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JULY / AUGUST 2010

EMERGENCY BUDGET 2010 AT A GLANCE

WERE YOU A WINNER OR A LOSER?

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

BUSINESS TAXES GIVEN
SOME RESPITE



CAPITAL GAINS TAX

'ONE OF THE MOST
CHAOTIC AREAS OF TAX'

IN SEARCH OF INCOME

ALTERNATIVE HOMES
FOR YOUR NEST EGGS

LIFESTYLE PROTECTION

HAS YOUR NEED FOR
PROTECTION CHANGED?

FINANCIAL FOUNDATIONS

WE TAKE THE TIME TO FIND
OUT ABOUT YOU

Financial planning is our business.

We're passionate about making sure your finances are in good shape.

Our range of personal financial planning services is extensive, covering areas from pensions to inheritance matters and tax-efficient investments.

Contact us to discuss your current situation, and we'll provide you with a complete financial wealth check.



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WELCOME



Welcome to the new edition of our personal financial planning and wealth management magazine.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne MP, delivered on 22 June what he described as a 'tough but fair' emergency Budget. In his speech, the Chancellor set out his five-year plan to reduce the Budget deficit, rebalance the British economy and design a new model for economic growth. Find out how you fared on this page and on pages 5,6,25 and 30.

Saving for your retirement is one of the most important financial plans you can make. If you're currently in your 40s, 50s or 60s, you may be looking forward to a time when you have the freedom to do what you want, when you want. On page 8 we look at how you can make sure you stay on track to achieve a comfortable retirement.

The Bank of England's decision to keep interest rates low means that many savers will now receive virtually no return from their money. As a result, many will be looking for alternative homes for their nest eggs. If you are considering building a portfolio of income-producing funds, your first priority should be to decide the level of risk you're happy with and the investment term. On page 24 we consider some of the options available.

Also inside this issue: green investors have been rewarded for their principled approach and the Chancellor of the Exchequer explains why he wants a sign to go up over the British economy saying 'Open for Business'.

A full list of the articles featured in this edition appears on page 3.



Content of the articles featured in this publication is for your general information and use only and is not intended to address your particular requirements. They should not be relied upon in their entirety and shall not be deemed to be, or constitute, advice. Although endeavours have been made to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No individual or company should act upon such information without receiving appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of their particular situation. We cannot accept responsibility for any loss as a result of acts or omissions taken in respect of any articles. Thresholds, percentage rates and tax legislation may change in subsequent finance acts.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

'ONE OF THE MOST CHAOTIC AREAS OF TAX'

During his first emergency Budget speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne MP, announced that higher-rate taxpayers would see the rate of capital gains tax (CGT) increase to 28 per cent from the previous 18 per cent, while the annual exemption of £10,100 would remain in place. He also said basic-rate taxpayers will continue to pay CGT at a rate of 18 per cent.

“ THE RATE OF CGT WILL BE HELD AT 18 PER CENT IF YOUR COMBINED TAXABLE GAINS AND INCOME ARE BELOW THE UPPER LIMIT OF THE BASIC RATE OF INCOME TAX, CURRENTLY £37,400. ”

The rate of CGT will be held at 18 per cent if your combined taxable gains and income are below the upper limit of the basic rate of income tax, currently £37,400.

The Chancellor said the CGT regime was 'one of the most chaotic areas of tax' inherited from the Labour government and that he endeavoured to 'balance the competing demands of fairness, simplicity and competitiveness' in the reforms. He said the existing system had encouraged people to avoid paying tax by exploiting 'the wider gap between the rate of CGT and the top rates of income tax'.

He also announced that the 10 per cent CGT rate for entrepreneurs, which previously applied to the first £2m of qualifying gains made over a lifetime, would be extended to the first £5m of lifetime gains.

The Chancellor said that by leaving the rate at 18 per cent for low- and middle-income earners, he was excluding half the payers of CGT from the tax increase. The annual exempt amount for CGT remains at £10,100 this year and will continue to rise with inflation in future years. He said the government had considered introducing tapers or indexation allowances instead of the flat rates, but had concluded that the complexity and administration involved would have been 'self-defeating'.

Did you know?

Each taxpayer can realise an amount of capital gains each tax year free of CGT. This annual exemption is currently £10,100 (2010/11) of capital gains and therefore, when planning to sell a capital asset, consideration should be given to splitting ownership between husband and wife, or between civil partners, to benefit from two annual exemptions. The transfer of assets between spouses or civil partners is on a 'no gain no loss' basis, so this can provide an immediate saving of CGT. Similarly, you could consider spreading disposals over a number of years.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALIGN CAPITAL GAINS TAX RATES FOR NON-BUSINESS ASSETS WITH INCOME TAX RATES FOR HIGHER-RATE TAXPAYERS, YOU MAY HAVE A NUMBER OF CONCERNS IF YOU HOLD CAPITAL-APPRECIATING ASSETS. TO DISCUSS YOUR INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Thresholds, percentage rates and tax legislation may change in subsequent finance acts.



A 'TOUGH BUT FAIR' BUDGET

REBALANCING THE BRITISH ECONOMY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne MP, delivered on 22 June what he described as a 'tough but fair' emergency Budget. In his speech, the Chancellor set out his five-year plan to reduce the Budget deficit, rebalance the British economy and design a new model for economic growth.

There will be a two-year pay freeze for public sector workers earning more than £21,000, although the 1.7 million lowest paid will get a flat £250 pay rise each year. Limits will be put on the salaries of the highest paid public sector workers.

Around 880,000 workers will no longer pay income tax after the Chancellor raised the personal allowance by £1,000 to £7,475 from £6,475. Basic-rate

taxpayers will be £170 a year better off as a result. Those earning more than £40,000 will not benefit because they will be subject to the rise in National Insurance contributions, a Labour policy that Mr Osborne has decided to retain.

For investors, basic-rate taxpayers will continue to pay capital gains tax (CGT) at 18 per cent and the annual exemption of £10,100 remains. Higher-rate taxpayers will now pay 28 per cent.

Child tax credits will be withdrawn for families earning more than £40,000 a year, rather than £50,000, while child benefit will be frozen for the next three years.

For business, there were reductions in corporate tax rates and proposals

to consult on corporation tax reform. However, the banking sector will have to bear the cost of a new bank levy.

Around 880,000 workers will no longer pay income tax after the Chancellor raised the personal allowance by £1,000 to £7,475 from £6,475. Basic-rate taxpayers will be £170 a year better off as a result.

“ FOR INVESTORS, BASIC-RATE TAXPAYERS WILL CONTINUE TO PAY CAPITAL GAINS TAX (CGT) AT 18 PER CENT AND THE ANNUAL EXEMPTION OF £10,100 REMAINS. HIGHER-RATE TAXPAYERS WILL NOW PAY 28 PER CENT. ”



PENSION PLANNING IN YOUR 40s, 50s AND 60s

STAYING ON TRACK FOR A COMFORTABLE RETIREMENT

Saving for your retirement is one of the most important financial plans you can make. You can choose to save in a pension scheme and/or a savings plan, but whatever you decide, you'll want your funds to grow and be worth as much as possible in the long-term.

If you're currently in your 40s, 50s or 60s, you may be looking forward to a time when you have the freedom to do what you want, when you want. Staying on track to achieve a comfortable retirement requires careful planning, which is why we provide professional advice to enable our clients fully to understand the different options available that can help boost their savings during retirement.

When advising our clients, we also take into account investing in non-pension savings that could be used to supplement pension savings and provide the facility to access money in the event of an emergency. We consider the importance of making sure our clients have the right mix of investments, which is crucial to ensure their savings outpace the return of any threat of future rising inflation. In addition, some of our clients as they approach retirement may also want to take up to 25 per cent of their pension fund as a tax-free lump sum, which they could use to supplement their retirement income by reinvesting in a flexible investment.

Complete retirement from work or changing work patterns, such as becoming a part-time or temporary worker, will also mean changes in lifestyles. We can help you implement a bespoke retirement planning strategy to

ensure that you can look forward to a comfortable retirement. So what do you need to consider?

40 somethings

If you haven't started saving for your retirement by the time you reach your 40s, you need to do something about it! You may already be saving or investing via a tax-efficient Individual Savings Account (ISA), which could be used to supplement part of your income during your retirement years.

If you haven't started saving for your retirement by the time you reach your 40s, you need to do something about it!

During this stage of your life your earnings may be rising, so it's crucial to allocate the right percentage of your income towards your future pension provision. Ideally, by the time you reach your 40s you will already have built up some retirement savings, whether in the form of ISAs or an occupational personal scheme.

But if you haven't started, it's not too late – it will just require more effort. This is a very crucial time for your retirement planning and it's imperative that you act now. Your earnings are likely to be approaching their highest level during this period of your working life and it's important to make the most of any pay rises and bonuses to help increase your retirement savings.

We can help you set a realistic target retirement age and provide an understanding about

what your lifestyle may look like during retirement.

50 somethings

This decade is perhaps the most important of all when it comes to retirement planning. As you enter your 50s you should be maximising your contributions, and as you move towards your late 50s you should be considering reducing an element of investment risk from your retirement strategy.

If you are looking to achieve greater control over where

your money is invested, and if appropriate to your particular situation, you may wish to consider a Self-Invested Pension Plan (SIPP). A SIPP is a personal pension but with added flexibility. Before transferring to a SIPP, it is important to check whether the benefits, such as your tax-free cash entitlement, are comparable with those offered by your existing pension. We can make sure you are aware of any penalties you may be charged or any bonuses or guarantees you could lose.

If you have had an annual income of £130,000 or more since April 2007 and make regular contributions to a pension, changes announced in the 2009 Budget may affect you. Switching regular contributions to a new pension could mean future regular contributions are subject to a £20,000 limit.

We can help you plan for a specific retirement target age. It might not be definitive, but it will serve as a point of focus. Calculating the sort of income you may require and taking a detailed look at your pension and where it's invested are also crucial planning requirements. Positioning your pension fund for your choice of retirement income options is also essential.

If you are likely to purchase an annuity when you retire, you may wish to phase out volatility from your pension fund. This will mean there is less risk of a reduction in value prior to taking your benefits and can be achieved by moving money out of higher-risk equities and into safer cash investments.

60 somethings

During this decade, you will be making important decisions about how your pension fund produces cash and income in retirement. These will often be lasting decisions that can have a major impact on your future finances. This is particularly true in the case of annuities, where the options are varied. You may also qualify for a higher annuity rate if you are a smoker or have an illness.

Making choices at retirement is about so much more than simply choosing the most competitive annuity rate. You may wish to utilise alternative methods to achieve greater control over your income flexibility in retirement and phase the payment of tax-free cash over several years to reduce income tax bills.



DID YOU KNOW?

Forecasting your pension

It's important to check how much pension you'll receive on retirement, which means you can take action now if you think you won't have enough to live on when you retire. You can do this by obtaining a forecast of what your State Pension or other pensions will pay.

Gaps in your National Insurance record

You get a State Pension if you've paid enough National Insurance Contributions (NICs) during your working life. If there are gaps in your NICs record, your entitlement to the State Pension may be affected. You might want to consider filling in the gaps by paying extra contributions.

Pension rule changes from 2006

Since April 2006, simpler rules have been applied to both personal and company (occupational) schemes. These allow most people to pay more into their pension schemes and on more flexible terms.

Levels and bases of and reliefs from taxation are subject to change and their value depends on the individual circumstances of the investor. The value of your investments can go down as well as up and you may get back less than you invested. The value of tax savings and eligibility to invest in an ISA or SIPP will depend on individual circumstances, and all tax rules may change in the future. The value of your SIPP when you draw benefits cannot be guaranteed as it will depend on investment performance. The value of fund units can go down as well as up and investment growth is not guaranteed. The tax benefits and governing rules of SIPPs may change in the future. The level of pension benefits payable cannot be guaranteed as they will depend on interest rates when you start taking your benefits. The value of your SIPP may be less than you expected if you stop or reduce contributions, or if you take your pension earlier than you had planned.

TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT HOW WE CAN HELP YOU PLAN FOR A SUCCESSFUL RETIREMENT, PLEASE CONTACT US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.



BUSINESS PROTECTION

PROTECTING KEY EMPLOYEES

Many businesses recognise the need to insure their company property, equipment and fixed assets. However, they continually overlook their most important assets – the people who drive the business; a key employee, director or shareholder.

Key person insurance is designed to compensate a business for the financial loss brought about by the death or critical illness of a key employee, such as a company director. It can provide a valuable cash injection to the business to aid a potential loss of turnover and to provide funds to replace the key person.

Share or partnership protection provides an agreement between shareholding directors or partners in a business, supported by life assurance. It is designed to ensure that the control of the business is retained by the remaining partners or directors, but the value of the deceased's interest in the business is passed to their chosen beneficiaries in the most tax-efficient manner possible.

The above are essential areas for partnerships or directors of private limited companies to explore. We can help you to

determine the level of cover you may need, any necessary trust arrangements that could be required and provide appropriate agreements for you to use.

If a shareholding director or partner were to die, the implications for your business could be very serious indeed. Not only would you lose their experience and expertise, but consider too what might happen to their shares.

The shares might pass to someone who has no knowledge or interest in your business. Or you may discover that you can't afford to buy the shareholding. It's even possible that the person to whom the shares are passed then becomes a majority shareholder and so is in a position to sell the company.

A written appropriate legal agreement should be in place which would give the other directors or partners the right to buy the shares and gives the person to whom the shares have been passed the right to sell those shares to the remaining directors or partners.

To protect against these eventualities, each director or partner could take out a life insurance policy to cover a specified amount.

Different forms of protection

Key person insurance - compensates your business up to a pre-agreed limit for the loss or unavoidable absence of crucial personnel - including the owner-manager. It is especially appropriate if your business depends on a few employees.

Critical illness cover - pays a sum of money to specific employees or the business owner in the event of a serious illness such as a heart attack or stroke.

Income protection insurance - protects individuals by paying their salaries while they're unable to work.

Private health insurance - funds private healthcare for specific employees. As well as being an extra benefit of employment, it could help them to return to work more quickly after an illness by paying for rehabilitation treatment.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

ONE OF THE EASIEST AND MOST COST-EFFECTIVE WAYS TO INVEST IN THE STOCK MARKET

No matter what your investment goals are and how much you wish to invest, we can work with you to develop the best portfolio for you. One solution you may wish to discuss with us are investment trusts which are based upon fixed amounts of capital divided into shares. This makes them closed ended, unlike the open-ended structure of unit trusts. They can be one of the easiest and most cost-effective ways to invest in the stock market. Once the capital has been divided into shares, you can purchase the shares. When an investment trust sells shares, it is not taxed on any capital gains it has made. By contrast, private investors are subject to capital gains tax when they sell shares in their own portfolio.

Another major difference between investment trusts and unit trusts is that investment trusts can borrow money for their investments, known as gearing up, whereas unit trusts cannot. Gearing up can work either to the advantage or disadvantage of investment trusts, depending on whether the stock market is rising or falling.

Investment trusts can also invest in unquoted or unlisted companies, which may

not be trading on the stock exchange either because they don't wish to or because they don't meet the given criteria. This facility, combined with the ability to borrow money for investments, can however make investment trusts more volatile.

The net asset value (NAV) is the total market value of all the trust's investments and assets minus any liabilities. The NAV per share is the net asset value of the trust divided by the number of shares in issue. The share price of an investment trust depends on the supply and demand for its shares in the stock market. This can result in the price being at a 'discount' or a 'premium' to the NAV per share.

A trust's share price is said to be at a discount when the market price of the trust's shares is less than the NAV per share. This means that investors are able to buy shares in the investment trust at less than the underlying stock market value of the trust's assets.

A trust's shares are said to be at a premium when the market price is more than the NAV per share. This means that investors are buying shares in the trust at

a higher price than the underlying stock market value of the trust's assets. The movement in discounts and premiums is a useful way to indicate the market's perception of the potential performance of a particular trust or the market where it invests. Discounts and premiums are also one of the key differences between investment trusts and unit trusts or OEICs.

TO FIND OUT MORE OR TO DISCUSS YOUR ETHICAL OPTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT US.

The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment. Past performance is not an indication of future performance. Tax benefits may vary as a result of statutory change and their value will depend on individual circumstances. Thresholds, percentage rates and tax legislation may change in subsequent finance acts.

PROTECTING YOUR WEALTH

VALUING AN ESTATE FOR INHERITANCE TAX

Helping you protect your wealth is an important part of what we do, and one thing is certain, you need to plan to protect your wealth from a potential Inheritance Tax (IHT) liability. Benjamin Franklin once said that 'nothing is certain but death and taxes', and thanks to IHT, they're not only certain, they're intrinsically linked. Once only the domain of the very wealthy, the wide-scale increase in home ownership and rising property values over the past decade have pushed many estates over the IHT threshold. However, in recent years we have also seen property price reductions.

IHT applies to your entire worldwide estate, including your property, savings, car, furniture and personal effects. You should also consider all of your investments, pensions and life insurance policies and ensure that life policies are held in an appropriate trust so they do not add to the value of your estate.

When valuing a deceased person's estate, you need to include assets (property, possessions and money) they owned at their death and certain assets they gave away during the seven years before they died. The valuation must accurately reflect what those assets would reasonably receive in the open market at the date of death.

Valuing the deceased person's estate is one of the first things you need to do as the personal representative. You won't normally be able to take over management of their estate (called 'applying for probate' or sometimes 'applying for a grant of representation/confirmation') until all or some of any IHT that is due has been paid.

Valuation process

This initially involves taking the value of all the assets owned by the deceased person, together with the value of:

- their share of any assets that they owned jointly with someone else – for example, a house that they owned with their partner
- any assets that are held in a trust, from which they had the right to benefit
- any assets that they had given away, but in which they kept an interest – for instance, if they gave a house to their children but still lived in it rent-free

- certain assets that they gave away within the last seven years

Next, from the total value above, deduct everything that the deceased person owed, for example:

- any outstanding mortgages or other loans
- unpaid bills
- funeral expenses

If the debts exceed the value of the assets owned by the person who has died, the difference cannot be set against the value of trust property included in the estate.

The value of all the assets, less the deductible debts, gives you the estate value. The threshold above which the value of the estate is taxed at 40 per cent is £325,000 for the 2010/11 tax year.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT OR IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW YOUR CURRENT SITUATION, PLEASE CONTACT US.

Levels and bases of and reliefs from taxation are subject to change and their value depends on the individual circumstances of the investor. Thresholds, percentage rates and tax legislation may change in subsequent finance acts.

Achieving a comfortable retirement.

Do you need a professional assessment of your situation to make this a reality?

If you are unsure whether your pension is performing in line with your expectations, and that you've made the right pension choices – don't leave it to chance.

Contact us to discuss these and other important questions, and we'll help guide you to a comfortable retirement.



“YOUR INVESTMENT GOALS SHOULD DETERMINE YOUR INVESTMENT PLAN AND THE TIME QUESTION ‘HOW LONG HAVE I GOT BEFORE I NEED TO SPEND THE MONEY?’ IS CRUCIAL.”

PLANNING YOUR INVESTMENT STRATEGY

WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO ACHIEVE WITH YOUR INVESTMENTS?

There are different types of risk involved with investing, so it's important to find out what they are and think about how much risk you're willing to take. It all depends on your attitude to risk (how much risk you are prepared to take) and what you are trying to achieve with your investments.

Things to think about before investing

- How much can you afford to invest?
- How long can you afford to be without the money you've invested (most investment products should be held for at least five years)?
- What do you want your investment to provide: capital growth (your original investment to increase), income or both?
- How much risk and what sort of risk are you prepared to take?
- Do you want to share costs and risks with other investors (using a pooled investment, for example)?
- If you decide to invest using pooled investments, consider which type would be most suitable for you. The main differences between pooled investments are the way they pay tax and the risks they involve (especially investment trusts and with-profit funds).
- What are the tax benefit implications and what tax will you pay and can you reduce it?

You may be looking for an investment to provide money for a specific purpose in the future. Alternatively, you might want

an investment to provide extra income. So having decided that you are in a position to invest, the next thing to think about is: 'What am I investing for?' Your answer will enable us to recommend the most suitable type of investment for you. If you have a particular goal, you will need to think about how much you can afford and how long it might take you to achieve your goal.

You may have a lump sum to invest which you would like to see grow, or from which you wish to draw an income. Equally, you may decide to invest in instalments, (for example, on a monthly basis) with a view to building up a lump sum.

Your investment goals should determine your investment plan and the time question 'How long have I got before I need to spend the money?' is crucial.

Generally, the longer it is before you need your money, the greater the amount of risk you are able to take in the expectation of greater reward. The value of shares goes up and down in the short term, and this can be very difficult to predict, but long term they can be expected to deliver better returns. The same is true to a lesser extent of bonds. Only cash offers certainty in the short term.

Broadly speaking, you can invest in shares for the long term, fixed interest securities for the medium term and cash for the short term.

As the length of time you have shortens, you can change your total risk by adjusting the 'asset mix' of your investments, for example by gradually moving from share investments into bonds and cash. It is often possible to choose an option to 'lifestyle'

your investments, which is where your mix of assets is risk-adjusted to reflect your age and the time you have before you want to spend your money.

Income can be in the form of interest or share dividends. If you take and spend this income, your investments will grow more slowly than if you let it build up by reinvesting it. By not taking income you will earn interest on interest and the reinvested dividends should increase the size of your investment, which may then generate further growth. This is called 'compounding'.

THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUR INVESTMENTS COULD MAKE A CRITICAL DIFFERENCE TO YOUR FINANCIAL WELL-BEING IN THE FUTURE, SO RECEIVING RELIABLE AND PROFESSIONAL FINANCIAL ADVICE IS ESSENTIAL. PLEASE CONTACT US TO DISCUSS YOUR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment. Past performance is not an indication of future performance. Tax benefits may vary as a result of statutory change and their value will depend on individual circumstances. Thresholds, percentage rates and tax legislation may change in subsequent finance acts.

You've protected your most valuable assets.

But how financially secure are your dependents?

Timely decisions on how jointly owned assets are held, the mitigation of inheritance tax, the preparation of a will and the creation of trusts, can all help ensure your dependents are financially secure.

Contact us to discuss how to safeguard your dependents, wealth and assets, don't leave it until it's too late.

SPREADING YOUR INVESTMENTS

RISK IS AN IMPLICIT ASPECT OF INVESTING

When deciding whether to invest, it is important that any investment vehicle matches your feelings and preferences in relation to investment risk and return. Hence your asset allocation needs to be commensurate with your attitude to risk. Another key question to ask yourself is: 'How comfortable would I be facing a short-term loss in order to have the opportunity to make long-term gains?' If your answer is that you are not prepared to take any risk whatsoever, then investing in the stock market is not for you.

However, if you are going to invest, you need to be prepared to take some calculated risk in the hope of greater reward. Risk is an implicit aspect of investing: shares can fall, economic conditions can change and companies can experience varying trading fortunes.

The process of deciding what proportion of your investment portfolio should be invested in different types of investment is called 'asset allocation'.

The four main asset classes are:

- Equities
- Bonds
- Cash
- Property

These asset classes have different characteristics for risk. When you are young, you may want to invest in assets with a higher potential for growth but greater risk, because you have the time to benefit from their long-term growth. As you get closer to retirement, you may want to choose more conservative investments that are steadier in both risk and return.

There is a wide variety of different asset classes available to invest in and commensurate risks attached to each one. While these implicit risks cannot be avoided, they can be mitigated as part of the overall investment portfolio by diversifying.

If you put all your eggs in one basket, you are more vulnerable to risk. Different investments behave in different ways and are subject to different risks. Saving your money in a range of assets helps reduce the loss, should one of your investments suffer a downturn.

There is also a need to diversify within each type of investment. This is especially important in the case of share and bond investing, but can even be true of cash, where the risks are generally lowest. Putting all your money in one deposit account runs the risk that the interest paid on that account will change relative to other accounts. This could mean that the interest you receive is no longer as good as when you originally invested.

It is important to remember that all investments have a degree of risk. Even choosing not to invest is risky. The key is to get the right balance. Most people need a mix of assets in order to achieve their goals. The mix required depends upon individual needs.

By spreading your investments over a wide range of asset classes and different sectors, it is possible to avoid the risk that your portfolio becomes overly reliant on the performance of one particular asset. Key to diversification is selecting assets that behave in different ways.

Some assets are said to be 'negatively correlated', for instance, bonds and property often behave in a contrarian way to equities by offering lower, but less volatile returns. This provides a 'safety net' by diversifying many of the risks associated with reliance upon one particular asset. It is also important to diversify across different 'styles' of investing, such as growth or value investing, as well as across different sizes of companies and different sectors and geographic regions.

Growth stocks are held as investors believe that their value is likely to grow significantly over the long term, whereas value shares are held because they are regarded as being cheaper than the intrinsic worth of the companies in which they represent a stake. By mixing styles that can out- or under-perform under different economic conditions, the overall risk rating of the investment portfolio is reduced. Picking the right combination of these depends on your risk profile, so it is essential to seek professional advice to ensure that your investment portfolio is commensurate with your attitude to investment risk.

The important thing to remember is that with investments, even if your investment goes down, you will only actually make a loss if you cash it in at that time. When you see your investment value fall, this is known as a paper loss, as it is not a real loss until you sell.

If you are going to invest, you need to be prepared to take some risk and to see at least some fall in the value of your investment.

While all investments carry an element of risk, the amount of risk you take directly affects any potential returns and losses. Generally speaking, if there is less risk to your investment, your money will grow more slowly, whereas with more risk your investment may fluctuate more.

You should also be aware of currency risk. Currencies, for example sterling, euros, dollars and yen, move in relation to one another. If you are putting your money into investments in another country, then their value will move up and down in line with currency changes as well as with the normal share-price movements.

Another consideration is the risk of inflation. Inflation means that you will need more money in the future to buy the same things as now. When investing, therefore, beating inflation is an important aim. Investing in cash may not beat inflation over the long term.

WE CAN HELP YOU MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS ABOUT THE INVESTMENT CHOICES THAT ARE RIGHT FOR YOU BY ASSESSING YOUR LIFE PRIORITIES, GOALS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS RISK FOR RETURN. ANY NUMBER OF CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES COULD CAUSE YOUR WEALTH TO DIMINISH, SOME INEVITABLE AND SOME UNPREDICTABLE – NEW TAXES AND LEGISLATION, VOLATILE MARKETS, INFLATION AND CHANGES IN YOUR PERSONAL LIFE. STRUCTURING YOUR WEALTH IN A WAY THAT MINIMISES THE IMPACT OF THESE CHANGES IS ESSENTIAL. TO DISCUSS YOUR REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT US.

The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment. Past performance is not an indication of future performance. Tax benefits may vary as a result of statutory change and their value will depend on individual circumstances. Thresholds, percentage rates and tax legislation may change in subsequent finance acts.



INCOME PROTECTION INSURANCE

SUSTAINING A REGULAR INCOME

Income protection insurance, formerly known as permanent health insurance, is designed to help protect you, your family and your lifestyle in the event that you cannot work and cope financially due to an illness or accidental injury preventing you from working. Without a regular income, you may find that you would struggle financially even if you were ill for only a short period and could end up using your savings to pay the bills.

In you suffer from a serious illness, medical condition, or accident; you could also find that you are never able to return to work. Few of us could cope financially if we were off work for more than 6 or 9 months.

By law, your employer must pay most employees statutory sick pay for up to 28 weeks. This will almost certainly be a lot less than your full earnings. Few employers pay for longer periods. If you find yourself in a situation where you are unable to return to work, your employer could even stop paying you altogether and terminate your employment. After that, you would probably have to rely on state benefits. Some employers arrange group income protection insurance for their employees, which can pay out an income after the statutory sick period.

Income protection insurance aims to put you back to the position you were in before you were unable to work. It pays a regular tax-free monthly income. It does not allow you to make a profit out of your misfortune. So the maximum amount of income you can replace through insurance is broadly the after-tax earnings you have lost less an

adjustment for state benefits you can claim. This is usually translated into a maximum of 50 per cent to 65 per cent of your before-tax earnings.

If you are self-employed, then no work is also likely to mean no income. However, depending on what you do, you may have income coming in from earlier work, even if you are ill for several months. The self-employed can take out individual policies rather than business ones, but you need to ensure on what basis the insurer will pay out. A typical basis for payment is your pre-tax share of the gross profit after deduction of trading expenses, in the 12 months immediately prior to the date of your incapacity. Some policies operate an average over the last 3 years as they understand that self-employed people often have a fluctuating income.

The cost of your cover will depend on your gender, age, state of health and whether or not you smoke.

You can also usually choose for your cover to remain the same (level cover) or increase in line with inflation (inflation-linked cover):

Level cover - with this cover if you made a claim the monthly income would be fixed at the start of your plan and does not change in the future. You should remember that this will mean if inflations eventually start to rise this may reduce the buying power of your monthly income payments over time.

Inflation-linked cover - with this cover if you made a claim the monthly income would go up in line with the Retail Prices Index (RPI).

When you take out cover you usually have the choice of:

Guaranteed premiums - the premiums remain the same all the way throughout term of your plan. If you have chosen inflation-linked cover your premiums and cover, will automatically go up each year in line with RPI.

Reviewable premiums - this means the premiums you pay can increase or decrease in the future. The premiums will not typically increase or decrease for the first 5 years of your plan, but they may do so at any time after that. If your premiums do go up, or down, they will not change again for the next 12 months.

How long you have to wait after making a claim will depend on the waiting period. You can usually choose from between 1,2,3,6,12 or 24 months. The longer the waiting period you choose the lower the premium for your cover will be, but you'll have to wait longer after you become unable to work before the payments from the policy are paid to you. Premiums must be paid for the entire term of the plan, including the waiting period.

Depending on your circumstances, it is possible that the payments from the plan may affect any state benefits due to you. This will depend on your individual situation and what state benefits you are claiming or intending to claim. If you are unsure whether any state benefits you are receiving will be affected, you should seek professional advice.

“ IN YOU SUFFER FROM A SERIOUS ILLNESS, MEDICAL CONDITION, OR ACCIDENT; YOU COULD ALSO FIND THAT YOU ARE NEVER ABLE TO RETURN TO WORK. FEW OF US COULD COPE FINANCIALLY IF WE WERE OFF WORK FOR MORE THAN 6 OR 9 MONTHS. ”





EXISTING ANNUITY RULES TO END

MAKING MORE FLEXIBLE USE OF PENSION SAVINGS

The rule that requires all pension savers to purchase an annuity by age 75 will be scrapped next year, the government announced on 22 June.

Retired workers will no longer be required to use their pension pot to purchase an annuity once they reach 75. Initially at least, the age will be revised up to 77, with a consultation process on whether the rule should be scrapped altogether.

According to the emergency Budget document released: 'The government will end the existing rules that create an effective obligation to purchase an annuity by age 75 from April 2011 to enable individuals to make more flexible use of their pension savings'.

'The government will shortly launch a consultation on the detail of this change and will introduce transitional

“ THE RULE THAT REQUIRES ALL PENSION SAVERS TO PURCHASE AN ANNUITY BY AGE 75 WILL BE SCRAPPED NEXT YEAR, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ON 22 JUNE. ”

measures for those yet to secure a retirement income who will reach 75 in the meantime', it said.

TO FIND OUT MORE OR TO DISCUSS YOUR REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT US.

PROTECTING PENSIONERS

LINK WITH AVERAGE EARNINGS REINSTATED

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne MP, on 22 June announced his intention to reinstate the link between the state pension and earnings from next April.

The decision to increase the state pension in line with average earnings rather than inflation is expected to lead to a considerably improvement in the real value of the state pension in the coming years.

The Chancellor said in the future

pensioners would be protected by a "triple lock" guarantee that the state pension, currently up to £97.50 a week for a single person, would rise by the greater of either average earnings, inflation measures by the retail price index or 2.5 per cent.

The link between the state pension and prices was originally broken in 1980, leading to a considerable fall in the value of the state pension in real terms. It has

meant that the state pension has failed to keep pace with the cost of living in Britain.

Mr Osborne said: 'There will be no more 75p increases to the state pension. We will provide dignity in retirement'.

Mr Osborne also announced that compulsory annuitisation would be scrapped from April next year, ending the existing rules that requires pensioners to buy an annuity with their pension pot by the age of 75.

LIFESTYLE PROTECTION

HAS YOUR NEED FOR PROTECTION CHANGED?

Most people fully understand the need to protect their valuables, but when it comes to protecting their ability to provide for their loved ones after their death, this can get overlooked. In the event of your premature death, having the correct level of life assurance will ensure that your dependants are able to cope financially and their lifestyle is protected.

When you take out life assurance, you set the amount you want the policy to provide should you die – this is called the 'sum assured'. Even if you consider that you currently have sufficient life assurance, you'll probably need more later on if your circumstances change. If you don't update your policy as key events happen throughout your life, you may risk being seriously under-insured.

As you reach different stages in your life, the need for protection will inevitably change. These are some of the events when you should review your life assurance requirements:

- Buy your first home with a partner
- Have other debts and dependants
- Get married or enter into a civil partnership
- Start a family
- Become a stay-at-home parent
- Have more children
- Move to a bigger property
- Salary increases
- Change your job
- Reach retirement
- Rely on someone else to support you
- Personal guarantee for business loans

Your life assurance premiums will vary according to a number of different factors, including the sum assured and the length of your policy (its 'term'), plus individual lifestyle factors such as your age, occupation, gender, state of health and whether you smoke.

If you have a spouse, partner or children, you should have sufficient protection to pay off your mortgage and any other liabilities. After that, you may need life assurance to replace at least some of your income. How much money a family needs will vary from household to household so, ultimately, it's up to you to decide how much money you would like to leave your family that would enable them to maintain their current standard of living.

There are two basic types of life assurance, 'term' and 'whole-of-life', but within those categories there are different variations.

Term assurance in its simplest form pays out a specified amount of life cover if you die within a selected period of years. If you survive, it pays out nothing. It is a cost-effective way of buying the cover you need.

Whole-of-life assurance provides cover for as long as you live. Since the policy must eventually pay out, it may build up an investment element that you can cash in by surrendering the policy. However, it could take many years for a surrender value to build up. A variation called a 'maximum protection policy' enables you to buy a higher level of cover at a premium that is initially lower. Whole-of-life insurance is also available without an investment element and with guaranteed premiums from some providers.

It makes sense to cover yourself until your normal retirement age. However, if you have young children, you should cover yourself until they are financially independent, which usually comes after they have left school or university and are earning their own money.

Although the proceeds from a life assurance policy are tax-free, it could form part of your estate and become liable to Inheritance Tax (IHT). The simple way to avoid IHT on the proceeds is to place your policy into an appropriate trust, which enables any payout to be made directly to your dependants. Certain kinds of trusts allow you to control what happens to your payout after death and this could speed up a payment. However, they cannot be used for life assurance policies that are assigned to (earmarked for) your mortgage lender.

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IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW YOUR CURRENT PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CALL US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.





GREEN INVESTORS

A PRINCIPLED APPROACH

Green investors have been rewarded for their principled approach after it was revealed that the performance of the ethical funds sector had improved over the past year.

The latest survey from Moneyfacts showed that ethical investment funds had enjoyed strong returns over the last 12 months. The Ethical Investment Research Service (EIRIS) also recently revealed that investments into green and ethical funds in the UK had hit a record high.

EIRIS defines an ethical fund as 'any fund which decides that shares are acceptable, or not, according to positive or negative ethical criteria (including environmental criteria)'.

Since ethical investment, by definition, reduces the number of shares, securities or funds in which you can invest, it tends to increase the volatility of the portfolio and therefore the risk profile. This can be mitigated by diversifying between funds, and between different styles of funds and fund managers. Like their non-ethical equivalents, some ethical funds are much higher risk than others.

TO FIND OUT MORE OR TO DISCUSS YOUR ETHICAL OPTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT US.

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OBTAINING THE HIGHEST MARKET RATE

DON'T LEAVE IT TOO LATE TO SHOP AROUND FOR THE BEST ANNUITY DEAL

People aged 55 to 75 have the option of continuing to contribute to their pension fund, to leave it untouched, or to draw an income through a process known as "unsecured pensions".

If you are approaching your mid-70's it is crucial that you do not leave it too late to shop around for the best annuity deal, referred to as "exercising the open market option". Currently this means you would have to accept the annuity rate offered by your own pension company, rather than obtaining the highest market rate.

If you are approaching your 75th birthday and have decided to go to the wire before taking your annuity, it is crucial to contact us sooner rather than later to provide us with ample notice so that we can make a smooth transition for transferring the funds.

Some providers are much more efficient than others, but we would urge anyone

who has deferred buying an annuity to be certain to start investigating all necessary arrangements at least six months before their 75th birthday. Otherwise you could face losing your tax-free lump sum, which is non-negotiable with HM Revenue & Customs once you go past your 75th birthday.

Once you reach your seventies, your health is likely to be less good, and you could be entitled to buy an "impaired life" annuity which will provide a much better income.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne MP, on 22 June announced the rule that requires all pension savers to purchase an annuity by age 75 will cease next April.

Retired workers will no longer be required to use their pension pot to purchase an annuity once they reach 75. Initially at least, the age will be revised up to 77, with a consultation process on whether the rule should be scrapped altogether.



FINANCIAL FOUNDATIONS

WE TAKE THE TIME TO FIND OUT ABOUT YOU

In times of turbulent markets and changing tax legislation, you want to be certain your future is adequately planned for. That is why, rather than offering clients an off-the-shelf financial planning solution, we take the time to find out about you, your current financial situation and your short-, medium- and long-term goals. Only then will we make firm recommendations about how you should plan for your future.

Your financial plan should consider your entire financial circumstances, including investments, pensions and protection requirements together with your income and tax position. Having discussed with

you your objectives and attitude towards risk, we are able to make recommendations about how to structure your affairs in the most efficient manner.

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF YOUR PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLAN IS ONLY THE START OF OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU. TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT HOW WE CAN HELP YOU ACHIEVE YOUR FINANCIAL GOALS, PLEASE CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION.



FAMILIES BANKING MORE MONEY

SAVINGS RATIO RISES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN 20 YEARS

Families are banking more money than they are borrowing for the first time in more than 20 years, a Bank of England report shows.

Households last year put £24 billion into deposit accounts and took out £20 billion in new loans. It is the first time since 1988, when the current records began, that savings exceeded new borrowing.

Overall savings, including pensions and investments, rose last year from 2 per cent of household income to 7 per cent as families prepared for leaner times, according to the Office for National Statistics. This year, the savings ratio has risen further, to 8 per cent, a level not achieved since 1998.

At the same time borrowing has fallen dramatically. With cheap credit readily available, borrowing hit an all-time high of £125 billion in 2004. At its peak, in 2007, net mortgage lending hit £108 billion. Last year, by contrast, households borrowed just £20 billion, the lowest level since 1993.

The shift from loans to deposits has occurred despite the relatively low rates on offer in traditional savings accounts, which are now offering up to 3 per cent compared with 5 per cent before the crisis.

However, the Bank of England pointed out that savers were getting a good deal compared with the Bank Rate, which remains at a historic low of 0.5 per cent.

IN SEARCH OF INCOME

ALTERNATIVE HOMES FOR YOUR NEST EGGS

The Bank of England's decision to keep interest rates low means that many savers will now receive virtually no return from their money. As a result, many will be looking for alternative homes for their nest eggs. If you are considering building a portfolio of income-producing funds, your first priority should be to decide the level of risk you're happy with and the investment term. Let's consider some of the options available.

Government gilts

Gilts are government bonds. Governments borrow from you, pay a fixed interest rate and then pay you back on a fixed date. Gilts involve more risk than cash because there's a chance the government won't be able to pay you back. It's highly unusual for a government to default on a debt, so they have been considered very safe – however, in the current economic climate, this risk increases.

Not all gilts are bought from the government and held to maturity; some are bought and sold along the way, so there's a chance for their value, and the value of gilt funds, to rise and fall.

Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds are the same as gilts, except that instead of lending money to the

government, you're lending to a company. The risk lies in the fact that companies can get into financial difficulty and the debt may not be repaid. Also, the value of the bonds themselves can fall as well as rise. The fact that bonds are riskier at the moment means some companies may pay more in order to induce people to buy their debt.

Also, an increasing number of global bond funds are entering the market, which may enable investors to acquire value from a lot of different markets.

Equity income funds

Equity income funds invest in shares, focusing on the big blue-chip firms that have a track record of good dividend payments. The dividends are your income.

You are investing in shares. Funds tend to focus on those firms they believe have cash in the bank to keep paying dividends, but there are no guarantees. In return for taking these risks, there is potential for both income and growth. Typically, funds aim to provide a stable income that grows over time, meaning income has the potential to rise in the future too, which is key to the philosophy of investing in equity income.

Global equity income funds

Global equity income funds are similar to UK funds, except that there are only a handful of

big blue-chips that pay reliable dividends in the UK, whereas global diversification offers a larger range of companies to choose from.

If you consider that you have too much of your investment concentrated in sterling-based assets, a global fund could provide a useful diversification. However, investing in other currencies brings an added level of risk, unless the fund hedges the currency.

Equity income investment trusts

Equity income investment trusts are very similar to other equity income investments, but they are structured differently from the unit trusts and open-ended investment companies. Unit trusts are open-ended, which means there's no cap on how much money the fund can take, so the price depends purely on the value of the assets it holds.

Investment trusts, on the other hand, are closed-ended. They are structured as companies with a limited number of shares. The share price of the fund moves up and down depending on the level of demand, so the price of the trust depends not only on the value of the underlying investments but also on the popularity of the trust itself. In difficult times, when investors are selling up, trusts are likely to see their share price fall more than the value of their underlying investments. This also means that they have more potential for greater returns once better times resume.

Distribution funds

Outside the basic asset types, there are a number of products designed to produce an income. These include distribution funds, which sit somewhere between bonds and equities on a risk-for-return scale. They are managed funds, investing in a combination of bonds, equities and commercial property in order to produce an income. Typically, investment is split between dividend-producing equities and corporate bonds.

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OPEN FOR BUSINESS

BUSINESS TAXES GIVEN SOME RESPITE

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne MP, said in his emergency Budget speech that he wants a sign to go up over the British economy saying 'Open for Business'.

Commenting, Richard Lambert, Confederation of British Industry (CBI) Director-General, said there was clear recognition in the Budget of the role that business needs to play in getting the economy back into shape and generating the jobs and wealth needed to sustain economic recovery.

Business highlights

- Regional Growth Fund to provide finance for regional capital projects over the next two years.
- The 10 per cent capital gains tax rate for entrepreneurs, which applied to the first £2m of qualifying gains made over a lifetime, will be extended to the first £5m of lifetime gains.

- Capital allowances for the majority of plant and machinery assets to fall from 20 per cent to 18 per cent, while the allowance for longer-lived assets will fall from 10 per cent to 8 per cent from April 2012.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne MP, said in his emergency Budget speech that he wants a sign to go up over the British economy saying 'Open for Business'.

- Annual Investment Allowance to fall to £25,000 a year to April 2012.
- Mainstream corporation tax rate to fall to 27 per cent in 2011, 26 per cent in 2012, 25 per cent in 2013 and 24 per cent in 2014.

- Small companies' rate of corporation tax to be cut to 20 per cent in 2011.
- The government is to agree the long-term approach to the taxation of foreign profits, intellectual property, and research and development for business.
- Banks: the government is exploring the possibility of a 'Financial Activities Tax' on profits and remuneration; a bank levy is to be introduced from April 2011, which will apply to the balance sheet of UK banks and building societies and the UK operations of overseas banks.
- The furnished holiday lettings rules are to be reintroduced.
- New firms outside the South-East/East to be let off employer National Insurance contributions, up to £5,000, for each of first ten employees recruited.
- Planned tax relief for video games industry to be scrapped.

IF YOU ARE CURRENTLY LOOKING TO GENERATE AN INCOME FROM YOUR INVESTMENTS AND WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THE OPTIONS AVAILABLE, PLEASE CONTACT US.



Emergency Budget - taxation and allowances

What do the numbers mean to you?

The following information is based on proposals set out by the Chancellor in his emergency Budget of 22 June 2010 but is subject to amendment in the Finance Bill. Items marked "TBA" are to be announced at a later date.

Income Tax

Rates	%	2010/11
Basic	20	Up to £37,400
Higher	40	£37,401 to £150,000
Additional	50	Above £150,000

Non-savings income is taxed as the first slice of income, followed by savings income and then dividends.

Dividends falling into the basic rate band are taxed at 10%. The higher rate of tax for dividends is 42.5%. This is reduced by the dividend tax credit.

Savings income falling into the first £2,440 of taxable income will be taxed at 10%.

Reliefs

	2010/11
Payment on loss of office	£30,000
Enterprise Investment Scheme*	£500,000
Venture Capital Trust**	£200,000

* Relief restricted to 20% ** Relief available up to 30%

Allowances

	2010/11	2011/12
Personal allowance:		
Aged up to 64*	£6,475	£7,475
Aged 65 to 74*	£9,490	TBA
Aged 75 or over*	£9,640	TBA
Income limit for higher levels of personal allowance	£22,900	TBA

*Progressively withdrawn from 2010/11 for income over £100,000

Non-UK domiciled individuals

A £30,000 levy applies to certain non-UK domiciled individuals wishing to use the remittance basis of taxation.

National Insurance Contributions

Rates	2010/11	2011/12
Class 1 (earnings related)		
Lower earnings limit (LEL) (per week)	£97	TBA
Upper earnings limit (UEL) (per week – employees only)	£844	TBA
Upper accruals point (UAP)	£770	TBA
Earnings threshold (per week) for employees and employers *	£110	TBA
Employee rate:		
– between earnings threshold and UEL	11%	12%
– earnings above UEL Employer rate	1%	2%
– above earnings threshold	12.8%	13.8%
Class 2 (self-employed flat rate)		
Per week	£2.40	TBA
Small earnings exception (per year)	£5,075	TBA
Class 3 (voluntary): per week	£12.05	TBA
Class 4 (self-employed)		
Lower profits limit LPL (per year)	£5,715	TBA
Upper profits limit UPL (per year)	£43,875	TBA
Rate:		
– between LPL and UPL	8%	9%
– above UPL	1%	2%

* Increased by £21 per week above inflation from 6 April 2011. Exemption for new businesses in certain areas to be introduced.

Reliefs - Contracted out Class 1

	2010/11	2011/12
Employee (Between LEL and UAP)		
– Salary related / money purchase scheme	1.6%	TBA
Employer (Between LEL and UAP)		
– Salary related scheme	3.7%	TBA
– Money purchase scheme	1.4%	TBA

Individual Savings Accounts (ISA)

Rates	2010/11
Annual investment limit	£10,200
Maximum cash investment	£5,100

Income and gains on ISA investments are tax-free.

Inheritance Tax

Rates	2010/11	2011/12
Nil	Up to £325,000	Up to £325,000
40%	Above £325,000	Above £325,000

Any unused nil-rate band may be transferred to the deceased's spouse or civil partner. On death, any gifts made within the previous seven years will become taxable, but the tax payable will be reduced by tapering relief if the donor has survived at least three years.

Where tax is payable on a lifetime gift (other than those taxable only because they are made within seven years of death), tax is charged at 20%.

Various reliefs and exemptions are available.

Car and Car Fuel Benefits

Cars

The taxable benefit in respect of a petrol car provided by an employer is calculated by reference to the car's carbon dioxide emission rating, with the scale charge normally varying between 10% and 35% of the list price. There is a supplementary charge of 3% for diesel cars but not so as to take the total percentage beyond the maximum of 35% mentioned above. The rate for zero-emission vehicles is 0%

Car fuel

The taxable benefit in respect of fuel provided by an employer is the 'appropriate percentage' of £18,000 where the appropriate percentage is the figure (from 10% to 35%) used to determine the taxable benefit in respect of the provision of the car.

Approved Mileage Allowance Payments

Own cars and vans	2010/11
Up to 10,000 miles (per mile)	40p
Over 10,000 miles (per mile)	25p

Air Passenger Duty

	Lowest Class **		Standard Rate	
	To	From	To	From
	31 Oct 2010	1 Nov 2010	31 Oct 2010	1 Nov 2010
Destination Bands***				
Band A (0-2000 miles*)	£11	£12	£22	£24
Band B (2001-4000 miles*)	£45	£60	£90	£120
Band C (4001-6000 miles*)	£50	£75	£100	£150
Band D (over 6000 miles*)	£55	£85	£110	£170

* Distance from London to capital city of destination country.

** The lowest class rate does not apply where there is only one class of travel and the seat pitch exceeds 40.

*** This band system was introduced on 1 November 2009.



Isn't it time you had a financial review?

We'll make sure you get the right advice for your individual needs.

We provide professional financial advice covering most areas of financial planning, including, tax-efficient savings, investment advice, retirement planning, estate & inheritance tax planning, life protection, critical illness cover and income protection.

To discuss your options, please contact us.

Insurance Premium Tax

	From 1 April 2010	From 4 Jan 2011
General rate	5%	6%
Higher rate (certain policies)	17.5%	20%

Capital Gains Tax

Rates

Companies pay corporation tax on capital gains after indexation allowance at their normal rate. Gains and losses on sales of shareholdings of 10% or more in trading companies or trading groups are exempt, subject to certain exclusions.

Gains realised by individuals are taxed as follows. Various reliefs and exemptions are available.

Capital Gains Tax

	From 6 April 2010	From 23 June 2010
Standard rate	18%	18%
Higher rate*	n/a	28%
Entrepreneurs' relief rate	10%	10% Annual
Exempt Amount	£10,100	£10,100
Entrepreneurs' relief** (cumulative lifetime allowance)	£2,000,000	£5,000,000

* To the extent that total taxable income / gains exceed income tax basic rate limit.

** Subject to conditions.

Pensions

	2010/11
Annual contribution allowance	
100% of salary up to	£255,000
Permitted pension contribution (irrespective of salary)	£3,600
Lifetime benefit allowance	£1,800,000

Where income exceeds £130,000 individuals may be subject to a clawback of higher rate tax relief on a part of the pension contributions.

Value Added Tax

	From 1 April 2010	From 4 Jan 2011
Standard rate	17.5%	20%
Lower rate	5%	5%
Registration limit – annual turnover above	£70,000	£70,000
Simplified arrangements – annual turnover below	£1,350,000	£1,350,000

Corporation Tax

Year to 31 March	2011	2012
Main rate*	28%	27%
Small companies' rate**/**	21%	20%
Where profits**	£0-£300k	£0-£300k
Marginal relief where profits**	£300k-£1,500k	£300k-£1,500k
Marginal relief fraction***	7/400	7/80
Profits threshold for quarterly instalment payments**	£1,500k	£1,500k

* Ring fence profits are taxed at 30%.

** Reduced by reference to number of associated companies.

*** Ring fence profits from UK oil extraction and rights are taxed at 19% with a marginal relief fraction of 11/400.

Intangible Assets

Companies receive a deduction for expenditure on an accounts basis. Allowances at 4% p.a. are available by election.

Research and Development

Qualifying revenue expenditure on research and development attracts an additional deduction where it is incurred at a rate of not less than £10,000 p.a.

	Additional deduction 2010/11
SMEs	75%
Non-SMEs	30%

SMEs which make losses can surrender the deduction in exchange for a payment of up to 24.5% of the qualifying expenditure.

Capital Allowances

	2010/2011
Plant and machinery	
– general writing down allowance rate*	20%
– special rate pool*	
Long life assets and integral features within a building	10%
– energy saving / environmentally beneficial assets	100% – 100% Annual
Investment Allowance on expenditure up to**	£100,000
Motor cars	
– low emission, 110g/km	100%
– emissions less than or equal to 160g/km*	20%
– emissions greater than 160g/km*	10%
Industrial buildings, hotels, agricultural buildings***	1%
Commercial or industrial building in an enterprise zone	100%
Research and Development	100%
Business Premises Renovation Allowance	100%

* Reducing balance General writing down allowance rate and special rate pool rate to be reduced from April 2012 to 18% and 8% respectively.

** Subject to conditions To be reduced to £25,000 from April 2012.

*** Allowances being phased out over the period to March 2011.



EMERGENCY BUDGET 2010 AT A GLANCE

WERE YOU A WINNER OR A LOSER?

Take a look at our guide and see how your finances may have been affected by the emergency Budget.

Emergency Budget 2010 highlights

Economy

- Growth is forecast to be 1.2 per cent this year, taking into account the emergency Budget measures. It is forecast to be 2.3 per cent next year, 2.8 per cent in 2012, 2.9 per cent in 2013 and 2.7 per cent in both 2014 and 2015.
- Debt will be falling and structural current deficit should be balanced by 2014.
- Consumer price inflation is expected to reach 2.7 per cent by the end of the year, returning to target in the medium term.
- Unemployment rate forecast to peak at 8.1 per cent this year and then fall for each of the next four years to reach 6.1 per cent in 2015.
- 77 per cent of total consolidation to be achieved through spending reductions and 23 per cent through tax increases.
- Public sector net borrowing will be £149bn this year, £116bn next year, £89bn in 2102/13, £60bn in 2013/14, £37bn in 2014/15, falling to £20bn in 2015/16.
- Public sector net debt as share of GDP will be 62 per cent this year and will peak at 70 per cent in 2013/14. It will then begin to fall, reaching 67 per cent in 2015/16.
- Additional current expenditure reductions of £30bn a year by 2014/15.
- No further reductions in capital spending totals.

Public sector

- Two-year public sector pay freeze on staff earning more than £21,000.

- People earning less than £21,000 will each receive a flat pay rise worth £250 in each of the two years.
- Operational allowance for troops in Afghanistan doubled to £4,800.
- Will Hutton to draw up plans for fairer pay across the public sector, without increasing the overall pay bill, so that those at the top of organisations are paid no more than 20 times the salaries of those at the bottom.
- An independent commission chaired by John Hutton will review public sector pensions. There will also be consultation on scrapping the default retirement age.
- Rise in the state pension age to 66 will be accelerated.
- Government will seek private capital injection into the Royal Mail Group.

Welfare

- Benefits, tax credits and public service pensions will increase in line with consumer prices rather than the Retail Price Index.
- Child benefit to be frozen for the next three years.
- Caps on housing benefit to be introduced from £280 a week for a one-bedroom property to £400 a week for a four-bedroom or larger. Together with other measures, this will reduce costs of housing benefit by £1.8bn a year by the end of the parliament.
- Sure Start Maternity Grant will go to the first child only.
- Eligibility for child tax credits to be reduced for families with a household income of more than £40,000 from April next year.

- The baby element of child tax credit will be abolished from April next year.
- Child element of the child tax credit to increase by £150 above indexation next year.

Taxes

- VAT to increase to 20 per cent on 4 January next year.
- Government to work with local authorities to freeze council tax for one year from April next year.
- Capital gains tax, increased for higher earners from 18 per cent to 28 per cent from midnight on 23 June. Low- and middle-income savers will continue to pay 18 per cent.
- Personal income tax allowance to be raised by £1,000 from April to £7,475.
- Higher-rate income tax threshold frozen until 2013.
- The standard rate of insurance premium tax to rise from 5 per cent to 6 per cent and the higher-rate to increase from 17.5 per cent to 20 per cent.
- 50p-a-month levy on phone lines to pay for the rollout of superfast broadband scrapped.

Banking and savings

- Bank levy to be introduced in January next year, to apply to the balance sheets of UK banks and building societies and to the UK operations of banks from abroad.

Pensions

- From April next year the basic state pension will be re-linked with earnings.
- Basic state pension will increase every year by highest of earnings, inflation or 2.5 per cent.