

# Tax Facts 2024-2025

Based on budget and other fiscal  
announcements to 10 December 2024



## Income tax rates

	2024–25	Rate	2023–24	Rate	Note
<b>Individuals – UK</b>					
Starting rate	£1–£5,000	20%	£1–£5,000	20%	A, B, D, E
Basic rate	£5,001–£37,700	20%	£5,001–£37,700	20%	B, C, D, E
Higher rate	£37,701–£125,140	40%	£37,701–£125,140	40%	B, D, E
Additional rate	Over £125,140	45%	Over £125,140	45%	B, D, E
<b>Individuals – Scottish income tax</b>					
Starter rate	£1–£2,306	19%	£1–£2,162	19%	D
Basic rate	£2,307–£13,991	20%	£2,163–£13,118	20%	C, D
Intermediate rate	£13,992–£31,092	21%	£13,119–£31,092	21%	D
Higher rate	£31,093–£62,430	42%	£31,093–£125,140	42%	D
Advanced rate	£62,431–£125,140	45%	N/A	N/A	D
Top rate	Over £125,140	48%	Over £125,140	47%	D
<b>Trusts</b>					
Standard rate	N/A	20%	£1–£1,000	20%	B, F
Trust rate	N/A	45%	Over £1,000	45%	B, F

- A. Rate on non-dividend savings income up to £5,000 is 0% where taxable non-savings income does not exceed £5,000.
- B. Dividends exceeding the dividend allowance are taxed at 8.75% for starting, basic and standard rate taxpayers, 33.75% for higher rate taxpayers and 39.35% for additional and trust rate taxpayers.
- C. Basic rate band increased by gross gift aid donations and certain personal pension contributions.
- D. Scottish income tax rates and bands apply to earned, pensions and property income of Scottish taxpayers. UK income tax rates and bands apply for other income, including savings and dividend income of Scottish taxpayers.
- E. The Welsh government has the right to set the Welsh rate of income tax that applies to earned, pension and property income of Welsh taxpayers in addition to the UK rates after reducing those rates by 10%. The Welsh government has set the Welsh rate of income tax at 10% for 2024–25 (2023–24: 10%), leaving the combined UK plus Welsh rates the same as those applying in England and Northern Ireland.
- F. From 6 April 2024 the standard rate is repealed for trusts that are subject to trust rates of income tax. Subject to related trusts rules, trusts with net income below £500 may be treated as receiving £nil income and therefore incur no charge to income tax.

## Income tax allowances, reliefs and charges

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Personal allowance	£12,570	£12,570	A, B
Married couple's/civil partnership allowance	£11,080	£10,375	B, C
Minimum married couple's/civil partnership allowance	£4,280	£4,010	B, C
Income limit for married couple's/civil partnership allowance	£37,000	£34,600	B, C
Transferable marriage/civil partnership allowance	£1,260	£1,260	B, D
Blind person's allowance	£3,070	£2,870	B
Rent a room relief (maximum)	£7,500	£7,500	
Dividend allowance	£500	£1,000	
Savings allowance	£1,000	£1,000	E
Trading income allowance	£1,000	£1,000	F
Property income allowance	£1,000	£1,000	F
Qualifying care relief – annual fixed amount	£19,360	£18,140	

- A. Reduced by £1 for every £2 of income over £100,000.
- B. Non-residents may not be entitled to personal allowances in certain circumstances.
- C. Available to persons born before 6 April 1935. Relief limited to 10%. Reduced to minimum allowance by £1 for every £2 over income limit.
- D. Transferable marriage/civil partnership allowance applies to recipient taxpayers who are not liable to income tax at the higher or additional rate or Scottish income tax at the higher, advanced or top rate.
- E. £500 for higher rate and £nil for additional rate taxpayers.
- F. If gross income exceeds £1,000, a deduction of £1,000 instead of actual expenses is permitted.

High income child benefit charge: 0.5% of the benefit per £100 of adjusted net income over £60,000; 100% of the benefit when adjusted net income is over £80,000 (2023–24: 1% of the benefit per £100 of adjusted net income over £50,000; 100% of the benefit when adjusted net income is over £60,000).

## Pension contributions

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Annual allowance	£60,000	£60,000	A
Lifetime allowance	N/A	£1,073,100	B
Lump sum allowance	£268,275	N/A	
Lump sum and death benefit allowance	£1,073,100	N/A	
Overseas transfer allowance	£1,073,100	N/A	

- A. Up to the lower of 100% of earnings or the maximum contribution. Maximum contribution is the annual allowance plus unutilised allowances from the three previous tax years. Up to £3,600 may be contributed irrespective of earnings. Annual allowance reduced: by £1 for every £2 income over £260,000 to a minimum of £10,000; and, to £10,000 maximum if certain pension drawings made.
- B. No lifetime allowance charge applies for 2023–24.

## Capital gains tax

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Annual exemption			
Individuals	£3,000	£6,000	
Trusts	£1,500	£3,000	A
Business asset disposal relief lifetime allowance	£1m	£1m	
Investors' relief lifetime allowance	£1m	£10m	E
Individuals and trusts			
Starting and basic rate taxpayers	18%	10%	B, D
Higher and additional rate taxpayers	24%	20%	C, D
Trusts and personal representatives	24%	20%	C, D
Rate where business asset disposal/investors' relief applies	10%	10%	F

- A. Exempt amount subject to related trusts rules.
- B. 10% until 29 October 2024. Gains on chargeable residential property attracted an 8% surcharge until 29 October 2024.
- C. 20% until 29 October 2024. Gains on chargeable residential property attracted a 4% surcharge between 6 April 2024 and 29 October 2024 (2023–24: 8% surcharge).
- D. Gains on carried interest attracted an 8% surcharge until 29 October 2024. Between 30 October 2024 and 5 April 2025, the capital gains tax rate for gains on carried interest is 28% for higher and additional rate taxpayers, trusts and personal representatives. The capital gains tax rate for gains on carried interest will be 32% in 2025–26 for all taxpayers. From 6 April 2026, the tax regime for carried interest will be brought within the income tax framework.
- E. £10m until 29 October 2024.
- F. Increasing to 14% from 6 April 2025 and 18% from 6 April 2026.

Non-UK residents subject to capital gains tax (or corporation tax for companies) on sale of UK property and certain disposals of interests in UK property rich entities.

Certain disposals of UK land and buildings by non-UK residents and disposals of residential property by UK residents must be reported and the tax paid to HMRC within 60 days of sale.

## Inheritance tax

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Nil rate band (NRB) £1 to £325,000	0%	0%	A
Over £325,000	40%	40%	B, C
<b>Main reliefs</b>			
Business property relief (BPR)	50/100%	50/100%	D, E
Agricultural property relief (APR)	50/100%	50/100%	D
<b>Main exemptions</b>			
	<b>Gifts on marriage or civil partnership</b>		
Annual gifts per donor	£3,000	Parent	£5,000
Small gifts per recipient	£250	Grandparent/remoter ancestor	£2,500
Normal expenditure out of income	Exempt	Other	£1,000

- A. Additional residence nil rate band (RNRB) of £175,000 for transfers of a main residence to direct descendants. NRB and RNRB for estate of surviving spouse are increased by unutilised percentage of NRB and RNRB of predeceased spouse. RNRB tapers away for estates over £2m.
- B. Some lifetime gifts are taxed at 20%.
- C. Tax rate reduced to 36% where 10% or more of net chargeable estate is left to charity.
- D. From 6 April 2026, the combined value of BPR and APR available at 100% on qualifying assets will be capped at £1m. Relief at 50% will be available on the excess value of qualifying assets over £1m. Anti-forestalling measures may apply to transfers made from 30 October 2024.
- E. Applies to: unincorporated trading businesses; unquoted shares in trading companies; shares listed on the alternative investment market (AIM) and other markets designated as “unquoted” for these purposes; controlling holdings in quoted companies; and, land, buildings, machinery and plant used in the qualifying business of a company or partnership. Assets must generally be held for a two-year period to qualify for relief. From 6 April 2026, the rate of BPR available on shares listed on AIM and other markets designated as “unquoted” for these purposes will be reduced to 50%. Anti-forestalling measures may apply from 30 October 2024.

## Non-domiciled remittance basis users

	2024–25	2023–24
Personal allowance	Nil	Nil
Capital gains tax annual exemption	Nil	Nil
<b>Remittance basis charge</b>		
Unremitted income and gains less than £2,000	Nil	Nil
Resident in at least 7 of the previous 9 tax years	£30,000	£30,000
Resident in at least 12 of the previous 14 tax years	£60,000	£60,000

Certain returning former UK domiciled individuals, and non-domiciled individuals resident in the UK in at least 15 of the previous 20 tax years, treated as if UK domiciled for income tax, capital gains tax and inheritance tax purposes.

From 6 April 2025, the remittance basis for non-domiciled individuals is abolished and replaced by residence-based regime whereby individuals resident in the UK for more than four tax years are taxable on foreign income and gains as they arise. Foreign income and gains of individuals not resident in the UK for more than four tax years may qualify for exemption from UK tax. Transitional provisions may apply to existing, non-UK domiciled residents at this date. Individuals qualifying for the foreign income and gains exemption regime may claim relief on their overseas workdays up to the lower of 30% of their qualifying foreign employment income or £300,000 per year.

A temporary repatriation facility applying to previously unremitted income and gains is available for the first three tax years of the new regime for individuals who have previously claimed the remittance basis. The temporary repatriation facility rate is 12% for the first two years and 15% in the final tax year of operation.

## National Insurance contributions

Class 1		Note		
Employer			Employee	
Earnings per week	Rate payable		Earnings per week	Rate payable
£0.01–£175.00	Nil	A	£0.01–£242.00	Nil
Over £175.00	13.8%	A	£242.01–£967.00	8%
			Over £967.00	2%
Class 1A and 1B (employers only)	13.8%	A		
Class 2 (self-employed/voluntary)	£3.45 per week	B		
Class 3 (voluntary)	£17.45 per week	C		
Class 4 (self-employed)	Profits up to £12,570			Nil
	Profits from £12,571 to £50,270			6%
	Profits above £50,270 per annum			2%

The first £5,000 of employer's liability relieved by the employment allowance for eligible employers with a National Insurance contributions bill of less than £100,000. From 2025–26, the first £10,500 of employer's liability is relieved by the employment allowance.

No employer National Insurance contributions for employees aged under 21, apprentices up to age 25 and veterans on earnings up to £967 per week (the upper earnings limit), or for the first three years of employment for certain employees in freeport tax sites and investment zones on earnings up to £481 per week (the freeport and investment zone upper secondary thresholds).

Apprenticeship levy at 0.5% payable on annual pay bills in excess of £3m, net of £15,000 annual allowance.

- A. From 6 April 2025, the secondary threshold reduces to £96 and rate above the threshold increases to 15%.
- B. Increases to £3.50 from 6 April 2025.
- C. Increases to £17.75 from 6 April 2025.

## Individual savings accounts

Maximum annual investment	2024–25	2023–24
Cash and shares combined limit	£20,000	£20,000
Lifetime ISA	£4,000	£4,000
Junior ISA	£9,000	£9,000

Help to buy ISA scheme closed to new accounts from 30 November 2019. Deposits of up to £200 per month eligible for existing accounts.

The lifetime ISA allowance counts towards the maximum cash and shares combined ISA limit.

## Tax efficient savings and investments

Maximum annual investment	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Seed enterprise investment scheme (SEIS)	£200,000	£200,000	A, E
Venture capital trusts (VCTs)	£200,000	£200,000	B
Enterprise investment scheme (EIS)	£1m	£1m	B, C, D
Social investment tax relief	£1m	£1m	B, F

- A. Income tax relief at 50%.
- B. Income tax relief at 30%.
- C. Up to £2m for 'knowledge-intensive' companies.
- D. Capital gains tax deferral on gains reinvested in EIS qualifying investments.
- E. Capital gains tax exemption on 50% of gains reinvested in SEIS qualifying investments.
- F. Social investment tax relief is not available for new investments made on or after 6 April 2023.

## Stamp duty

Rate

Consideration on shares and certain marketable options to acquire shares over £1,000

0.5%

## Property stamp taxes

Residential acquisitions	England and Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Price/premium payable	SDLT	LBTT	LTT
£1–£145,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
£145,001–£225,000	Nil	2%	Nil
£225,001–£250,000	Nil	2%	6%
£250,001–£325,000	5%	5%	6%
£325,001–£400,000	5%	10%	6%
£400,001–£750,000	5%	10%	7.5%
£750,001–£925,000	5%	12%	10%
£925,001–£1.5m	10%	12%	10%
Over £1.5m	12%	12%	12%

From 1 April 2025, a 2% stamp duty land tax (SDLT) rate band applies to consideration for residential properties between £125,001 and £250,000.

First-time buyers are exempt from SDLT on the first £425,000 of purchases up to £625,000 (the first £300,000 of purchases up to £500,000 after 31 March 2025). First-time buyers are exempt from land and buildings transaction tax (LBTT) on the first £175,000 of all purchases.

3% (SDLT – until 30 October 2024), 5% (SDLT – from 31 October 2024), 6% (LBTT – until 4 December 2024) and 8% (LBTT – from 5 December 2024) supplements apply to the above rates for second residential properties purchased by individuals and all purchases by corporates, discretionary and certain other trustees with chargeable consideration of £40,000 or more. Separate enhanced land transaction tax (LTT) rates and bands apply for such second residential property purchases, as follows. From 11 December 2024: Up to £180,000 – 5%; £180,001 to £250,000 – 8.5%; £250,001 to £400,000 – 10%; £400,001 to £750,000 – 12.5%; £750,001 to £1.5m – 15%; and above £1.5m – 17%. Until 10 December 2024: Up to £180,000 – 4%; £180,001 to £250,000 – 7.5%; £250,001 to £400,000 – 9%; £400,001 to £750,000 – 11.5%; £750,001 to £1.5m – 14%; and, above £1.5m – 16%.

A 2% SDLT surcharge applies on residential properties acquired by non-UK residents.

A 17% (15% prior to 31 October 2024) flat rate of SDLT applies to non-natural persons purchasing residential properties (enveloped properties) for more than £500,000 unless relief is available.

### Residential lease rentals

England and Northern Ireland – 1% on present value of rents above £250,000 (£125,000 after 31 March 2025), generally exempt in Scotland and nil in Wales.

A 2% SDLT surcharge applies on the chargeable net present value of residential lease rentals payable by non-UK residents.

Non-residential/mixed use acquisitions	England and Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Price/premium payable	SDLT	LBTT	LTT
£0–£150,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
£150,001–£225,000	2%	1%	Nil
£225,001–£250,000	2%	1%	1%
£250,001–£1m	5%	5%	5%
Over £1m	5%	5%	6%

Qualifying purchases in freeport tax sites are eligible for full relief from SDLT.

### Non-residential/mixed leases

England and Northern Ireland – 1% on present value of rents £150,001 to £5m, 2% above £5m.

Scotland – 1% on present value of rents £150,001 to £2m, 2% above £2m. No nil rate band in respect of lease premium if rent exceeds £1,000 per month.

Wales – 1% on present value of rents £225,001 to £2m, 2% above £2m. No nil rate band in respect of lease premium if rent exceeds £13,500 per year.

## Annual tax on enveloped dwellings

Residential property value	2024–25	2023–24
£500,001–£1m	<b>£4,400</b>	£4,150
£1m–£2m	<b>£9,000</b>	£8,450
£2m–£5m	<b>£30,550</b>	£28,650
£5m–£10m	<b>£71,500</b>	£67,050
£10m–£20m	<b>£143,550</b>	£134,550
Over £20m	<b>£287,500</b>	£269,450

Valuation date is 1 April 2022, with the valuation date replaced by the date of acquisition or material part-disposal, if later.

## Corporation tax and diverted profits tax

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
<b>Corporation tax</b>			
Main rate	<b>25%</b>	25%	<b>A, C</b>
Small profits rate	<b>19%</b>	19%	<b>B, C</b>
Loans to participators	<b>33.75%</b>	33.75%	
Corporation tax on restitution interest payments	<b>45%</b>	45%	<b>D</b>
Diverted profits tax	<b>31%</b>	31%	<b>E</b>
Profits qualifying for patent box	<b>10%</b>	10%	
<b>Ring fence corporation tax</b>			
Main rate	<b>30%</b>	30%	<b>A, C, F</b>
Small profits rate	<b>19%</b>	19%	<b>B, C, F</b>
Supplementary charge	<b>10%</b>	10%	<b>F</b>
Special rate for unit trusts and open-ended investment companies	<b>20%</b>	20%	

- A.** Applies to companies with taxable profits exceeding £250,000 (reduced proportionately for the number of associated companies) and taxable profits of certain investment companies beneath £250,000.
- B.** Applies to companies with taxable profits beneath £50,000 (reduced proportionately for the number of associated companies) except taxable profits of certain investment companies.
- C.** Marginal relief applies for profits between £50,000 and £250,000, with thresholds reduced proportionately for the number of associated companies.
- D.** Withheld at source.
- E.** Applies to profits of large entities diverted from the UK as a result of an avoided permanent establishment or transactions that lack economic substance (55% for such profits of entities subject to ring fence corporation tax).
- F.** Applies to adjusted taxable 'ring fence' profits arising from UK oil extraction activities or activities relating to the acquisition, enjoyment or exploitation of UK oil rights.

## Residential property developer tax

	Rate
Profits over £25m	<b>4%</b>

Applies to relevant company profits derived from UK residential property development.

## Energy profits levy and electricity generator levy

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Energy profits levy	<b>38%</b>	35%	<b>A</b>
Electricity generator levy	<b>45%</b>	45%	<b>B</b>

- A.** Applies from 26 May 2022 to 31 March 2030 on relevant UK profits (after an investment allowance) of oil and gas production and exploration companies (prior to 1 November 2024: 35%).
- B.** Applies from 1 January 2023 to 31 March 2028 on relevant UK profits exceeding £10m of certain electricity generation companies.



## Bank corporation tax surcharge

	2024–25	2023–24
Rate	3%	3%
Surcharge allowance	£100m	£100m

Applies to relevant profits of banking companies and building societies above the surcharge allowance.

## Bank levy

	2024–25	2023–24
Chargeable UK-based equity and long-term chargeable liabilities	0.05%	0.05%
Short-term UK-based chargeable liabilities	0.1%	0.1%

Applies to nominated entities of banking and building society groups (including single company groups). The levy is not charged on the first £20bn of chargeable UK-based equity and liabilities.

## Global minimum tax – multinational and domestic top-up tax

For accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023, groups of companies and other entities (including single entity groups) with worldwide turnover of €750m or more are required to pay a top-up tax to achieve an effective tax rate of at least 15% in respect of relevant taxable profits generated in each territory in which they operate. UK domestic top-up tax is payable where the effective tax rate on UK operations is below 15%, and multinational top-up tax applies where top-up tax is not collected by another relevant jurisdiction for subsidiaries or non-UK permanent establishments of UK entities.

## Research and development tax relief

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
SME enhanced deduction scheme	N/A	86%	A
SME payable cash credit for R&D loss surrendered	N/A	10%	B
R&D intensive loss-making SME enhanced deduction	86%	86%	C
R&D intensive loss-making SME payable cash credit for R&D losses surrendered	14.5%	14.5%	C
R&D expenditure credit	20%	20%	D

- A. Additional tax deduction available for qualifying SME R&D expenditure. Not available for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.
- B. Payable R&D tax credit in any tax year in excess of £20,000 is restricted to three times the total relevant PAYE income tax and National Insurance contributions liability for the year. Not available for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.
- C. R&D intensive companies are defined as those with R&D expenditure of at least 40% of total tax-deductible expenditure from 1 April 2023, and those with R&D expenditure of at least 30% of total tax-deductible expenditure for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.
- D. Taxable credit available on qualifying R&D expenditure. Applies for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. Not available to companies that claim relief under the scheme for R&D intensive loss-making companies.

## Land remediation tax relief

	2024–25	2023–24
Additional tax deduction	50%	50%
Payable cash credit for land remediation loss surrendered	16%	16%



## Creative sector tax reliefs

Payable credit rates on up to 80% of qualifying expenditure	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Film tax relief	25%	25%	A, F
High-end TV, children's TV and animation tax relief	25%	25%	A, F
Video games tax relief	25%	25%	A, F
Audio-visual expenditure credit – film and high-end TV	34%	34%	B, C
Audio-visual expenditure credit – children's TV and animation	39%	39%	B
Audio-visual expenditure credit – independent film	53%	N/A	D
Video games expenditure credit	34%	34%	B
Theatre tax relief	50%	50%	A, E, G
Orchestra tax relief	50%	50%	A, G
Museums and galleries exhibition tax relief	50%	50%	A, E, G

- A. Eligible expenditure qualifies for enhanced deductions. Rates quoted refer to payable tax credits for any resulting losses surrendered.
- B. Tax credit available on eligible expenditure instead of enhanced deductions from 1 January 2024.
- C. From 1 April 2025, qualifying visual effects expenditure will be eligible for a tax credit of 39% and will no longer be subject to the 80% restriction on qualifying expenditure that applies to the other creative sector reliefs.
- D. Applies to qualifying expenditure incurred from 1 April 2024 on qualifying films with a budget of up to £15m.
- E. Payable credits reduced by 5% for non-touring productions.
- F. No longer available for new productions from 1 April 2025 and withdrawn altogether from 1 April 2027.
- G. Rate scheduled to reduce by 5% from 1 April 2025.

## Capital allowances

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
<b>Plant and machinery</b>			
Annual investment allowance	£1m	£1m	A
Long life assets and integral features	50%/6%	50%/6%	B
Other plant and machinery	100%/18%	100%/18%	C
First year allowances	100%	100%	D
<b>Cars: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (g/km)</b>			
0	100%	100%	E
1 to 50	18%	18%	F
Over 50	6%	6%	F
<b>Structures and buildings</b>			
Structures and buildings allowance	3%	3%	G
Enhanced structures and buildings allowance	10%	10%	H

- A. 100% annual investment allowance on plant and machinery expenditure of up to £1m per year, shared with connected entities in certain circumstances.
- B. Corporation tax: first year allowance of 50% on cost of most new plant and machinery that ordinarily qualifies for special rate writing down allowances, 6% reducing balance basis allowance per year thereafter and for other special rate pool assets. Income tax: 6% reducing balance basis allowance per year.
- C. Corporation tax: 100% "full expensing" first year allowance on cost of most new plant and machinery that ordinarily qualifies for "main pool" writing down allowances, 18% reducing balance basis allowance per year for other main pool assets. Income tax: 18% reducing balance basis allowance per year.
- D. Available for: research and development (no time limit); zero-emission cars until 31 March 2026/5 April 2026; gas refuelling stations until 31 March 2025; zero-emission goods vehicles until 31 March 2025/5 April 2025; electric vehicle charge points until 31 March 2026/5 April 2026; enterprise zone (assisted areas) until designated dates between 31 March 2021 and 16 March 2024 (companies only); and, qualifying assets in freeport and investment zone sites brought into use on or after the site becomes a designated freeport/investment zone and incurred before the applicable sunset date (companies only).
- E. New and unused cars only. Allowances for second hand cars are 18% reducing balance.
- F. Reducing balance basis.
- G. Expenditure on non-residential structures and buildings.
- H. Available for structures and buildings in freeport and investment zone sites for contracts entered into on or after the site becomes a designated freeport/investment zone and before the applicable sunset date.

## Digital services tax

The UK-related revenue exceeding £25m per year of activities comprising search engines, social media platforms and online marketplaces is chargeable at 2% on certain digital businesses with global in scope annual revenues exceeding £500m.

## Economic crime (anti-money laundering) levy

UK revenue	2024–25	2023–24
Under £10.2m	£nil	£nil
£10.2m–£36m	£10,000	£10,000
£36m–£1bn	£36,000	£36,000
Over £1bn	£500,000	£250,000

Applies to entities supervised under the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017.

## Authorised mileage rates

		Per mile
Private cars and vans	First 10,000 miles in the tax year	45p
	Additional miles	25p
	Each qualifying passenger	5p
Motorcycles		24p
Cycles		20p

The authorised mileage rates for private cars and vans above are for income tax purposes only. The authorised rate for National Insurance contributions purposes is 45p per mile regardless of annual mileage.

## Car and fuel scale benefits

				Note
Car benefit	Percentage (see below) of list price			
Fuel benefit – cars	Percentage (see below) of £27,800			
Van benefit	£3,960			
Fuel benefit – vans	£757			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (g/km):	Electric range (miles)	Diesel	Other fuel	
Nil			2%	A
1–50	130 or more	6%	2%	A
1–50	70–129	9%	5%	A
1–50	40–69	12%	8%	A
1–50	30–39	16%	12%	A
1–50	Less than 30	18%	14%	A
51–54		19%	15%	A
Each additional 5		Further 1%	Further 1%	A
Diesel 140 and over/Other fuel 160 and over		37%	37%	

A. On 6 April 2025, 6 April 2026 and 6 April 2027, benefit charge percentages for most cars with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 75g/km will be increased by 1%, subject to a maximum of 5% for fully electric cars with zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and 20% (2025–26) and 21% (2026–27 and 2027–28) for cars with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 75g/km. On 6 April 2025, benefit charge percentages for most cars with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at or above 75g/km will be increased by 1% and then frozen in 2026–27 and 2027–28, subject to a maximum of 37%.

Diesel vehicles meeting the RDE2 standard are exempt from diesel supplement and the above other fuel rates apply for such vehicles.

## Value added tax

	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Standard rate	20%	20%	
Reduced rate	5%	5%	
Annual turnover threshold for registration	£90,000	£85,000	A
Annual turnover limit for deregistration	£88,000	£83,000	B
Annual cash accounting upper limit	£1,350,000	£1,350,000	C
EC sales list reporting threshold	Nil	Nil	D
<b>Intrastat reporting</b>			
Arrivals threshold	£500,000	£500,000	E
Dispatches threshold	£250,000	£250,000	E

- A. Taxable turnover is measured by reference to the last 12 months or next 30 days.  
 B. Taxable turnover is measured by reference to the next 12 months.  
 C. This limit applies to businesses joining the scheme. Those already in the scheme can remain in the scheme until their turnover reaches £1.6m.  
 D. EC sales lists are required for goods supplied from Northern Ireland to EU VAT registered customers. Simplified annual EC sales lists can be used where: annual taxable turnover does not exceed £110,500; goods supplied annually from Northern Ireland to EU VAT registered customers do not exceed £11,000; and sales do not include new means of transport.  
 E. Intrastat declarations are only required for goods moving between Northern Ireland and the EU and not for goods moving between Great Britain and the EU or Northern Ireland.

## Climate change levy

Main rates	2024–25	2023–24	Note
Electricity (£ per kilowatt hour)	0.00775	0.00775	A
Gas supplied by a gas utility or any gas supplied in a gaseous state that is a kind supplied by a gas utility (£ per kilowatt hour)	0.00775	0.00672	A
Any petroleum gas, or other gaseous hydrocarbon, supplied in a liquid state (£ per kilogram)	0.02175	0.02175	
Any other taxable commodity (£ per kilogram)	0.06064	0.05258	B

The climate change levy applies to energy delivered to most types of non-domestic users.

- A. 0.00801 from 1 April 2026.  
 B. 0.06264 from 1 April 2026.

## Reduced rates of climate change levy

Percentage of main rates	2024–25	2023–24
Electricity	8%	8%
Gas supplied by a gas utility or any gas supplied in a gaseous state that is a kind supplied by a gas utility	11%	12%
Any petroleum gas, or other gaseous hydrocarbon, supplied in a liquid state	23%	23%
Any other taxable commodity	11%	12%

Applies to holders of a climate change agreement.

## Carbon price support rates of climate change levy and fuel duty

	Rate
Carbon price equivalent (£ per tonne of carbon dioxide)	£18
Supplies of commodity used in electricity generation	
Natural gas (£ per kilowatt hour)	0.00331
Liquefied petroleum gas (£ per kilogram)	0.05280
Coal and other taxable solid fossil fuels (£ per gross gigajoule)	1.54790
Gas oil, rebated bio-blend and kerosene (£ per litre)	0.04916
Fuel oil other heavy oil and rebated light oil (£ per litre)	0.05711

Carbon price support rates of the climate change levy apply to supplies of solid fossil fuels, gas and liquefied petroleum gas used in most forms of electricity generation.

## Aggregates levy

Per tonne	2024–25	2023–24
Commercially exploited taxable aggregate	£2.03	£2.00

Levy on sand, gravel and rock extracted in the UK (including its territorial waters) or imported.

## Landfill tax

Per tonne	2024–25	2023–24
England and Northern Ireland		
Standard rated	£103.70	£102.10
Lower rated	£3.30	£3.25
Scotland		
Standard rated	£103.70	£102.10
Lower rated	£3.30	£3.25
Wales		
Standard rated	£103.70	£102.10
Lower rated	£3.30	£3.25

## Rates and bands for Scotland and Wales

The Scottish Government sets the tax rates and bands for Scottish landfill tax.

The Welsh Government sets the tax rates and bands for landfill disposals tax in Wales. Unauthorised disposals are chargeable at £155.55 (2023-24: £153.15) per tonne.

## Insurance premium tax

	2024–25	2023–24
Standard rate	12%	12%
Higher rate	20%	20%

Higher rate is for travel insurance, mechanical or electrical appliances insurance and some vehicle insurance.

## Soft drinks industry levy

Per litre	2024–25	2023–24
Standard rate	18p	18p
Higher rate	24p	24p

The standard rate applies to added sugar drinks with a total sugar content of 5 grams or more per 100 millilitres. The higher rate applies to added sugar drinks with a total sugar content of 8 grams or more per 100 millilitres.

## Plastic packaging tax

Per tonne	2024–25	2023–24
Plastic packaging with less than 30% recycled content	£217.85	£210.82

Registration for plastic packaging tax is required within 30 days if taxpayer:

- expects to import into the UK or manufacture in the UK 10 tonnes or more of finished plastic packaging components in the next 30 days; or
- has imported into the UK or manufactured in the UK 10 tonnes or more of finished plastic packaging components in the last 12 months.

The 10 tonnes of plastic packaging components can be a combination of manufactured and imported packaging.

## Air passenger duty

Bands (approximate distance in miles from the UK)	2024–25	2023–24
<b>Standard rate (other than the lowest class of travel)</b>		
Domestic (flights within the UK)	£14	£13
Band A (0 to 2,000 miles)	£26	£26
Band B (2,001 to 5,500 miles)	£194	£191
Band C (over 5,500 miles)	£202	£200
<b>Reduced rate (lowest class of travel)</b>		
Domestic (flights within the UK)	£7	£6.50
Band A (0 to 2,000 miles)	£13	£13
Band B (2,001 to 5,500 miles)	£88	£87
Band C (over 5,500 miles)	£92	£91
<b>Higher rate</b>		
Domestic (flights within the UK)	£78	£78
Band A (0 to 2,000 miles)	£78	£78
Band B (2,001 to 5,500 miles)	£581	£574
Band C (over 5,500 miles)	£607	£601

Air passenger duty applies to flights aboard aircraft that weigh 5.7 tonnes and above.

Rates for direct long-haul flights from Northern Ireland are devolved and set at £0. Direct long-haul journeys are those where the first leg of the journey is to a destination outside Band A.

Where a class of travel provides a seat pitch in excess of 1.016 metres (40 inches), the standard rate is the minimum rate that applies.

The higher rate applies to flights on aircraft of 20 tonnes and above, with fewer than 19 seats.

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