

## Interest rates down again...

The Bank of England made its 4th interest rate cut in December 2025. What could be the implications for your savings strategy be?



UK short-term interest rates have been on a rollercoaster ride over the past five years. The Bank of England base rate started the decade at 0.75% and three months later, as the Covid-19 pandemic took hold, fell to a mere 0.1%, the lowest-ever level. Then from December 2021 a steep climb began which ended at 5.25% in August 2023.

The rate held for a year on its 5.25% plateau before starting a gentle descent, with the latest rate cut in August 2025 bringing it down to 4%. A further cut to 3.75% was made in December 2025 and Independent forecasters expect the base rate to fall further to 3.50%.

It is impossible to predict what the rate will do next. Independent forecasters

expect the base rate will fall further to 3.50%. Coincidentally, that appears to be around what the Bank is thought to consider the 'neutral rate' – the long-term Goldilocks rate for a stable economy.

The steady decline in interest rates – with a few more cuts likely – is not good news for those holding cash on deposit. Current deposit rates roughly match inflation, but that is before any tax is considered, so after tax your buying power is shrinking. If you are a UK higher-rate taxpayer your personal savings allowance takes only £500 of interest out of tax (£1,000 if you are a basic-rate taxpayer, but nothing if you are one of the 1.23 million additional rate taxpayers).

There are good reasons for holding cash – we all need some funds available instantly to cover unexpected costs. However, how much you hold and how you hold it both need to be reviewed regularly. Accumulate too much cash and you could be missing out on the opportunity to invest for the longer term, with potentially higher returns. Choose the wrong home for your cash and you might discover that what was once an attractive interest rate has evaporated or that you are paying tax unnecessarily.

For advice on the level of cash reserve you should be holding and where it should be, please talk to us.

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# Untangling the Autumn Budget

*The protracted, rumour-filled wait for Rachel Reeves' second Budget finally revealed fewer headline tax changes in favour of a range of measures aimed at shoring up public finances.*

Long gone are the days of 'Budget purdah' during which the government avoided giving the smallest clue about its Budget contents. The twelve-week period from Rachel Reeves announcing her end of November Budget date was awash with leaks and speculation. An armada of possible Budget measures floated into the media from the Downing Street environs, although some were later subject to torpedoes, fired from the same source. You could be forgiven for some confusion about which rumours sailed into the Chancellor's Budget speech and which sunk on route.

Once the Chancellor had abandoned a straightforward rise in income tax rates, it was inevitable that there would be a raft of tax changes. These complicate the tax system still further and make advice more important than ever. For example:

- **Income tax freeze extended:**

A further three years have been added to the freeze on income tax bands and the personal allowances, taking it to the end of 2030/31 – one year longer than the rumour mill had suggested. The extended freeze will mean more taxpayers in general and more higher- and additional-rate taxpayers specifically.

If you are married or in a civil partnership, you should review whether you can save tax by transferring the ownership of investments (and thus their income and capital gains) to your spouse/partner. There may also be scope for reducing taxable income without reducing your spendable income by restructuring how you hold your investments. If you are an owner director of a private company, changing the way you extract profits could be beneficial.

- **Salary sacrifice to change:** A £2,000 cap on the amount of salary that can be tax-efficiently sacrificed for pension contributions will be introduced from 2029/30. Any amount over the cap will be liable to national insurance contributions for both employer and employee.

This may appear a buy-now-while-stocks-last opportunity, but while



pensions remain highly tax-efficient, very large contributions may push some individuals above the lump-sum allowance, limiting how much tax-free cash they can take at retirement. With inheritance tax rules changing from April 2027, those expecting very large pots should consider how much they expect to draw personally versus leave to beneficiaries.

- **Dividend tax increasing:** The rate of tax on dividends for basic-rate and higher-rate taxpayers increases by two percentage points to 10.75% to 35.75%, respectively from 6 April 2026. The dividend tax rate is unchanged at 39.35% for additional rate taxpayers, as is the dividend allowance of £500.

ISAs can be an option to shelter dividend income from tax, but their frozen contribution ceiling of £20,000 limits the scope for moving funds across a large portfolio. Other investments can be used to shield dividends from an immediate tax charge, but whether they are right

for you depends on your current and future circumstances and some complex number crunching.

- **Property and savings income:** From April 2027, one year after the dividend tax increase, all tax bands for property income and savings income will be subject to a two-percentage-point rise.

At the same time there will be a reduction to £12,000 in the maximum subscription to a cash ISA for anyone aged under 65, with the remaining £8,000 of the full allowance to be invested in stocks and shares. The over 65s will retain the full £20,000 allowance for cash savings.

If you hold a large cash buffer on deposit, the higher tax on interest should prompt a review of whether you can reduce the reserve or hold it in a way which defers or lowers the tax you will incur.

For more information on how any of these changes affect you, please contact us.

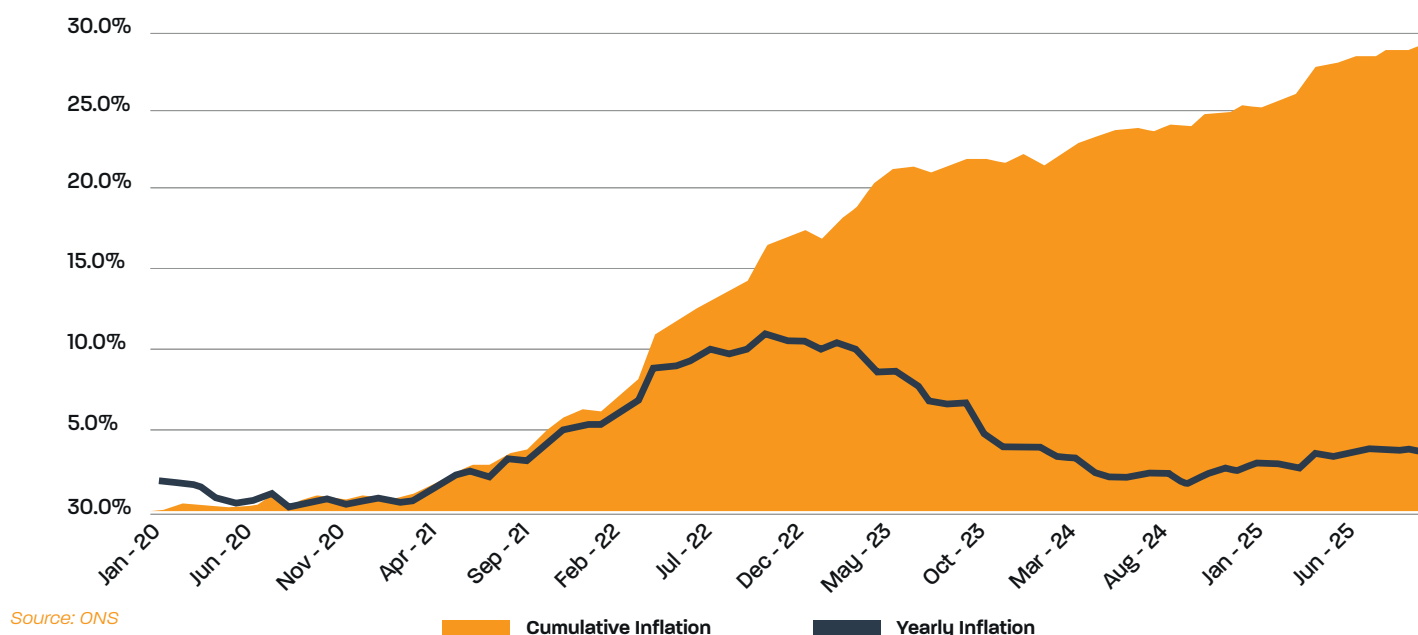
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# Understanding the inflation factor

September's 3.8% inflation rate was probably the peak. How does it affect your planning?

## CPI inflation from January 2020



The rate of inflation is one economic number that is familiar to most people. Every month, usually mid-month on a Wednesday, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) releases the latest Consumer Prices Index (CPI) along with a raft of other inflation statistics. The focus is always on one piece of the ONS data dump, the yearly CPI inflation rate. Since the start of the decade it has ranged between 0.2% and 11.1%, while the current consensus is that after peaking in September 2025, inflation will fall in 2026.

For all the attention that it receives, yearly CPI inflation is poorly understood. For example:

- It is a gauge of the 12-month difference in the overall price of a basket of 752 goods and services. So, the October 2025 inflation rate shows how much higher prices are than in October 2024.
- While food price inflation grabs the headlines, 'Food (and non-alcoholic drinks)' is only the fifth largest of the CPI's twelve price sectors. The largest, at nearly 15% of the index, is 'Recreation and culture'.

- The CPI takes no account of mortgage interest or other costs associated with home ownership. There is an inflation index which covers owner occupied housing costs, CPIH, but it is not widely used. In October 2025, yearly CPIH inflation was 3.8%, 0.2% higher than annual CPI inflation.
- A falling rate of inflation means that price growth is slowing – it does not mean that prices are falling.

### Long-term impact

That final point is key to understanding the long-term impact of inflation. While the price of individual items in the CPI can go up and down, it is extremely rare for the overall CPI to drop over the year. You can see this in the graph above, where the red line is yearly CPI inflation and the grey area is the cumulative rise in prices since January 2020. The 2022 surge in inflation pushed up the cumulative increase, but as annual inflation declined, the cumulative figure kept on heading upwards, albeit not so steeply.

### Cumulative rise of 30%

The result is that as the end of 2025 approaches, overall prices (based on

October's CPI) are almost 30% higher than in January 2020 – an effective average yearly inflation rate of 5.5%. Those numbers have important consequences for your financial planning:

- All other things being equal, you may wish to consider whether any life cover or income protection that you have in place should be at a level 30% higher than it was at the start of 2020. If all other things are not equal – changed family circumstances, for instance – the increase may need to be greater.
- Your retirement planning and other future savings goals may also need to be reviewed and you may wish to increase contributions should circumstances allow. When they were set up, it is unlikely an allowance was made for the inflation of the past half decade.

Even though inflation outlook has improved, do not think that because it now appears to be on the way down you can ignore inflation's past effects.

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# Can you afford your retirement?

The State pension has enjoyed some bumper increases in recent years and is set to rise by 4.8% next April. But how far will that go?



Despite this inflation-busting uprate, next year's full State pension will be worth just over £240 a week – an amount many of us would struggle to live on. Building up your own retirement funds is fundamental, particularly for those starting out on their pension saving journey and many years from retirement.

The State pension is currently supported by the triple lock, which guarantees that this benefit rises by whichever is the higher of inflation, average earnings or 2.5%. Surveys, however, suggest that many don't expect the triple lock to continue. In fact, recent research found 51% of adults don't expect there to be any State pension by the time they retire.

Most people are accumulating retirement savings through workplace pensions, self-invested personal pensions (SIPPs) and individual savings accounts (ISAs). Keeping track of whether these will deliver an adequate income in retirement is crucial.

## Outliving your pension?

A retirement plan needs to look at more than just how much you've accumulated to date. It also needs to project forward, to understand how your savings might grow over time, what level of income they could generate in retirement, and how long the funds need to last.

It is clear many people underestimate this last factor, running the risk of outliving their savings by failing to save enough during their working lives, or spending their money too quickly in the early years of retirement.

Research by the insurance company Aviva highlighted this issue. One third of people in their 70s said they had already lived longer than they expected. Almost 7 out of 10 of these retirees said they did not expect to live beyond 85. In reality, the average life expectancy for a man aged 70 is to live to 86, and women aged 70 to the age of 88. Men

aged 70 have a one in four chance of reaching their 92nd birthday and women their 94th birthday – so clearly need sufficient retirement savings to cover this eventuality.

To return to that £240 a week State pension – if that isn't enough, what sort of income should you be targeting for retirement?

A good starting point is Pensions UK's Retirement Living Standards. These estimate the amount of money people will need to cover daily living expenses. For a 'moderate' standard of living – which might include holidays and regular meals out – it calculates that a single person will need £31,700 a year (and a couple £43,900). This translates to a weekly income of around £610 a week for a single person, or £844 for a couple, significantly more than the State pension currently pays. It's clearly time to get serious about savings.

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# Help for healthy working

A total of 2.8 million working-age adults are unable to work due to poor health, a figure that has risen by 40% since 2019.



The surge in younger adults (those under 35) who are economically inactive due to mental health issues is most striking. This number has risen by 76% compared to data compiled in 2019, before the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Support from employers

A recent government-sponsored report, Keep Britain Working, made several recommendations to address these issues. It suggests employers could do more around prevention, and ensure proper systems are in place so that employees who experience physical or mental health problems can access appropriate treatment to help them get back to work.

Occupational health programmes and insurance-based products are a good way of offering appropriate interventions. As well as providing treatment and financial support for those that are ill, they can also allow access to a range of services, from regular health check-ups to private GPs, physiotherapy and counselling services, plus meditation

and exercise apps, designed to promote healthier lifestyles.

If you work for a larger employer it is worth checking if such services are currently available, as many employees aren't aware of these benefits, or know how to access them.

If your employer does not currently offer such provision, or if you are self-employed, it is worth looking at what options are available privately, given the prevalence of ill health and the potential delays when it comes to accessing NHS treatment, particularly for mental health issues.

## Protecting your lifestyle

One option is an income protection policy, designed to provide a replacement income, should you find yourself unable to work through ill health. You can insure a fixed monthly amount, usually paid after a deferral period, to ensure essential bills get paid.

Such insurance can provide valuable breathing space to re-set for those

experiencing physical or mental health problems, without exacerbating these issues by rushing back to work.

As well as paying a replacement income, some policies offer additional support services. They can include rehabilitation support, to help policy holders with their recovery, or apps offering health and wellbeing information. These 'add-ons' vary from provider to provider, so check terms and conditions in advance.

Policies can be tailored to suit circumstances in terms of the deferral period or the maximum payout period. Limiting this to just one or two years will lower the cost of this insurance.

Income protection policies have terms, conditions, and exclusions. Cover may not apply in all situations, and benefits depend on the policy chosen.

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# HMRC turns the screws

The tax authorities are finding new ways to close the 'tax gap'.



A Budget would not be a Budget without a raft of measures designed to 'close the tax gap' (estimated at £46.8bn in 2023/24) and 'collect tax that is due'. As the overall burden of tax rises, chasing down the tax that should have been paid rather than raising fresh taxes becomes an ever more attractive option for the Chancellor.

## Proactive measures

One consequence is that HMRC has grown increasingly zealous in its search for missing tax. For example, it regularly sends out 'nudge' letters covering areas such as:

- **Dividends** Some self-assessment taxpayers received a letter recently asking them to check that their tax return included all dividends received in 2023/24. Unlike bank and building society interest, there is no automatic reporting to HMRC of dividends, something that has become more

significant following the drastic cuts to the dividend allowance.

- **Crypto** Last tax year HMRC sent out 65,000 letters to people suspected of not declaring gains on cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin. Normally crypto gains are subject to capital gains tax, but active traders can face an income tax charge.
- **Online marketplace earnings** Early in 2025 HMRC mailed people which it thought had earnings from an online marketplace (for example, eBay) made before 6 April 2023 and had not yet paid tax on their sales.
- **Overseas income and gains** Most countries, including the main tax havens, automatically send HMRC details each year of offshore accounts held by UK residents. In 2024/25 HMRC received over 10 million reports, issued 20,000 letters and collected £80.1 million in 'compliance yield'.

Alongside 'nudge' letters, HMRC is using its own big data system, Connect, to join the dots and identify anomalies in tax returns. In October 2025, a Freedom of Information request revealed that in 2024/25 Connect had enabled HMRC to find 540,000 cases of undeclared tax, producing £4.6 billion for the Exchequer. A recently announced partnership with a leading US data analytics company, Palantir, means that in the future more powerful artificial intelligence will become available to exploit Connect data.

With the 2024/25 self-assessment deadline nearing, HMRC's growing ability to spot errors is a reminder to take great care when assembling the information for your tax return. It may also be a reminder that you should review whether you can simplify your tax affairs by restructuring how you hold investments.

# Child Trust Funds

If you are making financial gifts to children... think carefully!

By any measure, £1,500,000,000 is a lot of money. It is also the amount sitting unclaimed in just over 750,000 child trust fund (CTF) accounts as of April 2025. Some of those accounts matured more than five years ago, as the first children eligible for a CTF were born in September 2002. HMRC statistics also show that 10,000 of the unclaimed accounts had a value of at least £20,000, although the average value of all the unclaimed accounts was about £2,000.

## Rollover reliefs

Fortunately, the previous government anticipated that many CTFs would go unclaimed and introduced legislation allowing them to continue beyond age 18 with the same tax reliefs that applied before maturity. Nevertheless, a post-18 CTF may not be the best form of

savings for its adult owner because of the charges levied and/or the underlying investment.

The story of neglected CTFs is food for thought if you are thinking of making a financial gift to minor children (or

grandchildren). An investment for a child needs a structure to ensure it achieves its goals. That in turn will usually mean advice is necessary, something many CTF owners (and their parents) never received.



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## Pensions and IHT: don't forget last year's Budget

The focus now is on what happened in the 2025 Budget, but some of 2024's changes have yet to take effect.

Changes announced in the Budget do not always take effect immediately or even at the start of the following tax year. As a result, they can be forgotten or ignored until they suddenly hit. A good example is the reform of the inheritance tax (IHT) treatment of unused pension funds on death. Currently, these are free of IHT in most instances, but from 6 April 2027, they will become taxed as part of the estate.

## Review your situation

If you have plans to pass your pension savings on to your family and perhaps have taken limited withdrawals from your pension as a result, that strategy now needs to be revisited. It may still be appropriate, but for some it might be better to adopt a radically different approach, such as taking pension withdrawals and giving them to your beneficiaries. The complexities of the changes are such that individual advice is essential.



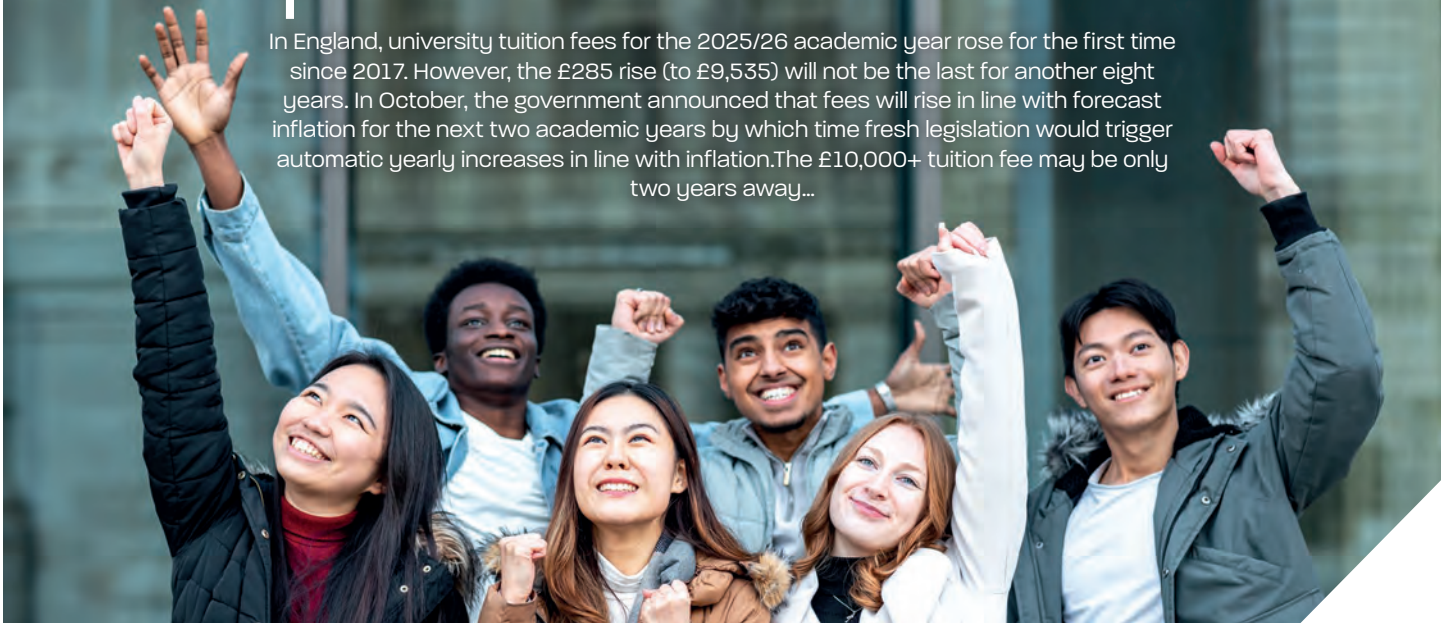
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# News Round Up...

## Cap lifted on tuition fees

In England, university tuition fees for the 2025/26 academic year rose for the first time since 2017. However, the £285 rise (to £9,535) will not be the last for another eight years. In October, the government announced that fees will rise in line with forecast inflation for the next two academic years by which time fresh legislation would trigger automatic yearly increases in line with inflation. The £10,000+ tuition fee may be only two years away...



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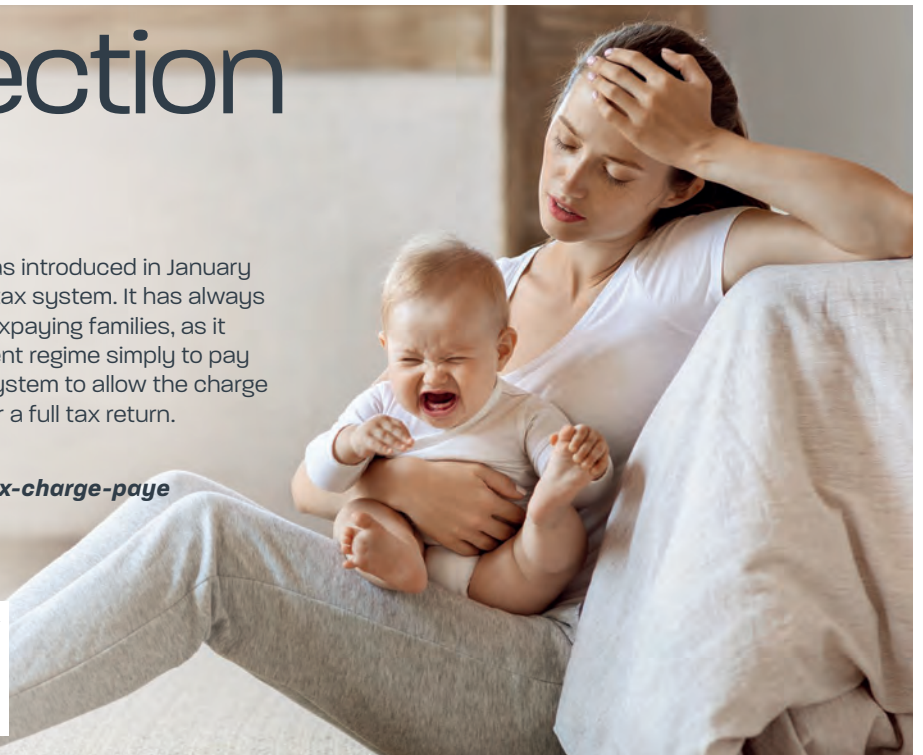
## PAYE collection for HICBC

The High Income Child Benefit Charge (HICBC) was introduced in January 2013 as a way to claw back child benefit via the tax system. It has always caused administrative problems for HMRC and taxpaying families, as it dragged many employees into the self-assessment regime simply to pay their HICBC. At long last, HMRC has launched a system to allow the charge to be collected through PAYE without the need for a full tax return.

For more information, see :

[www.gov.uk/child-benefit-tax-charge/pay-tax-charge-pay](http://www.gov.uk/child-benefit-tax-charge/pay-tax-charge-pay)

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