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INCREASE IN CORPORATION TAX RATES

A higher tax rate of 25% will apply from 1 April 2023 if your taxable profits exceed £250,000 with a variable rate between 19% and 25% for profits between £50,000 and £250,000. The profits between the two limits will be taxed at a marginal rate of 26.5%. You should therefore consider delaying the use of pension premiums and capital equipment purchases until after 1April 2023 to help reduce the marginal tax if your profits are in this band.



DIRECTORS & EMPLOYEES ELECTRIC CARS

It can be beneficial to have a car in your company as long as it has a very low CO² level or is electrically powered. From 6 April 2023 there is still a 2% taxable benefit for **new** electric cars. Hybrid plug-in vehicles will have a benefit between 2% and 14% of list price dependant on electric mileage range.

VAT PENALTY CHANGES

A new penalty system started from 1 January 2023.

Late **Submissions** - it is important to note that penalties will arise <u>even</u> if you submit nil or repayment Returns. For quarterly Returns the penalty is a fixed amount of £200 when your fourth Return is late within a two year period. The penalties will increase with further late Returns.

Late **Payments** - In addition to interest charged at 2.5% over base rate from the payment due date, a penalty of 2% of the VAT due will be payable if the payment is more than 15 days late with a further 2% on any VAT still outstanding more than 30 days after the due date.

CAPITAL GAINS AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SALES

The Annual Exemption Allowance is reducing to £6,000 for 2023/24 and reducing again to £3,000 for future years.

If Capital Gains Tax is payable on a residential property sale, the calculation has to be submitted online to HMRC and any tax paid within **60** DAYS of the sale completion date.

In order to deal with this you will need to:



- Set up a Personal Tax Account with HMRC at www.gov.uk/personal-tax-account
- Create a Capital Gains Tax UK Property Account and reference from your Personal Tax Account.

Once you have your reference number we will be happy to help you prepare and submit the online Return.

HIGHER RATE TAXPAYERS

For the coming tax year, 2023/24, taxpayers with a total income exceeding £100,000 per year will gradually lose their Personal Allowance of £12,570 until their income reaches £125,140 when the allowance disappears, increasing their annual tax bill by up to £5,000.

Taxpayers with total income exceeding £125,140 per year will pay 45% tax on their income over this limit for 2023/24. There maybe some planning possibilities with the use of companies, depending on individual circumstances, which Wendy or Martin will be pleased to review with you.

If a taxpayer or their partner receives **Child Benefit**, and either of them has an income above £50,000 in a tax year they will not be entitled to the full Child Benefit and they will have to repay all or part of the benefits through the self assessment tax system unless they cancel the benefit. With income between £50,000 and £60,000 it will still be beneficial to receive the benefit and make the sliding scale repayment. More information is available at www.hmrc.gov.uk/childbenefitcharge. Please note we will require Child Benefit details if we complete your personal **Tax Returns**.

NATIONAL LIVING & MINIMUM WAGE

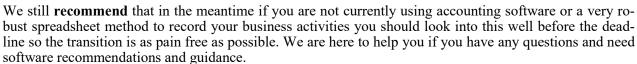
From April 2023 all employees minimum wage rates increase as follows:

- * Over 23(previously 25) years of age the rate increases to £10.42 per hour
- * Over 21 the rate increases to £10.18 per hour
- * Over 18 the rate increases to £7.49 per hour
- * workers over school leaving age and under 18 the rate increases to £5.28 per hour



SELF-EMPLOYED & PROPERTY OWNERS - 5 TAX RETURNS - DELAYED!

Making Tax Digital (MTD) for Income Tax has been delayed until 6 April 2026, any Sole-Trader or Property Landlord with Income of more than £50,000 pa will have to keep digital accounting records and send four quarterly Returns plus an annual Tax Return direct to HMRC via approved accounting software from 6 April 2026. Those with turnover between £30,000 and £50,000 will be mandated from 6 April 2027. There is no date yet set for turnovers less than £30,000 or for Partnerships.





Those businesses that do **not** currently have a 31 March or 5 April year end are still required to move to these dates for their 2023/24 tax and national insurance liabilities. Any client's with year-ends falling **after 5 April 2023** will need to extend their accounting period to 31 March 2024 or 5 April 2024.



WORKING FROM HOME CLAIMS

The rules on these claims have been tightened back to pre-covid levels and will **not** be allowed for 2022/23 onwards unless your employer does not have an office or you are required for your work to live too far away to travel daily to an office.

BOOST YOUR STATE PENSION

You can pay voluntary National Insurance contributions for the past six years to fill gaps in your contribution records to ensure you have enough qualifying years for state pension entitlement. **Until 31 July 2023** there is an extra 'transitional arrangement' for men born after 5 April 1951 and women born after 5 April 1953 to make up for gaps between tax years 2006 and 2016.

FOREIGN INCOME

Please be aware if you are resident in the UK you have to declare your **worldwide** income, which includes savings income and rents arising on properties owned abroad. The Taxman is more aware of foreign assets and income nowadays and is chasing more aggressively with significant penalties for incorrect Tax Returns.



This Newsletter is a brief synopsis of matters which may affect you as we approach another tax year end. If you would like to discuss any of these items in more detail and their effects on you personally, please do not hesitate to call us. If you do not want to receive our newsletters in the future please contact us and you will be removed from this mailing.

