

# TAX NEWS

FEBRUARY 2024

Welcome to the February edition of Tax News! We're leaping into the new month with plenty of tax tips and updates that we hope you find useful and informative.  
Please contact us to discuss any matters in more detail.

## DIARY OF MAIN TAX EVENTS



### DATE

### WHAT'S DUE

1 Feb

Corporation tax for year to 30/04/2023, unless quarterly instalments apply

19 Feb

PAYE & NIC deductions, and CIS return and tax, for month to 5/2/24 (due 22/2 if you pay electronically)

29 Feb

5% penalty imposed on 2022/23 income tax, CGT, class 2 and 4 NIC still unpaid at this date unless a payment plan has been agreed with HMRC.

1 March

Corporation tax for year to 31/05/2023, unless quarterly instalments apply

19 March

PAYE & NIC deductions, and CIS return and tax, for month to 5/03/24 (due 22/1 if you pay electronically)

## YEAR END TAX PLANNING

It's not too late to undertake some end of year tax planning. If you have some spare cash, an obvious tax planning point would be to maximise your ISA allowances for the 2023/24 tax year (currently £20,000 each). You might also want to consider increasing your pension savings before 5 April 2024.

## USE A LIFETIME ISA (LISA) TO SAVE FOR YOUR FIRST HOME

Those aged between 18 and 40 can set up a Lifetime ISA (Individual Savings Account) to buy their first home or save for later life. You can put in up to £4,000 each year until you're 50. The government will add a 25% bonus to your savings, up to a maximum of £1,000 per year. Note that the Lifetime ISA limit of £4,000 counts towards your £20,000 annual ISA limit.



You can withdraw money from your ISA if you're:

- buying your first home,
- aged 60 or over, or
- terminally ill, with less than 12 months to live.

However, you'll pay a withdrawal charge of 25% if you withdraw cash or assets for any other reason to recover the government bonus you received on your original savings.

## PENSION PLANNING

Under the current rules, the government adds to your pension contributions at the 20% basic rate. For instance, if you save £4,000 in a personal pension, the government tops this up to £5,000. If you are a higher rate taxpayer there is a further £1,000 tax relief when your tax liability is calculated, reducing the net cost to £3,000.

Additional pension contributions can be even more effective if your income is between £100,000 and £125,140 as the gross pension contribution reduces net income for the purposes of the reduction in the personal allowance. Note that for every £2 of income in excess of £100,000, the £12,570 personal allowance is reduced by £1, with reduction to nil where net income is £125,140 or more. This is effectively a 60% tax saving.



## CAPITAL GAINS TAX PLANNING

You might wish to consider bringing forward capital gains to before 6 April 2024 where you haven't used your £6,000 CGT annual exemption. This exempt amount reduces to just £3,000 for gains made in 2024/25.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLANNING

Unless the business year end is 31 March or 5 April, the end of the tax year is not a significant date as far as capital allowances are concerned. In order for new equipment to attract capital allowances, the expenditure must be incurred on or before the end of the accounting period. Limited companies buying new (not second hand) equipment are entitled to fully expense the cost of most acquisitions against business profits. There is no financial limit on expenditure qualifying for this “full expensing” relief.



Unincorporated businesses are entitled to 100% write off for the first £1 million spent on new and used equipment in a 12 month period. This “annual investment allowance” (AIA) is also available to limited companies buying second hand equipment. The AIA does not apply to motor cars but there is a special 100% tax relief if you buy a new zero-emissions motor car.

Where equipment is bought under a hire purchase contract, the capital allowances outlined above are available on the full cost of the asset provided it has been brought into use by the end of the accounting period. This is despite the fact that the payments may be spread over a number of months.





## GET READY FOR MORE R&D CHANGES

On top of the major changes to research and development (R&D) tax relief that took effect from 1 April 2023, there are yet more changes that take effect from 1 April 2024.

The main change from 1 April 2024 is that most companies carrying out qualifying R&D will be entitled to a 20% expenditure credit. The 20% is calculated on the amount of qualifying expenditure. Qualifying expenditure is extended to include subsidised expenditure from 1 April 2024, although R&D carried out overseas will no longer qualify unless the work cannot be undertaken in the UK.

“R&D intensive” companies that make trading losses will continue to be entitled to a tax refund instead of the expenditure credit. The definition of “R&D intensive” is reduced from 40% to 30% from 1 April 2024, which means a company that spends at least 30% of total expenditure on qualifying R&D. R&D tax relief continues to be a complex area and we can work with you to help you prepare a valid claim

## ADVISORY FUEL RATES FOR COMPANY CARS

The table (right) sets out the HMRC advisory fuel rates from 1 March 2024. These are the suggested reimbursement rates for employees' private mileage using their company car.

Where the employer does not pay for any fuel for the company car, these are the amounts that can be reimbursed in respect of business journeys without the amount being taxable on the employee. Where there has been a change the previous rate is shown in brackets. You can also continue to use the previous rates for up to 1 month from the date the new rates apply. Note that for hybrid cars you must use the petrol or diesel rate. For fully electric vehicles the rate is 9p per mile.



Engine Size	Petrol	Diesel	LPG
1400cc or less	14p (14p)		10p (10p)
1600cc or less		13p (13p)	
1401cc to 2000cc	16p (16p)		12p (12p)
1601 to 2000cc		15p (15p)	
Over 2000cc	26p (26p)	20p (20p)	18p (18p)

## DON'T BE LATE IN PAYING YOUR PERSONAL TAX BILL

2022/23 income tax, CGT, class 2 and 4 NIC liabilities should have been paid by 31 January 2024 unless you have agreed a payment plan with HMRC. Note that if the balance is still unpaid at the end of February 2024, a 5% surcharge penalty is added in addition to the normal interest charge unless a payment plan has been agreed.



## CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SCHEME (CIS) CHANGES

Finance Bill 2023-24, which is currently making its way through Parliament, includes a clause that will change the Construction Industry Scheme (CIS) Gross Payment Status Tests from 6 April 2024.

Having Gross Payment Status means that a subcontractor can receive gross payments from contractors, as opposed to payments that have suffered a 20% or 30% deduction. The deductions are forwarded to HMRC and are used to offset the subcontractor's tax and NIC bills.

Under the current rules, to achieve Gross Payment Status, a subcontractor must prove they meet the following three criteria:

- The business carries out construction or provides construction labour through a UK bank account.
- Turnover is over certain limits (£30,000 for a sole trader. For partnerships and companies, either £30,000 for each partner/director or over £100,000 for the entire partnership/company).
- Tax returns have been filed on time and the taxes due paid on time in the past.

The key proposed change will add VAT returns and payments to the list of taxes that are considered for the Gross Payment Status test. Any VAT failings that occurred before 6 April 2024 will not be considered, but subcontractors should be aware that any future VAT failures (to either submit a return or pay VAT due) may result in them having a Gross Payment Status application refused or their existing Gross Payment Status withdrawn.

## WE'RE HERE TO HELP

At Wellway, we're here to help minimise your taxes, and maximise your peace of mind. For any questions or concerns regarding tax, contact us today to see how we can help.