SA Ledgers
Chartered Accountants

AUTUMN BUDGET 2026

What it means for you and your business — tax changes, digital reporting, HMRC compliance and what to do next

The Autumn Budget on 28 October 2026 left the main rates of Income Tax, National Insurance, VAT and Corporation Tax unchanged. Instead, a series of changes arrives in stages from April 2027, alongside significant changes to how we all report to, and pay, HMRC.



A word from Tim Povey, Director

While the budget this year was viewed by many as doing very little, in practice there are a number of changes to the system that need attention. Whether you are running a limited company or are a sole trader, the minor changes are adding up - on top of items already in the pipeline (e.g. adding pensions to your IHT estate).

The months before 5 April 2027 are an important planning window. Most changes start on 6 April 2027, and several decisions — ISAs, pension contributions, business sales and director pay — are worth making before then. Most April 2027 changes are in the Finance Bill now before Parliament: they are not yet law and could still be amended.

Tim Povey

Six changes that matter most

1. Savings and rental income will be taxed more heavily from 6 April 2027 — £400 more on every £10,000 of taxable interest or rental profit. Pages 2-3
2. Business Asset Disposal Relief halves from 6 April 2027, which could add up to £30,000 to the tax on selling a business. Page 4
3. Pensions will count for inheritance tax on deaths from 6 April 2027. Page 3
4. Employers face higher minimum pay from 1 April 2027, and company cars move into payroll from 6 April 2027. Page 5
5. Making Tax Digital reaches sole traders and landlords with income over £30,000 from 6 April 2027; VAT invoices must be electronic from 1 April 2029. Page 6
6. HMRC is recruiting thousands of additional compliance staff and making greater use of data. Page 7

WHICH PAGES ARE FOR YOU?

- A company director or shareholder: **2, 4, 5, 7, 8**
- An employer: **5, 6, 7, 8**
- A sole trader or partner: **2, 4, 6, 7, 8**
- A landlord: **2, 3, 6, 7, 8**
- A saver or investor: **2, 3, 8**
- Planning your pension or estate: **2, 3, 8**

HOW TO USE THIS NEWSLETTER

- **KEY DATE** — when a change takes effect
- **PLANNING POINT** — a chance to save tax or avoid extra cost
- **ACTION** — something to do, with a deadline
- **NO IMMEDIATE ACTION** — good to know, nothing to do yet
- **TALK TO US** — where individual advice makes a real difference

KEY DATES

31 January 2027: 2025-26 tax returns and payments due
5 April 2027: end of the 2026-27 tax year
6 April 2027: most Budget changes take effect

WHAT HASN'T CHANGED

Income Tax, National Insurance, VAT and Corporation Tax rates; dividend tax rates; Capital Gains Tax rates; the £20,000 ISA allowance.

ACTION

Turn to page 8 for your ten-point action checklist.

Talk to your accountant before April.

Your income, savings and pensions

What the changes will cost — and what you can do before April

Frozen allowances

WHAT'S CHANGING?

Nothing — and that is the point. The personal allowance stays at £12,570 and the higher-rate threshold at £50,270 (outside Scotland), both frozen by law until 5 April 2031.

WHO'S AFFECTED?

Every taxpayer.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU?

As income rises, more of it is taxed at higher rates. Income between £100,000 and £125,140 is the most expensive: you lose £1 of personal allowance for every £2 above £100,000, so each extra £1,000 effectively costs £600 in Income Tax (outside Scotland).

Higher tax on savings income

WHAT'S CHANGING?

Tax on savings income — mainly bank and building society interest — rises by four percentage points at every rate. This is in the Finance Bill and not yet law. Tax-free allowances are unchanged: £1,000 of interest for basic-rate and £500 for higher-rate taxpayers.

WHO'S AFFECTED?

Savers throughout the UK whose interest exceeds their allowances.

KEY DATE: 6 April 2027

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU?

Tax on £10,000 of taxable interest.

Taxpayer	2026-27	From 6 April 2027
Basic rate	£2,000 (20%)	£2,400 (24%)
Higher rate	£4,000 (40%)	£4,400 (44%)
Additional rate	£4,500 (45%)	£4,900 (49%)

ISAs and pensions become more valuable

A planned cut to the cash ISA limit has been cancelled, so adults can still save up to £20,000 a year in cash from April 2027. Pensions remain highly tax-efficient; the annual allowance stays at £60,000 for most people, with relief at your highest rate on contributions up to the higher of your annual earnings and £3,600. From 6 April 2027, most unused pensions will count for inheritance tax (see page 3).

PLANNING POINT — THE £100,000 TRAP:

Someone earning £110,000 who makes a £10,000 gross pension contribution restores their full personal allowance. The tax saved is about £6,000, so the contribution costs only around £4,000. Gift Aid donations work in a similar way.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION — DIVIDENDS:

Dividend tax rates stay at 10.75%, 35.75% and 39.35%, with a £500 tax-free allowance. Company owners: see page 4.

+£400

extra tax each year on every £10,000 of taxable interest from 6 April 2027

ACTION — BY 5 APRIL 2027:

Use your 2026-27 ISA allowance of up to £20,000, and your partner's. From 2027-28, a higher-rate taxpayer keeps **44p more** of every £1 of interest earned **inside an ISA.**

SCOTTISH TAXPAYERS

Income Tax rates for 2027-28 will be set by the Scottish Parliament. The new savings rates apply across the UK.

SALARY SACRIFICE —

From 6 April 2029, National Insurance savings on pension salary sacrifice will be capped at £2,000 a year. Income Tax relief is unaffected. See page 5.

If your income is near £100,000, ask us whether a pension contribution would pay for itself.

Property, investments and your estate

Landlords, investors and families: the cost of doing nothing

New tax rates on rental profits

WHAT'S CHANGING?

Rental profits get their own Income Tax rates, four points higher at every band: 24%, 44% and 49%. The tax credit for mortgage interest rises from 20% to 24%. This is in the Finance Bill and not yet law.

WHO'S AFFECTED?

Individuals who let property personally in England and Northern Ireland. The Scottish and Welsh governments can set their own property rates. Property held in a company is not affected.

Key date: 6 April 2027

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU?

Every £10,000 of rental profit costs £400 more a year. Mortgaged higher-rate landlords feel it most; they pay 44% on profit but receive relief at only 24% on interest.

Example (Illustrative): a higher-rate landlord with £20,000 of rental profit before finance costs and £8,000 of mortgage interest pays £6,400 in 2026-27 and £6,880 from 2027-28 — £480 more each year. A higher-rate taxpayer with £10,000 of taxable interest and £10,000 of rental profit will pay £800 more a year.

PLANNING POINT —

Allowable expenses incurred from 6 April 2027 save tax at the new, higher rates. Where the timing of genuine repairs is flexible, it may be worth considering. Couples should also check how jointly owned property is split.

TALK TO US –

Before incorporating — Moving property into a company can trigger Stamp Duty Land Tax and Capital Gains Tax, and may affect your mortgage. It suits some landlords but not others.

Capital Gains Tax

Rates are unchanged at 18% and 24% and the annual exemption stays at £3,000. Where tax is due on the sale of a UK residential property, it must still be reported and paid within 60 days of completion.

Pensions and inheritance tax

WHAT'S CHANGING?

Most unused pension funds and pension death benefits will form part of your estate for inheritance tax. This is already law.

Key date:
deaths on or after 6 April 2027

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU?

Estates previously below the threshold may no longer be, and larger estates will pay more.

Example (Illustrative): a single person leaves a £500,000 home to their children, £100,000 of savings and a £300,000 pension, with £500,000 of tax-free allowances. Inheritance tax rises from £40,000 to £160,000. A widow or widower with the same assets and £1 million of combined allowances would still pay nothing.

The nil-rate band (£325,000) and residence nil-rate band (£175,000) are frozen until April 2031, the residence band is reduced for estates over £2 million.

PLANNING POINT —

Using your £3,000 Capital Gains Tax exemption on investments held outside ISAs and pensions saves up to £720 for a higher-rate taxpayer. Your spouse or civil partner has their own exemption.

PLANNING POINT

Review your will and pension nominations, and consider gifts from surplus income or life insurance written in trust. The right approach depends on your family, health and income needs. Talk to our planning team for more advice.

ACTION — before 6 April 2027:
Landlords: ask us for a 2027-28 rental tax projection.
Families: check your pension nomination forms.

KEY DATES FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

1 April 2027:
VAT on energy-saving installations such as solar panels and heat pumps returns from 0% to 5%

6 April 2027:
New rental tax rates; Making Tax Digital for landlords whose gross rents plus any self-employment income exceed £30,000 (page 6)

April 2028:
new annual council tax surcharge on homes in England worth £2 million or more

BUSINESS AND FARM OWNERS —

Since 6 April 2026, 100% inheritance tax relief on business and agricultural property has been limited to a £2.5 million allowance. See page 4.

TALK TO US

We're here to help you plan ahead, protect your wealth and support the people who matter most.

Talk to us about a 2027-28 projection for your property income or a review of your estate plans.

Business owners and companies

Investing, paying yourself and planning an exit

Corporation Tax rates are unchanged, but capital allowances, the relief for selling a business and the rules on taking value out of a company are all changing. For owner-managers, company decisions and personal tax are closely linked.

Capital allowances

WHAT'S CHANGING? The first-year allowance on most new main-rate equipment rises from 40% to 50%, and the annual writing down rate on existing equipment pools falls from 14% to 12%. Both changes are in the Finance Bill.

WHO'S AFFECTED? Companies, sole traders and partnerships that own or buy equipment.

KEY DATES: 50% allowance for spending from 1 January 2027 - 12% rate from 1 April 2027 (companies) and 6 April 2027 (sole traders and partnerships)

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU? New equipment is largely unaffected: companies can still claim 100% relief through full expensing, and most businesses can use the £1 million Annual Investment Allowance. The real change is slower relief on equipment you already own.

Example (illustrative): a company with £50,000 left in its main equipment pool deducts £7,000 a year at 14%, but £6,000 at 12% — about £250 more Corporation Tax in the first full year at the 25% rate. This is a timing difference; the relief is not lost.

Paying yourself in 2027-28

Dividend tax rates and employee National Insurance rates are unchanged, and employer National Insurance rates stay at 15%. But savings and rental income you hold personally will be taxed more heavily from April 2027 (pages 2-3), and employer pension contributions remain an efficient way to extract profit.

Selling your business: BADR halved

WHAT'S CHANGING? Business Asset Disposal Relief taxes qualifying gains at 18% instead of the 24% higher rate. The lifetime limit falls from £1 million to £500,000. This is in the Finance Bill.

WHO'S AFFECTED? Owners planning to sell, retire from or close a business, and qualifying shareholders.

KEY DATE: disposals on or after 6 April 2027 (special rules apply to sales agreed earlier but completed later)

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU? The maximum extra tax is £30,000. Example (illustrative): a higher-rate taxpayer with an £800,000 qualifying gain and no previous claims pays £144,000 if the sale completes by 5 April 2027, but £162,000 afterwards.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION — Corporation Tax — The main rate stays at 25% for profits over £250,000 and the small profits rate at 19% up to £50,000, with marginal relief in between.

PLANNING POINT — Cars and second-hand assets do not qualify for the 50% first-year allowance (new zero emission cars have separate rules). Ask us how to time large purchases around 1 January and 1 April 2027.

TALK TO US — director pay — The best mix of salary, dividends and pension contributions depends on your company's profits, your other income and your plans. We will model it for you before April 2027.

TALK TO US — business sales — If a sale, retirement or management buyout is likely within two years, speak to us now. When contracts are agreed can affect which limit applies.

PLANNING POINT — from 6 April 2028 — Some ways of returning value to shareholders as capital, such as certain share buybacks and capital reductions, may be taxed as dividends. Draft legislation is expected in 2027. Plan any restructuring with this date in mind.

ACTION — before 6 April 2027: Review your 2027-28 pay with us, and tell us now about any likely sale or restructure.

IN BRIEF

Staff incentives: from 6 April 2027, the Company Share Option Plan becomes EMI2, with a £120,000 limit per employee.

R&D: claims made from 1 April 2027 no longer need a separate notification form.

Family businesses: 100% inheritance tax relief is capped at a £2.5 million allowance — review succession plans.

FOUNDERS' RELIEF — NOT FOR MOST

A 10% rate on up to £10 million of gains is proposed from 6 April 2027.

Under the current proposals, still out to consultation until 30 November 2026 (closing soon), it applies only to founders of companies with at least £10 million turnover and 15 full-time staff.

Planning to invest, sell or restructure?

Talk to us before April 2027.

Employers, payroll and VAT

What April 2027 will cost, and what you need to set up now

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

WHAT'S CHANGING? The National Living Wage for workers aged 21 and over rises from £12.71 to £13.21 an hour. The rate for 18 to 20-year-olds rises to £11.27, and the rate for 16 and 17-year-olds and apprentices to £8.31.

WHO'S AFFECTED? All employers, particularly in care, hospitality and retail.

KEY DATE: 1 April 2027

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU? The 50p rise costs about £975 a year for each full-time worker on 37.5 hours a week, or about £1,120 including employer National Insurance, before pension contributions. Employer National Insurance stays at 15% on earnings above £5,000, with thresholds frozen until 2030-31; the Employment Allowance remains £10,500 for 2027-28.

£13.21

— the National Living Wage from 1 April 2027

KEY DATE — RETAIL, HOSPITALITY AND LEISURE (ENGLAND).

1 APRIL 2027 —

Qualifying shops, pubs, cafés and leisure premises with a rateable value up to £18,000 will pay no business rates (up from £12,000), with tapered relief up to £21,000.

PLANNING POINT —

Electric cars remain tax-efficient: the taxable percentage rises gradually from 4% today to 10% by 2030-31. Tax-free mileage payments are 55p a mile for the first 10,000 business miles, above 10,000 miles the rate rises from 25p to 35p from 6 April 2027.

BENEFITS MOVE INTO PAYROLL

WHAT'S CHANGING? Most benefits in kind will be taxed through monthly payroll instead of annual P11D forms. This is in the Finance Bill.

WHO'S AFFECTED? Every employer providing benefits — including companies whose only employees are directors with a company car.

KEY DATES: cars, vans, fuel and medical cover from 6 April 2027 - most other benefits from 6 April 2028 - beneficial loans and living accommodation are excluded

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU? Tax on a company car will be collected through each month's payslip rather than a tax code adjustment, so take-home pay will look different. Your payroll needs the benefit values before the tax year starts.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION —

salary sacrifice — From 6 April 2029, National Insurance relief on pension salary sacrifice will be capped at £2,000 per employee a year. The legislation was passed in 2026, with the detail to follow in regulations. Review your scheme well before then.

ACTION — by 31 January 2027:

Send us a list of every benefit you provide, with values, so your payroll is ready for 6 April 2027.

VAT CHANGES

VAT rates are unchanged. Three changes to note:

From 1 April 2027: If you are not VAT registered — including many charities and clubs — overseas suppliers of services such as software and online advertising will charge you UK VAT. A £1,000 bill could become £1,200.

From 1 October 2027: online marketplaces will collect VAT on sales to consumers by UK VAT registered sellers, and by other UK sellers with platform sales of at least £90,000 a year. Make sure you are ready for the change.

From 1 April 2029: VAT invoices must be e-invoices (page 6). This will be mandatory and is a major change.

ACTION — by 1 April 2027:

Update your payroll budget and check salaried staff whose hours bring their hourly rate close to the new minimum.

PAYING YOURSELF TOO?

If you are a director-shareholder, see page 4 for your own 2027-28 pay planning.

We can update your payroll for April 2027 — send us your benefits list by 31 January.

Tax is becoming more digital – is your record keeping ready?

Making Tax Digital, e-Invoicing and changes to how you pay HMRC

These are process changes rather than tax increases, but missing them brings penalties. Preparing early makes them far easier.

Making Tax Digital for Income Tax (MTD)

WHAT'S CHANGING?
Sole traders and landlords keep digital records in HMRC-compatible software, send HMRC a summary of income and expenses every quarter, and file their tax return with the software.

WHO'S AFFECTED?
Individuals whose qualifying income – total self-employment and property income before expenses – exceeds the thresholds below: Salary, pensions and dividends do not count. Companies are not included, although a director with rental income may be. Partnerships: ask us how MTD applies to you - it is still evolving.

Qualifying Income	Based on	You must start
Over £50,000	2024-25 tax return	6 April 2026 (already started)
Over £30,000	2025-26 tax return	6 April 2027
Over £20,000	2026-27 tax return	6 April 2028

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU?
Quarterly updates are summaries, not tax returns, and do not change when you pay tax. Deadlines are 7 August, 7 November, 7 February and 7 May.

Example: a landlord with £32,000 of gross rent and £18,000 of costs in 2025-26 starts MTD from April 2027 with quarterly updates and a final submission.

Budget 2026 easement: If you join in April 2027, there are no penalty points for late quarterly updates during 2027-28, although all four must still be sent and penalties for a late tax return still apply. If you joined in April 2026, points apply from 6 April 2027, with a £200 penalty at 4 points. Separately, the trading allowance rises from £1,000 to £3,000 from 6 April 2027.

VAT e-invoicing

WHAT'S CHANGING?
VAT-registered businesses must issue VAT invoices to VAT-registered customers as e-invoices, and be able to receive them: structured data sent from your software straight to your customer's. The enabling law is in the current Finance Bill, with detailed rules to follow in regulations.

WHO'S AFFECTED?
All VAT-registered businesses and organisations, including sole traders, partnerships and charities. Not relevant for sales to consumers, businesses that are not VAT-registered, or overseas sales.

A PDF attached to an email is not an e-invoice.

KEY DATE: 1 April 2029 — full requirements to be published between October 2027 and April 2028

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR YOU?
Invoices created in Word or Excel, posted, or emailed as PDFs will **not** comply. Instead, your accounting software will send invoices directly into your customer's software, and supplier invoices will arrive the same way, ready to approve without retyping. You will need compatible software and accurate customer details, including their VAT number.

KEY DATES

31 January 2027, 2025-26 tax returns **due - 6 April 2027:** MTD from £30,000 - **6 April 2028:** MTD from £20,000 - **1 April 2029:** VAT e-invoicing

AM I READY FOR MTD?

- ☑ I know my qualifying income and start date
- ☑ I have HMRC-compatible software
- ☑ I record income and expenses at least monthly
- ☑ I keep digital receipts

IS MY BUSINESS READY FOR E-INVOICING?

- ☑ I know whether I issue VAT invoices to VAT-registered customers
- ☑ I no longer invoice from Word, Excel or paper
- ☑ My software provider has confirmed its plans
- ☑ My customer records hold correct VAT numbers

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION — but plan ahead — HMRC says there is no need to implement e-invoicing before the detailed rules are published. If you still invoice from Word, Excel or paper, moving to accounting software now will help with both MTD and e-invoicing.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION — coming in 2029 — From April 2029, Self Assessment taxpayers who make payments on account will pay more regularly during the year, and businesses will need a Direct Debit in place for VAT and PAYE. These measures are announced but not yet legislated.

ACTION — 2027 joiners: Your 2025-26 tax return, due by 31 January 2027, decides whether you start MTD in April 2027. When we prepare it, we will confirm your position. You will need to have appropriate software by April 2027.

We can confirm whether MTD applies to you, set up software, send your quarterly updates and review your invoicing ahead of 2029.

HMRC is investing in compliance — what does that mean for you?

Why good records matter more than ever

If your tax affairs are in good order, there is no reason to be worried. But HMRC is receiving significant new resources to identify errors, inconsistencies, and non-compliance, in the form of people and AI deployment. This means accurate records and properly prepared returns are increasingly important — for individuals and businesses alike.

HMRC's resources are growing

- 5,500 additional compliance officers are being recruited between 2025 and 2030; more than 2,100 had joined by the time of HMRC's 2025-26 annual report.
- A further 670 were funded at Budget 2026, with £485 million over five years — a planned increase of 6,170.
- The extra 670 alone are expected to bring in £260 million in 2029-30, rising to £415 million in 2031-32.
- Measures to close the tax gap announced during this Parliament are expected to raise more than £12 billion in 2029-30.
- HMRC's compliance work brought in a record £50.2 billion in 2025-26.

This gives HMRC greater capacity to check returns and ask questions. It does not mean every taxpayer will be contacted; HMRC says it aims to focus on the areas of greatest risk.

How HMRC compares information

HMRC joins up its own Self Assessment, Corporation Tax, VAT and PAYE records, and receives information from employers, banks, online selling and letting platforms, cryptoasset exchanges and more than 100 overseas tax authorities. It uses analytics and artificial intelligence to highlight returns that may be inaccurate.

Example: a letting platform reports rental income for a flat, but none appears on the owner's tax return. HMRC can see the gap. Typically, the first contact is a letter asking the owner to check their position.

More staff means more investigations between now and 2029-30	£50.2bn compliance yield in 2025-26	£12bn+ expected from tax gap measures in 2029-30	£415m a year from the extra officers by 2031-32

KEY DATE — 1 April 2028 (planned) — A new legal duty to correct errors once you know about them, and a power for HMRC to ask you to check a return and correct it or explain why it is right. This is in the current Finance Bill and is not yet law.

TALK TO US — past errors — If you know or suspect something was missed or wrong in an earlier return, tell us now. Errors corrected voluntarily generally attract lower penalties than those HMRC finds.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION — unless you owe HMRC — HMRC is restarting recovery of debts directly from bank accounts during 2026-27. A new power to recover smaller debts this way (up to £5,000 for individuals and £10,000 for companies) is planned from July 2029 for VAT and PAYE, April 2030 for Self Assessment and April 2031 for Corporation Tax. If you cannot pay on time, talk to us early: HMRC offers Time to Pay arrangements to those who engage.

ACTION — if you receive a letter from HMRC, send it to us straight away. Deadlines in HMRC letters are often short.

WHAT MIGHT ATTRACT HMRC'S ATTENTION?

HMRC does not publish a list of enquiry triggers, and none of these automatically leads to an enquiry. But each is an area where HMRC holds more data or has said it is focusing:

- VAT, payroll or tax return figures that do not agree with the accounts
- Undeclared rental, overseas, online selling or cryptoasset income
- information from banks, platforms or others that does not match a return
- late or missing returns, which bring penalties and can lead HMRC to estimate the tax due
- repeated errors, which may be treated more seriously under the planned 2028 rules

OUR COMPLIANCE HEALTH CHECK

- [ ] My tax returns agree with my accounts and bookkeeping records
- [ ] My payroll submissions match the wages in my accounts, and all benefits are reported
- [ ] I have declared all income and gains, including rental, overseas, online and crypto
- [ ] I keep records to support every figure — for the self-employed and landlords, at least five years after the 31 January filing deadline; for companies, six years from the end of the accounting period
- [ ] I keep VAT invoices for all VAT I reclaim (ideally in my accounting software).
- [ ] Any known errors from earlier years have been corrected

Sources: HMRC Annual Report and Accounts 2025-26; Budget 2026 and Budget 2026 Policy Costings; Office for Budget Responsibility, October 2026.

Good records, timely returns and early correction of genuine errors remain the best defence against unnecessary HMRC problems. Remember - investigations are extra work that we may charge for.

Ask us about a compliance health check.

What should I do now?

Your 2026-27 tax action checklist

The ten most useful actions from this newsletter, in order of urgency. Most clients will find that several apply to them.

1. **Tell us about any business sale, retirement, buyout or restructure likely within two years.**
   Who: Business owners, directors and shareholders.
   By when: Now.

2. **Send us any HMRC letter straight away, and tell us about any errors in earlier returns.**
   Who: Everyone.
   By when: Now.

3. **Send us your 2025-26 records so your return is filed and tax paid on time — this also confirms whether you start MTD in April 2027.**
   Who: Everyone who files a tax return.
   By when: 31 January 2027.

4. **Send us a list of all benefits you provide, and budget for the new minimum wage rates.**
   Who: Employers.
   By when: 31 January 2027.

5. **If you join MTD in April 2027, choose software and get set up.**
   Who: Self-employed and landlords.
   By when: Before 6 April 2027.

6. **Use your and your partner's 2026-27 ISA allowances.**
   Who: Savers and investors.
   By when: 5 April 2027.

7. **If your income is near £100,000, consider a pension contribution or Gift Aid; use your £3,000 Capital Gains Tax exemption.**
   Who: Higher-rate taxpayers and investors.
   By when: 5 April 2027.

8. **Review your 2027-28 salary, dividend and pension mix, and the timing of equipment purchases.**
   Who: Directors, shareholders and business owners.
   By when: Before 6 April 2027.

9. **Ask us for a 2027-28 rental tax projection and review how property is owned.**
   Who: Landlords.
   By when: Before 6 April 2027.

10. **Review your will and pension nomination forms.**
    Who: Pension savers and families.
    By when: Before 6 April 2027.

LET'S TALK

Many of these changes interact: company decisions affect your personal tax, and personal plans affect your estate.

If any of the actions above apply to you, or you are not sure whether they do, we would be pleased to review your position and agree a plan before April 2027.

KEY DATES –

31 January 2027: tax returns and payments due •
5 April 2027: end of the 2026-27 tax year •
6 April 2027: most Budget changes take effect

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION — BUT KEEP IN MIND —

Company distribution rules change from 6 April 2028. VAT e-invoicing, Direct Debit for VAT and PAYE, more frequent Self Assessment payments and the salary sacrifice cap all follow in April 2029. We will contact you as these approach.

ACTION – book your pre-April review:

The earlier we speak, the more options you have.

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Contact SA Ledgers today to arrange your pre-April review.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
This newsletter provides general information about the Autumn Budget 2026 announcements as at November 2026. Many of the measures described are proposals that remain subject to legislation and may change. Examples are illustrative and simplified. This newsletter is not a substitute for advice based on your individual circumstances, and no action should be taken or refrained from on the basis of its contents without specific professional advice.
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