Cheatography

Business Tax 5: Capital Gains Tax (1) Cheat Sheet by mgxx2004 (mgrawahi) via cheatography.com/197440/cs/45429/

When does capital gains tax (CGT) liability arise?

when a chargeable person makes a chargeable disposal of a chargeable asset.

Exempt Assets

- Principal private residence.
- Motor vehicles (including vintage cars).
- Chattels sold for ≤£6,000.
- · Betting winnings.
- · Government securities.
- Chattels with ≤50 years useful life.

Chargeable Disposals

• Sale, gift, loss, or destruction of an asset.

• Capital sums (e.g., insurance compensation).

Business Asset Disposal Relief (BADR)

Always **10%** on qualifying business disposals.

Chargeable Persons

• Individuals resident in the UK.

- Business partners (on partnership capital gains).
- Trustees.
- Personal representatives of a deceased person.



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Exempt Disposals

- Not chargeable.
- Gifts to charities.
- · Disposals on death.

CGT Rate

Standard	10% (if taxable income ≤
Rate	£37,700).
Higher Rate	20% (if taxable income >
	£37,700).

Calculation

1. **Deduct capital losses** (current year first, then previous years if needed).

2. Apply the annual exemption (£3,000 for 2024/25).

- 3. Allocate unused Basic rate band
- First to BADR gains.
- Then split between residential property and other gains.

Not Chargeable Persons

- Companies (pay Corporation Tax on capital gains instead).
- Organisations like registered charities, health service bodies, pension schemes, and scientific associations.

Disposals that occur at No gain/No loss

- Spouse Transfers.
- · Heritage Property gifts.
- Share disposals to Date: Ownership
 employee trusts.
 change, not
 payment.

Residential Property Rates		
if not eligible for principal private residence relief.		
Basic Rate	18%	
Higher Rate	24%	

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