



## Understanding dividends

A guide to how dividend taxation will change from April 2016.

The chancellor George Osborne wasn't exaggerating when he said he was undertaking a "major and long overdue reform to simplify the taxation of dividends" in his Summer Budget speech.

The current dividend system was set up more than 40 years ago to avoid double taxation of profits. At the time, corporation tax was more than 50% which meant that some individuals saw an 80% tax on their dividends.

Today corporation tax is 20% (and due to fall to 18% from April 2020) but the taxation of dividends has remained unchanged. This has provided owner-managed businesses with financial incentives to incorporate and extract profits as dividends. Osborne said the government cannot reduce corporation tax further while there are "rapidly growing opportunities for tax planning".

So the "complex and archaic system" of tax dividends will be overhauled in April 2016 with 'a simplified structure and different tax rates.

The final rules are still subject to legislation but HMRC released a factsheet of how

it envisages the rules will apply on 17 August 2015. The examples in this article are based on the details from the factsheet.

### Changes at a glance

There are 4 main changes that will come into effect from April 2016.

1. The 10% dividend tax credit will be abolished.
2. Individuals will have a £5,000 a year tax-free dividend tax allowance. This allowance will not reduce total income for tax purposes and will only apply to dividend income.
3. Dividend income exceeding the annual allowance will be taxed according to an individual's income tax band. Basic rate taxpayers will pay 7.5%, higher rate 32.5% and additional rate 38.1%.
4. No tax will be deducted at source; it will be paid through self-assessment.

Dividends paid within pensions funds and those received in shares from ISAs will stay tax-free.

The £1,000 savings allowance (£500 for higher rate taxpayers) due to come into effect in

SEPTEMBER 2015



April 2016 excludes dividend income.

[Contact us about dividend tax.](#)

### Who will be affected?

The government predicts that 85% of people will pay the same or less tax under the new rules.

The other 15% are likely to be basic rate or non taxpayers who receive dividends exceeding £5,000 a year. This could be a business owner who receives an annual salary below the personal allowance and takes the rest of their remuneration in dividends.

Investors would need a portfolio of more than £140,000 with a 3.5% annual yield to exceed the £5,000 annual allowance.

### Current rules

Dividends are paid as though 10% tax has already been deducted. This 10% is called a dividend tax credit and is equal to a ninth of the dividend. For example, a £90 dividend has a £10 dividend tax credit attached to it.

For basic rate taxpayers, the 10% tax is deemed sufficient and there is no more tax to pay.



# Understanding dividends

For higher and additional rate taxpayers the dividend and the dividend tax credit are added

together and this figure is taxed according to an individual's income tax band at the following rates:

- higher rate: 32.5%
- additional rate: 37.5%.

These taxpayers can reclaim the dividend tax credit from the tax due.

## Comparing dividend tax systems

The government hasn't confirmed the full details so it is not possible to fully assess the impact of the changes at present. How the £5,000 dividend tax allowance will work with the personal allowance and dividend tax rates is still an important, yet unconfirmed, detail.

The following examples assume that:

- dividends within the £5,000 allowance will count towards basic and higher rate tax bands
- the personal allowance for 2016/17 is £11,000
- the basic rate limit for 2016/17 is £32,000
- the higher rate threshold for 2016/17 is £43,000
- the people in the examples do not receive any other income or dividends.

## Non and basic rate taxpayers

Hayley, John and Susan all receive £20,000 in dividends a year but have different salaries.

### 2015/16

None of the individuals pay tax on their dividends under the current rules.

### From April 2016

All of the individuals in these examples will pay tax on their dividends from the 2016/17 tax year. However the amount of tax they will pay will differ.

#### Hayley

The first £3,000 of Hayley's dividends fall within her remaining personal allowance and as a result are tax-free. The next £5,000 of dividends come under the annual dividend allowance and are also tax-free. This leaves £12,000 of dividend income that will be taxed at the basic rate of 7.5%.

|                              | Hayley                     | John                         | Susan  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Income                       | £8,000                     | £20,000                      | £40,000                                      |
| Dividend income              | £20,000                    | £20,000                      | £20,000                                      |
| Remaining personal allowance | (£3,000)                   | £0                           | £0   |
| Dividend allowance           | (£5,000)                   | (£5,000)                     | (£5,000)<br>£3,000 x 7.5 %<br>£2,000 x 32.5% |
| Taxable dividend income      | £12,000                    | £15,000                      | £15,000                                      |
| Tax                          | £12,000 x 7.5%<br>= (£900) | £15,000 x 7.5%<br>= (£1,125) | £15,000 x 32.5%<br>= (£4,875)                |
| Dividend after tax           | £19,100                    | £18,875                      | £15,125                                      |

#### John

The first £5,000 of John's dividends fall under the annual dividend allowance and are tax-free. This leaves £15,000 of dividend income that will be taxed at the basic rate of 7.5%.

#### Susan

Susan's situation is a little more complicated. All of her salary falls within the personal allowance and basic rate income tax band. She has not used £3,000 of the basic rate allowance.

However, when the dividends are taken into consideration, they push Susan's total earnings above the higher rate threshold, exposing a proportion of her dividends to the higher rate of tax at 32.5%.

The £5,000 dividend allowance is split in the following way:

- £3,000 'uses up' Susan's remaining basic rate allowance
- £2,000 falls under the higher rate.

The remaining £15,000 of dividends are taxed at 32.5%.

## Higher rate taxpayers

Pritesh earns £50,000 and receives £20,000 in dividends a year.

### 2015/16

As a higher rate taxpayer, Pritesh currently pays 32.5% tax on all his dividends and can reclaim the tax credit.

|                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dividend income         | £20,000                       |
| Tax credit              | £2,222                        |
| Taxable dividend income | £22,222                       |
| Tax                     | £22,222 x 32.5%<br>= (£7,222) |
| Tax credit              | £2,222                        |
| Dividend after tax      | £15,000                       |

### From April 2016

Pritesh will pay less tax on his dividends compared to 2015/16.

Although Pritesh earns £10,000 more than Susan a year, they both pay the same rate of tax on their dividends.

|                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Income                       | £50,000                       |
| Dividend income              | £20,000                       |
| Remaining personal allowance | £0                            |
| Dividend allowance           | (£5,000)                      |
| Taxable dividend income      | £15,000                       |
| Tax                          | £15,000 x 32.5%<br>= (£4,875) |
| Dividend after tax           | £15,125                       |

## Minimising dividend tax

Until the exact details of the changes are made public, approach any strategies to minimise dividend tax with caution and seek professional advice before making any decisions.

Once the rules have been finalised, we will be in a much stronger position to advise on how the changes will affect you.

Talk to us about tax planning strategies.

