

# Qualifying Asset Holding Company Regime

December 2021



## Summary

From April 2022, the UK will have a new tax efficient vehicle – the qualifying asset holding company (or QAHC). This is a key change in the UK's tax strategy for asset management, part of a wide-ranging review into the UK funds landscape being carried out by the government, designed to enhance the UK's attractiveness to the sector. The QAHC should allow the UK to compete with vehicles on offer in rival European fund centres, in particular Luxembourg and Ireland. Its availability will be particularly welcome for many managers who have been concerned about the need to build substance in Luxembourg, especially in the light of the ATAD III proposals.

Essentially, QAHCs will be normal unlisted UK tax resident investment companies that are at least 70% owned by "good" investors ("Category A investors"), such as investment funds and various types of institutional investor (e.g. most pension funds and many insurance businesses).

In addition to allowing Category A investors to invest tax efficiently in shares, debt and overseas land, the QAHC regime will include benefits that apply to the tax position of the individuals managing them (with provision of returns in capital (rather than income) form being facilitated and, for non-domiciled managers, the availability of the remittance basis of taxation being extended). We anticipate QAHCs being used in a number of situations, including in credit fund structures and as master holding companies.

The government consulted widely with industry working groups (which included individuals from our Tax Team) when designing the regime and two key messages it received were that, to be successful, the regime must (i) provide generous tax benefits and (ii) be simple to use.



### Generous tax benefits

The wide-ranging tax benefits include a broad exemption from tax on gains from shares (other than in UK property rich companies) and non-UK land, a deductions regime that should keep taxable income very low (by giving deductions for profit-related interest) and a complete exemption for foreign property business income. In addition, there are tax benefits for investors, with normal tax rules disapplied to make it easier for returns from the QAHC to be passed to investors in capital form.



### Simplicity

For most investors, managers and strategies, the regime should be straightforward to understand and apply. Further clarity on the rules should be provided in the HMRC guidance on the regime, which we are expecting in due course (and hopefully before the regime comes into effect).

This briefing is intended to be a helpful guide to the regime, providing an overview of the eligibility requirements and tax benefits, as well as discussing how it compares with Luxembourg's rival offering. For those interested in finding out more about how the QAHC could be used in their businesses please contact us – our details are at the end of this briefing.

## Key tax benefits of AHC regime

Tax feature	Overview
<b>Exemption for gains on shares and overseas land</b>	Complete exemption for gains for overseas land and "qualifying shares" (broadly, all shares apart from those deriving at least 75% of their value from UK land).
<b>Low taxable income (see below for overseas property business income)</b>	Profit participating loans to be allowed to reduce taxable income such that QAHC only taxed on amount proportionate to value of its "ring fence" activities (broadly, investment activities in relation to qualifying shares, overseas land, debt and related derivative contracts).
<b>Exemption for overseas property business income</b>	Complete exemption from corporation tax on profits of an overseas property business to the extent profits are chargeable to tax abroad. Also applies to related loan relationships and derivatives.
<b>No withholding tax on interest paid</b>	No withholding tax on interest paid by a QAHC.
<b>Exit market value uplift</b>	Deemed uplift to market value on exit.
<b>Capital returns to investors</b>	Ability to make capital returns to investors to be facilitated by switching off tax rules that treat premiums on share buy-backs as distributions. Does not apply to employment related securities held by persons other than fund managers.
<b>Stamp taxes</b>	No stamp taxes on share or loan note repurchases.

## Other important tax consequences of being a QAHC

As the government is concerned that it will lose out on tax on existing latent gains, existing companies electing into the QAHC regime will be deemed to have disposed of certain ring fence assets for market value on joining the regime. However, an extended version of the substantial shareholders exemption is available which, in many cases, will prevent any tax charge arising.

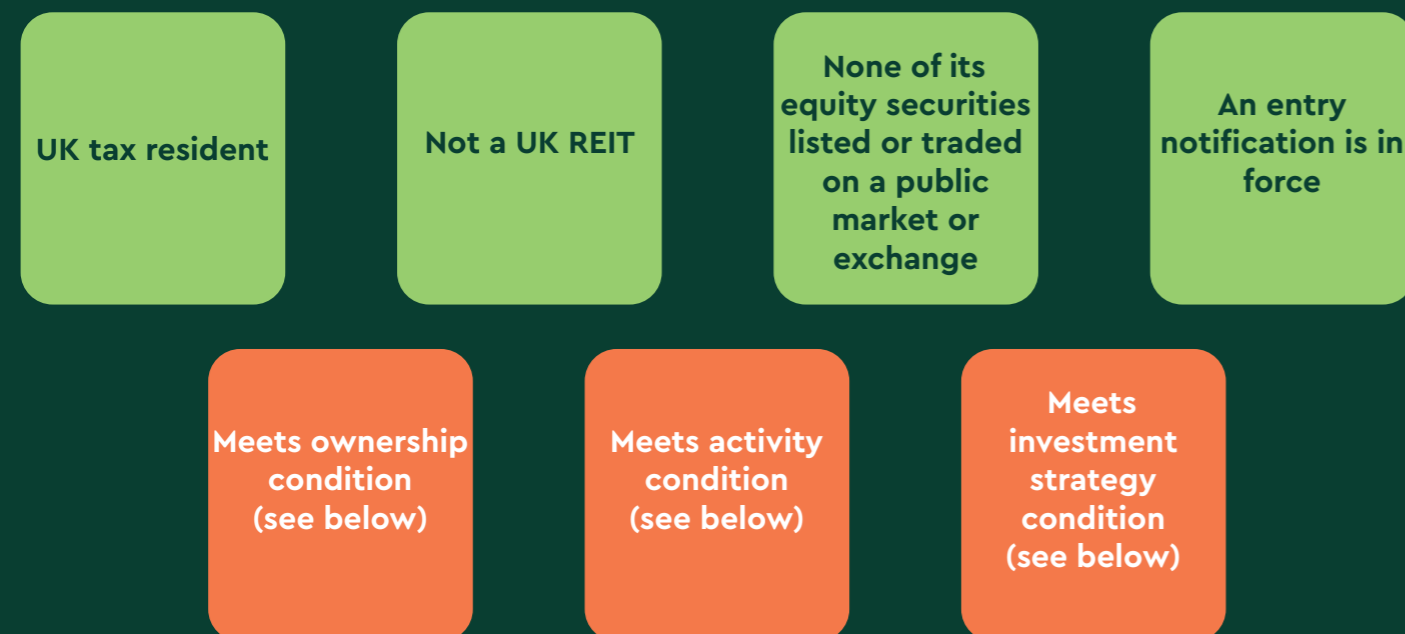
Various provisions prevent the regime benefitting non-ring fence activities, for example, it is not possible to carry out tax neutral intra-group transfers of ring fence assets from a non-QAHC to a QAHC or to surrender ring fence losses from a QAHC to a non-QAHC. This latter point may mean that QAHCs are not commonly used in leveraged private equity "acquisition stacks" for UK portfolio companies, as a QAHC's losses from financing costs cannot be used to relieve trading profits in the underlying companies.

QAHCs are also subject to a more stringent application of the UK transfer pricing rules (TP), with the exemption for small and medium-sized entities disapplied and all investors (irrespective of the size of their holding), and indeed certain of their associates, deemed to have an interest in the QAHC sufficient to satisfy the "participation" requirement. Clearly the government thinks it should be possible for a QAHC to issue profit participating loans that leave it with a very low taxable profit and also satisfy TP rules.

There are additional reporting requirements with which QAHCs have to comply, such as the need to provide an estimate of the market value of the QAHC's ring fence assets at the end of each accounting period.

## Eligibility criteria

There are seven eligibility requirements. **Four** of these are very straightforward but the other **three** contain a little more complexity and are discussed below.



## The activity condition

Essentially the main activity of the company must be the carrying on of an investment business, and the other activities of the company must be ancillary to the carrying on of that business, and not carried on to any substantial extent.

A potential issue with the activity condition is that it requires investors to determine whether the QAHC is investing. For most investment strategies this should not be problematic and we hope that those in the grey area (e.g. debt origination) will be resolved through HMRC guidance.

## The investment strategy condition

The company's investment strategy must not involve the acquisition of equity securities listed or traded on any public market or exchange (or interests whose value derives from such securities), otherwise than for the purpose of facilitating a change of control of the issuer that results in the securities no longer being so listed or traded.

The change of control exclusion should facilitate "take privates", and the reference to "acquisition" would appear to prevent "lock-up" periods following an IPO (when the seller is temporarily required to hold on to some shares in the listed company) from causing a breach.

## The ownership condition

The ownership condition limits, to 30%, the size of "relevant interests" that "non-Category A investors" can have in the QAHC or in any enhanced class of the QAHC's securities (i.e. securities that entitle holders to a greater proportion of the company profits or assets of a particular class).

NB: This is not quite the same thing as saying Category A investors must own at least 70% of the QAHC, as, due to the way that "relevant interest" are calculated, it is possible for both non-Category A investors to hold more than 30% and Category A investors to hold at least 70%.

## Category A investors

Category A investors include a range of institutional investors such as most pension funds, charities and authorised long-term insurance businesses. Investment funds that are "qualifying funds" are also Category A investors. Broadly, these are (i) "collective investment schemes" (CISs) or "alternative investment funds" (AIFs) for regulatory purposes that either are not close (broadly, controlled by five or fewer persons) or are 70% controlled by Category A investors, and (ii) CISs that meet certain requirements as to diverse ownership.

Managed accounts for Category A investors structured as limited partnership "funds of one" should be able to hold QAHCs (even if they are not "qualifying funds"). This is because the regime contains special provisions that, essentially, disregard, when assessing whether a fund is "close" or calculating the size of a fund manager's relevant interest in a QAHC held by the fund, the manager's priority profit share and any voting rights in the QAHC that it might have by virtue of being the general partner of the fund.

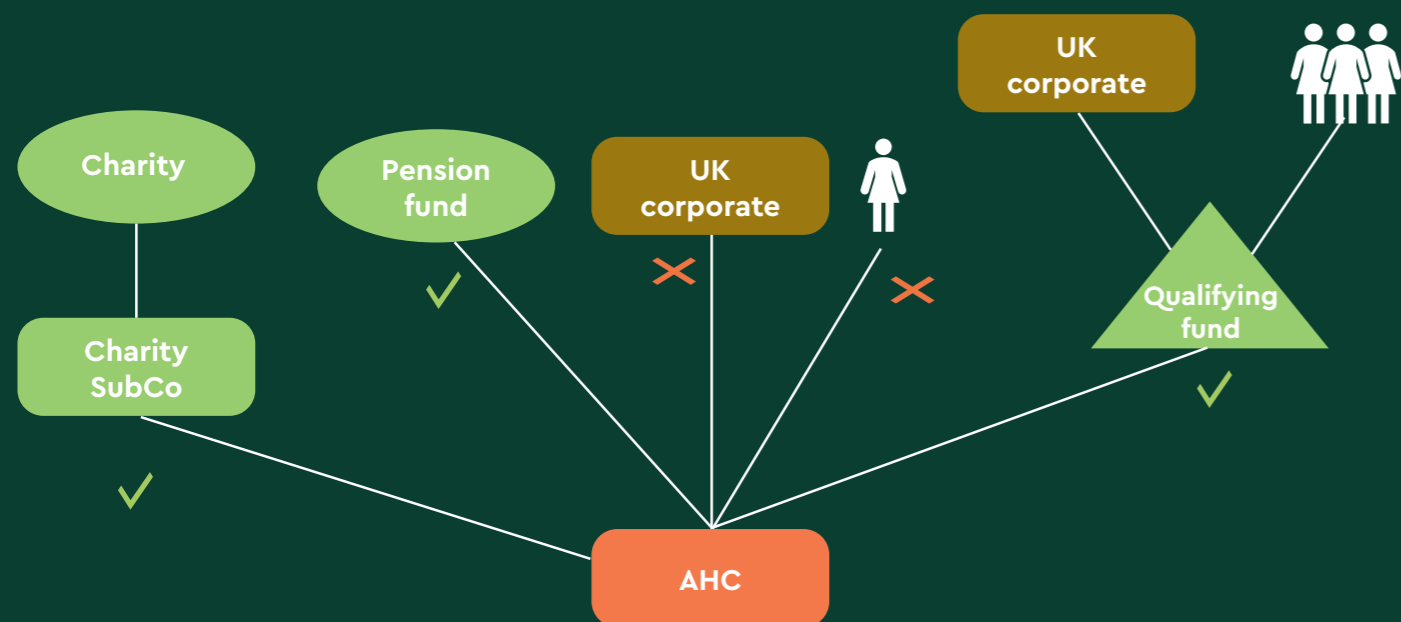
QAHCs are Category A investors, which means that you can stack QAHCs.

In addition, companies that are at least 99% owned by Category A investors (other than QAHCs) are themselves eligible investors provided they meet the activity condition. This would therefore potentially allow a Category A investor to hold its interest in a QAHC through a 99% subsidiary.

Other Category A investors include UK REITs (and overseas equivalents) and persons exempt from corporation tax or income tax (as relevant) on the grounds of sovereign immunity.

Category A investors do not include individuals or "normal" companies.

## Which investors are Category A investors?



## Relevant interest

A person has a "relevant interest" if, broadly, they are beneficially entitled to a company's profits of its ring fence business available for distribution or assets of that business available for distribution on winding up, or if they have voting power in the company in relation to "standard resolutions".

When assessing whether a person has a relevant interest you generally only look at direct interests. The exceptions to this are indirect interests held directly through other QAHCs and where a complex "anti-fragmentation" rule applies. Broadly, that rule operates to aggregate the different interests of a direct investor in the QAHC who also has a stake in any other investor.

Generally, when calculating relevant interests, you do not look through transparent "qualifying funds" (so, for example, a QAHC could be 100% owned by a qualifying fund that is a limited partnership whose entire investor base consisted of non-Category A investors). However, this principle is disapplied where the anti-fragmentation rule applies.

Carried interest held directly in the AHC (or through a transparent entity that is not a qualifying fund) is deemed to give holders a proportionate entitlement equal to the highest percentage they could be entitled to under the carry arrangements over the life of the arrangements. This has the advantage that any "catch up" period (when fund managers are entitled to the entirety of a fund's profit) should not prevent the ownership condition being met, but it has the disadvantage that the relevant interest calculation has to assume that managers get their full carried interest entitlement regardless of whether or not they actually do so.

## QAHC regime: comparison with Luxembourg

	Luxembourg	QAHC regime	Winner
<b>Eligibility criteria</b>	No specific holding company eligibility criteria	Eligibility criteria must be met but should generally be straightforward where 70% Category A investors	<b>Luxembourg</b>
<b>Taxation of gains</b>	Participation exemption subject to simple conditions	Simple and wide-ranging exemption from capital gains on most shares (provided not UK land rich) and overseas land	<b>UK</b>
<b>Taxation of dividends</b>	Participation exemption subject to simple conditions	At least as beneficial as current UK position	<b>Position in both jurisdictions is pretty good</b>
<b>Taxation of income</b>	Taxed at full rates, but only on transfer priced margin. Hybrid rules apply in principle, but effective carve out for funds with no single investor with more than 10%	Taxed at full rates, but only on transfer priced margin for ring fenced activities with deductions for profit related interest. Hybrid financial instrument rules and late-paid interest rules disapplied. Group relief cannot be surrendered outside of ring fence.	<b>Group relief switch off is problematic for AHC use in leveraged private equity "acquisition stack"</b>
<b>Withholding tax (WHT) on interest</b>	Generally no interest WHT	Exemption for payments of interest by QAHC	<b>Position in both jurisdictions is pretty good</b>
<b>WHT on dividends</b>	WHT generally applies but typically returns can be structured not to be dividends	None (i.e. same position as for most UK companies)	<b>UK</b>
<b>Capital returns for UK investors</b>	Easy – e.g. redemption of alphabet shares for partial liquidation	Usual tax treatment of share repurchases as distributions switched off for QAHCs, so capital treatment potentially available. But UK company law potentially problematic	<b>Luxembourg – simpler</b>
<b>Use as cross-border AHC</b>	Good treaty network and access to EU directives, but see substance concerns below	Good treaty access. No access to directives.	<b>Luxembourg directive access balanced out by substance concerns</b>
<b>Substance</b>	Investee jurisdictions are increasingly questioning Luxembourg AHC entitlement to treaty / directive benefits	In principle it should be easier for human and technical resources to reside in UK	<b>In principle UK should have the advantage</b>

## Key contacts

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**Emily Clark**  
**Head of Tax**  
emily.clark@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3393



**Elena Rowlands**  
**Partner, Tax**  
elena.rowlands@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3491



**Ian Zeider**  
**Knowledge Counsel, Tax**  
ian.zeider@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3849



**Simon Skinner**  
**Partner, Tax**  
simon.skinner@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3242



**Russell Warren**  
**Partner, Tax**  
russell.warren@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3227



**Jessica Kemp**  
**Partner, Tax**  
jessica.kemp@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3040



**Hannah Manning**  
**Partner, Tax**  
hannah.manning@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3372



**Madeline Gowlett**  
**Partner, Tax**  
madeline.gowlett@traverssmith.com  
+44 (0)20 7295 3411

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A full list of our tax team is set out [here](#).

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