

# 2024 Autumn Statement

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An Update on the Statement from the Chancellor



# INTRODUCTION

The Chancellor Rachel Reeves has delivered the first Labour budget in 14 years with announcements on changes to national insurance, capital gains tax and inheritance tax as predicted. Many may need more than the Halloween weekend to recover from and digest the impact of these announcements.

In this Halloween season, the Chancellor delivered a shock with the level of increased employers national insurance rates and the lower threshold at which it will become payable. The sweetener was an increase to the employment allowance. Many employers will be getting their calculators out to check what that means for them in terms of the extra costs of employing staff especially when combined with the increase in National Living Wage that will also come into effect from 6 April 2025.

Businesses owners and farmers will be shocked by the reduction in the reliefs from inheritance tax available from 6 April 2026.

This is a budget with one eye on the ordinary working person and one eye on business with a view to raising taxes to fund the NHS, schools and other infrastructure and investment in innovation and businesses to try to boost the economy. Nearly £70bn of additional spending is proposed with about half funded by increased taxes designed NOT to impact the ordinary working person and to still encourage the generators of wealth and the other half by increased borrowing.

Northern Ireland will have an additional £1.5bn of funding and the City and Growth deal for Causeway Coast and Glens will go ahead. The hope is that this extra funding is spent by the Stormont Executive wisely to help solve some long-standing infrastructure issues that are impacting on businesses and individuals.

## KEY CONTACTS



**Catherine Martin**  
Managing Partner



**Des Kelly**  
Partner



**Michael Drumm**  
Partner



**Ryan Falls**  
Partner



**John McCamley**  
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**Anita Doris**  
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**Shauna McStravick**  
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**Kathy Blair**  
Director



**Leona Leonard**  
Director



# BUSINESS TAXES

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## Corporate Tax Rate

The main corporation tax rate will remain at 25% for companies with profits exceeding £250,000.

For companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000, a marginal rate applies, whereas companies with profits up to £50,000 will continue to benefit from a small profits rate of 19%. It is important to note that the number of associated companies is taken into consideration in determining the thresholds at which companies will pay tax.

## Capital Allowances

The Annual Investment Allowance (AIA) limit remains at £1 million, enabling businesses to deduct the full cost of qualifying capital investments in the year they are made, up to this threshold.

In addition, the Government continues to offer full expensing for qualifying assets, allowing companies to deduct 100% of their investment costs in qualifying plant and machinery from their taxable profits in the year of purchase. For assets that do not qualify for full expensing, such as long-life assets and integral features, businesses can apply a 50% first-year allowance (FYA), with the remaining costs available for deduction in subsequent years.

The 100% first-year allowance for new zero-emission cars and electric vehicle charge points will be extended for a further year until 31 March 2026 for corporation tax purposes and 5 April 2026 for income tax purposes. This measure applies to qualifying expenditure incurred on new zero-emission vehicles and charge points purchased on or after 1 April 2025. It aims to support the transition to electric vehicles as part of the UK's plan to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

## Research & Development (R&D) Schemes

As expected, and after a period of upheaval with the combining of SME and RDEC schemes into the new Merged Scheme the Chancellor made no changes to HMRC's Research & Development regime. Going forward rates have remained the same with post-tax benefits to remain between 15% and 16.2%.

Employers	National	Insurance
<b>Contributions</b>		

From the 6 April 2025, the government will increase the rate of employer National insurance contributions from 13.8% to 15%

The secondary threshold, where employees will pay National Insurance will also be reduced from £9,100 to £5,000.

The Employment Allowance currently allows employers with NIC liabilities of £100,000 or less, in the previous tax year to deduct £5,000 from their employer NIC bill. From 6 April 2025, the Employment Allowance will increase to £10,500 from April 2025.

From April 2026, it will become mandatory for employers to use payroll software to report and pay income tax and Class 1A National Insurance contributions (NIC) on benefits in kind.

Although an increase in employers' NIC was expected, the level of the increase was still a shock. This will be a significant cost to employers of more than 4 employees as the additional national insurance payable will not be wholly offset by the increased employment allowance.

If an employer pays an employee £25,000 gross per annum, under the current rules the employer would pay employer NIC of approx. £2,194 per year. Under these changes, the employer NIC will increase to £3,000 per year, an additional cost to the employer of £806 per year.

### **National Insurance Contributions**

The Lower Earnings Limit and the Small Profits Threshold will also increase by 1.7% from 2025/26. The Lower Earnings Limit will be £6,500 per annum and £6,845 per annum for Small Profits Threshold.

### **Company Car**

Company car tax will rise for businesses and employers offering company cars to employees for personal use.

For zero-emission vehicles, the tax rate will increase by 2 percentage points in both the 2028/29 and 2029/30 tax years. Meanwhile, tax rates for all other emissions bands will increase by 1% each year, reaching a cap of 38% in 2028/29 and 39% in 2029/30.

The van benefit charge and car and van fuel benefit charge will increase in line with CPI from April 2025.

### **Treatment of Double Cab Pick Up (DCPU) vehicles**

Currently, a double cab vehicle would qualify as a "commercial vehicle" if it had a payload of 1 Tonne or more and it could be argued that the vehicle was primarily used for the carriage of commercial goods, not passengers.

From 1 April 2025 for corporation tax, and 6 April 2025 for income tax, DCPUs will be treated as cars for the purposes of capital allowances, benefits in kind, and some deductions from business profits.

This new legislation needs to be considered in detail as it has a significant impact for capital allowances and BIK for vehicles purchased or ordered but not received before this change. Any new double cab vehicles purchased from April 2025 will be impacted. Consideration should be given to entering into a contract to acquire the vehicle before April 2025.

### **Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings**

The annual chargeable amounts for Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings will be uplifted by 1.7% for the 2025-2026 period.

# PERSONAL TAXES

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## Tax Rates

There were no new changes announced to the income tax rates or bands applying to all sources of personal income.

From April 2025:

- the rates of income tax remain at 20% for basic rate taxpayers, 40% for higher rate taxpayers, and 45% for additional rate taxpayers.
- the income level at which the additional rate applies is £125,140.
- the rates of income tax for dividends remain at 8.75% for basic rate taxpayers; 33.75% for higher rate taxpayers, and 39.35% for additional rate taxpayers

## Tax Thresholds

The thresholds for income tax and National Insurance contributions thresholds will remain frozen. From April 2028 they will increase in line with inflation.

## National Living Wage (NLW)

From 1 April 2025 the National Living Wage (NLW) and National Minimum Wage (NMW) increases are as follows:

- For individuals over 23 NLW will increase from £11.44 to £12.21 per hour
- For 21-22 year olds NMW will increase from £11.44 to £12.21 per hour
- For 18-20 year olds NMW will increase from £8.60 to £10.00 per hour
- For 16-17 year olds NMW will increase from £6.40 to £7.55 per hour
- The apprentice rate NMW will increase from £6.40 to £7.55 per hour

The annual increase for an employee working 40 hours paid at the NLW rates from 6th April 2025 will be £1,601.60. This is significant for employers, specifically for those in industries such as retail and leisure, who traditionally employ staff at NLW rates. We expect that this, together with the increase in employer NIC rates, may lead employers in these sectors to consider alternative AI solutions that will help minimise their wage cost, such as self service tills, bots to perform repetitive lower value tasks.

However, it is likely to be welcomed by employees in the short term, dealing with the increased cost of living.

## Starting rate for Savings

The Starting Rate for Savings will be retained at £5,000 for 2025-26, allowing individuals with less than £17,570 in employment or pensions income to receive up to £5,000 of savings income tax free.

The annual subscription limits be maintained at current limits for Adult and Junior ISAs and for Child Trust Funds from 6 April 2025 to April 2030.

## Carer's Allowance

The Carer's Allowance Weekly Earnings Limit will rise to the equivalent of 16 hours at the National Living Wage. This is an increase of £45 per week.

## Capital Gains Tax

The capital gains tax rates will increase from 10% to 18% for lower rate taxpayers and 20% to 24% for higher rate taxpayers, for all disposals of assets including land, commercial property and shares made on or after 30 October 2024.

Business Asset Disposal Relief (BADR) and Investors' Relief will increase from 10% to 14% for any disposals made on or after 6 April 2025. This rate will again increase from 14% to 18% for disposals made on or after 6 April 2026.

The current lifetime limit for BADR will remain at £1 million and the lifetime limit for Investors' Relief of £10 million will be reduced to £1m from 30 October 2024.

From 30 October 2024, there are changes to the capital gains tax treatment on the liquidation of a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). A capital gains tax disposal can now arise when an LLP is liquidated and assets a member has contributed are disposed of to the member, or to a company or other person connected to them.

The capital gains tax rates as of 30 October 2024 are 18% and 24% and thankfully are still significantly lower than the income tax rates. This will bring the capital gains tax rates for all other disposals in line with rates payable on residential property disposals which are currently at 18% and 24%. Business owners who are considering a future sale, should think carefully about their timescales to ensure they maximise BADR and IR.

individuals to pay their HICBC through their tax code from 2025. The Self-Assessment tax returns will also be prepopulated with Child Benefit data for those not using this service.

### **Non UK domicile individuals**

Chancellor Reeves has confirmed that the Government will eliminate the current "non-dom" tax regime and remove the concept of domicile from the UK tax system. These changes had already been announced.

From 6 April 2025, the remittance basis for non-UK domiciled individuals will be abolished and replaced with a residence-based approach.

Any non-UK domiciled individuals should consider how these changes will impact them. This is a complex area and we recommend seeking specialist tax advice to assess the implications of this change.

## **Abolition of the Furnished Holiday lettings tax regime**

As previously announced, the specific tax treatment and reporting for furnished holiday lettings (FHLs) will be abolished from 6 April 2025 for individual owners and 1 April 2025 for corporate owners. Exemptions from finance cost restrictions and preferential capital allowances will no longer apply to FHLs.

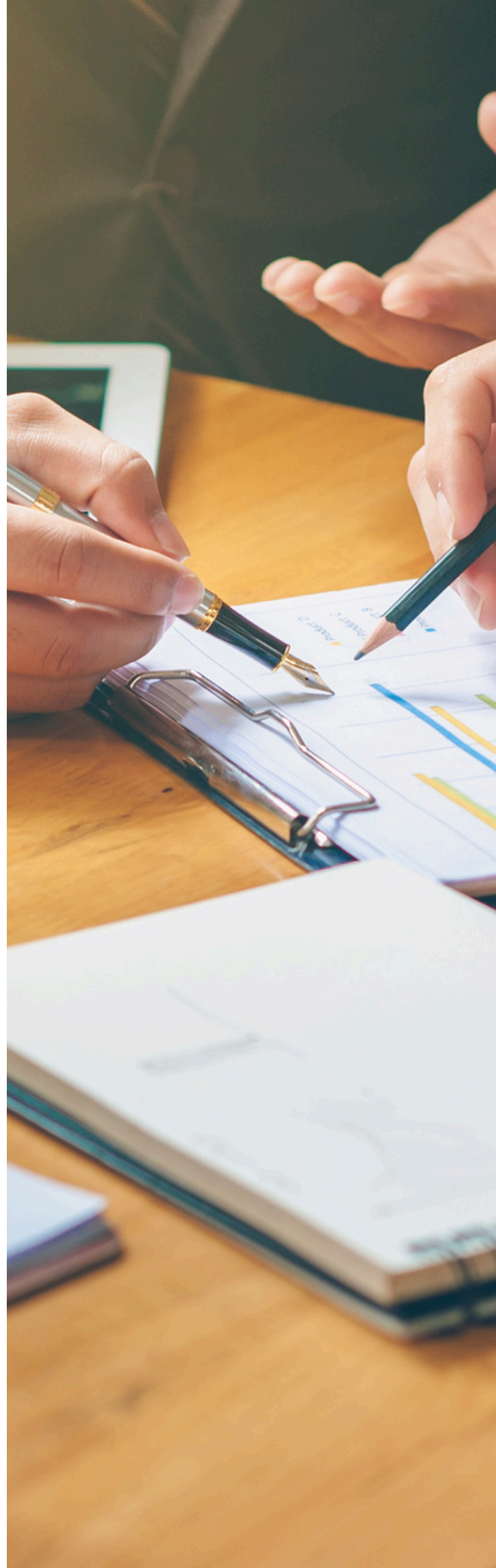
The properties will be treated in the same way as other rented property.

## **Close company shareholders – anti avoidance measure**

The new Close Company Shareholders Anti-Avoidance Measure, effective from today 30 October 2024, aims to combat tax avoidance by addressing how loans from close companies to their shareholders are taxed under S455. Under the prior law, companies could exploit certain provisions, including a Targeted Anti-Avoidance Rule (TAAR), which provided relief for repaid loans, even when the arrangements aimed to avoid tax.

The new measure eliminates this relief, ensuring that tax is owed regardless of repayment if the intention were to avoid tax. Additionally, it merges related rules to enhance clarity and enforcement, promoting fairer tax treatment and preventing untaxed extractions of company funds.

This legislation is designed to ensure that only genuinely repaid loans to shareholders avoid paying tax under s455 or ensure that s455 tax is repaid. This is to avoid situations such as the use of associated companies to lend funds to a shareholder that then uses those funds to repay the loans owed to another company



# PENSIONS AND SAVINGS

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## **Pension Fund Reforms**

The State pension Triple Lock will be maintained for the duration of the parliament. The basic and new State Pension will increase from April 2025 by 4.1%.

# VAT

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## **VAT on private school fees**

From 1 January 2025, all education and boarding services provided by a private school (or connected person) will be subject to VAT at the standard rate of 20%. Anti-forestalling provisions have been put in place that will mean the pre-payments of fees or boarding services on or after 29 July 2024 that relate to terms starting on or after 1 January 2025 will also be subject to VAT at the standard rate. All other supplies of education and vocational training by eligible bodies will remain exempt e.g., state schools.

As expected, VAT will be levied on private school fees from January 2025. This will impact families of pupils attending private schools, who may need to pay increased fees should the schools choose to pass the VAT cost on. However, it is expected that the measure will not impact pupils with the most acute additional needs, where these can only be met in private schools. In Northern Ireland, the Education Authority

funds pupils' places in private schools, where their needs can only be met in a private school. The Education Authority will be able to reclaim any VAT charged. This may result in some private schools being able to reclaim input VAT for the first time.

There were no other VAT announcements made with registration thresholds and rates remaining the same.



# STAMP DUTY LAND TAX (SDLT)

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## Higher rates on additional dwellings

Higher rates of Stamp Duty Land Tax for Additional Dwellings will increase from 3% to 5% above the standard residential rates from 31 October 2024. The higher rates apply to purchases of second homes, buy-to-let residential properties and companies purchasing residential property. However, it will not apply to contracts exchanged prior to 31 October 2024.

The single rate of SDLT payable by companies when purchasing residential properties valued at over £500,000 will also increase from 15% to 17%.

The Government aims to support first-time and main home buyers by discouraging the purchase of second homes through increased higher rates of SDLT.



# INHERITANCE TAX

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## Tax Free Thresholds

The Government has today confirmed that they are extending the period for which the current IHT tax-free thresholds will remain fixed to the 2029-2030 tax year.

Currently the thresholds allow the first £325,000 of an estate to be inherited tax-free, increasing to £500,000 if the estate includes a residence passed to direct descendants, and £1m when a tax free allowance is passed to a surviving spouse or civil partner. The residence nil-rate band taper will continue to start at £2 million.

## Reform of Agricultural and Business Property Relief

Plans have been announced to reform two valuable IHT reliefs; Agricultural Property Relief ("APR") and Business Property Relief ("BPR"), from 6 April 2026. Currently, relief of up to 100% is available on qualifying business and agricultural assets.

From 6 April 2026, the 100% relief will continue for the first £1 million of qualifying agricultural and business property. A 50% rate will apply thereafter. In addition, the relief for shares designated as "not listed" on recognised stock exchanges, such as AIM, will be reduced from 100% to 50%.

The new rules will apply for lifetime transfers on or after 30 October 2024 if the donor dies on or after 6 April 2026.

This new £1m allowance will be introduced for the combined value of property in an estate eligible for 100% BPR and 100% APR. If the total value of the qualifying property exceeds £1 million, the allowance will be applied proportionately.

Any unused allowance cannot be transferred between spouses or civil partners. The allowance will apply to:

- Property in an estate at death
- Lifetime transfers to individuals within seven years before death
- Chargeable lifetime transfers with an immediate lifetime IHT charge, such as property transferred into a trust.

## IHT on Pensions

The Government has also outlined their plans to remove the opportunity for individuals to use pensions as a vehicle for IHT planning. From 6 April 2027, most unused pension funds and death benefits will be counted as part of an individual's estate for IHT purposes. The responsibility will fall on the pension scheme administrators to report and paying any IHT owed.

These changes in respect of IHT will have significant impact to many people requiring them to revisit their wills and IHT planning. For example, clients may wish to consider gifting assets during lifetime to minimise their IHT exposure.



# OTHER DUTIES AND LEVIES

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## **Fuel Duty**

Fuel duty has been frozen for 2025/26. The temporary 5p cut in fuel duty rates will also be extended for a further 12 months and will end on 22 March 2026.

This is a welcome break for motorists and will see an average saving of £59 for the average car driver.

## **Alcohol Duty**

Alcohol duty on non-draught products will increase in line with Retail Price Index (RPI) inflation from 1 February 2025. However, duty on draught alcohol products below 8.5% alcohol will be cut by an average of 1p per pint.

The current temporary wine easement will also end as planned on 1 February 2025.

Pubs will welcome this support from the Government, and it may help ease the impact of other measures businesses now face.

### **Tobacco Duty**

Tobacco duty will continue to increase by 2% per year to the end of the current Parliament. Additionally, there will be a one-off 10% increase on duty regarding hand-rolling tobacco - in addition to the 2% increase per year. These changes will be effective from 6pm on 30 October 2024.

A one-off increase of £2.20 per 100 cigarettes/50g of tobacco in tobacco duty will be introduced on 1 October 2026.

### **Vaping Products Duty**

A flat rate excise duty on all vaping liquid will be introduced from 1 October 2026. The rate will be £2.20 per 10ml vaping liquid.

### **Air Passenger Duty**

Beginning 1 April 2026, Air Passenger Duty (APD) rates will increase by 13% compared to 2025-26 rates. The approximate cost increase for those taking domestic flights in economy class is £1, a £2 increase for those flying economy class short-haul flights, and a £12 increase for long-haul destinations. Larger private jets APD rate will also increase by a further 50% from 2026/27 and the Government will consult on extending this rate to all private jets.

### **Soft Drinks Industry Levy**

Both the lower and higher rates of the Soft Drinks Levy will be uprated year on year by 27% from 1 April 2025 to 2029. This is to reflect the hike in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2018 to 2024. It is also set to increase in line with the CPI each year going forward, beginning 1 April 2025.

Soft drinks that meet the higher sugar threshold will be charged at a rate of £2.59 per 10 litres of prepared drink and those that don't will be at a rate of £1.94.

This levy has meant that many soft drinks have reduced or eliminated their sugar content.

### **Electric Vehicle Incentives**

Existing incentives for EVs in company car tax will be maintained from 2028.

The differentials between fully electric and other vehicles in the first rates of Vehicle Excise Duty will be widened beginning in April 2025.

The government are trying to encourage the move towards environmentally friendly vehicles by making it more cost friendly.

### **Climate Change Levy**

The main rates of Climate Change Levy on electricity, gas and solid fuels will be raised in line with the Retail Price Index from 1 April 2026, ensuring the levy reflects inflation. Meanwhile, the main rate on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) remains frozen for 2025 to 2026.

### **Energy Profits Levy**

The Energy Profits Levy is set to increase by 3% to 38% from 1 November 2024 and will end one year later than previously announced, on 31 March 2030.

### **Plastic Packaging Tax**

Plastic Packaging Tax (PPT) rates will increase for 2025-26 in line with CPI inflation. To support use of and investment in advanced chemical recycling technologies, businesses will be permitted to use a mass balance approach to evidence recycled content in chemically recycled plastic for PPT.

# RATES & ALLOWANCES TABLE

## Personal Taxation

	2025/26	2024/25
<b>Personal Allowance (Note 1)</b>	£12,570	£12,570
<b>Personal Savings Allowance</b>		
Basic rate taxpayers	£1,000	£1,000
Higher rate taxpayers	£500	£500
Additional rate taxpayers	N/A	N/A
<b>Property/Trading Allowance</b>	£1,000	£1,000
<b>Marriage Allowance (10% Relief) (Note 2)</b>	£1,260	£1,260
<b>Married Couples Allowance (10% Relief)</b>		
Elder spouse born before 6 April 1935	11,270	11,080
Age allowance income limit (born before 6 April 1948)	37,000	37,000
Minimum allowance where income exceeds limit	4,010	4,010
Blind Person's Allowance	£3,130	£3,070
Rent A Room Relief	£7,500	£7,500

**Note 1** – Personal Allowance will be removed at a rate of £1 for every £2 over £100,000 of income until it is completely removed.

**Note 2** – Marriage Allowance is only available where one spouse does not pay tax and can transfer this allowance to their spouse who pays tax at the basic rate.

## Income Tax

	2025/26	2024/25
<b>Starting Savings Rate (Note 3)</b>	0%	0%
On taxable income up to:	£5,000	£5,000
<b>Basic Rate</b>	20%	20%
On taxable income up to:	£37,700	£37,700
<b>Higher Rate</b>	40%	40%
On taxable income up to:	£37,701 - £125,140	£37,701 - £125,140
<b>Additional Rate</b>	45%	45%
On taxable income up to:	£125,140	£125,140

**Note 3** – The 0% savings rate is only available where an individual's taxable non-savings income is below the limit: a 0% tax rate applies to savings income up to the limit.

## Dividends

	2025/2026	2024/25
<b>Dividend Allowance</b>	0%	0%
On taxable income up to:	£500	£500
<b>Basic Rate</b>	8.75%	8.75%
On taxable income up to:	£501 - £37,700	£1,001 - £37,700
<b>Higher Rate</b>	33.75%	33.75%
On taxable income up to:	£37,701 - £125,140	£37,701 - £125,140
<b>Additional Rate</b>	39.35%	39.35%
On taxable income up to:	£125,140	£125,140

## National Insurance Contributions

Class 1: Employed Earners – Weekly Earnings	2025/26	2024/15
<b>Employee</b>		
Earnings up to £242	0%	0%
Earning between £242 and £967	8%	8%
Earnings over £967	2%	2%
<b>Employer</b>		
Earnings up to £175	0%	0%
Earning between £175 and £967	0%	0%
Earning between £175 and £967 (apprentices under 25)	0%	0%
Earnings over £175	15%	13.8%
<b>Employment Allowance</b>	£10,500	£5,000

	2025/26	2024/25
<b>Class 2: Self Employed Persons</b>		
Weekly contribution rate (Note 4)	£3.50 (voluntary)	£3.45 (voluntary)
Lower profits limit	£12,570	£12,570
<b>Class 3: Voluntary Contributions</b>		
Weekly contribution rate	£17.75	£17.45
<b>Class 4: Self Employed Persons – Annual Profits</b>		
Profits up to £12,570	0%	0%
Profits between £12,570 and £50,270	6%	6%
Profits over £50,270	2%	2%

The Self-Employed persons pay NIC's on an annual basis at the end of the tax year.

**Note 4** - From 6 April 2024, self-employed people with profits above £12,570 will no longer be required to pay Class 2 NICs, but will continue to receive access to contributory benefits, including the State Pension. For profit between £6,725 and £12,570, self-employed individuals will continue to get access to contributory benefits and state pension by way of a credit without physically paying the national insurance. Those with profits below £6,725, can continue to pay Class 2 NIC voluntary in order to obtain the NIC credit.

## Corporation Tax

	2025/26	2024/25
Rate applicable to all companies with taxable profits under £50,000	19%	19%
Rate applicable to all companies with taxable profits over £250,000	25%	25%
Annual Investment Allowance (AIA)	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

**Note 5** – Companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000 will be taxed at a marginal tax rate.

**Note 6** – Larger businesses will benefit from Full Expensing.

## Inheritance Tax

	2025/26	2024/25
Nil Rate Band	£325,000	£325,000
Residence Nil Rate Band	£175,000	£175,000
Lifetime Rate	20%	20%
Death Rate	40%*	40%*
*A lower rate of 36% will be charged where at least 10% of the estate has been left to a charity.		

## Capital Gains Tax

	2025/26	2024/25
Annual Allowance	£3,000	£6,000
Standard Rate	18%	Between 6 April 2024 and 29 October 2024: 10% Between 30 October 2024 and 5 April 2025: 18%
Standard Rate (residential property)	18%	18%
Higher Rate	24%	Between 6 April 2024 and 29 October 2024: 20% Between 30 October 2024 and 5 April 2025: 24%
Higher Rate (residential property)	24%	24%
Business Asset Disposal Relief – effective rate	14%	10%
Business Asset Disposal Relief – lifetime limit of gains	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Investors' Relief – effective rate	14%	10%
Investors' Relief – lifetime limit of gains	£10,000,000	Between 6 April 2024 and 29 October 2024: £10,000,000 Between 30 October 2024 and 5 April 2025: £1,000,000

## VAT

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	2025/26	2024/25
Reduced Rate	5%	5%
Standard Rate	20%	20%
Registration Threshold	£90,000	£90,000
Deregistration Threshold	£88,000	£88,000

## Pensions

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	2025/26	2024/25
Annual Allowance	£60,000	£60,000
Lifetime Allowance	Not Applicable	£1,073,100
Money Purchase Annual Allowance	£10,000	£10,000
*Annual Allowance restricted to a minimum of £4k for individuals earning over £260k		

## Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT)

	First Property Rate	Additional Property Rate
<b>Purchase of Residential Property - First property rate</b>	<b>2025/26</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
£0 - £250,000	0%	0%
£125,001 - £250,000	2%	0%
£250,001 - £925,000	5%	5%
£925,001 - £1,500,000	10%	13%
Over £1,500,000	12%	12%
<b>Purchase of Residential Property – Additional Property Rate</b>	<b>2025/26</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
£0 - £125,000	5%	5%
£125,001 - £250,000	7%	5%
£250,001 - £925,000	10%	10%
£925,001 - £1,500,000	15%	15%
Over £1,500,000	17%	17%
<b>Purchase by First Time Buyers</b>	<b>2025/26</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
£0 - £300,000	0%	0%
£300,001 - £425,000	5%	0%
£425,001 - £500,000	5%	5%
£500,001 - £625,000	Normal Rates	5%
Over £625,000		Normal Rates
<b>Purchase of Non-Residential Property</b>		
£0 - £150,000	0%	
£150,000 - £250,000	2%	
Over £250,000	5%	
<b>Lease of Non-Residential Property</b>		
(a) On the Net Present Value of Lease Payments		
£0 - £150,000	0%	
£150,001 - £5,000,000	1%	
Over £5,000,000	2%	
(b) On Lease Premiums		
£0 - £150,000	0%	
£150,001 - £250,000	2%	
Over £250,000	5%	

Since 30 October 2024, an extra 5% surcharge is applied to purchasers of residential property in England and Northern Ireland who are non-resident in the UK. The surcharge also applies to purchases by UK Resident companies controlled by non-resident shareholders.

Stamp Duty

	2024/2025
Transfer of Shares & Marketable Securities	0.5%

Income Tax Reliefs & Incentives

	2025/26 limit	Income Tax Relief	2024/25 limit	Income Tax Relief
Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS) – standard	£1,000,000	30%	£1,000,000	30%
Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS) – additional for investments in knowledge-intensive companies only	£1,000,000	30%	£1,000,000	30%
Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme (SEIS)	£200,000	50%	£200,000	50%
Venture Capital Trust (VCT)	£200,000	30%	£200,000	30%

## Taxable Car and Fuel Benefits

All cars	Petrol and Diesel (if RDE2 compliant)	Diesel (if not RDE2 compliant)
Cars emitting below 50g/km CO <sub>2</sub> :		
- Electric range of > 130 miles	3%	N/A
- Electric range of 70-129 miles	6%	N/A
- Electric range of 40-69 miles	9%	N/A
- Electric range of 30-39 miles	13%	N/A
- Electric range of <30 miles	15%	N/A
Cars emitting over 50g/km CO <sub>2</sub> :	16%	19%
For each additional 5g/km CO <sub>2</sub> :	1%	1%
Maximum benefit where CO <sub>2</sub> at least 160g/km	37%	37%

Fuel benefit for cars is calculated by applying the relevant car CO<sub>2</sub> emissions percentage to £27,800.

As of 6 April 2025, the private use of vans attracts a scale charge of £3,960 p.a.

Taxable fuel benefit for private use of a company van is £757 for 2025/26.

### Approved Mileage Rates for Employees Use of Own Vehicles for Business Travel

Cars/Vans	Pence per mile
- First 10,000 miles per annum	45p
- Excess over 10,000 miles	25p
- Each passenger making same trip	5p
<b>Motorcycles</b>	24p
<b>Bicycles</b>	20p

### Advisory Fuel Rates for Employees Use of Company Car for Business Travel

Engine Size	Petrol	Diesel	LPG	Electric
1,400 cc or less	13p		11p	7p
1,600 cc or less		12p		7p
1,401 cc – 2,000 cc	15p		13p	
1,601 cc – 2,000 cc		14p		7p
Over 2,000 cc	24p	18p	21p	7p



We have made every effort to ensure the information provided in this document is accurate, but we cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any action you take in reliance on its contents. If you have any matters which you would like to discuss further, one of our staff will be pleased to help you.

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