SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Income Tax – Rate, Dates & Allowances

The income tax thresholds for England, Wales and Northern Ireland have been frozen until the 6th of April 2031.

Income Tax Rates - England, Wales & Northern Ireland
Non Savings & Non Dividend Income

	2024/25 to 2026/27		2027/28	
Band ***	Threshold	Tax Rate	Threshold	Tax Rate
Personal Allowance	Up to £12,570	0%	Up to £12,570	0%
Basic Rate Band **	£12,571-£50,270	20%	£12,571-£50,270	20%
Higher Rate Band	£50,271 - £125,140	40%	£50,271 - £125,140	40%
Top Rate Band	£125,141 and above	45%	£125,141 and above	45%
Property Income Tax Basic Rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	24%
Property Income Tax High Rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	44%
Property Income Tax Additional High Rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	49%

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Personal allowance*	12,570	12,570	12,570	12,570

* Personal allowance is reduced by £1 for every £2 of income which is in excess of £100,000 - this is the personal allowance limit. This will mean that for 2026/27, anyone eanring £125,140 of income during the tax year will lose all of their personal allowance. This includes non
** The BRB (Scotland: intermediate rate band) threshold is extended by the grossed-up equivalent of personal pension contributions and Gift

*** The personal tax thresholds for income tax and national insurance will be uprated in line with inflation in April 2028

Income Tax Rates - Scotland
Non Savings & Non Dividend Income

	2024/25		2025/26		2026/27	
Band	Threshold	Tax Rate	Threshold	Tax Rate	Threshold	Tax Rate
Personal Allowance *	Up to £12,570	0%	Up to £12,570	0%	Up to £12,570	0%
Strarter Rae Band	£12,571-£14,876	19%	£12,571-£15,397	19%	£12,571-£16,537	19%
Basic Rate Band **	£14,877 - £26,561	20%	£15,398 - £27,491	20%	£16,538 - £29,526	20%
Intermediate Rate Band	£26,562 - £43,662	21%	£27,492 - £43,662	21%	£29,527 - £43,662	21%
Higher Rate Band	£43,663 - £75,00	42%	£43,663 - £75,00	42%	£43,663 - £75,00	42%
Advanced Rate Band	£75,001 - £125,140	45%	£75,001 - £125,140	45%	£75,001 - £125,140	45%
Top Rate Band	£125,141 and above	48%	£125,141 and above	48%	£125,141 and above	48%

* Personal allowance is reduced by £1 for every £2 of income which is in excess of £100,000 - this is the personal allowance limit. This will mean that for 2026/27, anyone eanring £125,140 of income during the tax year will lose all of their personal allowance. This includes non saving/dividends income, dividend income and savings income.

** The BRB (Scotland: intermediate rate band) threshold is extended by the grossed-up equivalent of personal pension contributions and Gift Aid donations paid by the taxpayer in the tax year, or treated as paid in the tax year.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Savings & Dividend Income - UK

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 & 2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Band	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate
Savings Income - basic rate	20%*	20%*	20%*	20%*	20%*	24%
Savings Income - high rate	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	44%
Savings Income - additional rate	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	49%
Dividend Income - basic rate	7.50%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	10.75%	10.75%
Dividend Income - high rate	32.50%	33.75%**	33.75%**	33.75%**	35.75%**	35.75%**
Dividend Income - additional rate	38.10%	39.35%	39.35%	39.35%	39.35%	39.35%

* A 0% rate is available on savings income of up to £5,000. This is only available if income from non savings and non dividend income does not exceed £5,000. You are not eligible for the starting rate for savings if your other income is £17,570 or more. Every £1 of other income above your Personal Allowance reduces your starting rate for savings by £1 and this becomes relevant if your other income is less than £17,570.
**A companies S455 CT charge on a directors loan balance not paid within 9 months of the end of the company's financial year end will be applied at the high rate of tax on dividend income.

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 to 2027/28
Dividends Allowance	£2,000	£2,000	£1,000	£500
Personal Savings Allowance - basic rate tax payer	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Personal Savings Allowance - high rate tax payer	£500	£500	£500	£500
Personal Savings Allowance - additional rate tax payer	£0	£0	£0	£0

Other Personal Allowances

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Marriage allowance (transferable) *	£1,260	£1,260	£1,260	£1,260
Blind person's allowance	£3,070	£3,130	£3,250	£3,370
Rent-a-room relief **	£7,500	£7,500	£7,500	£7,500
Trading Income ***	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£3,000
Property Income ****	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000

*Marriage allowance is the transferable part of the PA and is available only to married couples and civil partners born after 5 April 1935. It can be transferred to their spouse or civil partner as long as the recipient is not a higher or additional rate taxpayer.
**The rent-a-room exemption is available where the taxpayer lets out part of the home they live in as furnished residential accommodation.
*** The trading allowances can be deducted from income from a trade instead of deducting actual expenses incurred. This is beneficial if expenses incurred are less than this allowance. The trading allowance of £1,000 applies to all trades conducted by the tax payer and not £1,000 per trade. This allowance will be increased to £3,000 from tax year 2027/28.
****The property allowances can be deducted from income from a trade instead of deducting actual expenses incurred. This is beneficial if expenses incurred are less than this allowance.This allowance covers all properties generating income for the tax payer and not £1,000 per property.

Income Tax - Key Dates

Deadline	Date	2024/25 Tax Year	2025/26 Tax Year
Registeration for income tax self assessment	5th October *	5th October 2025	5th October 2026
Submission of paper return	31st October **	31st October 2025	31st October 2026
Submission of online return	31st January ***	31st January 2026	31st January 2027
Payment of income tax for tax year	31st January ***	31st January 2026	31st January 2027
First payment on account for the next tax year	31st January ***	31st January 2026 (for tax year 2025/26)	31st January 2027 (for tax year 2026/27)
Second payment on account for the next tax year	31st July ****	31st July 2026 (for tax year 2025/26)	31st July 2027 (for tax year 2026/27)

*Following end of first tax year when you become captured by self assessment rules.
** Following the end of the tax year in question.
***Filing late by even a day will result in an automatic late filing penalty of £100. This is the date following the end of the tax year in question.The balance of any income tax owed to HMRC for this tax year must also be paid by this date. If you are captured by payments on account rules, the first payment for the current tax year (the tax year in which the 31st January deadline falls) will also be due on this date in addition to any balance unpaid for the previous tax year.
****A second payment on account will be due on this date if you are captured by payment on account rules (see ***).

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Quarterly Update Deadlines MTD (Income Tax)

Tax Year 2026/27

Q1	**6 April to 5 July** – Deadline **7 August 2026**
Q2	**6 July to 5 October** – Deadline **7 November 2026**
Q3	**6 October to 5 January** – Deadline **7 February 2027**
Q4	**6 January to 5 April** – Deadline **7 May 2027**

High Income Child Benefit Charge

High Income Child Benefit Charge (HICBC)

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 to 2027/28
Lower threshold	£50,000	£50,000	£60,000
Upper threshold	£60,000	£60,000	£80,000

Only applicable to families who receive child benefit, where adjusted net income of higher earner is above lower threshold. HICBC is equivalent to 1% of child benefit received by the family, for every £200 (was £100 in tax year 2022/23 and 2023/24) of adjusted net income over lower threshold. The higher earner in the family must declare child benefit received by them or their partner on their tax return. The recipient of child benefit can elect not to receive it in order to avoid the HICBC, without losing their right to accrue certain state benefits. Child benefit payments can subsequently be recommenced if the claimant chooses.

The High Income Benefit Charge can be paid via a tax payers tax code from 6th April 2025.

Adjusted net income is total taxable income (from all sources), less qualifying pension contributions and Gift Aid donations.

Qualifying Carer's Allowance

Qualifying Care Relief

	Tax year 2026 to 2027	Tax year 2027 to 2028
Annual fixed amount	20,440	21,160
Weekly amount — children under 11 years	435	455
Weekly amount — children 11 years or older	515	535
Weekly amount — adults	515	535

You may be eligible for Carer's Allowance if you, the person you care for and the type of care you provide meets certain criteria. The amount of Income Tax relief available for foster carers and shared lives carers using Qualifying Care Relief will increase in line with CPI inflation. The changes will take effect from 6 April 2027, for the tax year 2027 to 2028.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Pensions & Tax

Private Pensions

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 to 2026/27	2027/28
Pension Tax relief age limit*	Under 75 years	Under 75 years	Under 75 years	Under 75 years
Annual allowance (lower limit)**	£4,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
Annual allowance (higher limit)**	£40,000	£60,000	£60,000	£60,000
Life time allowance (LTA) ***	£1,073,100	£1,073,100	n/a	n/a
Life time allowance charge if pension fund value exceeds LTA (benefit taken as a lump sum) ****	£0	£0	n/a	n/a
Life time allowance charge if pension fund value exceeds LTA (benefit taken as income) ****	£0	£0	n/a	n/a
Maximum tax free lump sum on pension commencement	£268,275	£268,275	£268,275	£268,275
Pensions Tax Allowance *****	n/a	n/a	n/a	£13,037

*Tax relief at the taxpayer's income tax rate (basic, high or additional if in England, Wales and NI) is given on the individual's pension contributions up to 100% of annual relevant earnings, capped by the annual allowance limit. Annual relevant earnings are a combination from profits made from a trade whilst self employed, salary, benefits in kind, bonus and commission payments from employer - it does not include savings, investment or rental income. Tax relief will only be provided to contributions made by those made under the age of 75. If an individual has no annual relevant earnings in a tax year, they can still obtain tax relief on ny pension contributions they make up to a gross amount of £3,600. This would mean that you could make a contribution of £2,880 and your pension provider will be able to claim £720 back from HMRC making your total contribution £3,600.

**The annual allowance is the total amount that can normally be paid into a private pensionl by an individual, their employer or a third party on their behalf, to pensions in a tax year without facing a tax charge. The lower limit refers to how much the annual allowance can be reduced down to if you are a high income individual with adjusted income of more than £260,000. Some high income individuals will have their annual allowance for the tax year reduced. An individual's annual allowance will be reduced by £1 for every £2 their Adjusted income is above £260,000. Adjusted net income is your total taxable income. Included in this are things like your salary, rental income, money from freelance work etc. Not included in this total are tax reliefs like losses from previous years, pensions contributions, or donations to charities. But just to make things confusing, your Personal Allowance is included (this is a deduction from total taxable income).

***LTA is measured against the capital value of the pension benefits at the time they are first taken.

****The LTA charge was abolished in tax year 2023/24.

*****A new pension tax allowance will ensure that pensioners whose total income does not exceed the full new State Pension from 6 April 2027 to 5 April 2030 will not have the administrative burden of paying small amounts of income

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Types Of Private Pension Schemes

Type of scheme	Method	How does the tax relief work?
Personal pensions	Relief at source	The individual's contributions are made net of basic rate income tax, from pay that's already been taxed. The scheme administrator then applies to HMRC for the basic rate tax relief and adds this to the individual's pension fund. Higher or additional rate taxpayers can claim any extra relief due via their self-assessment tax return. The relief is received either by an adjustment to the individual's PAYE coding (employees only) or via self-assessment.
Occupational pension schemes	Net pay	The employer deducts the employee's gross contribution from gross pay before PAYE income tax is calculated and passes the contribution to the scheme administrator. This method allows the employee to directly get the appropriate level of tax relief immediately, even for higher or additional rate taxpayers - so there's no need to make a separate claim for higher or additional rate relief. Employee national insurance is still calculated on full pay, before the contribution is deducted.
Salary sacrifice	Salary sacrifice	Salary or bonus sacrifice, sometimes also referred to as 'salary exchange', involves an employee agreeing to change their terms and conditions of employment relating to pay. Under their revised contract, the employee gives up some of their salary, or contractual bonus, in return for a non-cash benefit from the employer - for example, an employer pension contribution. This results in both an income tax and national insurance saving for the employee. The employer also benefits as they also do not have to pay employers national insurance on the pension ocntribution towards the employees pension scheme.

State Pension

	2022/23	2023/24	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
State pension age *	66	66	**66**	**66**	**67**
Old state weekly pension (maximum)	£142	£156	**£170**	**£176**	**£185**
New state weekly pension (maximum) **	£185	£204	**£221**	**£230**	**£241**

*An individual is eligible to draw the state retirement pension when he or she reaches State Pension Age (SPA). State Pension age is increasing for both men and women. An individuals pension entitlement will be determined with reference to their national insurance record (how many full years of national insurance contributions paid).

**Individuals who reach SPA after 5 April 2016 receive the new state pension.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Income Tax – Employee Benefits In Kind

Main tax exempt employee benefits

Benefit	Conditions for exemption
Mobile phone	One mobile phone per employee and phone contract is between the employer and supplier.
Subsidised meals	All employees must be offered free or subsidised meals at the workplace canteen.
Free parking at or near the employee's place of work	None
Pension contributions	Must be within employees annual allowance.
Personal incidental expenses when staying away from home	Limited to £5 per night if in the UK of £10 if abroad.
Qualifying relocation expenses	Maxiumum of £8,000 per employee per move.
Medical treatment to help an employee return to work from absence of at least 28 days.	Maxiumum of £500 per employee.
"Trivial benefits" not given in recognition of work done (or to be done)	Costs to employer is up tp £50 and it is not given in cash or a gift voucher. It must not be a term and condition of their employment contract.
Long-service awards where the service is not less than 20 years and no similar award has been made to the same employee within the previous 10 years.	Non-cash awards of up to £50 per year of service
Christmas or other annual party open to staff generally	£150 a head (including VAT) per employee attending (or £300 where employee can bring a guest)
Home working allowance if required to work from home	£6 per week or £26 per month (or higher amount if there is evidence of higher costs incurred). Does not apply to hybrid working arrangements where an employee can choose to split time between an office and home working environment.

Employees will no longer be able to claim the working from home allowance from HMRC if it is not given to them in full by the employer from the 6th April 2026.

Taxable Benefit In Kind (Van)

		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Notes
Fixed benefit value	N/A	£3,960	£4,020	£4,170	If the private use of a van is restricted to home-to-work travel, there is no taxable benefit, unlike for company cars. From 6th April 2025, double cab pick ups will be treated as cars for tax purposes as opposed to vans.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Taxable Benefit In Kind (Fuel For Cars and Vans)

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Notes
Car fuel Benefit	£27,800	£28,522	£29,200	The benefit in kind value which is taxable when an employee is provided with a car available for private use is calculated by taking the fuel benefit values shown multiplied by the BIK percentage applicable to the provision of the car as a benefit. The benefit is charged without reduction for contributions by the employee, unless all private fuel is paid for. There is no taxable benefit where an employer provides free charging points for electric vehicles at their premises. Where the employer provides the car and the employee provides the fuel, HMRC's advisory fuel mileage rates can be used to reimburse the cost of fuel used on business journeys. This includes reimbursement of 9p/mile for electric cars. Those rates are updated each quarter and published at www.gov.uk/government/publications/advisory-fuel-rates.
Van fuel Benefit	£757	£769	£798	The van fuel benefit value is a fixed amount. This can also apply to pick up vehicles if certain conditions are met.

Taxable Benefit In Kind (Cars)

CO2 g/km	Electric range Miles	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Notes
0	N/A	2	3	4	5	This applies to fully electric cars only.
1-50	>130	2	3	4	5	
1-50	70 - 129	5	6	7	8	
1-50	40 - 69	8	9	11	12	
1-50	30 - 39	12	13	13	14	This applies to hybrid cars with a emissions rate of up to 50g/km.
1-50	<30	14	15	15	16	
51-54	N/A	15	16	16	17	
Then a further 1% for each 5g/km CO2 emissions, up to a maximum of 37%.						This applies to all cars (hybrid, diesel or petrol) with CO2 emissions of 51g/km or more. A 4% supplement is added for diesels but this is capped at 37%.

The benefit in kind value which is taxable when an employee is provided with a car is calculated by taking the list price (when it was new) multiplied by chargeable percentages shown above. The rate of income tax paid is the highest income tax band at which the individual pays tax on on their overall income.

Employment related loans

	2022/23	2025/26 to 2026/27	Notes
Official Rate of Interest (ORI)	2.00%	3.75%	Where a director or employee receives one or more loans from an employer that in total exceed £10,000 at any point in the tax year, interest of at least the ORI must be paid to avoid a benefit charge. There must also be a contractual obligation to pay that interest.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Tax Free Allowances For Employees Using Own Vehicle

		2022/23 to 2025/26	2026/27	Notes
Cars, first 10,000 miles		45p	55p	Only for business milage and not personal mileage. Personal milage covers travel from your home to your office. Business travel covers travel between different work locations, tavel to a conference or travel to meet a client for work.
Cars, over 10,000 miles		25p	25p	It is important for each employee understands what they need to do in order to put in a milage claim with their employer or to recover milage from HMRC. They will need to have evidence for a claim, which means an employee should keep a record of: (1) the dates; (2) destination and (3) purpose of each business journey. A log of business miles driven can be kept on paper or using may widely available business milage mobile apps.
Motorcycle		24p	24p	
Bicycle		20p	20p	
Business passengers		5p	5p	If you travel with 2 or more people who are employed by the same employer, you are able to claim an additional 5p per mile per additional passenger.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Corporation Tax

Corporation Tax - Key Dates

Deadline	Date
Registration for corporation tax	Within 3 months of commencing trade.
Payment of corporation tax	9 months and 1 day after end of the company's accounting period*
Filing of corporation tax return	12 months after the end if a company's accounting period**

*For companies with taxable profits of up to £1.5 million. Payments have to be made quarterly if taxable profits in excess of £1.5 million.
**Filing late by even a day will result in an automatic late filing penalty of £200. Returns overdue by 3 months will incur a further £200 penalty, returns not filed by 6 and 12 months will have the corporation tax liability calculated by HMRC with 10% of the liability being imposed as an additional penalty. Companies who have filed a corporation tax return late 3 times in a row will see the penalties for being 1 day or 3 months late with filing increase to £ 1,000.

National Insurance Contributions

National Insurance	Class 1 Employees*	Class 1 Employers**	Class 2 Self Employed	Class 4 Self Employed	Class 3 Volunatry
Tax year 2025/26	***6th of April 2025- 5th April 2026*** Lower earnings limit is £125 per week/£542 per month Primary threshold is £242 per week/£1,048 per month Upper earnings limit is £967 per week/£4,189 per month 8% on earnings between the primary and upper earnings threshold 2% on earnings over upper earnings threshold.	***6th of April 2025- 5th April 2026*** Secondary threshold £96 per week/£417 per month 15% on earnings above the secondary threshold.	**6th of April 2025 - 5th April 2026** This is no longer a mandatory payment but can be paid voluntarily. National insurance credit given for those making a taxable profit of at least £6,845	**6th of April 2025 - 5th April 2026** 6% on profits beween £12,570 to £50,270. 2% on profits above £50,270.	**6th of April 2025 - 5th April 2026** £17.75 per week.
Tax year 2026/27	***6th of April 2026- 5th April 2027*** Lower earnings limit is £129 per week/£559 per month Primary threshold is £242 per week/£1,048 per month Upper earnings limit is £967 per week/£4,189 per month 8% on earnings between the primary and upper earnings threshold 2% on earnings over upper earnings threshold.	***6th of April 2026- 5th April 2027*** Secondary threshold £96 per week/£417 per month 15% on earnings above the secondary threshold.	**6th of April 2026 - 5th April 2027** This is no longer a mandatory payment but can be paid voluntarily. National insurance credit given for those making a taxable profit of at least £7,105	**6th of April 2026 - 5th April 2027** 6% on profits beween £12,570 to £50,270. 2% on profits above £50,270.	**6th of April 2026 - 5th April 2027** £18.40 per week.
Tax year 2027/28	***6th of April 2027- 5th April 208*** Lower earnings limit is £133 per week/£576 per month Primary threshold is £242 per week/£1,048 per month Upper earnings limit is £967 per week/£4,189 per month 8% on earnings between the primary and upper earnings threshold 2% on earnings over upper earnings threshold.	***6th of April 2027- 5th April 2028*** Secondary threshold £96 per week/£417 per month 15% on earnings above the secondary threshold.	**6th of April 2027 - 5th April 2028** This is no longer a mandatory payment but can be paid voluntarily. National insurance credit given for those making a taxable profit of at least £7,355	**6th of April 2027 - 5th April 2028** 6% on profits beween £12,570 to £50,270. 2% on profits above £50,270.	**6th of April 2027 - 5th April 2028** £19.05 per week.

* National insurance will only become payable once an employee earns at least £242 per week however he or she will continue to enjoy state benefits if earning at least the lower earnings limit - this is because there is not deemed to be a break in a persons national insurance record which determines which benefits a person is entitled to from the state and how much.

**Employers also have to pay class 1A national insurance on benefits in kind provided to employees. The rate for 2025/26 onwards is 15%. Employers also have to pay class 1B national insurance on benefits in kind covered by PAYE settlement agreements (PSAs) and the rate this is payable is 15% on the value of the benefit.
**Employers class 1 national insurance is also reduced by up to £10,500 per annum by way of a employment allowance.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Processing of Payroll – Key Dates

PAYE Dates	
Deadline	**Date**
Registration for PAYE	Before the first payday.
PAYE Months*	12 months with each starting on the 6th of one month to the 5th of the next. Month one starts from the 6th April and month 12 ends on the following 5th of April.
Payroll filings	RTI filings known as Full Payment Submissions (FPS) should be filed on or before the date of any salary payment. If no employees are to be paid in the payroll month, then a Employee Payment Summary (EPS) should be filed.
Requirement to send P60s to employees	By the 31st May following the end of the tax year.
Requirement to send P11D to employees	By the 6th July following the end of the tax year in which the employee received the benefit in kind.
Requirement to send P11D to HMRC	By the 6th July following the end of the tax year in which the employee received the benefit in kind.
Payment of class 1A employers NI	By the 22nd July following the end of the tax year in which the employee received the benefit.

*PAYE should be paid to HMRC for the previoys payroll month by the 22nd of the following month ie PAYE for payroll month 1 (which runs from the 6th April t the 5th May) should be remited to HMRC by the 22nd of May.
HMRC will automatically enroll the employer on the quarterly payment scheme if PAYE payments per month are expected to be under £1,500. In this case, the PAYE liability will have to be paid by the 22nd following the end of the payroll quarter.

Minimum Wage

Minimum Wage	1st April 2025	1st April 2026	1st April 2027
Ages 21 +	£12.21 per hour	£12.71 per hour	£13.21 per hour
Aged 18 to 20	£10.00 per hour	£10.85 per hour	£11.27 per hour
Aged under 18	£ 7.55 per hour	£ 8.00 per hour	£ 8.31 per hour

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Capital Allowances

Capital Allowances - Plant & Machinery

	Companies only	Year to 31.3.2023	Year to 31.3.2024	Year to 31.3.2025	Year to 31.3.2026	Year to 31.3.2027	Year to 31.3.2028
	– First-year allowance (main rate pool)*	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	– Super-deduction (main pool)	130%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	– First-year allowance (special rate pool)*	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
	Sole traders, Partnerships and Companies	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	Annual Investment Allowance (AIA)– Expenditure of up to £1m	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	New electric vans	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Writing down allowance: general pool	18%	18%	18%	18%	14%	12%
Plant & Machinery Allowances	Writing down allowance: special rate pool	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	First-year allowance (main rate pool)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	50%

Qualifying expenditure can be expensed in the period purchase ocurrs.
Cars are not covered by AIA, first year allowances or the super deduction.

Cars which have C02 emissions of up 50g/km fall within the general pool and attract a writing down allowance of 14% (12% Companies from the 1st April 2027)
Cars which have C02 emissions of over 50g/km fall within the special rate pool and attract a writing down allowance of 6%.
Special rate assets include integral features of buildings and structures, solar panels and assets with an expected life of at least 25 years.

*First year allowances for companies can only be claimed on new assets (not second hand). Cars are specifically excluded from these allowances.
** October 2026 budget did not extend the 100% allowance to cover electric cars past March 2027.

Capital Allowances - Buildings & Structures

	Year to 31.3.2023 to Year to 31.3.2028
Industrial Buildings & Structures	3%

This allowance is available on the construction of new or enhancement of existing commercialbuildings and structures.
The allowance does not cover the cost of purchasing land on whilst a building or structure is to be built.

Capital Gains Tax

Capital Gains Tax	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*	2025/26 to 2027/28	Notes
Annual exempt amount	12,300	6,000	3,000	3,000	The AEA cannot be transferred, nor carried forward or back to another tax year.
Tax rate for basic rate income tax payer - residential property asset disposals	18%	18%	18%	18%	Any CGT is due within 60 days of completion of sale.
Tax rate for high rate income tax payer - residential property disposals	28%	28%	24%	24%	
Tax rate for basic rate income tax payer - all other asset disposals	10%	10%	10%	18%	CGT is payable by the 31st January following the end of the tax year in which the gain occurred.
Tax rate for high rate income tax payer -all other asset disposals	20%	20%	20%	24%	

*Capital gains tax changed mid tax year 2024/25 to match the 2025/26 rates of 18% for all asset disposals for basic rate tax payers and 24% for high rate tax payers.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Exemptions from CGT	Conditions for exemption
Tax payers primary residence	Gains realised upon the sale of an individuals primary residence are exempt from capital gains tax.
Sales of assets which were purchased and sold for less than £6,000	The asset must be tangible (that is, you can touch it) and moveable.
Gifts made to charites	The charity must be registered with the Charities Comission.
Disposal of assets with negligible value	These are assets sold which have a near nil value.
Transfer between spouses	There is no capital gains tax on transfers of assets between spouses as transfer is assumed to have been made on a no gain no loss basis. Transfers of assets between non spouses will be assumed to have occurred at market value regardless of whether the asset is transferred for free or for a lower than market value.

VAT

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 to 2027/28	Notes
Standard Rate	20%	20%	20%	Anything that does not fall within the reduced, zero and exempt categories will fall within the standard rate of supplies group.
Reduced Rate	5%	5%	5%	Reduced rate applied to a small range of supplies including domestic fuel and power and conversions.renovations of residential property.
Zero Rate	0%	0%	0%	Zero rate applies to a range of supplies including some types of food, books, newspapers, new houses and childrens clothing. VAT is charged at 0% and any VAT incurred by the supplier can be reclaimed.
Exempt Supplies	n/a	n/a	n/a	Exempt supplies include many land related supplies, insurance, finance, education, health and welfare services. No VAT is charged to the customer and no VAT can be recovered by the supplier in being able to make the supply.
VAT Registration Threshold	£85,000	£85,000	£90,000	An unregistered business must register for VAT if it has made taxable supplies equal to or in excess of this threshold in the last 12 months or if it expects to exceed the threshold in the next 30 days.
VAT Deregistration Threshold	£83,000	£83,000	£88,000	A VAT registered business can apply to de register if it can satisfy HMRC that the taxable supplies in the next year will not exceed the deregistration threshold.

SPIRE ACCOUNTANTS
Small and Growing Business Client Specialists
Bookkeeping – Tax – Company Filings – Payroll
Email: Shakeela@spireaccountants.net
Website: www.spireaccountants.net
Phone: 07442202165
Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Property Reliefs

Residential Landlords	
	2022/23 to 2027/28
Proportion of finance costs allowable against letting income*	Nil
Property allowance	£1,000
Capital allowances**	Nil

*Finance costs comprise mainly interest, but include related matters such as arrangement fees. A tax reducer at 20% of the disallowed finance costs is available to reduce the landlord's income tax liability, but is subject to certain restrictions.

These rules do not affect qualifying furnished holiday lets, commercial property or corporate

**Capital allowances not available to residential landlords however replacement relief is. This relief allows landlords to claim the cost of replacing a domestic item in a property which is let and that item is for the use of the tenant. It does not cover fixtures such as sinks and kitchens but moveable items availabe for use by the tenant. However the cost of repairing a worn or dilapidated asset such as fixtures is normally an allowable expense as long as the entirety of the asset is not replaced - ie a worn out kicthen pulled out and refitted brand new as this would be considered a capital expense.