



Leach's Tax Dictionary

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www.taxtrainingltd.co

020 8224 5695.

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D

D

Tax code

Special type of **tax code** used for PAYE. There are two tax codes of D0 and D1 (letter and number). D0 indicates that all the employee's earnings are subject to 40%; D1 indicates that they are all subject to 50%. These codes are commonly used for second jobs of high earners.

National insurance

National insurance contribution letter for an employee contracted out in a **COSRS** pension scheme. This letter is not used from 6 April 2016.

Council tax

For council tax, the average value of property, thus:

- in England, between £68,001 and £88,000 in 1993;
- in Wales, between £73,001 and £100,000 from 1 April 2005, and between £51,001 and £66,000 before;
- in Scotland, between £45,001 and £58,000 in 1993.

Company cars

The P11D code for (from 6 April 2011) all company cars that use diesel. Before 6 April 2011, the code only applied to cars that met Euro IV Standard. Those that did not had the code L.

Vehicle excise duty

Rate band for vehicles with emissions between 121 and 130 gm/km.

Full Payment Supplement form

Indicator in the "Number of hours worked" box that the employee works for at least 30 hours a week.

Reason for lateness in submitting an FPS or EPS for a tax month

The reason is that the payment is subject to class 1 national insurance but is taxed under P11D provisions.

Final character in national insurance

When national insurance was recorded on cards, this final character indicated

that the card ran for a year from the first Monday in June. It is now a control character.

Purchase tax

From 1951, this was the median average price of goods under what was known as the **Utility scheme**.

Goods became subject to tax only on the margin by which they exceeded the D figure in the **D-system**. This removed the **blind spot**.

Purchase tax was abolished in 1973.

Other

- (1) Roman numeral for 500.
- (2) Dunlop, Scottish law reports from 1838 to 1862.
- (3) In **hexadecimal notation**, the number 13.
- (4) Abbreviation: dalasi, currency of The Gambia.
- (5) In relation to residence nil rate band for inheritance tax, a person who has died (Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s8J as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2015 s9).
- (6) Number of days in a period, as used in the formula in Finance Act 2004 s237ZA(5) and in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s356N(13).
- (7) Difference between profits between two years in averaging calculation in the formula in Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s223(4).
- (8) Amount of dividend income (Income Tax Act 2007 s13A).
- (9) Number of days in the post-employment notice period (Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 s452D(3)).

d	(Old) penny. The letter is an abbreviation of denarius . It was used before decimal currency was adopted in 1971. The d was usually placed after the number so 6d meant six old pence, worth 2½p.
DA	Abbreviation: Algerian dinar.
D/A	Documents against acceptance.
DAC	(1) Abbreviation adopted for EU Council Directive 2011/16 on co-operation for tax enforcement. (2) In relation to corporation tax surcharge on banks, an abbreviation used in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s269DE(4).
daddy month	Colloquialism for the Swedish practice of allowing fathers one month's paternity leave. The UK allows two weeks. The Liberal Democrats proposed a similar arrangement at their 2012 conference.
dagger money	Sum once paid to certain judges to buy weapons for their protection.
Dail Eireann	Lower house of parliament in the Republic of Ireland.
daily average agreement	Agreement between an employer and a worker engaged in unmeasured work to ensure compliance with national minimum wage (NMW) regulations. The agreement must be made before the work states. It is an estimate

of how many hours the worker reasonably expects to work each day. The worker must be paid the NMW for those hours.

daily change	Change in the price of a share or other security from one day to the next.
daily close	Settled price at which a share or other security was traded at the end of the day.
daily cover	Material used to cover a waste disposal site at the end of each day to prevent nuisance from odour and wildlife. Material so used is not subject to landfill tax.
daily default fine	Fine that may be imposed on a company officer who is in default of certain provisions of company law (Companies Act 2006 s1125).
daily grind	Monotony of routines in life.
daily gross takings	Amount of daily income received by an organisation before any expenses have been paid. This is a figure which may be calculated by HMRC for the purposes of issuing a tax assessment, particularly when it believes that VAT has been understated.
daily high	Highest price reached by a share or security during a particular day.
daily living component	One of the elements of the social security benefit personal independence payment . The law for this component is in Welfare Reform Act 2012 s78.
daily low	Lowest price reached by a share or security during a particular day.
Daily Official List (DOL)	The daily record of all trades in shares and other securities on the London Stock Exchange.
daily price limit	Maximum amount by which a share or other security is permitted by an exchange to rise or fall before trading in that security is suspended.
daily trading limit	Limit that may be imposed on a trader's transactions for one day.
daily work record	Log of tasks performed in one day by an individual employee.
daimyo bond	In Japan, bearer bond issued by supranational bodies.
Dairy Farmers of Britain	A UK milk co-operative owned by dairy farmers that was responsible for about 10% of all milk production in the UK. The co-operative bought milk directly from farmers which it either sold or converted in its factories to other dairy products. It went into receivership on 3 June 2009. HMRC provided particular guidance on the taxation of milk retentions and on other aspects of the insolvency.

dais	Part of a building which is raised to make it easier for a person speaking there to be seen and heard. Care should be used not to use this term for lectern , podium or rostrum .
daisy chain	(1) Series of transactions created to produce an allusion of trading volume. Such a chain is usually self-cancelling. (2) In USA, a certification process for euromarket transactions.
daisywheel	In older computer printers, a metal wheel where each spoke ends with a different character. The printer hits the end of the relevant spoke against a ribbon to print the character.
daisywheel printer	Computer printer which uses a daisywheel .
Daiwa	Leading Japanese company dealing in securities.
dak	Indian term meaning the mail or a letter.
dakkenrast	Obscure term for the feeling of being embarrassed on the loss of assets.
dalasi	Currency of Gambia.
Dalmyo bond	Type of Japanese bond that can be cleared in Europe.
Dalton, Hugh	Welsh Labour politician (1887-1962) who was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 27 July 1945 to 13 November 1947. He nationalised the Bank of England. He was obliged to resign after an off-the-cuff remark about his Budget was printed in an evening paper before he had finished his speech. He was later exonerated.
dam	For capital allowances, this is specifically excluded from the scope of plant and machinery (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s22(1) List B).
damages	Money paid in compensation from a legal claim, such as for breach of contract. In Scots law, "a sum of money awarded by a court as compensation for a wrong or injury" (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary). Generally, damages are regarded as compensation and are therefore not taxable. Interest on damages was held to be taxable income in the case <i>Westminster Bank Ltd v Riches</i> [1947] 28 TC 159. The tax treatment of such payment by a business is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM 42951.
damnosa haereditas	Latin: an inheritance of debts.
damnum absque injuria	Latin: loss without wrong. Loss or damage for which there is no legal remedy. A modern example is <i>Smith v Scott</i> [1973].

damnum sentit dominus	Latin: the lord suffers the damage. The legal principle that loss falls on the owner.
damnum sine injuria esse potest	Latin: loss without injury. An example is when someone loses trade to a competitor.
damtique	Old term that refers to someone who is entirely trusting of the tax authorities.
DAN	Deferment Approval Number. This is a unique reference number issued to a trader by the Central Deferment Office (part of HMRC) to identify the trader's duty deferment account.
dancer	A dancer may retire on a personal pension at the age of 35, provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the person had the right by 5 April 2006,• the right was unqualified in that it needed no other person to consent,• the right was set out in the governing documentation of the pension scheme by 10 December 2003. (SI 2005 No 3451, as explained in the Inspector's Manual at RPSM 03106035).
Danegeld	An ancient tax levied to appease or fight the Danes. From the conquest of 1066, William the Conqueror appropriated the tax for himself. It was a feudal duty charged on lords of the manner, who charged it to his villeins. From 1066, it was an annual tax of 2s, which was sometimes charged two or (as in 1084) three times. Its yield progressively fell as more exemptions were granted, until replaced in 1162 by scutage .
danger money	Additional money paid to someone in respect of the dangerous conditions in which they are expected to work. It is taxable as normal gross pay.
Danske Bank	Danish bank founded in 1871.
DANSP	Prefix for HMRC's tax manual on decisions and appeals for national insurance contributions and statutory payments.
Daň z přidané hodnoty (DPH)	Czech for "value added tax".
DAP	In relation to corporation tax surcharge on banks, this abbreviation is used in the formula in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s269DI(5).
Darling, Alistair	Scottish Labour politician (1953-) who was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 28 June 2007 to 11 May 2010 in the government of Gordon Brown. Darling had to deal with a serious banking and economic crisis from 2007. He introduced the car scrappage scheme and the 50% additional income tax band. Darling was Shadow Chancellor from 11 May 2010 to 8 October 2010. He was Secretary of State for Work and Pensions from 27 July 1998 to

29 May 2002. He has held many other government and shadow positions.

DAS	(1) Pipeline Duty Adjustment Statement - issued by a pipeline operator to the shippers. Also known as Pipeline Adjustment Statement (PAS). (2) Debt Arrangement Scheme .
dash for growth	Term used for the 1963 Budget of Reginald Maudling that sought to stimulate the economy with tax cuts and led to currency instability between 1964 and 1967.
data	Plural of datum , a piece of information. So "the data <i>are</i> sent to the tax office". For the purposes of professional ethics, "data includes documents in whatever form (including electronic) and other information" (Professional Conduct in Relation to Taxation para 6.1 part).
database	Data organised to make retrievals easy. The commonest database program is Microsoft Excel. A database can be seen as a large table of data which can easily be sorted by any criterion or can easily be searched.
data capture	Process of obtaining information which may be stored as data on a computer. An example is scanning a bar code.
data cartridge	Cassette designed to store data for use on certain types of computer equipment. From 6 April 2009, HMRC will not accept tax data on these media.
data concerning health	"Means personal data relating to the physical or mental health or an individual, including the provision of health care services, which reveals information about his or her health status" (Data Protection Act 2018 s205(1)).
data et accepta	Latin: expenditures and receipts.
data-gathering powers	In relation to tax, the right of HMRC to gather information. These powers appear throughout tax legislation, including Finance Act 2011 Sch 23. The scope of data is given in The Data-gathering Powers (Relevant Data) Regulations SI 2012 No 847.
data gathering regulations	Data Gathering (Relevant Data) Regulations SI 2012 No 847.
data harvesting	Analysing large amounts of data to gain information to be taken from a website and used for other purposes. It does this by adding a small script or malicious bot to extract data. This process is also known as scraping. It can be used for such purposes as to compile mailing lists. The issue became particularly controversial in 2018 when Facebook was fined for allowing Cambridge Analytica to harvest data from 87 million accounts.

- data highway** Link which connects computers so they may all share the same data.
- data-holder** Person who holds data that HMRC may order to be provided (Finance Act 2011 Sch 23 para 1(4)).
- data-holder notice** Notice to a **data-holder** requiring production of data (Finance Act 2011 Sch 23 para 1(5)).
- data mining** In computing, an application of artificial intelligence to solve marketing problems and aiding forecasting and prediction of marketing data.
It works by the user defining the criteria needed for a purpose and the computer seeking examples that meet those criteria.

data processing *General*
Processes performed by a computer with regard to **data**.

VAT flat rate scheme

Under the VAT flat rate scheme, the appropriate percentage is:

From	Percentage
4 January 2011	14.5%
1 January 2010	13%
1 December 2008	11.5%
1 January 2004	13%

data protection Right of individuals not to have personal information improperly disclosed. From 25 May 2018, these rights are set out in Data Protection Act 2018 which administers **GDPR**. This replaces rights, set out in Data Protection Act 1998 and Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.

HMRC is bound by these Acts under Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 s22.

data protection and journalism code

Code of practice produced by the Information Commissioner under Data Protection Act 2018 s124.

Data Protection Convention "Means the Convention for the Protection of individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data which was opened for signature on 28 January 1981, as amended up to the day on which this Act is passed" (Data Protection Act 2018 s3(13)).

data protection legislation "Means —
(a) the **GDPR**
(b) the applied GDPR
(c) this Act
(d) regulations made under this Act, and
(e) regulations made under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 which relate to the GDPR or Law Enforcement Directive"

(Data Protection Act 2018 s3(9)).

data protection officer	In relation to data processing, "the controller must designate a data protection officer, unless the controller is a court, or other judicial authority, acting in its judicial capacity" (Data Protection Act 2018 s69(1)).
data protection principles	<p>These are set out in Data Protection Act 2018 ss35-40. The six principles are summarised:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 processing of personal data must be lawful and fair (s35)2 the purpose of collection must be specified, explicit and legitimate (s36)3 data must be adequate and relevant, and not excessive (s37)4 law enforcement data must be accurate and kept up to date (s39)5 law enforcement data must not be kept for longer than necessary (s40)6 law enforcement data must be processed securely (s40). <p>These principles are repeated at ss86-91.</p>
data revenue	Income which is generated by a cable company from carrying data rather than voice traffic.
data-sharing code	Code of practice produced by the Information Commissioner under Data Protection Act 2018 s121.
data subject	For the purposes of data protection, "means the identified or identifiable living individual to whom personal data relates" (Data Protection Act 2018 s3(5)).
date	<p>Means of recording a particular day. It is traditionally expressed as three data: day, month and year. This is often expressed numerically as either six or eight digits, so 1 April 2009 may be expressed as either 01.04.09 or 01.04.2009 (sometimes without dots, or with / used instead).</p> <p>It should be noted that the American convention is to put the month before the day, so 01.04.09 means 1 April 2009 in UK but 4 January 2009 in USA.</p> <p>In law generally, parts of a day are considered indivisible. So a person born on 19 November celebrates his birthday at midnight of the start of the new day, regardless of the time of day when born.</p> <p>For tax tribunal hearings, a duty to do something by a particular date means by 5pm on that day (The Tribunal Procedure (First-tier Tribunal) (Tax Chamber) Rules SI 2009 No 273 rule 12(1)).</p>
dated security	Security that has a fixed redemption date.
date of acquisition	"The date on which control of the acquired entity passes to the acquirer. This is the date from which the acquired entity is accounted for by the acquirer as a subsidiary undertaking under FRS 2 'Accounting for Subsidiary Undertakings'" (FRS 7 para 2).

date of bill	Date on which a bill of exchange will mature.
date of record	Date on which a shareholder must own a security to be entitled to receive a regular payment.
date of registration	When a person or business was registered. This is particularly important for companies and for VAT registration.
date of record	Date by which a shareholder must own a share to be able to receive a dividends on it.
date of transition	<p>For accounting standards, “the beginning of the earliest period for which an entity presents full compliance information under IFRSs in its first IFRS financial statements” (FRS 102 glossary).</p> <p>An identical definition is given in IFRS 1.A for date of transition to.</p>
date of transition to	In relation to adopting International Accounting Standards, “the beginning of the earliest period for which an entity presents full compliance information under IFRSs in its first IFRS financial statements” (IFRS 1.A)
date on which the financial statements are approved	<p>Date on which the directors formally approve the accounts for an accounting period. SSAP 17 requires the accounts to disclose significant post-balance sheet events that happened between the end of the accounting period and this date.</p>
Davek na dodano vrednost (DDV)	Slovenian: value added tax.
David I	King of Scotland from 1124 to 1153.
David II	King of Scotland from 1329 to 1371.
dawn raid	<p><i>Law and tax</i></p> <p>In law, a raid of premises early in the morning before people have either arrived for work or got out of bed. The purpose is usually to seize material without giving anyone the chance to destroy it.</p> <p>Chartered Institute of Taxation has produced guidance on how tax advisers should handle a dawn raid on a client. It recommends that tax advisers have plans in place. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• having contact details for 24-hour specialists• ensuring receptionists and security personnel know who to contact• telling staff to provide documents• telling staff not to obstruct a lawful search• making available a room for the investigators. <p>Once the search has started, a responsible person should be appointed to act for the taxpayer being investigated. That person should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• check the authority of the investigators• get the name of the person leading the search

- check the personal details of tax inspectors present
- check that the search is being conducted in accordance with the warrant or other authority. Is the date, place and time correct? Is there a limit on the number of people present?
- note what documents have been examined
- if possible, take copies of any documents that are removed
- make notes of questions asked and answers given.

Investment

Sudden purchase of a large amount of security in a particular business. The name derives from the practice of such purchases often being at the start of business.

Dax	Abbreviation of Deutsche Aktienindex , a share index on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.
DAX 30	Widely quoted German share index comprising 30 leading companies.
day	(1) Period of 24 hours. (2) Day of the week. (3) That part of each day when the sun is shining, as against night .
day book	Book of prime entry for recording financial transactions on a daily basis.
day centre	Place where elderly or disadvantaged people may meet for any of a range of social, recreational, educational, medical and similar services. A charitable day centre that provides surgical or medical services may be eligible to receive zero-rated charity funded equipment (VAT notice 701/6).
day-labour	Arrangement where a worker is paid each day for the work he has done.
day labourer	Person who works for a day at a time. Such arrangements were common for unskilled manual work until the mid-20th century.
daylight saving	Old term for British Summer Term when the clock is advanced to allow for more work during hours of daylight.
daylight exposure limit	Limit set by a bank on foreign exchange dealings in a given currency with a particular counterparty.
day off	Day on which a person is not expected to work.
day of reckoning	Time when someone is obliged to account for their actions. The term comes from the religious concept of a day of judgment.
day order	Instruction to a stockbroker to buy or sell on a specific day.

day out	Day on which a person visits a place for recreation. The term can be used for a servant's free day.
day-release	Arrangement whereby an employee is allowed to attend a college for one day a week.
day-return	Ticket on public transport which pays for the fare to a destination and return from there on the same day.
day sales outstanding (DSO)	Traditional measure of the efficiency of credit control. It is usually calculated as: $\text{DSO} = \text{debtors} \times 365 / \text{annual sales}$ The answer is the average number of days it takes a debtor to pay. Variations include excluding cash sales from annual sales, and making adjustments for seasonal variations and different payment terms.
days' grace	Additional days from a stated deadline in which no penalty is imposed for non-compliance, particularly the three days allowed to pay a bill of exchange.
day-shift	Hours of work during normal daylight hours.
day trader	Person who buys shares with a view to selling them on the same day. There are special capital gains tax provisions for day trading.
days convention	Simplification of interest rate calculations by assuming a fixed number of days in a month or year, usually 30 days a month and 360 days a year. With modern computers, there is no longer any need for such a convention, but many have become established.
day's grace	Extra day allowed for something, such as payment of a debt or submission of a form.
daysman	Person who appoints a day to hear a complaint.
days of grace	Another term for days' grace .
day-to-day money	Money lent between banks overnight. It is sometimes called overnight money .
day X	For annual tax on enveloped dwellings, the day from which a property becomes unoccupied (Finance Act 2013 s134).
DB	Defined benefit , a type of pension scheme.
DBA	(1) Abbreviation: doing business as. (2) Figure used in calculating oil exploitation profits in the formula in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s365N(13).

DBI	Figure used in formula for oil exploitation profits in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s365N(16).
DBIR	Data Breach Investigations Report, published in 2015.
DBS	Disclosure and Barring Service.
DB scheme	Defined-benefit pension scheme.
DBS update service	Annual update service provided by Disclosure and Barring Service.
DC	Defined contribution (pension scheme).
D&C	Dilation and curettage. Common abbreviation for sick notes (HMRC leaflet E14).
DCARPE	Decentralised continuous audit and reporting protocol ecosystem.
DCCP	In relation to occupational pension schemes, the number of days in the current chargeable period. This abbreviation is used in Finance Act 2004 s197(9).
DCF	Discounted cashflow.
DCF valuation	Value calculated from a discounted cashflow.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government.
DCP	Days in the controlled period, an abbreviation used in Tobacco Products Duties Act 1979 s6A.
DCRJ	Diversity and Community Relations Judge.
DCS	Digital Case System.
DC scheme	Defined-contribution pension scheme.
DD	(1) Abbreviation for direct debit. (2) Double deduction.
D/D	Direct debit.
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act 1995.
DDA-compliant	Description of a premises, equipment or business that complies with its obligations under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995.
D-day	(The day that the UK adopted decimal currency , 15 February 1971. [It is also used for day of allied invasion of Europe on 6 June 1944.]

DDC	(1) Deemed disposal consideration, abbreviation used in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s195B. (2) Dealer deposit contribution.
DDI	Direct debit instruction.
DDP	Deemed direct payment.
DDV	Davek na dodano vrednost , Slovenian for “value added tax”.
DE	Country prefix code for Germany.
dead account	Account which is no longer used, even though it may still contain funds. It is more accurately called a dormant account .
dead cat bounce	Brief rally in a price of a security which is otherwise losing most of its value.
dead cross	In investment analysis, what happens when a short-term moving average (such as 20-days) falls below a longer moving average (such as 50 days). This could indicate that the market has turned against this security.
dead drop	Arrangement whereby documents or other items are exchanged by people who do not meet, such as by leaving the documents in a prearranged place.
dead drop spike	Concealment device that can hold documents. It can be pushed into the ground or a stream for a dead drop , without looking conspicuous.
dead freight	That part of the freight that is not regarded as cargo.
dead letter	Law or regulation that is no longer followed.
dead pays	Old term for fictitious people used to pad out a payroll. The term originated in the English army in the 15 th century when the muster-rolls were artificially increased.
dead reckoning	Calculation based on a previous reliable calculation. The term originally referred to plotting a ship's position at sea.
dead's part	In Scots law, part of a man's estate which may be left in his will and is not automatically transferred to a surviving spouse or children.
deadweight loss	Loss of economic efficiency when an excess burden or allocative inefficiency is imposed in the provision of goods or services. Taxation can be a deadweight loss, as can price controls, subsidies, minimum wages, and unnecessary regulation. It can be measured by Harberger's triangle . deaf From June 2015, arrangements have been made by HMRC and RAD to allow deaf people to communicate with the tax authorities.

deal	(1) Bargain, agreed transaction. (2) In gambling, issue cards from a pack.
deal comps	Method of valuing different types of deal by comparing with equivalent deals. This method is particularly used in company takeovers.
dealer	Person who trades for a living. The term has also acquired some specific meanings in particular circumstances. For bidding agreements at auctions, the word “means a person who in the normal course of his business attends sales by auction for the purpose of purchasing good with a view to reselling them” (Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act 1927 s1(2)).
dealer deposit contribution (DDC)	Payment by a dealer (usually of cars) to the finance company that funds the customer's purchase. Under HMRC Brief 7 (2018) of 17 July 2018, the VAT treatment is to treat this as a discount on the selling price.
dealers in securities	The Corporation Tax Act 2009 implications for such dealers is given in Corporation Tax Act 2009 from s128.
dealing as consumer	“A party to contract ‘deals as consumer’ in relation to another party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• he or she neither makes the contract in the course of a business nor holds himself out as doing so;• the other party does make the contract in the course of business, and• ... the goods passing under or in pursuance of the contract are of a type ordinarily supplied for private use or consumption.” (Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 s12(1)). The rights acquired under this Act for such a contract restrict the business's ability to avoid liability under its standards terms.
dealing cost	Charge for making a financial deal, such as buying or selling a security.
deal making	Form of management which involves pairs of managers making private deals, such as agreeing to support each other's pet projects.
deal with	Term used in Companies Act 2006. A person deals with a company “if he is a party to any transaction or other act to which the company is a party” (Companies Act 2006 s49(2)(a)). A person who deals with a director of a company may assume that the director has authority to act for the company.
dean	Term used for various senior positions in the church, colleges and courts.
Dean of Faculty	In Scotland, the barrister who presides over the Faculty of Advocates .
deaner	Old slang term for a shilling.

- dear** (1) Expensive.
(2) Precious, description of something or someone held in affection.
- dear bought and far brought** Old expression of gentle reproof for making an extravagant purchase.
- Dearing Report** Report published by Sir Ronald Dearing in 1988 on accounting standards. It led to the establishment of the **Accounting Standards Board** and **Financial Reporting Council** in 1990, among other changes.
[There have also been Dearing Reports in 1997 and 2001 on schools.]
- DE&S** “Means the undertaking carried on by the Secretary of State and known as Defence Equipment and Support” (Defence Reform Act 2014 s1(8)).
- death**
- Definition*
The point at which life becomes extinct.
Death must be certified by a doctor. Exceptionally, it may be stated by the High Court when someone has disappeared for seven years. Fewer than ten such applications are made each year.
There is no legal definition of death, though there is guidance for doctors from the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges: “death entails the irreversible loss of those essential characteristics which are necessary to the existence of a living human person and, thus, the definition of death should be regarded as the irreversible loss of the capacity for consciousness, combined with the irreversible loss of the capacity to breathe. This may be secondary to a wide range of underlying problems in the body, for example, cardiac arrest” (Code of Practice for the Diagnosis and Confirmation of Death 2008, para 2).
- Presumption of death*
A court may declare a **presumption of death** if the person been missing for seven years and there is no other evidence to suggest they are alive. These procedures grow up piecemeal for different purposes, but have largely been merged into a single procedure for all purposes from 1 October 2014 under the Presumption of Death Act 2013. It is expected that there will be about 30 such orders a year. There is a procedure for a variation order if someone presumed dead is found to be alive. It is not expected that any such orders will be made.
- Executorship*
On death, a person’s property passes to a **personal representative** who is responsible for paying any outstanding debts of the deceased, arranging the funeral and distributing the deceased’s property to either those named in the **will** or those who inherit under the laws of **intestacy**.
Personal debts remain payable on death, but personal legal actions die with the person.
- Income tax*
A person is entitled to the full personal allowance for income tax in the year of death. No national insurance is payable for the pay period in which a person

dies. Entitlement to social security benefits are noted under **bereavement**.

Death does not extinguish a tax liability, but the European Court of Human Rights has held that it does extinguish any tax penalties. In the case *AP, MP and TP v Switzerland*. *ECHR Case 19958/92*, it was held that the Swiss tax authorities breached human rights by trying to make the widow and other heirs liabilities for tax penalties for fraud incurred by the deceased.

PAYE

The PAYE provisions for the death of an employee are given in PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 38.

The PAYE provisions for the death of a pensioner are given in PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 39.

The PAYE provisions for the death of an employer are given in PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 from reg 101.

The PAYE provisions for the death of a jobseeker's allowance claimant are given in PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 163.

The PAYE provisions for the death of an incapacity benefit claimant are given in PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 180.

The PAYE provisions for the death of an employment and support allowance claimant are given in PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 184M.

Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax may be payable on the **estate** of someone who has died. For this purpose, any **lifetime transfers** may be added. Death may also bring into scope any **potentially exempt transfers** made in the previous seven years.

Capital gains tax

Property passing on death is not a **disposal** for capital gains tax. The personal representative is regarded as having received the assets from the deceased on a **no gain/no loss** basis (Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s62-63A).

Benefits

From April 2017, it is possible to claim bereavement support payment. Other death benefits applied before 2017.

death-bed	State when a person knows he is about to die. The person is said to be "on his death bed". A confession at this time can be given significant weight by a court.
death benefit	A life insurance payment made upon the death of an insured person.
death bond	Colloquial name used for life settlement fund .
death certificate	Document confirming that a person has died, and stating the date and cause of death.
death duties	Tax or taxes charged on the estate of someone who died between 1694 and 1975. The original death duty was stamp duty introduced in 1694 at 5 shillings

for estates of £20 or more. In 1779, the first scale of duties was introduced.

By 1894, there were six different duties: probate duty, legacy duty, succession duty, account duty, temporary estate duty, and settlement estate duty.

In 1894, all but **legacy duty** and **succession duty** were abolished and **estate duty** was introduced by Finance Act 1894. Although this law was amended, it was never consolidated. Legacy duty and succession duty were finally abolished in 1949.

Estate duty was replaced by **capital transfer tax** in 1975, which was replaced by **inheritance tax** in 1986.

death estate

For inheritance tax, the total amount of property a person owned just before death other than **excluded property**. Not all the death estate may be taxable.

death in service benefit

Term life insurance often provided as part of an **occupational pension scheme**.

If a member dies while still an employee, the scheme will pay a lump sum. The law limits this pay-out to four times salary.

death on active service

Death caused by a wound, accident or disease while on active military service. Such death exempts the estate from inheritance tax (Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s154).

It is not necessary for the person to die immediately — the estate of the fourth Duke of Westminster was exempted under this provision after he died in 1967 from a wound sustained 23 years earlier in 1944. Nor is it necessary for the wound, accident or disease to be the *sole* cause of death.

The deceased must have been either a member of the armed forces, or a civilian “subject to service discipline” (Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s154(2)). The death must be certified by the Defence Council or Secretary of State as being on active service.

death rate

(1) For inheritance tax, the rate of tax that applies for transfers on death. The rate has been 40% since the tax was introduced in 1986.

(2) In statistics, proportion of a defined population that die.

death-valley curve

Curve on a graph showing share value against time of a **start-up business**. The curve indicates the decline in the value as the company uses the initial capital before generating sufficient profit to become self-sustaining.

deauthorisation

Removal of authority to do something.

In USA, the term is specifically used to mean the termination of union representation after a decertification election. In the UK, this is called derecognition.

debar

Exclude, such as not permitting a person to do something.

debarment

In USA, an order declaring a contractor ineligible for obtaining future contracts or continuing with existing contracts because of non-compliance with rehabilitation laws.

debase	Reduce the value, as when a silver coin is replaced by a cupro-nickel one.
debasement	Reduction in the intrinsic value of metal in a coin, thus increasing its seignorage.
debate	(1) Ordered argument which follows a structure designed to reach a conclusion. (2) In Scots law, "Intermediate step in procedure when legal points are considered in a civil action before the facts are determined, and which can result in the conclusion of a case or a part of it without evidence being led. The word is sometimes used for a hearing on a preliminary legal issue in criminal proceedings." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
deception	Deliberate telling of false or misleading statements with a view to making a person believe something other than a fair summary of the truth.
DEB	Denatured Ethanol B - 999 parts by volume of spirits (of a strength not less than 85% by volume) and 1 part by volume of Tertiary Butyl Alcohol. Bitrex is added to resulting mixture in the proportion of 10 microgrammes per millilitre.
debase	When a coin is replaced by one of the same value but in a cheaper metal. The half crown was debased from gold to silver in 1551; the penny was debased from silver to copper in 1797.
de Beers	Case that established rules on company residence. The company was registered in South Africa but conducted most of its business from the UK and was therefore considered UK resident. The full name of the case is <i>De Beers Consolidated Mines v Howe [1906] 5TC198</i> . The matter is discussed in statement of practice SP1/90.
de bene esse	In law, to act provisionally or in expectation of an event.
debenture	A written acknowledgement of a debt – a name used for loan financing taken up by a company. The legal provisions are set out in Companies Act 2006 Part 19 from s738. The term includes debenture stock, bonds and other securities of a company. Provisions about reporting charges in relation to debentures are set out in Companies Act 2006 from s863.
debenture bond	An unsecured loan. In USA, the term can also mean a certificate issued for such a loan.
debenture capital	Capital borrowed by a company, using its fixed assets as security.
debenture holder	Person who owns a debenture. The rights of debenture holders are set out in Companies Act 2006 ss743-754.

debenture stock	Another term for debenture capital .
debenture to bearer	Form of debenture in Scotland. It is legal under a law made in 1696 by the Scots Parliament. For the avoidance of doubt, it is also declared legal under Companies Act 2006 s742.
debenture trust deed	Legal document that usually creates a debenture .
debit	<p>Bookkeeping entry which indicates that an asset has increased, such as when money is added to an account.</p> <p>The term may be used either as one side of a double entry, where it is matched by an equal and opposite credit.</p> <p>The term can also be used to indicate the nature of an account. In the nominal ledger or trial balance, a debit balance indicates an asset, an expense, a loss or a reduction of a liability.</p> <p>In relation to recovery of tax by set-off, the word is defined in Finance Act 2008 s130(6).</p>
debit balance	Balance on an account which shows that more money is owed than owing.
debit card	Payment card which allows money to be paid directly from a bank account.
debit column	Column in a journal or similar book for recording debit entries of financial transactions. Traditionally it is on the left of the credit entries and to the right of the narrative.
debit entry	Entry of the debit side of a financial transaction.
debit note	Document stating that a customer owes money. It has broadly the same function as an invoice or statement. It is sometimes used instead of an invoice when goods are removed to a branch of the same business in another EU state. The note meets the requirements of VAT law, without creating an invoice.
debit side	The part of a financial transaction which records the debit entry.
debit spread	In investing, an option position in which the price of the first option bought is greater than the price of the option sold.
debitor non praesumitur donare	Latin: a debtor is not presumed to give.
debitum connexum	Latin: connected debt. Such a debt gives rise to a lien .
debitum in praesenti, solvendum in futuro	Latin: owed at the present time, payable in the future.
de bonis asportatis	Latin: of goods carried away.

de bonis non	Latin: of goods not administered. The term is used when an administrator of an estate is appointed to complete the administration of another.
de bonne grâce	French: with good grace.
Debrett	Directory of the peerage first published in 1784 by John Field Debrett.
debrief	Gather information about a person's experience about a mission, exercise or event.
debt	<p>Definition Amount of money owed to someone else.</p> <p>Accounting That part of a company's capital which is not equity. This includes preference shares, debentures and loans. The ratio of debt to equity is known as gearing. FRS 4 defines "debt" as "capital instruments that are classified as liabilities." (para 6). A debt that an organisation does not expect to be paid and has therefore written off is a bad debt. Relief for income tax or corporation tax is given automatically. Relief for VAT must be claimed, unless cash accounting is used. A general provision for debts overall, is a provision. This does not qualify for any tax relief.</p> <p>Capital gains tax The capital gains tax provisions are given in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 from s251.</p>
debt adjusting	Negotiation of a debt with the creditor. This may require a consumer credit licence.
debt advice agency	Body which gives advice to individuals with debt problems.
Debt Arrangement Scheme (DAS)	<p>Scheme used in Scotland to allow debtors to pay their creditors under Debt Arrangement and Attachment (Scotland) Act 2002 s1. This is separate from the arrestment of earnings scheme which may be ordered by a Scottish court. Under DAS, the <i>employee</i> authorises the deduction under a standard form as part of a package designed to help the person recover from debt. An employer must comply with a notice issued under DAS. The employer may deduct a further to cost to cover his administration costs. Amendments to the scheme were made in 2018.</p>
debt buy-back	Transaction which allows an issuer to repurchase securities he has sold, often at a discount.
debt cap	Another term for worldwide debt cap .

debt capacity	Ability of a person or organisation to borrow funds.
debt collecting	Process of recovering money which is owed. This is usually part of credit control .
debt collection	Procedure or business of collecting money that is due. As a business it is exempt from VAT. The exact scope of the exemption was clarified in <i>AXA UK plc. ECJ. Case C-175/09</i> .
debt collection period	Time it takes a business to collect sums owing to it.
debt collection agency	Business which collects debts for its customers. This activity requires a consumer credit licence.
debt consolidation	Turning many debts into one debt.
debt counselling	Assisting a person getting out of debt. It is not counselling in a strict sense, as it necessarily involves the giving of advice.
debt counsellor	Someone who helps a debtor solve his problems
debt covenant	Agreement made between a company's creditors and its bank on the levels of debt in which the company should operate. They are also called banking covenant .
debt deflation	Economic theory that believes that recessions and depressions are due to the overall level of debt shrinking. The theory was developed by Irving Fisher during the Great Depression of the 1930s.
debt diet	Debt management plan which is constructed on a similar basis as a food diet. The term was popularised in 2006 on the Oprah Winfrey Show on television.
debt discounting	Purchase of a business's debt at a discount with the intention of recovering a higher share of the debt than the business would.
debt dumping	In international taxation, the practice of transferring a bad debt to a company in a higher-taxed country to maximise tax relief.
debt equity	Money which a business has borrowed to fund its activities, as against equity capital , such as shares. The ratio of debt capital to equity capital is known as gearing .
debt equity ratio	Ratio of debt equity to capital equity , more commonly known as gearing , or (in the USA) leverage.
debt factoring	Commercial arrangement whereby a bank or finance company will advance money against a business's invoicing.

debt financing	Raising capital by issuing bonds or other debt instruments rather than by issuing shares.
debt-for-debt exception	Provision in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s361B with regard to loan relationship .
debt-for-equity	Scheme whereby a creditor takes a shareholder in a business in return for a debt owing.
debt forgiveness	Voluntarily releasing a person, business or country from a debt.
debt funded	Description of business or activity which is funded by borrowings rather than any form of equity capital.
debt instrument	Form of capital which is not equity .
Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS)	System produced by United Nations to manage a debt owed by a country to any of the G10 members.
Debt Management Office (DMO)	Part of the Treasury responsible for issuing gilts and overseeing the national debt.
debt management plan (DMP)	Informal agreement between a debtor and creditors.
debt market	Market in financial instruments which sell other people's debts.
Debt Market Integrator (DMI)	Government programme to recover debts owed to state bodies using debt recovery agents, namely HMRC, DWP, DVAL, Home Office, Student Loans Company and Legal Aid Agency. On 23 December 2014, the contract was awarded to Integrated Debt Services (IDS) owned by Equifax .
debt minimisation	Processes to reduce the amount of debts, such as by challenging invoices or offering to return goods.
debt negotiation	Discussion with a creditor, usually restricted to the amount repayable and when it will be repaid.
debt of nature	Life seen as a loan from God. The debt is repaid at death.
debtor	(1) Person who owes money. (2) In Scottish insolvency law, a person whose property may be sequestered in settlement of a debt (Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 s73(1)). (3) In Scots law, "person obliged to pay some monetary or other obligation to another (the creditor)." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
debtor days	Average time it takes a debtor to pay. This is calculated as debtors (from balance sheet) divided by turnover and multiplied by 365 or 366.

debtor quasi-repo	Arrangement designed to copy a debtor repo . For corporation tax, it is defined in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s548. Its tax provisions are set out from s549.
debtor repo	Its definition for corporation tax provisions is set out in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s547.
debtors control account	Account used to summarise balances on the sales ledger. It is not part of the double entry bookkeeping system, though it should reconcile to the debtors account which is. The account may analyse the debt in columns according to the age of the debt or how overdue it is.
debtors due after more than one year	An item that requires separate disclosure in the accounts (FRS 102 section 4.4A).
debtors ledger	Name sometimes used for sales ledger .
debtors turnover ratio	Average time it takes a debtor to pay. It is the same as debtor days .
debt overhang	In economics, arrangement where an indebted nation that cannot afford to meet its debt repayments, carries forward some of the debt on terms that are affordable.
debt payment programme	Debt payment programme which operates in Scotland under Debt Arrangement and Attachment (Scotland) Act 2002 s2.
debt problem	When debt is not easily repayable
debt ratio	Ratio of a company's debts to its capital (including loan capital).
debt recovery	Formal process of recovering from debt.
debt refinancing	When a company raises funds to pay off existing debt.
debt released	A liability for a debt which the creditor has released. For companies, the release of a debt is taxed as trading income (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s94).
debt relief	General term for the policy of relieving people, businesses or countries of debt which they have no realistic likelihood of paying. The term particularly applies to debt forgiveness of insolvent countries which cannot escape as there is no national equivalent to bankruptcy. Debt relief was first considered in the Latin-American debt crisis from 1982. In the 1990s, a debt relief campaign called Jubilee 2000 was launched by Christian and other groups. It helped lead to the HIPC programme . In 2005, there was another high profile campaign called Make Poverty

History. This led to the **MDRI initiative**.

debt rescheduling	Reordering of a person or business's debts to make it possible or easier for the debts to be repaid.
debt restructuring	Adjustment of a debt to make it easier for the debtor to repay. This arises either by a court order or by agreement between the debtor and creditor.
debt security	Financial instrument used to borrow funds, and on which interest is paid.
debt service ratio (DSR)	Proportion of annual expenditure needed to service a company's external debts, that is sums owed other than to holders of debt capital.
debt snowball method	<p>Debt reduction method commonly used when a person has large balances on several credit cards. The method involves paying the minimum on each card, and then using spare funds to pay off the smallest debt first. When that is paid off in full, funds are used to pay what is now the smallest debt.</p> <p>The term comes from the fact that the largest debt grows like a snowball rolling down a hill.</p> <p>The method reduces the <i>number</i> of debts quickly and has the psychological advantage that the debtor sees fewer bills each month.</p> <p>The better practice is to use spare funds to pay off first those debts which attract the highest rate of interest. The size of the debt is considered only between two balances attracting the same rate of interest.</p>
debts that die with you	<p>Term sometimes used to describe debts that are extinguished on the debtor's death.</p> <p>These include capital gains tax and debts under an individual voluntary agreement. Such debts are also excluded from estate assets for the purposes of inheritance tax.</p>
debt to equity ratio	Net borrowings of a company divided by shareholders' funds.
debt to society	<p>In sociology, the concept that a person owes something to society, such as compensation for bad behaviour.</p> <p>Someone who commits a criminal offence is sometimes said to have paid his debt to society after serving a sentence. This is a curious analogy, as, far from paying anything, the sentence has imposed further burdens and expenses on society.</p>
debt written back	<p>When a bad debt is reversed. In practice, this only happens when a debt that has been written off is subsequently paid.</p> <p>The tax treatment follows the accounting treatment of reversing the write-off. If the debt was a trade debt, the write-back is regarded as trading income for the period in which it was written back.</p> <p>In the case <i>British Mexican Petroleum Co Ltd v Jackson [1932]</i>, a company was able to avoid the tax charge by writing the debt back to reserves. On 14 December 2001, Inland Revenue made clear that this was not acceptable.</p>

deca-	Prefix used in metric units. It means 10^1 or ten.
decapitalisation	Loss of available capital for industry.
decarbonisation	Process of reducing the amount of carbon dioxide when producing energy. The term is used in Energy Act 2010 s5.
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change.
deceased estate	Estate of someone who has died. It represents all the net assets of the deceased. These pass to others in accordance with the will, or in accordance with the laws of intestacy if there is no will.
December	Twelfth and final month of the calendar year and ninth month of the financial year. It has 31 days.
decentralisation	Management term for passing decision-making from an organisation's centre to local offices or to a lower level of management.
decern	In Scots law, "A formal word meaning to give (final) decree or judgment and authorises an extract of the decree or order." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
decertification	In the USA, the process by which members of a bargaining unit may elect to terminate representation by a particular trade union.
deci-	Prefix used in metric units. It means 10^{-1} or one tenth.
decidophobia	Fear of making decisions.
decile	In statistics, values that fall into ten equal parts. So the highest decile are the values that fall in the highest tenth.
decimal	(1) Pertaining to the base of 10, as in normal numerology where 23 means 2 x 10 plus 3 x 1. (2) A number which is not an integer, expressed without fractions, such as 7.25 rather than $7\frac{1}{4}$.
decimal currency	The monetary system whereby one pound is divided into 100 pence. It was introduced in Britain on 15 February 1971. Previously the pound was divided into 20 shillings , each of which were divided in 12 pence , so there were 240 pennies to the pound. See also pre-decimal currency .
decimalisation	Process of turning a unit into a decimal form. This term is in practice restricted to currency, such as in the UK in 1971. Conversion of other units is usually referred to as metrication.
decimate	Inflict heavy damage, but not wipe out. The term originally referred to the practice of executing every tenth

	member of a defeated army.
decision act	Option available to a decision maker, such as to buy, sell or hold a security.
decision alternatives	The choices in a decision act .
decision maker	For International Accounting Standards, "an entity with decision-making rights that is either a principal or agent for other parties" (IAS 10.A).
decision making	One of the three traditional functions of business management. The other two are planning and control.
decision table	Tabulation of alternative decisions and their outcomes, as an aid to the decision-making process.
decision tree	Diagrammatic representation of decisions and their outcomes.
deck	In investment, all the orders in a floor broker's possession that have not yet been executed.
deck-cargo	Cargo stored on the deck of a ship rather than its hold.
declarant	A person who declares something, particularly the person responsible to Customs for the importation of goods into the UK.
declaration	(1) A declaration made in the appropriate form to Customs indicating the intention of the declarant to declare goods to the export or import procedure. (2) Part of a form which a person must sign to confirm that the information on the rest of the form is true to the best of the person's knowledge and belief. Such forms are required on tax returns and similar formal documents.
declaration by another act	Any act made in connection with temporary admission of goods and which therefore avoids the need to pay Customs duty on import. A common example is simply walking through the green "nothing to declare" channel with the goods.
declaration date	Date on which a dividend is declared by a company's directors.
declaration day	Last day but one of an account on the London Stock Exchange. On this day all traditional options must be declared.
declaration of bankruptcy	Official statement that a person is now bankrupt.
declaration of dividend	Statement made by the directors of a limited company on the dividend they recommend to be paid to the shareholders.
declaration of eligibility	In relation to childcare payments, "a statement made by a person for an entitlement period which states that the person is an eligible person for the entitlement period" (Childcare Payments Act 2014 s4(1)).

declaration of insolvency	Document lodged with Companies House which states that the company is seeking voluntary liquidation.
declaration of interest	<p>Where a person who has to make a decision on a matter has another role which is relevant to the matter, but that role is not sufficiently serious to amount to a conflict of interests.</p> <p>An example is where someone serves as a director of two companies which trade with each other. A director must generally declare any interest in any proposed transaction or arrangement (Companies Act 2006 s177). This declaration is not required "if it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest" (ibid s177(6)(a)) or where the directors are already aware of it (ibid s177(6)(b)).</p> <p>Provisions relating to existing transaction and arrangements are covered in Companies Act 2006 s182.</p>
declaration of law	Statement by a court on what a particular law means. This is sometimes used as an alternative to an action for mandamus . Such an example is <i>Laker Airways v Department of Trade [1977]</i> .
declaration of solvency	Declaration made by the directors of a company which is being put into voluntary liquidation that they expect to repay all debts within 12 months (Insolvency Act 1986 s89(1)).
Declaration of Taxpayers Rights	Statement issued by the Minister of Revenue in Canada in February 1985. It is similar in scope to the UK's taxpayer's charter .
declaration of trust	Operation by which a trust is created.
declaration type	Coins issued by Charles I during the Civil War. They declared that the Protestant religion was the law of England.
Declaration Unique Consignment Reference (DUCR)	<p>The means by which Customs and the exporter may identify goods to their records. The DUCR must be used for all electronic declarations to Customs.</p> <p>The reference number comprises up to 35 characters, split into four parts. The reference is based on the World Customs Organisation Standard.</p> <p>The first part is the year in which the DUCR was allocated.</p> <p>The second part is the country code in which it was allocated. This is GB for the UK.</p> <p>The third part is the identity of the trader. This is the EORI number.</p> <p>The fourth part, following a hyphen, is a unique series of characters for each consignment.</p>
declarator	In Scots law, "An order declaring that some right exists or does not exist which has legal consequence." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
declared strength	<p>For beer duty, the alcoholic content of beer as declared by the brewer at the duty point (Customs notice 226).</p> <p>Where beer continues to ferment after the duty point, beer duty is</p>

	charged on the expected strength at consumption.
declared value	Value of goods as stated on a Customs declaration.
declassify	Remove the classification, such as when a previously secret document is made public.
declination	The rejection of an application, particularly by an insurance company.
declining balance method	Another name for the reducing balance method used to calculate depreciation. The value of the asset reduces each year according to the residual value rather than the original value.
declining grant	A grant provided to a non-commercial body over several years, where the amount reduces each year in the expectation that the body will find funds from other sources.
decode	Turn a code into something intelligible. The term is used in computing.
decommissioned oil field	Term used in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s356JDA(2).
decommissioning	In relation to general decommissioning expenditure , "in relation to any plant and machinery, means — (a) demolishing the plant or machinery, (b) preserving the plant or machinery pending its reuse or demolition, (c) preparing the plant or machinery for reuse, or (d) arranging for the reuse of the plant or machinery" (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s163(4A)). For corporation tax and oil companies, there are provisions in Corporation Tax Act 2010 from s298A. For income tax, similar provisions are given in Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s225V.
decommissioning cost	Cost of taking something out of use. In some cases, these costs can be considerable, particularly with regard to mineworking and nuclear power stations. The case <i>Nuclear Electric plc v Bradley</i> [1995] established that setting aside a sum for decommissioning was not a business expenses.
decommissioning expenditure	"Means expenditure in connection with — (a) preserving plant or machinery pending its reuse or demolition (b) preparing plant and machinery for reuse, or (c) arranging for the reuse of plant or machinery" (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s161B). In relation to decommissioning relief agreements , a different definition appears in Finance Act 2013 s81. The term is used in relation to the capital allowance for offshore installations . For corporation tax, the term is defined in Corporation Tax Act 2010

s330C.

There are separate definitions for **decommissioning** and **general decommissioning expenditure** and **abandonment expenditure**.

decommissioning relief agreement

Payment made by the government to a company in respect of decommissioning plant in a ring-fence trade, eg removing an oilwell.

The tax implications are set out in Finance Act 2013 s80.

decommissioning security

For inheritance tax, a settlement "if the sole or main purpose of the settlement is to provide security for the performance of obligations under an **abandonment programme**" (Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s58(6)).

decontrol

Remove from control.

decorations

Term that includes medals and other awards for gallantry and valour.

The disposal of such a decoration by the person to whom it was awarded is not taxable as a capital gain (Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s268). The sale by a subsequent owner is not covered by this exemption and so may be taxable.

Where a decoration comes with a payment, that payment is usually exempt from income tax (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s638).

Decoration Day

30 May. The traditional day when Americans decorate the graves of their war dead.

decoupage

Craft of applying cut-out paper to surfaces, such as in 18th century furniture.

decrease

Reduction of an amount, quantity or figure.

decreasing term insurance

Life insurance which pays out a lump sum if you die within the term, but where the insurance sum assured reduces during the term. Therefore your estate receives a smaller sum, the longer you live. Such policies are sometimes used in relation to a repayment mortgage where the sum to be repaid reduces.

decree

Another name for a summary warrant issued in Scotland.

"The common term for a final judgment. (The word is accented on the first syllable)."

decree absolute

Decree that has taken effect, particularly in a divorce.

decree by default

In Scots law, "A final order granted to a party against another party who has failed to appear, to lodge a document or do something required by the court or rules of court." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).

decree in absence

In Scots law, "A final order granted to the pursuer in a civil action where the defender has not lodged a notice of intention to defend or has not lodged defences." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).

decree nisi	Latin: decree unless. A provisional decree which take effect unless something intervenes before becoming a decree absolute .
decrecent	Gradually becoming less.
decretal	Pertaining to a decree
decriminalise	Pass a law so that something ceases to be a criminal offence. During 20th century abortion, adultery, champerty, gambling, and homosexuality have all been decriminalised.
de die in diem	Latin: from day to day.
dedimus	Latin: we have given. A writ commissioning someone to be a judge.
deductibility provisions	Those sections of Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 that relate to the deduction of expenses from taxable earnings (ibid s332).
deductible	Something which may be deducted, particularly an expense which may be deducted from taxable income.
deductible payment	Term used in Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s558 in relation to payments from an employee towards a liability incurred by the employer.
deductible temporary differences	In relation to deferred tax under International Accounting Standards, "temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base that will result in amounts that are deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled" (IAS 12 para 5).
deductible VAT	VAT payable on goods and services intended for immediate consumption or for capital assets to be used in the business. Such VAT may be deducted as input tax .
deduction	(1) Removal of an amount from a total by subtraction. By extension, the term means amounts that may be subtracted from taxable income. Corporation tax provisions are given in Corporation Tax Act 2009 from s196. (2) Conclusion which is reached on the basis of what explanation most readily fits the available facts.
deduction at source	Where an amount is deducted at source before the person receives a payment. The deduction is often of tax, and includes such arrangements as PAYE on wages and deductions on share dividends.
deduction/no inclusion (D/NI)	Form of international tax avoidance whereby a transfer of funds is tax-deductible but the corresponding receipt of funds in another country is not taxable. This term is used by HMRC.

deduction notice	<p><i>Arbitrage arrangements</i></p> <p>Notice that HMRC may serve on a company requiring it to recalculate its tax less advantageously in certain arbitrage arrangements (Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 ss236-242).</p> <p><i>Seizure of funds from bank accounts</i></p> <p>Notice served by HMRC on a bank in respect of a previously issued hold notice which requires the bank to pay the sum demanded from a taxpayer's bank account (Finance (No 2) Act 2015 Sch 8 para 13).</p>
deduction rate	<p>Amount of a person's pay taken to pay a debt when an attachment of earnings order has been imposed.</p>
deduction scheme	<p>Scheme that operated from 1940/41 until PAYE was introduced in 1943 to collect income tax on workers' pay.</p>
deductions from specified earnings	<p>Expenses of employment that may be deducted only from that employment (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s328(5). Sections 336 to 342 give details of these deductions.</p>
deductions working sheet	<p>For PAYE, "means —</p> <p>(a) any form of record in which are to be kept the matters required by these Regulations in connection with an employee's relevant payments," (PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 2(1)).</p> <p>Before 6 April 2015, the definition continued: "and(b) ... the form issued by [HMRC] for the purposes of keeping [records for simplified deduction scheme and direct collection]". These words were omitted by SI 2014 No 472.</p> <p>The duties in respect of such a sheet are given in PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 66.</p> <p>In manual record-keeping, the sheet was the form P11 printed on a card.</p>
deductive reasoning	<p>System of logic that moves from one premise to another, such as "if a, then b".</p> <p>In tax appeals, it tends to be more persuasive than inductive reasoning.</p>
deed	<p>Legal document which gives effect to a transaction.</p> <p>To be effective the deed had to be sealed, that is a seal had to be attached. This could turn a gift into a legally obligation without consideration.</p> <p>Under Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989, deeds no longer need a seal, but must be signed and attested by two witnesses. Such a deed is then said to be executed.</p> <p>In relation to inheritance tax on settled property, deed "includes any disposition, arrangement, contract, resolution, instrument or writing" (Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s43(4)).</p>
deed of assignment	<p>Legal document which assigns a right to another person.</p>

deed of covenant

Legal arrangement for assigning income. This has the effect of that income being regarded as that of assignee for all purposes including tax.

It was popular for making donations to university students (who often had otherwise unused personal allowances) and to charities (that did not pay tax). The former ended for deeds made from 14 March 1988. The latter has now been replaced by Gift Aid.

The deed had to be drawn up in accordance with legal provisions. From 31 July 1990, this is Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989 s1.

The deed of covenant had to be capable of lasting for more than three years (six years before 6 April 1980).

Before 31 July 1990, the deed had to be sealed in England and Wales, but not in Scotland.

Before 1986, tax relief at higher rates of income tax was limited to these amounts:

From	Maximum relief at higher rate
1986/87	No limit
1985/86	£10,000
1983/84	£5,000
1980/81	£3,000

Deed Of Gift

A legal document which transfers ownership of the special stamp to Customs whilst Local Export Control (LEC) traders retain the stamp for authenticating Community Transit (CT) documents.

deed of partnership

Formal document which legally establishes a partnership.

deed of transfer

Document which transfers ownership of shares or other security.

deed of undertaking

Promise to make payment if a certain eventuality occurs.

Operators of **enhanced remote transit sheds** are required to sign such a deed to the Customs authorities.

deed of variation

Agreement made by *all* the beneficiaries of the estate of a deceased person. If the agreement is made within two years of the death, inheritance tax is assessed in accordance with the deed rather than of the will or intestacy provisions. In effect, the beneficiaries may unanimously rewrite the effects of the will.

deed of waiver

Formal document waiving a financial entitlement, such as to profits, salary or dividend.

They are sometimes encountered in tax avoidance schemes.

An example where such a deed was ineffective is *MJP Services Ltd [2011] UKUT 100(TCC)*.

deed poll

Deed made by one party, not necessarily to change a person's name.

deeds fee	A charge made by lenders when someone repays the mortgage to release the deeds of the property. It is also known as a sealing fee .
deem	Regard something as true without evidence as to whether that is so. Law and tax regulations have many deeming provisions.
deemed accounting period	In relation to corporation tax for oil industry and ring fence expenditure supplement, "means the deemed accounting period under section 309(3) beginning on 1 January 2006" (Corporation Tax Act 2010 s311(5)).
deemed acquisition	Provision for capital gains tax when an asset is regarded as having been acquired at a later date. The first such date was 6 April 1965, when the tax was introduced. These provisions are set out in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 Sch 2. The second such date is 6 April 1982. These provisions are contained in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 Sch 3.
deemed contractor	Under Construction Industry Scheme , a person who does not carry on the business of construction operations, but who may have to operate the scheme under the provisions of Finance Act 2004 s59(1)(b)-(k). The most significant category is someone whose average annual expenditure on construction over three years exceeds £1 million. Such a business need not register if the construction is for the business's own purposes, such as a supermarket company building a new store (Construction Industry Scheme Regulations SI 2005 No 2045 reg 22).
deemed cost	For accounting standards, "an amount used as a surrogate for cost or depreciated cost at a given date. Subsequent depreciation or amortisation assumes that the entity had initially recognised the asset or liability at the given date and that its cost was equal to the deemed cost" (FRS 102 glossary). For International Accounting Standards, an identical definition is given in IAS 1.A.
deemed deduction of tax	For manufactured payments, this term is used in Income Tax Act 2007 s603.
deemed direct payment	Term used in connection with tax on payment to a worker who provides his or her services to a public body via a personal service company. The calculation is given in Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 s61Q as inserted by Finance Act 2017 Sch 1.
deemed domicile	Provision of inheritance tax law whereby a person who was resident in the UK for at least 17 out of the last 20 is taxed as if UK-domiciled, even if treated as not UK-domiciled for other purposes. The 20 years apply to tax years ending with the tax year in which the transfer is made. The law is contained in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s267.
deemed employer	Person who may be regarded as a temporary worker's employer for the purposes of an anti-avoidance provision set out in Income Tax Act 2007 s46A as inserted by Finance Act 2014 s16(2).

deemed employment payment

Additional sum of tax payable when a worker provides his services through an **intermediary** on terms which would otherwise be regarded as employment.

Tax rules, commonly known as **IR 35**, require an additional payment of tax to be calculated in accordance with Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s54 or 61E.

The employer itself may claim tax relief under Corporation Tax Act 2009 s139 or Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s163.

deemed increase in repurchase price

For manufactured dividends, this term has a specific meaning in Income Tax Act 2007 s604.

deemed interest

In international taxation, interest that, for tax purposes, a group company may be regarded as having paid or received from an interest-free loan.

For **funding bonds**, the term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s939(1)(b).

deemed manufactured payments

Term used in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s261F.

deemed-paid rule

Provision in US tax law which, in defined circumstances, to allow a foreign dividend to be treated as if foreign taxes had been paid on it.

deemed realisation

Amount that may become taxable in respect of an intra-group transferred asset when a company subsequently ceases to be a member of the group (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s780).

deemed release

Release that is assumed under Finance Act 2010 s44 and Sch 15 in relation to **impaired debt** between **connected parties**.

The term also has a special meaning for **loan relationship**, as explained in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s358(3).

deemed surrender

When a life assurance policy is regarded as having been surrendered.

Under Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 s271, a policy is regarded as surrendered if a loan is made to the insured against the policy.

deemed trading loss

This term can apply in the context of corporation tax relief for small and medium-sized entities claiming research and development costs. Details are given in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s1045.

deemed transfer

Transfer assumed by the law, such as the deemed transfer of a person's entire estate on death.

deeming rule

Term that has a specific meaning for the **statutory residence test** for tax purposes.

If a taxpayer is neither automatically UK resident nor non-resident, residence is determined by the **sufficient ties test**. This normally requires the taxpayer to consider up to four ties.

For a taxpayer who was UK-resident in one or both of the previous two

tax years, a fifth tie, known as the **country tie**, must also be considered. This test is met if the taxpayer in the current year spent more days in the UK than any other country.

A day spent in the UK is usually a day when the taxpayer was in the UK at the end of the day (at midnight).

Under the deeming rules, a taxpayer may be deemed to have met the country tie if the taxpayer:

- was UK-resident in one of the three previous tax years
- has at least three ties for the current tax year, and
- was present in the UK at some time during the day for 30 days of the tax year without being present at the end of the day.

Deemster	Judge on the Isle of Man.
de-enveloping	<p>Removing a property from an “envelope”, such as when a residential property has been owned by a limited company to avoid stamp duty land tax on transfers. Such an enveloped property is usually subject to Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings (ATED). De-enveloping may be removing a property from the ATED charge.</p> <p>HMRC issued a Notice on 20 December 2013 explaining when it will not regard de-enveloping as giving rise to a charge to stamp duty land tax.</p>
deep discount	Very large discount, particularly on the nominal value of a security.
deep discount bond	Loan issued at a relatively low price compared to its nominal value.
deep-drawing	Description of ships which can only float in deep water.
deep gain	Another term of deep discount in relation to a security.
deep-gain security	Security which is either issued at a deep discount , or which is redeemed at a large premium.
deep in-the-money option (DITMO)	<p>Description of an option where the (call) option price, or strike price, is so far below the current value of the underlying security that exercising the option is almost a certainty. It can also apply to put options where the strike price is significantly above the market value.</p> <p>From 25 November 2015, transfers of DITMOs to a clearance service or depositary receipt issuer attract stamp duty of 1.5% on the higher of the market price or option strike price. This does not affect transfers other than to clearance services or depositary receipt issuers. The change is included in Finance Act 2016, and was announced in the Autumn Statement 2015.</p>
deeply discounted securities	Tax provisions in relation to connected companies and close companies are given in Corporation Tax Act 2009 from s406.
deep market	Market in which a large volume of transactions may take place without moving the price of the security, commodity or similar.

deep out-of-the-money	Description of an option where it is expected that the option price will be above the value, meaning the option is probably worthless.
deep pocket	Access to wealth which may be sought by others, such as disgruntled investors seeking compensation from the investee's auditors.
deep poverty	Relative poverty where someone is living on less than 40% of median earnings.
deep sea bed	"Means the area of the sea bed situated beyond the limits of national jurisdiction of the United Kingdom or any other State" (Deep Sea Mining Act 2014 Sch para 3).
deep sea mining	This is regulated by Deep Sea Mining Act 2014.
deep water anchorage	Place outside a port where large ships may be anchored while goods are transferred to smaller vessels which can use the port. This process is known as lighterage .
de-equitisation	Process of substituting debt capital for equity capital . This is usually achieved by such means as share buybacks and debt-funded acquisitions. De-equitisation reduces the cost of capital at the expense of gearing up the balance sheet.
de executione facienda	Writ of execution.
de facto	Latin: in fact The term is used when a situation is recognised as existing even though it may not be legally constituted. An example is a de facto government of a country after a coup. The term is also sometimes used to mean a person of the same sex with whom a person is living. Such people are better described as a civil partner (if they have that status) or by being named. In Scots law, "according to the fact, in point of fact" (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
defalcation	Unlawful use of money by someone who was entrusted with its care.
defamation	Making a statement which reasonably lowers a person's reputation in the eyes of others. If in writing or other permanent recorded form, the defamation is libel . Otherwise, the defamation is slander . An action for slander requires the claimant to show financial loss, whereas an action for libel does not. A defamation action is intended to compensate the victim, not to punish the defamer. So a very offensive libel may result in nominal damages if the victim has suffered no financial loss. The legal action may have the undesired effect of propagating the defamatory comments, as what is said in court may be publicised freely. In practice, defamation must be a statement which is untrue, as a true statement is generally regarded as reducing a person's reputation to where it should be.

Defamation applies only to living people and commercial products.

default	(1) Failure to meet a requirement, such as making payments as they fall due or to attend court when required. (2) A provision which is made unless someone deliberately chooses an alternative. This term is used in computing to mean the choices selected by the programmer but which a user may change, usually by accessing a preferences file.
default additional rate	Additional rate of income tax that applies if a devolved rate does not apply (Income Tax Act 2007 s6C as inserted by Finance Act 2016 s6).
default allowance	In relation to residence nil-rate band for inheritance tax, this is “the total of — (i) the residential enhancement at the person’s death, and (ii) the person’s brought-forward allowance ” (Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s8D(5)(f) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2015 s9 (4)).
default basic rate	Basic rate of income tax that applies if a devolved rate does not apply (Income Tax Act 2007 s6C as inserted by Finance Act 2016 s6).
default beneficiary	Beneficiary who is entitled to the whole of a trust fund when the trust period ends. The trust period is either 80 years or a shorter period as stated in the trust deed.
default higher rate	Higher rate of income tax that applies if a devolved rate does not apply (Income Tax Act 2007 s6C as inserted by Finance Act 2016 s6).
default interest	Interest HM Customs and Excise charges on VAT that has been underdeclared or overclaimed, from the time the amount due has been paid.
default paper case	For tax tribunals, the simplest form of case where the matter is disposed of without a hearing (The Tribunal Procedure (First-tier Tribunal) (Tax Chamber) Rules SI 2009 No 273 rule 23(2)).
default position	Position taken in the absence of any other.
default rate	In relation to domestic energy, “means a rate or amount charged for, or in relation to, the supply of gas or electricity under the contract that applies if the customer under the contract fails to choose an alternative rate” (Domestic Gas and Electricity (Tariff Cap) Act 2018 s1(4)(b)).
default rates	Rates of income tax that apply if a devolved rate does not apply. Provisions are set out in Income Tax Act 2007 s11B as inserted by Finance Act s6(9).
default retirement age (DRA)	Age at which a person is obliged to retire in the absence of any contrary provision. The government generally outlawed DRA between 6 April 2011 and 1 October 2011.

default setting	In computing, a setting in a program made by the suppliers of the program but which the user may alter as he or she wishes from the preferences menu.
default sum	Under consumer credit law, "in relation to the debtor or hire under a regulated agreement, a sum (other than a sum of interest) which is payable by him under the agreement in connection with a breach of the agreement by him" (Consumer Credit Act 1974 s187A).
default surcharge	<p>A civil penalty used to encourage businesses to submit their VAT Returns and pay the tax due on time. If the VAT Return and all tax due are not received by the due date, a business is in default. Calculated as a percentage of the VAT unpaid by the due date.</p> <p>The law is contained in Value Added Tax 1994 s59.</p>
defeasance	In finance, when a bond issuer places the underlying assets with a trustee who uses them to pay interest on the bond and, eventually, to repay the capital.
defeat	<p>In relation to tax avoidance arrangements, an arrangement or scheme is defeated when the tax position has been finalised and it is determined that the arrangements do not work as the taxpayer expected.</p> <p>Participation in a defeated arrangement makes the taxpayer liable to pay the tax plus interest and, possibly, a penalty.</p> <p>The taxpayer may also be issued with a warning notice under the serial tax avoidance regulations (STAR).</p>
defeated tax avoidance	Enablers of such schemes can be liable to penalties under Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s65 and Sch 16.
defective	Description of something that does not work properly. It should be distinguished from "deficient" which means not of sufficient size or lacking a part.
defective accounts	<p>In company law, published accounts which do not comply with company law or accounting standards (Companies Act 2006 s456).</p> <p>An order may be made to the court for revised accounts to be prepared.</p>
defence	Reply to an accusation.
defence counsel	Barrister who defends a person against an accusation.
defence mechanism	Automatic mental process whereby a person shuts out painful or unacceptable emotions.
defence procurement services	<p>"Means —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the acquisition of anything (including support or logistics services) required for defence purposes,(b) the management, monitoring or enforcement of contracts entered into for the acquisition of anything so required, and(c) related support or logistics"

	(Defence Reform Act 2014 s1(8)).
defence purposes	“Means — (a) the purposes of defence (whether or not of the United Kingdom) or policing, or (b) relates purposes” (Defence Reform Act 2014 s1(8)).
Defence Regulations	Regulations that imposed additional rules during the second world war. They were issued under Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939 and 1940. They allowed property to be seized or controlled and for charges to be imposed, and imposed many restrictions. The main regulations were Defence (General) Regulations 1939. Although the Regulations have long been repealed, some remnants of them remain, such as in Finance Act 1944 s45.
defences	In Scots law, “The statement by way of defence lodged by a defender in a civil action, being the party against whom a civil action is raised. “ (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
defence tax	In international taxation, a tax or levy imposed specifically to fund a war.
defendant	Person who is sued in civil proceedings.
defended takeover bid	Takeover bid which the existing management resists.
defender	In Scots law, “A person against whom a civil action is raised. The word "defendant" is not used in Scotland.” (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
defending counsel	“A qualified lawyer who defends someone accused of a crime in a court of law” (website of Crown Prosecution Service).
defensive	In human resources, an attitude where justification for actions is out of proportion to any accusation made. This could indicate improper behaviour.
defensive shares	Shares that are able to withstand a downturn in investment markets.
deferment account	Account underwritten by a bank or insurance company into which import duties due are posted. The scheme avoids the need to pay duty on every importation.
deferment period	In insurance, a period for which a payment is not made. The provision is often made in health insurance policies where payment is not made for a period, often between three months and one year. The insured or their employer may be willing to cover such a length of sickness, which reduces the premium.
deferment regulations	For hydrocarbon oil duty, “means the Excise Duties (Deferred Payment Regulations 1992” (Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Marine Voyages Reliefs) Regulations SI 1996 No 2536 reg 2).

deferral trader	Trader who is approved by HMRC to defer the payment of tax and duties, subject to meeting various conditions.
deferral relief	Relief from capital gains tax when a taxpayer sells shares and uses the proceeds to buy new shares. The relief is given in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 Sch 5B.
deferred	In pensions, an entitlement from a previous employer which grows until being claimed in retirement.
deferred acquisition costs	For accounting standards, "costs arising from the conclusion of insurance contracts that are incurred during a reporting period but which relate to a subsequent reporting period" (FRS 102 glossary).
deferred annuity	<p>Starting an annuity, such as a pension, from a later date to receive a larger pension.</p> <p>Each year of deferral provides a double benefit. There is one more year for the fund to earn interest, and there is one less year for which the pension provider can expect to pay the pension.</p> <p>Deferred annuities have generally been available since 30 June 1995. Under this scheme, the annuitant may receive payments from the fund before starting the annuity proper. From 6 April 2006, such payments may be at any rate the annuitant chooses between 0% and 120% of the pension which would have been payable, as determined by tables from the Government Actuary. Previously the payments had to be between 35% and 100%.</p>
deferred annuity contract	<p>Form of retirement provision that could be entered into before 6 April 2006.</p> <p>Although such a contract was not an approved pension scheme, existing ones are treated as registered pension schemes from 6 April 2006.</p>
deferred asset	Asset whose benefit is delayed beyond the period expected for a current asset, but which does not meet the definition of a fixed asset.
deferred award terms	Term used in relation to disguised remuneration (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s554J (1)(c)).
deferred carried interest	In relation to carried interest in investment management services, the term is defined in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s103KG(3).
deferred charges	Local authority spending on assets that have a lasting value, for example, land and buildings, which are not owned by the authority.
deferred compensation	American term for an arrangement where payment for services (including employment pay) is deferred to a future date, such as when an employee expects to pay a lower rate of tax.
deferred consideration	Any form of provision under a contract where the consideration of one party is not provided immediately. A common example is the acquisition of a subsidiary where some of the consideration may be payable later on the basis of its performance. The most common example is payment in instalments.

For capital gains tax, the whole consideration is taxable provided that the period of deferment does not exceed 18 months. For longer periods, the tax may also be paid in instalments.

If the deferred consideration cannot be ascertained at disposal, a value must be put on the right to receive deferred consideration. A common example is an earn-out provision where consideration depends on future profits. This provision was established in the court case *Marren v Ingles* [1980].

deferred coupon note	Bond on which no interest is paid until after a set date. The American term is deferred investment bond .
deferred credit	Item of income which has not been received but must be shown on the balance sheet . A common example is a government grant. This is shown as a separate item under creditors on the balance sheet. Amounts are transferred from the profit and loss account each year until this figure is reduced to zero.
deferred debit	Item of expenditure incurred in an accounting period but where the matching income relates to a later period. Under the accruals concept, it is treated as an asset known as a prepayment .
deferred debt	Debt which ranks after all other debts.
deferred expenditure	Expenditure which has been incurred in the current period but which is included in the accounts of a future period. The commonest example is a prepayment . The tax treatment is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM42210.
deferred grant terms	Term used in relation to disguised remuneration (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s554L(1)(c)).
deferred income	Revenue, such as a government grant, is received in advance of performing the related activity. The deferred income is held in the balance sheet as a type of liability until performance is achieved and is then released to the income statement. For an individual, the term means future income. Pensions are a form of deferred income.
deferred member	Member of an occupational pension scheme who is no longer an active member . This is usually a former employee who has neither retired nor transferred his or her accrued benefits to another scheme. Such a member is entitled to retain the benefits already accrued. From 1 July 1988 such benefits must be uplifted each year by the rate of inflation up to 5%.
deferred ordinary share	Ordinary share where some right is deferred as against other ordinary shares. The deferred right is usually that of dividend, which is only paid to the holder of a deferred ordinary share after all other ordinary shareholders have been paid. Such a share is usually issued to the company's founders. A deferred ordinary share occasionally means a share where the right to a dividend is

postponed for an initial period.

- deferred payment** Payment for goods after the due date, either by being late with the payment or by making payment in instalments.
- deferred payment agreement** (1) Another name for **hire purchase** or a similar arrangement.
(2) In relation to an adult in care, an agreement by a local authority to defer requirement of an adult's contribution to his or her care under the provisions of Care Act 2014 s34.
- deferred pricing** Arrangement where a sale is concluded before the price has been agreed.
- deferred profit-sharing plan** Plan under which a company pays some of its profits into a trust for the benefits of the employees. Canada operates such schemes.
- deferred prosecution agreement**
Agreement reached between a state prosecutor and an offending company. This is believed to be part of a law change considered for the UK in 2013.
Under the agreement, a company admits an offence such as market-rigging, tax evasion and similar offences. The company is given time to put in place procedures to ensure that such offences are not committed again.
The company would pay a fine and compensation.
It is believed the scheme will save 12 major prosecutions a year.
- deferred remuneration terms** Term used in connection with **disguised remuneration** (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s554H(1)(b)).
- deferred revenue** Revenue which is carried forward to a future accounting period, such as when a customer has prepaid for goods not yet supplied.
- deferred revenue expenditure** Another name for **capitalised** expenditure.
Such expenditure is still regarded as revenue for tax purposes (Inspectors' Manual at BIM42215).
- deferred sentence** In Scots law, "A form of sentence in which the final decision about any punishment is deferred or put off to another date, usually some three to 12 months later. Where sentence is put off for a few weeks for further information, such as social enquiry reports, this is not a deferred sentence, but is properly called an "adjourned diet". (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
- deferred share** Ordinary share which ranks after other shares. **Founders' shares** are often deferred shares. Such a share usually becomes worthless in a liquidation.
- deferred state pension** State pension that is not taken immediately on entitlement. By deferring, the pensioner earns a higher rate.
- deferred swap** Any type of **swap** where the payments are deferred.
- deferred tax** "Income tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for future reporting periods as a result of past transactions or events" (FRS 102

glossary).

In this context, "income tax" includes corporation tax.

deferred tax assets

"Income tax [including corporation tax] recoverable in future accounting periods in respect of:

- (a) future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of the current and previous periods;
 - (b) the carry forward of unused tax losses;
 - (c) the carry forward of unused tax credits"
- ((FRS 102 glossary).

deferred taxation

Taxation payable in a future year.

This adjustment is made in most accounts to reflect the difference in timing between capital allowances and depreciation.

deferred tax liabilities

"Income tax [including corporation tax] payable in future reporting periods in respect of future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of the current and previous periods" (FRS 102 glossary).

deficiency

Shortfall, particularly in an account.

In the USA, the term also has a specific meaning of failure to comply with a requirement under rehabilitation laws.

deficiency in retained EU law

With regard to Brexit, those parts or retained EU law which require minor amendment to remove otiose or redundant provisions when transferred into domestic law when the UK leaves the European Union. Ministers may amend by regulations the EU law under provisions of s8(1)).

deficient

Lacking in amount or missing a necessary part. It does not mean the same as "defective" which means not working properly.

deficit

Excess of expenditure over income for a period of a non-commercial organisation. In a commercial organisation, the equivalent is a **loss**.

In national economics, the term is also used to mean the **Budget deficit**.

deficit financing

In international taxation, how governments borrow funds to make up the shortfall between what they collect in tax and what they spend.

de fideli administratione

Latin: O faithful administration.

In Scots law, "this phrase is used to describe an oath taken , for example, by an interpreter for a witness" (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).

defined benefit obligation

The accounting standard defines the present value of such an obligation as "the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods" (FRS 102 glossary).

defined benefit plans	“Post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans ” (FRS 102 glossary).
defined benefits	A pension scheme where the amount received in retirement is fixed. The term is defined in Finance Act 2004 s152(7).
defined benefit scheme	Pension scheme where the pension is based on the employee's salary. It is also known as a final salary scheme .
defined benefits arrangement	Any pension scheme which is not a money purchase scheme . It includes, but is not restricted to, a final pension scheme . For example, a pension which guarantees a payment of £5,000 for each year of service regardless of earnings is a defined benefit arrangement.
defined benefits lump sum death benefit	Lump sum paid from a defined benefits arrangement in respect of a member who dies before the age of 75. The rules are given in Finance Act 2004 Sch 29 para 13.
defined contribution	A pension scheme where the amount of contribution is fixed but the amount of pension ultimately payable is not yet known.
defined contribution plans	“Post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods” (FRS 102 glossary).
defined contribution scheme	Pension scheme where the pension is based on the value of the fund accumulated. It is also known as a money purchase scheme .
definite	Precise and unmistakable. The word should not be confused with definitive which means final and conclusive.
definition	“A statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase” (OTS Paper on Tax Definitions para 2.1.2). The Paper identifies five conditions for an effective definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• it clearly identifies the attributes of what is being defined• it should not be obscure• the definition should not be circular• it must be scoped appropriately• it must be positive rather than negative.
definitive	(1) Final and conclusive, admitting no further argument. Its meaning is stronger than “definite” which means precise and identifiable. (2) Description of an ordinary postage stamp.

deflation	“A persistent fall in the general price level of goods and services” (HM Treasury glossary). The word is the opposite to inflation .
deflationary fiscal policy	Deflationary fiscal policy is using the level of government expenditure and taxation to reduce the level of aggregate demand in the economy. Deflationary fiscal policies could include: Increasing the level of income tax, reducing government expenditure and increasing VAT and other indirect taxes.
deflator	Factor used to convert current prices into inflation-adjusted prices to make comparisons.
defrayed expenses	Expenses which have been fully paid.
defunct company	Company whose purpose has finished. Such a company may be removed either by the registrar under Companies Act 2006 s1000, or by application from the company itself under s1003. In the latter case, the company is struck off three months after the notice from the company.
degeneracy	In mathematics, a situation where there is no straightforward method to determine which of two variable should next enter the analysis.
De G M & G	De Gex, Macnaghten & Gordon's Reports, law reports on Chancery from 1851 to 1857.
degressive tax	Another term for a regressive tax .
degrouop	Remove a company from a group.
degrouopng charge	Tax liability that can arise when a company leaves a group . If a company leaves a group holding an asset acquired from a fellow group member in the previous six years. any gain or loss that had been deferred is reinstated. This reinstatement is known as the degrouopng charge. The deferment is under Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s171, and the charge arises under s179. This charge was largely replaced by Finance Act 2011. The current provisions can be found in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s785.
degrade	Reduce the grade or value, such as of a material, company or person.
degree	(1) Grade or step. (2) Qualification awarded by a university or similar body. (3) Measure of an angle, where there are 360 degrees in a circle.
degression	Gradual decrease, particularly of tax rates.
dehors	Latin: without.
de-identification	“Personal data is [sic] de-identified if it has been processed in such a manner that it can no longer be attributed, without more, to a specific data subject”

(Data Protection Act 2018 s171(2)(a)). It is an offence to re-identify the data subject.

dei gratia

Latin: by the grace of God.

Legend that appears on obverse of coins, implying that the monarch reigns by the grace of God.

dei iudicium

Latin: the judgment of God.

de jure

Latin: by right; according to the law.

DEL

Departmental Expenditure Limits.

delayed remittance

Relief from taxation when income remitted from overseas is delayed, such as by exchange control provisions.

delayed tax

Term used in Revenue Scotland and Tax Powers Act 2014 s190 in relation to tax penalties in Scotland.

del credere

Amount added to a charge to allow for the possibility of non-payment. (It is pronounced "del cred-air".)

del credere agent

Agent who undertakes to make payment to the principal regardless of whether the customer pays the agent. Such an agent typically receives a higher rate of commission.

Delaware corporation

Corporation incorporated in the US state of Delaware.

It is one of the two US states seen as a **corporate haven**; the other is Nevada. Over half of US companies are incorporated in Delaware. This status as a corporate haven dates back at least to 1899 when the state adopted a policy of attracting businesses.

The state is popular because of its lenient laws on lending money, its tax benefits and its better-defined company law. Against this, its formation costs and annual fees are high.

It has been held that a Delaware corporation is not fiscally transparent for UK tax purposes in *HMRC v George Anson [2011] UKUT B21*.

delayed completion scheme

Scheme that seeks to avoid stamp duty land tax by delaying completion of the conveyance of the property, which it is claimed means SDLT is not payable under the provisions of Finance Act 2003 s45. This scheme has been explicitly ended by Finance Act 2013.

delayed remittances

Tax term for income remitted overseas which is delayed for factors outside the taxpayer's control, such as restriction by the foreign government. Relief may be available for such remittances under Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s35.

delayed tax

Tax which is declared later than it should have been. This may be subject to a penalty under Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 8.

delaying	In business management, process of removing levels of management to make an organisation more efficient.
delegation	Assigning tasks, projects, rights and similar to a more junior levels. The right of the Commissioners of HMRC to delegate functions to officers is contained in Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 s14.
deliberate and concealed	For tax penalty, an inaccuracy is so described "if the inaccuracy is deliberate on P's [taxpayer's] part and P makes arrangements to conceal it (for example, by submitting false evidence in support of inaccurate figures" (Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 3(1)(c)).
deliberate but not concealed	For tax penalty, an inaccuracy is so described "if the inaccuracy is deliberate on P's [taxpayer's] part but P does not make arrangements to conceal it" (Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 3(1)(b)).
deliberate inaccuracy	Condition for a tax penalty. Provisions in Scotland are set out in Revenue Scotland and Tax Powers Act 2014 s182.
delict	In Scots law, "A civil wrong." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
delinquency	In investment, failure to make payment on a loan obligation by the due date.
delinquent	American term for tax that is due but unpaid.
delist	Remove from listing on a stock exchange.
deliverable	Description of something capable of delivery, particularly at the expiry of a futures contract.
delivered price	Price which includes the delivery charge.
delivering	In relation to documents a company must file under company law, the term includes "forwarding, lodging, registering, sending, producing or submitting it or (in the case of a notice) giving it" (Companies Act 2006 s1114(1)(b)).
delivery	Completion of a contract when the property passes to the acquiring party. Delivery may be actual, such as handing over the goods in a shop, or constructive, such as giving the customer a key to the shed where the goods are stored. For consumer contracts, delivery "means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another" (Consumer Rights Act 2015 s59(1)). Provisions about delivery of goods in a consumer contract are given in Consumer Rights Act 2015 s28.
delivery factor	Adjustment to the price of bonds delivered in a futures contract.
delivery month	In a futures contract, month when delivery is due.

delivery note	Document sent with goods to indicate what should be in the package. It is not an accounting document.
delivery notice	In investment, notice of delivery by a clearing house to a buyer.
delivery of a deed	Execution of a deed, traditionally done by placing a finger on the seal and saying "I deliver this as my act and deed". This is no longer necessary.
delivery vs payment	Method of trading in securities where payment is required when the security is delivered.
Delphi	In statistics, a qualitative forecasting process that combines individual judgments into a consensus, such as by asking many people to rank taste between 1 and 5.
delta	<p>Rate at which the price of an option moves in relation to the underlying security. The rate is expressed as a number between 0 and 1, so 0.5 means that a £2 move in the security price will move the option value by £1.</p> <p>Delta is the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, indicated by the symbol Δ.</p>
delta hedge	Hedging position that causes a portfolio to have a delta equal to zero.
delta neutral	In investing, a position where the sum of the deltas equals zero.
delta shares	Term used before 1991 to describe the least traded shares listed on an exchange.
demand	"The need/desire for a product or service, backed by the ability to purchase." (HM Treasury glossary).
demand deposit	In USA, instant access bank account.
demand loan	Loan that the lender can recall at any time. It usually has no specified maturity date.
demand note	Communication from a collector of taxes requiring the tax to be paid. Its provisions derive from Taxes Management Act 1970 s60.
dementia tax	Name given by opposition parties to proposals in the 2017 Conservative manifesto that those who need care would have to pay for it themselves, even if this means selling their home, until their capital value is £100,000.
demerger	<p>Separation of two parts of a business to make two businesses.</p> <p>The capital gains implications are given in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 from s192.</p>
demesne	Manor house with adjacent land not let to tenants.

Demibourne	<p>The legal decision relating to the tax liability of an employer when someone is retrospectively found to have been an employee.</p> <p>The decision is that the tax which the person paid when they believed they were self-employed cannot be offset against the PAYE liability of the employer.</p> <p>This harsh decision was reached by the Special Commissioners in <i>Demibourne v HMRC. SpC 486 [2005]</i>. It can mean that an employer must pay tax on income which has already been taxed, so that income tax is paid twice on the same income. In 2008, guidance was issued by HMRC on how they address this obvious unfairness by providing a measure of tax relief.</p> <p>From 6 April 2008, this has now been replaced by statutory provisions under SI 2008 No 782 regulations 72E to 72G.</p>
Demibourne concession	<p>Term for the tax relief informally granted by HMRC following the Demibourne case. The concession has now been replaced by statutory provisions.</p>
demijohn	<p>Large glass (or stone in past times) with a large body and small neck, particularly used for storing wine. A common capacity is five gallons.</p>
de minimis non curat lex	<p>Latin: the law does not concern itself with trifles.</p>
de minimis	<p>Description of an amount below which a provision does not apply. There are many such provisions in tax law.</p>
demise	<p>(1) In law, the act of granting use of a property on a lease. Originally the term was restricted to property which was transferred on the death of the monarch.</p> <p>(2) Colloquially, the term is extended to death generally. It is incorrect to use the word to mean a decline, as in "the demise of British car-making".</p>
demise of the Crown	<p>Death of the monarch.</p> <p>This does not require the reappointment of any office under the Crown (Demise of the Crown Act 1901 s1(1)).</p>
Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)	<p>Irish political party that supports union with Great Britain. It was founded in 1971, and became the largest unionist party in 1999.</p>
demographics	<p>Physical characteristics of a population or part of one, such as analysis by age, sex, family size, wealth, education and similar.</p>
demolition	<p>Costs may qualify as part of the capital allowance for plant and machinery under Capital Allowances Act 2001 s26.</p> <p>The implications for annual tax on enveloped dwellings are given in Finance Act 2013 s126.</p>
demolition order	<p>Order that could be made under Housing Act 1957 for clearing slums. Such an order justified relief from estate duty under Finance Act 1958 s33, now repealed by Finance Act 1975.</p>

demonetisation	Process by which a banknote or coin ceases to be legal tender .
demonstration car	Car which an employee in the motor industry drives solely to allow him to demonstrate the car to a potential customer. Generally, this is not regarded as a taxable company car (HMRC leaflet 480).
demonstrative legacy	Form of general legacy .
demotion	Reducing the rank or grade of an individual.
demurrage	Charge paid for holding goods at a port or airport.
demutualisation	The process by which a mutual organisation becomes a commercial body. Examples include when certain building societies became banks. The costs of demutualisation were held to be revenue expenditure in the four cases tested (Alliance & Leicester, Halifax, Northern and Woolwich). The matter is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM35645.
demutualisation surplus	Surplus funds which arose from the demutualisation of a life insurance business. The tax implications are considered in Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 s444AF.
demutualisation transfer surplus	Surplus funds which arise from the transfer of a demutualised life assurance business. The tax implications are considered in Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 s444AG.
demutualised mortgage banks	Ten former building societies that demutualised and became banks. Two became insolvent (Northern Rock, and Bradford & Bingley). All the others have been taken over.
denar	Currency of Macedonia.
Denarii St Petri	Latin: St Peter's pence. Traditionally the sum of one penny given by each family to the Vatican.
denarius	Roman silver coin, traditionally worth one penny. The "d" in £ s d comes from this word. The plural is denarii.
denarius Dei	Latin: God's penny. Traditionally a payment made to indicate a bargain. The recipient gave it to the Church or to the poor.
denationalisation	Process when a state-owned enterprise becomes a private sector enterprise. This now more usually called privatisation .
denature	Change the property of, such as changing the property of a substance by burning it. There are tax consequences for denatured alcohol .

denatured alcohol	<p>Any form of liquid containing ethyl alcohol but which is made into an undrinkable form. This has the effect of making the liquid exempt from the excise duty on alcoholic liquor.</p> <p>Denatured alcohol includes methylated spirits and industrial alcohol. The relevant law is Finance Act 1995 s5.</p> <p>The commonest form of denatured alcohol is methylated spirits.</p>
Denham, Elizabeth	<p>Canadian-born UK Information Commissioner from July 2016.</p>
deni	<p>One hundredth of a denar, currency of Macedonia.</p>
denial	<p>Psychological state when a person cannot accept the reality of their circumstances. It is common when a person has a serious debt problem.</p>
denial decision	<p>Decision issued by HMRC in relation to a transaction connected with VAT fraud. It is Condition C of three conditions that lead to a specific penalty. (Condition A is that the person was connected with the transaction. Condition B is that the person knew, or should have known, it was fraudulent.)</p> <p>A decision may only be made "in relation to the supply which —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) prevents T [the party] from exercising or relying on a VAT right in relation to the supply,(b) is based on the facts which satisfy conditions A and B in relation to the transaction, and(c) applies a relevant principle of EU case law (whether or not in circumstances that are the same as the circumstances in which any relevant case was decided by the European Court of Justice)"<p>(Value Added Tax Act 1994 s69C(4) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s68(2)).</p>
denial route	<p>Procedure that a taxpayer may invoke if he or she believes they are wrongly suspected of tax fraud and have been offered a settlement under the Contractual Disclosure Facility (CDF).</p> <p>The taxpayer may within 60 days accept CDF and issue a CDF denial letter. HMRC then either accepts the letter which ends the matter, or continues its investigation possibly using criminal powers.</p> <p>Details of the denial route are given in paras 2.7 of the revised Code of Practice COP 9 issued on 19 January 2012.</p>
denied advantage	<p>Desired tax advantage from a tax scheme that failed.</p> <p>The law is contained in Finance Act 2014 s208(3) and Sch 31 para 4(3).</p> <p>In relation to tax penalties, the same definition is used in Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 3B(8)(b) as inserted by Finance Act 2017 s64(2) with effect from 16 November 2017.</p>
de nihilo nihil fit	<p>Latin: you cannot make anything out of nothing.</p>
de novo	<p>Latin: afresh.</p>
Denmark	<p>European country and member of the European Union, for which purpose Faroe Islands and Greenland are excluded.</p>

It is the only EU country, other than UK, that does not have to join the **euro**. Its currency is the krone, divided into 100 ore.

The UK has a double taxation convention of 1980 and a protocol of 1996.

denomination Face value of a banknote, coin, share or other security.

de non appentibus, et non existentibus, eadem est ratio

Latin: of things which do not appear and things which do not exist, the rule in legal proceedings is the same.

denoting stamp For stamp duty, a stamp that indicates the amount of duty paid (Stamp Act 1891 s11).

de novo Latin: anew.

densimeter Device for measuring the **density in air** of **spirits**. It must measure density to five decimal places and be approved by HMRC.

density in air Density of **spirits** as measured by Spirits Regulations reg 18. It is not permissible to measure the density in a vacuum and then convert it (Customs notice 39).

dental treatment Certain social security claimants may receive financial assistance for this as a **health benefit**. Such treatment is free for everyone in Scotland.

denticles For coins, objects placed round a coin as a border.

deodand An item of property that should be given to God.
Before 1846, English law prescribed certain chattels as deodands.

de odio et atia Latin: of malice and ill will.

deo gratias Latin: thanks be to God.

deo juvante Latin: with the help of God.

deo volente Latin: if God be willing.

DEP **Designated Export Place**

department Part of an organisation, particularly one which has sufficient separate identity to be able to produce some types of accounts for itself.
It is possible to register departments separately for VAT.

Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL)

“The total spending limits for Government departments over a fixed period of time, excluding demand led and exceptionally volatile items. DELs are planned and set at Spending Reviews. This is split between resource and capital

budgets.” (HM Treasury).

departmental functions In relation to the Department of Work and Pensions and its right to share information with HMRC, “means functions relating to —
(a) social security,
(b) employment or training, or
(c) the investigation or prosecution of offences relating to tax credits”
(Welfare Reform Act 2012 s127(7)).

departmentation American term for the process of dividing an organisation into departments.

Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR)

Government department that briefly existed between 2007 and 2009. It was the successor body to the Department of Trade and Industry, and the precursor body to the **Department for Business, Innovation and Skills**.

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)

Government department established on 6 June 2009 as the successor body to **BERR** and **DTI**.

Its functions include company law, employment law, consumer law, trade, business growth and economic development.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Government department that deals with welfare and pension provision in the UK. It is the country's largest government dept. It was formed on 8 June 2001 from the previous Department of Social Security and the Department of Education and Employment.

The DWP has four operational organisations:

- Jobcentre Plus, which administers employment benefits
- Pensions Service, which administers state pension and pension credit
- Disability and Carers Service
- Child Maintenance Group.

The DWP is overseen by a Secretary of State. This has been the Rt Hon Ian Duncan Smith MP since 2010.

Department of Labor (DOL) American federal agency responsible for administering laws relating to labour and employment.

Department of Social Security (DSS)

Government department that administered social security between 1998 (when the Department for Health and Social Security was split) and 2002 (when it became the Department of Work and Pensions).

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

Government department which oversaw matters relating to business. It was formed in 1970 from the merger of the Board of Trade with the Ministry of Technology (which were again separated between 1974 and 1983). In 2007, the DTI was replaced by the Department for Business Enterprise and

Regulatory Reform (BERR). BERR itself was replaced by Department for Business, Innovation and Skills on 6 June 2009.

departmental accounts

Accounts for a department of a organisation.

departure

(1) Point when a person leaves, particularly for a journey.
(2) Deviation from a regulation, or from agreement with a proposition held by someone else.

departure tax

In international taxation, any tax imposed on a person for leaving the country.

dependant

General

An individual who depends on another person for financial support in their daily living. Dependants are usually a husband or wife, and children.

Pensions

For occupational and private pensions, a dependants is:

- a surviving husband, wife or civil partner;
- a child who is 22 years old or younger;
- a child who is 23 years old or older and has a physical or mental impairment which made the child dependent on the member;
- any other person who, in the opinion of the scheme administrator, was in a financial arrangement of mutual dependence; or
- any other person who, in the opinion of the scheme administrator, suffered from a physical or mental impairment which made them dependent on the member.

Missing person

"In relation to a missing person, means an individual whom if the missing person were not missing, would reasonably rely on the missing person to provide for his or her maintenance" (Guardianship (Missing Persons) Act 2017s6(9)).

[Note that the word "dependant" spelled with an A is the noun referring to a person. The adjective ends ENT]

dependant benefits

Social security benefits received by a **dependant**.

dependant relative relief

Additional tax allowance when a taxpayer has a dependant relative, such as an aged parent, staying with them. It was abolished from 6 April 1988.

dependants' alternatively secured pension

Payment of income withdrawals direct from a money purchase arrangement to a dependant of a scheme member who is aged 75 or over, that meets the conditions laid down in paragraphs 26 and 27 of Schedule 28 to the Finance Act 2004.

dependants' alternatively secured pension fund

Funds (whether sums or assets) held under a money purchase arrangement that have been 'designated' after the death of a scheme member to provide a

particular dependant of that member (who is aged 75 or over) with a dependants' alternatively secured pension, as identified in paragraph 25 of Schedule 28 to the Finance Act 2004. Once sums or assets have been 'designated' as part of a 'dependants' alternatively secured pension fund', any capital growth or income generated from such sums or assets are equally treated as being part of the 'dependants' alternatively secured pension fund'. Similarly, where assets are purchased at a later date from such funds, or 'sums' generated by the sale of assets held in such funds, those replacement assets or sums also fall as part of the 'dependants' alternatively secured pension fund' (as do any future growth or income generated by those assets or sums).

dependants' annuity

An annuity paid by an insurance company to a dependant of a scheme member following the death of that member that meets the conditions laid down in Finance Act 2004 Sch 28 para 17.

dependants' drawdown pension

The tax provisions are given in Finance Act 2004 s167.
The term is defined in Finance Act 2004 Sch 28.

dependants' scheme pension

A pension paid to a dependant of a member of a registered pension scheme following the death of that member, the entitlement to which is an absolute entitlement under the scheme and that meets the conditions laid down in paragraph 16, Schedule 28 to the Finance Act 2004.

dependants' short-term annuity

An annuity contract purchased from a dependants' unsecured pension fund held under a money purchase arrangement that provides that dependant with an income for a term of no more than five years (not reaching to or beyond their 75th birthday), and which meets the conditions imposed through paragraph 20, Schedule 28 to the Finance Act 2004. This definition covers replacement assets purchased after the initial 'designation' from such funds, or any capital growth from or income generated by assets held in the fund (whether held at the time of 'designation' or where replacement assets).

dependants' unsecured pension

Payments of income withdrawals direct from a money purchase arrangement, or income paid from a dependants' short-term annuity contract purchased from such an arrangement, to a dependant (who is aged under 75) of the scheme member who established the arrangement and that meets the conditions laid down in paragraph 20 and 23 to 24 of Schedule 28 to the Finance Act 2004.

dependants' unsecured pension fund

Funds (whether sums or assets) held under a money purchase arrangement that have been 'designated' after the death of a scheme member to provide a particular dependant of that member (who is aged under 75) with a dependants' unsecured pension, as identified in paragraph 22 of Schedule 28 to the Finance Act 2004. Once sums or assets have been 'designated' as part

of a 'dependants' unsecured pension fund', any capital growth or income generated from such sums or assets are equally treated as being part of the 'dependants' unsecured pension fund'. Similarly, where assets are purchased at a later date from such funds, or 'sums' generated by the sale of assets held in such funds, those replacement assets or sums also fall as part of the 'dependants' unsecured pension fund' (as do any future growth or income generated by those assets or sums).

dependency

Personal finance

State where one person is financially dependent on another.

Project management

In risk management, the state to which any element of a project is dependent on an external factor over which the project manager has no control.

dependent child

In relation to capital gains tax on an **interest in a settlement**, means a child (including a step-child) who is under 18 and is neither married nor in a civil partnership (Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s169F(4A)).

dependent personal services

Article 15 of the OECD model treaty provides that such services should usually be taxed in the country where they are provided, unless the services are provided for a short period.

dependent variable

In statistics, a variable whose value is determined by other variables. For example turnover depends on price and quantity sold.

de plano

Latin: immediately, summarily, without attention to forms.

In Scots law, "a decree de plano is one in which the court grants a decree or order in the terms sought" (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).

depletion

Using up an asset, such as minerals from quarries, mines and oilwells.

In accounting, a quarry, mine or oilfield is treated as a fixed asset, and depletion is accounted as depreciation. This requires an estimate of how much mineral remains.

In general use, the word should be reserved for an *injurious* reduction, and not for a reduction generally. A stock item is only depleted if replacements are not readily available, and you will suffer as consequence.

depletion allowance

In international taxation, tax relief when the supply of natural resources is depleted, such as from a mine or quarry. The UK provides capital allowances.

depletion unit method

In bookkeeping, the method for calculating depreciation on a depleting asset, such as a quarry, mine or oilwell. Depreciation is calculated on the amount of depletion in the accounting period as a proportion of the extractable units.

deplore

Greatly regret. Note that a person cannot be deplored, though their conduct or actions may be.

deposit

Money placed in a bank or other financial body for safe keeping, often where it can earn interest.

For income tax deducted at source, a definition is given in Income Tax Act 2007 s855(2).

deposit account (DA)	Bank account where excess funds are held to earn interest.
deposit arrangements	<p>One of the five forms of alternative finance arrangement.</p> <p>The capital gains tax provisions are given in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s151L.</p> <p>The income tax provisions are given in Income Tax Act 2007 s564E.</p>
depository	American term for a person or business which can take funds or documents for safe keeping. [Note that it is spelled with an A.]
depository interest	For child trust funds, the term is defined in Child Trust Funds Regulations SI 2004 No 1450 reg 2(1)(c).
depository receipt	<p>Form of financial instrument issued by a bank to represent the shares in a non-resident company.</p> <p>This arrangement in effect allows investors to trade in the shares of the company without the shares having to leave the country. The arrangement is particularly popular in the USA where they are known as American depository receipts (ADRs).</p> <p>For UK tax purposes, a definition is given in Finance Act 1986 s99(7). The two elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• that a person holds shares or equivalent or the right to hold them• another person is entitled to rights (usually expressed as units) in those securities. <p>From 19 March 1986, Finance Act 1986 s93(1) introduces three occasions when SDRT is charged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the securities are transferred to the nominee of the bank• the securities are issued to the nominee• the securities are appropriated by the nominee towards the eventual satisfaction of the holder of the receipts to receive chargeable securities. <p>Since 25 August 1999, no stamp duty reserve tax (SDRT) is payable on UK depository receipts (Finance Act 1999 s119). Otherwise, SDRT is payable on the issue of a depository receipt at a higher rate. SDRT is not payable on subsequent changes of ownership of a depository receipt.</p>
deposit back arrangements	"Arrangements by which, an amount is deposited by the reinsurer under a contract of insurance with the cedant" (Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 s431(2)).
deposit insurance	Protection against loss of deposits by a customer should the bank or other financial institution fail.
deposit interest retention tax (DIRT)	Tax charged in Southern Ireland on bank account interest.

- deposition** (1) Act of depositing a person from an office or position.
(2) Declaration which is made by a person under appropriate conditions which may be accepted as a witness statement, particularly in American courts.
- deposit note** Type of medium-term note issued by a foreign bank in the American market.
- depositor** Person who leaves documents or funds for safe-keeping.
- Depositor in Warehouse** The person bound by the declaration placing the goods under the customs warehousing procedure or to whom the rights and obligations of such a person have been transferred.
- depository** Person, business or place where money, documents or tangible assets may be left for safekeeping. (Note that has a different meaning from **depository** spelled with an A.)
- Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (DTCC)** The American central depository for stock exchange securities. Writers of options used DTCC as a means of facilitating delivery.
- deposit premium** The premium deposit paid when an application is made for an insurance policy.
- Deposit Protection Fund (DPF)** Scheme once administered on behalf of banks to protect customers' funds. Banks were allowed to claim contributions to the Fund as a deduction from their taxable profits. It is now replaced by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.
- deposit slip** Form completed when funds are deposited with a bank or similar body. The deposit slip is usually stamped by the bank's cashier. The commonest form of deposit slip is a **paying-in form**.
- depot** Place of deposit where goods are kept, usually for delivery to shops.
- deposit insurance** **Insurance scheme that protects customers of banks against the bank being able to pay customers' deposits. Since 1994, it has been a legal requirement that all EU countries must have such a scheme to provide cover for up to €100,000 per customer.**
The limits in the UK have been:

From	Limit
1 January 2016	£75,000
1 January 2011	£85,000
7 October 2008	£50,000
1 October 2007	£35,000
previously	£2,000 plus 90% of next £33,000

- depository bank** US bank that provides all stock transfer and agency services for depository receipts.
- Depository Trust Company (DTC)** US national clearing house for the settlement of municipal and corporate securities.
- Deposit Protection Insurance** Another name for **deposit insurance**.
- deposit-taker** Form of minor bank. It may accept deposits from members of the public but may not offer the whole range of banking services.
For income tax, a definition is given in Income Tax Act 2007 s853.
- depreciable** Capable of having **depreciation** calculated for it.
- depreciable amount** Cost of a **non-current (fixed) asset** minus **residual value**.
"The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost (in the financial statements), less its residual value" (FRS 102 glossary).
- depreciable asset** Asset which will be used for more than accounting period and for which **depreciation** should therefore be calculated.
- depreciated replacement cost** Cost of replacing a fixed asset with an equivalent asset, but allowing for the asset being at a similar position in its economic life.
"The most economic cost required for the entity to replace the service potential of an asset (including the amount that the entity will receive from its disposal at the end of its useful life) at the reporting date" (FRS 102 glossary).
- depreciating asset** For capital gains tax, an asset for which **hold-over relief** may be claimed under Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 from s154.
- depreciation** Systematic allocation of the **depreciable amount** of an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount is cost less **residual value**.
For accounting standards, "the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life" (FRS 102 glossary).
In national economics, "A decrease in the value of an asset. Is also used for currency: when the value of one currency falls in relation to another." (HM Treasury glossary)
- depreciation fund with insurance policy method**
In bookkeeping, a method that can be used for depreciating an asset whose replacement is funded by an insurance policy that matures at the end of the asset's expected useful life.
The accounting is similar in principle to **depreciation fund with investment method**.
- depreciation fund with investment method**
In bookkeeping, a method that can be used for depreciating an externally funded fixed asset.
"A constant amount is debited to the profit and loss account each year,

and credited to a depreciation fund account; an equivalent amount of cash is invested outside the business, in gilt-edged or other securities, and allowed to accumulate at compound interest so as to produce the required amount at the completion of a given number of years.

“The system is adopted when money is invested *outside the business* [original italics] to replace an asset at the end of its life; it avoids the strain on the working capital of the business which might occur if substantial sums had to be withdrawn at any time.

“The cash to be invested each year is ascertained by reference to compound interest tables.”

(Bookkeeping and Accounts, Spicer and Pegler).

depreciation of companies	Tax avoidance scheme that operated in Germany and Austria. They involved using a limited partnership to make artificial losses to set against company profits.
depreciation rate	Rate at which a fixed asset is subject to depreciation .
depreciation threshold	An asset value below which a fixed asset is not depreciated as the depreciation is immaterial.
depreciatory transaction	<p><i>Trusts</i></p> <p>Transaction between a trust and a beneficiary that has a gratuitous element and reduces the value of the trust. Such a transaction usually creates a tax liability. Examples include a sale at undervalue, a loan at less than commercial interest, or a lease at less than market value. An arm's length bargain is not a depreciatory transaction.</p> <p><i>Chargeable gains</i></p> <p>Transfer between group companies of shares or securities whose value has been materially reduced, as set out in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s176. This law is amended by Finance Act 2011 Sch 9 para 3.</p>
depredate	Lay waste, plunder.
depress	Reduce something, usually intangible such as demand.
depressed area	Region which is suffering particularly badly from adverse economic conditions.
depressed market	Market where there are insufficient customers for available goods and services.
depression	<p><i>Economics</i></p> <p>In economics, a severe sustained recession. Some economists define a depression as a recession that has lasted for at least two years where at least 10% of GDP has been lost.</p> <p><i>Other meanings</i></p> <p>In medicine, a disorder of mood, a protracted and disproportionate</p>

melancholy.

deprival	Dispossession or loss of something a person has had as a consequence of a deliberate act by someone else.
deprival value	The value of an asset to a business, expressed as the amount by which the business would be worse off without the asset.
deprivation of foreign assets	Relief from capital gains tax may be claimable under Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s268B.
Deprivation of Liberty Safeguard (DoL)	System under which a person who lacks full mental capability has restrictions imposed for his or her own safety. It is replaced by Liberty Protection Safeguard under Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act.
de profundis	Latin: from the depths. [The term is also used for Psalm 130.]
depth of market	Extent to which a large number of securities may be traded on a market without having a significant effect on their prices.
deputy	Under Mental Capacity Act 2005, a person the court may appoint to look after the assets and interests of a person who has lost mental capacity .
deputy First Minister (dFM)	Position in Northern Ireland Executive . The dFM has equal authority to the First Minister .
derecognition	<p>In accounting, when a change of accounting standard means that an item is no longer recognised for financial accounting purposes, or vice versa. IFRS 1 para BC20 deals with first recognition on adoption of International Accounting Standards.</p> <p>“The removal of a previously recognised asset or liability from an entity’s statement of financial position [balance sheet]” (FRS 102 glossary).</p>
de recte	Latin: of right
deregistration	<p>Process by which someone is removed from a register.</p> <p>For tax, the two commonest examples are removal of a person from the VAT register and deregistration of a pension scheme.</p>
deregistration threshold	Amount of annual turnover below which a business may apply to have its VAT registration cancelled.
de règle	French: according to rule.
deregulation	Removal of regulation or government control.
dereliction	A property is exempt from council tax if it is so derelict as to be uninhabitable. A leading case is <i>Z Munter Farms Ltd v Pettitt</i> .

derelict land	The remediation of such land may qualify for tax relief under the provisions of Corporation Tax Act 2009 s1145A.
de rigueur	As a matter of course. [Note that the second word contains two Us.]
derisory	Likely to prompt a contemptuous response, as in a ludicrously low offer. The conveying of such contempt is "derisive".
derivate pension	"A pension which: (a) is not payable in respect of the pensioner's own services, and (b) is not attributable to the pensioner having become entitled to a pension credit." (Pensions (Increase) Act 1971 s17(1)).
derivative	Common term for a derivate instrument . "A financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics: (a) its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable (sometimes called the 'underlying'), provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract; (b) it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; (c) it is settled at a future date." (FRS 102 glossary).
derivative claim	Claim brought by a member of a company on behalf of the company. Such claims are governed by Companies Act 2006 ss260-269.
derivative contract	Their corporation tax implications are given in Corporation Tax Act 2009 from s570. A definition is given in s576.
derivative instrument	A form of security based on another, often shares. Common examples are futures, options and warrants .
derived lease	Lease that is deemed to be in existence under the provisions of Capital Allowances Act 2001 s70L which relates to leases of plant or machinery with other assets. The tax treatment of derived leases is given in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s70M.
derived units	Units of measure which are formed from the seven base units . Examples include hertz, newton, joule, pascal, watt, ohm, lux etc.
dernier	French: last
dernier cri	French: last cry, the latest fashion.

dernier ressort	French: last resort.
derrick	Crane, boom and similar devices for hoisting heavy loads.
derrière	French: behind. [The word is also colloquially used to mean the buttocks.]
der Tag	German: the day. The day on which Germany intended to take over the world.
DERV	Diesel Engine Road Vehicles, heavy oil which carries a higher rate of excise duty than other heavy oils. In general usage it has now been replaced by Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD).
dervish	Muslim who leads a life similar to a monk, professing poverty and leading an austere life.
désagrément	French: disagreement.
descendant	Person who is a son or daughter, or the son or daughter of another descendant.
description	Words which convey more than a title but less than a definition. Descriptions are sometimes used for computer data.
descriptive scale	Any rating system that uses adjectives rather than numbers to indicate score.
desecration	Remove the status of consecration from land or other asset.
desegregation	End the separation of people according to a characteristic, particularly racial group.
desertion	Leaving a position in a manner intended to be permanent, particularly from the armed forces.
desert pro loco et tempore	In Scots law, "To stop the particular indictment or summary complaint proceeding further without the facts being determined." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
desert simpliciter	In Scots law, "To bring prosecution for a crime or offence on indictment or summary complaint to an end without the facts being determined." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
deserving poor	Term coined in the 1880s in the context of relief from poverty. Those who had worked and not gambled or drunk were permitted some indulgencies in the workhouse, such as a separate sleeping cubicle, a locker, and some tea and chocolate.
design	In commerce, this means a trade mark or similar design that is registered. The term is defined in Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 s213(2) as amended by Intellectual Property Act 2014 s1(1). A company may be able to claim tax relief on connected expenses

(Corporation Tax Act 2009 s90).

design and build

Form of simple building contract where the same person that designs the building actually builds it. If the building is zero-rated as a new construction, the design element may also be zero-rated for VAT. Design work is standard-rated when supplied separately.

designated account

Account in a person's name but which contains further identification, such as a second name or an indication of the purpose of the account.

designated area

In relation to tax on oil and gas, means "an area designated by Order in Council under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964" (Finance Act 1973 s38(2)(e)).

For corporation tax, the same definition is used in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s278.

designated currency of a UK resident investment company

This "is the currency which the company elects as its designated currency" (Corporation Tax Act 2010 s9A(1)).

designated educational establishment

In relation to company gifts to such a body, the term is defined in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s106(1).

For individual gifts, the term is defined in Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s110.

designated export place (DEP)

Customs-approved inland location where certain export procedures (full and simplified declaration procedures, low-value and statistical declarations) may be used and where all customs declaration must be made electronically to the Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight (CHIEF) system.

designated food labelling obligation

For soft drinks industry levy, this term is defined in Finance Act 2017 s59(3).

designated fund

Unrestricted fund which the organisation has set aside for a particular purpose.

This term is particularly used by charities, churches and other non-commercial organisations. It is a halfway house between a **restricted fund** which may only be used for the purpose for which the funds were provided, and a **general fund** which may be used for any purpose.

A designated fund is an amount of general fund which the ruling body has allocated for a specific purpose, such as to acquire a new building, and which may not be used for any other purpose until the ruling body decides otherwise.

designated further education institution

"Means an institution that —

(a) is established under section 15 or 16 of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992, or

(b) has become a further education corporation by virtue of section 33D

or 47 of that Act”
(Technical and Further Education Act 2017 s5).

- designated HMRC officer** A senior employee of HMRC who has been specifically authorised by the Commissioners to deal with a particular matter, such as issuing an counteraction notice against a tax avoidance scheme.
- designated international organisations** Special capital gains provisions apply under Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s265.
- designated investment exchange (DIE)** A stock exchange or other investment exchange operating outside the UK but which the Financial Services Authority accepts as working to the required standard.
- designated order turn-around (DOT)** In USA, an electronic system on the New York Stock Exchange which facilitates automatic buying and selling of securities.
- designated premises supervisor** Person named in a licence in respect of particular premises (Licensing Act 2003 s15).
- designated religious body** Term used in Scotland for a church which is excused some compliance provisions for charities.
- designation of origin or geographical indications** Customs notice 34 refers to these as being prescribed by EC or UK law. Customs may seize goods that are falsely designated.
- designatory letters** Letters a person is entitled to put after his or her name, also known as **postnominal letters**.
- designed or adapted** In relation to VAT on gaming machines, “includes a reference to a machine in which anything has been done as a result of which it can reasonably be expected to be used for that purpose” (Value Added Tax Act 1994 s23(6)(c).
The section continues that “adapted” includes a reference to software being installed.
- designer rate tax** System of taxation where a company may apportion its taxable profits into two parts of whatever size it wishes. For example, one part is taxed at a low rate, and the other at a high rate, such as 2% and 80%.
This curious arrangement is designed to exploit the UK tax rules on **controlled foreign companies**. For example if such a company would be liable to UK tax if the **local tax** was less than 20%, the profits could be apportioned to reach exactly 20%.
This is now generally prevented by Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 s750A for accounting periods that start after 5 October 1999. This was

replaced by different provisions by Finance Act 2012.

designer tax rate	Another name for designer rate tax .
design paper	Paper which includes a simple background design and on to which other material may be printed.
design weight	In the context of determining whether a vehicle is a van for taxing an employee provided with one, "the weight at which a vehicle is designed or adapted not to exceed when in normal use and travelling on a road laden" (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s115(2) and s235(6)).
desilver	Remove the silver from, such as turning a mirror into plain glass.
desk	Item of furniture, similar to a table, but intended for working. It often has drawers.
desk accessory	Any item designed to sit on a desk for use or convenience of the user.
desk audit	American term for a review of a contractor's documents to comply with regulations, particularly regarding affirmative action.
desk calculator	Calculator which is designed to sit on a desk, with particularly large display of figures.
desk diary	Diary designed to be kept on a desk.
desk lamp	Any form of light designed to be used on a desk.
desk mat	Mat designed to sit on a desk either to protect it or to provide a better surface for writing.
desktop	Computer system which can be operated from a computer that sits on a desk. The term has faded from use from around 2000 as most functions can now be performed on such a computer.
desktop	In computing, the screen which appears when the computer is in normal use and no other screen has been chosen. The desktop displays icons representing commonly used programs and files.
de son tort demesne	Latin: of his own wrong.
despatches	<p><i>European Union</i></p> <p>In the context of trade within the European Union (EU), the removal of goods from the UK and their acquisition in another European Union (EU) Member State by a person registered for VAT in that State.</p> <p><i>Other meanings</i></p> <p>Place where something is intended to arrive.</p> <p>In accounting, the geographical area to which products or services are</p>

supplied, and which may be reported under **segmental reporting** (SSAP 25).

In computing, this means a file to which data are transferred.

In law, this means the place in a **consolidation Act** where an existing provision is re-enacted.

destination

(1) Intended place for the end of a journey.

(2) New statutory reference when a law is consolidated. Acts such as Income Tax Act 2007 are accompanied by a table of destinations showing where previous statutory provisions are now found.

destination information

Data on what happens to students of a particular institution. The term is defined in Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 s80(3).

destination principle

Principle in some elements of VAT that require tax to be accounted according to the country of destination and not the country of supply.

destination store

Retail unit which attracts its own custom wherever it is located. For such a store, location is less important than for shops which depend on footfall or passing trade.

destitution

Extreme poverty.

destruction

Process of destroying or making useless. There are various legal processes which can order destruction.

Note that destruction is not easily qualified. Properly may be partly destroyed or almost destroyed, but not somewhat destroyed.

For customs purposes, destruction of goods means that they are made unusable by the owner or importer. Duty may still be payable on the scrap value. An alternative is **abandonment**.

desuetude

Disuse, discontinuance.

detached national expert

Person engaged under the European Union scheme established on 26 July 1988.

The daily subsistence allowance paid to such an expert is exempt from tax under Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s304.

detain

Hold against a person's will.

detained cash

Funds which have been seized under Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 s295.

detained resident

"A person detained in a hospital or care home — for the purpose of being given care or treatment — in circumstances which amount to deprivation of the person's liberty" (Mental Health Act 2007 Sch 7 clause 6).

detainee

In general, a detainee is not entitled to a **personal independence payment** (Welfare Reform Act 2012 s87).

detent	Position into which a control knob clicks, as opposed to one where it rotates freely.
détente	(Relaxation of strained relations between two countries. The term comes from French.
detention	In relation to Customs' powers, the right to detain a ship, aircraft or other vehicle as given by Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 s29.
détenu	Political prisoner, particularly in India. The term comes from French.
detention	In Scots law, "A sentence of imprisonment in a young offender's institution on a person under 21 years of age." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
detention and training order	Order which may be imposed on military personnel under 18 for committing an offence (Armed Forces Act 2006 s211).
detention officer	Civilian who is so designated by a chief officer of police under Police Reform Act 2002 s38(2).
determination	<p>The process by which any amount becomes known. In tax, this may arise from one of several processes. Further information is contained in Taxes Management Act 1970 s28C-28E.</p> <p>Provisions in Scotland are set out in Revenue Scotland and Tax Powers Act 2014 from s91.</p>
determination of code	<p>Process by which HMRC allocates a tax code to an employee for PAYE purposes (PAYE Regulations SI 2003 No 2682 from reg 13).</p> <p>Matters to be considered in determining the code are given in reg 14.</p> <p>The code may be adjusted to recover debts under reg 14A, to recover high income child benefit charge under reg 14B, and to recover tax credits under reg 14C.</p> <p>The maximum amount that may be recovered is, from 6 April 2015, between £3,000 and £17,000 dependent on earnings. The tables is given in regulation 14D.</p>
determination of entitlement	In relation to social security in Scotland, this term is explained in Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018 s25.
Determinations Panel	Panel established by the Pensions Regulator under Pensions Act 2004 s9. Its functions are to exercise various regulatory functions of pension schemes.
determinism	In psychology, the view that behaviour is determined by factors outside the person's control, such as the weather and our natural make-up.
deterrent tax	In international taxation, an additional tax, often at a penal rate, designed to discourage tax offences.
detersion	Process of cleaning.

detest	In old documents, this term means to witness against, rather than to hate.
detinue	Obsolete civil offence of interfering with someone else's property. It is now replaced by Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977.
Detonation Resistance Test Certificate (DRT)	Certificate that states that an imported product such as fertiliser does not contain materials that could detonate. Such a certificate can be a requirement to obtaining Customs clearance.
detonators	Items in the list of explosives for which there may be special Customs provisions (Explosives Act 1875 s3(1)).
detriment	Damage, loss, disbenefit or something else which is suffered. Agreeing to a detriment is adequate consideration for a contract.
detritus	Mass of fragments worn off rock. By extension, any collection of rubbish.
de trop	French expression which means more than enough.
dettes actives	French: accounts payable.
detur digniori	Latin: let it be given to the more worthy.
deuce	In gambling, the two of any suit in a pack of cards.
deuce-ace	In gambling, a throw of two dice which shows a 1 and a 2.
de uitvoer	Dutch: export.
Deus avertat	Latin: God forbid.
Deus dat	Latin: God grant
deus ex machina	Latin: a god let down by a machine. The expression means an unlikely intervention which extricates a person from difficulty, such as an unexpected inheritance which removes problems for a debtor.
Deus vobiscum	Latin: God be with you.
Deus vult	Latin: God wills it.
deuterogamy	Second marriage.
Deutsche Aktienindex (Dax)	Share index of the Frankfurt stock exchange.
Deutsche Terminbörse	Futures and options exchange which opened in Frankfurt in 1990.

Deutschmark (DM)	Unit of currency of Germany until it adopted the euro in 2002. It was divided into 100 pfennigs. [The term can be expressed as Deutsche Mark.]
Deuxième Bureau	French: Second Department. French Department of Military Intelligence.
devaluation	<p>Reduction in the value of a currency relative to other currencies.</p> <p>The term usually means a specific reduction as determined by the government, rather than the day-to-day fluctuations.</p> <p>The UK pound was devalued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• from £1 = \$4.03 to £1 = \$2.80 on 18 September 1949,• from £1 = \$2.80 to £1 = \$2.40 on 19 November 1967. <p>The pound now floats freely against other currencies.</p>
devastation	State of a place which has been plundered or laid waste, either deliberately or by natural forces.
devastavit	<p>Latin: he has wasted.</p> <p>A violation or neglect of duty by a personal representative in administering an estate of the deceased. A writ of devastavit can make the personal representative personally liable to those who have a claim on the assets. The law is now contained in Administration of Estates Act 1925 s29.</p>
developing countries	"A term generally used to describe countries that have a low national income." (HM Treasury glossary).
development	<p><i>Financial accounting</i></p> <p>In financial accounting, expenditure of turning research into a saleable product.</p> <p>"The application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan of design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services before the start of the commercial production or use" (FRS 102 glossary).</p> <p>Provided strict conditions are met, development spending may be capitalised as a fixed asset and not written off as expenses in the profit and loss account. There are also specific provisions in Companies Act 2006 s844.</p> <p><i>Oil industry</i></p> <p>"In relation to an oil field, means winning oil from the field otherwise than in the course of searching for oil or drilling wells" (Corporation Tax Act 2010 s356IB(2)).</p> <p>"In relation to a licensed area, means winning oil from the licensed area otherwise than in the course of searching for oil or drilling wells" (Corporation Tax Act 2010 s356J(4)).</p>
developmental counselling	In human resources, when managers work with employees to identify their strengths and weaknesses.
developmental disabilities	American term for a severe disability of an individual that is manifest before the age of 22 and is likely to continue indefinitely.

development area	<p>Part of the country where the government provided particular assistance.</p> <p>The term was used, for example, for an area requiring particular assistance for employment under Local Employment Act 1972 s1. This provision was repealed by Development Act 1982 s19 and Sch 2.</p>
development assistance	<p>Assistance provided by the British government to any person or body with a view to reducing poverty in another country (International Development Act 2002 s1).</p>
development capital	<p>Funds allocated to let a business expand.</p>
development cost	<p>In accounting, cost of turning applied research into products. There is a limited authority to capitalise such expenditure. Otherwise it must be written off as an expense in the profit and loss account.</p> <p>There are specific provisions in Companies Act 2006 s844.</p>
development gains tax	<p>Tax charged between 17 December 1973 and 31 July 1976 on the gain when selling any land other than a person's main residence. It was replaced by development land tax.</p> <p>The taxable gain was calculated by taking the lowest figure from using three methods. The first £10,000 was exempt. Tax was charged at 80% on the balance.</p>
development land tax	<p>Tax charged between 1 August 1976 and 19 March 1985 on the development value of land. It replaced development gains tax.</p> <p>The tax was calculated on the consideration less deductible expenses and base value. The base value was basically the cost plus 15% (10% before 26 March 1980), though there were three different bases (A to C) which could be used to calculate this.</p> <p>There was an annual exemption, which was £75,000 in the year before abolition.</p> <p>The tax was charged at 80% until 10 June 1979 and then at 60% until abolition.</p>
development plan	<p>The strategies which determine planning policy in a particular area (Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 s38).</p>
development programme	<p>In human resources, a scheme of education or training designed to stimulate an individual's professional growth.</p>
development psychology	<p>Branch of psychology which is particularly concerned with how people develop throughout their life.</p>
development rate	<p>Rate of national minimum wage for workers aged 22 and above who were undergoing training.</p> <p>This rate was abolished from 1 October 2002, since when such workers are paid at the reduced rate.</p>

development value	Additional value of land because it may be used for a more valuable purpose, such as when farming land has planning permission for homes.
device	(1) In coins, any part that is not a portrait or lettering. (2) In inheritance, the strict term for the process of leaving land in a will or testament.
Devil's advocate	Person who argues a case solely as a means of testing its veracity. The term originated in the Church.
devils	Colloquialism for Counsel of the Treasury, answerable to the Attorney-General .
devise	Gift of land and buildings in a will.
devisee	Someone who receives a devise .
devolved administrations	Collective term for the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly.
devolved tax	Tax whose administration is passed to a devolved administration. For Wales, such taxes are listed in Government of Wales Act 2006 s116A as added by Wales Act 2014 s6(2).
Dewar, Donald	Scottish Labour politician (1937-2000) who was First Minister of Scotland from 17 May 1999 until his death on 11 October 2000. He was the first person to hold that office in the reconstituted Scottish Parliament.
dew-cup	Old term for an early morning allowance given to harvest workers.
DExEU	Department for Exiting the European Union, a government department set up in June 2016.
DFA	Director of Fair Access to Higher Education . This office is now abolished.
dFM	Deputy First Minister, of Northern Ireland Executive .
DFPNI	Department of Finance and Personnel, Northern Ireland.
DFS	Prefix for HMRC's tax manual on duty free spirits.
DG	Director-general.
DGA	Abbreviation used in formula for Gift Aid donations in Finance Act 2008 Sch 18 para 2(1).
DGN	(1) Dangerous Goods Note. (2) Abbreviation used in formula for Gift Aid donations in Finance Act 2008 Sch 18 para 2(1).

DH	Abbreviation: dirham, currency of Morocco.
Dh	Abbreviation: dirham, currency of United Arab Emirates.
DHCP	In computing, dynamic host configuration protocol. This is an automatic configuration protocol used on IP networks on the Internet.
DHP	Discretionary housing payment.
DHSC	Department of Health and Social Care.
diabetic food	For VAT, diabetic food generally follows the same treatment as the mainstream equivalent (VAT notice 701/14).
diabetes	This condition comes within the scope of "chronically sick or disabled", which allows certain supplies to a sufferer to be zero-rated, as explained in VAT notice 701/7.
diagnosis	Identification of the course of an illness and, by extension, of any other type of problem. It should be noted that problems are diagnosed; people are not. The plan of what to do about the problem is a prognosis.
diagonal spread	In investment, an options strategy that involves two options of the same type that have different strike prices and different expiry dates.
dial	Call a telephone number. Original telephones had a spinning dial with ten holes corresponding to the numbers 0 to 9 and where each hole corresponded to up to three letters. The length of the spin of the dial indicated the digit being dialled. From the 1960s, dials were replaced by push buttons. However the term "dial" is still used for calling a number.
dialogue box	In computing, a message which appears on a computer while running a program. The dialogue box may invite the user to think again or warn the user of something significant, such as low memory.
Dialogue of the Exchequer	Treatise on the English Exchequer written in late 12 th century.
diamond	Jewel made from carbon. Rough diamonds may only be imported into the UK from outside the UK if they have a valid Kimberley Process Certificate (Customs notice 1).
diamonds	One of the four suits used in a pack of ordinary playing cards. The symbol, printed in red, is:



diarchy	Government by two people. The Northern Ireland Executive is a diarchy.
diary	<p>Book for recording appointments or other time-related material. The term is also used for electronic equivalents.</p> <p>A blank diary is not a zero-rated book but standard-rated stationery for VAT purposes, though a completed diary may be a zero-rated book. This was stated in the leading case <i>Customs and Excise Commissioners v Colour Offset Limited</i> [1995] STC 85 (QB).</p>
diastase	“An enzyme, developed by the malting process, which converts starch to sugars during mashing” (Customs notice 39).
diastatic	<p>Description of seeds that contain an enzyme for turning starch into sugar. Diastatic barley is within the scope of inward processing relief for the Whisky Export Refund Scheme. It may qualify for a similar relief when used to make gin or vodka.</p>
dibs	Colloquialism for money, particularly used for gambling. The word originally meant the knuckle-bones of sheep so used.
dicta probantis	Latin: proof texts.
diddle	<p>To cheat on a small scale. The expression is believed to be a contraction of “hey diddle diddle” which is rhyming slang for “fiddle”. Another explanation is that the term comes from Jeremy Diddler in Kenny’s farce <i>Raising the Wind</i>.</p> <p>For legal and tax purposes, it is regarded as theft or fraud and treated accordingly.</p>
die	For stamp duty “includes any plate, type, tool or implement whatever used under the direction of the Commissioners for expressing or denoting any duty, or any rate of duty, or the fact that any duty or rate of duty or penalty has been paid, or that an instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with any duty or for denoting any fee, and also any part of any such plate, type, tool or implement” (Stamp Act 1891 s27).
DIE	Designated investment exchange.
die axis	The extent to which the obverse and reverse of a coin are the same way up.
die break	Defect in a coin from forcing the flan into a crack or break in the die.
die numbering	Number assigned to a die by the Royal Mint between 1863 and 1880.
dies	Latin: day.
diesel	<p><i>General definition</i></p> <p>Usual term for diesel oil that may be used as a road fuel in an engine built for that purpose. The word comes from the German engineer Rudolph Diesel (1858-1913) who invented the engine. Originally the word meant the engine rather than the fuel.</p>

For excise duty, diesel is subject to hydrocarbon oil duty.

For capital allowances, the word "means any diesel fuel within the definition of the law of a member state implementing Article 6 of Council Directive 70/156/EEC as amended" (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s268C(4)).

Company cars

From 6 April 2016, employees with diesel engine cars pay tax on the benefit on the same basis as for petrol cars.

From 1992/93 to 1999/2000, diesel engines were taxed at lower rates than petrol cars as they have lower carbon dioxide emissions and have a higher mileage per gallon.

From 2001/02 to 2015/16, they are taxed at higher rates as it was realised that diesel engines produce harmful particulate matter and nitrogen oxides. The higher taxable value was achieved by adding 3 percentage points to the petrol equivalent. The law is Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 s141. It is revised from 1 September 2017.

From 1 September 2015, new diesel engines must meet the Euro 6 standard which removes the exhaust pollutants. Existing engines have a transitional period for conversion. Accordingly, the 3 additional percentage points were due to cease from 6 April 2016. Because of the emissions scandal, additional points are now retained until 5 April 2021. They were increased to 4 additional points from 6 April 2018.

diesel car	"Car which is propelled solely by diesel" (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s141(3)).
diesel oil	Heavy fuel oil used in diesel engines.
dies non	Day on which no legal business may be transacted. These are Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and any bank holiday .
diet	In Scots law, "The date fixed by the court for hearing a case for any one of a variety of purposes. "(Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
dietary supplement	For VAT purposes, a dietary supplement does not come within the scope of zero-rated food . Further details are given in VAT notice 701/14. However, a VAT tribunal zero-rated a dietary supplement in what it described as a borderline case in <i>Arthro Vite Ltd [1996] VTD 14836</i> .
diet bar	Product that is designed to replace more fattening food. A product comprising peanuts, beans and with a small amount of sweetening, but generally otherwise not palatable, was held to be food and not confectionary (<i>Texas Touch Dallas Diets Ltd [1984] VTD 1664</i>).
Dieu et mon droit	French: God and my right. Royal motto, first used by Richard I in 1198.
die variety	Small differences between different dies used to mint the same coin.
die wear	Deterioration in the quality of coins struck will old worn dies.

difference	Arithmetical term, as against the geometric term differential . The difference between £1.00 and £1.10 is 10p; the differential is 10%.
difference clause	An agreement in swaps, forward rate agreements and similar to net off the sums owed and only pay the difference owing between the parties.
difference on consolidation	Difference between fair value of the payment for a subsidiary and the fair value of net assets acquired, more commonly called goodwill .
difference option	An option which pays the difference between the prices of two assets.
different	<p>A writer should always ask if this word is necessary, as in “three different sets of accounts”.</p> <p>Most grammars say that “different from” is preferred to “different to” and “different than”, though there are many examples of the latter forms in literature.</p>
differential	Difference expressed as a ratio rather than an amount. The <i>difference</i> between 7 relative to 5 is 2; the <i>differential</i> is 40%.
differential tariff	Arrangement whereby a higher rate of Customs duty is imposed on some goods from one country compared with other goods from the same country.
differentiation	<p>For income tax, rules that taxed income at different rates according to its source.</p> <p>The term was used between 1907 and 1920, though aspects of differentiation can be found in current income tax law.</p>
digest	<p>(1) To dissolve food in the stomach. By extension, this means to assimilate an idea or information. This means that the hearer needs time to consider the implications of what is being suggested.</p> <p>(2) Summary of documents, a synopsis or summary; an abbreviated text. The term originally meant a body of laws.</p>
digging machine	<p>“Means a vehicle which is designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging, or any kind of excavating or shovelling work, and which —</p> <p>(a) is used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to or from the place where it is to be or has been used for that purpose, and</p> <p>(b) when so proceeding does not carry any load except such as is necessary for its propulsion or equipment”</p> <p>(Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979 Sch 1 para 10(2)).</p>
digit	A finger or toe. As there are 10, the term came to mean any of the symbols from 1 to 9 and 0. So the number 47 contains two digits.
digital	<p>In computing, representing data in binary digits as against an analogue form. Digits have the two advantages that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sufficient digits may be used to ensure great accuracy, which translates into better quality pictures and recordings, and more reliable data; and

- data may be copied indefinitely with no loss of quality.

Digital By Default	<p>Government scheme announced on 23 November 2010 to move all interaction between government and businesses or individuals to computer-based systems.</p> <p>HMRC has already started this process. It is to launch a further consultation in Autumn 2012 with a few to dealing with class 2 national insurance and PAYE primarily on-line.</p>
Digital Case System (DCS)	<p>Computer-based system for the administration of cases in the criminal courts. It was trialled in 2015 before being adopted in all courts by 31 March 2016.</p>
digital certificate	<p>A Digital Certificate is used for some government transactions that require high levels of security and data integrity. A certificate contains encrypted information about the user's identity and can establish the user's authority to perform a particular task.</p>
digital computer	<p>Computer where data is handled digitally. All computers from the 1980s onwards have been digital.</p>
digital content	<p>For consumer protection, this is defined as "data which are produced and supplied in digital form" (Consumer Rights Act 2015 s2(9)).</p>
Digital Copyright Exchange	<p>Body proposed in a BIS paper published on 2 August 2011. It would allow copyrights to be freely bought and sold.</p>
digital disclosure service	<p>Service provided by HMRC from 5 September 2016.</p>
digitally excluded	<p>Person who meets the digital exclusion condition. Such a person is excused from the requirement to keep records and submit tax returns electronically. They may submit paper returns instead.</p> <p>"A person is digitally excluded if the digital exclusion condition is met in relation to that person" (Taxes Management Act 1970 Sch A1 para 14(2) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s60(2)).</p> <p>"A partnership is digitally excluded if the digital exclusion condition is met in relation to each partner" (Taxes Management Act 1970 Sch A1 para 14(3) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s60(2)).</p> <p>A company or other collective body cannot be digitally excluded.</p>
digital exclusion condition	<p>"The digital exclusion condition is met in relation to a person or partner if —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the person or partner is a practising member of a religious society or order whose beliefs are incompatible with using electronic communications or keeping electronic records, or(b) for any reason (including age, disability or location) it is not reasonably practicable for the person or partner to use electronic communication or keep electronic records" <p>(Taxes Management Act 1970 Sch A1 para 14(4) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s60(2)).</p> <p>For (a), the only known such religious orders are closed Brethren, ultra-Orthodox Jews and Seventh Day Adventists.</p>

digital native	Colloquialism for a person who grows up in a world of modern digital devices.
digital projector	Computer peripheral which allows images from a computer to be projected on to a screen.
digital reporting and record-keeping	<p>This is a requirement for most businesses under Making Tax Digital.</p> <p>The provisions are set out in Taxes Management Act 1970 s12C and Sch A1 as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s60(2).</p>
digital safe	Piece of software loaded on to a customer's computer containing PIN numbers, user names and passwords . This allows the customer to use account aggregation without disclosing such details to the aggregator .
digital service test area	Area where universal credit is tested as a digital service without Gateway conditions. The areas were Croydon, Southwark and Sutton.
digital signature	<p>Electronic signature based on encryption and the use of sender's private key.</p> <p>It has a similar function to a written signature in confirming that the document transmitted is from the signatory.</p>
digital tax	Tax proposed by the European Union in March 2018. It would impose a 3% tax on turnover of global digital businesses. It was stated that it would affect only 150 businesses and yield €5.5 billion. Its intention is to catch companies in the digital sector who manage to avoid other taxes.
digitise	Reduce a piece of information to digits , such as expressing the date 25 March 2019 as 25032019.
digs	Colloquialism for temporary accommodation. The term comes from such accommodation provided to gold diggers.
dii penates	Latin: household gods. The term came to mean such household items as the lady of the house particularly prized.
dike	For capital allowances, this is specifically excluded from the scope of plant and machinery (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s22(1) List B).
dilapidations	<p>Term once used in accountancy to mean the cost of reinstating leased premises to their condition at the start of the lease.</p> <p>“Works of repair or re-instatement for which a lessee is liable if the lease provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the lessee is responsible both for repairs, and• for delivering up the leased property at the end of the lease in the state in which it was at the beginning of the lease” <p>(Inspectors' Manual at BIM 43521).</p>
dilemma	Situation when faced with two undesirable choices. The term is more precise than just a difficult situation.

diligence	Conscientious work, one of the requirements implied in all contracts of employment.
diligence procedure	In Scots law, “for enforcing an order of the court, or for recovering documents from an opponent or other person; or for obtaining the evidence of witnesses before a commissioner. It also applies to an order to preserve money or property of a party until civil proceedings have been concluded.” (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
Dillon Round	Series of talks held between 1960 and 1962 as part of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades.
Dilnot Report	<p>Government report produced by Andrew Dilnot on 4 July 2011, dealing with funding the costs of caring for the elderly. The main proposals were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• capping the costs borne by the person at a figure between £25,000 and £50,000• increasing the means-tested threshold, then at £23,250, to £100,000. <p>It estimated that the cost of introducing a cap at £35,000 would cost the government £1.7 bn a year.</p> <p>The report had broad cross-party political support. The Autumn Statement of 25 November 2015 announced that these reforms would not be introduced until 2020.</p>
diluted net asset value	Method of calculating the value of a company. It considers the effect of exercising options, warrants and similar.
dilution	<p>(1) Effect (usually on earnings per share) if everyone who could acquire shares did so.</p> <p>(2) For beer duty, adding water to beer to reduce its alcoholic strength. Customs notice 226 explains that this requires Customs approval.</p>
dilution ratio	For soft drinks industry levy, the ratio of water to liquid to produce a drink. This is as stated on the drink packaging. In the absence of such information, the ratio is determined by HMRC. (Finance Act 2017 s27(2)).
diluvion	Loss of land through flooding.
diluvium	Deposit of sand, mud, gravel and similar from flooding.
dime	US ten cent coin, and hence any small amount.
diminished responsibility	“Such abnormality of the mind (whether arising from a condition of arrested or retarded development of mind or any inherent causes or induced by disease or injury) as substantially impaired his mental responsibility for his acts and omissions in doing or being a party to [murder]” (Homicide Act 1957 s2).
diminishing balance	Another name for reducing balance , a method of calculating depreciation.

diminishing returns	Diminishing returns refers to a situation where a firm is trying to expand by using more of its variable factors, but finds that the extra output they get each time they add one gets progressively less and less. This usually arises because their capacity is limited in the short-run and the combination of the fixed and variable factors becomes less than optimal.
diminishing shared ownership arrangements	One of the five forms of alternative finance arrangement . The capital gains tax implications are given in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s151K. The income tax provisions are given in Income Tax Act 2007 s564D.
diminution of value	Reduction in value, particularly of an estate in respect of inheritance tax. The transfer of value is of the loss in value of the estate, not the increase in value to the recipient. This is likely to be of most relevance in shareholdings where a reduction from a 60% holding to 40% (and thus loss of control) represents a greater diminution than the value of a 20% holding. It can also be relevant if a set of something is broken up.
dimissory	In law, sending away or giving leave to appeal to a court in a different jurisdiction.
dinar	Currency of Iraq and some other Arab countries.
diners	Gold coin issued by Andorra, that may be a gold investment coin for VAT purposes.
Diners Club	A brand of charge card . It is not possible to use this card to pay tax. The card was first issued in 1950.
Diocesan Board of Finance (DBF)	Body corporate that exists in each diocese of the Church of England to administer its financial matters. The term is defined in Endowments and Glebe Measure 1976. Such a body is restricted in being regarded as a charity (Charities Act 2011 s10(2)(b)).
diocese	Area of a country that is administered by a bishop in the Church of England or (using different boundaries) in the Roman Catholic church.
DIP	Direct input provider.
dip	(1) In investment, a small and temporary reduction in the price or value of a security. (2) In brewing, traditional method for measuring the amount of brewed material in the collecting vessel.
di penates	Latin: household goods.

diplex	In computing, ability to transmit two messages at the same time down one wire.
diploma	Qualification awarded to a person to indicate their attainment in a particular activity.
diploma mill	Perjorative term for body that gives certificates denoting qualifications without proper consideration of whether the student has met an appropriate standard.
diplomat	A UK or foreign diplomat; and or a member of staff working: in an Embassy, Consulate or High Commission; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO); any organisation working in support of the FCO or in association with Embassies, Consulates and High Commissions.
diplomatic bag	Any container of any size or shape which is sent to an embassy. Under international conventions, such a bag is free of all Customs controls and taxes.
diplomatic immunity	<p>In law, the right of ambassadors and other diplomatic staff not to be prosecuted or sued by their resident country. This is set out in the Vienna Convention 1961, and enacted in the UK as Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964.</p> <p>For this reason, businesses should be wary of accepting orders from diplomatic premises without prior payment.</p> <p>Goods for embassies and other diplomatic premises do not have to pay customs duty and other taxes (Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964 Sch 1 Article 23).</p>
diplomatic service code	Code of conduct for the diplomatic service (Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 s6).
DIPPRIV	Prefix for HMRC's tax manual on diplomatic privileges.
diram	One hundredth of a somoni, currency of Tajkistan.
direct agent	Customs agent who makes Customs declarations in the name of the principal (Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 s21(1)(a)).
direct attribution	The process by which supplies of goods and services are identified, and are used exclusively in making exempt supplies.
direct benefit	Any form of consideration provided directly to someone, such as a benefit in kind provided directly from employer to employee.
direct collection	Collection of tax from earnings from casual workers and others where HMRC is of the view that collection under PAYE is impracticable. The relevant law is PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 from reg 141.
direct compensation	American term for pay provided directly to an employee.
direct control	Accounting term to determine whether a body comprises a separate entity and should therefore produce its own accounts. Guidance is given in FRS 5.

Control is separately defined.

The **Statement of Principles** provides this guidance “an entity has direct control of an asset if it has the ability in its own right to obtain the future economic benefits embodied in that asset and to restrict others’ access to those benefits. An entity has direct control of its own activities and resources but does not have direct control of any other activities and resources” (Para 2.4(a)).

direct costing

Method used to calculate the total cost of an item, sometimes known as **absorption costing**.

The basis formula is:

direct cost = materials + labour + share of overheads.

Suppose a company plans to make 100,000 widgets. The material for each widget costs £1.20, the labour costs 80p and the company’s overheads are £100,000. The materials and labour comprise £2. The overheads are apportioned or **absorbed** at the rate of £1 per item, giving a total cost of £3.

Direct costing is appropriate for decisions on whether to sell an item at all. If the **price** does not allow a reasonable **profit** over £3, the company probably should not sell the item at all.

Care is needed with regard to the absorption element. If the company sells only 50,000 widgets, the overheads equate to £2 per item.

Once the overheads have been recovered, it is then appropriate to consider the **marginal cost**. In this case, the marginal cost is just £2 for materials and labour. So if the company received a large order for widgets at £2.50, the company could accept the order and make a profit.

The other widely used methods of **costing** are **marginal costing** and **opportunity costing**.

direct debit

A procedure under which an organisation to whom a payment is due claims the amount directly from the bank account of its debtor.

Direct debit may be used to pay tax owed under self-assessment, either as payments on the due dates of 31 January and 31 July, or for monthly or weekly payments under the **Budget Payment Plan**.

direct discrimination

When discrimination is overtly made for an unlawful reason, such as passing a rule which denies equal treatment to a person because they are black or female. It is illegal under equality law.

direct drilling

Drilling and sowing in one operation.

direct EU legislation

This is defined in European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 s3. This legislation is transferred into UK law on leaving the EU.

direct expenses

Expenses of selling a product or service, excluding the direct costs of materials and labour. Direct expenses will include such matters as storage, inspection and packaging.

direct export

Refers to goods exported directly from the UK to a non-European Union country.

direct input provider (DIP)	Company that makes use of the London Stock Exchange system to deliver price sensitive announcements.
direct investment	In international taxation, a term that usually signifies an investment in a company of at least 10%.
direct labour	In management accounting, the costs of workers who actually make the goods or provide the services offered by their employer.
directional testing	Auditing technique of testing debits for overstatement and credits for understatement.
directing attention	One of the three traditional functions of management accounting. The other two are score-keeping and problem solving.
directions	In law, instructions from a judge on how a case should proceed.
direction tax	<p>In relation to PAYE and self-assessment, “means any amount of tax which is the subject of a direction made under regulation 72(5), regulation 72F or regulation 81(4) in relation to the taxpayer in respect of one or more tax periods falling within the relevant tax year” (PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 185(6)).</p> <p>The same term is later defined as “any amount of tax which is the subject of a direction”)PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 reg 188(7)).</p>
directive	A document issued by the European Union requiring all Member States to adapt their national law to be consistent with the Directive.
Directive disclosure requirements	<p>Documents which are required to be disclosed by Article 3 of the First Company Law Directive 68/151/EC as amended.</p> <p>This is enacted in UK law as Companies Act 2006 s1078 which lists the documents.</p>
direct labour	Cost of labour in producing goods for sale.
directly contracted childcare	Arrangement where an employer buys childcare support from a commercial nursery. This is a tax-free benefit up to £55 a week.
direct marketing code	Code of practice produced by the Information Commissioner under Data Protection Act 2018 122.
direct materials	Cost of materials in producing goods for sale.
director	<p><i>Law</i></p> <p>Person who directs a company on behalf of the shareholders. In company law, the word “director” includes any person who performs such a function however known (Companies Act 2006 s250). This may include a shadow director.</p> <p>A private company must have at least one director (Companies Act 2006</p>

s154(1)). A public company must have at least two (ibid s154(2)). At least one director must be a **natural person**.

Under Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 s87, a director must be a natural person and not another company.

Tax

For the purpose of calculating the tax on benefits in kind, director is as defined in Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s67(1).

There are special provisions relating to when a director's tax is paid other than by the director (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s223).

A director can become personally liable for a **relevant PAYE debt** under the provisions of PAYE regulations SI 2003 No 2682 s97ZB which has effect from 6 April 2014.

For national insurance, a director always has an **earnings period** of the entire tax year.

A director who has a contract of employment with the company has the same rights as any other employee. This includes payment if the employer becomes insolvent, and the right to be paid at least the **national minimum wage**.

Director of Fair Access to Higher Education (DFA)

This office is abolished by Higher Education and Research Act 2017 s82.

Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)

Head of the **Crown Prosecution Service**.

"The DPP operates independently, under the superintendence of the Attorney General who is accountable to Parliament for the work of the CPS" (website of the Crown Prosecution Service).

Director of Savings

Person so appointed under National Debt Act 1972 s1(1).

Director Referral

Term used in HMRC administration of tax disputes.

This refers to any case where the HMRC Director who has operational responsibility for a case "considers that the nature of the dispute renders it necessary or prudent for referral to be made to the **Tax Disputes Resolution Board**" (HMRC Notice of 20 December 2013).

directors' dealings

Sale and purchase of shares by directors of listed companies.

These dealings must generally be disclosed publicly. The reason is that directors are in a special position to see what is happening to the company. Any large sale or purchase is therefore significant, particularly if it appears that the directors are acting in concert.

director's employment

"In relation to a person who is employed as a director, means that employment" (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s223(8)).

directors' explanatory report

Report that must be issued by directors of **merging companies** in respect of a proposed merger (Companies Act 2006 s906). The contents are set out in

s908.

directors' fees Amounts paid to directors, particularly for attending board meetings.

directors' fees received by partnership or companies

It is possible for a directorship to be held by a person in the professional capacity as a member of a partnership or company. This usually applies to accountants or solicitors.

In such cases, extra-statutory concession A37 generally allows the partnership or company to treat the income as part of its professional income. The director is not taxed as an employee of the company.

directors' interests Interests which the directors of a company have in the shares, debentures and similar of their company. Such interests must be disclosed in the accounts.

directors' remuneration policy In relation to a quoted company, "means the policy of a quoted company with respect to the making of remuneration payments and payments for loss of office" (Companies Act 2006 s226A).

directors' remuneration report

Statement which must be provided by a quoted company under Companies Act 2006 s420.

directors' report

Report published by a company with its annual accounts. A company has a duty to prepare such a report under Companies Act 2006 s415. The contents are set out in s416.

directors' service contract

Contract between a company and one of its directors as defined below.

Under company law, all such contracts must be available for inspection under Companies Act 2006 s228.

The statutory definition is "A contract under which:

(a) a director of the company undertakes personally to perform services (as director or otherwise) for the company, or for a subsidiary of the company, or

(b) services (as director or otherwise) that a director of the company undertakes personally to perform are made available by a third party to the company, or to a subsidiary of the company" (Companies Act 2006 s227(1)).

directorship

Position of being a director.

directory

(1) Any book which provides information about people or businesses.

(2) In computing, a group of files usually stored together for organizational purposes. It is also known as a **folder**.

directory enquiries

Law under Communications Act 2003 s69.

directory entries

A person cannot be charged for an entry in a directory unless the person has signed a written order for such entry and other provisions of Unsolicited Goods and Services Act 1971 s3 are followed.

direct payment scheme	For inheritance tax, a scheme that allows the tax to be paid by a direct transfer from funds held in the deceased's bank account. Guidance on this is given in HMRC's IHT400 help notes.
direct placing	When shares are placed directly with investors, without the use of underwriting and without a public subscription.
direct product profitability (DPP)	Management accounting method which involves apportioning overheads to products and services, to estimate the <i>net</i> profit for these each items, in addition to the gross profit.
direct purchase	For investment, purchase of shares in an open-end mutual fund directly from the fund company, rather than through a broker.
direct quote	Exchange rate expressed as the number of units of domestic currency equal to one unit of the comparison currency.
direct recovery of debts (DRD)	<p>Scheme whereby HMRC may take money directly from a taxpayer's bank account without needing a court order or further authority.</p> <p>DRD was introduced from 6 April 2015.</p> <p>The main points of DRD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is a final resort when other methods of tax collection have failed• at least £1,000 in tax must be owed• it is only used when any appeals have been exhausted• HMRC will first arrange a face-to-face meeting with the taxpayer• vulnerable taxpayers will not be subject to DRD• at least £5,000 will be left in the taxpayer's bank accounts• there is a 30-day period to appeal against DRD to a county court.
direct representative	<p>A third party who makes a Customs declaration in a trader's name, on the trader's behalf.</p> <p>Legally, the trader is still regarded as the declarant.</p>
directrix	Rarely used word meaning a female director.
direct selling	Marketing method of selling to a customer without using a third party, such as a shop or agent.
direct share ownership	Ownership of shares by private individuals rather than through a collective investment scheme such as a unit trust.
direct speech	Quoting a person's exact words, as in "John said 'I shall buy the car'" as against indirect speech which summarises the words, as in "John said that he would buy the car".
direct subsidy	<p>Form of a parliamentary grant imposed in 1489 and 1450.</p> <p>There has been seven such grants before 1485, none successful. This subsidy was to fund an expedition by the Duke of Brittany. The rate was one tenth of freeholders' income after deductions for rents, fees and services.</p>

Collectors had wide powers of discretion. Some of the principles for income tax on property income are evident.

- direct tax** In relation to penalties “means —
(a) income tax
(b) capital gains tax
(c) corporation tax, and
(d) petroleum revenue tax.
(Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 28(c)).
- direct taxation** Taxes that are imposed directly on the people who pay them, such as income tax and corporation tax.
- direct taxes** (1) Taxes charged on earning rather than spending.
Direct taxes include **income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax, inheritance tax, national insurance, windfall tax** and **petroleum revenue duty**.
(2) Various taxes imposed by Edward III in 1340 and 1341.
- dirham** (1) Currency of Morocco, comprising 100 centimes.
(2) Ancient Persian coin.
(3) Old Oriental unit of weight.
- dirgist** Pertaining to control of social and economic matters by the state. The word may also be spelled with a final E.
- diriment** In law, process of nullifying.
- DIRT** **Deposit interest retention tax.**
- dirty chain** Series of fraudulent transactions involving **missing trader fraud** that are run in conjunction with a **clean chain** of honest transactions. The practice is known as **contra-trading**.
The VAT input tax from the dirty chain is in effect washed by offset against the output tax from the clean chain. As this does not trigger a repayment from HMRC, it is less likely to arouse suspicion.
- dirty float** Floating a currency where the government intervenes to regulate the exchange rate.
- dirty money** Money that has been illegally gained, such as from selling drugs or stolen goods.
The process of turning it into **clean money** is known as **money laundering**.
- dirty price** Price of a bond which includes the accrued interest. When the accrued interest is deducted, you have the clean price which is usually used for comparison purposes.

disability

Definition

"A physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on [a person's] ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities" (Disability Discrimination Act 1995 s1(1)).

For the purposes of discrimination, disability is "physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities" (Disability Discrimination Act 2005 s1(1)).

For insurance purposes, disability is usually as expressly defined in the policy.

Tax provisions

Tax law contains many provisions intended to help the disabled. These include:

- **disabled trusts** that allow a **discretionary trust** for a disabled person to be treated for inheritance tax under the more favourable rules of an **interest in possession trust**
- certain appliances for the disabled, and **talking books for the blind** are zero-rated for VAT
- company cars are taxed more leniently as a benefit in kind for employees. The rate of carbon dioxide emission for a manual car may be substituted for an automatic car that a disabled person must drive.

Company cars

Any accessories added for a disabled person are excluded from the **list price** used to calculate the taxable benefit

- commuting expenses may be reimbursed to an employee without this creating a taxable benefit in kind
- a blind person may claim the **blind person's allowance** for income tax
- for council tax, a house adapted to accommodate a disabled person is taxed at one lower band.

VAT on charity funded equipment

For VAT on **charity funded equipment**, the term means "a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out day-to-day activities.

"Frail elderly people who are not disabled, or people whose mobility is temporarily impaired by short-term illness or injury are not chronically sick or disabled for the purposes of this VAT relief" (VAT notice 701/6).

disability allowance

In international taxation, additional tax relief for a taxpayer who suffers a disability. In the UK, the only such allowance is for blind people.

disability assistance

Money or other assistance that may be provided in Scotland under Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018 s31.

disability case Case brought by a woman for equal pay where the woman was under a disability during her employment and for up to six months afterwards and where the employer concealed relevant information from her (Equal Pay Act 1970 s2ZA(2)).

disability discrimination This arises when one person treats another less favourably than other people and the reason is because of that person's disability (Disability Discrimination Act 1995 s55(1)).

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

Law that seeks to relieve discrimination against disabled workers. Its provisions were introduced in stages.

From 1 October 2004, service providers must make reasonable adjustments to their premises to accommodate the disabled. Such adjustments may be physical (installing a ramp or hearing loop), or procedural (allowing a disabled employee to work on a ground floor, serving a customer at the door).

For tax, guidance has been provided in an Inland Revenue note of 1 October 2004 on whether adjustments are capital or revenue.

Examples of capital expenditure include a permanent ramp, widening a doorway, installing a lift or hoist, alterations to floor levels, moving a wall.

Examples of revenue expenditure include large print documents, staff training, notices, minor adjustments (such as lowering a door handle), replacing handrails, redesignating parking bays.

disability equipment Equipment to comply with the **Disability Discrimination Act 1995**.

disability income insurance Insurance policy that protects the holder from loss of income due to illness or injury. There are normally exclusions. Benefit is normally paid after an elimination period of perhaps three or six months.

disability living allowance (DLA)

A social security benefit payable for disabled claimants under the age of 65. When a claimant is 65 or older, **attendance allowance** may be payable instead. The benefit is not means-tested and does not depend on national insurance having been paid. It is not taxable. Payments of DLA are ignored when considering income for **tax credits**.

DLA has two components, a mobility component and a care component.

The **mobility component** is paid at a higher or lower rate to claimants who have difficulty walking according to severity.

The **care component** is paid at a higher middle or lower rate according to the severity of the disability.

The allowance is paid under Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 s71.

This benefit is not subject to income tax (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s677).

The allowance is abolished under Welfare Reform Act 2012 s90 to be replaced by **personal independence payment** from April 2013.

For capital gains tax on settled property, disability living allowance is

defined as “a disability living allowance under section 71 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 or section 71 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992” (Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 Sch 1 para 1(6)).

disability management

Process of co-ordinating efforts by management and workers to accommodate disabled and rehabilitated employees.

disability pension

A pension received for a disability sustained in military service or during war may be exempt from income tax under Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s641.

disability reduction

For council tax, a reduction when the property is the sole or main dwelling of a disabled person.

The reduction is given by reducing the property band by one place, so a band C property is taxed as a band B property. From 1 April 2000, a band A property is reduced to a special band equal to one ninth of the amount payable for an average band D property.

disabled driver relief

Reduction in the tax charge when a disabled employee is provided with a company car.

Where an employee is given a car with automatic transmission because of their disability (for which they have a **blue badge**), the employee is subject to tax on the benefit in kind based on the carbon dioxide emissions for the equivalent manual transmission car, which is less.

disabled employee

In relation to taxation of company cars, “means an employee who, at the time when the car is first made available to the employee, holds a **disabled person's badge**” (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s172(2)).

Certain transport assistance to a disabled employee is not a taxable benefit in kind (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s246-247).

disabled person

“A person who has a **disability**” (Disability Discrimination Act 1995 s1(2)).

For inheritance tax, “a disabled person is someone who, because of a mental disorder, is not capable of managing their own affairs or administering their own property or someone who is in receipt of attendance allowance or a disability allowance because they are entitled to the **care component** at the higher or middle rate” (HMRC inheritance tax glossary).

For pre-1981 trusts for disabled persons, a disabled person is defined in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s74(4).

For capital allowances on a hire car, a disabled person is defined at length in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s268D(2).

There are some tax provisions for a **disabled employee**.

disabled person's badge

The blue badge provided to disabled people. This may be displayed in any car being used by the disabled person. It allows the car to be parked in disability bays and in other restricted areas.

The badge can also be a factor in reducing the taxable benefit of a company car, for which purpose the badge is defined in Income Tax (Earnings

And Pensions) Act 2003 s171(4).

disabled person's interest "A trust where more than half of the assets in the trust are applied for the benefit of a **disabled person**. Or, for trusts set up on or after 22 March 2006, a trust set up for their own benefit by a person who is suffering from a condition which can be expected to lead to them becoming disabled" (HMRC inheritance tax glossary).

A full definition is given in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s89B(1).

disabled person's tax credit (DPTC)

Means-tested social security benefit introduced on 5 October 1999 to replace disability working allowance. It was replaced by working tax credit from 7 April 2003.

disabled trust

Discretionary trust for disabled beneficiaries.

For inheritance tax, such a trust has the advantage of being taxed as an **interest in possession trust** and not as a **discretionary trust**.

disabled veteran

American term for a person whose discharge from active military duty was for a disability caused or aggravated in the line of duty, and who is entitled to a 30% or more disability payment.

disablement pension

Pension paid to someone whose employment has ended because of a disability suffered at work or during war. Such a payment may be exempt from income tax under Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s644.

disadvantaged area

Stamp duty

Defined areas of the country where the rates of stamp duty were temporarily relaxed. This provision lasted from 30 November 2001 to 16 March 2005. A full list of the areas is given in SI 2001 No 3746.

Capital allowances

In relation to capital allowance for conversion or renovation, the term is defined in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s360C(2) as any area so designated by the Treasury. This area is defined by SI 2007 No 945.

disadvantaged customer

Person who is treated less favourably in terms of paying for goods or services. The term is used in Energy Act 2010 s26(1).

disaffection

Persuading someone to abandon an affection or duty. Such action against a serving member of the military is a criminal offence under Incitement to Disaffection Act 1934.

disafforestation

Clearing forests. [The term disafforestation is also correct.]

disaffiliation

Ending an affiliation or similar relationship, such as when a company leaves a representative body.

disaggregation

Splitting an organisation into artificially small parts, particularly when this is done to avoid registering for VAT. HMRC has a power to order that

disaggregated businesses register as one business.

disallowance	Not permitting something, such as not allowing something to be deducted from taxable income.
disallowed expenses	Expenses that are not tax-deductible. When these are included in the profit and loss account, they must be added to the net profit per the accounts. This category includes non-trade expenses, capital expenditure (including depreciation), expenses barred by law (such as bribes and customer entertainment) and dividends.
disannul	To annul completely. [The term is <i>not</i> the opposite of annul.]
disapplication	Cessation of the application of a tax, such as when responsibility for a tax passes to a devolved assembly.
disapply	Remove from the scope of a regulation. There are many such provisions in tax law where a regulation is disapplied in certain circumstances.
disappropriate	Take away from the state of being appropriated. This usually means to take back or prevent from being taken in the first place.
disaster area	Area which has been badly affected by a disaster, such as a hurricane or flooding. Government funds are usually provided to relieve suffering.
disaster fund	Fund established to relieve the consequences of a disaster. Care must be taken to ensure that the purpose comes within the scope of public benefit to claim charitable relief.
disaster recovery plan	Guidelines and procedures to be followed by an organisation following a disaster such as fire or flood.
disavow	Disclaim knowledge of or deny, particularly having previously acknowledged the matter.
disband	End a group or organisation, particularly when the individual people are then free to continue the group's work on their own or in a new group.
disbar	Deprive a barrister of the right to plead in court.
disbench	Deprive from the privilege of being a bencher in the Inns of Court.
disburden	Relieve of a burden of any kind, such as physical or financial.
disburse	Pay money, often to pass on a cost which a person has already borne.
disbursement	Paying someone the amount they have spent on your behalf. Examples include recharges of telephone calls or travel. These are usually shown separately on the invoice, sometimes with a mark-up. It should be noted that the definition of disbursement for VAT purposes

is much narrower, as set out in VAT Notice 700. Against that, the first-tier tribunal took a more relaxed view in the case *Ellon Car Hire Ltd [2017] TC 5813*. The tribunal held that HMRC could not rely on its own notice as it did not have the force of law.

disc	Another spelling of disk , which spelling is usually preferring for computing.
discard	Throw away; dispose of for no consideration.
disc brake	Brakes on a vehicle which work by applying hydraulic pads against a disc on the wheel.
disce aut discede	Latin: learn or leave. This is the motto of Rochester School and many other academic bodies.
discernment	Ability to distinguish, judge and evaluate.
disc file	In computing, file of data stored on a disc .
discharge	(1) In finance, pay a debt or release from an obligation. (2) American term for dismissal of an employee. (3) "Release from an order or obligation." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).
discharged bankrupt	Person whose bankruptcy is over. He or she may still be subject to certain restriction orders and have difficulty borrowing money.
disciplinary action	Action taken by an employer against an employee for breach of rules or failure to perform to an adequate standard.
disciplinary layoff	American term for when an employee is suspended without pay for breach of rules or failure to perform to an adequate standard.
disclaimer	(1) Renunciation of a claim, denial of responsibility or dissociation from a statement by another. A disclaimer of liability is usually sufficient to avoid a claim under the tort of negligence . (2) Refusal to accept something, such as a legacy, liability or gift. If a legacy or devise is disclaimed, the estate is assessed for inheritance tax as if it had not been made. The disclaimer must be in writing by the original beneficiary or beneficiaries. From 1 August 2002, it is no longer necessary to notify HMRC also. The law is Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s93.
disclaiming	Process of allowing a person not to pursue a claim or entitlement. For tax, the term was particularly used in allowing businesses to disclaim part of their capital allowance. Since the introduction of Pay and File in 1993, disclaiming has been replaced by simply allowing the business to choose how much of their capital allowance entitlement they wish to claim.
disclosure	Accounting In accounting, the requirement to provide certain information and to state

what **accounting polices** have been followed.

Disclosure is one of the two elements of **comparability** (the other is **consistency**), which in turn is one of the four qualities of **accounting information** required by **Statement of Principles**.

Tax information

HMRC is restricted in disclosing a taxpayer's information under the duties of **confidentiality** as set out in various laws, particularly Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 s18.

In general, HMRC may only disclose personal tax information to:

- the taxpayer
- someone appointed by the taxpayer, such as an agent
- in court and tribunal proceedings
- to the Revenue and Customs Prosecution Office
- to certain other statutory bodies, such as the police, in defined circumstances, and
- to the tax authorities of other countries in defined circumstances.

The taxpayer may disclose his own tax affairs freely.

Tax penalties

Disclosure of an inaccuracy can lead to a reduction in penalty under Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 9.

Tax professionals

Professional Conduct in Relation to Taxation para 3.11 to 3.18 explain the procedure that should be followed if a client is unwilling to disclose the minimum information required by law.

Insurance

In insurance, the duty of any person applying for an insurance policy to tell the insurer all relevant information affecting the risk.

Investment

In investing, the duty of an intermediary to inform his client if commission is being paid (and, if so, how much) in respect of the business being placed.

Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

Government body that bars or restricts individuals in **regulated work** in England and Wales, such as working with children and vulnerable adults. DBS was formed in 2013 from a merger between the Criminal Records Bureau and Independent Safeguarding Authority. DBS differs from its predecessor bodies in that the certificate relates to the individual rather than to a particular job or position. The equivalent body for Scotland is **Disclosure Scotland**.

DBS provides criminal records certificates, and also offers an annual updating service. Fees are charged for these certificates and updates.

From 18 January 2018, it provides an online basic check in England and Wales.

In a Tax Information and Impact Note of May 2013, HMRC confirmed that an employee is not liable to pay income tax on a benefit in kind where

the employer pays for a DBS certificate or reimburses the employee for such a certificate.

Fees for the criminal records check alone are not regarded as taxable benefits. Other fees are exempt under secondary legislation issued under Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s326A.

Equivalent rules for national insurance are provided under Social Security (Contributions) (Amendment No 2) Regulations SI 2013 No 1142.

disclosure certificate

Under **Liechtenstein Disclosure Facility**, a certificate from HMRC sent to a taxpayer within 30 days of receiving a disclosure of tax owed.

disclosure condition

In relation to corporation tax on banks, this term is given a specific meaning in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s133C as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2015 s18.

disclosure of exporter information

HMRC may disclose such information under Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 s10.

disclosure of services provided by auditor

Detail of any services other than auditing provided by an auditor to a company. These must be disclosed by the company under Companies Act 2006 s494.

disclosure of tax avoidance schemes (DOTAS)

Statutory duty to disclose a tax avoidance scheme.

disclosure of shareholding

Legal requirement for a company to disclose in its annual report all shareholders with a sufficiently large shareholding. In the UK, this is 3%.

disclosure of VAT registration information

There are provisions for such disclosure by HMRC in Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 s8.

disclosure report

Report submitted by a taxpayer under **Contractual Disclosure Facility (CDF)**.

The report is normally expected to include:

- a brief business history
- description of all tax irregularities (including innocent and careless mistakes)

- quantification of irregularities
- summary of tax, interest and penalties due
- reconciliation of irregularities figure with summary of taxes due
- certified statement of worldwide assets and liabilities
- certificates of bank accounts and credit cards.

The tax payer must certify the correctness of the report.

Details are given in section 6 of the revised code of practice COP 9 issued on 19 January 2012.

Disclosure Scotland

Scottish equivalent to **Disclosure and Barring Service**.

discontinued operation	<p>“A component of an entity that has been disposed of and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) represented a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;(b) was part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or(c) was a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale” <p>(FRS 102 glossary).</p>
discontinued operations	<p>Commercial activities in which an entity is no longer engaged.</p> <p>An entity must disclose the profit or loss from such activities on the face of the income state or statement of comprehensive income (FRS 102 section 5.7D).</p> <p>Such disclosure may require the entity to re-present disclosures for prior periods in the comparative information (para 5.7E).</p>
discount	<p><i>General</i></p> <p>Reduction of the full amount, particularly on the price for which goods or services provided.</p> <p>For most tax and accounting purposes, a discount simply reduces the turnover or sales figure. It is thus a reduction of gross profit.</p> <p>Historically bookkeepers sometime made discount into a separate account. This is now rare and could risk overstating turnover and profits under modern accounting standards.</p> <p><i>Value added tax</i></p> <p>For VAT purposes, VAT notice 700 distinguishes between three types of discount.</p> <p>For an unconditional discount, VAT is charged on the discounted amount.</p> <p>For a discount for prompt payment, from 1 April 2015, VAT is charged on the amount payable by the customer. In other words, the benefit of the discount is only reflected in VAT if the discount is actually given. Previously, VAT was normally charged on the discounted amount, even if the customer paid later or otherwise did not take the discount. If the customer pays by instalments, VAT is charged on the amount actually paid.</p> <p>For telecommunications the change to actual amount was made from 1 May 2014.</p> <p>For a contingent discount (usually that the customer buys more goods), VAT is charged on the amount paid. If a discount is subsequently given, a credit note with VAT may be issued.</p>
discountable	<p>Able to be discounted, particularly a bill of exchange.</p>
discount account	<p>In traditional bookkeeping, there was often a separate account for discounts on sales. Today it is normal not to have such a separate account, but simply to net off the discounts and record the net amount receivable in sales.</p>
discount broker	<p>Broker who charges a lower commission than other brokers.</p>

discount broking	Share dealing service which charges a low commission and usually offers no advice or portfolio service.
discounted cashflow	<p>Cashflow statement which is adjusted to allow for inflation or for the cost of capital.</p> <p>Each inflow and outflow of cash is multiplied by a factor between 0 and 1 which reflects both an interest or inflation rate and a period of time.</p>
Discounted Gift Scheme	<p>An inheritance tax avoidance scheme.</p> <p>It operates by making a lifetime gift while allowing the giver to receive an income from the gifted asset. They are widely used for inheritance tax planning where there is sufficient cash to buy the investment bond.</p> <p>The scheme works by the donor buying a single premium investment bond, this is given to the desired beneficiary, the donor receives an income from the bond. This is calculated as 5% of the initial actuarial value of the bond, so the bond is typically finished after 20 years.</p> <p>The tax advantages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the bond ceases to be part of the donor's estate, so the normal seven-year rule applies for lifetime gifts;• if the donor dies within the seven years, the value of the bond is likely to be less than the sum paid, creating a potential inheritance tax saving immediately;• the withdrawals from the bond are tax-free income under the normal rules for bonds.
discounted option	"A share option which gives the option-holder the right to buy shares at an exercise price lower than the market value of the shares when the option was granted" (Inspectors' Manual at BIM 44001). It is discussed in the Inspector's Manual at BIM 44180.
discounted rate	<p>An arrangement whereby a person receives a set reduction from a price otherwise charged. This rate may for a specified period of time. Discounted rates are widely used to market mortgage rates and credit cards. Discounted rate mortgages often have penalties for leaving before an agreed date.</p> <p>At the end of the specified period, the rate changes to the standard rate in force at the time.</p>
discounted rate mortgage	Mortgage where the lender guarantees that the interest rate charged will be at a fixed discount to its standard variable rate.
discounted selling price	<p>Method of stock valuation.</p> <p>This works by calculating the sales price of items held in stock and deducting an amount equal to the profit margin. This method is often used in retail trades, particularly when a large range of goods is stocked. Provided the method is followed properly and gives a reasonable answer, it is acceptable for both accounting and tax purposes. The matter is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM33135.</p>

- discounted sentence** Lighter sentence imposed on a member of the armed forces under the provisions of Armed Forces Act s304C or 304D.
- discounted value** Different between the market value of a share and its lower market value.
- discounter** Person or business which either discounts bills or invoices, or sells goods at a reduced price.
- discount factor** Figure between 0 and 1 (exclusive) which represents a rate of interest used to calculate discounted cashflow or present value. The interest rate is calculated as $1/(1 + r)$ where r is the interest rate expressed as a decimal (that is a percentage divided by 100).

So for an interest rate of 5%, the discount factor is $1 \div 1.05 = 0.952$.

Other discount factors (DFs) are given in the table below.

Rate	DF	Rate	DF	Rate	DF
0.25%	0.997506	5.25%	0.950119	10.25%	0.907029
0.5%	0.995025	5.5%	0.947867	10.5%	0.904977
0.75%	0.992556	5.75%	0.945626	10.75%	0.902935
1.0%	0.990099	6.0%	0.943396	11.0%	0.900901
1.25%	0.987654	6.25%	0.941176	11.25%	0.898876
1.5%	0.985222	6.5%	0.938967	11.5%	0.896861
1.75%	0.982801	6.75%	0.936768	11.75%	0.894855
2.0%	0.980392	7.0%	0.934579	12.0%	0.892857
2.25%	0.977995	7.25%	0.932401	12.25%	0.890869
2.5%	0.975610	7.5%	0.930233	12.5%	0.888889
2.75%	0.973236	7.75%	0.928074	12.75%	0.886918
3.0%	0.970874	8.0%	0.925926	13.0%	0.884956
3.25%	0.968523	8.25%	0.923788	13.25%	0.883002
3.5%	0.966184	8.5%	0.921659	13.5%	0.881057
3.75%	0.963855	8.75%	0.919540	13.75%	0.879121
4.0%	0.961538	9.0%	0.917431	14.0%	0.877193
4.25%	0.959233	9.25%	0.915332	14.25%	0.875274
4.5%	0.956938	9.5%	0.913242	14.5%	0.873362
4.75%	0.954654	9.75%	0.911162	14.75%	0.871460
5.0%	0.950119	10.0%	0.909091	15.0%	0.869565

- discount for prompt payment** Discount that may be claimed by a customer who pays an invoice promptly. From 1 April 2015, VAT is charged on the amount actually paid by the customer. Previously, VAT was charged on the discounted price, even if the customer does not pay promptly or does not otherwise take the discount.
- discount house** Financial company which specialises in discounting bills of exchange.
- discount price** Price after allowing a discount.

discount rate	(1) Rate charged by a central bank on loans made to other banks. (2) Rate of interest used to calculate the discount factor .
discount received	A supplier of goods or services allows a business to deduct an amount called a discount, for prompt payment of an invoiced amount. The discount is often expressed a percentage of the invoiced amount.
discount store	Retailer who sells goods at less than the usual price.
discounting	Accepting a lower amount on a bill of exchange in return for having it redeemed or encashed later.
discount rate	Rate at which the US Federal Reserve lend money to member banks.
discount yield	Yield on a security that was purchased at a price below its face value.
discovery	In tax, becoming aware of an understated tax liability. Discovery usually allows the tax authorities to reclaim the tax even if the normal limitation period has passed.
discovery assessment	Assessment made on a taxpayer after discovery of unpaid tax. The assessment is made under Taxes Management Act 1970 s29. The taxpayer has a right of appeal.
discrete	Separate, discontinuous. [Note that this spelling must be distinguished from "discreet" which means circumspect and prudent.]
discretionary participation feature	"A contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits: (a) that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits; (b) whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer; and (c) that are contractually based on: (i) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract; (ii) realised and/or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer; or (iii) the profit or loss of the company, fund or other entity that issues the contract" (FRS 102 glossary).
discretionary payment	Payments of social security to meet particular needs. The relevant law is Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 s138.
discrepancy	Situation where financial reality does not accord with the financial records.

discrete data	<p>In statistics, information counted in steps, as against continuous data that are counted in ranges.</p> <p>Numbers of people employed in departments are discrete data, their heights are continuous data.</p>
discretion	<p>Exercise of a choice, such as how trust funds are to be used.</p>
discretionary account	<p>Client's account with a stockbroker where he can invest the funds as he sees fit without obtaining approval from the client.</p>
discretionary bonus	<p>Additional pay provided to an employee where such payment is neither required under the contract of employment nor expected from practice.</p>
discretionary broking	<p>Share dealing service where the portfolio is managed; the broker has discretion on buying and selling without reference to the client each time.</p>
discretionary client	<p>Client whose funds are in a discretionary account.</p>
discretionary entrant	<p>A member of a group insurance plan who did not have an automatic right to membership under the eligibility terms of the policy.</p>
discretionary fiscal policy	<p>" Discrete changes in tax and public spending over and above what would result from the impact of the economic cycle through the operation of the automatic stabilisers. This can include fiscal measures taken to lower inflation, stabilise the business cycle or reduce unemployment" (HM Treasury Guidance).</p>
discretionary fund	<p>Fund which may be used for a payment approved by a fund holder. Such a fund is often held by a church minister to meet sensitive expenditure such as to relieve poverty of a church member.</p>
discretionary interest	<p>In relation to beneficiaries' income from estates in administration, this term is defined in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s935(3).</p>
discretionary interests in residue	<p>In relation to beneficiaries' income from estates in administration, this term is defined in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s940.</p>
discretionary payments	<p>Payments made at the discretion of the fund holder.</p> <p>The term is particularly used for social security benefits from the Social Fund.</p> <p>It is also used in relation to payments by trustees (Income Tax Act 2007 s493).</p>
discretionary reduction	<p>Reduction in council tax that a local authority may choose to provide for domestic property that has been empty for up to six months.</p>
discretionary registration	<p>Term once used for voluntary registration for VAT. The term reflects the fact that Customs once had the power to decline voluntary registrations.</p>

discretionary trust

Form of **trust** where trustees exercise judgment on how much to pay the beneficiaries.

A discretionary trust may allow the trustees not to make any payments for a year but to allow funds to **accumulate**. The trust deed may impose a limit on such accumulation, failing which there is an absolute legal limit of 21 years. Such accumulations are added to capital and not to income.

The trustees also have discretion over what to do with the capital, such as the funds in which may be invested, subject to any restrictions in the trust deed. A discretionary trust may have capital beneficiaries who are different from income beneficiaries.

Because of their obvious use in tax planning, such trusts are the most heavily taxed. There is usually an inheritance tax charge at the lifetime rate when assets are settled on the trust, a **periodic charge** every ten years, and an **exit charge**.

For inheritance tax purposes, all discretionary trusts are **relevant property trusts**.

discriminant analysis

In statistics, method of predicting into which group an item will fall (such as successful or unsuccessful). **Credit scoring** is an example.

discrimination

In employment law, the imposition of a bar or restriction on a person because of some characteristic.

Not all forms of discrimination are illegal. Excluding people because they are left-handed or born under the sign of Taurus may be irrational but is unlikely to be illegal.

Discrimination is generally illegal if it is based on an employee's:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marital status
- pregnancy or maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

There are exceptions to these categories.

The law is largely found in Equality Act 2010. This Act consolidates many existing provisions, such as race (illegal from 1968), sex and marriage (1975), disability (1995), religion and sexual orientation (2003) and age (2006).

Discrimination is not confined to employment. It can apply to job applicants, and for provision of certain services.

Discrimination also does not have to relate to the complainant. A (white) bar worker was able to claim racial discrimination when told not to serve black customers.

Cases involving discrimination can be complex, often requiring specialist advice.

In addition to this general law, there are specific rules for the public sector. There is also separate legislation for professions.

discriminator	Term used in Sex Discrimination Act 1975 s4 for an employer or other person who discriminates against a person because of their sex, marital status or gender reassignment.
discriminatory advertisement	<p>"An advertisement which indicates, or might reasonably be understood as indicating, an intention by a person to do any act which is or might be unlawful" under the Act (Sex Discrimination Act 1975 s38(1)).</p> <p>Subsection (3) explains that this includes such terms as "waiter", "salesgirl", "postman" or "stewardess".</p> <p>For disability, Disability Discrimination Act 1995 s16B makes it illegal to offer a job contrary to the Act.</p>
disease control order	<p>Order requiring an animal or animals to be slaughtered to contain a disease.</p> <p>For the herd basis, the tax implications are given in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s115 and 124, and for income tax in Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s126.</p>
disendowment	Removal from an endowment.
disguised interest	<p>Tax avoidance scheme which seeks to disguise interest payable as a tax-free payment. Legislation was introduced in 2008 to counter this.</p> <p>This is now in Corporation Tax Act 2009 from s486A.</p>
disguised investment management fees	<p>Term used for the provisions of Income Tax Act 2007 s809EZA as inserted by Finance Act 2015 s21.</p>
disguised remuneration	<p>Provision of employment income by means of a third party in an attempt to avoid paying PAYE income tax and class 1 national insurance.</p> <p>Measures to counter it are provided by Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 from s554A with effect from 6 April 2011.</p>
disguised remuneration loan	<p>Simple but ineffective form of tax avoidance. A sum that represents earnings is paid into an offshore trust is similar from which "loans" are made tax-free to the individual. The loans are not repaid.</p> <p>All those who had used the scheme are required to pay the tax by April 2019, failing which new charges are imposed.</p> <p>Those whose taxable earnings for 2018/19 do not exceed £50,000 may pay the tax over five years. Those with higher earnings may apply for time to pay.</p> <p>All such schemes must be reported to HMRC by 30 September 2018.</p>
dishonest conduct notice	<p>Notice that HMRC would be able to serve on a tax agent suspected of engaging in dishonest conduct, according to a consultation document issued in July 2011.</p> <p>The notice would have to be authorised by a senior officer of HMRC. The agent could appeal to a tribunal.</p>
dishonesty	Lack of honesty. It is a significant factor in determining penalties. It is also one of the requirements for the crime of theft.

In litigation, proving dishonesty is a two-stage test:

- whether the conduct fell below that of a reasonable and honest person, and
- whether the person realised that what they did was dishonest.

This was set out in the case *Mr Terence and Mrs Dawn Walker. TC 2774 [2013]*. They paid VAT assessments from HMRC knowing that they understated the tax owed, but had the intention of paying the shortfall later. That conduct was dishonest.

dishonour	In terms of cheques, when a bank refuses to pay a cheque for any reason, usually because there are neither funds nor overdraft facility.
dishwasher	This is listed in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s23 List C as an item that is not affected by the provisions of s21 (buildings) or s22 (structures). This means that its eligibility for capital allowance depends on the nature and purpose of the item.
disincentive	Something which makes it less likely that a person will do what is desired.
disincorporation	Removal of incorporated status, such as when a limited company becomes an unlimited company.
disincorporation relief	Tax relief for when a limited company disincorporates. The relief is given by Finance Act 2013 ss58-61. It may be claimed for a disincorporation between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2018.
disinflation	In economics, a return to normal conditions after a period of inflation. [Note the term does not mean the same as deflation.]
disinherit	Remove from an inheritance, such as making a new will where the person is no longer a beneficiary.
disintermediation	Removal of an intermediary from any process, market or supply chain.
disinvest	Reduce investment, such as by selling shares or not replacing a fixed asset.
diskette	Term sometimes used for the 5¼-inch computer disc that became standard in the 1980s, but is now replaced by other media. From 6 April 2009, HMRC will not accept tax returns on diskette.
dismemberment	Loss of an arm or leg. Dismemberment may attract a payment under a life insurance policy even though the person has not died. In this context, dismemberment includes loss of sight.
dismissal	Termination of employment by the employer. An employee may bring an action if the dismissal is either unfair or wrongful (or both). Unfair dismissal is when an employee is dismissed for an improper reason; wrongful dismissal is when an employee is dismissed in an improper

manner (such as through a lack of notice).

Unfair dismissal arises under employment law. A claim must usually be made within three months of the employment ending, and is usually heard by an employment tribunal. Wrongful dismissal is a breach of contract. Some cases may be heard by an employment tribunal, though otherwise a claim may be brought before the county court.

A claim for unfair dismissal usually requires the employee to have one year's qualifying service, though there are exceptions such as for dismissal on grounds of illegal **discrimination** when there is no qualifying period. There is no qualifying period for wrongful dismissal.

An employee may claim **constructive dismissal** if the employee resigns because the employer makes the working conditions such that an employee cannot reasonably be expected to continue working there.

disobedience

Failure to obey an order.

Disobedience is usually grounds for **dismissal** provided the order was lawful.

disoblige

Release from an obligation.

disorder

Lack of order; chaos.

disorderly conduct

Criminal offence under common law of any minor infringement which may lead to a breach of the peace.

DISP

Dispute Resolution, a complaints sourcebook produced by Financial Services Authority.

disparate impact

American term for when a general rule has a significantly less favourable effect on one group of workers than on others.

disparate treatment

American term for when a rule or policy applied to everyone in a group has a significantly less favourable effect on one group.

dispatch

Send goods to customers.

For VAT, the term has a specific meaning in relation to **Intrastat** statistics. The scope of a dispatch is wider than **removals** for the **EC Sales List**.

Dispatch Pack

Documentary system used by couriers and similar carriers when moving goods to another country. The pack contains the necessary documentation for moving one package. The use of these packs is now becoming rare as most couriers have computer-based commercial evidence of removal that is adequate for Customs purposes. The matter is explained in VAT notice 725.

dispatch rider

Person who carries documents in dispatch boxes, originally by horse but now usually by motorcycle.

dispensation

"Notice stating that an officer of Revenue and Customs agrees that no additional tax is payable by virtue of the listed provisions by reference to the payments, benefits or facilities mentioned in the statement" (Income Tax

(Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s65(4)).

Such dispensations are replaced by **exemptions** from 6 April 2016.

dispenser	(1) Person who dispenses, particularly a pharmacist. (2) Cash dispenser.
displaced person	Person who has been displaced by war or similar disruption.
displaced worker	American term for an individual who has lost his or her job for reasons outside their control, such as the employer ceasing business.
display equipment	This is listed in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s23 List C as an item that is not affected by the provisions of s21 (buildings) or s22 (structures). This means that its eligibility for capital allowance depends on the nature and purpose of the item.
dispone	In Scots law, process by which one person's property is made over to another.
disposable barbecue	Meat and other items sold on a disposable tray in which the food may be cooked. From 19 October 2006, the whole of such a supply is standard-rated.
disposable income	Income people have left after they have paid their tax. It is the money that they can choose how they wish to spend. Sometimes the term is used to mean income after other deductions, such as mortgage or rent, insurance, council tax, loan repayments and utility bills.
disposable personal income	Another term for disposable income.
disposable property	In relation to income tax and settlements, the term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s468.
disposal	Loss of possession of an asset by any means. In capital gains tax, this can trigger a tax liability. A disposal can be a sale, gift, theft, destruction or discarding of the item. The term is more exhaustively defined in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s21. In particular a disposal includes a part disposal. For community interest tax relief, the word is defined in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s266.
disposal benefits and expenses	Expenses incurred by an employee selling his or residence to relocate. An employer may make a tax-free payment of relocation expenses in accordance with Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s279. The limit is generally up to £8,000 for allowable expenses.
disposal event	An event that requires a disposal value to be brought into account. A full definition is given in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s60(2)-(3).

disposal group	For accounting standards, “a group of assets to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction. The group includes goodwill acquired in a business combination if the group is a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 27.24 to 27.27 of this FRS” (FRS 102 glossary).
disposal of a right of the individual to profits etc	In relation to the sale of occupation income, this term is given a specific meaning in Income Tax Act 2007 s799.
disposal of the licence	In relation to the sale of occupation income, this term is given a specific meaning in Income Tax Act 2007 s808.
disposal otherwise than by sale	In relation to inheritance tax and certain works of art, this term is defined in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s78(3)(b)).
disposal proceeds	In relation to the remittance basis, this term is given a specific meaning for foreign income and gains, for which purpose it is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s809Z8.
disposal receipt	The amount a person receives for an asset on which a capital allowance has been claimed. A full definition is given in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s60(1). For mineral extraction, the term is defined in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s420. For patents, the term is defined in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s476.
disposal-related investment	Investment that is a disposal-related obligation . The term is fully defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s439(6).
disposal-related liability	Liability of a charity that arises from a disposal-related obligation (Income Tax Act 2007 s440).
disposal-related obligation	Disposal of an asset to a charity subject to certain conditions imposed on the charity. The tax implications are given in Income Tax Act 2007 s439.
disposal value	An amount received for disposing of an asset for which a capital allowance has been claimed. When brought into account, it is called a disposal receipt . Details are given in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s60. Section 63 explains when the disposal value is nil.
disposal value of special rate assets	This term is explained in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s 104E.
disposed property	In relation to income tax and settlements, the term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s471(2).
disposition	The disposal of any part of a person's estate . A disposition can trigger a liability to inheritance tax unless it comes with the scope of an exemption,

such as being made more than seven years before death, normal payments of income, a disposition not intended to confer a gratuitous benefit to the recipient, and any disposition which is subject to a specific relief.

“A disposal or transfer of property or cash, including both the creation and release of any debt or right” (HMRC inheritance tax glossary).

disposition by omission In inheritance tax, a disposition that arises because a person does *not* something, such as exercising an option.

disposition not intended to confer gratuitous benefit

Term used in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s10 to exclude from inheritance tax, any sums that the transferor transferred in the seven years before death and which were not gratuitous by nature. This has the effect of excluding payments for goods or services or to settle claims. Under section 10(2), this provision only applies to unquoted shares or unquoted debentures if they were sold at an arm's length price.

disposition of land There are restrictions on such disposition by charities as set out in Charities Act 2011 from s117.

dispositions allowable for income tax or conferring retirement benefits

Term used in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s12 to define dispositions that are excluded from liability to inheritance tax. These dispositions include any payments that are allowable for income tax (such as expenses of a trade), charitable donations and pension contributions.

dispositions by close companies for benefit of employees

Term used in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s13 to define dispositions that are excluded from liability to inheritance tax.

dispositions for maintenance of family

Term used in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s11 to exclude from Inheritance Tax Act 1984 transfers of value made to a partner or child as normal family maintenance, such as housekeeping or pocket money.

dispossess Remove from possession.

disproportionate Out of proportion, such as when a penalty is too great for the offence.

disprove Demonstrate the incorrectness of.

dispute

Tax

In relation to tax, the term “is defined as including all areas of non-agreement between HMRC and a customer or their agent over a substantive tax liability, where that non-agreement relates has been raised through —

- an enquiry from either side, including a dispute in relation to pre-transaction or pre-return clearance work
- a challenge made by HMRC to a customer, or
- a challenge made by a customer to HMRC by a customer where HMRC has decided to take up or respond to the challenge”

(HMRC Notice of 20 December 2013).

Relationship between small business and larger business

"Dispute includes any difference" (Enterprise Act 2016 s3(11)).

dispute resolution	<p>Procedures for settling a difference which has arisen between two people or businesses.</p> <p>This typically involves the three Cs of concession, conciliation and confrontation. Conciliation typically involves mediation and arbitration.</p>
disputed debt	<p>Sum owed where there is a genuine disagreement over the amount owed, or whether anything is owed.</p>
disqualification	<p>Removal of a qualification or right, such as a court banning a person from acting as a director, or someone being banned from driving.</p>
disqualification order	<p>Order from a court that bans a person from acting as a director or promoter of a company for between 2 and 15 years. They also cannot be a partner in a partnership. The order is made under Disability Discrimination Act 1995.</p>
disqualification undertaking	<p>Agreement by a person to be disqualified. The provisions are the same as for a disqualification order but applies where the person agrees to be disqualified without the need for court proceedings. The undertaking is given under Disability Discrimination Act 1995.</p>
disqualified advice	<p>In relation to tax avoidance arrangements, advice that HMRC will ignore when considering whether the taxpayer took reasonable care to avoid inaccuracy (Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 3A(3) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s64(2)). The provision applies from 6 April 2017.</p> <p>"Advice is disqualified if any of the following applies —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the advice was given to P [taxpayer] by an interested person(b) the advice was given to P as a result of arrangements made between an interested person and the person who gave the advice;(c) the person who gave the advice did not have appropriate expertise for giving the advice;(d) the advice took no account of P's individual circumstances;(e) the advice was addressed to, or given to, a person other than P" <p>(Finance Act 2007 Sch 24 para 3A(4) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 s64(2)). Subsequent subsections clarify these provisions.</p>
disqualified listed company	<p>For the purpose of substantial shareholding exemption, a company is so classified if —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) any of the shares forming part of the ordinary share capital of the company are listed on a recognised stock exchange,(b) the company is not a qualifying institutional investor, and(c) the company is not a qualifying UK REIT. <p>(Transfer of Capital Gains Act 1992 Sch 7AC para 3A(5) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2017).</p>

disqualifying arrangements	In tax, arrangements which members of a group may enter into in an attempt to make a business eligible for annual investment allowance to which it would not otherwise be entitled.
disqualifying event	Event that has the effect of removing a tax advantage. An example is given in Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s533 in relation to enterprise management incentive.
disqualifying income	American term for income from one source that is offset against income from another.
Disraeli, Benjamin	English Conservative politician (1804-1881) who was Chancellor of the Exchequer for three periods between 27 February 1852 and 29 February 1868. He was prime minister for two periods between 1868 and 1880.
disregard	(1) Ignore, take no notice of. (2) In social security, source of income which is excluded from consideration in determining entitlement to a means-tested benefit.
disregarded annual payments	In relation to income of non-residents, this term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s827.
disregarded company income	In relation to income of non-residents, this term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s816.
disregarded day	For the purposes of the statutory residence test , a day in which a taxpayer works for more than three hours in the UK. Such a day is not regarded as a day of overseas work for the third automatic overseas residence test.
disregarded income	In relation to income of non-residents, this term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s813.
disregarded pension income	In relation to income of non-residents, this term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s813(3).
disregarded savings and investment income	In relation to income of non-residents, this term is defined in Income Tax Act 2007 s825.
Disregard Regulations	Loan Relationships and Derivatives Contracts (Disregard and Bringing into Account of Profits and Losses) Regulations SI 2004 No 3256. This term is used in Corporation Tax Act 2009 s616(7).
dissatisfier	American term for a factor that leads to workplace dissatisfaction. Examples include poor working conditions, low pay and poor work policies.
dissolution	Company law Cessation of an institution, particularly of a partnership or the removal of a company from the register at Companies House under the striking-off procedure. The latter may be by the company itself under Companies Act

2006 s1003 or by the Registrar of Companies under s1000.

The procedure by a company is to complete form DS01 and send it with £10 to Companies House. This requires certain undertakings, such as the company has not traded for three months, all debts are paid, and the company is not involved in other insolvency proceedings. Within seven days, the directors must notify all other parties including employees.

The application is published in *The Gazette*. If no objection is received within three months, the company is removed from the register.

The Registrar will usually remove a company if there are no remaining directors.

If a company has share capital remaining, that is bona vacantia and officially belongs to the Crown. Before 14 October 2011, the Treasury Solicitor said that the state would not seek to claim the capital if the sum was less than £4,000, then considered to be the typical cost of an insolvency procedure. This applied when a company had been dissolved under Companies Act 2006 s1003 or Companies Act 1985 s652A.

On 14 October 2011, the Treasury solicitor withdrew notice BVC 17 as the 2006 Act made it much easier for a company to reduce its share capital. A consequence is that all companies wishing to distribute share capital must make a formal capital reduction first. This is now an administrative procedure that does not require court approval.

Tax implications

A distribution of profits in the form of a dividend is treated in the same way as any other dividend. A distribution of capital is a capital receipt in the hand of the shareholders.

Until 29 February 2012, extra-statutory concession C16 allowed a final dividend to be taxed as capital, provided the shareholders ensured that any outstanding tax liabilities were settled. Details of how this was operated can be found in the Inspector's Manual at CTM36220.

From 1 March 2012, the position is put on a statutory basis under Corporation Tax Act 2010 s1030A as inserted by SI 2012 No 266. The broad consequence is that the first £25,000 is treated as capital and not income. The limit was to be £4,000 in line with the bona vacantia rules, but was revised on representations.

Other meanings

Historically, the term also applies to the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII in 1538.

Dissosticus

Species of fish that includes Patagonian toothfish, Chilean seabass and Antarctic toothfish.

The importation of such fish requires a **Catch document** as a condition of obtaining Customs clearance.

distance

"In the measurement of any distance for the purpose of an Act, that distance shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane" (Interpretation Act 1978 s8).

Distance Marketing Directive EU directive 2002/65/EC of 23 September 2002 as amended (Consumer Rights Act 2015 s63(7)).

The term has a similar definition in Child Trust Funds Regulations SI 2004 No 1450 reg 2(1)(b).

distance selling

Any arrangement whereby a **consumer** makes a purchase away from the seller's premises. Examples include **mail order** and **Internet** sales.

Such sales are subject to the **Distance Selling Regulations (DSR)** which give the consumers additional rights, such as being allowed to return goods within seven days.

For VAT, a distance sale to an unregistered customer (such as a consumer) bears VAT at the rate applicable to the supplier's state. So a UK supplier providing goods to an individual in France must charge UK VAT on the sale.

Also if the customer's purchases reach a limit, the customer must register for VAT in that state. For the UK, the limit is the same as the **VAT registration threshold**. In other EU states, the limit is much lower.

distance selling

When a taxable person registered in one European Union (EU) Member State supplies and delivers goods to a non-taxable person in another EU Member State (most common in mail order).

Distance Selling Regulations (DSR)

Consumer Protection (Distance Selling) Regulations SI 2000 No 2334.

The regulations implement European Directive 97/7/EC of 20 May 1997.

The regulations deal with consumer sales by mail order or Internet.

The main provisions are:

- the consumer has a seven-day cooling-off period to change his or her mind
- the supplier is obliged to provide a written record (failure to do so extends the cooling-off period to three months)
- the consumer has the right to full reimbursement on cancellation as permitted
- the goods should normally be supplied within 30 days
- the consumer is protected for fraudulent use of a credit card.

There are some exceptions, such as for food and leisure services.

Distance Selling Threshold

The VAT due on distance sales is accounted for in the country of despatch, until the value exceeds a specified annual limit. The limit is based on a calendar year and varies between Member States.

distance supplier

In relation to consumer contracts, "means—

(a) a supplier under a distance contract within the meaning of the Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/2095), or

(b) a supplier of unsolicited financial services within the meaning of regulation 15 of those regulations" (Consumer Rights Act 2015 s63(7)).

distant water trawlermen

Before 6 April 2006 (when the normal pension retirement age was 60), such a person was allowed to retire on a full pension at the age of 55.

distillation	<p>Process of increasing the amount of alcohol in drinks. The process involves boiling the liquid to remove water. Alcohol has a lower boiling point.</p> <p>Drinks which have been distilled are liable for excise duty as spirits which is charged at a higher rate than for beer, cider or wine.</p>
distillation period	<p>Period for which the attenuation charge is calculated on a distiller in respect of his capacity to distil spirits. Customs notice 39 defines them as "accounting periods for the manufacture of spirits".</p> <p>All manufacturing must be carried out in a distillation period.</p>
distilled water	<p>For VAT, this is standard-rated. It does not come within the scope of zero-rated water (VAT notice 701/16).</p>
distiller	<p>"A person holding a licence to manufacture spirits" (Customs notice 39).</p>
distillers' licence	<p>Licence which is required before anyone may legally distil spirits (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979 s12(1)). In general, the distillery must have at least one still with a capacity of at least 18 hectolitres.</p>
distiller's warehouse	<p>"Place of security for the deposit of spirits manufactured at that distillery" (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979 s15(1)). The warehouse must be approved by HMRC. The term is so defined in <i>ibid</i> s15(3).</p> <p>"An Excise Warehouse approved by us [HMRC] under section 15 of ALDA, for the storage of the spirits produced at the distillery. A limited range of operations, such as racking, can be carried out in a distiller's warehouse" (Customs notice 39).</p> <p>A limited range of operations, such as racking, can be carried out in a distiller's warehouse.</p>
distillery	<p>"Premises where spirits are manufactured whether by distillation of a fermented liquor or by any other process" (Customs notice 39).</p> <p>"Means premises where spirits are manufactured, whether by distillation of a fermented liquor or by any other process" (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979 s4(1)).</p>
distillery return	<p>Quarterly return that must be made on form W21 by a distillery.</p>
distinguish	<p>In law, process whereby factors in a current court case are shown to be different from those in a previous case, so that the precedent established in that case need not be followed.</p>
Distinguished Conduct Medal	<p>Award for bravery. Payments of pension or annuity in respect of the award are free of income tax (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s638).</p>
Distinguished Flying Cross	<p>Award for bravery. Payments of pension or annuity in respect of the award are free of income tax (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s638).</p>
Distinguished Flying Medal	<p>Award for bravery. Payments of pension or annuity in respect of the award are free of income tax (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s638).</p>

Distinguished Service Medal	Award for bravery. Payments of pension or annuity in respect of the award are free of income tax (Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s638).
distractive clothing	In human resources, clothing that can distract colleagues from their work, such as a bikini or gorilla suit. The organisation should have a dress code to deal with such matters.
distractor	In testing, a deliberately wrong answer included in a multiple choice question.
distrain	Seize goods to pay debts.
distraint	Process of seizing goods to be sold to pay a debt.
distress	In law, the process of seizing goods to raise funds to pay a debt.
distressed	<p>For VAT purposes, a person is distressed if “suffering pain, grief, anguish, severe poverty etc” (VAT notice 701/1).</p> <p>An organisation providing relief from such distress may be regarded as not making a business supply.</p>
distressed securities	Security issued by a company that is in receivership, administration or similar adverse financial position.
distress finance	Funding for a business in trouble, usually at a very high rate.
distress merchandise	American term for goods sold cheaply to raise quick funds to clear debts.
distress sale	Sale designed to generate a quick income, usually because the person is desperate.
distress warrant	Order by a court authorising bailiffs to seize goods for non-payment of a debt.
distributable profits	<p>Profits which the directors may decide to share out between shareholders as a dividend.</p> <p>In relation to financial assistance to buy shares in a company, a definition is given in Companies Act 2006 s683(1).</p>
distributed ledger	Computer file of data, particularly personal data, where any change made by a data holder is immediately flagged up on all copies.
distributed ledger system	“Any system that spreads the ownership of a ledger across multiple parties, each with their own copy, instead of being held centrally” (ICAEW guidance. 2017)
distributed profits	The element of profits which has been given to shareholders as dividend and not kept as retained profit .
distributing	In insolvency, sharing proceeds among creditors.

distribution

Company law

Dividend or similar payment made by a company to its members. A full definition for tax purposes is given in Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 s209(2)).

For company law, the term means “every description of distribution of a company’s assets to its members, whether in cash or otherwise, subject to the following exceptions” (Companies Act 2006 s829(1)). The exceptions are:

- issue of bonus shares
- reduction of share capital
- redemption of shares from capital
- distribution of assets on winding up.

A company must be able to justify a distribution from its accounts (Companies Act 2006 from s836).

Taxation

Dividend, or similar payments from company to shareholders.

A definition is given in relation to stock lending which, in practice, has a wider application:

“Distribution means —

- (a) in the case of UK shares, a dividend,
- (b) in the case of UK securities, a periodical payment of interest,
- (c) in the case of overseas securities, an overseas dividend”

(Income Tax Act 2007 s606(3)).

Open-ended investment company

“Includes investment on behalf of an owner of shares in respect of the owner’s accumulation sharers” (Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s375(1)).

Other meanings

Equivalent payment from a collective investment fund.

distribution accounts

In relation to open-ended investment companies, “means the accounts showing his the total amount available for distribution to owners is calculated” (Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s375(1)).

distribution cost

Expenditure relating to warehousing, packing and delivery of goods.

distribution in kind

When a dividend or equivalent payment to a company’s members is made by providing an asset rather than cash. This is legal but most rare.

The asset must be valued and comply with the rules for a cash dividend (Companies Act 2006 s845).

distribution network

Series of warehouses or depots from which goods may be sent.

distribution period

Companies

Period after the dividend declaration date during which a shareholder must own the shares to receive the dividend.

Open-ended investment companies

“Means the period by reference to which that amount [of distribution] is calculated” (Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s375(1)).

distribution rights

In relation to corporation tax and distributions, means “rights in relation to dividends or interest or assets on a winding up” (Corporation Tax Act 2010 s169(2)).

distributor

Company which arranges the sales of goods for another company.

district

“For the administration of local government on or after 1st April 1974 England.. shall be divided into local government areas to be known as counties and in those countries there shall be local government areas to be known as districts” (Local Government Act 1972 s1(1)).

districting

Practice of companies supplying products or (more usually) services only in a defined area.

Such arrangements were common among utility companies before nationalisation in the 1940s.

DIT

Department for International Trade.

DITMO

Deep in the the money option.

divan

Counting house where accounting records were kept. The modern term for a type of bed is an allusion to the style of bench in a divan.

diver

Continental shelf

The taxation of divers working on the Continental Shelf is set out in Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s15.

Early retirement on full pension

A diver may retire on a personal pension at the age of 40, provided:

- the person had the right by 5 April 2006,
- the right was unqualified in that it needed no other person to consent,

• the right was set out in the governing documentation of the pension scheme by 10 December 2003.

(SI 2005 No 3451, as explained in the Inspector's Manual at RPSM 03106035).

The regulations specify that this applies to saturation, deep sea and free swimming diving.

diverge

Move further apart. The term has a more specific meaning than to differ.

diversification

Portfolio policy that seeks to reduce risk by spreading investments over a suitably wide range.

diversion

For excise duty, the release of goods from an excise warehouse to the market without the excise duty having been paid.

diversity management	Managerial process that exploits the diverse talents of its workplace to maximum effect.
diversity training	Element of training that seeks to exploit the diversity of the workforce.
diverted profits	<p>In relation to diverted profits tax, “means an amount —</p> <p>(a) in respect of which the company is chargeable to corporation tax for that period by reason of the application of Part 4 of TIOPA 2010 (transfer pricing) to the results of the material provision, and</p> <p>(b) which, in a case where section 81 applies, is attributable (in accordance with sections 20 to 32 of CTA 2009) to UKPE.</p> <p>(Finance Act 2015 s83(2)).</p>
diverted profits tax (DPT)	<p>Tax introduced from 1 April 2015 by Finance Act 2015 ss77-116.</p> <p>The tax is designed to discourage avoidance of other taxes (principally corporation tax) rather than to be a source of revenue.</p> <p>It is charged at a rate of 25%, except for ring-fenced profits where it is charged at 55%.</p> <p>The tax is levied when other tax has been avoided by either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• avoiding having a taxable presence in the UK, or• using transactions that lack economic substance to transfer profits overseas. <p>DPT does not apply to small and medium-sized entities, nor where the arrangements give rise to loan relationships only. The former rule also only applies for supplies in the UK that exceed £10 million in a 12-month period.</p> <p>DPT has a two stage procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a preliminary notice is issued by a designated HMRC officer to determine that DPT applies, and stating the amount and reasons,• a charging notice requiring payment of DPT within 30 days. <p>An appeal to the tribunal may only be made against a charging notice.</p>
divestment	Disposal of an asset, particularly one held for investment. The term is also widely used when a company disposes of unwanted subsidiaries.
divide	Mathematical function to determine how many times one number must be multiplied to reach another.
dividend	<p><i>Income tax for shareholders</i></p> <p>Payment to shareholders by company from its profits after tax.</p> <p>A dividend payment to a director is not tax-deductible by the company (<i>Eyres v Finnieston Engineering Co Ltd [1916] 7TC74</i>).</p> <p>It is a form of distribution which may only be made from profits, not from capital or borrowing. Profits includes profit from a previous period and the gain from revaluing assets.</p> <p>A dividend is usually either a final dividend based on the company's profits, or an interim dividend payable during the year on the basis of expected profit. An interim dividend may only be paid if allowed by the articles of association. Old articles may prevent interim dividends which would then be unlawful and have tax consequences.</p>

The shareholder has a potential tax liability for dividend income. From 6 April 2016, there is a **dividend allowance** of £5,000 which is tax-free, reduced to £2,000 from 6 April 2018. Above this, dividends are taxable at a series of special income tax rates, starting at 7.5% for a basic rate taxpayer.

Between 6 April 1999 and 5 April 2016, dividends were taxable on ten-ninths of the amount received by the shareholder. This grossed up figure was then taxed at special income tax rates starting with 10% for a basic rate taxpayer. This meant that a basic rate taxpayer paid no extra tax. Such a taxpayer who received a dividend for £900 would be regarded as having received £1,000 on which 10% tax was payable which had already been "paid".

Corporation tax for company

A company may not deduct dividends or other distributions from its taxable profits (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s1305).

Insurance

An amount returned to the holders of certain types of policy, by the insurance company, out of its earnings

Mathematics

A number to be divided by another number (the divisor) to give an answer (the quotient).

dividend additional rate	Rate of income tax paid on the grossed up amount of a dividend received by a taxpayer liable to income tax at the additional rate. The rate reduced from 42.5% to 37.5% from 6 April 2013.
dividend allowance	Amount of dividend income a basic rate taxpaying individual may receive without paying income tax. The allowance was introduced from 6 April 2016 at £5,000. It reduces to £2,000 from 6 April 2018.
dividend coupons	In relation to sale of foreign dividend coupons, "means coupons for dividends payable in respect of foreign holdings" (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s975(2)).
dividend cover	Net profit divided by dividend.
dividend discount model	Method of valuing companies by using the discounted value of future dividends.
dividend forecast	The amount of dividend a company is expected to pay.
dividend growth	Amount by which a company's dividend has increased from a previous period or periods.
dividend income	Income from dividends and other distributions from companies. It is subject to a special rate of income tax. The full definition is given in Income Tax Act 2007 s19.

dividend irrelevance	Theory that dividends are irrelevant in determining the value of a company. To the extent that profits are not distributed, they are retained and are therefore reflected in the share value.
dividend maintenance	Policy of paying the same dividend even though a company's profits fluctuate.
dividend mandate	Authorisation by a shareholder to a company to pay the dividends into a stated bank account.
dividend nil rate	The nil rate of income tax that applies to the first £5,000 of dividend income from 6 April 2016. The provisions are set out in Income Tax Act 2007 s13A as inserted by Finance Act 2016 s5.
dividend ordinary rate	Rate of income tax charged on dividends to basic rate taxpayers. From 6 April 2016, this is 7.5% on dividends above £5,000 a year (Income Tax Act 2007 s13A as inserted by Finance Act 2016 s5).
dividend per share	Amount of dividend as a cash figure payable for one share.
dividend policy	Policy followed by directors when determining the size of the dividend.
dividend reinvestment plan	Scheme whereby investors may use their dividends to buy further shares rather than receive cash. The plan is typically offered by larger companies to private investors.
dividend stripping	Arrangement where the value of an investee company is materially reduced by the payment of a dividend. The provisions for chargeable gains are set out in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s177.
dividend tax credit	The notional tax credit on dividends before 6 April 2016. These credits were abolished by Finance Act 2016 s5.
dividend trust rate	Rate of income tax payable by relevant property trusts on their dividend income. The rate has been:

From	Rate
Before 6 April 2010	32.5%
6 April 2010	42.5%
6 April 2013	37.5%

This means that, allowing for the dividend tax credit, the effective tax rate is the same as the highest marginal rate of income tax. Other income of such trusts is taxed at the **rate applicable to trusts**.

dividend upper rate	Rate of income tax charged on dividends to higher rate (40%) taxpayers. The rate is 32.5%.
dividend warrant	Document entitling a person to claim a dividend .

dividend yield	Dividend per share divided by current market price.
dividend yield basis	Method of valuing shares. The dividend per share is divided by the dividend yield.
diving board	This is listed in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s23 List C as an item that is not affected by the provisions of s21 (buildings) or s22 (structures). This means that its eligibility for capital allowance depends on the nature and purpose of the item.
diving supervisor	The taxation of diving supervisors working on the Continental Shelf is given in Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s15.
Divisia money supply index	Measure of money supply based on the M4 measure. The characteristic of this index is that it uses weighting for different types of money. Notes and coins score 1. Other less liquid forms of cash attract a lower weighting. The name comes from its inventor François Divisia.
division	<p><i>Mathematics</i></p> <p>Mathematical process of determining how many times one number may be multiplied to become another number, so 12 may be divided by 4 to be 3. In this example, 12 is the dividend, 4 is the divisor and 3 is the quotient.</p> <p><i>Company law</i></p> <p>In company law, either a discreet part of a company, or the process of splitting a company into parties. The law for the latter is given in Companies Act 2006 from s919.</p>
Divisional Court	Court comprising at least two judges from a division of the High Court. There is a divisional court for each of the three divisions of the High Court. The divisional court hears appeals in various matters prescribed by law. They also exercise some supervisory jurisdiction over the High Court.
divisional registration	For VAT, a facility that allows a corporate body, which carries on its business through a number of self accounting units, to register each of those units or divisions separately for VAT. Allowed only at the discretion of HM Customs and Excise.
divisor	Operand to divide a dividend in division. In $12 \div 4 = 3$, the divisor is 4.
divorce	The legal process which ends a marriage even though both parties are still alive. A person who is divorced is called a divorcee . Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s225B gives details on the consequences of divorce for private residence relief.
divorce bill	Informal term for the EU requirement that the UK pays a sum of money in respect of existing EU commitments when it leaves.
divorcee	Person who has been divorced .

divorcement	Old term for a bill of divorce.
divorce order	Final order made in granting a divorce under Family Law Act 1996. It replaces the former decree nisi and decree absolute .
Divorce Registry	Section of the Family Division of the High Court that deals with divorce.
divvy	Colloquialism for dividend , particularly the dividend paid by the Co-operative Society.
Diwali	Hindu or Sikh festival of lamps held in October or November.
dix	Old slang for a US ten-dollar bill.
DIY	Do it yourself. The term is used for the provision of materials, tools and other equipment, and sometimes also services, to allow a person to build, repair, extend or maintain their own property. There is a special VAT scheme for DIY builders .
DIY builders' scheme	<p>Person who builds a house for their own use. It also extends to a charity building where the work is done by volunteers. The scheme allows the person or charity to claim back input tax on the building materials when not registered for VAT. The objective is to put such a person or group on the same basis as if the work had been done by a registered builder, where such a building would be zero-rated. The scheme includes residential conversions.</p> <p>This provision is allowed by Value Added Tax 1994 s35 and Sch 8 Group 5. Note (22) defines the scope of building materials.</p> <p>The main provisions of the scheme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the building must be for residential or charitable purposes• VAT cannot be claimed for work done before purchase of the site• a residential building must be for the builders to live, not to be sold or let out• the building must not be used for commercial purposes (other than those incidental to residence)• input tax cannot be claimed for any services, such as of architects or lawyers; it may only be claimed for goods that have borne VAT• the building must have planning permission and the work must be in accordance with that permission. <p>A claim is made on form 431C which also includes guidance.</p>
DJF	(1) ISO code for Djibouti franc. (2) Abbreviation: Djibouti franc.
Djibouti	Arabic state. Its currency is the Djibouti franc of 100 centimes. The UK has no double taxation treaty.
DK	Country prefix code for Denmark.
DKK	ISO code for Danish krone.

DKr	Abbreviation: Danish krone, currency of Denmark.
DL	Envelope size of 110mm x 220mm which holds a sheet of A4 paper folded into three.
DLR	(1) Dominion Law Reports, series of Canadian law reports from 1912. (2) Docklands Light Railway, in London.
DM	Deutschmark.
DMA	Direct Marketing Association.
D-mark	Deutschmark.
DMB	Debt Management and Banking, a team in HMRC.
DMBM	HMRC Inspectors' Manual on debt management and banking.
DMI	Debt Market Integrator.
DMO	Debt Management Office.
DMV	Deemed market value of the interest in the property for the year. This abbreviation is used in Finance Act 2004 s185B.
DN	In relation to corporation tax surcharge on banks, this abbreviation is used in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s269DF(3).
DNAL	Prefix for HMRC's tax manual on denatured alcohol.
DNAP	In relation to corporation tax surcharge on banks, this abbreviation is used in the formula in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s269DI(5).
DNG	In relation to corporation tax surcharge on banks, this abbreviation is used in Corporation Tax Act 2010 s269DE(4) to denote the number of days in the period on which the company is not a member of a group that has another member that is a banking company.
D/NI	Deduction/no inclusion.
DNS	Domain name system. In computing, the hierarchical naming system for any resource connected to the Internet or to a private network.
D O	Term for a letter addressed from one officer to another. The letters stand for demi-official, and originated in the British War Office.
D & O	Insurance cover provided to directors and officers of a company.

do	Ditto, same as in the line above.
DOA	Abbreviation: dead on arrival.
DOB	Date of birth. This abbreviation has statutory authority, such as in Companies Act 2006 s1087A.
DOB information	Information about the day of the date of birth of a director or PSC which must be filed at Companies House but is not disclosed from 1 October 2015 under Companies Act 2006 1087A(2).
dobra	Currency of Sao Tome and Principe.
docimology	Art of assaying (particularly of drugs).
dock	<p>Loading ships</p> <p>Place where ships berth for loading and unloading of goods, or embarkation and disembarkation of passengers.</p> <p>A dock is specifically included in the definition of industrial building. Profits from this, when run as a trade, are subject to income tax (Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s12) or corporation tax (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s39).</p> <p>For capital allowances, this is specifically excluded from the scope of plant and machinery (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s22(1) List B).</p> <p>Other meanings</p> <p>(1) Cut, remove, reduce, such as to subtract from wages.</p> <p>(2) Place in court where an accused person stands trial.</p>
dock brief	When a barrister already in court is directed by a judge to defend a person otherwise without legal representation. The court pays the barrister's fee.
docket	<p>(1) Summary of a longer document.</p> <p>(2) Ticket, bill or similar that indicates the contents or purpose of an item.</p> <p>(3) List of cases to be heard in court.</p> <p>(4) A Customs certificate of payment.</p>
doctor (Dr)	<p>(1) Medical practitioner.</p> <p>(2) Holder of a doctorate awarded by a university.</p> <p>(3) Adjust to give a false outcome, such as in amending equipment or figures.</p>
doctors' co-operative	Mutual trading organisation. They started in 1995 to provide out-of-hours medical cover for GPs' patients. Their tax treatment is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM24655.
doctrine of incorporation	In international law, the legal principle that international laws are automatically incorporated into every country's domestic law. It differs from the doctrine of transformation .

doctrine of transformation	In international law, the legal principle that international laws are only incorporated into a country's domestic law if that country has so decided by its own law or a decision of its own judges.
document	<p><i>General</i></p> <p>Any record in any form, particularly an official record.</p> <p>The term is also used in computing to mean a computer file which has similar functional properties to a paper document.</p> <p><i>Tax appeals</i></p> <p>For tax appeals, document "means anything in which information is recorded in any form, and an obligation under these Rules to provide or allow access to a document or a copy of a document for any purpose means, unless the Tribunal directs otherwise, an obligation to provide or allow access to such document or copy in a legible form or in a form which can be readily made into legible form" (The Tribunal Procedure (First-tier Tribunal) (Tax Chamber) Rules SI 2009 No 273 s1(3)).</p> <p><i>Electronic filing</i></p> <p>In relation to electronic filing, the word "means anything authorised to be delivered by means of electronic communications under these Regulations (Income and Corporation Taxes (Electronic Certificates of Deduction of Tax and Tax Credit) Regulations SI 2003 No 3143 reg 1(2)).</p> <p><i>Information powers</i></p> <p>In relation to HMRC information powers, the term "includes a part of a document (except where the context otherwise requires)" (Finance Act 2008 Sch 36 para 58).</p> <p><i>Value added tax</i></p> <p>"Means anything in which information of any description is recorded" (Value Added Tax 1994 s96(1)).</p> <p><i>Company law</i></p> <p>Company law provisions can be found in Companies Act 2006 s1168.</p>
document box	Box which can be locked for secure custody of documents.
document wallet	Wallet, usually of card or plastic, designed to contain documents.
documentary bill	Bill of exchange attached to the shipping documents of parcel of goods. Typically the documents include the bill of lading, insurance policy, dock warrant and invoice.
documentary credit	Credit document, particularly used in the export trade. It involves a bank issuing a letter of credit against shipping documents.
documentary evidence	In law, evidence in written rather than oral form. The admissibility of the document depends upon both the proof of the authenticity of the document

	and the purpose for which it is offered.
documentary proof	Evidence in the form of documents.
documentation fee	Fee charged by a lender to cover the cost of producing the loan documents.
document of title to goods	Document, such as a bill of lading that states the terms under which a person has possession of goods.
documents against acceptance (D/A)	Means of payment in international trade. The exporter sends the shipping documents with a bill of exchange to the bank or agent at the destination port. The bank or agent releases the goods when the bill of exchange has been accepted by the consignee.
documents against presentation (D/P)	Another expression for cash against documents .
dodge	Trick employed to avoid a responsibility.
dodge the column	Colloquialism meaning to avoid one's responsibilities.
dog	(1) Domestic pet. A dog may be imported into the UK under the Pet Passport Scheme without the need for quarantine. (2) Colloquialism for a poorly performing share where the investor should consider whether it is worth continuing to invest. (3) Element of goodwill classified as cat, dog and rat .
dog biscuit	This is specially standard-rated for VAT under Value Added Tax 1994 Sch 8 Group 1 Excepted Item 6.
dog-cheap	Colloquialism meaning very cheap.
dog handlers' allowance	Addition to basic pay for police whose duties include handling police dogs.
dog licence	Licence needed to own a dog, collected by local authorities. Separate licences are still needed for certain dangerous dogs. In Great Britain, this requirement was introduced in 1878 and abolished in 1988. The rate was then 37p, the equivalent of the pre-decimal 7s 6d. By this time, the licence cost more to administer than it collected. About half of all dog owners did not have a licence. In Northern Ireland, a licence is still required under Dogs (Northern Ireland) Order 1983. Dog licences are also required in the Irish Republic, Isle of Man and in many other countries.
dog tax	This tax became formalised in 1769 though annual charges had previously been made at times of rabies scares. In 1867, it was replaced with the annual

dog licence.

doit	Something of very little value. The word originally referred to a Dutch coin worth about half a farthing.
DoJ	Department of Justice, US government department.
DOL	(1) Daily Official List. (2) Department of Labor.
dole	Colloquial name for jobseeker's allowance , previously unemployment benefit . The term literally means a portion given (or "doled") to someone.
doli capax	Latin: capable of crime.
doli incapax	Latin: incapable of crime. Generally, the law assumes that a child under 10 cannot commit a crime, and that one between the ages of 10 and 14 has limited capacity.
dollar	Currency of the USA, indicated by the symbol \$. It also refers to a different currency of other countries such as Australia, Bermuda and Canada.
dollar area	Geographical area where the US dollar is the main trading currency.
dollar balance	Country's trade balance expressed in US dollars.
dollar cost averaging	The same as pound cost averaging .
dollar pool	Before 1979, fund of dollars from which UK residents could buy foreign securities, domestic property etc. It was abolished with exchange control regulations.
dollar stocks	Shares in US companies expressed in dollars.
dollarization	Linking a currency to the US dollar. This is often done by a soft currency , or to recover from hyperinflation . Ecuador did this in September 2000.
domain name	Internet address. This can be protected as a trade name .
domal	Pertaining to a house.
Domesday Book	Record of all property in most of England compiled by 1086 and used to raise tax.
domestic	Relating to the home. This term is sometimes used in relation to tax provisions on the supply of goods, such as the reduced rate of VAT for energy supplies. The meaning of the term for tax was considered in the purchase tax case <i>Attorney-General v Milliwatt [1948] 1 All ER 331</i> which held that electric blankets could be classified as domestic, even though they were a luxury and

also had medical use (the latter of which was much more common in 1948).

domestic abuse

(1) In relation to secure tenancies, "is **abuse** where the victim is or has been —

(a) in the same family or household as the abuser, or

(b) in an intimate personal relationship with the abuser"

(Housing Act 1985 s81B(2C) as inserted by Secure Tenancies (Victims of Domestic Abuse) Act 2018 s1(2)).

(2) In Scotland, the term is defined in Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 from s1.

domestic belongings

In relation to **relocation expenses**, means "belongings of the employee or of members of the employee's family or household"

(Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s280(3)).

domestic consignment

Goods not under Customs control moving within the UK.

domestic currency

The currency of a particular country, as opposed to a **single currency** or **international currency**.

domestic economy

Principles of efficient ordering of a household's finances.

domestic fuel

This item is subject to the reduced rate of 5% VAT from 1 September 1997 (Value Added Tax 1994 Sch 7A Group 1).

domestic goods

(1) Goods produced by a country for its own use, as against imported goods.

(2) Goods used within a home.

The extent to which an employee may claim for such goods as **relocation expenses** is set out in Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s285.

For import duty, the term is defined in Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 s33.

domestic market

Collective term for customers in the same country as the seller.

domestic microgeneration

Defined in Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s782A (as inserted by Finance Act 2007 s20) as a **microgeneration system** in **domestic premises**.

domestic partner benefits

American term for a benefit plan that provides benefits for a husband, wife or other partner of an employee.

domestic premises

In law, a private residence, complete with garden, yard, drive and related buildings.

"Premises used wholly or mainly as a separate private dwelling" (re microgeneration, Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s782A (as inserted by Finance Act 2007 s20) and Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s263AZA).

domestic production	Production of goods for use in the home country.
domestic rates	Local tax still charged in Northern Ireland. For the rest of the UK, it was replaced by council in 1989 in Scotland and 1990 in England and Wales. This in turn was replaced by council tax in 1993.
domestic reverse charge	For VAT purposes, the wholesale buying and selling of telecommunications services in the UK, typically transmission or carriage services of airtime and telephony-related data. From 1 February 2016, the VAT liability passes to the customer rather than the supplier. Details are given in Brief 1/2016.
domestic staff	People employed to work in a private household, such as gardeners, chauffeurs, cleaners, cooks and maids. It is possible to pay such staff using a simplified procedure of PAYE that broadly treats each tax month as if it were the first in the tax year.
domestic tribunal	Body that deals with discipline in a particular area, such as a professional body disciplining its members.
domicile	The one country a person regards as his or her natural home. A person may have only one domicile, even though he has dual residence or dual nationality. In Scots law, "Where a person lives or a company or body has its registered address or seat." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary). There are three types of domicile: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• domicile of origin• domicile of choice• domicile by operation of law For inheritance tax purposes only, it is also possible to have a deemed domicile .
domicile by operation of law	When a person's domicile is established by operation of law. This applied when a woman married; her domicile of origin was replaced by her husband's domicile. This provision was abolished by Domicile and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1973 s1, but women who had already established a domicile by operation of law keep that domicile.
domicile of choice	Where a person has given up their domicile of origin and established another country as their domicile . In practice, this is difficult to demonstrate and requires significant steps to be taken to show that the domicile of origin has been abandoned. An example for tax is <i>IRC v Bullock [1976]</i> . If a domicile of choice is abandoned, the person reverts to their domicile of origin (<i>Tee v Tee [1973]</i>). "Every independent person can acquire a domicile of choice by the combination of residence and intention of permanent or indefinite residence but not otherwise" (Dicey, Morris & Collins <i>Conflict of Laws</i>). This definition was quoted with approval by the Family Division of the High Court in the case <i>U v J [2017]</i> .
domicile of origin	Domicile established at birth. This is, by far, the most common form. A legitimate child takes the domicile of his or her father (Domicile and

Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1973 s3). If the parents are separated, and the child lives with the mother, the child takes her domicile (ibid s4).

domiciliary visit	(1) Visit made under legal authority to search the premises. This term is now rarely used. (2) Visit by a doctor to a patient at his home.
domiciliate	Establish a domicile or permanent residence.
dominance	(1) Where one company, person, product or policy is so powerful that it dictates to others. (2) In game theory , elimination of all pay-offs where there are better alternatives until a matrix is reduced to 2 x 2.
dominant influence	"Influence that can be exercised to achieve the operating and financial policies desired by the holder of the influence, notwithstanding the rights or influence of any other party" (FRS 2 para 7).
dominant person	Person who has the more responsible role in a fiduciary relationship .
dominant trading strategy	Portfolio that costs the same as another but which is structured always to outperform the other.
domination	Relationship where one person, body or activity determines all others.
dominical	Belonging to the lord, particularly referring to Jesus in Christian theology.
Dominica	Island state in the Caribbean Sea. Note that it is a separate state from the Dominican Republic. Its currency is the East Caribbean dollar of 100 cents. The UK has no double taxation treaty.
Dominican Republic	State on an island shared with Haiti between Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. Note that it is a separate state from Dominica. Its currency is the Dominican Republic peso of 100 centavos. The UK has no double taxation treaty.
domino effect	How the collapse of one institution can successively lead to the collapse of others. The term is an allusion to being able to knock down a long line of dominoes by knocking down just one.
dominus illuminatio mea	Latin: the Lord is my light. These are the opening words of Psalm 27. This is used as the motto for University of Oxford.
domitae naturae	Latin: of tame disposition. The term is applied to animals.
Domus Procerum	Latin: House of Lords.

domus sua cuique est tutissimum refugium

Latin: to every one his house is his surest refuge.

This principle was expounded in *Semayne's Case* [1604].

Donald III Bán

King of Scotland from 1093 to 1097.

donary

Something given for sacred use.

donated goods

Goods given to a charity or organisation to sell to raise funds. Such an activity is not usually regarded as taxable under extra-statutory concession C4, as explained in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM24795.

donatio mortis causa

Latin: given in anticipation of death.

To be valid, such a gift must be made in contemplation of the donor's death, to take effect on death, and to be completed by delivery on death.

donation

Gift, such as to a charity.

In organ transplants, the term "means donating human **tissues** or **cells** intended for human application" (Directive 2003/23/EC article 3).

donative

Gift, particularly of a church benefice without reference to the bishop, as against a **presentative** which requires agreement of the bishop. Donatives were abolished from 1 January 1899 under Benefices Act 1898 s12. This section has itself now been repealed by Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 (No 1).

donator

Person who donates something, though the word **donor** is more generally used.

donee

Individual or organisation that receives a grant. Also called a grantee.

dong

Currency of Vietnam.

donor

Individual or organisation that **makes** a grant. Also called a grantor.

donor unknown or disclaiming

Term used in Charities Act 2011 s63 in relation to the **cy-près** rules for charities.

door

Part of a building (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s21(3) List A).

doorstep lending

Another name for a home credit company.

DOP

ISO code for Dominican Republic peso.

DORA

Defence of the Realm Act 1914. It imposed severe wartime restrictions.

dormant

No longer active or in use, such as a company which is not trading or an account which is not being used.

The term is defined in Dormant Bank and Building Society Accounts Act

2008 s10.

dormant account	<p>An account in a bank or building society which has not been used by its owner for at least 15 years. Many such accounts are in the names, or false names, of individuals long dead and whose descendants cannot be traced.</p> <p>Under Dormant Bank and Building Society Accounts Act 2008, these dormant accounts may be taken and used to improve youth services. A rightful owner may claim the funds at any time.</p> <p>The equivalent provisions for charities are given in Charities Act 2011 from s107.</p> <p>From 1 February 2011, interest on dormant accounts is not taxed until a claim has been made. The law is Finance Act 2008 s39 and SI 2011 No 22.</p>
dormant account functions	<p>"Means functions relating to, or connected with, the distribution of formant money (including the function of making decisions as to the persons to whom distributions are to be made)" (Dormant Bank and Building Society Accounts Act 2008 Sch 3 para 6(1)).</p>
dormant account funds	<p>"Means money paid to a reclaim fund by banks by building societies in respect of dormant accounts" (Dormant Bank and Building Society Accounts Act 2008 s5(6)).</p>
dormant account money	<p>Money transferred to the Big Lottery Fund from dormant accounts. The term is defined in Dormant Bank and Building Society Accounts Act 2008 s16.</p>
dormant asset	<p>Shares, securities or financial assets other than a bank account that have been untouched for at least 15 years.</p> <p>From 19 December 2015, the Dormant Assets Commission may realise these assets and apply the proceeds to charities. The scheme is similar to that which already applied for dormant bank accounts.</p>
Dormant Assets Commission	<p>Body established on 19 December 2015 to recover dormant financial assets, such as shares and other securities. These are applied to charities.</p>
dormant bank account	<p>Another name for a dormant account.</p>
dormant company	<p>Company which still exists but is not trading. Such a company is generally exempt from audit (Companies Act 2006 s480).</p> <p>"For the purposes of the Companies Acts a company is "dormant" during any period in which it has no significant accounting transaction."(Companies Act 2006 s1169(1)).</p>
dormant partner	<p>Another term for sleeping partner.</p>
dormant subsidiary	<p>Company law generally provides an exemption for dormant subsidiaries from filing accounts (Companies Act 2006 from s394A and s448A).</p>
dormie	<p>Person who has already achieved enough to win even though the game or contest has not finished. The term literally means a sleeper in allusion to the fact that the person will win even if he now falls asleep. [The term is widely</p>

used in golf.]

Dorrien Magens shilling	Shilling produced in 1798 by the Royal Mint for the banking firm of Dorrien Magens. The government refused to allow the coin to be issued.
dosh	Slang term for ready money, in use since 1953. It comes from Russian Jewish colloquialisms.
dotal	Pertaining to a marriage dowry.
DOTAS	Disclosure of tax avoidance schemes.
DOTAS arrangements	“Notifiable arrangements to which HMRC has issued a scheme reference number (SRN) under section 311 of [Finance Act] 2004. In order to do so, HMRC must have received a disclosure of notifiable arrangements, or a notifiable proposal under Part 7 of FA 2004, or must have successfully taken proceedings under Part of FA 2004 to require such disclosure" (HMRC Guidance on Follower Notices and Accelerated Payments. 2014).
douane	Custom house.
douanier	Officer at a Custom house.
double	<p>General</p> <p>Twice as much or twice as many. Unlike the number 3, there is no distinction as between treble and triple as the latter equivalent of “duple” has largely fallen from use.</p> <p>The word has acquired many specific meanings, of which the more relevant are noted below.</p> <p>Accounting</p> <p>Produce twice as much money, such as in terms of turnover, profit or winnings.</p> <p>Perform two roles, particularly in the performing arts. This includes acting two parts in a play or playing two instruments in an orchestra</p> <p>Coin.</p> <p>Coin worth $\frac{1}{8}$ of an old penny, once issued in Guernsey.</p>
double allowance	Being able to claim two capital allowances for one asset. It is prohibited by Capital Allowances Act 2001 s7.
double assessment	<p>When income has been assessed to tax twice. Under Taxes Management Act 1970 s32, an appeal may be made to reduce the amount of the duplicate charge.</p> <p>Provisions in Scotland are given in Revenue Scotland and Tax Powers Act 2014 s106.</p>

double auction	Auction in which bids and offers compete. An example is the outcry where buyers and sellers shout the price at which they are prepared to trade.
double bottom	In charting , a graph that shows a security or index hitting the same low twice. It is assumed that it will then gain value.
double cab pick-up	Type of vehicle which is a hybrid of car and van. HMRC has produced a list of which models are regarded as cars or vans in their manuals with effect from 6 April 2002. The classification of such a vehicle for VAT also determines its treatment for income tax if one is provided for use by an employee.
double charge	To charge a person either twice or to charge them once at twice the price. The former is usually a criminal offence.
double check	To check something twice, where each check is independent of the other.
double counting	Including an item twice when it should only be included once. In tax, the term is used in connection with certain loss reliefs (Income Tax Act 2007 s63).
double death duties	Situation that existed in the early decades of 20 th century where an estate in Ireland could be subject to death duties twice. This was relieved by Government of Northern Ireland Act 1920 s28 and Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act 1922 s5. The former Act was repealed on 2 December 1999 as no longer needed, but the latter provision remains in force.
double-decker bus	Unofficial measure of length, even though this is not fixed under transport law. Most UK double-deckers are between 9.5 metres (31 feet 2 inches) and 11 metres (36 feet 1 inch) long. Some three-axle buses are 12 metres (40 feet) long. The maximum permissible is 15 metres (49 feet 3 inches).
double deduction (DD)	When a claim is made twice for the same expenditure. This can arise when there is a change of accounting basis, such as from accrual accounting to cash accounting. HMRC maintains that a second deduction is not permissible. For direct tax purposes, the matter is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM42220. For employment income, such deduction is specifically disallowed in Income Tax (Earnings And Pensions) Act 2003 s330. Double deduction can also arise in international tax avoidance where funds are transferred between two countries so as to be tax-deductible in each country.
double-digit	Ten or more, as in "double-digit inflation" to mean inflation of at least 10.0%. The term has the same meaning as double figures .
double dip recession	Recession during recovery from a recent recession, such as when government action is too severe. It was feared that government action in 2010 would lead

to a double dip recession.

double duty

Penalty imposed in 19th and early 20th century for evading excise duty. The penalty was twice the duty that should have been paid.

double entry

System of bookkeeping which acknowledges that every transaction affects two **accounts**. For example buying stock increases the stock but decreases cash.

Double-entry bookkeeping therefore ensures that every transaction is recorded by a **debit** and an equal and opposite **credit**. The debit records an increase in an asset.

double entry bookkeeping

System of **bookkeeping** where every transaction is recorded by debits and credits of equal amounts. This was first written down by Luca Pacioli, a Venetian monk, in 1496.

double florin

British coin minted between 1887 and 1890 with a face value of four shillings. It was overlooked when pre-decimal currency was demonetised and therefore remains legal tender for 20p.

The coin was nicknamed "barmaid's grief" as it was similar in size and design to the five-shilling crown. Neither coin has their value shown.

double groat

Old silver coin minted in the reign of James VI of Scotland (1601-04) worth eight old pence.

double grossing up

Requirement that can arise under inheritance tax when the residue of an estate is shared between exempt and non-exempt beneficiaries (such as family members and a charity).

The procedure is required by Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s38 and is explained in the inspectors' manual from IHTM26152. The matter was considered in the case *re Benham Will Trust [1995] STC 210*, and again in the case *re Ratcliffe [1999] STC 262*.

The issue relates to who bears the liability for IHT when a legacy is said to be after tax or net of tax, and also how much tax is paid.

double hearsay

In evidence before a court, hearsay about something which is itself hearsay such as "Mary told me that Joe said he stole the money". To be admissible both elements of **hearsay** must overcome the legal restrictions on hearsay evidence.

double indemnity

Payment of twice the policy's normal benefit for specific kinds of losses under certain conditions. Such a provision is sometimes contained in life insurance for such eventualities as **accidental death**.

double insurance

When a property is insured with more than one insurer and, in consequence, the property has total insurance greater than its value.

The general rule is that the insured may claim against the policies in whatever order he wishes, provided the total claim does not exceed the value. This is specifically stated in Marine Insurance Act s32(2).

double jeopardy	<p>Legal principle that a person should not be punished twice for one offence.</p> <p>“Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more Acts, or both under an Act and at common law, the offender shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those Acts or at common law, but shall not be liable to be punished more than once for the same offence”. (Interpretation Act 1978 s19).</p> <p>An example of protection against double jeopardy for tax purposes is Finance Act 2011 Sch 23 para 42.</p> <p>A taxpayer cannot have a penalty imposed under Finance Act 2008 Sch 36 if the taxpayer has been convicted of an offence in relation to that matter (Finance Act 2008 Sch 36 para 52).</p>
double manning	<p>Having two people to do a job. This may arise because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the job itself requires two people such as because of the weight to be carried or the need to be in two places at once;• the need for there to be a witness or second opinion;• one person could be at risk, such as from violence;• to allow one of the two people to be trained;• to provide companionship. (This is unlikely to be a sufficient reason in itself, but could be a deciding factor in otherwise marginal cases.) <p>Management consultants will often look to reduce double manning as an efficiency measure. All the above factors should be considered before reducing to single manning.</p>
double obelus	<p>The printing sign † to indicate a footnote in a text.</p>
double option	<p>Combination of a put option and a call option where neither may be sold separately.</p>
double reasonable test	<p>Test for the purposes of the General Anti-Abuse Rule (GAAR).</p> <p>“This requires HMRC to show that the arrangements ‘cannot reasonably be regarded as a reasonable course of action’ and recognises that there are some arrangements which some people would regard as a reasonable course of action while others would not. The ‘double reasonableness’ test sets a high threshold by asking whether it would be reasonable to hold the view that the arrangement was a reasonable course of action. The arrangement falls to be treated as abusive only if it would not be reasonable to hold such a view.” (HMRC GAAR Guidance, January 2016, para B12.1).</p>
double relief	<p>Claiming a tax relief twice.</p> <p>This is generally disallowed by specific provision in legislation. An example is Capital Allowances Act 2001 s52A.</p>
double relief for interest	<p>Being able to claim tax relief for an interest payment twice. There are provisions in Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s52 to prevent this.</p>
double signing	<p>Signing something twice with a view to representing oneself as more than one person. In some cases this can be an offence, such as under Recall of MPs Act</p>

2015 s12.

- double summer time** Moving the clock forwards by two hours rather than one hour. This was introduced as an energy-saving measure in the second world war. Greenwich mean time was moved forward by one hour. This system was abolished in 1947. Provisions to allow it were made in Summer Time Act 1972 s2, which was repealed on 11 March 2002 by SI 2002 No 262.
- double taxation** Being taxed on the same income in two countries.
The UK taxes income which arises in the UK or which is earned in another country by a UK-resident. Many other countries have similar provisions. This can mean that income is taxed twice. To avoid this there are **double taxation agreements** with many countries. Where there is no treaty, **unilateral relief** may be available.
There are different provisions regarding national insurance. Typically a person pays national insurance in their country of residence for 12 months and then switches to the country of working, though there are many exceptions to this typical provision.
- double taxation agreement** Agreement between two countries to avoid **double taxation**. The usual arrangement is that the tax is limited to the amount payable in the higher taxing country, and that tax is shared between the countries.
The UK has such agreements with more than 100 countries. Each one is a statutory instrument.
- double taxation arrangements** In the context of overseas leasing, "means arrangements which have effect under section 2(1) of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 (double taxation relief by agreement with territories outside the United Kingdom)" (Capital Allowances Act 2001 S105(3)).
- double taxation relief** Relief from UK income tax or corporation tax when the income has already been taxed in another country.
The terms are usually governed by a **double taxation agreement**. If not, the taxpayer may be able to claim unilateral relief.
- double taxation treaty passport scheme** Scheme introduced from 1 September 2010 for overseas corporate lenders from countries with whom the UK has a **double taxation arrangement**.
Lenders are given a unique DTTP number which is entered on a publicly accessible register. UK borrowers can check the register and notify HMRC of the passported loan.
- double tax charge** Situation where the same profit or gain is taxed twice.
In particular, the term applies when a company sells an asset and the shareholder extracts the proceeds. The company is taxed on the chargeable gain from selling the asset, and the shareholder is taxed when he extracts that profit by a dividend or liquidation. For this reason, normal capital gains tax planning often includes keeping valuable assets outside the company.

Double tax charge can arise in other situations, such as when a person pays income tax on their earnings which are then subject to inheritance tax on death.

double tenth

This and similar taxes of various amounts were voted by Parliament to Henry V between 1415 and 1421 to fund the Battle of Agincourt.

double time

Rate sometimes paid for working **overtime**. It is twice the employee's normal hourly rate.

double top

In **charting**, a graph showing a security or index hitting the same high twice. It is assumed that it will then lose value.

double witching

Date when two **derivatives** expire together. It creates a period of volatility.

doubtful debt

Amount of debts the company expects not to be paid but has not **written off** in its accounts.

It should be noted that a doubtful debt is still included with debtors but with a provision. The provision is subtracted from the value of the debts when determining the value of current assets.

If the debt is actually written off, it is called a **bad debt**. The company then no longer records that as a sum owing to it, even though the debt may still be legally payable.

The matter is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM 42701.

A doubtful debt need not be specifically identified, as a bad debt must. A business may, for example, make a provision for 1% of all its debts as doubtful without identifying those debts it expects to go bad (Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s35).

There is no tax relief or VAT relief for a doubtful debt, but there usually is for a bad debt.

doubtful loan

Loan which is not expected to be repaid.

douceur

French term taken into English to mean a gratuity for a service promised or rendered.

dough

Slang term for money, from the rhyming slang term "bread".

Douglas Committee

Committee set up to investigate the interaction of **purchase tax** and goods supplied under the **Utility scheme**.

It reported in December 1951 that the tax exemption for Utility goods should be abolished. In fact, the government simply ended the Utility scheme in 1952 and replaced it with the **D-scheme**.

Douglas-Home, Alec

Scottish Conservative politician (1903-1995) who was prime minister from 19 October 1963 to 16 October 1964.

DoV

Deed of variation.

dove	In investment, someone that promotes low interest rates.
Dovers	Old Stock Exchange colloquialism for South-Eastern railway shares. The railway ran to Dover. The company was formed in 1839.
Dow, Charles H	American economist (1851-1902) who helped to establish the Dow Jones index .
dowager	Term used to describe a titled widow to distinguish her from her son's wife who may have the same title. Originally the term meant a widow who has an endowment to maintain her.
dowelling money	Medieval form of church rent.
dower	Another term for a dowry or endowment, particularly paid to a widow to support her in widowhood.
dower-house	Old term for a property provided to a widow when her husband's estate has passed to his son or other heir.
Dow Jones index	Main stock market index of the USA. It is their equivalent to the FT-SE 100 index. The index was established by two American economists, Charles H Dow (1851-1902) and Edward D Jones (1856-1920).
down and out	Colloquialism which has various meanings. These include "blatant" as in a "down and out lie", and a term (usually hyphenated) for a vagrant.
downgrade	Reduce the importance or status of something or some person. In investing, the term has the specific meaning of reducing the rating of a security, such as moving from a buy recommendation to a sell. In the US, the term can mean to demote an employee.
downhill	Direction of travel which is down a gradient. The term is used for any situation which is deteriorating, such as when the graph of performance looks like a hill going down.
Downing Street	London Road where the prime minister lives, and is thus seen as a euphemism for the executive of the government. The prime minister lives at number 10; the Chancellor of the Exchequer at number 11 and the chief whip at number 12. Other numbers related to buildings that have now become government offices.
down payment	Initial payment, usually in a credit sale agreement.
downshifting	American term for when an employee prefers to remain in a lower grade rather than be promoted.
downside	Potential loss from a risk.

downsizing	(1) Human resources euphemism for reducing the size of the workforce. (2) Moving from a larger home to a smaller one to raise funds.
down tick	Transaction made at a lower price than a previous transaction, particularly in relation to the purchase of a security.
down time	Period when production stopped, such as because of a strike or machine breakdown.
Dow Theory	Set of rules developed by Charles Dow in 1887 relating to how share prices move.
dowry	Property which, in some traditions, a woman brings to a marriage.
DPA	Data Protection Act 1998.
DPCP	In relation to occupational pension schemes, the number of days in the previous chargeable period. This abbreviation is used in Finance Act 2004 s197(9).
DPF	(1) Deposit Protection Fund. (2) Diesel particulate filter, fitted to exhausts of vehicles with diesel engines.
DPH	Daň z přidané hodnoty , Czech for "value added tax".
DPO	Documentary Proof of Origin, a control requiring the provision of appropriate documentary evidence of the country of origin for certain textile products imported into the European Community. The object of this control is to prevent abuses of trade, such as misdeclaration of the country of origin.
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions.
DPT	Diverted profits tax.
DPTC	Disabled person's tax credit, now abolished.
Dr	Doctor, as in a medical practitioner or holder of a doctorate.
dr	Abbreviation for debit. The abbreviation comes from the Italian "dare" meaning to give.
DRA	Default retirement age.
drachma	Currency of Greece until it adopted the euro in 2002. It was divided into 100 lepta. The plural is either drachmae or drachmas.
draconian	Extremely severe.
draft	Provisional version of a document, such as accounts or a report. The draft is amended to a final version.

The term is also the US spelling for **draught** in relation to a bill.

dragon	<p>In investment, an individual who buys a holding in a new company having been persuaded to do so by the company's founders.</p> <p>The term comes from the television programme <i>Dragon's Den</i>.</p>
dragon bond	<p>Bond issued on one of the Asian bond markets.</p>
drainage ditch	<p>For capital allowances, this is specifically excluded from the scope of plant and machinery (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s22(1) List B).</p>
drainage of trade premises	<p>An order to this effect may be made under Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act 1937 s12.</p>
drained cherries	<p>For VAT, these are specifically zero-rated by Value Added Tax 1994 Sch 8 Group 1 Items Overriding The Exceptions 2.</p>
drained fruits	<p>These are brought within the definition of confectionery by Value Added Tax 1994 Sch 8 Group 1 Note (5). This means they are standard-rated for VAT.</p>
drainpipe admission	<p>Colloquial expression for a false confession arising from verballing. The name comes from the statement "you've got me bang to rights, guv" allegedly said by burglars when caught red-handed climbing down the drainpipe with their loot.</p>
drains	<p>Trading income</p> <p>Profits from this, when run as a trade, are subject to income tax (Income Tax (Trading And Other Income) Act 2005s12) or corporation tax (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s39).</p> <p>Capital allowance</p> <p>Part of a building (Capital Allowances Act 2001 s21(3) List A).</p>
dram	<p>(1) Currency of Armenia.</p> <p>(2) Small quantity of alcoholic drink</p> <p>(3) 1/16 of an ounce avoirdupois.</p>
drama	<p>For the purposes of television production relief, "a programme is a drama if —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) it consist wholly or mainly of a depiction of events,(b) the events are depicted (wholly or mainly) by one or more persons performing, and(c) the whole or a major proportion of what is done by the person or persons performing, whether by way of speech, acting, singing or dancing, involves the playing of a role, <p>and for these purposes drama includes comedy" (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s1216AC(2)).</p>
dramatic piece	<p>For the purposes of theatrical productions tax relief, "may also include, for example, a show that is to be performed by a circus" (Corporation Tax Act</p>

2009 s1217FA(3)).

dramatic production	For theatrical productions tax relief, "means a production of a play, opera, musical, or other dramatic piece (whether or not involving improvisation) in relation to which the following conditions are met — (a) the actors, singers, dancers or other performers are to give their performances wholly or mainly through the playing of roles, (b) each performance in the run of performances is to be live, and (c) the presentation of live performance is the main object, or one of the main objects, of the company's activities in relation to the production" (Corporation Tax Act 2009 s1217FA(2)).
dramatic work	For averaging of profits, this may count as a creative work under Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 s221(3).
dramatis personae	Latin: characters in a play or story. The term is sometimes used in tribunal or court judgments when listing the people involved.
drap	Scottish term for a small drink of spirits.
drappie	Scottish term for a small drink of spirits.
draught	For alcoholic liquor duty, description of beer that is served directly from a barrel, as against from a bottle or other prepackaged form.
draught stripping	As a form of insulation in a residential or charitable building, this may qualify for the reduced rate of VAT under Value Added Tax 1994 Sch 7A Group 2.
draw	(1) Remove funds, such as from a bank account. (2) In relation to lotteries "includes any process by which a prize in the lottery is allocated" (Gambling Act 2005 s255).
drawback	Repayment of duty or other taxes paid on goods satisfying certain conditions. The most common forms of drawback relate to excise duty paid on goods which are subsequently removed from the UK (whether to another European Union (EU) Member States or to a destination outside the EU); supplied as ship's or aircraft's stores; or used in the manufacture of certain eligible products. Inward Processing Relief (IPR) drawback is a procedure under which customs duty and VAT are paid on import and reclaimed when the goods are re-exported. For oil, details are given in Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979 s15.
drawback goods	"Goods in the case of which a claim for drawback has been or is to be made" (Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 s1(1)).
drawback system	One of two methods by which Customs administers inward processing relief. The other is suspension system . Under the drawback system, the duty is paid and then refunded when the goods are re-exported.

drawdown	<p>(1) Movement of funds against a credit line.</p> <p>(2) In banking, movement of a customer's funds from one account.</p> <p>Note that the noun is usually given as a single word, but the verb "draw down" is usually given as two words.</p> <p>(3) For pensions, a provision whereby a person may be paid from a pension fund without having to annuitise the fund. See pension drawdown.</p>
drawdown lump sum death benefits	<p>Lump sum payment to a pension scheme member (or beneficiary) while either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in receipt of income drawdown by an unsecured pension before 6 April 2011, or• in receipt of a drawdown pension after 5 April 2011. <p>For deaths from 6 April 2011, such a benefit attracts an income tax charge of 55%. Previously it was 35%.</p>
drawdown pension year	<p>Year in which a person draws down from his pension fund. The tax provisions are set out in Finance Act 2004 Sch 28.</p> <p>Before 6 April 2012, such a year was known as the unsecured pension year.</p>
drawdown tables	<p>Tables produced by the government actuary to determine the maximum amount of drawdown that may be taken from a pension fund.</p> <p>The tables were revised on 2 February 2017, replacing those of 8 August 2012.</p>
drawee	<p>A person to whom a bill of exchange is drawn.</p>
drawer	<p>(1) Person who draws a bill of exchange or draws funds from an account.</p> <p>(2) Part of a desk.</p>
drawing account	<p>Account that record how much profit has been withdrawn by a sole trader or partner.</p> <p>For tax purposes, this is not allowed as an expense and is generally ignored, as the trader or partners is taxed on the whole profit and not just on the amount that is drawn out.</p>
drawing rights	<p>Right to draw funds. The term was particularly used by the International Monetary Fund for special drawing rights which had the status of a currency.</p>
drawings	<p>Cash taken for personal use, in sole trader or partnership business, treated as a reduction of ownership interest.</p> <p>Drawings are not allowed as a taxable deduction, and must be added back to taxable profits.</p>
drawings account	<p>In a partnership, account which shows how much has been drawn by each partner.</p>
draw straws	<p>To select at random. Strictly the practice is people each draw a straw from the fist of a neutral person. One straw is significantly shorter than the others. The</p>

person who draws that straw is selected.

DRD

Direct Recovery of Debts.

dread disease policy

Another name for **dread illness insurance**.

dread illness insurance

Insurance policy against contracting certain illnesses. It is sometimes called a **critical illness insurance policy** or a dread disease policy.

dreamers

American colloquialism for children of illegal immigrants, who do not see why they should be denied civil rights because of actions for which they are not responsible. The term comes from the acronym DREAM for Development Relief and Education for Alien Minors. Since 2001, various unsuccessful attempts have been made to allow dreamers to acquire US citizenship rights, despite the support of President Obama. Opponents argue that such measures would validate illegal immigration.

dredging

Removing silt and similar operations to harbour, estuary or waterway to improve the navigation for ships.

This attracts a writing down allowance under Capital Allowances Act 2001 from s484. For this purpose, a definition is given in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s484(4).

The writing down allowance is 4% of qualifying expenditure (s487(3)).

Between 17 January 1966 and 31 March 1986, dredging also attracted a 15% first year allowance.

dregs

Impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom of the container.

drengage

Ancient form of land tenure.

dress code

Business management

In business management, the standards of dress that staff are expected to follow. These became less formal and more casual during the 20th century.

A typical dress code has these main elements:

- protective clothing must always be worn as required,
- a uniform must be worn when necessary to identify a staff person to the public,
- staff who represent the employer to the public should be dressed smartly,
- other staff should not dress in a manner which is distracting (such as not in a gorilla suit or bikini).

Dress codes became less formal during the 20th century.

The Government Equalities Office published guidance on dress codes in June 2018.

Categories

Categories of dress are subjective, but are usually divided into about five categories:

- formal (dinner jackets, ball gowns, robes)
- business (suits)

- smart casual (trousers and top, no tie, but well tailored)
- casual (T-shirts or sweatshirts, with trousers or skirt)
- streetwear (anything else).

Tax implications

Consideration of dress code may be relevant in determining tax relief for **uniforms** and **corporate clothing**.

dress design kit

The VAT tribunal allowed the whole of a dress design kit to be zero-rated as a brochure, even though 54% of the price related to a pattern, strip of fabric and a planner which would be standard-rated if sold separately (*Betty Foster (Fashion Sewing) Ltd [1976] VTD 299*). Customs regard this as a maverick decision and resist claims for similar items to be wholly zero-rated.

dress-down Friday

In business management, the provision that staff may dress more casually on a Friday and not follow the usual **dress code**. The idea is to generate a less formal and sometimes more creative and motivating attitude on a weekly basis.

Such a provision dates back to Aloha, Hawaii in 1947, but became common during the 1990s.

It is also known as **Aloha Friday** or **casual day**.

drink

Value added tax

For VAT purposes, a drink is “a liquid commonly consumed to increase bodily liquid levels, to slake thirst, to fortify or to give pleasure” (VAT notice 701/14). Most drinks are zero-rated as food. Exceptions are alcoholic drink, purgative and laxative teas, carbonated and sparkling drinks, barley water and similar, fruit cordials and squashes. The exact scope is set out in VAT notice 701/14.

Excise duty

Alcoholic drink is also subject to **excise duty** under Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979.

Criminal slang

A drink is slang for a payment to someone who provides a facility to a criminal gang while not being part of the criminal enterprise itself.

DRIP

Dividend re-investment plan.

drive

A computer device for storing or retrieving data.

driver

In business management, a factor that causes a change in another aspect of the business.

driving licence

Document which authorises a person to drive a motor vehicle. The document is also widely used as an **identity document**.

In Great Britain, licences are issued by the **Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)**.

drop-dead fee	Fee paid by a person or company that is bidding for another company. The fee is paid to the would-be lender if the bid fails and the loan is not required.
drop lock	Bond which is issued with a variable rate of interest, but which becomes a fixed rate if an index or rate falls below a predetermined figure on a set date. The fixed rate is known as the trigger and the date is the coupon reset date .
droplock bond	Floating rate bond which converts to a fixed rate of interest if interest rates fall to a predetermined rate.
DRP	In relation to occupational pension schemes, the number of days in the relevant period. This abbreviation is used in Finance Act 2004 s198(5).
DRT	Detonation Resistance Test Certificate.
drug abuse	Use of drugs for purposes other than those for which they are intended.
Drug Free Workplace Act	American law of 1988 under which federal contractors must agree to provide a drug-free workplace.
drug pipeline	Drugs which a pharmaceutical company is currently testing. This is a significant factor in valuing the company.
drugs	<p>Many drugs are banned from personal import to the UK and are liable for seizure by Customs. These include heroin, morphine, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD and cannabis.</p> <p>Non-prescription drugs may be imported freely. Prescription drugs and controlled drugs may usually be imported in quantities sufficient for 15 days' supply. Further guidance is given in Customs notice 4.</p> <p>Use and supply of illegal drugs are criminal offences under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and other law.</p> <p>Payments for illicit drugs are not tax-deductible as a criminal payment.</p>
drugs donated	<p>Donations of drugs are allowed as a business expense to the extent that they comply with the normal rules for business gifts.</p> <p>These rules are relaxed for donations to the World Health Organisation, as explained in the Inspector's Manual at BIM 45205.</p>
Drugs Freefone Hotline	Number that may be called to give Customs confidential information about drug smuggling. The 24-hour number is 0800 595000.
drug testing	Checking whether employees have taken drugs or excess alcohol. Such testing is generally legal only if the employer has a specific right to make such tests.
drug treatment and testing order	In Scots law, "an order requiring an offender convicted of a criminal offence to undertake a programme to get him or her off drugs and from further offending." (Judiciary of Scotland website glossary).

Druk Gyalkhap	Dzongkha (official language): Kingdom of Bhutan.
drunkenness	It is not a crime to be drunk, but drunkenness can be an element of a crime, such as being drunk and disorderly or drink in charge of a carriage. Many of these offences are contained in Inebriates Act 1898.
dry	For drink, refers to a place or period where alcoholic liquor may not be sold.
dry brewery	Brewery in which employees are not allowed to drink.
dry dock	This is listed in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s23 List C as an item that is not affected by the provisions of s21 (buildings) or s22 (structures). This means that its eligibility for capital allowance depends on the nature and purpose of the item.
dry goods	Clothes and household goods.
dry goods buyer	In marketing, term for a person who simply places orders as he is instructed to do. A sales person usually spends little time with such a buyer and looks elsewhere in the organisation to find buying influences .
dry inch	Unit of measure used to calculate the freight charge for canal barges, where goods are charged at so much per ton per mile, the ton mile . The weight of the cargo is determined by putting a long ruler into the water at four points round the barge, and counting the average number of dry inches to see how far the boat had sunk in the water. Each boat was calibrated when built using standard weights. Cargo weights could subsequently be determined by reading from a chart. Typically each extra ton caused the barge to sink another inch.
dry lodgings	Sleeping accommodation without board.
dry natural gas	Natural gas after removal of liquefiable hydrocarbons and most non-hydrocarbon gases.
DS	Disseminated multiple sclerosis. Common abbreviation for sick notes (HMRC leaflet E14).
D-scheme	Another name for the D-system .
D series	Series of codes used by the HMRC SAFE computer system to record disclosure scheme charges and distraint costs incurred by a taxpayer. A list of the codes is given in the Inspectors' Manual at DMBM 115020.
DSMEG	Duty Suspended Movements of Excise Goods, as set out in the Excise Duty Points (Regulations 2001).
DSO	Day sales outstanding.

DSP	Director of Service Prosecutions.
DSR	Debt service ratio.
DSS	Department of Social Security.
D-system	Change of methodology introduced in 1951 for purchase tax . Instead of taxing the whole price of goods, the tax was charged only on the amount by which the price exceeded a median average price known as D . This eliminated the blind spot .
DT	Prefix for HMRC's tax manual on double taxation.
DTA	Double taxation agreement.
DTA tax avoidance arrangements	In relation to intellectual property, "means arrangements where, having regard to all the circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that — (a) the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the arrangements was to obtain a tax advantage by virtue of any provisions of a double taxation arrangement, and (b) obtaining that tax advantage is contrary to the object and purpose of these provisions" (Income Tax Act 2007 s917A(4) as inserted by Finance Act 2016 s41).
DTB	Deutsche Terminbörse.
DTC	Depository Trust Company.
DTCC	Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation.
DTI	(1) Department of Trade and Industry , a UK Government department, now known as Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) (2) Direct Trader input, term used for Customs purposes.
DTI community	Direct Trader Input community an arrangement where traders using Direct Trader Input (DTI) transmit data to the Customs entry processing system via one of the community linked networks.
DTI system	Direct Trader Input system, a Customs-based trade computer system that supports a network of trade users and provides Human Computer Interface (HCI) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) access to the Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight (CHIEF) system. Inventory systems are usually associated with a Direct Trader Input system (DTI system).
DTI-CHIEF	Direct Trader Input, an arrangement under which traders can input data from their own computer terminals to the Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight (CHIEF) system via a Trade System Operator.

DTLR	Department for Transport Local Government and the Regions, a former UK Government department. Its powers were transferred to the Department for Transport (DFT) and Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).
DTP	Number of days in the year for which the property is scheme-held taxable property. This abbreviation is used in Finance Act 2004 s185B.
DTR	(1) Double taxation relief. (2) Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules, a sourcebook produced by the Financial Services Authority.
DTR5 issuer	"Means an issuer to which Chapter 5 of the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules sourcebook made by the Financial Conduct Authority (as amended or replaced from time to time) applies" (Companies Act 2006 s853E(6)).
DTTO	In Scots law, drug testing and treatment order.
DTTP	Double taxation treaty passport.
DU	Duodenal ulcer. Common abbreviation for sick notes (HMRC leaflet E14).
dual	In statistics, the underlying value of a resource, such as the additional profits that may be gained by adding one unit of a constrained resource.
dual capacity system	System of trading where stockjobbing and stockbroking are performed separately. This system operated on the London Stock Exchange until Big Bang in October 1986.
dual currency bond	Bond which is repayable in one of two currencies.
dual entitlement	Where a person becomes entitled to two social security benefits under different provisions. For employment and support allowance , the term is used in Welfare Reform Act 2007 s1(6A) as inserted by Welfare Reform Act 2012 s50.
dual-headed	Description of a company group structure where there are two companies acting as a parent company. Such a structure is most unusual, but is mentioned in the Inspector's Manual at BIM 44295.
duality	Term used in relation to the deductibility of expenses where the expenditure has two or more purposes. An expense is allowable if wholly and exclusively incurred for a trade, ignoring incidental benefit . If the expense is not so allowable but a definite part of the expense is wholly and exclusively incurred, that part is deductible. This concept is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM37007.
dual listing	Description of a share or other security listed on more than one stock exchange.

dual motive transaction	Transaction undertaken for more than one objective. This can determine whether a transaction is trading, as explained in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM20410.
dual priced unit trust	In relation to child trust funds, "means an authorised unit trust in respect of which the manager gives different prices for buying and selling units at the same time" (Child Trust Funds Regulations SI 2004 No 1450 reg 11(2)).
dual pricing	Description of product or service to which different prices are charged depending on the market in which it is sold.
dual purpose expenditure	Spending which is for both business and personal use. Such items have several specific tax provisions. Where expenditure is incurred on such items, the whole expenditure is usually disallowed as it does not meet the "exclusively" requirement to be tax-deductible. This is discussed in the Inspectors' Manual at BIM37007. A leading case is Mallalieu v Drummond .
dual purpose fund	In the USA, a closed end fund with a limited life and two classes of share, one mainly providing income and the other capital growth. It is similar to a split capital investment trust in the UK.
dual residence	State of being resident in more than one country at a time.
dual resident settlement	Capital gains tax provisions are given in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s88.
dual resident trustee	Capital gains tax provisions are given in Taxation of Capital Gains Act 1992 s84.
dual running	Operating two systems side by side as a means of moving from one system to another. It is also known as parallel running .
dual use	Description of goods that may be used for military or non-military purposes. Such goods usually require an export licence to be sold outside the UK, even to another EU member state.
dubitante	Latin: doubting.
ducat	For VAT, gold investment coin issued by Austria and listed in VAT notice 701/12A. Historically the term has been applied to other coins.
duchy	Territory of a duke.
Duchy Estate	Fund established in 1337 by Edward III for his son, and subsequently used to fund the heir to the throne. Its main source of income is from the Duchy of Cornwall .

Duchy of Cornwall	The area where bona vacantia belongs to the Duke of Cornwall (Prince Charles) rather than to the Treasury.
Duchy of Lancaster	The area where bona vacantia belongs to the Duke of Lancaster (the Queen) rather than to the Treasury,.
duck	For VAT, ducks for eating are zero-rated, but ornamental birds are standard-rated. VAT leaflet 701/15 states that the former includes Aylesbury, Campbell, Indian Runner, Muscovy, Peking and derivatives and crossbreeds of these.
DUCR	Declaration Unique Consignment Reference.
dud	Any item that fails to perform, particularly a dishonoured cheque.
due date	Date by which a payment should have been made, particularly of tax.
due diligence	Process of examining a prospective investment to see if it is creditworthy and credible.
due regard	Required amount of attention to a matter. Failure to pay due regard, particularly in the areas of employment discrimination, can lead to a claim against the employer.
dues	Colloquial term for money which is owed, particularly as a subscription to a trade union or club.
due to	Some grammarians insist that this expression may only precede a noun and that a phrase must be preceded by "owing to".
Duke of Westminster principle	Principle that upheld the legality of tax avoidance in the case <i>Duke of Westminster v Inland Revenue</i> [1935]. The Duke paid his domestic employees by annual payments which were a deductible expenses against his surtax. Although these payments in reality were wages, which were not deductible, the court looks to the form rather than substance. The case is famous for Lord Tomlin's statement that "every man is entitled if he can to order his affairs so that the tax attaching under the appropriate Act is less than it otherwise would be". This principle has subsequently been modified by the Ramsay principle and Furniss v Dawson .
dum bene se gesserit	Latin: during good conduct. A judge in the High Court holds office dum bene se gesserit.
dum casta vixerit	Latin: while she lives chastely.
dum fuit infra aetatem	Latin: while he was within age.

dum fuit non compos mentis	Latin: while he was not of sound mind
dummy UTR	Unique tax reference (UTR) number which could be issued to a UK-resident partner before 31 January 2009 to allow the partnership's tax return to be completed on time when the proper UTR is not known.
dump code	Code for items for which there is no other code. In an EPOS system, this will be for an item which is sold for which no barcode has been allocated, such as if a display item is sold. For VAT purposes, there must be one dump code for each rate of VAT.
dumping	<p>Process of selling goods very cheaply. This is done either to be rid of excess stock or to kill off competition to capture a market.</p> <p>A Customs duty known as anti-dumping duty may be imposed to protect a domestic market from unfair foreign competition.</p> <p>A suspicion of dumping can be reported to the EC Trade Defence Help desk at 0032 22 98 78 73.</p>
dump issue	For coins, the thick farthings and halfpennies of George I minted in 1717 and 1718.
dum sola	Latin: while single.
dun	Old word meaning to importune for payment.
Duncan I	King of Scotland from 1034 to 1040.
Duncan II	King of Scotland for six months in 1094.
duodenary	Relating to the number 12.
Duomatic principle	<p>In company law, the principle that protects directors of private companies from shareholder action if all the shareholders have given informed consent to the directors' acts.</p> <p>The two conditions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all shareholders (not just a majority) who would be eligible to vote consented to the directors acts, and• the shareholders' consent was informed, that is they had full knowledge of the matter and its implications. <p>The name comes from the case <i>re Duomatic</i> [1969] 2 Ch 365.</p>
duopoly	When two people or companies together have a monopoly .
DUP	Democratic Unionist Party.
duplicate	Copy of a document.
duplicate offences	"Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more Acts, or both under an Act and at common law, the offender shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or

any of those Acts or at common law, but shall not be liable to be punished more than once for the same offence". (Interpretation Act 1978 s19).

durable goods	Products that are consumed over a long period of time, such as a car. The term is usually used to distinguish goods consumed over a short time, such as food.
durable power of attorney	US legal term for the equivalent of a lasting power of attorney .
durables	Another name for durable goods .
durante absentia	Latin: during absence.
durante bene placito	Latin: during the pleasure of the Crown.
durante minore aetate	Latin: during minority.
durante viduitae	Latin: during widowhood.
durante vita	Latin: during life.
duration	<p>In investment, the time it takes a bondholder to receive his money.</p> <p>The expression "the duration" was used during the war to mean the time until the war ended. By extension, the expression can mean a commitment to stay until a situation is resolved or otherwise ends.</p>
duration gap	<p>Difference in the life between assets and liabilities. This is also known as an asset liability mismatch. If the life of assets exceeds that of liabilities, the duration gap is positive.</p> <p>The term is commonly used by banks, pension funds and similar financial institutions to measure their risk to changes in interest rates.</p>
duration matching	<p>Process of matching the life of assets to that of liabilities.</p> <p>This is most commonly considered by banks and similar financial institutions as a means of hedging the duration gap. An extreme example would be a bank that only accepted deposits for a fixed period of one year, and only lent money for a fixed period of one year.</p>
Durbin-Watson coefficient of serial correlation	<p>In statistics, a measure of serial correlation. The coefficient falls in the range of 0 to 4. The closer it is to 2, the more random are the residuals.</p>
duress	Forcing someone to make a contract. Such a contract is invalid.
duro	Spanish peso. The plural is duros.
DUS	Distinct, uniform and stable. The three conditions required for plant variety rights .

Dutch auction	Auction where the price is successively <i>reduced</i> for each bid, and where the purchase is the first person to bid.
Dutch bargain	Agreement settled over a drink, from the traditional reputation of the Dutch as drinkers. The term also means a one-sided bargain.
Dutch Maror Fund	Fund established in Netherlands to pay compensation to those forced to work as slaves or forced labourers in the second world war. On 16 December 2015, it was announced that payments under this scheme are exempt from UK inheritance tax.
Dutch treat	Meal or other occasion where every participant pays their own bill.
dutiable alcoholic liquor	Alcoholic liquor which comes within the scope of spirits, beer, wine, made-wine or cider (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979 s1(1)).
dutiable gaming	<p>Gaming for which a licence under the Gaming Act 1968 is required; gaming that may be considered by the Gaming Board to be outside the scope of the Gaming Act 1968 (for example a casino on a ship sailing in inshore waters); and unlawful gaming.</p> <p>The term "means gaming to which section 10 above applies" (Finance Act 1997 s15(3)).</p>
dutiable goods	<p>Other than for dutiable or restricted goods means "goods of a class or description subject to any duty of customs or excise, whether or not those goods are in fact chargeable with that duty, and whether or not that duty has been paid thereon" (Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 s1(1)).</p> <p>A slightly different definition is used in Value Added Tax Act 1994 s18(6).</p>
dutiable pool bets	Bets made in pool betting and which are therefore subject to pool betting duty . This does not include pool betting on horse racing or dog racing, nor on bets for community benefit.
duties of auditor	Obligations imposed on an auditor by statute, particularly Companies Act 2006 s498.
duty	<p>(1) Tax on goods.</p> <p>(2) Responsibility of a job or office.</p> <p>There are two main types of duty collected by HM Customs and Excise: one is 'import duty', which is duty charged on goods imported into the European Union (EU); and the other is 'excise duty', which is a UK tax on certain types of goods, such as alcohol or tobacco.</p>
duty and tax	Customs duty, Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) charges, excise duty and VAT, as applicable.
duty banding	For excise duty, the various bands of alcoholic strength that determine how much duty is paid on wine and made-wine .

duty deferment Regulations	“Means the Excise Duties (Hydrocarbon Oils) (Deferred Payment) Regulations 1985” (Hydrocarbon Oil (Mixing of Oils) Regulations SI 1985 No 1450 reg 2(1)).
duty-free	Colloquial term for personal import allowance .
duty-free oil	Hydrocarbon oil on which excise duty has not been paid. The limited uses for such oil are set out in Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979 s10.
duty free shop	Shop at an airport on a ship where duty free goods may be purchased.
duty of candour	Requirement for care standards set out in Health and Social Care Act 2008 s20(5A) as inserted by Care Act 2014 s81.
duty of Customs	“Includes any agricultural levy within the meaning of section 6 of the European Communities Act 1972 chargeable on goods imported into the United Kingdom” (Customs and Excise (General Reliefs) Act 1979 s13A(6)).
duty of excise	“Means any duty of excise chargeable on goods and includes any addition to excise duty by virtue of section 1 of the Excise Duties (Surcharges or Rebates) Act 1979” (Customs and Excise (General Reliefs) Act 1979 s13A(6)).
duty of referral	Has a specific meaning of requiring a person to report suspected sham marriages of illegal immigrants (Immigration Act 2014 s53(5)).
duty paid	Description of goods where a duty has been paid, particularly when an excise duty has been paid which is lower than the duty otherwise payable in the UK.
duty paid fuel	Oil for use in vehicles on which hydrocarbon oil duty has been paid (Customs notice 75). With a few exceptions, it is an offence to use other oil in vehicles.
duty paid terminal	Oils terminal where all of the oils in storage have borne excise duty.
duty point	The time and place where excise duty becomes payable. This is set out in Value Added Tax Act 1994 s18(6).
duty relief procedure	Procedure that allows a low rate or nil rate of Customs duty to be paid for imported goods in certain circumstances, such as temporary import or re-importations.
duty representative	A person authorised and registered by HMRC to act as an agent for non-UK owners of excise goods who wish to deposit goods in a UK excise warehouse.
duty stamp	Adhesive label or equivalent mark which shows that a duty has been paid. Such stamps had largely disappeared by 1 April 2006 when they were revived for bottles of spirits .
duty suspended	Status of excisable goods that are subject to duty but where the law does not require duty to be paid yet.

Duty-Suspended Installation

A warehouse, where oils are stored in Duty Suspension before delivery to home use. These are normally attached to the producer's premises, or are import warehouses. These premises used to be referred to as Bonded Warehouses.

duty suspension

An arrangement which allows excise goods to be produced, processed, held, received and dispatched without payment of duty. The duty chargeable on the goods is held in suspense. Duty suspension ends when the goods reach a legal point, ie the 'excise duty point', at which the duty becomes due.

duty to secure

In relation to seized property, the duty to ensure that the property is not examined, copied or put to any use other than with the consent of its owner or the court (Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 s61).

DV

(1) District Valuer.
(2) Term used in the formula to mean total amount of VAT disposal values in Capital Allowances Act 2001 s449(2).

D&V

Diarrhoea and vomiting. Common abbreviation for sick notes (HMRC leaflet E14).

DVD

Abbreviation of either Digital Versatile Disc or Digital Video Disc.

A type of optical disk of the same size and appearance as a **compact disc**, but with much greater storage capacity. This is achieved by reading the disc using a much narrow laser beam.

A DVD holds a minimum of 4.7GB of data, enough for a full-length movie. Almost all DVD drives are **backward-compatible** with CD-ROMs, so they can play old CD-ROMs, CD-I disks, and video CDs.

DVD-R

(1) DVD-Recordable. A description of a **DVD drive** which allows the operator to write on to a DVD as well as read it.

(2) One of the forms of a blank DVD disk indicating how its data may be written on it.

A disk described as “-R” or “+R” may have data written to it, but this data cannot be erased and the disk re-used. A disk described as “-RW” or “+RW” may have data written which can be erased and the disk reused. Most such disks say that they may be erased and used up to 1,000 times. RW disks are more expensive.

The + and – designations simply indicate the software used for the writing. The user must make sure that the equipment used has the necessary software for the disc.

DVLA

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency - is an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport (DFT).

DVO

District Valuer's Office.

DVP

Delivery vs payment.

DVSA	Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency.
dwelling	<p>Law</p> <p>“A building or part of a building occupied or intended to be occupied as a separate dwelling” (Housing Act 2004 s99).</p> <p>Council tax</p> <p>For council tax, the definition is given in Local Government Finance Act 1992 s3(1). This is a separate unit of living accommodation with any garden, yard, garage and outbuildings. A self-contained annexe within a dwelling is treated as a separate dwelling unless it is occupied by a dependent relative.</p> <p>Where part of a dwelling is wholly used for a business purpose, council tax applies to the non-business element and business rates for the business element.</p> <p>Stamp duty land tax</p> <p>For stamp duty land tax when more than one dwelling is taxed, a definition is given in Finance Act 2004 Sch 22 para 7.</p> <p>Annual tax on enveloped dwellings</p> <p>For annual tax on enveloped dwellings, the definition is given in Finance Act 2013 s112.</p>
dwelling-house	<p>“Means a building or part of a building occupied or intended to be occupied as a separate dwelling (and includes ones that is being or is to be constructed” (Housing Act 2004 s148(1)).</p> <p>In relation to residence nil rate band for inheritance tax, the term is given a specific meaning in Inheritance Tax Act 1984 s8I(5) as inserted by Finance (No 2) Act 2015 s9.</p>
dwelling houses let on assured tenancies	<p>Category of asset that qualified for a special capital allowance between 10 March and 14 March 1988 (or to 31 March 1992 if contracted before 15 March 1988) under Capital Allowances Act 2001 s490.</p> <p>The allowance was restricted to expenditure of £60,000 in London and £40,000 elsewhere.</p>
dwellings open to the public	Such a dwelling may be exempt from annual tax on enveloped dwellings under Finance Act 2013 s137.
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions , the government department responsible for paying state pensions and social security.
DWS case	<p>Court case that led to a change in the law on succession. The case's full citation is <i>re DWS (deceased) [2001] Ch 568 (CA)</i>.</p> <p>A man killed both his parents, neither of whom left a will. The issue was who inherited their estate. The son could not under the forfeiture rules. His son (the victims' grandson) could not inherit under the intestacy rules as his father was still alive. The estate passed to the estate of the parent's deceased</p>

daughter.

The Law Commission noted that a similar clash of laws could arise where a person disclaims an inheritance that cannot then pass to grandchildren.

The position was addressed by the Estate of Deceased Persons (Forfeiture Rule and Law of Succession) Act 2011 which inserts a new section 46A into Administration of Estates Act 1925.

dwt	Pennyweight.
DWT	Driving while texting.
DY	Number of days in the year. This abbreviation is used in Finance Act 2004 s185B.
Dydd Gwener	Welsh: Friday
Dydd Iau	Welsh: Thursday
Dydd Llun	Welsh: Monday
Dydd Mawrth	Welsh: Tuesday
Dydd Mercher	Welsh: Wednesday
Dydd Sadwrn	Welsh: Saturday
Dydd Sul	Welsh: Sunday.
dyled	Welsh: debit
dynamic CVV code	Device on a plastic card where the three-digit strip for CVV code is replaced with a digital screen that changes the code every hour.
dynamic pricing	Practice of certain websites, particularly Amazon, to make frequent adjustments to advertised prices depending on demand and other factors.
dynamic programming	Method of problem solving that breaks down a decision into a sequence of smaller decisions, each of which has an optimisation objective.
dynamised pension	In relation to a final salary scheme , refers to arrangements that allow the "final salary" figure to be uplifted to allow for inflation.
dynamite	Substance included in the list of explosives for which there are special Customs provisions (Explosives Act 1875 s3(1)).
dyvour	Old Scottish term for a bankrupt.
DZD	ISO code for Algerian dinar.

Dyzemas Day

Old term meaning day on which tithes are to be paid.