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Financial Advice

VIEWPOINT

BITE-SIZE ARTICLES FOR YOUR FINANCIAL WELLBEING

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“Stealth taxes”

will push more than 3 million workers into a higher Income Tax bracket by 2029

“Stealth taxes” refer to government policies that increase tax revenue even though they’re not labelled as tax hikes. Through freezing Income Tax thresholds, the government may benefit more than you expect.

Income Tax thresholds are frozen until April 2028

Income above your Personal Allowance, which is £12,570 in 2025/26, could be subject to Income Tax.

The rate of Income Tax you pay depends on which band your earnings fall into. The current Income Tax thresholds and rates are:

Band	Taxable income	Tax rate
Personal allowance	Up to £12,570	0%
Basic rate	£12,571 to £50,270	20%
Higher rate	£50,271 to £125,140	40%
Additional rate	over £125,140	45%

NB Income Tax bands, thresholds, and rates are different in Scotland.

Crucially, the Personal Allowance and Income Tax thresholds are frozen until the 2027/28 tax year rather than increasing in line with inflation. This can lead to “fiscal drag”, where taxpayers are dragged into a higher tax bracket, even if their income hasn’t increased in real terms.

While you might have benefited from a rise in income, for much of the last two years, inflation has been higher than wage growth. So, many workers haven’t experienced a boost in their salary in real terms.

Millions of taxpayers are expected to be affected by fiscal drag

According to figures from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), the government’s policy of freezing Income Tax thresholds means that by 2028/29:

- Nearly 4 million additional people are expected to pay Income Tax
- 3 million more will start paying the higher rate
- 400,000 workers will be dragged into the additional-rate bracket.

The figures represent a significant increase in the number of taxpayers in each band of Income Tax. The number of higher-rate and additional-rate taxpayers is expected to soar by 68% and 49% respectively.

Of course, this will boost government coffers. The freezes are estimated to raise £42.9 billion by 2027/28.

The cuts to National Insurance (NI) offset some of the fiscal drag, but many taxpayers are likely to find their tax burden is higher overall.

From 6 April 2024, the main employee rate of NI was reduced from 10% to 8%.

There may be ways you could reduce your Income Tax bill

The good news is that there may be steps you could take to reduce your Income Tax bill in a way that supports your finances now as well as your long-term goals.

Depending on your circumstances, you may want to:

- Check if you could use the Marriage Allowance if your spouse or civil partner’s income doesn’t exceed the Personal Allowance
- Increase your pension contributions to reduce your taxable income
- Save through an ISA to reduce the tax you pay on the interest your savings earn
- Make use of salary sacrifice schemes your employer offers
- Use dividends to supplement your salary.

The above list isn’t exhaustive and it’s important to weigh up the pros and cons before you proceed.

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

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.

Source: Office for Budget Responsibility. Economic and fiscal outlook – November 2023

Reasons to consolidate your pensions

If you've worked for more than one employer, you will doubtless have more than one pension plan. How long is it since you last looked at them? Are they languishing in poor performing funds?

Combining some or all of your pensions into a single plan could save you money, achieve better growth and make your life easier. Here are some things to consider:

5 benefits of pension consolidation

1. Consolidating could save you money. Each pension plan has its own annual charges so combining multiple pensions into one means you'll only pay one annual fee. Shopping around could also help you find a plan with lower charges than your current ones.
2. It gives you greater flexibility. Modern pensions may offer benefits that older ones don't, like flexible drawdown of your pot or income for your loved ones after you pass away.
3. It keeps things simple. You only have to remember one set of login credentials and, if your address changes or you want to change the recipient of any death benefits, you only have to tell one provider.
4. You could get better opportunities. Bringing your pensions together could increase the overall value of your savings and a different plan or provider might give you access to a wider range of investment funds.
5. It makes it easier to plan for the future. An important part of retirement planning is understanding what you've got and what you'll need. Having everything in one place makes it easier to track your plan's value against your goals.

Things to be aware of

You could be charged exit fees. Some plans still have exit penalties so make sure you're aware of these and the impact they might have on your pot.

It may be better to stay in a final salary (also known as defined benefit) scheme. These offer a guaranteed income in retirement alongside other benefits (like a pension for your spouse when you die) which you'll lose if you transfer out.

There's no guarantee you'll be better off consolidating. Your current pensions may have benefits like early access or guaranteed annuity rates that might be worth keeping, and annual fees on other pensions may not be competitive.

Get advice before you consolidate

We're here to help. We can assess your situation, explore your options, and help you understand if pension consolidation is right for you.

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Investing or saving?

Investing can beat inflation

Investing is a better option if you've got longer-term goals because inflation can erode the value of cash savings over the medium to short term, and your money may not have the same spending power as when you first put it away.

For example

If you have £2,000 in savings and the bank offers a 1% interest rate, each year you will get back £20. However, if the inflation rate is 6% the cash in your savings account will fall in value. After one year your cash would be worth £1,887. After five years it would be worth only £1,495.

Saving money is a great way to prepare for unexpected expenses and investing your money can have the potential for higher growth than saving.

A lot of people put their money in a savings account and leave it there to accumulate interest. While this is a good strategy in the short term, you potentially risk losing out on higher returns in the long run, while also struggling to keep up with inflation. However, investing is a good approach if you have long-term financial goals and want to earn more money than you could by saving it.

What's the difference between saving and investing?

With saving you are setting aside cash for future use, while investing means using cash to buy assets that you expect to produce a profit or income. The biggest difference between saving and investing is the level of risk. With saving you will always get back at the very least what you have put in, as well as any interest on your deposits. You won't lose any money, making it a less risky option.

Investing your money means it will rise and fall over time and there is a chance you could lose some of your initial investment. Your financial adviser will be able to help you make sure you're aware of the risks and the minimum time you should consider investing for. A longer timeframe (at least five years) will give your investment more time to recover if there are any sudden market swings.

Speak to your financial adviser to find out about a range of investment opportunities to help you meet your financial goals.

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Types of investments

The main types of asset classes that investors could choose from – which your adviser can go into detail with you – are equities, bonds, and property. Different asset classes have different levels of risk and return. Usually, the safer an asset is the lower the returns will be, while the riskier an asset is, the higher the returns.

Property this could be investing in commercial property through investment funds, including retail, office, and industrial property. It makes a good long-term investment and is effective at beating inflation. Property can add diversification to your portfolio as it tends to perform differently to other assets in response to different market conditions. However, property does come with its risks, including a risk of a fall in value as well as the maintenance costs.

Bonds sometimes called fixed-term investments, bonds are issued by governments and companies looking to raise money. A bond is essentially a loan made to a company or a government by an investor for a set period – usually several years. In return they pay you a regular income in the form of interest over the life of the bond, after which they must repay your loan. Bonds typically offer stable returns and are a lower risk than equities, although they tend to offer lower returns in the long term.

Equities also known as stocks and shares, equities are issued by a public limited company and can be bought and sold on stock exchanges. When you buy an equity, you are basically buying a piece of that company and become a shareholder. Equities can make you money through increases in share price or you can receive income in the form of dividend payments. The disadvantage is that returns are not guaranteed, and the share price could fall below the level that you invested.

Could extra money help you in retirement?

Why consider equity release?

Equity release allows you to unlock tax-free funds tied up in your main residence. Whether you prefer a one-off lump sum or instalments after an initial release, this option can provide the financial boost you need.

If you're over 50 and a homeowner there are many reasons why you might consider equity release:

- **Pay off your existing mortgage** and potentially other debts, freeing up monthly cash flow.
- **Supplement your income in retirement**.
- **Fund home improvements or a dream holiday**.
- **Support your children or grandchildren** in getting on the property ladder.
- Another great benefit of equity release is that you get to remain in your own home. There will be no need to downsize or move.

Important considerations

A Lifetime Mortgage allows you to unlock tax-free cash from your home while retaining full ownership and the ability to stay as long as you wish. You can choose to make reduced or no monthly repayments, and with the No Negative Equity Guarantee, you will never owe more than your home is worth. However, as interest is charged on both the original loan and the interest that has been added, the amount you owe will increase over time, reducing the equity left in your home and the value of any inheritance, potentially to nothing.

It's essential to seek financial advice as a Lifetime Mortgage may affect your entitlement to means-tested benefits and is not suitable for everyone.

When arranging a Lifetime Mortgage, you may need to cover associated costs such as a property valuation, legal fees and advice, just as you do for a residential mortgage.

Although the decision is yours, discussing your plans with family and beneficiaries is encouraged, as a Lifetime Mortgage could impact potential inheritance. We recommend inviting them to any meetings with your Financial Adviser to ensure everyone is informed and involved in the decision-making process.

Navigating the variety of Lifetime Mortgages can be complex, which is why specialist, impartial advice is crucial if traditional mortgages don't meet your needs.

We're here to help

We're here to help you navigate the market based on your unique circumstances. If equity release isn't quite right for you, we'll be able to help you identify alternative solutions that might be better.

If you would like to find out more or are interested in receiving our '**Making More of Your Home**' brochure, please contact me/us.

If you would prefer to not be contacted about the products and services we offer, please let us know so we can update our records accordingly.

YOUR HOME MAY BE REPOSSESSED IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON YOUR MORTGAGE

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How to move into the decumulation phase of retirement planning

1. Accumulation:

During your working life, you focus on building up your assets. This might involve contributing to a pension, saving in other accounts, or investing in property. The goal is to create a financial cushion that will support you in retirement.

2. Decumulation:

Once you stop working, you shift your focus to using your accumulated assets to fund your retirement lifestyle. This might involve drawing down on your pension, selling investments, or accessing other sources of income. The goal is to manage your spending wisely so that your assets last throughout your retirement years.

Transitioning into retirement can present new challenges, not least, understanding how to sustainably start using your assets to create an income. As you move into the decumulation phase, you might worry about balancing your needs now with your long-term financial security, but a plan could give you more confidence.

Managing the decumulation of assets is something more people will need to do in retirement as the number of workers with a defined contribution (DC) pension rises.

With a DC pension, you'll retire with a pot of money that you'll have to decide how and when to access. You may need to ensure the pension you've built up over your career will continue to provide an income for the rest of your life.

According to a report in FTAdviser, the Pensions Policy Institute (PPI) expects the assets held in DC workplace pension schemes by over-55s still in work to increase almost threefold to £527 billion over the next decade.

With most workers now automatically enrolled into their employer's pension scheme, which is usually a DC pension, the figure could rise significantly in the future.

Switching from accumulation to decumulation might require changing your mindset

Switching your mindset to start depleting your assets could be more difficult than you think.

To secure your retirement, you may have diligently saved into a pension or built-up other assets over decades. Watching the value of your assets grow can be satisfying and might help you feel more financially secure. When it comes to using those assets to create an income, it can be challenging.

So, what can you do as you move into the decumulation phase of retirement planning to effectively manage your assets? Here are some steps that could be useful.

Seek tailored financial advice

While general advice can be useful, tailored advice will take into account your circumstances, goals, and concerns to create a bespoke plan.

The PPI has set out five principles for "good" decumulation to help DC pension savers manage their assets. Among them is ensuring savers are supported when making key decisions about their pension, including when decumulating.

Booking a meeting with a financial planner could help you manage the decumulation phase of retirement planning and give you peace of mind. Please contact us if you'd like to speak to one of our team.

Understand how long your pension and other assets need to last

One of the reasons you might worry when depleting your pension or other assets is the risk of running out in your later years. So, understanding how long your pension needs to provide an income is often essential.

It's not uncommon for retirees today to spend several decades in retirement. Indeed, according to the Office for National Statistics, a 65-year-old man has a 1 in 4 chance of celebrating their 92nd birthday. For women of the same age, they have a 1 in 4 chance of reaching 94.

As a result, you may need to plan to decumulate your assets over a long period.

Manage your investment risk

When you're accumulating wealth, investing might be a good way to help the value of your assets grow over the long term.

However, as you start decumulating your wealth, your risk profile could be very different. As you might not be earning an income, taking the same amount of investment risk may no longer be appropriate, as you may not have the opportunity to recover from potential losses.

The money held in your pension is typically invested and you might have other assets that are exposed to risk too. So, a complete financial review to assess your risk profile and whether your current assets align with this could help you strike a balance that suits you.

Carry out regular financial reviews

Even if you've set out a long-term financial plan you're confident about, reviews throughout retirement can be valuable.

During your retirement, your wishes and circumstances might change. For instance, you might decide you want to travel for an extended period and will fund it by taking a lump sum out of your pension. Or perhaps you plan to downsize, which could release equity, and might mean you don't need to withdraw as much from other assets.

Regular reviews could help ensure that the way you're using assets continues to reflect your goals and financial situation.

In addition, factors outside your control might affect how and when you want to deplete assets.

To maintain your standard of living, you might have needed to increase the amount you were withdrawing from your pension as prices increased. A financial review could help you understand if that would be sustainable, as well as the potential long-term effects.

Contact us if you have questions about using assets to fund your retirement

If you've already retired or are nearing the milestone and have questions about how to use your assets to create financial security, please contact us.

We can work with you to create a plan that focuses on decumulating sustainably, as well as incorporating other important factors, from managing your tax liability to what assets you'd like to pass on to loved ones.

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

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.

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Here's how financial protection can offer security for parents

Serious illness can place immense stress on our families. The cost of caring for an unwell child, worry over access to essential services, and the emotional toll of serious illness are all things that no parent wants to think about.

We can't predict what the future will hold for the health of our families, but we can take proactive steps to prepare for the risk that we or our children might become critically unwell.

Appropriate financial protection can be a vital safety net for parents, providing essential cover for children and easing the pressure of caring for them.

Critical illness payouts can help you care for your child

No parent wants to consider the possibility of their child becoming seriously ill, but planning for the worst can offer the greatest peace of mind. Robust and appropriate financial protection can help shore up your finances and allow you to focus on caring for your child.

Critical illness cover pays out a lump sum if you are diagnosed with an illness covered by the policy. Many of these policies include cover for a child of the policyholder, paying out a proportion of the full amount if they become seriously ill. This payout provides a financial safety net, covering your expenses and allowing you to take time away from work to care for your child.

Critical illness cover may also come with other benefits that can offer further support for your family, such as:

- A payout if your child is hospitalised because of an accident.
- Cover for the cost of accommodation so that you can be close to your child if they're in hospital.
- Childcare costs if you're diagnosed with a serious illness that's covered by your policy.

The cost of critical illness cover varies depending on how large you want a potential payout to be, as well as other factors like your age and general health. It's important to note that you'll only be covered as long as you keep paying your premiums.

Children are often automatically included in critical illness cover but this isn't guaranteed. Contact your provider for clarification and be aware that your premiums could rise if you add a child to a policy that doesn't already cover them.

Cover for a child typically starts from the first few weeks after birth and lasts until they're 18, or 21 if they're in full-time education, but this can vary between providers. There may be other restrictions to critical illness cover that you should be aware of – some policies will only allow one claim per child whilst others might exclude certain conditions that are present from birth.

It's important to check the details of critical illness cover thoroughly when comparing your option to make sure that you're buying the right cover for your circumstances.

Private medical insurance could help provide better care for your family

You may want to consider taking out private medical insurance to compliment the security that financial protection could offer you. The Guardian reports that the private health insurance market has grown by £385 million in the last year. At the same time, rising wait times and staff shortages are causing public satisfaction with the NHS to slump according to the long-running British Social Attitudes survey.

Private medical insurance can help to put your mind at ease by reducing waiting times for a range of services (like tests and consultations) whilst giving you a wider choice of treatment providers. It could also help to cover the cost of a private room, giving you and your family greater privacy if you need to stay in hospital overnight.

Private health insurance can cover much more than just physical illness. Some providers offer access to counselling and mental health services which are becoming increasingly important for the wellbeing of younger generations – the number of children and young people seeking support for their mental health increased by 25% from 2022 to 2023 according to data from Aviva.

The cost of private health insurance and the level of cover you'll receive are influenced by a range of factors, including who you want the policy to cover, your lifestyle, and family medical history. It's important to take the time to understand how comprehensive your options are and any exclusions that might affect your family.

Talk to us to see how we can help protect your family

Financial protection is just one way that you can prepare for the unexpected. Get in touch if you'd like to know more about financial protection for your family against serious illness.

Please note: Financial protection plans typically have no cash in value at any time and cover will cease at the end of the term. Cover will lapse if premiums are unpaid. Cover is subject to terms and conditions and may have exclusions. Definition of illnesses vary between providers and will be explained in policy documentation.

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Do these 5 things if you're planning for retirement

Retirement planning doesn't have to be daunting. Here are five key things you can do to start creating a comprehensive plan for life after work.

1. Start sooner rather than later

Retirement might be a long way off, but the choices you make now could have significant impact when you stop working. Start exploring all your options to ensure decisions made today benefit your finances in the years ahead.

2. Work out how much you'll have

It's worth starting with a state pension forecast (easily available from GOV.UK) to help you estimate how much state pension you'll receive. If you have a defined benefit or defined contribution pension, you can ask your provider for a forecast or more information about your retirement options.

Don't forget to include the projections from any savings or investments you have. And it's always a good idea to locate any lost pensions from previous employers through the government's free pension tracing service.

3. Work out how much you'll need

Chances are you'll have to get used to a different pattern of income and spending when you stop working, but planning can make that a less daunting prospect. Simply splitting your expenditure into two categories - essential and discretionary - is a great place to start and ensure you can cover the basics.

4. Look at your income options

You might need to decide how you're going to take your money in retirement depending on the type of pension you have. This may include an annuity, a tax-free lump sum or drawdown options.

If you have a defined benefit pension, for example, you'll probably receive a guaranteed income from your normal retirement age. If you have a defined contribution pension, you'll gain access to a pot of money that you can start drawing down from the age of 55.[1]

Remember to consider other sources of income, such as rent from property, savings or part-time work.

5. Make a plan (or contact your financial adviser)

You can start planning for your retirement once you have all this information at your fingertips. If you want more tailored support with a plan, or if you'd like help to get started, please reach out to your financial adviser.

[1.] From 2028, the age at which you can start accessing your pensions will increase to 57.

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