

# TAX DATA 2024/2025

**SPRING BUDGET**  
**6 MARCH 2024**

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## INCOME TAX

### Rates: individuals

	Taxable income £	Dividend income %	Other savings %	Other %
<b>2024/25</b>				
Starting rate band for savings	0-5,000	N/A	0	N/A
Basic rate band	0-37,700	8.75	20	20
Higher rate band	37,701-125,140	33.75	40	40
Additional rate band	Excess	39.35	45	45
<b>2023/24</b>				
Starting rate band for savings	0-5,000	N/A	0	N/A
Basic rate band	0-37,700	8.75	20	20
Higher rate band	37,701-125,140	33.75	40	40
Additional rate band	Excess	39.35	45	45

Dividends are deemed to be the top slice of income in computing the tax liability, followed by other savings income.

If the remittance basis of taxation is claimed, remitted foreign dividend income is taxed at the rate applicable to other income.

The Scottish and Welsh Parliaments have power to vary the income tax rate for income other than savings or dividends. The rates above apply to the rest of the UK.

### Allowances: individuals

	£	2024/25 %	£	2023/24 %
Personal Allowance (note 1)	12,570	100	12,570	100
Married Couple's Allowance (note 2)	11,080	10	10,375	10
Marriage Allowance (note 3)	1,260	100	1,260	100
Blind Person's Allowance	3,070	100	2,870	100
Savings Allowance - Higher rate taxpayers	500	100	500	100
Savings Allowance - Basic rate taxpayers	1,000	100	1,000	100
Dividend Allowance	500	100	1,000	100

#### Notes:

- (1) Personal allowances for those with taxable income in excess of £100,000 are reduced by £1 for every £2 of taxable income in excess of £100,000.
- (2) The allowance is reduced by 50% of the excess of the total income above £37,000 (2023/24 - £34,600). The minimum Married Couple's Allowance after such reduction, if applicable, is £4,280 (2023/24 - £4,010). The Married Couple's Allowance is only available where either spouse was born before 6 April 1935.
- (3) An individual may transfer up to this amount of their unused Personal Allowance to their spouse/civil partner provided that the recipient does not pay tax at the higher or additional rates.

### Rates: UK trusts

	2024/25		2023/24			
	Dividend income %	Other savings %	Other %	Dividend income %	Other savings %	Other %
Life interest trusts and estates in administration	8.75	20	20	8.75	20	20
Discretionary trusts, subject to a standard rate band of £1,000	39.35	45	45	39.35	45	45

## NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

	2024/25		2023/24	
	Weekly earnings £	Rate %	Weekly earnings £	Rate %
<b>Employed (Class 1)</b>				
Primary contributions (employees) (note 1)	0-242	Nil	0-242	Nil
	243-967	8	243-967	11.5
	Over 967	2	Over 967	2
Secondary contributions (employers)	Over 175	13.8	Over 175	13.8

An annual allowance of £5,000 (2023/24 - £5,000) is available to offset against an employer's Class 1 secondary liability with certain restrictions.

Employers pay 13.8% (2023/24 - 13.8%) Class 1A/1B contributions on the cost of benefits in kind.

#### Note:

- (1) The primary rate of Class 1 National Insurance was 12% prior to 5 January 2024. This was reduced to 10% from 6 January 2024 to 5 April 2024.

## Self-employed

**Class 2** mandatory contributions have been abolished from 6 April 2024 (2023/24 - £3.45 per week when earnings are £12,570 or higher).

**Class 4** contributions are 6% (2023/24 - 9%) of annual profits between £12,570 and £50,270 (2023/24 - between £12,570 and £50,270), and 2% thereafter (2023/24 - 2%).

## INVESTMENTS AND SAVINGS

### Enterprise Investment Schemes and Venture Capital Trusts

#### Income tax relief and maximum qualifying investment per year

		2024/25		2023/24
	%	£	%	£
Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme ("SEIS")	50	200,000	50	100,000
Enterprise Investment Scheme ("EIS")	30	1,000,000	30	1,000,000
Venture Capital Trust ("VCT")	30	200,000	30	200,000

The minimum period of ownership necessary to avoid withdrawal of income tax relief is three years for EIS and SEIS investments, and five years for VCT investments.

For EIS investments, the limit is doubled to £2 million, where the investment is in 'knowledge-intensive' companies.

#### Capital gains tax relief

Any gain on investment in an EIS or SEIS company on which income tax relief has been given will be exempt from capital gains tax on a subsequent disposal after three years, subject to certain conditions. All gains on the disposal of shares in VCTs are exempt, up to the maximum qualifying investment.

50% of capital gains reinvested into a subscription for shares that qualifies for SEIS income tax relief in the same or following tax year are exempt from capital gains tax. The relief is withdrawn in circumstances where the related SEIS income tax relief is withdrawn.

#### Capital gains tax deferral (EIS only)

Tax on capital gains can be deferred if the gains are reinvested into a subscription for qualifying (broadly, EIS) shares, without limit. Gains eligible to be reinvested are those realised within three years before and one year after the date of the subscription for the EIS shares. The deferred tax falls due when the related EIS shares are either disposed of or cease to be qualifying shares.

### Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)

Annual subscription limits	2024/25	2023/24
	£	£
ISA	20,000	20,000
Junior ISA	9,000	9,000
Lifetime ISA (note 1)	4,000	4,000
Help to Buy ISA (note 2)	200 pcm	200 pcm

#### Notes:

- (1) The Lifetime ISA allows individuals to save up to £4,000 per annum with a contribution from the government of an additional 25%. The funds may be drawn to purchase a first home or at any time after the age of 60. Contributions are included as part of the ISA subscription limit.
- (2) Help To Buy ISAs were closed to new applicants from 1 December 2019.
- (3) A new UK ISA with an additional allowance of £5,000 will be introduced, with the funds invested in UK assets. The government is consulting on the technical details and no launch date has been announced.

## PENSIONS

	2024/25	2023/24
	£	£
Lifetime Allowance limit (note 1)	N/A	N/A
Annual Allowance limit (note 2)	60,000	60,000
Money Purchase Annual Allowance (note 3)	10,000	10,000

#### Notes:

- (1) The Lifetime Allowance limit will be abolished from 6 April 2024. The maximum tax free lump sum that can be drawn by an individual will remain capped at £268,275, except where relevant protections have been claimed.
- (2) The annual allowance is tapered by £1 for every £2 of adjusted income in excess of £260,000 (2023/24 - £260,000) subject to a minimum of £10,000 (2023/24 - £10,000). If relief is not used in a year it may be carried forward up to 3 years provided the individual was a member of a registered scheme in the year to which the unused relief relates.
- (3) The MPAA relates to those individuals who have already started to draw pension benefits. There is no ability to carry forward unused allowances from the previous 3 years.

## RESIDENT NON-UK DOMICILIARIES

Non-UK domiciliaries who have been resident for fewer than 15 out of the 20 previous tax years can claim the remittance basis such that their foreign income and gains are only subject to UK taxation to the extent that they are remitted to the UK.

No remittance basis charge is payable by resident non-UK domiciliaries who:

- have been resident in the UK for fewer than 7 out of the previous 9 tax years; or
- have unremitted foreign income and gains of less than £2,000; or
- are under the age of 18 for the whole tax year; or
- are dual resident and protected by a double taxation agreement.

Resident in the UK for	Annual remittance basis charge	
	2024/25	2023/24
	£	£
at least 7 of the previous 9 tax years	30,000	30,000
at least 12 of the previous 14 tax years	60,000	60,000

In most cases, remittance basis users will not be entitled to the annual income tax allowances and capital gains tax annual exemption. When the remittance basis is not claimed, resident non-UK domiciliaries will be subject to UK taxation on their worldwide income and gains (including deemed income and gains).

From 6 April 2017, resident non-UK domiciliaries are deemed domiciled in the UK for income tax, capital gains tax and inheritance tax purposes where they have been resident in the UK for 15 or more of the previous 20 tax years.

From 6 April 2025, individuals will be taxable on their worldwide income and gains regardless of their domicile. A new residence-based regime will be introduced that exempts foreign income and gains arising in the first four years of residence from UK tax, for individuals that have not been UK tax resident in the previous 10 years. Transitional arrangements will be introduced for non-UK domiciled individuals who have used the remittance basis.

## CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Gains	2024/25	2023/24
	%	%
Individuals - gains within basic rate band (note 3)	10	10
Individuals - gains exceeding basic rate band (note 3)	20	20
UK Trusts and estates in administration	20	20

### Notes:

- (1) The disposal of residential property not qualifying for main residence relief attracts a surcharge of 8% on the basic rate and 4% on the higher and additional rates (2023-24 – 8% surcharge at all tax rates).
- (2) An 8% surcharge also applies to carried interest at all tax rates (2023/24 – 8%).
- (3) The remaining basic rate band is calculated as £37,700 (2023/24 - £37,700) less taxable income and any gains on which business asset disposal relief has been claimed.
- (4) Gains matched to capital payments from certain offshore trusts are chargeable at rates applicable to individuals plus a maximum supplementary charge of 60% of the tax.
- (5) Non-resident individuals and trustees are subject to capital gains tax on direct and indirect disposals of all UK immovable property (subject to rebasing and certain reliefs). The same applies to non-resident companies except they will be subject to corporation tax rather than capital gains tax.
- (6) A capital gains tax return is required for the sale of UK residential property by UK resident individuals or trustees as well as for any direct or indirect disposals of UK immovable property by non-resident individuals or trustees. The capital gains tax return must be submitted within 60 days of completion together with a payment on account of the tax due.

Annual Exemption	2024/25	2023/24
	£	£
Individuals	3,000	6,000
Trustees	1,500	3,000

The annual exemption available to trusts is normally divided equally between all those UK resident trusts made by the same settlor after 6 June 1978. The minimum exemption per trust is one tenth of the full annual exemption for individuals.

### Business Asset Disposal Relief (previously Entrepreneurs' Relief)

	2024/25	2023/24
Capital gains tax rate	10%	10%
Lifetime limit	£1 million	£1 million

Investors' Relief	2024/25	2023/24
Capital gains tax rate	10%	10%
Lifetime limit	£10 million	£10 million

# INHERITANCE TAX

Rates	2024/25	2023/24
	%	%
Transfers on death	40	40
Transfers on death - reduced rate (note 1)	36	36
Chargeable lifetime transfers	20	20
	£	£
Nil rate band limit	325,000	325,000
Residence nil rate band limit (note 2)	175,000	175,000

## Notes:

- (1) The reduced rate applies to taxable estates where 10% or more of the estate is left to charity.
- (2) The residence nil rate band is withdrawn by £1 for every £2 that the net value of the estate exceeds £2 million.

## Potentially exempt transfers

Inheritance tax does not generally arise on lifetime transfers between individuals provided that the donor survives the gift by at least 7 years.

## Reduced tax charge on gifts within seven years of death:

Years before death	0 – 3	3 – 4	4 – 5	5 – 6	6 – 7
% of full tax charge at death	100	80	60	40	20

Credit is given for tax paid on lifetime transfers within seven years of death. If the value of the lifetime transfer falls within the nil rate band, the above relief may have no effect.

## Trusts

Transfers to trusts (other than charitable trusts, trusts for people who are disabled and trusts established on death) are taxed as lifetime transfers.

Discretionary trusts and most trusts created on or after 22 March 2006 are subject to an IHT charge of up to 6% every 10 years, and exit charges.

## Exemptions and reliefs

Normal expenditure out of income	Exempt
Annual exemption	3,000
Small gifts to same person – per year	250
Spouses and civil partners both with UK domicile	Exempt
Spouses and civil partners where donee is not UK domiciled	325,000
Marriage gifts made by:	
– parent	5,000
– grandparent	2,500
– other person	1,000
Gifts to charities and qualifying political parties	Exempt
Transfers of qualifying heritage assets (subject to various undertakings)	Exempt
<b>Agricultural property relief</b>	<b>%</b>
Transfers with vacant possession (or right to obtain within 12 months)	100
Land let under a tenancy for more than 12 months made on or after 1 September 1995	100
Most other cases	50
<b>Business property relief</b> (subject to exclusions)	
Unincorporated businesses	100
Unquoted shares	100
Quoted shares (controlling holding)	50
Land, buildings, machinery or plant used by qualifying businesses	50

## Tax payments on chargeable lifetime transfers

Inheritance tax on chargeable lifetime transfers and transfers becoming chargeable on death is due 6 months after the end of the month of transfer or death.

## Pre-owned assets

A charge to income tax may arise on benefits received by individuals having free or low cost enjoyment of assets they formerly owned or funded, subject to some exemptions, including a de minimis of £5,000 a year of the taxable value of the benefit.

For land and buildings the taxable benefit is the open market rent. For chattels and intangible property, the taxable benefit is determined by applying the official rate of interest to the capital value of the asset. Most assets are to be revalued every 5 years.

## CORPORATION TAX

<b>Rates</b>	<b>Year from 1 April</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Main rate	25	25
Small companies rate	19	19
Marginal relief fractions for profits between the marginal limits are:		
£50,001 - £250,000	3/200	3/200
Effective rates of tax on such profits are:		
£50,000 - £250,000	26.5	26.5

The small companies rate applies to annual profits below £50,000. Marginal relief will be given for companies with profits between £50,000 (lower limit) and £250,000 (upper limit). Adjustments are made to these limits for associated companies.

### Tax payments

#### Quarterly payments on account – very large companies and large companies

	<b>Period from start of accounting period</b>	
	<b>Large companies</b>	<b>Very large companies</b>
First	6 months and 14 days	2 months and 14 days
Second	9 months and 14 days	5 months and 14 days
Third	12 months and 14 days	8 months and 14 days
Fourth	15 months and 14 days	11 months and 14 days

#### Small and medium companies

#### Period from end of accounting period

Due date 9 months and 1 day

Growing companies do not have to pay by instalments in the period in which they become large if their profits are less than £10 million.

A large company has profits exceeding £1.5 million. A very large company has profits exceeding £20 million. Adjustments are made to these limits for associated companies.

### Tax returns

The filing date is twelve months after the end of the accounting period. Special rules apply for periods of account of longer than twelve months.

## CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

### First year / Initial allowances

The following capital expenditure, excluding expenditure on leases, second-hand assets and cars, is eligible for first year allowances for corporation tax purposes:

- 100% first year allowance for main rate expenditure - known as full expensing.
- 50% first year allowances for special rate expenditure.

Annual Investment Allowance (“AIA”) - is available for both income tax and corporation tax purposes up to £1m. It also includes expenditure on second-hand assets and those acquired for leasing.

Enhanced capital allowances - 100% first year allowances are available on new zero emissions cars or goods vehicles and other environmentally friendly equipment.

### Annual writing down allowances (“WDA”)

	<b>% of cost</b>	
	<b>2024/25</b>	<b>2023/24</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Structures and buildings pool		
– non-residential structures and buildings	3	3
	<b>% of reducing balance</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Special rate pool	6	6
– Long life assets (life of at least 25 years)		
– Integral features of a building		
– Cars (emissions of 50g/km and above)		
– Thermal insulation and solar panels		
Main rate pool	18	18
– Other plant and machinery		
– Cars (emissions below 50g/km)		
Patents and know-how	25	25

## CAR & FUEL BENEFITS

### Company car benefits

The benefit is calculated using a percentage of the list price when new. This percentage is determined as follows:

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (g/km)	2024/25 All cars %	2023/24 All cars %
0	2	2
1 - 50 (note 4)	2 - 14	2 - 14
51 and above	Increased by 1% for each 5g/km	Increased by 1% for each 5g/km

#### Notes:

- (1) The maximum percentage is 37%.
- (2) For diesel cars, the percentage is increased by 4%, still subject to the above maximum. This does not apply to RDE2 standard cars or diesel hybrids.
- (3) Different rules apply for vehicles which meet the definition of a company van.
- (4) For cars with emissions between 1 and 50 g/km the rate will be determined on the basis of the electric range in miles with lower percentages for those with higher electric ranges.

### Fuel benefit scale rates

The benefit is calculated by applying the percentage as determined for car benefits to the fixed amount of £27,800 (2023/24 - £27,800). The fuel benefit scale charge is reduced to nil if the employee is required to, and does, make good the cost of all fuel provided for private use. Employer-provided electricity for use in employees electric or hybrid cars is an exempt benefit.

### Authorised annual mileage rates

Tax free mileage allowances are 45p per mile on the first 10,000 miles, and 25p thereafter. For National Insurance purposes the mileage allowance is 45p per mile irrespective of annual mileage.

## VALUE ADDED TAX

Rates	%
Standard	20
Reduced	5

### Thresholds

	From 1 April 2024 £	1 April 2023 £
Registration threshold (for supplies in previous 12 months or next 30 days)*	90,000	85,000
Deregistration threshold*	88,000	83,000
Cash accounting scheme	1,350,000	1,350,000
Annual accounting scheme	1,350,000	1,350,000
Flat rate scheme	150,000	150,000
De minimis limits for partial exemption (provided exempt input tax is less than 50% of total input tax)	625 pcm	625 pcm

\* Not available to non-established taxable persons.

## STAMP DUTY & STAMP DUTY RESERVE TAX

Shares and marketable securities - standard rate	0.5%
- higher rate	1.5%

Transfers of shares or marketable securities traded on recognised growth markets are not subject to stamp taxes. Stamp duty reserve tax does not apply to transfers of holdings in unit trusts or open ended investment companies, except for non pro-rata redemptions in specie.

## STAMP DUTY LAND TAX

Stamp Duty Land Tax does not apply in Scotland, which operates a separate Land and Buildings Transaction Tax, or in Wales, which operates a separate Land Transaction Tax.

### Residential property

Consideration (incl VAT where applicable)	Within each band
	%
£0 – £250,000	Nil
£250,001 – £925,000	5
£925,001 – £1,500,000	10
More than £1,500,000	12

From 1 April 2025 the nil rate band will revert to £125,000. The rate of SDLT is increased by 3% for purchases of residential property where the purchaser already owns at least one residential property, or for all purchases by companies and most trusts.

A charge of 15% applies to purchases of residential property by 'non-natural persons' (predominantly companies) for consideration in excess of £500,000 subject to certain exclusions.

The rate of SDLT is increased by 2% for all purchases of residential property by non-UK residents, in addition to other SDLT payable.

First-time buyers are exempt from SDLT on the first £425,000 of consideration on properties worth up to £625,000. From 1 April 2025 the exempt amount will reduce to £300,000 of consideration on properties worth up to £500,000.

### Non-residential property

Consideration (incl VAT where applicable)	Within each band
	%
£0 – £150,000	Nil
£150,001 – £250,000	2
More than £250,000	5

### Lease rentals (residential and non-residential)

Net present value of lease payments	Within each band
	%
£0 – £125,000*	Nil
£125,001* – £5,000,000	1
More than £5,000,000**	2

\* Nil band is £150,000 for non-residential property

\*\* Applies only to non-residential property, otherwise the rate is 1%.

### Returns and payments

Stamp duty returns must be filed within 14 days of the effective date of the transaction which is also the due date for payment of any tax.

## ANNUAL TAX ON ENVELOPED DWELLINGS

Property value on the later of 1 April 2022 and acquisition	Annual tax	
	2024/25 £	2023/24 £
£500,000 - £1 million	4,400	4,150
£1 million - £2 million	9,000	8,450
£2 million - £5 million	30,550	28,650
£5 million - £10 million	71,500	67,050
£10 million - £20 million	143,550	134,550
Over £20 million	287,500	269,450

The tax for the 2024/25 year is payable by a company or other corporate body owning a high value residential property on 1 April 2024. The return and payment are due by 30 April 2024.

## TAX DATES: RETURNS & PAYMENTS

### Personal and trust tax returns

2024/25 paper return	By 31 October 2025
2024/25 online return	By 31 January 2026

### Tax payments

	2024/25	2023/24
First interim income tax payment	31 January 2025	31 January 2024
Second interim income tax payment	31 July 2025	31 July 2024
Final balancing income tax payment	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Capital gains tax payment (excluding 60 day returns)	31 January 2026	31 January 2025

Professional advice should be sought before taking any action based on this Budget summary.