

Tissot painting worth £2.4 million at risk of leaving UK

- Export bar is to allow time for a UK gallery or institution to acquire the painting
- Painting was never exhibited in Tissot's lifetime but in recent years has become an icon of the Aesthetic movement

Algernon Marsden by the French artist Jacques Joseph Tissot – who lived and worked in London and became known as James Tissot in the UK – is at risk of leaving the country unless a buyer can be found.

Dating from the late 19th century, the painting depicts Algernon Moses Marsden, an infamous figure in the Victorian art world who later became known for his appearances in bankruptcy courts.

The painting has become an icon of the Aesthetic movement in recent years, despite having never been displayed during Tissot's lifetime, and depicts a young man in a luxurious interior. Algernon Marsden epitomises Tissot's desire to elevate a portrait of an individual into a timeless genre painting and the sympathy between the artist, the sitter, and their surroundings is extraordinary.

Arts Minister Lord Parkinson of Whitley Bay said:

Tissot has had an important influence on British art, the full extent of which is only just beginning to be explored. Algernon Marsden is a fascinating painting and reveals much about the Aesthetic movement, Victorian art dealers, and Tissot's significance for future artists. I hope a buyer comes forward so we can continue to learn about this exceptional painting.

The Minister's decision follows the advice of the [Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art and Objects of Cultural Interest](#). The Committee agreed that this is a fascinating painting, presented in Tissot's highly insightful style. It also noted the painting presents precarious, recent, and specifically Jewish affluence characteristic of this era, and emphasised this portrait's value for research into social history and as a commentary on Marsden at this time.

Committee Member Pippa Shirley said:

This languidly handsome young man, who fixes us with his direct, appraising gaze, invites us into a world which is both luxurious and deceptive. He looks completely at home in his environment, but the setting was in fact the artist's studio, and the tiger skin and some of the elaborate furnishings are actually props. Tissot,

referred to as 'the French Millais' was at this point one of the most celebrated and successful French artists on both sides of the Channel, and this portrait, painted in 1877 and very much of its time, precisely observed and beautifully painted, more than justifies that reputation. The empathy, and sense of connection with Algernon Marsden, whom he knew, is palpable, and the composition hints at the sitter's background.

Marsden's history was almost literally rags to riches and back again – his family were Jewish entrepreneurs who had risen from poverty in the East End of London through a fortune made in the ready-made clothing business, but Algernon turned his back on that to set up as an art dealer, so encountering Tissot. It was not a wise move. Some years after this portrait was painted, he was declared bankrupt three times, thanks to his addiction to gambling, and eventually fled to America. This colourful yet shadowy figure and what he represents deserves to be better understood. His activities in the art market, his social circle and his relationship to Tissot and influence of French artists in London all merit further research, and it is very much to be hoped that the portrait can remain in this country to encourage that exploration.

The Committee made its recommendation on the grounds that the departure of the painting from the UK would be a misfortune owing to its outstanding significance to the study of Tissot's influence on British art, as well as the culture of art dealers at this time.

The decision on the export licence application for the painting will be deferred for a period ending on 16 September 2022 inclusive. At the end of the first deferral period owners will have a consideration period of 15 Business Days to consider any offer(s) to purchase the painting at the recommended price of £2,430,130 (plus VAT of £72,900 which can be reclaimed by an eligible institution). The second deferral period will commence following the signing of an Option Agreement and will last for four months.

[View the image on Flickr.](#)

ENDS

1. Organisations or individuals interested in purchasing the painting should contact the RCEWA on 0845 300 6200.
2. Details of the painting are as follows: Jacques Joseph 'James' Tissot (1836-1902) Algernon Marsden Oil on canvas, 48 x 72.5 cm, 19 x 28 ½ in Signed and dated J Tissot 1877
3. Provenance: commissioned by the Marsden family, who paid £50 or 1,250 FF; by descent to Robert Marsden; Sotheby's 17 February 1971 lot 59;

Christie's (or Sotheby's) 25 November 1983 lot 64, bought by Agnew's.

4. The Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art and Objects of Cultural Interest is an independent body, serviced by the Arts Council (ACE), which advises the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport on whether a cultural object, intended for export, is of national importance under specified criteria.
5. [Arts Council England](#) is the national development agency for creativity and culture. They have set out in their strategic vision in Let's Create that by 2030 they want England to be a country in which everyone's creativity is valued and given the chance to flourish and where everyone has access to a remarkable range of high-quality cultural experiences. ACE invest public money from the Government and The National Lottery to help support the sector and to deliver this vision. Following the [Covid-19 crisis](#), the Arts Council developed a £160 million Emergency Response Package, with nearly 90% coming from the National Lottery, for organisations and individuals needing support. They are also one of the bodies responsible for administering the Government's unprecedented Culture Recovery Fund.

[HMRC late payment interest rates to be revised after Bank of England increases base rate](#)

News story

HMRC interest rates for late payments will be revised following the Bank of England interest rate rise to 1.25%.



The Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee voted on 16 June 2022 to

increase the Bank of England base rate to 1.25% from 1%.

HMRC interest rates are linked to the Bank of England base rate.

As a consequence of the change in the base rate, HMRC interest rates for the late payment will increase.

These changes will come into effect on:

- 27 June 2022 for quarterly instalment payments
- 5 July 2022 for non-quarterly instalments payments

The repayment interest rate will remain at 0.5%. The repayment rate is set at Bank Rate minus 1%, with a 0.5% lower limit.

[Information on the interest rates for payments](#) will be updated shortly.

HMRC interest rates are set in legislation and are linked to the Bank of England base rate.

Late payment interest is set at base rate plus 2.5%. Repayment interest is set at base rate minus 1%, with a lower limit – or ‘minimum floor’ – of 0.5%.

The minimum floor ensured that taxpayers continued to receive 0.5% repayment interest even when base rate fell to 0.1%. Repayment interest will continue to be paid at 0.5% until the Bank of England raises base rate above 1.5%, after which repayment interest will increase with base rate.

The differential between late payment interest and repayment interest is in line with the policy of other tax authorities worldwide and compares favourably with commercial practice for interest charged on loans or overdrafts and interest paid on deposits.

The rate of late payment interest encourages prompt payment and ensures fairness for those who pay their tax on time, while the rate of repayment interest fairly compensates taxpayers for loss of use of their money when they overpay or pay early.

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[Church group wound-up in court](#)

Salvation Proclaimer Ministries Limited, more commonly known as SPAC Nation, was wound up in the public interest in the High Court on 9 June 2022 before Judge Burton. The Official Receiver has been appointed as liquidator of the company.

The court heard that SPAC Nation was incorporated in 2012, a charity set up to advance Christianity. Much of its charitable work was based in London, working particularly with vulnerable people, youth, and offenders.

Initially, the church group received positive reviews and media attention. But by late 2019 SPAC Nation was subject to media scrutiny following allegations by former church members they had been financially exploited by senior church personnel.

The Insolvency Service received complaints about SPAC Nation before instigating its own confidential enquiries into the church group's activities.

Investigators interviewed one of the company's directors, Adedapo Olugbenga Adegboyega, who was also known as Dapo Adegboyega or Pastor Dapo. During interviews, Mr Adegboyega said that the church group had over 2,000 members and 200 ordained ministers and pastors but failed to provide any supporting information.

Further enquiries found that SPAC Nation either failed to comply or only partially complied with statutory requirements, including providing data to support claimed donations, and accounting records in support of £1.87 million of expenditure.

The company's financial statements in the two years to 31 December 2019 set out £610,000 of rent expenditure. However, the company did not have a single base of its own and would hire venues across London to hold services, at significant expense.

Salvation Proclaimer Ministries Limited was wound-up after the court concluded the company operated with a lack of transparency, filed suspicious or incorrect accounts, and was insolvent at the time of the hearing.

It was also recognised that the company provided inconsistent information to the Insolvency Service and Charity Commission, and failed to deliver up adequate accounting records

The company remains subject of a [statutory inquiry by the Charity Commission](#), who are examining financial, governance and safeguarding matters at the charity.

Edna Okhiria, Chief Investigator for the Insolvency Service, said:

While SPAC Nation claimed it had noble intentions to support vulnerable and young people, our enquiries uncovered a different side of the charity. There were clear concerns around how the church group managed its affairs and SPAC Nation failed to properly account for income received from donations and other expenditure.

The court recognised the severity of SPAC Nation's actions and this sends a strong message that proper records and accounts must be maintained, even if you're a charity.

All enquiries concerning the affairs of the company should be made to the Official Receiver of the Public Interest Unit: 16th Floor, 1 Westfield Avenue, Stratford, London, E20 1HZ or piu.or@insolvency.gov.uk.

Salvation Proclaimer Ministries Limited (company number 08208638), was incorporated on 10 September 2012. Its registered address is that of a serviced office provider at 27 Old Gloucester Street, London, WC1N 3AX.

The petition was presented by The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy on 18 January 2022 in the High Court of Justice, Business and Property Courts in England and Wales (CR-2022-000106), under the provisions of section 124A of the Insolvency Act 1986 following confidential enquiries by Company Investigations under section 447 of the Companies Act 1985, as amended.

Company Investigations, part of the Insolvency Service, uses powers under the Companies Act 1985 to conduct confidential fact-finding investigations into the activities of live limited companies in the UK on behalf of the Secretary of State for BEIS. [Further information about live company investigations is available here](#).

[Further information about the work of the Insolvency Service, and how to complain about financial misconduct, is available here](#).

You can also follow the Insolvency Service on:

New data laws to boost British business, protect consumers and seize the benefits of Brexit

- Plans outlined as part of London Tech Week include proposals to replace unnecessary paperwork to deliver around £1 billion in business savings
- Will give researchers more flexibility to conduct life-saving scientific research and deliver major breakthroughs to improve people's lives

Tougher fines for firms hounding people with nuisance calls and a clampdown on bureaucracy, red tape and pointless paperwork are part of reforms to transform the UK's data laws for the digital age and seize the benefits of Brexit.

Data fuels innovation in every area of the global economy. For consumers, data powers the everyday apps they use to get around, shop online and manage

finances. It helps public and private sector organisations make better decisions so they can trade, manufacture and deliver public services more effectively. It was used efficiently and responsibly in the nation's fight against COVID-19 to model and ultimately control the spread of the virus.

Data-driven trade generated nearly three quarters of the UK's total service exports and generated an estimated £234 billion for the economy in 2019.

To round off London Tech Week, the government is publishing its response to a [consultation](#) which aims to harness the power of data to help British businesses trade abroad, boost the UK's position as a science and technology superpower, and improve people's everyday lives.

It sets out how the Data Reform Bill announced in this year's Queen's Speech will strengthen the UK's high data protection standards while reducing burdens on businesses to deliver around £1 billion in cost savings that they can use to grow their business, boosting the economy.

The plans will modernise the Information Commissioner's Office, the data regulator, so it can better help businesses comply with the law. It will also gain tougher powers to crack down on nuisance calls.

As well as empowering the UK to strike new data partnerships, the reforms will fuel the responsible use of data for innovation by providing clearer definitions on how consent is obtained for research.

Digital Secretary Nadine Dorries said:

Today is an important step in cementing post-Brexit Britain's position as a science and tech superpower. Our new Data Reform Bill will make it easier for businesses and researchers to unlock the power of data to grow the economy and improve society, but retains our global gold standard for data protection.

Outside of the EU we can ensure people can control their personal data, while preventing businesses, researchers and civil society from being held back by a lack of clarity and cumbersome EU legislation.

John Edwards, UK Information Commissioner, said:

I share and support the ambition of these reforms.

I am pleased to see the government has taken our concerns about independence on board. Data protection law needs to give people confidence to share their information to use the products and services that power our economy and society. The proposed changes will ensure my office can continue to operate as a trusted, fair and impartial regulator, and enable us to be more flexible and target our action in response to the greatest harms.

We look forward to continuing to work constructively with the government as the proposals are progressed and will continue to monitor how these reforms are expressed in the Bill.

FURTHER INFO

Reducing burdens on businesses

Since the European Union's highly complex General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) was implemented in the UK four years ago, many organisations have been held back from using data as dynamically as they could.

A lack of clarity in the legislation has led to an over-reliance on 'box-ticking' to seek consent from individuals to process their personal data to avoid non-compliance. Its largely one-size-fits-all approach, regardless of the relative risk of an individual organisation's data processing activities, puts disproportionate burdens on small businesses including startups and scaleups.

The government's new data protection rules will be focused on outcomes to reduce unnecessary burdens on businesses.

This bill will remove the UK GDPR's prescriptive requirements giving organisations little flexibility about how they manage data risks – including the need for certain organisations, such as small businesses, to have a Data Protection Officer (DPO) and to undertake lengthy impact assessments.

It means a small business such as an independent pharmacist won't have to recruit an independent DPO to fulfil the requirements of UK GDPR, provided they can manage risks effectively themselves, and they will not have to fill out unnecessary forms where the risk is low.

Organisations will still be required to have a privacy management programme to ensure they are accountable for how they process personal data. The same high data protection standards will remain but organisations will have more flexibility to determine how they meet these standards.

Analysis by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) shows the reforms will create more than £1 billion in business savings over ten years by reducing these burdens on all businesses.

Protecting consumers from nuisance calls and unnecessary cookies

The new Bill will increase fines for nuisance calls and texts and other serious data breaches under the UK's existing Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (PECR), which aim to prevent companies contacting people for marketing purposes without consent.

The fines will increase from the current maximum of £500,000 and be brought in line with current UK GDPR penalties which are up to four per cent global turnover or £17.5 million, whichever is greater.

PECR rules will also be updated to cut down on 'user consent' pop-ups and banners – the irritating boxes users currently see on every website – when browsing the internet.

Currently, users have to give their consent for cookies (the data points which allow sites to remember information about an individual's visit) to be collected. To do so users have to opt in to cookie collection every time they visit a new site.

The government's new opt-out model for cookies will heavily reduce the need for users to click through consent banners on every website they visit – meaning that people will see far fewer of the frustrating boxes online.

Under the new rules internet users will be better enabled to set an overall approach to how their data is collected and used online – for example via their internet browser settings.

Before the legislative changes are commenced, the government will work with the industry and the regulator to ensure technology is effective and readily available so people can set their online cookie preferences to opt out via automated means. This will help web users to retain choice and control over how their data is used.

Modernising the Information Commissioner's Office

The ICO will be modernised to have a chair, chief executive and a board to make sure it remains an internationally renowned regulator. The change will introduce a wider set of skills to support robust decision-making and broaden the legal responsibility underpinning the ICO's work, which currently sits solely with the role of Information Commissioner.

The ICO will have new objectives which will give Parliament and the public better ability to hold the regulator to account. Currently, UK GDPR does not provide the ICO with a clear framework of objectives and duties. It is instead obliged to fulfil a long list of tasks. Clearer objectives to prioritise its activities against and a more modern governance framework will better equip the ICO to fulfil its role and bring it in line with the best practice of other regulators.

Strategic objectives will be set out in the Bill. They will underline the importance of the regulator continuing to uphold data rights and encouraging the responsible use of personal data, but will have greater emphasis on taking into account growth, innovation and competition.

The reforms will introduce a new way for how the ICO develops statutory codes and guidance, which share best practices for organisations using, sharing or storing personal data in specific instances, such as protecting children's data online.

The ICO will be required to set up a panel of experts in relevant fields when developing each piece of statutory guidance. The Secretary of State will also need to approve ICO statutory codes and guidance before they are presented to Parliament. This will bring the ICO in line with other UK regulators, such as

the Electoral Commission and strengthen the accountability of the privacy watchdog when it makes legal rules.

Enabling the innovative use of data

The reforms will further cement the UK's position as a science superpower by simplifying the legal requirements around research so that scientists are not needlessly impeded from using data to innovate and make major breakthroughs.

The Data Reform Bill will more clearly define the scope of scientific research and give scientists clarity about when they can obtain user consent to collect or use data for broad research purposes.

This removes the need for them to have the ultimate purpose of their research project finalised before collecting data. For example, scientists will be able to rely on the consent a person has given for their data to be used for 'cancer research' as opposed to a particular cancer study.

It will enable more groundbreaking research such as the work carried out by researchers from Moorfields Eye Hospital and the University College London Institute of Ophthalmology who made a breakthrough in patient care using AI technology. The researchers successfully trained machine learning technology on thousands of historic de-personalised eye scans to identify signs of eye disease and recommend how patients should be referred for care. This new way of using data has the potential to revolutionise the way professionals carry out eye tests.

Empowering international trade

The UK is committed to maintaining high data protection standards and continuing the free flow of personal data between like-minded countries. The data reforms will support the UK government's ambitions to strike new data partnerships with important economies and improve international data transfers which a number of technologies rely on, such as GPS navigation, smart home technology and content streaming services.

The government's [International Data Transfer Expert Council](#), made up of global experts on data, will play a major role helping the UK unlock the benefits of free and secure cross-border data flows.

The group, which combines world-leading academics, organisations such as the World Economic Forum and the Future of Privacy Forum alongside digital industry figures including Google, Mastercard and Microsoft, will be empowered to remove barriers to data flows and ensure services from smart devices to online banking can be provided more reliably, cheaply and securely.

The government continues to work closely with international partners on data adequacy deals with priority countries, including the United States, Australia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore.

Sarah Cardell appointed as interim CEO of the Competition and Markets Authority

Press release

Sarah Cardell will take over from current CEO Andrea Coscelli when he leaves in July.



Sarah Cardell has been appointed as the interim Chief Executive of the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) by Business Secretary Kwasi Kwarteng today (Friday 17 June).

Sarah Cardell is currently the General Counsel of the CMA and will take over on an interim basis from current CEO Andrea Coscelli when he leaves at the end of his term in office in July.

The CMA is a non-ministerial department responsible for enforcing competition and consumer law and carrying out investigations into mergers and markets. It has recently taken on new functions including the Office for the Internal Market (OIM).

The Chief Executive provides visible and dynamic leadership to the CMA and its 900 staff across the UK and is an advocate for competition and consumers setting a clear brand and vision for the CMA across the UK and globally.

Today, the government also launches the recruitment process for a new permanent CEO.

Business Secretary Kwasi Kwarteng said:

Sarah's experience and expertise provides a strong foundation for the CMA at a time when their work to help people make the most of their money is critically important to consumers across the

country.

I thank Andrea for his achievements at the CMA. These include securing hundreds of millions of pounds for consumers following cancelled events and holidays during the pandemic, helping patients and the NHS by tackling unfair price increases for lifesaving medicines, and establishing the CMA as a global leader in the regulation of digital markets.

Sarah Cardell was appointed as General Counsel at the CMA in September 2013. She heads the CMA's Legal Service and Policy and International Directorates which provide legal and policy advice across the CMA's functions. She also has executive leadership responsibility for the establishment of the CMA's Digital Markets Unit. Sarah is a member of the CMA's senior executive team and is the legal advisor to the CMA's Board.

Sarah Cardell said:

I'm delighted to have been appointed Interim CEO of the CMA. The work of the CMA to promote competition has never been more important, ensuring that prices remain as low as possible and supporting growth and innovation in our economy.

Under Andrea's leadership the CMA has become a world-leading competition authority, bringing real benefits to consumers and businesses across the UK. I'm committed to continue that progress, working with our dedicated and talented teams across the UK as we take on important new responsibilities and tackle a range of issues from ensuring effective competition in digital markets to mitigating the impact of rising cost of living pressures.

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