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"THERE IS INDEED LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL"

SPRING STATEMENT

MARCH 2018

Philip Hammond, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stood up in Parliament at 12.34pm on Tuesday 13th March, to deliver his first – already heralded as ‘*slimmed down*’ – Spring Statement.

He had forewarned the media and Parliament that he would not be making any specific tax or spending changes. These, together with any new governmental policy moves, must wait until his Autumn Budget. He addressed a surprisingly busy chamber.

Updating Parliament on the latest available economic forecast data from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), he reflected on their previous report, from November 2017.

THE ECONOMY

In buoyant mood, the Chancellor boasted that the economy “has grown in every year since 2010” and that the country now has a “manufacturing sector enjoying its longest unbroken run of growth for 50 years.” The economy grew by 1.7% in 2017, the OBR have revised their forecast from 1.4% to 1.5% in 2018, 1.3% in 2019, 1.3% in 2020 and 1.4% in 2021.

BORROWING

Given these encouraging growth figures, the government’s borrowing requirement is now forecast lower at £45.2bn for 2017/18, down from the previous figure of £49.9bn, though not as large a fall as had been projected in the media.

Therefore, his new forecast for borrowing, calculated as a percentage of GDP, is revised to 1.8% in 2018/19, 1.6% in 2019/20, 1.3% in 2020/21, 1.1% in 2021/22 and 0.9% in 2022/23. He did, however, stress that he would, “*Deliver a balanced approach*” (to debt).

Mr. Hammond lauded the fact that “*forecasts are there to be beaten...and we should make it our business to do so again.*”

He took this opportunity to emphasise that he was extremely bullish about the economy’s prospects looking forward, stating, “*Our economy will remain open and outward-looking, confident to compete with the best in the world.*”



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EMPLOYMENT

Continuing improvements in employment mean he anticipates 32.2 million people to be in work by the end of 2018, 32.4m in 2019, 32.5m in 2020, 32.6m in 2021 and 32.7m in 2022. He went on to say that his government was committed to supporting British businesses and that he intends to “*unleash our creators and our innovators, our inventors and our discoverers.*”

He believes that boosting UK productivity generally is the foundation to increasing overall living standards across the nation and helping to create a thriving economy. The fundamentals of a market economy “*embraces talent and creates opportunity.*”

INFLATION AND WAGES

CPI inflation, previously forecast by the OBR at 3%, is expected to fall back to target (2%) over the next 12 months and real wages will grow again by the first quarter of 2018/2019. The National Living Wage will also rise to £7.83 per hour from next month (as outlined in the Autumn Budget 2017). This will equate to a rise of over £2,000 for a full-time worker on minimum pay since 2016.

SPENDING

On the spending front, the Chancellor confirmed that in 2018/19 governmental day-to-day spending will be in surplus and that the national debt would peak at 85.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the current financial year, before falling to a forecast 77.9% in 2022/23, thus marking the “*light at the end of the tunnel.*”



BREXIT

Turning to the Brexit negotiations, amid raucous barracking from the opposition benches, the Chancellor said that *“since the Budget we’ve made substantial progress in our negotiations with the European Union to deliver a Brexit that supports British jobs, businesses and prosperity.”*

Warming to his theme, he added, *“But we will continue to prepare for all eventualities and today... the Chief Secretary is publishing the departmental allocations of over £1.5bn of Brexit preparation funding for 2018/19.”*

HOUSING

The focus turned to housing, as he stated that since the government’s introduction of Stamp Duty relief offered to first-time-buyers, over 60,000 have benefited.

On the broader housing front, he said that the government had agreed a deal with the West Midlands region for them to build 215,000 new homes by 2030/31, aided by a grant of £100 million from the Land Remediation Fund, as part of a £44bn investment programme announced in November.

Meanwhile, the Housing Growth Partnership, set up to provide financial funding for small housebuilders, will be doubled to £220 million, whilst London would receive £1.7bn of additional funding to deliver a further 26,000 affordable homes.

SKILLS

Business skills are crucial to success, so, adding to the £500 million a year for T-Level students’ education previously outlined, from next month, an additional £50 million will be available to help employers prepare to offer work opportunities for these students. Turning to apprenticeships, the government are committed to delivering three million new apprenticeship opportunities across the nation by 2020 and up to £80 million of funding will be on offer to help smaller businesses to engage apprentices.

OTHER NEWS

He said that, *“We are the party of small business and the champion of the entrepreneur.”* The government are determined to find ways to help businesses plagued by late payments, often described as a *“scourge.”* However, he did not elaborate beyond initiating a Call for Evidence.

In a bid to tackle the plastic issue, the Chancellor has called for evidence on using the tax system or charges to address single-use plastic waste. Any such money raised through taxation would be used to encourage new greener products and services to address the problem.

Current open consultations include:

- Cash and digital payments in the new economy
- Allowing Entrepreneurs’ Relief on gains made before dilution: Seeking views on changes to Entrepreneurs’ Relief to ensure that it does not discourage entrepreneurs from seeking external finance for their companies
- Financing growth in innovative firms: A consultation on creating a fund structure within the Enterprise Investment Scheme for investment in innovative knowledge-intensive companies.


CLOSING COMMENTS

The Chancellor signed off his first Spring Statement with these words, *“As we build our vision of a country that works for everyone. An economy where prosperity and opportunity are in reach of all. Wherever they live. Whatever their gender, colour, creed or background. Where talent and hard work alone determine success. A beacon of enterprise and innovation. An outward looking, free-trading nation. One that is confident that our best days lie ahead of us. A force for good in the world. A country we can all be proud to pass on to our children.”*



Some Important Tax Rates for 2018/19

Tax-free Savings for Individuals

 ISA allowance	➤	£20,000
 Junior ISA allowance	➤	£4,260
 Lifetime ISA	➤	£4,000
 Help to Buy ISA	➤	£2,400* (monthly contributions of £200)

*Additional £1000 in 1 year

Dividend Taxation

£2,000 tax-free Dividend Allowance

Dividends above this level will be taxed at;	➤	7.5%	(basic rate)
	➤	32.5%	(higher rate)
	➤	38.1%	(additional rate)

Personal Savings Allowance

Up to £1,000 of savings interest tax free	➤	to basic rate tax payers and £500 for those who pay higher rate tax
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Pension Annual Allowance

The Annual Allowance is **£40,000** for 2018/19. £1 of annual allowance is lost for every £2 of adjusted income above **£150,000**.
Allowance reduces to **£10,000** for individual's with adjusted income over **£210,000**.

Income Tax Allowances

Income Tax Personal Allowance increased to **£11,850** from 6/4/18
There is **one Income Tax Personal Allowance**. Regardless of an individual's date of birth
Where your net adjusted income exceeds £100,000, the personal allowance reduces by £1 for every £2 of adjusted net income above £100,000

Pension Lifetime Allowance

The standard Lifetime Allowance has **increased to £1,030,000**.



This is the amount of **pension benefit** that can be drawn from pension schemes without triggering an additional tax charge

New from 22/11/17

Stamp Duty abolished for first time buyers, purchasing properties worth up to **£300,000. For first time buyers buying properties worth up to **£500,000**, the first **£300,000** will have **0%** stamp duty and the remaining amount is charged at **5%**.
**Not applicable in Scotland.

State Pension

Flat rate State Pension to rise 6/4/18 to

➤ **£164.35**

applicable if you reach State Pension age after 6/4/16 (35 qualifying National Insurance years needed)
Old State Pension rises to **£125.95** from 6/4/18

Capital Gains Tax

Annual personal CGT exemption ➤ **£11,700**

(Higher rates of 18% and 28% apply to sales of second homes)

levied at **10%** for basic rate taxpayers ➤ or **20%** for higher rate taxpayers*

*On gains in excess of the personal exemption, exclusions apply.



Inheritance Tax

Nil-Rate IHT band
£325,000

40%
IHT payable above this threshold



or 36% if you **leave at least 10% of your assets to charity**



Additional main residence nil-rate band (RNRB):
Allowance introduced from April 2017 when a residence is passed on death to a direct descendant. The maximum available amount of RNRB will increase yearly

For the 2018/19 tax year the allowance will be **£125,000**

Gradually increasing to **£175,000** by 2020/21

This will be subject to a maximum estate value of **£2m**



Other IHT-free gifts, include;

Gifts between UK domiciled husband or wife or between civil partners;



Small gifts to other recipients up to **£250** each in a year



Total gifts up to **£3,000** in a year (can be carried forward one tax year)



Gifts in consideration of marriage or civil partnership ranging from **£5,000** from each parent of the couple, to **£1,000** from anyone else

Chargeable lifetime transfers and potentially exempt transfers attract taper relief, if made up to **seven** years before death on the amount of gift over the nil-rate band



It is important to take professional advice before making any decision relating to your personal finances. Information within this document is based on our current understanding of taxation and HMRC rules and can be subject to change in future. It does not provide individual tailored investment advice and is for guidance only. **Some rules may vary in different parts of the UK**; please ask for details. We cannot assume legal liability for any errors or omissions it might contain. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from taxation are those currently applying or proposed and are subject to change; their value depends on the individual circumstances of the investor.