

The Other New Year: planning for 2026/27

The cumulative impact of several Budgets made themselves felt on Easter Monday, when the 2026/27 tax year gets underway. Are you ready for the impact?

On income tax, it almost went without saying that the personal allowance and the thresholds for higher-rate tax and additional-rate tax (top rate in Scotland) would remain the same. What has changed is:

Dividend tax Unless you are an additional-rate taxpayer, the rate of tax you pay on any dividends above the dividend allowance (frozen at £500) will rise by two percentage points in 2026/27. That means if you are a UK basic-rate taxpayer, your dividend tax rate will be 10.75%, while if you are a UK higher-rate taxpayer a 35.75% rate will apply. Additional-rate taxpayers and most trustees will continue to pay a 39.35% dividend tax rate.

Tax administration After many delays, Making Tax Digital (MTD) for income tax started on 6 April. For income tax starts on 6 April. For 2026/27, you will be within its scope if:

- You are self-employed, a landlord or both;
- Your combined self-employment income and rental income (both before deductions for expenses) was more than £50,000 in the 2024/25 tax year; and
- You are not eligible for any of the strictly limited exemptions.

MTD for income tax, requires affected taxpayers to use HMRC approved software to submit quarterly income and expenses returns, with the first due by 7 August 2026. Penalty points will apply for late returns, although points will be waived in year one. That concession

may reflect the compliance issues which HMRC is anticipating. If you fall within the scope of MTD for income tax, you must have registered with HMRC by 5 April 2026.

Income tax relief for venture capital trust investments (VCTs) Investment in VCTs will only attract 20% income tax relief from 2026/27, down from the previous 30%. While the size of companies that VCTs can invest in will double, the reduced relief could make Enterprise Investment Schemes (EISs), which retain 30% tax relief, relatively more attractive depending on your circumstances.

Company cars The scale charge on most company cars will rise by one percentage point. It may feel more dramatic than that if, like many company car drivers, you have an electric car (0g/km CO₂), as that 1% translates into a one third increase in tax.

Capital taxes

Here again the main exemptions remain frozen, alongside some changes:

Inheritance tax (IHT) reliefs The contentious reforms to agricultural and business IHT reliefs come into full effect on 6 April 2026, limiting the value that qualifies for 100% relief to a combined £2,500,000 per individual, with any excess qualifying for 50% relief, and cutting relief on AIM-listed shares to 50%. While the changes have been watered down from the original proposals, they could still have a significant impact if you are a farmer or business owner.

Capital gains tax (CGT) There is no change to the main rates of CGT, but

there is an increase to the rate on gains that qualify for business assets disposal relief from 14% to 18% in 2026/27.

If any of these changes could affect you, the sooner you seek advice on what action you can take, the better.

Wealth Professional are now part of Nine Edge Wealth Limited



We are delighted to announce that Wealth Professional are now part of Nine Edge Wealth Limited. The move represents the latest development in Nine Edge's strategy following its launch earlier this year.

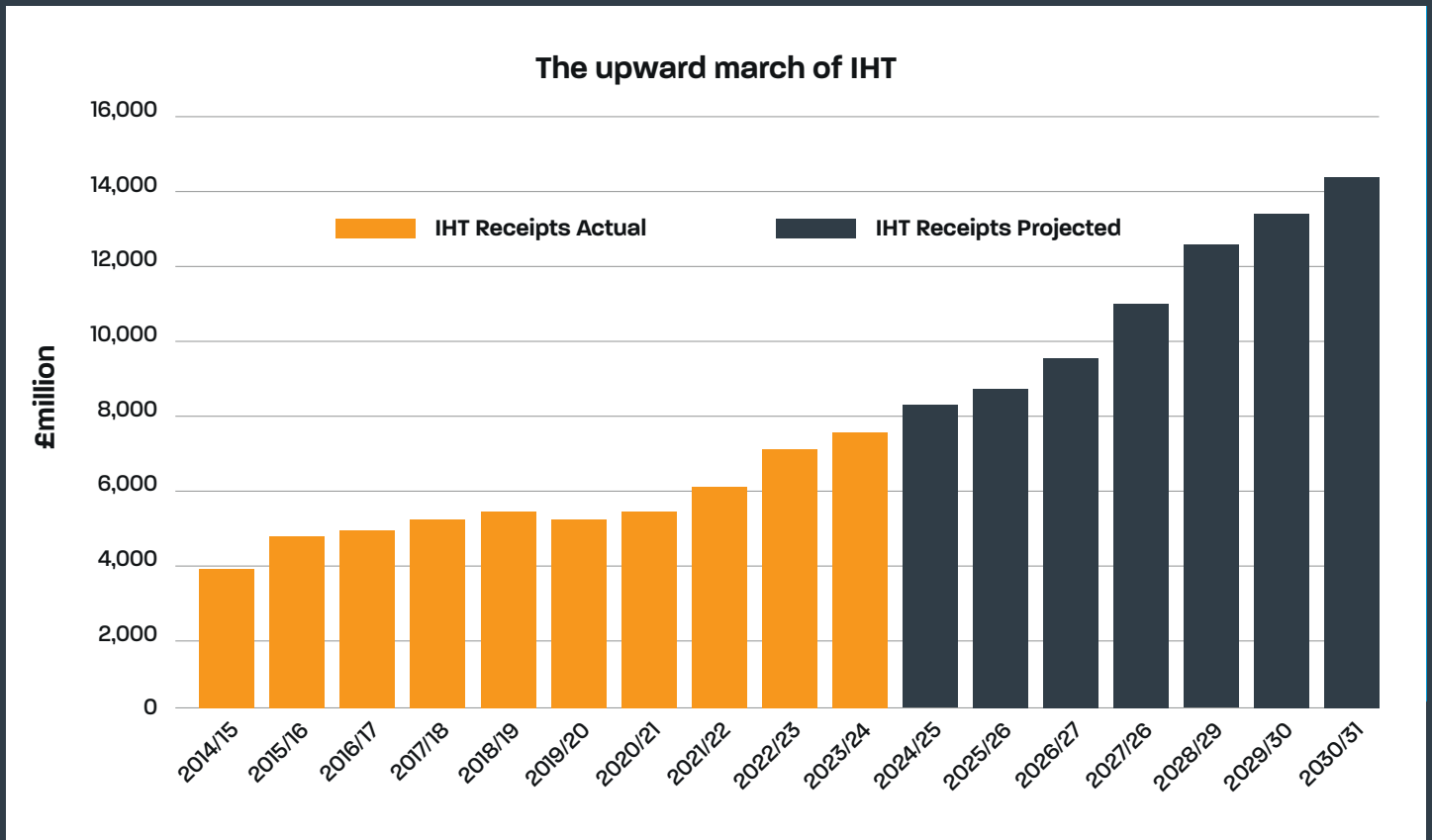
A key attraction for Wealth Professional was Nine Edge's emphasis on technology as a means of improving both client outcomes and adviser efficiency. Wealth Professional has always aimed at pushing the boundaries of what outstanding financial advice looks like for clients, families and businesses.

It will allow our advisers to focus on clients' ambitions, aspirations, and lifestyle goals.

The Financial Conduct Authority does not regulate tax advice. Tax treatment varies according to individual circumstances and is subject to change. The value of the investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and investors may not get back what they originally invested. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Investing in shares should be regarded as a long-term investment and should fit in with your overall attitude to risk and financial circumstances. Approved by Best Practice IFA Group Limited on 26/3/2026

Time for an estate-planning review?

Amendments to inheritance tax (IHT) rules, announced in the Autumn 2024 Budget, are about to start biting.



Source: HMRC, OBR 1

"Inheritance tax is a voluntary levy paid by those who distrust their heirs more than they dislike the Inland Revenue".

Former Labour Chancellor Roy Jenkins reflected on taxpayers' attitudes back in 1986. Forty years on, IHT is still with us, although the Inland Revenue has expanded to become HM Revenue & Customs. The 'voluntary' nature of the tax has also changed over that period, as successive chancellors have taken various actions to increase IHT revenue. You can see this in the graph above. Between 2014/15 and 2024/25 IHT receipts rose by over 115%, and in the next six years the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) projects there will be another 75% rise.

One reason for these inflation-busting increases is that the IHT nil rate band has been frozen at £325,000 since April 2009 and is not due to see any change until at least April 2031. The residence nil rate band, £175,000 since April 2020, will also remain fixed until the same date. Such protracted freezes allow inflation to drag more estates into paying IHT and raise more from estates already exposed to the tax.

The Autumn 2024 Budget helped IHT further along its upward course by introducing two important reforms:

- **Business and agricultural reliefs**

Currently (2025/26) these reliefs are at a rate of 50% or 100%, with no limit. From 2026/27, the 100% relief will be capped (for agricultural and business relief combined) at £2.5 million per individual, with any unused amount transferable to a surviving spouse or civil partner. Eligible AIM-listed shares will qualify for 50% relief from 2026/27 rather than today's 100%.

- **Pension death benefits**

At present, death benefits from pensions are excluded from your estate for IHT purposes, provided that any payment is made at the discretion of the pension scheme's trustees or administrator. From 6 April 2027 most pension death benefits, other than some death-in-service benefits, are due to fall within the scope of IHT.

Of these two changes, the reduction in agricultural relief has attracted by

far the most attention, prompting the Chancellor into a U-turn on the 100% ceiling two days before Christmas. However, in practice the changes to reliefs will be much less significant than the inclusion of pensions in the IHT net. Even before the yuletide climb down, the relief reforms were projected to raise little more than a third of the revenue of the pension change. In addition, including pension values into estates will, for some homeowners, mean that their residence nil rate band is reduced or completely extinguished due to the effect of tapering.

The cumulative effect of the extended nil rate band freezes and Autumn 2024 Budget reforms means that any estate planning should now be reviewed. If you have no estate planning at present, the pension change could be a reason to start. Estate planning requires expert advice, as in some instances it may be necessary to restructure other aspects of your financial planning alongside, such as retirement provision.

Annuities cycle back

Retirement-funding behaviours have shifted in recent years with annuities staging a comeback.



Over the 2010s these products, which pay a guaranteed income for life, had fallen out of fashion with retirees due to the low rates on offer.

The advent of higher interest rates has pushed up annuity rates making them a more attractive option. Last year saw £7.4bn of pension savings being used to secure an annuity income - the highest level since pension freedom rules were announced in 2014.

Pros and cons

Annuities offer peace of mind by guaranteeing a regular income for retirees from their pension, no matter how long they live. However, these products are inflexible: once you have bought an annuity with your pension fund, you can't switch providers or unwind the product. There is also the risk that if you die early, the total income received may be less than the amount paid for the annuity.

One of the other downsides is that level annuities - the most commonly bought contract - pay a fixed income that does

not increase over time. This means the value of the income can be eroded by inflation, particularly if this income is paid over a retirement that might last for 25 or 30-plus years.

However, sales of 'escalating' annuities have risen 10% from 2024 to 2025. These annuities increase the income annually, either by a fixed amount, or in line with inflation. That said, escalating annuities cost more than level annuities and usually start with a lower initial income.

Those considering annuity options should also think about whether they need a single or a joint-life annuity. The latter pays out a reduced income (typically 50%) to a surviving spouse or civil partner. Purchasers may also want to look at enhanced or 'impaired life' options - which pay a higher income to those with existing health problems or 'lifestyle' factors which may indicate a shorter life expectancy, such as smoking.

Turning accumulated savings and investments into an income in retirement

can be a complex decision. From April 2027, the value of unused pension funds will be included in inheritance tax calculations, which may affect how people choose to use their savings pots in retirement. There has been a sizeable increase in the number of people converting larger pension funds to annuities, which may be driven by changing tax rules.

If you're weighing up the pros and cons of annuities, remember that this need not be an all-or-nothing decision. It is possible to take a mix-and-match approach, buying an annuity with part of your retirement savings while keeping the balance in more flexible drawdown. Alternatively, some people may wish to stick with drawdown in the earlier years of retirement before looking to secure a regular income at a later date.

As ever, expert advice is advisable as purchasing an annuity may not be suitable for everyone.

Annuities are long-term, complex financial instruments that may not be suitable for all investors. The information in this material is for informational purposes only and is not financial advice. All investments carry risk, and annuities are no exception. The performance of an annuity is not guaranteed and can be affected by market conditions and other factors. It is essential to carefully consider your financial situation, investment objectives, and the product's fees and restrictions before purchasing an annuity.

The value of your investment, and the income from it, can go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount you invested.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Occupational pension schemes are regulated by The Pensions Regulator. The Financial Conduct Authority does not regulate tax advice. Tax treatment varies according to individual circumstances and is subject to change.

Approved by Best Practice IFA Group Limited on 26/3/2026

Check in on your ISAs

Savers are being urged to make the most of this year's individual savings account (ISA) allowance, ahead of changes to come on tax and savings rules.



Currently, adults can invest up to £20,000 each tax year in these tax-efficient accounts, via a cash ISA, stocks and shares ISA, or a combination of both. However, from April 2027, while the overall annual allowance will remain the same, those under the age of 65 will only be able put up to £12,000 a year into a cash ISA.

Starting to save or invest in an ISA early in the tax year rather than towards the end will help to maximise returns and make the most of tax-free interest or dividend payments. Failure to do so can eat into overall returns, particularly for higher-rate taxpayers.

Tax changes

Outside of ISAs, investors can earn just £500 from dividends before tax is due. From April this year dividend tax rates will increase again, to 10.75% for basic-rate taxpayers and 35.75% for higher-rate taxpayers. Additional-rate taxpayers will continue to pay 39.35%.

From April 2027, savers will see a similar hike to tax paid on savings interest – with rates up to 22%, 42% and 47% respectively. Remember, while basic-rate taxpayers can earn £1,000 in interest per year tax-free (outside of ISAs), this reduces to £500 for higher-rate taxpayers and zero for additional-rate taxpayers.

There's generally more focus on starting off a new ISA allowance, but savers should also track the performance of existing holdings – both stocks and shares and/or cash ISAs. If investment returns are poor, or interest rates have dropped, you can switch products and providers, without affecting the current year's allowance.

Many people also assume they can only take out one ISA per tax-year. This is not the case – you can take out multiple ISAs provided the total amount invested does not exceed the £20,000 limit.

Investing in shares should be regarded as a long-term investment and should fit in with your overall attitude to risk and financial circumstances. Investments do not offer the same level of capital security as deposit accounts. The value of your investment, and the income from it, can go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount you invested. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. The Financial Conduct Authority does not regulate tax advice. Tax treatment varies according to individual circumstances and is subject to change. Approved by Best Practice IFA Group Limited on 26/3/2026

A Smaller Cash ISA Will Make Safety More Expensive



Telegraph Money's cash ISA piece works because it understands that the argument is not really about wrappers; it is about what kind of caution the tax system still permits.

The paper says Labour's "cash ISA raid" is expected to raise £95mn by 2031, with a lower limit set to leave savers paying thousands more in tax over time. On one level, that sounds like a small line in the fiscal ledger. On another, it goes straight to the heart of how ordinary households protect short-term money.

Cash ISAs are not glamorous, but that has always been their appeal. They are the financial refuge of the unexcitingly prudent. That is why the Telegraph treats the change as more consequential than a routine product tweak. Over the past two years, savers have been reminded of the value of liquidity. Emergency funds, house deposits and near-term reserves stopped

looking lazy and started looking sensible again. At the same time, frozen allowances and higher deposit rates have already pushed more people into paying tax on their savings interest.

Against that backdrop, making the cash ISA less generous is not just an administrative change. It shrinks one of the few remaining spaces where households can preserve certainty without being nudged into investment risk or tax exposure. The political subtlety is that this is how a lot of modern tax tightening now works.

Governments do not always need to announce a dramatic new levy. They can raise revenue by narrowing the shelters that once kept everyday financial behaviour out of reach. That method is effective precisely because it often sounds technical. Telegraph Money is right to insist that the consequences are not

technical at all. A smaller cash ISA means the tax system reaches earlier and more deeply into balances many savers regard not as wealth but as security. It turns the act of staying safe into something more expensive.

The broader message is uncomfortable for a government that likes to talk about resilience. Britain tells households to build buffers, keep emergency cash and plan ahead. Yet the architecture around those behaviours is becoming steadily less generous.

Telegraph Money's piece captures that contradiction neatly. The state is not quite forcing people into risk, but it is making low-risk prudence less protected than it was. In a period of high uncertainty and fiscal drag, that feels less like reform than rationing. The account remains available. The shelter above it simply becomes smaller, and the price of caution rises with it.

Pension savers losing millions in tax relief

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Multiple income streams

Wrong tax codes can be issued when HMRC does not have up-to-date information on company benefits or employee earnings. This can occur when people previously held more than one job, or had external sources of income, such as rental income, dividends or freelance work. It is estimated HMRC overcharged employees £3.5bn last year through such coding problems.

Higher-rate taxpayers can claim further relief

Many higher earners are also paying too much tax on their income, as they are not claiming back additional tax relief.

Basic-rate tax relief, at 20%, is automatically added to pension contributions at source. But higher-rate taxpayers, contributing to SIPPs or private pensions, can claim an additional 20 % tax relief (or 25% for additional-rate taxpayers).

Some workplace schemes automatically give higher earners full tax relief, but not all. Those missing out are able to reclaim this money through self-assessment.

HMRC also offers an online tax relief refund service for those that don't normally file a tax return.

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A pension is a long-term investment not normally accessible until 55 (57 from April 2028). The fund value may fluctuate and can go down, which would have an impact on the level of pension benefits available. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

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Navigating student loans

Student loans are making headlines with opposition MPs, consumer groups and student bodies calling for changes to the way they operate in England.



The controversy surrounds Plan 2 loans, issued to students starting university between 2012 and 2023. Previously, students were on Plan 1 loans, with newer undergraduates on Plan 5 loans. Scotland and Wales operate separate student finance systems.

The government's controversial decision to freeze the repayment threshold for Plan 2 borrowers for three years from April 2027 means graduate repayments (9% of earnings above the threshold) will rise as salaries increase.

Consternation is also brewing over interest charged on these loans. While studying and until earnings reach the repayment threshold, interest is applied at the Retail Price Index (RPI). Once earnings exceed £51,245, borrowers

pay RPI plus 3 percentage points. Between £28,470 and £51,245, this rate increases gradually - meaning someone earning £39,857 would pay RPI plus 1.5 percentage points.

Rates are set each year using the previous March's RPI figure. Last year this was 3.2%, leaving higher earners facing interest of 6.2%.

With average graduate debts of around £53,000 – covering £9,000-a-year tuition fees and maintenance loans – balances can grow quickly, particularly in a higher inflation environment.

Any remaining balance under Plan 2 is written off after 30 years. However, many will still make substantial repayments over much of their working lives and could

repay far more than they borrowed.

Graduates and parents considering early repayment should tread carefully. Those with the means may be tempted to clear some or all of this debt. But caution is needed. Paying off the loan in full will eliminate future interest charges, but partial payments will not impact future repayments, which are linked to graduate salaries, not the size of the outstanding debt. There is also a risk of repaying sums that would otherwise have eventually been written off.

For those entering university now, Plan 5 charges interest at RPI only. But repayments start at £25,000 and continue for 40 years – potentially creating loan repayments through to their 60th birthday.

News Round Up...

Rental demand drops tuition fees



Buy-to-let investors have had a hard time of late, with tax burdens rising and, in England, the removal of 'no fault' evictions from 1 May 2026. Rental demand has also been falling, with one major property portal reporting that in January 2026 average enquiries were down a fifth on January 2025 and at their lowest level since 2019. Slow price growth and falling interest rates are turning would-be renters into first-time buyers.

NS&I cuts some variable rates



NS&I has cut the rates on both its Direct Saver accounts and Income Bonds for the first time since March 2025. The new rate for both, effective from 12 February 2026, is 3.05% AER. There are plenty of instant access accounts offering higher rates, but it pays to read the terms and conditions. Top-paying accounts often have short term bonuses or allow only a limited number of withdrawals per year.

If you failed to file...

HMRC says that 11.48 million people filed their 2024/25 tax return by the 31 January 2026 deadline. However, that means an estimated 1 million missed the cut off. If you didn't make it, do not delay further. You already face a £100 fine, even if you have no tax to pay, and penalties of £10 per day loom if you file more than three months' late. Interest on any overdue tax is at bank rate + 4%.



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To discuss any issues raised in this newsletter, or any other aspect of your financial planning, speak to your dedicated Wealth Professional Consultant or Client Support Team at: -

Wealth Professional, 2 Old Well Court, Wester Inch Business Park, Bathgate, EH48 2TQ E: enquiries@wealthprofessional.co.uk T: 0131 600 0166 F: 0131 600 0167

www.wealthprofessional.co.uk

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