits for assessments where errors in information provided to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs are not corrected.

97. Deduction of income tax (rewards to informants)

That provision may be made for the deduction of sums representing income tax from payments made to informants by the Commissioners for His Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

98. Powers concerning digital information

That provision may be made amending section 114 of the Finance Act 2008.

99. Powers to obtain information and documents

That provision may be made—

(a) amending Schedule 36 to the Finance Act 2008 in relation to—

(i) cryptoasset service providers,

(ii) the power under paragraph 5A of that Schedule (persons whose identity can be ascertained), and

(iii) time limits in relation to deceased persons, and

(b) omitting section 126(5) to (8) of the Finance Act 2021.

100. Limits on local loans

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made increasing to £155 billion, with power to increase by order to £175 billion, the limit imposed by section 4 of the National Loans Act 1968 in relation to loans made in pursuance of section 3 of that Act.

101. Advance tax clearances (qualifying investment projects etc)

That—

(1) The Finance Act 2026 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 266(2) (investment projects which qualify for advance tax clearances), for "£1 billion" substitute "£300 million".

(3) In section 270 (information), in subsection (1), omit ", or an application for an,".

(4) The amendments made by this Resolution come into force on 4 November 2026.

And it is declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Resolution should have statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968.

102. Advance tax clearances (Parliamentary procedure for regulations)

That provision may be made altering the Parliamentary procedure for regulations under section 273(1)(b) of the Finance Act 2026.

103. National Savings remediation schemes

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made about the subject-matter of any scheme established by the National Savings (Remediation Scheme) Regulations 2026 or the National Savings (Remediation Scheme) (No. 2) Regulations 2026.

104. Statutory reorganisations involving public bodies

That provision may be made conferring power on the Treasury to vary taxes in the case of statutory reorganisations involving public bodies.

105. Valuation of assets held by Issue Department of Bank of England

That provision may be made amending section 9(2) of the National Loans Act 1968.

106. Preparations by HMRC for regulation of e-invoicing

That (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the practice of the House relating to the matters that may be included in Finance Bills) provision may be made authorising the Commissioners for His Majesty's Revenue and Customs, in connection with requirements for invoices to be in an electronic format for the purposes of value added tax, to prepare for the regulation of invoices or other documents in an electronic format.

107. Correction of minor errors

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made—

(a) omitting the definition of "registered club" in section 226A(12) of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984,

(b) repealing section 36(2) of the Finance Act 2025, and

(c) clarifying that goods with the commodity code 7202 29 (other ferro-silicon) are not CBAM goods for the purposes of Part 5 of the Finance Act 2026.

108. Incidental provision etc

That provision (including provision having retrospective effect) may be made which is incidental to, or consequential on or otherwise connected with, provision authorised by any other Resolution.

FINANCE (MONEY): *King's recommendation signified*

That, for the purposes of any Act of the present Session relating to finance, it is expedient to authorise—

(a) the payment out of money provided by Parliament of—

(i) any expenditure incurred by the Commissioners for His Majesty's Revenue and Customs which is attributable to amendments of Part 13 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009,

(ii) any expenditure incurred by virtue of the Act by the Secretary of State in connection with vehicle excise duty,

(iii) any expenditure required to enable valuations to be made for the purposes of high value council tax surcharge or any expenditure incurred by virtue of the Act by the Secretary of State in connection with that surcharge,

(iv) any expenditure incurred by virtue of the Act by the Secretary of State in connection with international student levy, and

(v) any increase in the sums payable out of or into the National Loans Fund which is attributable to increasing to £155 billion, with power to increase by order to £175 billion, the limit imposed by section 4 of the National Loans Act 1968 in relation to loans made in pursuance of section 3 of that Act, and

(b) the payment of sums into the Consolidated Fund in connection with high value council tax surcharge or international student levy.