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**INVEST**  
**SOUTHWEST**

INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL ADVISERS

# AUTUMN BUDGET

## 2017

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OBR FORECASTS

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***“BUILDING A BRITAIN  
FIT FOR THE FUTURE”***



# Autumn Budget

## November 2017

In Philip Hammond's first Autumn Budget, the second Budget of 2017, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that his Government would, *"invest to secure a bright future for Britain"*.

Set amid a backdrop of political and economic constraints, and with Brexit negotiations at a critical phase, the Conservatives are under intense pressure. The abolition of stamp duty for most first-time buyers and an array of other housing measures were prominent announcements.

### OBR Forecasts

The Chancellor began by confirming that government borrowing is forecast to be £49.9bn this year, £8.4bn lower than forecast at the Spring Budget. He went on to add that the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) had downgraded its forecast of economic growth from 2% to 1.5% in 2017, 1.4% in 2018, 1.3% in 2019/20, up to 1.5% in 2021, and then 1.6% in 2022. At the same time, they predicted CPI inflation would peak at 3% in Q4 2017 and then begin to fall back towards the target of 2%. The percentage of public sector net borrowing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would equate to 2.4% in 2017, 1.9% in 2018, 1.6% in 2019, 1.5% in 2020, 1.3% in 2021 and 1.1% in 2022/23.

### Housing

The Chancellor kept a key announcement until the end of his speech when he unveiled an ambitious house building initiative, promising to facilitate construction of 300,000 new homes each year by the mid-2020s. He will achieve this through a number of initiatives, including: pressurising developers sitting on unused planning permissions to either develop those sites or face compulsory purchase; developing five new 'Garden Towns' across the UK and ensuring that local authorities permit more homes for first-time buyers and 'affordable renters'.

Financially, within housing market support worth £44 billion over five years, he will commit £2.7bn to the Housing Infrastructure Fund, £630 million for 'small-site' allowances and £34 million to develop construction skills across the country. His ambition is to concentrate developments within existing urban areas, including city centres and around transport hubs, thus protecting the green belt.

*For the first time in seven years, April 2018 will see the pension lifetime allowance increase, by £30,000 to £1,030,000.*



On the demand-side, he surprised the House by announcing the abolition of stamp duty for first-time buyers purchasing properties worth up to £300,000. To help those in very high-priced areas, such as London, the first £300,000 of the cost of a £500,000 purchase by all first-time buyers will be exempt from stamp duty, with the remaining £200,000 incurring 5% duty. This to take effect immediately in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It will not apply to Scotland, unless they decide to adopt the measure.

Properties left empty by owners will face sanctions as he will give the relevant local authorities the right to increase the Council Tax premium from 50% to 100%.

### Personal Taxation, Savings & Investments

On the tax front, the income tax personal allowance will be increased to £11,850 with effect from April 2018, with the higher rate tax band threshold increasing to £46,350. (Rates and bands may differ in Scotland, where a Draft Budget is due on 14 December.)

The ISA savings allowance for 2018/19 will remain at £20,000. The allowance for JISAs and Child Trust Funds will be uprated in line with CPI to £4,260.

The taxation of Trusts will be subject to a consultation in 2018 to make it simpler, fairer and more transparent.

From April 2018, investors will be able to double their investment in Enterprise Investment Schemes (EIS) to £2 million, provided these are 'knowledge intensive' businesses. These firms may now receive £10 million – up from £5 million – of investment through either an EIS or Venture Capital Trust.

Employees on maternity and parental leave can pause their contributions to Save As You Earn share schemes for 12 months, rather than the current six months allowed from April 2018.

Tobacco tax will be increased by RPI inflation plus 2%, with hand-rolled tobacco attracting an additional 1% surcharge over this. Tax will increase on low-cost, high-alcohol drinks, including some ciders, but the tax on most ciders, wine and beer will remain frozen at current levels. Fuel tax will remain frozen as well.

## Pensions

For the first time in seven years, April 2018 will see the pension lifetime allowance increase, by £30,000 to £1,030,000. The basic State Pension will increase by the triple-lock formula. Therefore, April 2018 will see it rising by 3% (£3.65 per week) – for the full basic pension. The full new State Pension will, likewise increase via the triple lock by £4.80 a week.

## Business

Corporation Tax will follow the currently proposed levels. However, help was offered to small businesses, as after consultation with the British Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of British Industry, and the Trades Union Congress, the Chancellor agreed to a range of business reliefs. The threshold for VAT registration will also remain at £85,000 for the next two years.

Given the 'Digital Consumer Age', Mr Hammond concentrated on the large consumer internet sites that have been seen to pay royalties to subsidiary companies domiciled in low-tax jurisdictions. In future, such payments will attract income tax payable by the UK domiciled company.

Addressing what he believed was existing VAT fraud, amounting to non-payment of up to £1.2bn on online sales, internet site owners facilitating such sales will also be held responsible for any outstanding VAT payments as well as the original vendor. He said that because of these moves, the "UK now leads change to find solutions" here and dubbed it a "Tax for the digital economy."

## NHS

Close to everyone's heart is the NHS, which he confirmed this year had seen the highest number of patients treated ever

recorded. He has committed an additional £10bn of capital investment this parliament for the NHS in England, with an additional £2.8bn of Resource Funding, £350 million of which will be made immediately available, with £1.6bn in 2018 and the balance by 2020. He further promised to listen to his Health Secretary 'favourably' after his future staff pay agreements have been concluded.

## Regional Development

As Mr Hammond strived to "build an economy fit for the future" the English regions and devolved parliaments of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland also benefited. Scotland will see the most benefit of his largesse to the tune of £2bn, Wales £1.2bn, and Northern Ireland benefiting by £650 million of investment.

Philip Hammond closed his Budget Speech with these words:

*"In this Budget I have set out a vision for Britain's future, and our plans for delivering it. By getting our debt down, by supporting British families and businesses, by investing in the technologies and the skills of the future, by creating the homes and the infrastructure our country needs."*

## Other key points

- Further £10bn to support 'Help to Buy' Equity Loan scheme
- National Living Wage rises in April to £7.83 per hour
- £406 million investment in Maths and Technical education
- Railcard availability extended to 26-30 year olds
- Plastic waste reduction to be reviewed
- Company car/van benefit charges increase by RPI in April





# NEW YEAR, NEW YOU?

With the New Year fast approaching – why not start thinking about your 2018 finances? A successful strategy means not leaving your finances to chance.

## Your Top Ten Financial Planning Tips



**1 CONSIDER YOUR GOALS**  
Review your short and long-term financial goals – are they still relevant and attainable?

**6 CONSIDER YOUR IHT POSITION**  
You don't need to be wealthy to find your estate liable to Inheritance Tax (IHT). Taking advice can ensure your heirs don't pay too much tax



**2 SAVE TAX-EFFICIENTLY**  
With the tax-year end approaching you still have time to use your ISA allowance

**7 REVISIT YOUR MORTGAGE**  
If you haven't reviewed your mortgage, there could be a better, more cost-effective deal available



**3 CHECK YOUR STATE PENSION POSITION**  
Check your retirement date and the amount of state pension you will receive by visiting [www.gov.uk/state-pension-age](http://www.gov.uk/state-pension-age)

**8 HAVE A WILL IN PLACE**  
Having a valid Will in place should be a top priority. If you die intestate your estate might not go to your nearest and dearest



**4 REVIEW YOUR PENSION PLANNING**  
Keep your pension planning under regular review to ensure you're on track for a comfortable retirement. There's valuable tax relief on offer too

**9 REVIEW YOUR PROTECTION POLICIES**  
Life insurance and other forms of protection should form a vital part of everyone's financial planning



**5 REVIEW YOUR INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO**  
This will help ensure your investments are continually aligned with your individual circumstances and objectives

**10 TAKE CONTROL, GET IN TOUCH, TAKE ADVICE.**



*A pension is a long-term investment. The fund value may fluctuate and can go down. Your eventual income may depend on the size of the fund at retirement, future interest rates and tax legislation.*

*The value of investments and income from them may go down. You may not get back the original amount invested.*

*A mortgage is a loan secured against your home or property. Your home or property may be repossessed if you do not keep up repayments on your mortgage or any other debt secured on it.*

It is important to take professional advice before making any decision relating to your personal finances. Information within this newsletter is based on our current understanding of taxation 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.