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VIEWPOINT

PINK FINANCIAL CONSULTANCY

Please enjoy reading our newsletter. If you would like to discuss any of the articles further, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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The future of wealth is female

More women own their wealth, and their ambitions are changing too.

Industry commentators often say that 60% of UK wealth will be in the hands of women by 2025.

That figure is from a report published 20 years ago, so we can't vouch for its accuracy today. But there are other signs that the Great Wealth Transfer is pushing more wealth towards women and that the face of financial advice is changing as a result.

Mavericks and trendsetters

Baby boomers own most of the UK's wealth and female boomers are increasingly coming into the money left behind by their partners. Research from Schroders suggests that two thirds of baby boomer wealth is found in joint households, and that the first transfer typically occurs between a husband and a wife.

But this situation is changing. A growing proportion of female wealth owners are Gen X (born between 1965 and 1980) whose needs, expectations and ambitions are different from their mothers. And the stereotype of the risk-averse female investor is rapidly eroding as the number and diversity of female wealth owners continues to grow.

Almost 70% of women want to make a positive social impact with their investments, according to analysis from The WealthiHer Network. Meanwhile, half of UK landlords are female and almost 10% of volatile cryptocurrency investments are owned by women, according to more Schroders research.

Even women who don't own exotic assets are starting to reshape the advice industry. Many women are taking control of their wealth, some for the first time in their lives. Whilst the maverick female investor is increasingly common, you don't have to be radical to make the most of your money.

Get set for your future

Whether you want to leverage your wealth for greater independence, use your money to do good in the world, or simply provide for the people you care about, we're here to give you the confidence and advice you need to realise your ambitions.

The value of your investment 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.

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Autumn Budget 2024: Winners and Losers

Chancellor of the Exchequer Rachel Reeves outlined the Government's financial plans for the next five years. The measures, which will raise up to £40 billion for public finances, aim to "restore economic stability" and put "more pounds in people's pockets".

On 30 October 2024, Chancellor of the Exchequer Rachel Reeves announced the UK Government's Autumn Budget alongside the Office of Budget Responsibility's economic and fiscal forecast. The measures aim to raise more than £40 billion in taxes, plugging an alleged £22 billion black hole in public finances left by the previous government. Reeves committed to drive economic growth, but also said that the Government wouldn't borrow to fund current spending whilst maintaining the Bank of England's inflation target of 2%.

Commenting on the Budget, Reeves said: "This Government was given a mandate to restore stability to our economy and begin a decade of national renewal. To fix the foundations and deliver change through responsible leadership in the national interest. That is our task, and I know we can achieve it."

So, what are the potential impacts of these new measures? Below we outline who stands to benefit from these changes and who might be negatively affected. Let's start with the positives.

The Winners

The NHS

The Chancellor pledged to significantly increase public spending on the NHS. Reeves promised a £22.6 billion increase to the "day-to-day" budget of the NHS alongside a £3.1 billion boost to its capital budget over the next two years. The Chancellor commented that this would be the "largest real term increase in NHS spending outside of COVID since 2010."

Sustainable transport and energy

Reeves also announced that the National Wealth Fund would be used to invest in key areas like gigafactories and green hydrogen plants across the country. Meanwhile, over £2 billion will be invested in supporting the automotive sector's transition to electric vehicles.

Property developers

Funds for the Affordable Homes Programme will increase to £3.1 billion to help Labour deliver on its promise to build over 1.5 million homes. Reeves said the Government would hire hundreds of new planning officers and make reductions to Right to Buy discounts, putting more money into the pockets of local councils. This news could incentivise investment in the UK's property market and make it easier for property developers to build new homes in the UK.

Driver

Reeves confirmed that the freeze on fuel duty will continue for another year, meaning drivers could save approximately £60 a year at the pumps. The freeze will cost £3 billion a year, but the Chancellor was clear that she wanted to ease "the burden on motorists". This move could help relieve the fiscal pressure on delivery drivers, couriers and supply chains throughout the country.

Young and low-income workers

The Chancellor announced that the Government is increasing the National Living Wage for workers aged 21 or over by 6.7% to £12.21 an hour (which could be worth up to £1,400 a year for a full-time worker) and increasing the National Minimum Wage for 18–20-year-olds by 16.3% to £10 an hour. Reeves also confirmed that National Insurance won't be increasing for workers. Increases to the National Living and Minimum Wages are intended to provide much-needed support to those on the lowest incomes.

Small businesses

The employment allowance for business will increase from £5,000 to £10,500, reducing the National Insurance liability of small businesses. The Chancellor said that this would mean around 865,000 would pay no National Insurance in 2025, providing welcome relief for SMEs who are struggling to retain an effective workforce and attract applicants without a hit to their profits.

The Losers

Employers

Reeves confirmed that employers' National Insurance contributions will increase to 15% from April 2025. The Government is also reducing the threshold at which employers start paying National Insurance from £9,100 to £5,000 per year. Furthermore, the Chancellor announced that the current freeze on income tax thresholds would end in four years. From 2028, personal tax bands will be updated in line with inflation.

These changes will have a direct impact on British employers, but they could also have a knock-on effect for employees. Many businesses use savings on National Insurance to fund pension contributions or employee benefits. If the increased burden of National Insurance contributions proves too harsh, employees could lose these benefits as a result.

New businesses and investors

The Chancellor announced an increase in the lower rate of Capital Gains Tax (CGT) from 10% to 18% and the higher rate from 20 to 24%. She noted that, even with these increases, the UK will still have the lowest capital gains tax rate of any European G7 economy. But some analysts argue that the move could alienate investors and even decrease tax revenue overall if investment is pulled from UK startups.

Foreign investors

Reeves also announced sweeping changes to the tax status for non-domiciled high-net-worth individuals operating in the UK. The Chancellor said that Labour would "abolish the non-dom tax regime, and we will remove the outdated concept of domicile from the tax system from April 2025."

The government is also set to extend the Temporary Repatriation Relief to three years with the aim of bringing billions of new funds into the UK. The independent Office for Budget Responsibility estimates that this could raise £12.7 billion over the next five years.

Second homeowners

The Stamp Duty land tax for owners of second homes (known as the Higher Rate for Additional Dwellings) increased to 5% from 31 October 2024. The Chancellor said that the move is designed to "support over 130,000 additional transactions from people buying their first home or moving home over the next five years." However, this increase could have an impact on landlords, property developers, and the owners of holiday homes and other rental properties.

Private schools

All education, training and boarding services provided by private schools will now be subject to VAT at the standard rate of 20% from 1 January 2025. Private schools also won't be able to claim back VAT on the supplies and services they pay for.

What's next?

The Autumn Budget contained several key changes that are likely to have significant impacts on individuals and businesses across the UK. There's a lot of information to process and it may not be immediately clear how the changes set out in the Budget will affect you. If you have any questions about whether you are a winner or a loser from the Autumn Budget, and how it will affect you and your finances, please get in touch.

The value of investments and any income from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount invested.

HM Revenue and Customs practice and the law relating to taxation are complex and subject to individual circumstances and changes which cannot be foreseen.

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Tools for successful estate planning

Successful estate planning is about balance and compromise.

It means you can avoid 40% inheritance tax (IHT), by ensuring that your estate is worth less than the tax-free threshold of £325,000 when you pass away.

But life is complex. You don't know when you're going to pass away or how much money you may need in later life. You also can't predict what will happen to your loved ones, and you may want your assets to be used in a certain way.

Let's consider some ways that could help reduce your IHT liability:

1. Lifetime gifts

You can give away up to £3,000 tax-free each year to one person or split the £3,000 between several people (this is known as your annual exemption). You can give a further £250 per person each year to individuals who haven't benefitted from your annual exemption.

Other gifting options such as wedding gifts, gifts from your surplus income and gifts to help with living costs are also available.

2. Exemptions and reliefs

There are lots of other legal ways to reduce IHT besides gift giving, including:

- Any amount left to a spouse or civil partner is exempt from IHT.
- Any unused IHT allowance will also pass to your spouse (note that you must be married or in a civil partnership for these conditions to apply).
- Leaving your home to your children or grandchildren could boost your tax-free allowance by up to £175,000 to a total of £500,000.
- Any money you leave to a UK registered charity, community amateur sports club is free from IHT and the IHT rate on your taxable estate falls from 40% to 36% if you leave more than 10% of it to one of these groups.

3. Trusts

Trusts help you control what happens to your assets after you pass away. Trustees are legally obliged to manage the assets on behalf of your beneficiaries, and you can make the terms as rigid or flexible as you like. Trusts can also be useful for minimising IHT.

4. Pension arrangements

You can pass many pension products on to loved ones when you die and they're not usually subject to IHT so it can be a smart way to leave a legacy if you don't think you'll use all your pension in your lifetime. But it can be complex, and the person inheriting may have to pay income tax.

5. Life assurance

Estate planning may not eliminate the IHT liability on your estate, but the payout from a life assurance policy can be used to pay off all or part of the eventual tax bill. Alternatively, your Executors might need to take out a loan to cover the cost because the assets in your estate can't be realised until they've been granted probate, and that doesn't happen until IHT is paid.

We can help you create a legacy to be proud of

Setting up your estate to support your loved ones can bring you real peace of mind. We'll work with you to explore your options and explain the best way to achieve your goals.

Figures based on the IHT figures for the 2024/2025 tax year.

The value of investments and any income from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount invested.

HM Revenue & Customs practice and the law relating to taxation are complex and subject to individual circumstances and changes, which cannot be foreseen. Please contact an accountant or tax specialist for specific tax advice.

Trusts are not regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

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