



TAYLOR FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT

TAX TABLES

2023-2024

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INCOME TAX

<u>Main personal allowances and reliefs</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
Personal allowance*	£12,570
Marriage/civil partners' transferable allowance	£1,260
Married couple's/civil partners' allowance at 10%† (if at least one born before 6/4/35) – maximum	£10,375
(if at least one born before 6/4/35) – minimum	£4,010
Blind person's allowance	£2,870
Rent-a-room relief	£7,500
Property allowance and trading allowance (each)	£1,000

*Personal allowance reduced by £1 for every £2 of adjusted net income over £100,000

†Married couple's/civil partners' allowance reduced by £1 for every £2 of adjusted net income over £34,600 (£31,400 for 22/23) until minimum reached

UK taxpayers excluding Scottish taxpayers' non-dividend, non-savings income

20% basic rate on taxable income up to	£37,700
40% higher rate on next slice of income over	£37,700
45% additional rate on income over	£125,140

All UK taxpayers

Starting rate at 0% on band of savings income up to**	£5,000
Personal savings allowance at 0%:	
Basic rate	£1,000
Higher rate	£500
Additional rate	£0

Dividend allowance at 0%: All individuals	£1,000
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Tax rates on dividend income:

Basic rate	8.75%
Higher rate	33.75%
Additional rate	39.35%

Trusts: Standard rate band generally	£1,000
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Rate applicable to trusts:

Dividends	39.35%
Other income	45%

**Not available if taxable non-savings income exceeds the starting rate band

High Income Child Benefit Charge: 1% of benefit per £100 of adjusted net income between £50,000–£60,000

REGISTERED PENSIONS

2023/24

Money purchase annual allowance	£10,000
Annual allowance**	£60,000

Annual allowance charge on excess is at applicable tax rate(s) on earnings
Pension commencement lump sum (PCLS) up to 25% of lifetime allowance for 23/24

PCLS capped at £268,275 (25% of the 22/23 lifetime allowance)

**Reduced by £1 for every £2 of adjusted income over £260,000 (£240,000 for 22/23) to a minimum of £10,000 (£4,000 for 22/23), subject to threshold income being over £200,000

STATE PENSIONS

	Annual	Weekly
New state pension	£10,600.20	£203.85
Basic state pension – single person*	£8,122.40	£156.20
Basic state pension – spouse/civil partner*	£4,867.20	£93.60

*State pension age reached before 6/4/16

TAX INCENTIVISED INVESTMENTS

2023/24

Total Individual Savings Account (ISA) limit, excluding Junior ISAs (JISAs)	£20,000
Lifetime ISA	£4,000
JISA and Child Trust Fund	£9,000
Venture Capital Trust (VCT) at 30%	£200,000
Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS) at 30%*	£2,000,000
EIS eligible for CGT deferral relief	No limit
Seed EIS (SEIS) at 50%	£200,000
SEIS CGT reinvestment relief	50%

*Above £1,000,000 investment must be in knowledge-intensive companies

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

Class 1

2023/24

	<u>Employee</u>	<u>Employer</u>
NICs rate	12%	13.8%
No NICs for employees generally on the first	£242 pw	£175 pw
No NICs for younger employees* on the first	£242 pw	£967 pw
NICs rate charged up to	£967 pw	No limit
2% NICs on earnings over	£967 pw	N/A

*No employer NICs on the first £967pw for employees generally under 21 years, apprentices under 25 years and veterans in first 12 months of civilian employment. No employer NICs on the first £481pw for employees at freeports and investment zones in Great Britain in the first three years of employment

Employment allowance	£5,000
Per business – not available if sole employee is a director or employer's NICs for 22/23 are £100,000 or more	

<u>Limits and thresholds</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Lower earnings limit	£123	£533	£6,396
Primary threshold	£242	£1,048	£12,570
Secondary threshold	£175	£758	£9,100
Upper earnings limit (and upper secondary thresholds)	£967	£4,189	£50,270

Class 1A Employer

On most employees' and directors' taxable benefits	13.8%
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Class 2 Self-employed

Flat rate per week	£3.45 (£179.40 pa)
Small profits threshold	£6,725
Lower earnings limit	£12,570

Class 4 Self-employed

On annual profits of £12,570 to £50,270	9%
Over £50,270	2%

Class 3

Voluntary flat rate per week	£17.45 (£907.40 pa)
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CAPITAL GAINS TAX

2023/24

Annual exemption: Individuals, estates, etc	£6,000
Trusts generally	£3,000
Tax rate: Below UK higher rate band	10%
Within UK higher and additional rate bands	20%
Trusts and estates	20%
Surcharge for residential property and carried interest	8%

Business Asset Disposal Relief 10% on lifetime limit of £1,000,000 for trading businesses and companies (minimum 5% participation) held for at least 2 years

INHERITANCE TAX

2023/24

Nil-rate band*	£325,000
Residence nil-rate band*†	£175,000
Rate of tax on excess	40%
Rate if at least 10% of net estate left to charity	36%
Lifetime transfers to and from certain trusts	20%
Overseas domiciled spouse/civil partner exemption	£325,000

*Up to 100% of the unused proportion of a deceased spouse's/civil partner's nil-rate band and/or residence nil-rate band can be claimed on the survivor's death †Estates over £2,000,000: the value of the residence nil-rate band is reduced by 50% of the excess over £2,000,000

100% relief: businesses, unlisted/AIM companies, some farmland/buildings

50% relief: certain other business assets

Annual exempt gifts of: £3,000 per donor £250 per donee

Tapered tax charge on lifetime gifts between 3 and 7 years of death Years 0–3 full 40% rate, then 8% less for each year until 0% at 7 or more years.

STAMP DUTIES AND PROPERTY TRANSACTION TAXES



Stamp Duty and SDRT: Stocks and marketable securities

0.5%

Additional residential and all corporate residential properties £40,000 or more – add 3% to SDLT rates, 6% to LBTT rates and 4% to most LTT rates

Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) on slices of value

Residential property

Up to £250,000 - 0%

£250,001–£925,000 - 5%

£925,001–£1,500,000 - 10%

Over £1,500,000 - 12%

Commercial property†

Up to £150,000 - 0%

£150,001–£250,000 - 2%

Over £250,000 - 5%

First time buyers: 0% on first £425,000 for properties up to £625,000

Non-resident purchasers: 2% surcharge on properties £40,000 or more

Residential properties bought by companies etc over £500,000: 15% of total consideration, subject to certain exemptions

†0% for freeport and investment zone qualifying property in England only

CORPORATION TAX

Year to 31/3/24

Profits

Effective rate

£0–£50,000

19.0%

£50,001–£250,000

26.5%

£250,001 and above

25.0%

MAIN DUE DATES FOR TAX PAYMENT

Income Tax, NICs and Capital Gains Tax – Self-assessment

31 January in tax year Following 31 July	}	Normally 50% of previous year's income tax, (less tax deducted at source) and class 4 NICs
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Following 31 January	Balance of income tax, class 4 NICs, CGT and all class 2 NICs
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Inheritance Tax

On death:	Normally 6 months after end of month of death
Lifetime transfer 6 April–30 September:	30 April in following year
Lifetime transfer 1 October–5 April:	6 months after end of month of transfer

Capital Gains Tax – Residential UK Property

Report and pay within 60 days of completion of conveyance of the property

Corporation Tax – Self-assessment

- Profits under £1,500,000: 9 months + 1 day after end of accounting period
- Profits £1,500,000–£20,000,000: normally payable in 7th, 10th, 13th and 16th months after start of the accounting period
- Profits over £20,000,000: normally payable in 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th months after start of the accounting period
- Growing companies: no instalments where profits are £10,000,000 or less and the company was not a large company for the previous year

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This document provides information and is only intended to provide an overview of the current law in this area and does not constitute financial advice, tax advice or legal advice, or provide any recommendations. This information regarding taxation represents a summary of our understanding of the law at the date of its last review (March 2023). Tax limits, benefits, allowances and rules are often subject to change and may change in future. Individuals should check that tax limits, allowances and rules have not changed. The value of benefits depends on individual circumstances. Different options may have different effects for tax purposes, different implications for pension provision and different impacts on other assets and financial planning.