BOURNER BULLOCK
Chartered Accountants

# Autumn Budget 2017

# Autumn Budget Report 2017

## This Report, which was written immediately after the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered his Budget Speech, is intended to provide an overview of the latest announcements and recent measures most likely to affect you or your business.

The 2017 Autumn Budget represents the first step in the government's new Budget regime, which sees the main Budget now being presented in the Autumn, to be followed by a Spring Statement the following year.

Throughout this guide we have included tips and ideas to assist you with effective tax and financial planning. We can help to ensure that your financial plans remain effective, even as your personal and business circumstances change. We will work alongside you to help you achieve a rewarding and financially secure future.

## How to make the most of our services

Use page 15 to compile your own summary of the key points arising from the Autumn Budget and any actions you may wish to consider. The 2018/19 Tax Calendar on page 16 details many of the important dates and deadlines for the coming tax year.

Do contact us as soon as possible to discuss any action you may be considering, and to review your long-term plans. We always welcome the opportunity to help.

*Please note: while most taxation changes take effect from the start of the new financial year, or tax year, some may not take effect until 2019, or later. Where relevant, details of these changes have been included in this Report.*

### Contents



# Hammond heralds vision of an 'outward looking, free-trading nation'

**Chancellor Philip Hammond's first Autumn Budget was delivered against a backdrop of economic and political uncertainty, fuelled partly by the ongoing Brexit process.**

Acknowledging that the UK has entered a 'critical phase' of negotiations, the Chancellor set out his vision of a 'new relationship' with the European Union – though he was keen to emphasise the need to prepare for 'every possible Brexit outcome', announcing that £3bn had been set aside for Brexit preparations.

While asserting that the economy 'continues to confound those who talk it down', the Chancellor revealed that the Office for Budget Responsibility has revised down UK economic growth for the next five years, with the economy expected to grow by 1.5% in 2017. Debt is also expected to reach a peak this year, reducing gradually thereafter as a share of GDP, while borrowing forecasts have also been revised downwards.

Technology and housing proved to be a key focus of the speech, with the Chancellor announcing a package of support for electric vehicles, including £400m for new charging points, and a £44bn investment fund to support the government's target of building an average of 300,000 new homes every year, over the next five years. The government will also make changes to the planning system to 'encourage better use of land in cities and towns'.

There was also some good news for first-time buyers, as the Chancellor revealed that any seeking to buy a property worth up to £300,000 will be exempt from paying Stamp Duty Land Tax with immediate effect. Meanwhile, the income tax personal allowance will increase to £11,850 from April 2018, with the higher rate threshold rising to £34,500.

Although making a feature of his resistance to reducing the VAT registration threshold, the Chancellor did address the issue of business rates, announcing that firms being affected by the so-called 'staircase tax' could apply to have their bills recalculated and backdated, and that future revaluations will take place every three years.

Finally, entering at least partially into the festive spirit, the Chancellor announced that duty on most alcoholic drinks will be frozen, although a new band of duty will be introduced in 2019 for certain higher strength ciders.

## Budget Highlights

- **Stamp Duty Land Tax abolished for most first-time buyers**
- **Personal allowance increasing to £11,850**
- **Business rates to rise by CPI inflation from April 2018**
- **VAT registration threshold frozen for two years**
- **RDEC tax credit increasing to 12% from January 2018**
- **National Living Wage to rise to £7.83**
- **Increase in VED for the most polluting diesel cars**

"In this Budget, we express our resolve to look forwards, not backwards."

**Chancellor Philip Hammond**

# Business tax and investment incentives

## Corporation tax

Corporation tax rates are as follows:

| Financial year from | 1 April 2017 | 1 April 2018 | 1 April 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporation tax rate | 19% | 19% | 19% |

As previously announced, the corporation tax rate is set to reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020.

## Indexation allowance

For disposals of capital assets on or after 1 January 2018, the indexation allowance that is applied in order to determine the amount of the chargeable gain will be calculated up to December 2017, irrespective of the date of disposal of the asset.

## Research & Development Expenditure Credit (RDEC)

The rate of RDEC is to increase from 11% to 12%. This will have effect for expenditure incurred on or after 1 January 2018.

## Knowledge-intensive companies (KICs)

The annual limit for individuals investing in KICs under the Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS) will be increased to £2m, provided that anything above £1m is invested in KICs. In addition, the annual EIS and Venture Capital Trust (VCT) limit on the amount of tax-advantaged investments a KIC may receive will be increased to £10m. The permitted maximum age rules will also be amended to allow a KIC to use the date from which its annual turnover exceeded £200,000, instead of the date of its first commercial sale, when determining the date from which the end of the initial investing period is calculated. For EIS the changes will apply to shares issued on or after 6 April 2018 and for VCTs the changes will apply to new qualifying investments made on or after 6 April 2018.

## Non-UK resident companies

Legislation will be introduced so that non-UK resident companies that carry on a UK property business or have other UK property income will be charged to corporation tax, rather than being charged to income tax as at present. A non-UK resident company that has chargeable gains on the disposal of UK residential property will also be charged to corporation tax, instead of capital gains tax as at present. The change will have effect on and after 6 April 2020.

## Capital allowances

The 100% first year allowance for businesses purchasing zero-emission goods vehicles or gas refuelling equipment is to be extended to 31 March 2021 for corporation tax and to 5 April 2021 for income tax.

## First Year Tax Credits (FYTC)

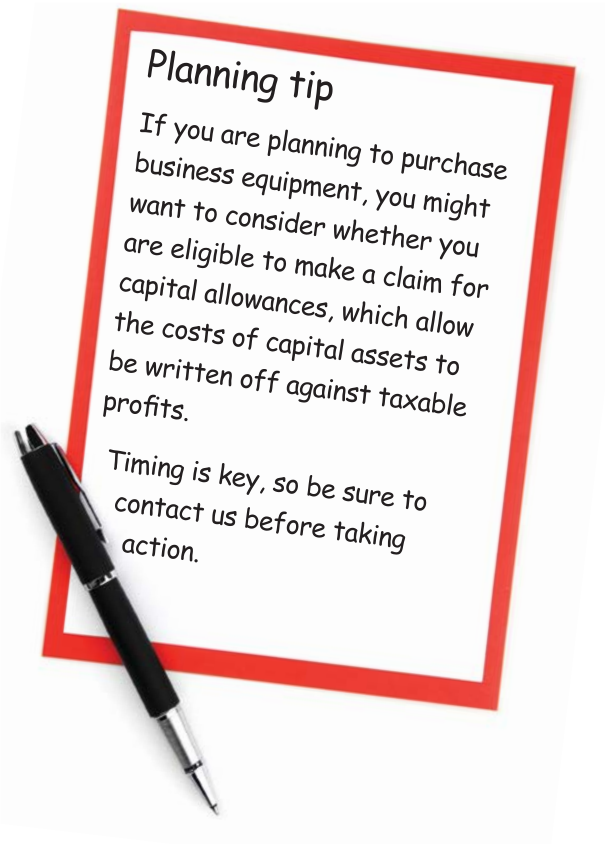
The FYTC scheme will be extended until 31 March 2023 and the rate of eligible claims will be set at two-thirds of the corporation tax rate. This will come into effect on 1 April 2018.

*The Good Parliament of 1376 saw the first recognised use of impeachment in Parliament, with the aim of removing several corrupt government ministers...*

## Depreciatory transactions

Legislation will be introduced to remove the time limit of six years within which companies must adjust for any depreciatory transactions when claiming a capital loss on disposal of shares in a group company.

This will have effect for disposals of shares in or securities of a company made on or after 22 November 2017.




## Royalties withholding tax

The government will publish a consultation on 1 December 2017 on the design of rules expanding the circumstances in which a royalty payment to persons not resident in the UK has a liability to income tax.

The changes will have effect from April 2019.

## Subsistence

Legislation is to be introduced so that employers will no longer be required to check receipts when making payments to employees for subsistence using benchmark scale rates. This applies to standard meal allowances paid in respect of qualifying travel and the overseas scale rates. Employers will only be asked to ensure that employees are undertaking qualifying travel.

This will have effect from April 2019. Abolition of receipt checking does not apply to amounts agreed under bespoke scale rates or industry wide rates.

## Employer-provided electricity for an electric car

The government will legislate to exempt employer-provided electricity from being taxed as a benefit in kind from April 2018. This will apply to electricity provided in workplace charging points for electric or hybrid cars owned by employees.

## Business rates

Business rates will switch from being increased by RPI to being increased by CPI from April 2018, two years earlier than originally planned. Business rates revaluations will take place every three years, rather than every five years, starting after the next revaluation, currently due in 2022.

The government will also legislate retrospectively to address the so-called 'staircase tax'. Affected businesses will be able to ask the Valuation Office Agency to recalculate valuations so that bills are based on previous practice, backdated to April 2010.

The £1,000 business rate discount for public houses with a rateable value of up to £100,000, subject to state aid limits for businesses with multiple properties, will continue for one year from 1 April 2018.

...The Bad Parliament sat in January 1377, and immediately overturned the impeachments put in place by the Good Parliament the previous year

# National insurance contributions (NICs)

| **2018/19** | **Employee (primary)** | **Employer (secondary)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Class 1** | | |
| Payable on weekly earnings of: | | |
| Below £116 (lower earnings limit) | Nil | – |
| £116 - £162 (primary threshold) | *0% | – |
| Up to £162 (secondary threshold) | – | Nil |
| Above £162 | – | 13.8% |
| £162.01 - £892 (upper earnings limit) | **12% | – |
| £162.01 - £892 (under 21s and apprentices under 25) | – | 0% |
| Above £892 | **2% | – |

**No NICs are actually payable but notional Class 1 NIC is deemed to have been paid; this protects contributory benefit entitlement.*

***Over State Pension age, the employee contribution is generally nil.*

| **Employment Allowance** | | up to £3,000 (per year) |
|---|---|---|
| **Class 1A** | On relevant benefits | 13.8% |
| **Class 2** | Self-employed | £2.95 per week |
| | Small profits threshold | £6,205 per annum |
| **Class 3** | Voluntary | £14.65 per week |
| **Class 4** | Self-employed on annual profits | |
| | £8,424 - £46,350 | *9% |
| | Excess over £46,350 | *2% |

**Exemption applies if State Pension age is reached by 6 April 2018.*

In a change to the date originally announced, Class 2 NICs are set to be abolished from April 2019.

As previously announced, the government will no longer proceed with an increase to the main rate of Class 4 NICs from 9% to 10% in April 2018, and to 11% in April 2019.

# National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

The government has aligned the National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage cycles so that any increases in rates now occur in April each year. The rates applying from 1 April 2018 are outlined below.

| | **Apprentices*** | **16 and 17** | **18 - 20** | **21 - 24** | **25 and over** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Minimum Wage | £3.70 | £4.20 | £5.90 | £7.38 | - |
| National Living Wage | - | - | - | - | £7.83 |

**Under 19, or 19 or over and in the first year of their apprenticeship.*

# Tax and travel

## Car and fuel benefits

The taxable petrol and diesel car benefit is based on the car's $CO_2$ emissions. It is calculated using the car's UK list price and applying the 'appropriate percentage', as shown in the table on the right. In the Autumn Budget the Chancellor announced that the diesel supplement will be increased from 3% to 4% from 6 April 2018, but removed altogether for diesel cars which are certified to the Real Driving Emissions 2 (RDE2) standard.

The car fuel benefit is calculated by applying the same percentages to the fuel benefit charge multiplier, which for 2018/19 is £23,400.

## VAT on fuel for private use in cars

Where businesses wish to reclaim the input VAT on fuel which has some degree of private use, they must account for output VAT for which they may use the flat rate valuation charge.

## Company vans

The taxable benefit for the unrestricted private use of vans is £3,350 for 2018/19. There is a further £633 taxable benefit if the employer provides fuel for private travel.

| Van and fuel charge | Van £ | Fuel £ | Total £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tax (20% taxpayer) | 670.00 | 126.60 | 796.60 |
| Tax (40% taxpayer) | 1,340.00 | 253.20 | 1,593.20 |
| Tax (45% taxpayer) | 1,507.50 | 284.85 | 1,792.35 |
| Employer's Class 1A NICs | 462.30 | 87.35 | 549.65 |

The benefit charge for zero emission vans for 2018/19 is 20% of the standard benefit charge. There is no fuel benefit for such vans.

| $CO_2$ emissions | Appropriate percentage | |
|---|---|---|
| (g/km) | Petrol % | Diesel % |
| 0 - 50 | 13 | 17 |
| 51 - 75 | 16 | 20 |
| 76 - 94 | 19 | 23 |
| 95 - 99 | 20 | 24 |
| 100 - 104 | 21 | 25 |
| 105 - 109 | 22 | 26 |
| 110 - 114 | 23 | 27 |
| 115 - 119 | 24 | 28 |
| 120 - 124 | 25 | 29 |
| 125 - 129 | 26 | 30 |
| 130 - 134 | 27 | 31 |
| 135 - 139 | 28 | 32 |
| 140 - 144 | 29 | 33 |
| 145 - 149 | 30 | 34 |
| 150 - 154 | 31 | 35 |
| 155 - 159 | 32 | 36 |
| 160 - 164 | 33 | |
| 165 - 169 | 34 | |
| 170 - 174 | 35 | 37 |
| 175 - 179 | 36 | |
| 180 and above | 37 | |

## Mileage rates

Changes to the HMRC business mileage rates are announced from time to time.

The fuel only advisory rates below relate to company cars only and apply from 1 September 2017.

| Vehicle | First 10,000 miles | Thereafter | Car – fuel only advisory rates Engine capacity | Petrol | Diesel | LPG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Car/van | 45p | 25p | 1400cc or less | 11p | 9p | 7p |
| Motorcycle | 24p | 24p | 1401cc to 1600cc | 13p | 9p | 8p |
| Bicycle | 20p | 20p | 1601cc to 2000cc | 13p | 11p | 8p |
| | | | Over 2000cc | 21p | 12p | 13p |

## Plug-in grants

Motorists (private or business) purchasing new qualifying ultra-low emission cars can receive a grant of 35% towards the cost of the vehicle, up to a maximum of either £2,500 or £4,500 depending on the model. The scheme also covers new qualifying ultra-low emission vans, where the available grant will be 20% towards the cost of the vehicle, up to a maximum of £8,000. Vehicles with $CO_2$ emissions of 75 g/km or less, including electric, plug-in hybrid and hydrogen-fuelled cars, are potentially eligible for the subsidy. There are strict criteria to be met before specific vehicles can be confirmed as eligible under the rules of the scheme.

## Vehicle Excise Duty (VED) rates

### VED bands and rates from 1 April 2018 for cars first registered on or after 1 April 2017

For the first year this is based on $CO_2$ emissions as set out in the table to the right. However, in the Autumn Budget it was announced that new diesel vehicles registered after **1 April 2018** that do not meet the RDE2 standard will be charged a supplement on their First Year Rate to the effect of moving up by one VED band.

After the first year, all vehicles with zero emissions will be exempt from the standard rate of vehicle tax, and all other petrol or diesel vehicles will pay a standard rate of £140 a year. An additional rate will be added to the vehicle tax for all new vehicles with a list price of over £40,000 (including zero emission vehicles). This additional rate of £310 will be payable each year for five years from the end of the first vehicle licence. After the five year period the standard rate will apply.

Alternative fuel vehicles continue to receive a £10 reduction on the standard and first year rates.

| $CO_2$ emissions (g/km) | First year rate |
|---|---|
| 0 | £0 |
| 1 - 50 | £10 |
| 51 - 75 | £25 |
| 76 - 90 | £105 |
| 91 - 100 | £125 |
| 101 - 110 | £145 |
| 111 - 130 | £165 |
| 131 - 150 | £205 |
| 151 - 170 | £515 |
| 171 - 190 | £830 |
| 191 - 225 | £1,240 |
| 226 - 255 | £1,760 |
| Over 255 | £2,070 |

### Standard rates which apply from 1 April 2018 for cars registered from 1 March 2001 to 31 March 2017

| VED Band | $CO_2$ emissions (g/km) | Standard rate* |
|---|---|---|
| A | Up to 100 | £0 |
| B | 101-110 | £20 |
| C | 111-120 | £30 |
| D | 121-130 | £120 |
| E | 131-140 | £140 |
| F | 141-150 | £155 |
| G | 151-165 | £195 |
| H | 166-175 | £230 |
| I | 176-185 | £250 |
| J | 186-200 | £290 |
| K** | 201-225 | £315 |
| L | 226-255 | £540 |
| M | Over 255 | £555 |

**Standard rate is reduced by £10 for alternative fuel vehicles with $CO_2$ emissions above 100 g/km.*

***Includes cars emitting over 225 g/km that were registered before 23 March 2006.*

# Income tax and personal savings

## Income tax

| | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---|---|---|
| **Basic rate band – income up to** | †£34,500 | †£33,500 |
| Starting rate for savings income | *0% | *0% |
| Basic rate | 20% | 20% |
| Dividend ordinary rate | **7.5% | **7.5% |
| **Higher rate – income between** | †£34,501 - £150,000 | †£33,501 - £150,000 |
| Higher rate | 40% | 40% |
| Dividend upper rate | **32.5% | **32.5% |
| **Additional rate – income over** | £150,000 | £150,000 |
| Additional rate | 45% | 45% |
| Dividend additional rate | **38.1% | **38.1% |
| **Starting rate limit (savings income)** | *£5,000 | *£5,000 |

*†For Scottish taxpayers only the limit for 2017/18 is £31,500. The Scottish government is set to introduce further changes to the income tax rates and bands for Scottish taxpayers for 2018/19.*
**If an individual's taxable non-savings income exceeds starting rate limit, then starting rate limit for savings will not be available for savings income. £1,000 of savings income for basic rate taxpayers (£500 higher rate) may be tax-free.*
***The tax-free dividend allowance is set to reduce from £5,000 to £2,000 from 6 April 2018.*

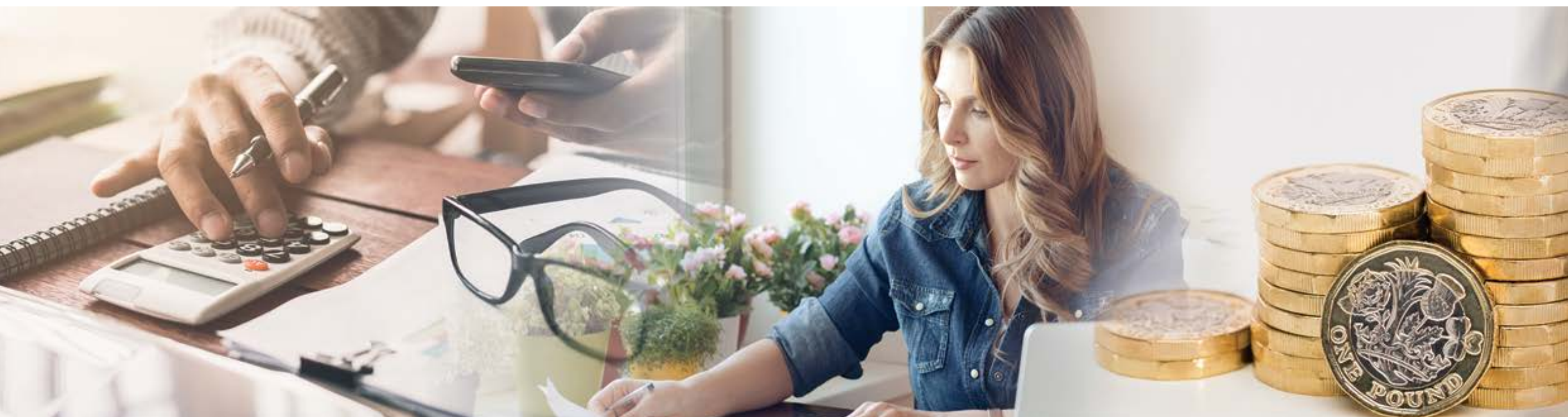
## Personal allowances

| | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---|---|---|
| **Personal Allowance (PA)** | £11,850 | £11,500 |
| **Married couple's allowance (MCA)** (relief given at 10%)<br>Either partner born before 6 April 1935 | *£8,695 | *£8,445 |
| **Transferable Tax Allowance ('Marriage Allowance')**<br>For certain married couples (relief given at 20%) | £1,185 | £1,150 |

**Allowances are reduced by £1 for every £2 that adjusted net income exceeds £28,900 (2017/18 £28,000) to a minimum MCA of £3,360 (2017/18 £3,260). Where adjusted net income exceeds £100,000 (2017/18 £100,000), PA is reduced in the same way until it is nil regardless of the individual's date of birth.*

## Marriage Allowance: allowing claims on behalf of deceased partners

The government will legislate to allow Marriage Allowance claims on behalf of deceased spouses and civil partners, and for the claim to be backdated for up to four years where the entitlement conditions are met. The changes will have effect on and after 29 November 2017.



## Investment tax reliefs

| | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---|---|---|
| Venture Capital Trust up to | £200,000 | £200,000 |
| Enterprise Investment Scheme up to* | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 |
| Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme up to | £100,000 | £100,000 |
| Social Investment Tax Relief up to | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 |

*For 2018/19 the annual limit is increased to £2m, provided that anything above £1m is invested in knowledge-intensive companies.

## Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)

Individuals can invest in any combination of cash or stocks and shares up to the overall annual ISA subscription limit. However, a saver may only pay into a maximum of one Cash ISA, one Stocks and Shares ISA, one Innovative Finance ISA and one Lifetime ISA.

The Lifetime ISA, which came into effect on 6 April 2017, is available to adults aged between 18 and 40 to save towards retirement or for a first home in the UK worth up to £450,000. Those eligible can deposit up to £4,000 each tax year and will receive a 25% bonus from the government on savings put into the account before their 50th birthday. Various rules and restrictions apply.

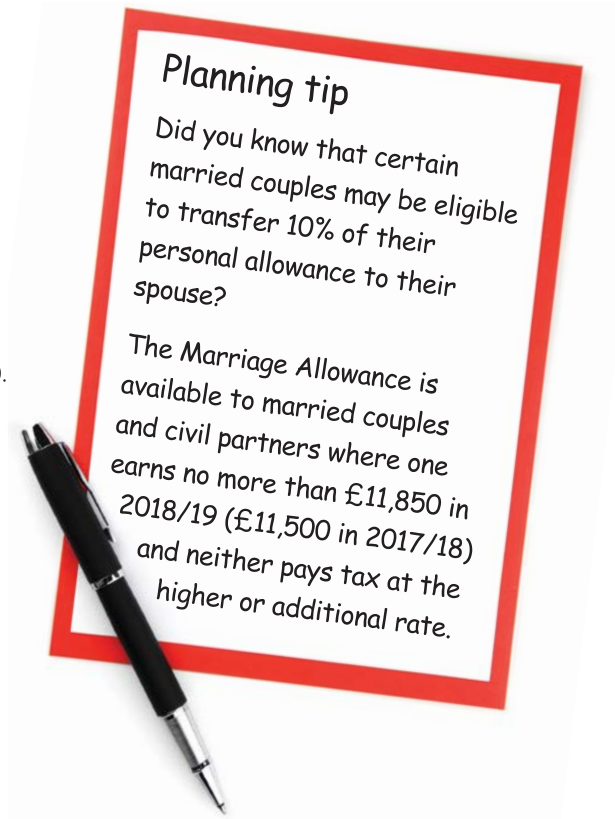
The ISA subscription limit for 2018/19 will remain unchanged at £20,000, of which £4,000 can be saved into a Lifetime ISA.

The annual subscription limit for Junior ISAs and Child Trust Funds for the tax year 2018/19 will be uprated in line with CPI from £4,128 to £4,260.

## Pensions Lifetime Allowance (LTA)

The LTA represents the maximum amount that an individual can save into their pension pot and still benefit from tax relief at their marginal rate.

The LTA will increase in line with CPI, rising to £1,030,000 for the tax year 2018/19.




The Parliament of Bats was held in 1426 - political tensions precluded the carrying of swords, so members armed themselves with clubs and bats

# Capital taxes

## Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax is currently charged at 40% on the proportion of an individual's estate exceeding the 'nil-rate band' of £325,000. Married couples and registered civil partners can already pass any unused nil-rate band to one another on death.

A new residence nil-rate band (RNRB) now applies in addition to the nil-rate band, allowing a 'family home' to be passed wholly or partially tax-free on death to direct descendants such as a child or grandchild. A step-child, adopted child or fostered child is also regarded as a direct descendant.

The RNRB rates are set as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **2017/18** | £100,000 |
| **2018/19** | £125,000 |
| **2019/20** | £150,000 |
| **2020/21** | £175,000 |

The RNRB can only be used in respect of one residential property. The property does not have to be the main family home, although it must, at some point, have been a residence of the deceased.

There is a tapered withdrawal of the RNRB for estates valued at more than £2m, at a withdrawal rate of £1 for every £2 over this threshold.

## Capital gains tax (CGT)

CGT is payable on the profit made when you sell or otherwise dispose of an asset. The rates for 2018/19 are:

| **On chargeable gains** | **2018/19** |
|---|---|
| Total taxable income and gains | |
| Up to higher rate threshold | 10% |
| From higher rate threshold | 20% |
| Trust rate | 20% |

Higher rates (18%/28%) may apply to the disposal of certain residential property and carried interest.

Annual exempt amount for 2018/19 – individuals £11,700 and most trustees £5,850.

## CGT payment window

The introduction of the 30-day payment window for gains on residential property disposals will be deferred until April 2020.

## Taxation of carried interest

The government will amend legislation to ensure that asset managers receiving carried interest pay CGT on their full economic gain. The changes will remove the special treatment afforded to carried interest that arises in connection with disposals of assets before certain dates in 2015. The changes will have effect on and after 22 November 2017.

## Entrepreneurs' relief

The government will consult in spring 2018 on how access to the relief might be given to entrepreneurs whose holding in their company is reduced below the normal 5% qualifying level as a result of raising funds for commercial purposes by means of issues of new shares.

## Taxing non-residents' gains on immovable property

The government has published a consultation on taxing non-residents' gains on immovable property. This measure will broaden the UK's tax base to include disposals of UK commercial property by non-residents, both directly and indirectly, and will bring all companies into charge on disposals of residential property, and all persons into charge on indirect disposals of residential property. The changes will have effect on and after 1 April 2019 for companies, and on and after 6 April 2019 for those in charge to CGT. An anti-forestalling measure to support this reform will have effect on and after 22 November 2017.

## Offshore trusts

New anti-avoidance rules will be introduced relating to the taxation of income and gains accruing to offshore trusts. This measure ensures that payments from an offshore trust intended for a UK resident individual do not escape tax when they are made via an overseas beneficiary or a remittance basis user.

Following consultation, minor changes have been made to the legislation, including to ensure that the onward gift rules can apply if the close family member rule applies, to clarify the position in the year of the settlor's death and in relation to onward gifts to multiple recipients. The changes will have effect on and after 6 April 2018.

## Making Tax Digital

The government is phasing in its landmark Making Tax Digital (MTD) initiative, which will see the introduction of a fully digital tax system, with businesses and individuals being required to register, file, pay and update their information via a secure online tax account.

The new system was originally intended to be implemented between 2018 and 2020. However, following concerns raised by business and industry experts, the government put forward a revised timescale for its introduction.

Under the new timetable, from 1 April 2019 businesses with a turnover above the VAT threshold (currently £85,000) must keep digital records for VAT purposes and provide their VAT return information to HMRC using MTD functional compatible software. Keeping digital records and making quarterly updates will not be mandatory for taxes other than VAT before April 2020, although businesses below the VAT threshold which have voluntarily registered for VAT can opt to join the scheme.

The government plans to make the necessary regulations available no later than April 2018. HMRC will be piloting MTD for VAT for the rest of 2017, with wider live piloting planned from Spring 2018.

*The Long Parliament officially lasted from 1640-1660 - despite being purged of most of its members by the New Model Army in 1648*

# Value Added Tax (VAT)

The rates for 2018/19 are as follows:

| From | 1 April 2018 |
|---|---|
| Standard rate | 20% |
| VAT fraction | 1/6 |
| Reduced rate | 5% |
| **Turnover limits** | |
| Registration – last 12 months or next 30 days over | £85,000 |
| Deregistration – next 12 months under | £83,000 |
| Annual and Cash Accounting Schemes | £1,350,000 |
| Flat Rate Scheme | £150,000 |

The VAT registration and deregistration thresholds will not be uprated for a period of two years. The two year period ends on 31 March 2020.

## Online VAT fraud

The government will legislate to extend HMRC's powers to hold online marketplaces jointly and severally liable for the unpaid VAT of overseas traders on their platforms to include all (including UK) traders.

Online marketplaces will be required to ensure that VAT numbers displayed for businesses operating on their website are valid. They will also be required to display a valid VAT number when they are provided with one by a business operating on their platform.

# Duties

## Alcohol and tobacco duties

All alcohol duty rates will be frozen. The government intends to introduce a new duty band in 2019 for still cider of a strength of at least 6.9% but not exceeding 7.5% alcohol by volume.

The duty rate on all tobacco products will continue to increase by 2% above RPI inflation each year until the end of the Parliament. Hand-rolling tobacco will rise by an additional 1% to 3% above RPI inflation this year. The new tobacco duty rates have effect from 6pm on 22 November 2017.

## Air Passenger Duty (APD)

The short-haul rates of APD for the tax year 2019/20 will remain at their present levels. The long-haul reduced rate for the tax year 2019/20 will be frozen at the 2018/19 level; the standard rate will increase by £16; and the higher rate will increase by £47.

From April 2018 the Scottish government will replace APD with Air Departure Tax (ADT).

## Fuel duty

Fuel duty rates will remain frozen for the 2018/19 tax year.

## Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT)

From 22 November 2017 first-time buyers paying £300,000 or less for a residential property will pay no SDLT.

First-time buyers paying between £300,000 and £500,000 will pay SDLT at 5% on the amount of the purchase price in excess of £300,000.

A first-time buyer is defined as an individual or individuals who have never owned an interest in a residential property in the UK or anywhere else in the world, and who intend to occupy the property as their main residence.

First-time buyers purchasing property for more than £500,000 will not be entitled to any relief and will pay SDLT at the normal rates.

This measure does not apply in Scotland. It will apply in Wales until 1 April 2018, when SDLT will be devolved to Wales.

## Single-use plastics waste

The government will launch a call for evidence in early 2018 on how the tax system or charges could help to reduce the amount of single-use plastics waste.

# Other measures announced

## Help to Buy Equity Loan

It was confirmed in the Budget that a further £10bn will be allocated to the Help to Buy Equity Loan scheme, which is designed to help people to buy a home with a 5% deposit.

## Next generation vehicles

To support the transition to zero emission vehicles, the government will invest £200m, to be matched by private investment, into a new £400m Charging Investment Infrastructure Fund. £100m will be provided to guarantee continuation of the Plug-In Car Grant to 2020 to help consumers with the cost of purchasing a new battery electric vehicle.

The government has stated that it 'wants to see fully self-driving cars, without a human operator, on UK roads by 2021'. The National Infrastructure Commission will launch a new innovation prize to determine how future roadbuilding should adapt to support self-driving cars.

## Transport funding in England

£1.7bn will be allocated to improving transport in English cities. Half will be given to Combined Authorities with Mayors, and the rest allocated by a competition.

An extra £337m will go towards a fleet of new trains on the Tyne & Wear Metro. An extra £6m will go towards the Midlands Connect motorway and rail projects. Transport links along the Cambridge - Milton Keynes - Oxford corridor will also be improved.

*The Short Parliament of 1640 lasted for just three weeks, and followed an 11-year parliamentary absence*

## Education and skills

Schools will get £600 for every extra pupil who takes A-Level or Core Maths and £350,000 of extra funding a year will be given to every specialist maths school that is set up.

£34m will be allocated to teaching construction skills. £30m will go towards digital courses using artificial intelligence. A National Retraining Scheme will be launched with the aim of helping people to acquire new skills. It will be overseen by the government, the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry. They will decide on other areas of the economy where new skills and training courses are needed.

# What they said...

'I report today on an economy that continues to grow, continues to create more jobs than ever before and continues to confound those who seek to talk it down.'
**Philip Hammond, Chancellor of the Exchequer**

'We have had the rhetoric of a long-term economic plan that never meets its targets when what all too many are experiencing is long-term economic pain - and the hardest hit are disabled people, single parents and women.'
**Jeremy Corbyn, Labour Party leader**

'Britain has gone from top of the growth league to deep into the relegation zone, with each person set to be £687 worse off per year.'
**Vince Cable, Liberal Democrats leader**

## A political background to the Budget

Philip Hammond began his Budget speech in March by noting that the previous Chancellor to deliver the 'last Spring Budget' was Norman Lamont, who was sacked ten weeks after doing so. 'Wish me luck!' joked Mr Hammond, but in the days and weeks that followed he may have wondered if he had needlessly tempted fate.

He was forced into an immediate U-turn on the Budget's key announcement – a rise in national insurance contributions for some self-employed workers – after backbench Tory MPs complained that it contradicted their manifesto commitments.

Then came Theresa May's snap General Election in June, in which the Conservatives unexpectedly lost their overall majority and were forced into a supply-and-confidence agreement with the Democratic Unionist Party.

More recently, Mr Hammond created unwelcome headlines when he referred in an interview to the EU's Brexit negotiators as 'the enemy' – a remark he subsequently described as 'a poor choice of words'.

So the lead-up to Mr Hammond's first Autumn Budget has been far from easy, and his announcements will be intensely scrutinised. Despite all this, there has been some encouraging economic news for the Chancellor. Unemployment is at a 42-year low and productivity increased by 0.9% in the latest three months – the strongest growth rate for six years. But Mr Hammond was always unlikely to want to tempt fate again by being overconfident. As he said recently to the BBC: 'I always operate on the principle – I think it is a sound and cautious principle – that everyone is sackable.'

# My key Budget points

Use this page to record any key points arising from the Budget which you think might affect you or your business. Once you have completed your summary, contact us to discuss the issues and for advice on any appropriate action to take.

| Key point or question | To follow up ✓ | Action agreed ✓ |
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# 2018/19 Tax Calendar

April 2018

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
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| 30 | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |

July 2018

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
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| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |

October 2018

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| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
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| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

January 2019

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
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| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
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| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

May 2018

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
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| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

August 2018

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| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |

November 2018

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
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| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |

February 2019

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
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June 2018

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September 2018

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December 2018

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
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| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

March 2019

| M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sa | Su |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

## April 2018

5 Last day of 2017/18 tax year.

Deadline for 2017/18 ISA investments and pension contributions.

Last day to make disposals using the 2017/18 CGT exemption.

14 Due date for income tax for the CT61 period to 31 March 2018.

19 Automatic interest is charged where PAYE tax, Student loan deductions, Class 1 NICs or CIS deductions for 2017/18 are not paid by today. Penalties may also apply if any payments have been made late throughout the tax year.

PAYE quarterly payments are due for small employers for the pay periods 6 January 2018 to 5 April 2018.

PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 April 2018.

Deadline for employers' final PAYE return to be submitted online for 2017/18.

## May 2018

3 Deadline for submitting P46(Car) for employees whose car/fuel benefits changed during the quarter to 5 April 2018.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 May 2018.

31 Deadline for forms P60 for 2017/18 to be issued to employees.

## June 2018

1 New Advisory Fuel Rates (AFR) for company car users apply from today.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 June 2018.

30 End of CT61 quarterly period.

## July 2018

5 Deadline for reaching a PAYE Settlement Agreement for 2017/18.

6 Deadline for forms P11D and P11D(b) for 2017/18 to be submitted to HMRC and copies to be issued to employees concerned.

Deadline for employers to report share incentives for 2017/18.

14 Due date for income tax for the CT61 period to 30 June 2018.

19 Class 1A NICs due for 2017/18.

PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions due for the month to 5 July 2018.

PAYE quarterly payments are due for small employers for the pay periods 6 April 2018 to 5 July 2018.

31 Second payment on account 2017/18 due.

## August 2018

2 Deadline for submitting P46(Car) for employees whose car/fuel benefits changed during the quarter to 5 July 2018.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 August 2018.

## September 2018

1 New Advisory Fuel Rates (AFR) for company car users apply from today.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 September 2018.

30 End of CT61 quarterly period.

## October 2018

1 Due date for payment of Corporation Tax for period ended 31 December 2017.

5 Deadline for notifying HMRC of new sources of taxable income or gains or liability to the High Income Child Benefit Charge for 2017/18 if no tax return has been issued.

14 Due date for income tax for the CT61 quarter to 30 September 2018.

19 Tax and NICs due under a 2017/18 PAYE Settlement Agreement.

PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 October 2018.

PAYE quarterly payments are due for small employers for the pay periods 6 July 2018 to 5 October 2018.

31 Deadline for submitting 'paper' 2017/18 self assessment returns.

## November 2018

2 Deadline for submitting P46(Car) for employees whose car/fuel benefits changed during the quarter to 5 October 2018.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 November 2018.

## December 2018

1 New Advisory Fuel Rates (AFR) for company car users apply from today.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 December 2018.

30 Online filing deadline for submitting 2017/18 self assessment return if you require HMRC to collect any underpaid tax by making an adjustment to your 2019/20 tax code.

31 End of CT61 quarterly period.

Filing date for Company Tax Return Form CT600 for period ended 31 December 2017.

## January 2019

1 Due date for payment of corporation tax for period ended 31 March 2018.

14 Due date for income tax for the CT61 quarter to 31 December 2018.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 January 2019.

PAYE quarterly payments are due for small employers for the pay periods 6 October 2018 to 5 January 2019.

31 Deadline for submitting your 2017/18 self assessment return (£100 automatic penalty if your return is late) and the balance of your 2017/18 liability together with the first payment on account for 2018/19 are also due.

Capital gains tax payment for 2017/18.

Balancing payment – 2017/18 income tax and Class 4 NICs. Outstanding Class 2 NICs also due.

## February 2019

2 Deadline for submitting P46(car) for employees whose car/fuel benefits changed during the quarter to 5 January 2019.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 February 2019.

## March 2019

1 New Advisory Fuel Rates (AFR) for company car users apply from today.

3 5% late payment penalty on any 2017/18 outstanding tax which was due on 31 January 2019 and still remains unpaid.

19 PAYE, Student loan and CIS deductions are due for the month to 5 March 2019.

31 End of corporation tax financial year.

End of CT61 quarterly period.

Filing date for Company Tax Return Form CT600 for period ended 31 March 2018.

Last minute planning for tax year 2018/19 – please contact us for advice.

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