



AUTUMN BUDGET 2026

What the announcements mean for you and
your business

BUDGET STATEMENT
28 October 2026

seavorchartered.co.uk

INTRODUCTION

A Budget of Breathing Space and Targeted Tax Rises

The Chancellor returned throughout the Budget to the theme of “breathing space”. There is continued help with everyday costs such as fuel and energy, alongside further tax on income from property and savings and changes to how businesses invest and deal with HMRC.

For owner-managed businesses, the main questions are practical: what will employment cost, how should investment be funded, how should profits be drawn and what happens when the business is sold or passed to the next generation?

Graeme Seavor
Director, SeavorChartered

This guide brings together the announcements most relevant to the businesses and families we work with across Cumbria and Southern Scotland. Where existing rules or previously announced changes affect decisions being made now, we include those too and make clear which measures are new.

Please contact your usual SeavorChartered adviser to discuss how the changes affect your business, your family and your plans.

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The Key Announcements

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■ KEY ANNOUNCEMENT

Landlords and savers face a further two percentage point rise in tax rates from April 2027, on top of the increase already planned.

Effective 6 April 2027 · See pages 14 and 17

+4%

Total rise on current property and savings rates, e.g. basic rate 20% to 24%

AT A GLANCE

■ Business sales

£500,000

BADR lifetime limit halved from £1 million, from 6 April 2027

See page 15

■ Employment

£13.21

National Living Wage per hour from 1 April 2027, up 3.9%

See page 06

■ Investment

50%

Main first-year allowance from 1 January 2027. AIA stays at £1 million

See page 05

■ Business rates

£18,000

Full SBRR threshold for qualifying retail, hospitality and leisure premises in England

See page 08

■ Making Tax Digital

£30,000

MTD for Income Tax reaches this income level from 6 April 2027

See page 10

■ Pensioners

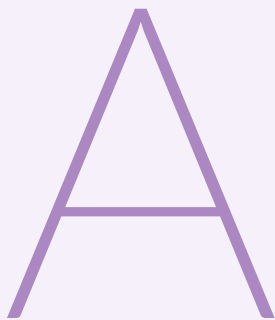
£13,036

Income covered by the new Pension Tax Allowance in 2027/28

See page 17

KEY DATES

●	○	○	○
28 October 2026	1 January 2027	1 April 2027	6 April 2027
Budget statement	50% first-year allowance begins	New minimum wages and rates relief	Higher property and savings rates, lower BADR limit



PART A

For Businesses

Employment costs rise again, investment allowances are reshaped and the relief on a business sale is reduced. Digital records, electronic invoicing and new payment arrangements also make reliable bookkeeping increasingly important.

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Employment costs, investment allowances and the relief on a business sale all change for owner-managed businesses.

01 · CORPORATION TAX & INVESTMENT

Corporation Tax & Business Investment

Corporation Tax rates are unchanged. The Budget changes how quickly some spending on plant and machinery is relieved.

CORPORATION TAX RATES

Taxable profits	Treatment
£50,000 or less	19% small profits rate
£50,001 to £250,000	25% less marginal relief
Above £250,000	25% main rate

For a 12-month accounting period with no associated companies. Thresholds are reduced for short periods and associated companies and special rules apply to some investment companies. Marginal relief is a calculation, not a separate flat rate.

CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

Allowance	Current	Announced	From
Main first-year allowance	40%	50%	1 January 2027
Main writing-down allowance	14%	12%	1 April 2027 (companies), 6 April 2027 (Income Tax)
Annual Investment Allowance	£1 million	£1 million	Unchanged

The lower writing-down allowance slows relief on expenditure left in the main pool, while the higher first-year allowance speeds up relief on expenditure that qualifies for it. Accounting periods spanning a rate change may need a blended writing-down rate.

For most of the businesses we work with, qualifying purchases will still be covered by the Annual Investment Allowance. This generally gives a full deduction in the period of purchase for

equipment, machinery and vans within the £1 million limit. Cars are excluded, and short accounting periods, private use and allowances shared between related businesses can affect the claim.

Companies may also qualify for full expensing. The best claim depends on the asset and the business: a cut in one allowance does not mean every purchase receives less relief.

OUR PLANNING POINT

Identify the available allowance before deciding when to buy. Investment should make commercial sense as well as produce a tax deduction.

02 · EMPLOYMENT COSTS & PAYROLL

Employment Costs & Payroll

Minimum wages rise again from April 2027, and payrolling of benefits begins for cars, vans and medical cover.

NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE AND NATIONAL LIVING WAGE

Category	Current	From April 2027	Increase	Annual increase*
Age 21 and over	£12.71	£13.21	3.9%	£1,040.00
Age 18–20	£10.85	£11.27	3.9%	£873.60
Age 16–17	£8.00	£8.31	3.9%	£644.80
Eligible apprentice	£8.00	£8.31	3.9%	£644.80

New rates apply from the first pay reference period beginning on or after 1 April 2027. *Gross pay for 40 hours a week over 52 weeks (2,080 hours), before deductions and excluding overtime, bonuses and employer costs. The apprentice rate applies to apprentices under 19, or aged 19 and over in their first apprenticeship year; after that, the relevant age rate applies.

National Insurance: existing rates

The employer rate remains 15% above the £5,000 secondary threshold, and Employment Allowance remains £10,500 for eligible employers. It cannot be claimed where a company's only director is its only employee liable for employer National Insurance. Employee rates remain 8% and 2%, and Class 4 rates for the self-employed remain 6% and 2%.

From April 2027 the Lower Earnings Limit rises from £6,708 to £6,916 and the Small Profits Threshold from £7,105 to £7,355. These affect

National Insurance records even where nothing is payable, so directors taking a low salary should check them.

Benefits in kind: prepare for payrolling

Company cars, vans, related fuel and employer-provided medical benefits must be payrolled from 6 April 2027, with most other benefits following from April 2028. Loans and accommodation are outside the mandatory scope at those dates. Employers should check software readiness and tell employees how take-home pay will change. This changes how tax is collected, not whether a benefit is taxable.

■ SeavorChartered Insight

“Employers should refresh wage budgets now, including the knock-on cost of employer National Insurance, pensions and pay differentials. For benefits payrolling, the work is in the preparation: knowing which benefits you provide and making sure your software is ready before April 2027.”

Francesca Mitchell, Payroll Senior



03 · DRAWING PROFITS

Drawing Profits from Your Company

There is no single tax-efficient way to draw profits. A mix of salary, dividends and employer pension contributions can still work, but it should be reviewed regularly.

Salary should be considered alongside Income Tax, employee and employer National Insurance and the Corporation Tax deduction. Employment Allowance eligibility can change the calculation significantly.

Dividends are paid from distributable profits and do not reduce the company’s Corporation Tax. They must be properly declared and documented. Compare the combined company and personal tax cost, rather than a dividend tax rate with a salary Income Tax rate in isolation.

Employer pension contributions can be a useful part of remuneration and are generally deductible where the business expense rules are met, but pension allowances, access restrictions and personal circumstances matter.

Other income, Scottish taxpayer status, the loss of the Personal Allowance above £100,000, family circumstances and personal cash needs should all be considered. Money held by the company is company money, and every withdrawal should be recorded correctly.

DIVIDEND TAX

Band	2026/27	2027/28
Ordinary rate	10.75%	10.75%
Upper rate	35.75%	35.75%
Additional rate	39.35%	39.35%
Dividend allowance	£500	£500

No further increase in this Budget; the ordinary and upper rates rose in April 2026. These UK rates also apply in Scotland.

OUR PLANNING POINT

Review remuneration before the tax year ends and whenever profits or circumstances change. Last year’s salary may no longer give the best result.

Salary sacrifice pensions: previously announced
From 6 April 2029, the National Insurance exemption for pension contributions made through salary sacrifice will be limited to £2,000 a year. Employers using salary exchange should review the future cost and explain the change to staff.

Company distributions and capital
Reforms to distributions and repayments of capital are intended from April 2028, with draft legislation in 2027. Check buybacks and reorganisations against the developing rules. Proposed extra reporting of payments to shareholders is not going ahead at this time.

04 · SMALLER & GROWING BUSINESSES

Smaller & Growing Businesses

Changes to the trading allowance, share options and R&D administration, with targeted business rates relief in England.

Trading allowance

From 6 April 2027, the trading allowance and reporting threshold rise from £1,000 to £3,000. The threshold applies to income before expenses; the allowance cannot be claimed in addition to actual expenses for the same income.

Research and development

The Claim Notification Form requirement is removed for claims made from 1 April 2027, with the Additional Information Form simplified from autumn 2027. Activities and expenditure must still qualify and existing deadlines apply until the rules change.

Employee share schemes

From 6 April 2027, the Company Share Option Plan, to be known as EMI2, has a £120,000 individual option limit (up from £60,000) and a 15-year exercise period. The EMI exercise window after a disqualifying event extends from 90 to 180 days.

Share options in practice

Options can help recruit and retain staff, but check eligibility, valuation and documentation before granting them.

BUSINESS RATES IN ENGLAND

BEFORE · CURRENT RULES	AFTER · AS ANNOUNCED
100% Small Business Rates Relief up to £12,000	100% Small Business Rates Relief up to £18,000
Tapered relief ends at £15,000	Tapered relief ends at £21,000

Rateable value. Applies from 1 April 2027 to qualifying retail, hospitality and leisure premises in England only. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have separate arrangements.

A package also limits bill increases for qualifying sectors to inflation for two years, subject to exceptions. Relief for qualifying pubs, social clubs and live music venues rises to 35%. Vape shops and adult gaming centres face restrictions on specified reliefs. This is not a general threshold increase for all businesses.

Who will benefit?

In our experience, many retail, hospitality and leisure businesses, including most pubs, operate from premises with rateable values well above the new £21,000 upper limit. For them, the higher thresholds make no difference. The separate 35% relief for qualifying pubs, social clubs and music venues and the inflation cap are more likely to help.



05 · VAT & DIGITAL ADMINISTRATION

VAT & Digital Administration

VAT thresholds are frozen. Changes to online marketplaces, overseas services, invoicing and payment methods all need preparation.

VAT thresholds UNCHANGED	Registration remains £90,000 and deregistration £88,000. Monitor taxable turnover on the required rolling basis: a year-end accounts figure alone is not enough to tell when registration is needed.
Online marketplace sales FROM OCTOBER 2027	Online marketplaces will collect VAT on qualifying sales by UK VAT-registered businesses, and by certain other UK businesses selling more than £90,000 a year on an individual platform. Personal sales, second-hand goods and business-to-business sales are excluded. The platform threshold does not replace a business's own registration obligations, so online sellers should review invoicing, settlement reports and bookkeeping once guidance is published.
Services bought from overseas FROM APRIL 2027	The reverse charge will be restricted to VAT-registered UK business customers. Overseas suppliers serving UK businesses that are not VAT registered will instead have to account for UK VAT. Smaller businesses buying services from overseas should check the effect on costs and invoices.
Electronic invoicing FROM 1 APRIL 2029	Mandatory structured electronic VAT invoicing is planned, with detailed requirements to be confirmed. An emailed PDF is not a structured electronic invoice. Consider future compatibility whenever you change accounting or invoicing systems.
VAT and PAYE Direct Debits FROM APRIL 2029	Most taxpayers will need a Direct Debit instruction for VAT and PAYE return liabilities, subject to exceptions. Other payment methods can still be used before the cut-off, with the Direct Debit collecting any unpaid balance.

OUR PLANNING POINT

Reliable, up-to-date bookkeeping makes each of these changes easier to manage. If you are reviewing your software, factor in electronic invoicing now rather than changing systems twice.

06 · MTD & SELF ASSESSMENT PAYMENTS

Making Tax Digital & Paying Tax More Often

The Making Tax Digital rollout continues, and Self Assessment payments move to smaller, more frequent instalments from April 2029.

MAKING TAX DIGITAL FOR INCOME TAX

Start date	Qualifying income above
6 April 2026	£50,000
6 April 2027	£30,000
6 April 2028	£20,000

Combined gross trading and property income of sole traders and landlords.

The test uses income before expenses from the relevant earlier tax return, not taxable profit and exemptions can apply. Those in scope need digital records, compatible software and quarterly updates.

For those joining in April 2027, the Budget relaxes late-submission penalty points for quarterly updates in the first year. The updates must still be made.

Self Assessment: paying tax more often

From April 2029, taxpayers who make payments on account will move to smaller, more frequent payments during the year. The frequency has not

yet been finalised. Payments are intended to be automated, with an option to pay through PAYE for those with enough PAYE income.

The reform changes when tax is paid, not how much. However, 2029/30 is a transition year in which earlier liabilities and the new in-year payments overlap. Sole traders, landlords and company owners who pay personal tax through Self Assessment should allow for this in longer-term cash-flow plans.

■ SeavorChartered Insight

“With MTD reaching incomes above £30,000 and Self Assessment payments due more often from 2029, keeping records up to date throughout the year matters more than ever. Getting set up on the right software early makes both changes far easier to manage.”

Helen Newstead, Accounts Manager



07 · AGRICULTURE, RURAL & MOTORING

Agriculture, Rural Businesses & Motoring

Fuel duty and red diesel reductions are extended, and approved mileage rates rise for higher business mileage.

The 5p fuel duty cut and the deferral of the planned inflation increase are extended to 1 July 2027. Temporary red diesel reductions are also extended, and tariff suspensions on fertiliser and kerosene heating oil give further help with rural costs.

For farms, investment allowances, employment costs and succession planning are likely to have a greater long-term effect than the fuel measures. Review machinery purchases, finance commitments and the ownership of land and trading assets together. Agricultural Property Relief is covered on page 16.

APPROVED MILEAGE RATES: OWN CAR OR VAN

Business miles in the tax year	Current	From 6 April 2027
First 10,000 miles	55p (temporary)	55p (permanent)
Above 10,000 miles	25p	35p

These are approved amounts, not a payment from HMRC. They apply where an employer reimburses mileage or an eligible self-employed person uses simplified expenses. Keep records that separate business travel from commuting and private journeys.

B

PART B

For Individuals

Tax on income from property and savings rises further from April 2027, the relief on a business sale is halved and pensions come within Inheritance Tax. Income Tax bands are unchanged, and pensioners on modest incomes gain a new allowance.

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Savings, Pensions & Family	17

Higher tax on property and savings income makes family finances worth reviewing before April 2027.

08 · INCOME TAX

Income Tax Rates & Allowances

Income Tax bands are unchanged for 2027/28. Scottish rates for 2027/28 will be set by the Scottish Government.

INCOME TAX: ENGLAND & NORTHERN IRELAND

Band	Income	2026/27	2027/28
Personal Allowance	Up to £12,570	0%	0%
Basic rate	£12,571 – £50,270	20%	20%
Higher rate	£50,271 – £125,140	40%	40%
Additional rate	Above £125,140	45%	45%

Earnings, trading profits and pensions, with the standard Personal Allowance. Current combined Welsh rates are the same; Welsh rates for 2027/28 depend on the Welsh Government. Dividends, property and savings income are covered on pages 07, 14 and 17.

The Personal Allowance reduces by £1 for every £2 of adjusted net income above £100,000 and is lost at £125,140, so some income in this range can have an effective marginal rate of 60%. Pension contributions or Gift Aid can reduce adjusted net income, subject to the rules.

INCOME TAX: SCOTLAND (CONFIRMED FOR 2026/27)

Band	Income	2026/27
Personal Allowance	Up to £12,570	0%
Starter rate	£12,571 – £16,537	19%
Basic rate	£16,538 – £29,526	20%
Intermediate rate	£29,527 – £43,662	21%
Higher rate	£43,663 – £75,000	42%
Advanced rate	£75,001 – £125,140	45%
Top rate	Above £125,140	48%

Scottish taxpayer status generally follows where you live, not where your employer or business is based. The 2027/28 Scottish rates and bands have not yet been set. The Personal Allowance taper also applies. UK dividend and savings rates apply to Scottish taxpayers, and rental income needs separate attention as property tax powers develop from April 2027.

09 · LANDLORDS

A Further Increase for Landlords from April 2027

A two percentage point rise in property income tax was already planned for April 2027. Budget 2026 adds a further two percentage points from the same date.



PROPERTY INCOME TAX: ENGLAND, WALES & NORTHERN IRELAND

Band	2026/27	Previously planned	New, April 2027
Basic rate	20%	22%	24%
Higher rate	40%	42%	44%
Additional rate	45%	47%	49%

A further two percentage points on the previously announced position, and four percentage points on current rates.

WORKED EXAMPLE

£20,000 taxable property income in the higher-rate band: £8,000 at 40% → £8,400 at the planned 42% → £8,800 at the new 44%

The new rate adds £400 compared with the earlier plan, or £800 compared with current rates. The example isolates the rate change and ignores allowances, reliefs, finance-cost reductions and other interactions.

Scotland has devolved property income tax powers, so Scottish landlords should not assume this table sets their April 2027 rates. Welsh decisions may also affect the position under devolved powers.

Update tax provisions and rental cash-flow forecasts, and prepare for MTD where it applies. Changes of ownership or incorporation should be assessed against all the relevant taxes, borrowing arrangements and costs before going ahead.

■ SeavorChartered Insight

“Landlords now face a four percentage point increase from April 2027, double what was expected. Budget for the higher rates now and remember that incorporation is not a quick fix: the costs and other taxes involved can outweigh the saving.”

Sarah Seavor, Director

10 · CAPITAL GAINS TAX & BUSINESS SALES

Capital Gains Tax & Business Sales

Capital Gains Tax rates are unchanged, but the BADR lifetime limit is halved from April 2027 and a new Founders’ Relief is proposed.

The main rates remain 18% and 24%, with a £3,000 annual exempt amount. The rate on a gain depends on taxable income and the basic-rate band available.

BUSINESS ASSET DISPOSAL RELIEF

BEFORE · CURRENT RULES	AFTER · AS ANNOUNCED
Lifetime limit £1,000,000	Lifetime limit £500,000
BADR rate 18%	BADR rate 18%
Maximum saving against the 24% rate £60,000	Maximum saving against the 24% rate £30,000

For qualifying disposals from 6 April 2027.

Because BADR taxes qualifying gains at 18% rather than the 24% higher rate, it saves 6% of the gain. With the lower limit, the maximum saving falls to £30,000. Worthwhile, but on a multi-million pound sale it is a small part of the tax bill.

Check earlier claims, and contracts or share exchanges spanning the change. The tax disposal date does not always match the date cash is received, so review the transaction before signing heads of terms.

Founders’ Relief: at consultation stage

A new relief is proposed for founders and significant early investors in high-growth, innovative UK companies, giving a 10% rate on up to £10 million of lifetime gains for disposals from 6 April 2027. So far the government has said what it intends rather than how it will work: a technical consultation will set the conditions. It is targeted: founding a business does not by itself mean an owner will qualify.

■ SeavorChartered Insight

“Halving the BADR limit caps the saving at £30,000. For owners planning to sell in the next few years, timing and structure now matter more than the relief itself. Founders’ Relief may help some, but until the consultation is complete nobody can plan around it with confidence.”

Graeme Seavor, Director

11 • INHERITANCE TAX & SUCCESSION

Inheritance Tax & Succession Planning

No new Inheritance Tax changes were announced, but pensions come within estates from April 2027 and the reformed business and agricultural reliefs now apply.



Nil-rate band

£325,000

Residence nil-rate band

up to £175,000

100% APR/BPR allowance

£2.5m per person

Existing allowances

The residence nil-rate band applies when a qualifying home passes to direct descendants, subject to conditions and tapering for estates above £2 million. Unused bands can transfer between spouses and civil partners, so the often-quoted £1 million allowance for a couple is conditional.

Agricultural and business property relief

From 6 April 2026, property qualifying for 100% relief is covered by a combined £2.5 million allowance per individual, with 50% relief above that. Unused allowance can transfer between spouses and civil partners, giving up to £5 million of qualifying value at 100% relief.

Certain shares, including AIM shares, receive 50% relief. An interest-free ten-year instalment option is available for qualifying property.

Pensions: change approaching

As previously legislated, most unused pension funds and death benefits will be included in estates from 6 April 2027. Death-in-service benefits from registered schemes remain outside. This affects both the tax due and the administration after death, so review beneficiary nominations and the information available to executors.

OUR PLANNING POINT

For farms and family businesses, check asset values, ownership, wills and partnership agreements and the cash available to pay any liability without disrupting trading. Consider pensions alongside other assets in one succession plan.

12 · SAVINGS, PENSIONS & FAMILY

Savings, Pensions & Family Finances

Savings income faces the same further rise as property income. A new Pension Tax Allowance helps pensioners on modest incomes.

Savings income

From 6 April 2027, UK-wide rates on savings income will be 24%, 44% and 49%, compared with the previously planned 22%, 42% and 47%. Savings allowances and ISA exemptions remain relevant.

The planned cut to the cash ISA limit is not going ahead: it stays at £20,000 within the overall ISA limit. Consider tax treatment and access alongside the headline interest rate.

Pension saving: existing limits

The annual allowance remains £60,000, including employer contributions. A lower allowance can apply to high earners or after flexible withdrawals, and unused allowance from the previous three years may be carried forward. Check these limits before a large company or personal contribution.

First-time buyers

A First Time Buyer ISA is planned from April 2029, replacing the Lifetime ISA for new savers. From 29 October 2026, the Lifetime ISA withdrawal charge for purchases above the property price cap falls from 25% to 20%.

Pension Tax Allowance

From April 2027, people at or reaching State Pension age whose total income is no more than the full new State Pension (£13,036.40 in 2027/28) will receive a tax reduction. HMRC will apply it automatically. Income from all sources counts towards the limit, except ISA income.

HOW THE TAPER WORKS · 2027/28	
Up to £12,570	No tax to pay
£12,570 – £13,037	Full allowance, worth up to £94
£13,037 – £13,319	Reduces by £1 for every £3 of income above £13,036.40
£13,319 or more	No allowance

It does not change the Personal Allowance, cannot be transferred to a partner and does not create a refund. It applies for 2027/28 to 2029/30, uprated each year with the State Pension. Scottish taxpayers receive it at the 20% rate.

13 · OTHER CHANGES

Other Changes to Keep Under Review

Household energy support

The zero rate of VAT on domestic electricity in Great Britain is extended to 1 July 2027. Eligible households in Council Tax bands A–D in England receive a £100 Household Energy Payment from January 2027. Gas standing charges move into unit rates from the end of 2027; the effect depends on usage.

High-value homes

The previously announced High Value Council Tax Surcharge applies from April 2028 to homes in England worth £2 million or more. The Budget confirms deferral, discounts, exemptions and a premium for some long-empty properties.

Correcting tax errors

From April 2028, a new framework requires inaccuracies to be corrected and allows HMRC to issue Customer Correction Notices.

Pension death benefits and trusts

From 28 October 2026, tax-free death benefits no longer become taxable solely because they are paid after the two-year period. Changes to trust liability deductions apply from the same date.

Self-employed parents

Eligible self-employed fathers, partners and adopters in Great Britain gain access to parental pay support from April 2029. This is pay support, not employee leave rights.

Cryptoassets

The Budget includes specialist measures for cryptoassets. If you hold them, ask us for a separate review.

KEY DATES

Implementation Timetable

- **28 October 2026**
Budget; trust and pension death-benefit changes
- **29 October 2026**
Lower Lifetime ISA charge
- **1 January 2027**
50% first-year allowance; energy payments begin
- **1 April 2027**
Minimum wages; rates relief; 12% writing-down allowance (companies)
- **6 April 2027**
Property and savings rates; BADR limit; Founders' Relief; trading allowance; benefits payrolling; pensions in IHT; MTD at £30,000
- **1 July 2027**
Electricity VAT and fuel duty extensions end
- **October 2027**
Marketplace VAT collection
- **April 2028**
Further payrolling; MTD at £20,000; distributions reform; correction framework; council tax surcharge
- **April 2029**
E-invoicing; Direct Debits; Self Assessment payments; salary sacrifice limit; First Time Buyer ISA

Several measures await legislation or detailed rules.

14 • SEAVORCHARTERED INSIGHTS

What to Review Now

“ The Chancellor spoke of breathing space, and there is some help with everyday costs. But for many of the business owners, landlords and families we work with across Cumbria and Southern Scotland, this Budget means higher tax on income from assets and less relief on a business sale. Planning ahead, rather than reacting, will make the biggest difference.

Graeme Seavor, Director, SeavorChartered

01

Employment costs

Refresh wage forecasts and review payroll readiness for benefits reporting. Include employer costs and the effect on your wider pay structure.

FOR BUSINESSES

02

Remuneration

Review salary, dividends and employer pension contributions together. Check distributable reserves and keep clear records of all money taken from the company.

FOR BUSINESSES

03

Investment

Check the AIA and other allowances before changing purchase plans. Assess commercial benefit, funding cost and tax timing together.

FOR BUSINESSES

04

Property

Budget for the full announced rental income tax rates, not the earlier plan. Prepare for MTD where it applies and review cash flow.

FOR INDIVIDUALS

05

Business exits and succession

Review BADR eligibility and previous claims before a sale. For farms and family companies, consider relief allowances and pension Inheritance Tax in one succession plan.

FOR BUSINESSES & INDIVIDUALS

06

Records and cash flow

Keep bookkeeping up to date to understand profits and tax throughout the year. Plan ahead for electronic invoicing and the new payment arrangements.

FOR BUSINESSES & INDIVIDUALS



SeavorChartered
Accountancy, Tax & Business Advisers

Need help understanding what the Budget means for you?

Every business and family is affected differently. If you would like to talk through what the announcements mean for your circumstances, please contact your usual SeavorChartered adviser or get in touch with us to arrange a conversation.

PHONE

01228 904904

WEBSITE

seavorchartered.co.uk

EMAIL

mail@seavorchartered.co.uk

OFFICE

Clifford Court, Cooper Way, Carlisle, CA3 0JG

ICAEW · CIOT · ATT · Xero Gold Partner

SeavorChartered
Accountancy, Tax & Business Advisers

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This guide summarises announcements and published guidance available on 28 October 2026 and is for general information only. It distinguishes new proposals from existing rules and previously announced changes. Proposals may change before becoming law. Specific advice should be obtained before acting, particularly on transactions, remuneration, pensions and succession planning.