

What's changing

Every announced tax and benefit change with its start date, the next Budget, and the long-term pressures.

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Executive summary

The key figures from each part of this report, with the change on a year earlier where the source gives one.

Every announced tax and benefit change, and when it starts

21

Announced changes still to start
As of 26 Sept 2026
As of 26 November 2025

1 Oct 2026

Next: No VAT on household electricity for six months
As of 26 November 2025

£12.4bn

Raised in 2030-31: Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031
As of 3 March 2026

Budget 2026: 28 October 2026

28 Oct 2026

Budget 2026
OBR forecast the same day

3

Announced changes the Budget still has to set or cost

13

Changes already due to start within a year of it

Longer-term pressures: spending, tax and debt over fifty years

300%

Net debt, % of GDP, 2075-76 (projection)
OBR, July 2026
As of 7 July 2026

12.2%

Net debt interest, % of GDP, 2075-76 (projection)
As of 7 July 2026

13.5%

Health spending, % of GDP, 2075-76 (projection)
As of 7 July 2026

Pay-per-mile for electric cars, and the end of fuel duty

3p/mile

Fully electric cars
From 1 April 2028
As of 22 September 2026

1.5p/mile

Plug-in hybrids
From 1 April 2028
As of 22 September 2026

£300

A year at 10,000 miles
On top of £200 vehicle tax
As of 22 September 2026

Frozen thresholds, and what they cost

£12,570

Personal Allowance
Frozen since April 2021, until April 2031
As of 22 September 2026

£16,070

Where the Personal Allowance would be in 2026-27 had it risen with inflation
OBR estimate
As of 1 March 2026

£42.3bn

Raised by the threshold freezes in 2026-27 (OBR estimate)
+£8.9bn (+26.6%) vs 2025-26
As of 1 March 2026

Every announced tax and benefit change, and when it starts

Public finances · Last updated 26 September 2026 · <https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/announced-tax-and-benefit-changes/>

21 announced changes are still to start, the next being **No VAT on household electricity for six months** on 1 October 2026. The largest on the official costings is “Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031”, which raises £12.4bn in 2030-31. The next fiscal event is **Budget 2026** on 28 October 2026, which can add, change or cancel any of them.

Key figures

21

Announced changes still to start
As of 26 Sept 2026
As of 26 November 2025

1 Oct 2026

Next: No VAT on household electricity for six months
As of 26 November 2025

£12.4bn

Raised in 2030-31: Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031
As of 3 March 2026

£3.2bn

Cost in 2030-31: Two-child limit abolished
As of 3 March 2026

28 Oct 2026

Budget 2026
The next fiscal event

The short version

- **Dated and costed:** each change has the date it starts, who it affects, the official estimate of what it raises or costs, and its sources.
- **Costings are the government's and the OBR's**, as scored at the Budget or Statement that announced them. Later events can change them.
- **3 changes are not yet fully set:** Fuel duty: the 5p cut ends; Extra business rates cut for pubs, clubs and live music venues; State Pension rise under the triple lock. The next Budget confirms or costs them.
- **Worked examples are illustrations**, for one household at stated assumptions, not predictions of any one person's bill.

What starts when

The changes the government has announced that have not started yet, in date order. Each links to its entry in the table below, with what changes, who it affects, the official costing and a worked example where one applies. Changes that started earlier in 2026 are in the table too.

- **1 Oct 2026:** [No VAT on household electricity for six months](#).
- **1 Oct 2026:** [Vaping Products Duty](#): raises £565m a year by 2030-31.
- **1 Jan 2027:** [£2 bus fare cap in England](#).
- **1 Jan 2027:** [Carbon border adjustment mechanism](#): raises £320m a year by 2030-31.
- **1 Jan 2027:** [Fuel duty: the 5p cut ends](#): costs £841m a year by 2030-31.
- **1 Apr 2027:** [Extra business rates cut for pubs, clubs and live music venues](#).
- **1 Apr 2027:** [Remote betting duty of 25%](#): raises £1.2bn a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2027:** [Cash ISA limit cut to £12,000 for under-65s](#): costs £13m a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2027:** [Higher tax rates on property income](#): raises £444m a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2027:** [Higher tax rates on savings interest](#): raises £507m a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2027:** [Inheritance tax on unused pensions](#): raises £1.7bn a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2027:** [Plan 2 student loan threshold frozen](#): raises £378m a year by 2030-31.

- **6 Apr 2027: State Pension rise under the triple lock.**
- **1 Jan 2028: Soft drinks levy extended:** raises £42m a year by 2030-31.
- **1 Apr 2028: High Value Council Tax Surcharge:** raises £437m a year by 2030-31.
- **1 Apr 2028: Pay-per-mile charge for electric cars (eVED):** raises £1.9bn a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2028: Employer National Insurance threshold frozen to 2031:** raises £927m a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2028: Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031:** raises £12.4bn a year by 2030-31.
- **1 Mar 2029: Customs duty on low-value imports:** raises £554m a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2029: National Insurance relief on salary sacrifice capped at £2,000:** raises £2.6bn a year by 2030-31.
- **6 Apr 2030: Inheritance tax thresholds frozen to 2031:** raises £132m a year by 2030-31.

Every change, filterable

Filter by area or search by name. Open a row for what changes, who it affects, the costing year by year and the sources. The effect on the public finances is the latest year the Treasury or the OBR costed: a positive figure raises money, a negative one costs money.

Every announced change with a start date, earliest first

Change	Starts	Area	Effect on the public finances	Status	What changes	Who it affects
About £150 off energy bills	1 Apr 2026 to 31 Mar 2029	Energy bills	negligible in 2030-31	In force (started)	The Energy Company Obligation ends and the Exchequer pays 75% of the household share of the Renewables Obligation from 2026-27 to 2028-29, instead of both being charged through bills.	Every household paying for electricity; the cost moves from bills to general taxation.
New business rates multipliers	1 Apr 2026	Business	raises £30m in 2030-31	In force (started)	After the 2026 revaluation, business rates use five multipliers: 43.2p and 48p for small and standard properties, lower rates of 38.2p and 43p for retail, hospitality and leisure, and 50.8p for properties with a rateable value of £500,000 or more. Transitional relief caps bill increases.	Ratepayers in England.
Higher tax rates on dividends	6 Apr 2026	Savings and investments	raises £1.4bn in 2030-31	In force (started)	The ordinary and upper rates of dividend tax rise by 2 points, to 10.75% and 35.75%. The additional rate is unchanged.	People with dividend income above the £500 dividend allowance, outside ISAs and pensions.
Inheritance tax relief for farms and businesses limited	6 Apr 2026	Inheritance tax	raises £331m in 2030-31	In force (started)	Full relief from inheritance tax on agricultural and business property applies to the first £2.5 million, with 50% relief above that. The allowance can pass between spouses.	Estates with farms, business assets or AIM shares worth more than the allowance.
Two-child limit abolished	6 Apr 2026	Benefits	costs £3.2bn in 2030-31	In force (started)	Families on Universal Credit and tax credits get the child element for every child, not only the first two.	Families with three or more children on Universal Credit.

Change	Starts	Area	Effect on the public finances	Status	What changes	Who it affects
Universal Credit: standard allowance up, health element down for new claims	6 Apr 2026	Benefits	raises £950m in 2030-31	In force (started)	The Universal Credit standard allowance rises faster than inflation each April to 2029 (2.3% above inflation in 2026-27, rising to 4.8% by 2029-30). The health element is halved for new claims from April 2026 and frozen for existing claimants, with protections for people with the most severe conditions and at the end of life.	About 6.7 million Universal Credit households gain from the higher standard allowance; new claimants with limited capability for work and work-related activity get a lower health element.
£1 vehicle tax for lorries	1 Jul 2026 to 30 Jun 2027	Motoring	Not yet costed	In force (started)	Heavy goods vehicles pay £1 in vehicle excise duty for twelve months.	Operators of heavy goods vehicles.
No VAT on household electricity for six months	1 Oct 2026 to 31 Mar 2027	Energy bills	Not yet costed	Law passed	VAT on domestic electricity in Great Britain falls from 5% to 0% for bills covering 1 October 2026 to 31 March 2027.	Every household in Great Britain that pays for electricity, and eligible charities and care homes.
Vaping Products Duty	1 Oct 2026	Spending and duties	raises £565m in 2030-31	Law passed	A duty of £2.20 per 10ml on vaping liquid, with duty stamps, and a one-off rise in tobacco duty alongside it.	People who vape, and the businesses that make, import and sell vaping products.
£2 bus fare cap in England	1 Jan 2027 to 31 Dec 2027	Other	Not yet costed	Announced	Single bus fares outside London are capped at £2 through 2027, down from £3.	Bus passengers in England outside London.
Carbon border adjustment mechanism	1 Jan 2027	Business	raises £320m in 2030-31	Law passed	A charge on the carbon emitted in making certain imported goods, such as steel, aluminium and cement.	Businesses importing carbon-intensive goods.
Fuel duty: the 5p cut ends	1 Jan 2027	Motoring	costs £841m in 2030-31	Announced; not yet costed by the OBR	The temporary 5p a litre cut in fuel duty on petrol and diesel runs to 31 December 2026. Unless Budget 2026 changes it, the rate rises from 52.95p to 55.95p a litre on 1 January 2027 and to 57.95p on 1 March 2027.	Everyone who buys petrol or diesel.
Extra business rates cut for pubs, clubs and live music venues	1 Apr 2027	Business	Not yet costed	Announced; not yet costed by the OBR	A further 20% cut in business rates bills for pubs, clubs and live music venues in England from April 2027.	About 32,000 venues in England.
Remote betting duty of 25%	1 Apr 2027	Spending and duties	raises £1.2bn in 2030-31	Announced	A new remote betting rate of 25% on online betting, after Remote Gaming Duty rose to 40% in April 2026.	Online gambling operators.
Cash ISA limit cut to £12,000 for under-65s	6 Apr 2027	Savings and investments	costs £13m in 2030-31	Announced	Savers under 65 can put at most £12,000 a year into a cash ISA. The overall ISA limit stays at £20,000, so the rest can go into a stocks and shares ISA. ISA limits are frozen to 2030-31.	Savers under 65 who pay more than £12,000 a year into cash ISAs.
Higher tax rates on property income	6 Apr 2027	Property	raises £444m in 2030-31	Announced	Rental profits are taxed at their own rates of 22%, 42% and 47%, two points above the rates on earnings.	Landlords who own property personally rather than through a company.

Change	Starts	Area	Effect on the public finances	Status	What changes	Who it affects
Higher tax rates on savings interest	6 Apr 2027	Savings and investments	raises £507m in 2030-31	Announced	Interest above the personal savings allowance is taxed at 22%, 42% and 47%, two points higher than now. The £5,000 starting rate band for savings is frozen to April 2031.	Savers whose interest is above their personal savings allowance (£1,000 for basic-rate taxpayers, £500 for higher-rate) and outside an ISA.
Inheritance tax on unused pensions	6 Apr 2027	Inheritance tax	raises £1.7bn in 2030-31	Law passed	Most unused pension funds and death benefits count as part of an estate for inheritance tax. Death-in-service benefits are excluded.	Estates that include unused pension savings and are above the inheritance tax thresholds.
Plan 2 student loan threshold frozen	6 Apr 2027	Other	raises £378m in 2030-31	Announced	The income above which Plan 2 graduates repay is frozen at £29,385 for three years from April 2027, then rises with inflation from April 2030.	Graduates on Plan 2 loans (mostly people who started university in England between 2012 and 2022).
State Pension rise under the triple lock	6 Apr 2027	Pensions	Not yet costed	To be set at the next Budget	The State Pension rises in April 2027 by the highest of September 2026 inflation, earnings growth or 2.5%. The rate is set at Budget 2026.	About 12 million people receiving the State Pension.
Soft drinks levy extended	1 Jan 2028	Spending and duties	raises £42m in 2030-31	Announced	The lower sugar threshold for the Soft Drinks Industry Levy falls from 5g to 4.5g per 100ml and the levy covers milk-based drinks.	Producers and importers of sugary drinks.
High Value Council Tax Surcharge	1 Apr 2028	Property	raises £437m in 2030-31	Announced	Owners of homes in England valued at £2 million or more pay a yearly surcharge on top of council tax: £2,500 (£2m to £2.5m), £3,500 (£2.5m to £3.5m), £5,000 (£3.5m to £5m) or £7,500 (£5m and above), rising with inflation from 2029-30. The money goes to central government, not councils.	Owners (not tenants) of fewer than 1% of homes in England.
Pay-per-mile charge for electric cars (eVED)	1 Apr 2028	Motoring	raises £1.9bn in 2030-31	Announced	Electric Vehicle Excise Duty charges 3p a mile for fully electric and hydrogen cars and 1.5p a mile for plug-in hybrids, on top of normal vehicle tax, rising with inflation from 2029-30. It is paid with vehicle tax on estimated mileage and settled against actual mileage.	Owners of electric and plug-in hybrid cars; the Treasury expects about 5.6 million cars in 2028-29.
Employer National Insurance threshold frozen to 2031	6 Apr 2028 to 5 Apr 2031	National Insurance	raises £927m in 2030-31	Announced	The £5,000 threshold above which employers pay National Insurance stays frozen to April 2031.	Employers.

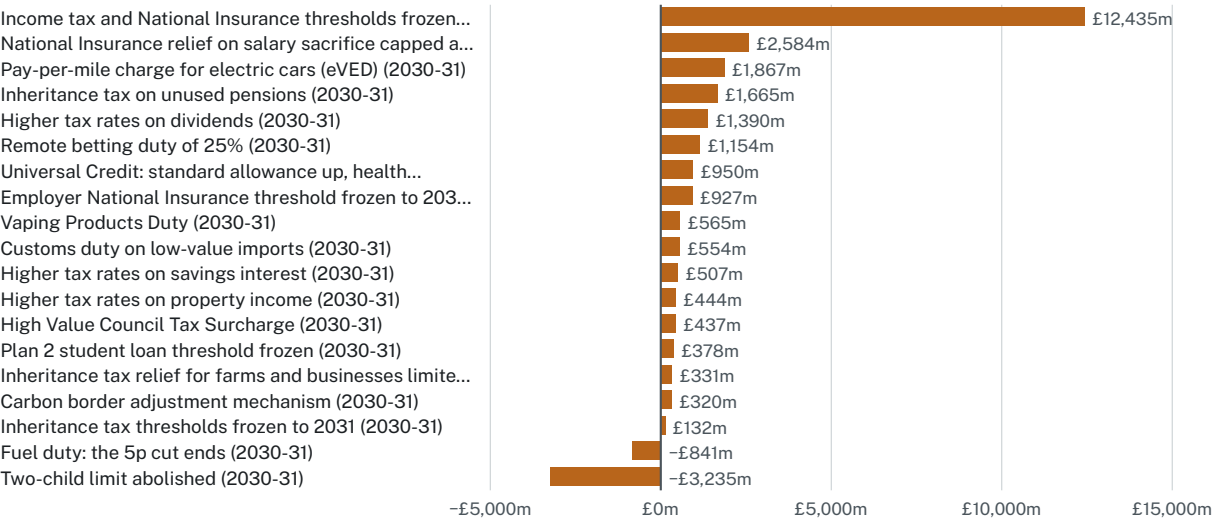
Change	Starts	Area	Effect on the public finances	Status	What changes	Who it affects
Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031	6 Apr 2028 to 5 Apr 2031	Income tax	raises £12.4bn in 2030-31	Law passed	The Personal Allowance (£12,570), the higher-rate threshold (£50,270) and the matching National Insurance thresholds stay frozen for three more years, to April 2031, instead of rising with inflation from April 2028.	Almost everyone who pays income tax or National Insurance, including pensioners with taxable income.
Customs duty on low-value imports	1 Mar 2029	Spending and duties	raises £554m in 2030-31	Announced	The relief from customs duty on imports worth £135 or less ends, changing how parcels bought from overseas are taxed.	Shoppers and businesses importing low-value goods.
National Insurance relief on salary sacrifice capped at £2,000	6 Apr 2029	National Insurance	raises £2.6bn in 2030-31	Announced	Only the first £2,000 a year of pension contributions made through salary sacrifice is free of employee and employer National Insurance.	Employees who sacrifice more than £2,000 of salary a year into a pension, and their employers.
Inheritance tax thresholds frozen to 2031	6 Apr 2030 to 5 Apr 2031	Inheritance tax	raises £132m in 2030-31	Announced	The £325,000 nil-rate band, the £175,000 residence nil-rate band and the £2.5 million allowance for full agricultural and business property relief stay frozen to April 2031.	Estates near or above the inheritance tax thresholds.

Source: Office for Budget Responsibility, [Policy measures database, March 2026](#), published 3 March 2026; HM Treasury, [Budget 2025: supporting documents \(Table 4.1 policy decisions, Table 4.2, Policy costings\)](#), published 26 November 2025.

How much each one raises or costs

The official costings side by side. They come from the OBR’s policy measures database, which records every measure the Treasury scores at each fiscal event, added up across the taxes and spending lines it affects. Where a measure is not in the database, the Treasury’s printed scorecard is used, and the table says which.

What each change raises (+) or costs (–) the Exchequer in the last year costed, £ million



Bar chart of official costings. The largest raiser is Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031, raises £12.4bn in 2030-31; the largest cost is Two-child limit abolished, costs £3.2bn.

What it means for you: worked examples

Each example is one household at stated assumptions, worked out from the rates in force now and, for the threshold freeze, the OBR's inflation forecast. Your own position depends on your income, where you live and what else changes, so these are illustrations, not a calculator.

What each change means for a typical household (worked examples)

Change	Household	Effect	How it is worked out
About £150 off energy bills	Typical household, the government's estimate	£150 a year more	Ending the Energy Company Obligation has no scorecard line because it was funded through bills.
Higher tax rates on dividends	£5,000 of dividends outside an ISA, basic or higher rate	£90 a year more	2 percentage points on £4,500 (after a £500 allowance).
Two-child limit abolished	Family on Universal Credit with 3 children	£3,647 a year better off	The child element of £303.94 a month for the third child, at 2026-27 rates; less where the family's income reduces its award.
No VAT on household electricity for six months	Typical household under the October 2026 price cap, over the six months	£45 more	The government's own estimate.
£2 bus fare cap in England	Saved on each single bus journey that would have cost £3	£1 more	
Fuel duty: the 5p cut ends	Petrol or diesel car, 10,000 miles a year at 40 mpg	£68 a year more	About 1,137 litres × 5p, plus VAT on the duty.
Higher tax rates on property income	A landlord with £10,000 of taxable rental profit	£200 a year more	2 percentage points on £10,000.
Higher tax rates on savings interest	Basic-rate taxpayer with £3,000 of interest outside an ISA	£40 a year more	2 percentage points on £2,000 (after a £1,000 allowance).
Higher tax rates on savings interest	Higher-rate taxpayer with £3,000 of interest outside an ISA	£50 a year more	2 percentage points on £2,500 (after a £500 allowance).
Plan 2 student loan threshold frozen	Repaid a year for every £1,000 the threshold would otherwise have risen	£90 a year more	9 percentage points on £1,000.
High Value Council Tax Surcharge	Home valued at £2.2 million	£2,500 a year more	
High Value Council Tax Surcharge	Home valued at £6 million	£7,500 a year more	
Pay-per-mile charge for electric cars (eVED)	Fully electric car, 10,000 miles a year	£300 a year more	3p a mile × 10,000 miles, on top of standard vehicle tax.
Pay-per-mile charge for electric cars (eVED)	Plug-in hybrid, 10,000 miles a year	£150 a year more	1.5p a mile × 10,000 miles, on top of standard vehicle tax.
Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031	Employee earning £25,000	£226 a year more (2030-31)	Income tax and National Insurance with thresholds frozen, against thresholds raised with the OBR's inflation forecast from April 2028 (a Personal Allowance of about £13,380 and a higher-rate threshold of about £53,580 by 2030-31). Pay held at the same cash figure; outside Scotland.
Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031	Employee earning £35,000	£226 a year more (2030-31)	Income tax and National Insurance with thresholds frozen, against thresholds raised with the OBR's inflation forecast from April 2028 (a Personal Allowance of about £13,380 and a higher-rate threshold of about £53,580 by 2030-31). Pay held at the same cash figure; outside Scotland.
Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031	Employee earning £50,000	£226 a year more (2030-31)	Income tax and National Insurance with thresholds frozen, against thresholds raised with the OBR's inflation forecast from April 2028 (a Personal Allowance of about £13,380 and a higher-rate threshold of about £53,580 by 2030-31). Pay held at the same cash figure; outside Scotland.

Change	Household	Effect	How it is worked out
Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031	Employee earning £70,000	£690 a year more (2030-31)	Income tax and National Insurance with thresholds frozen, against thresholds raised with the OBR's inflation forecast from April 2028 (a Personal Allowance of about £13,380 and a higher-rate threshold of about £53,580 by 2030-31). Pay held at the same cash figure; outside Scotland.
National Insurance relief on salary sacrifice capped at £2,000	Employee sacrificing £5,000 a year (employee NI at 8%)	£240 a year more	National Insurance on the £3,000 above the £2,000 cap.
National Insurance relief on salary sacrifice capped at £2,000	Their employer (employer NI at 15%)	£450 a year more	
National Insurance relief on salary sacrifice capped at £2,000	Employee sacrificing £10,000 a year (employee NI at 2%)	£160 a year more	National Insurance on the £8,000 above the £2,000 cap.
National Insurance relief on salary sacrifice capped at £2,000	Their employer (employer NI at 15%)	£1,200 a year more	

Who gains and who pays: the published analysis

What the published distributional analysis says

Finding	Source
The Treasury's analysis looks at 2028-29 and at decisions taken since Autumn Budget 2024. It says that all but the richest 10% of households gain from those decisions as a share of their income, with the largest gains, as a share of income, for the lowest-income households.	HM Treasury, Impact on households: distributional analysis to accompany Budget 2025, 26 November 2025
It publishes the results as charts only, with no data table, so this site quotes its conclusions rather than reproducing its figures.	HM Treasury, Impact on households: distributional analysis to accompany Budget 2025, 26 November 2025
Extending the income tax and National Insurance threshold freeze costs a typical employee about £220 a year by 2030-31, on the Foundation's estimate.	Resolution Foundation, Stairway to headroom (November 2025), 27 November 2025
In 2028-29 it puts the cost of the freeze extension at about £73 a year for a basic-rate taxpayer, £222 for a higher-rate taxpayer and £52 for a basic-rate pensioner.	Resolution Foundation, Stairway to headroom (November 2025), 27 November 2025
It estimates the richest fifth of households lose about £540 a year on average from the freezes, against about £64 for the poorest fifth.	Resolution Foundation, Stairway to headroom (November 2025), 27 November 2025
It values the end of the two-child limit at about £3,570 a year for each extra child that now qualifies (2029-30, in 2025-26 prices).	Resolution Foundation, Stairway to headroom (November 2025), 27 November 2025

The Institute for Fiscal Studies also publishes distributional analysis of each Budget; its site could not be read automatically, so its figures are not reproduced here.

Every measure at the last two fiscal events

The full list the OBR records for Autumn Budget 2025 and Spring Forecast 2026, including measures with no single start date and spending decisions. When a new Budget is published, its measures appear here on the next nightly update, before the dated list above is brought up to date.

Every measure at Autumn Budget 2025 and Spring Forecast 2026, from the OBR's policy measures database, largest first (£ million, + raises money)

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Personal Tax: Maintain the personal income tax and equivalent national insurance thresholds at current levels for a further three years until April 2031	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£3.4bn	£12.4bn	Yes
SEND: Manage SEND pressures within overall DEL envelope from 28-29	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£6.0bn	£6.4bn	No
Student Loans: Freeze Plan 2 repayment threshold for three years from 6 April 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	£5.9bn	£289m	£378m	Yes
Personal Independence Payment: Not proceeding with Spring Statement 2025 reforms to eligibility	Autumn Budget 2025	-£237m	-£3.3bn	-£5.3bn	No
SEND: Manage SEND pressures within overall DEL envelope from 28-30	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	-£1.8bn	-£5.1bn	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
RDEL: Go further on efficiencies and savings	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£1.4bn	£4.9bn	No
Salary Sacrifice: Limit the value of salary sacrificed pension contributions that can receive employee and employer NICs relief to £2,000 per year from 6 April 2029	Autumn Budget 2025	-£38m	-£75m	£2.6bn	Yes
OBR Allowance for Shortfall assumptions - PSGI in CDEL	Autumn Budget 2025	£4.6bn	-£1.7bn	£0m	No
Additional funding for SEND	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	-£4.1bn	-£4.4bn	No
HM Treasury Allowance for Shortfall assumption - PSGI in CDEL	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	-£3.3bn	No
Universal Credit Child Element: Remove the two child limit from April 2026, taking 450,000 children out of poverty	Autumn Budget 2025	-£2.4bn	-£2.8bn	-£3.2bn	Yes
Rebuilding Britain: Accelerate delivery of growth-enhancing capital investment, including the Lower Thames Crossing	Autumn Budget 2025	-£3.2bn	£1.1bn	-£307m	No
HM Treasury Allowance for Shortfall assumption - PSCE in RDEL	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	-£2.9bn	No
Supplementary Estimates: RDEL plans for 2025-26	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
HMRC: Further measures to close the tax gap	Autumn Budget 2025	£434m	£1.3bn	£2.6bn	No
Renewables Obligation: Fund 75% of the domestic share of the Renewables Obligation via the Exchequer over the Spending Review period	Autumn Budget 2025	-£2.6bn	-£2.2bn	£0m	Yes
Fuel Duty: Cancel uprating for 2026-27; extend the 5p cut in rates to 31 August 2026, then increase by 1p from 1 September 2026, 2p from 1 December 2026, and 2p from 1 March 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	-£2.4bn	-£857m	-£841m	Yes
Business Rates: Introduce both a three year Transitional Relief scheme, partially funded by a 1p Transitional Relief Supplement in 2026/27, and a Supporting Small Business scheme from 1 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£2.1bn	-£882m	-£8m	No
British Coal Staff Superannuation Scheme: Transfer investment reserve to scheme members	Autumn Budget 2025	-£25m	-£21m	-£17m	No
OBR Allowance for Shortfall assumptions - PSCE in RDEL	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	-£1.9bn	£0m	No
Electric Vehicle Excise Duty (eVED): Introduce a new mileage supplement for electric and plug-in hybrid cars from 1 April 2028	Autumn Budget 2025	-£10m	£1.1bn	£1.9bn	Yes
Winter Fuel Payment: Target to pensioners with taxable income below or equal to £35,000 from Winter 2025	Autumn Budget 2025	-£1.4bn	-£1.3bn	-£1.3bn	No
Writing-down Allowances: Reduce the main rate writing-down allowance to 14% from April 2026 and introduce a new 40% first-year allowance from 1 January 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£1.0bn	£1.5bn	£1.5bn	No
Supplementary Estimates: CDEL plans for 2025-26	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Dividend Income: Increase tax rates on dividend income by 2ppts at the ordinary and upper rate from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£278m	£1.2bn	£1.4bn	Yes
DWP Fraud and Error: Extend Targeted Case Review of Universal Credit to 2030-31	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£1.3bn	No
Defined Benefit Pensions: Provide inflation protection for pre-1997 pensions in the Pension Protection Fund (PPF) and Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS) where members' former schemes provided it, from 1 January 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	-£1.3bn	-£60m	-£70m	No
Reduced non-fiscal capital provision for intra-government leases	Autumn Budget 2025	-£1.2bn	-£704m	£0m	No
Gambling Duty: Increase Remote Gaming Duty to 40% from 1 April 2026, introduce a new Remote Betting Rate at 25% (excluding Self-Service Betting Terminals, spread betting, pool betting & UK horseracing) from 1 April 2027, and abolish Bingo Duty from 1 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£812m	£1.1bn	£1.2bn	Yes
Capitalisation direction: Allow a number of LAs to use capital resource to finance specific revenue spending for 2025-26 and 2026-27 to support their financial sustainability	Spring Forecast 2026	-£1.1bn	-£40m	-£59m	No
Local Government: Provide financial support to local authorities equal to 90% of the accumulated deficits from Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and SEND funding and the application of the Barnett formula to the financial support	Spring Forecast 2026	-£1.1bn	£0m	£0m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Health and Social Care: Bringing forward SR25 funding to support the abolition of NHS England and unlock savings	Autumn Budget 2025	–£512m	£953m	£1.0bn	No
Capital Gains Tax: Reduce Capital Gains Tax relief on qualifying disposals to employee ownership trusts from 100% to 50% from 26 November 2025	Autumn Budget 2025	£184m	£825m	£984m	No
Sizewell C: Reclassify construction costs and recognise income generated through the Regulated Asset Base levy	Autumn Budget 2025	£508m	£674m	£968m	No
Universal Credit: Changes to the standard allowance and health element to protect existing claimants and new health element claimants who meet the Severe Conditions Criteria from April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	–£244m	–£630m	–£944m	No
National Insurance: Maintain the secondary threshold for employer contributions at current level for a further three years until April 2031	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£289m	£927m	Yes
Pillar 2 rules: UK implementation of internationally agreed changes to the global minimum tax from 1 January 2026	Spring Forecast 2026	–£592m	–£674m	–£738m	No
Tour Operators' Margin Scheme: Exclude Private Hire Vehicle Services from the scope of the scheme from 2 January 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£725m	£654m	£677m	No
Enterprise Management Incentives (EMI): Increase eligibility to allow scale-ups, as well as start-ups, to access the scheme from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	–£71m	–£409m	–£695m	No
Main Estimates: Departmental RDEL plans for 2025-26	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Fund agreement with EU to join Erasmus+ in 2027 ⁴	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Property Income: Introduce separate tax rates for property income at 22% for the property basic rate, 42% for the property higher rate and 47% for the property additional rate, from 6 April 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	£1m	£590m	£444m	Yes
Health and Disability Benefits: Improve operations by increasing face-to-face assessments, increasing WCA reassessment capability, and PIP award review changes, starting from April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£84m	£521m	£454m	No
Jobs and Skills: Invest in Youth Guarantee, Growth and Skills Levy, and employment & skills support	Autumn Budget 2025	–£519m	–£495m	–£107m	No
Low Value Imports: Reform the customs treatment of low value imports from March 2029	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£42m	£554m	Yes
Warm Homes Plan: Increase funding for the Warm Homes Plan and expand the Warm Home Discount Scheme	Autumn Budget 2025	–£357m	–£536m	£0m	No
Savings Income: Increase tax rates on savings income by 2ppts at the basic, higher and additional rate from 6 April 2027 and maintain the Starting Rate of Savings limit at £5000 from April 2026 to April 2031	Autumn Budget 2025	£3m	£523m	£507m	Yes
Support for British automotive industry: Increase the Expensive Car Supplement threshold for zero emission vehicles to £50,000, from 1 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	–£51m	–£189m	–£505m	No
Systems & Compliance: Invest in HMRC, DWP and other departments to: reduce fraud and error in the welfare system & public sector; ensure tax compliance and implement Budget tax measures; and increase departmental resilience to economic shocks	Autumn Budget 2025	–£412m	–£294m	–£219m	No
Support for British automotive industry: Provide additional Electric Car Grant funding & extend to 2029-30 and invest in EV charging infrastructure	Autumn Budget 2025	–£214m	–£438m	–£25m	No
High Value Council Tax Surcharge: Introduce a surcharge on owners of residential properties valued over £2m in England from 1 April 2028	Autumn Budget 2025	–£121m	£399m	£437m	Yes
Social Rent Convergence: Allow social housing providers to increase rents above the existing 10-year rent settlement of CPI +1% by £1 per week from 2027-28, increasing to £2 per week from 2028-29	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	–£212m	–£401m	No
NHS: Investing in NHS technology to improve productivity	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Business Rates Retention: Increase in safety net payments to LAs and fall in levy receipts following the BRR reset in 2026-27	Spring Forecast 2026	–£324m	–£50m	£76m	No
Motability: Introduce VAT at the standard rate on Advance Payments paid to Motability or equivalent schemes, and Insurance Premium Tax at the standard rate on insurance related to vehicle leases, from 1 July 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£92m	£226m	£303m	No
Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS): Expansion of the UK ETS to International Maritime Routes from 2028	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£75m	£284m	No
Housing Benefit and Pension Credit Administration: Bring together the administration of pensioner Housing Benefit and Pension Credit from Autumn 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	–£3m	£107m	£265m	No
Business rates: 15% relief for pubs and live music venues in 2026-27, followed by real terms freeze in 2027-28 & 2028-29	Spring Forecast 2026	–£94m	–£204m	–£2m	No
Main Estimates: Departmental CDEL plans for 2025-26	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM): Remove indirect emissions from scope of the CBAM from 1 January 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	–£42m	–£178m	–£166m	No
Rail Fares: Freeze rail fares in England for one year from 1 March 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	–£143m	–£157m	–£167m	No
Cap trust charges at £5m for pre-30 October 2024 excluded property trusts for charges applying from 6 April 2025 and close post-departure trade profits loophole from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	–£5m	£157m	£108m	No
Loan Charge: Government response to the independent review	Autumn Budget 2025	–£93m	£35m	–£96m	No
Support for British automotive industry: Delay bringing Employee Car Ownership schemes within the Benefit in Kind rules from 6 April 2026 to 6 April 2030, with a two year transition period	Autumn Budget 2025	–£149m	–£150m	–£140m	No
Tariffs: Changes since Spring 2025	Autumn Budget 2025	–£151m	–£100m	–£105m	No
Universal Credit: Extend the £2,500 surplus earnings threshold for one year from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	–£147m	£0m	£0m	No
Defined Benefit (DB) Pension Scheme Surplus Extraction: Introduce flexibilities for employers and direct payments to members from April 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	£28m	£126m	£143m	No
Support for British automotive industry: Extend 100% first-year allowances for zero-emission cars and electric vehicle charge points to 31 March 2027 for Corporation Tax and 5 April 2027 for Income Tax	Autumn Budget 2025	–£143m	£15m	£23m	No
Agricultural Property Relief and Business Property Relief: Increase the allowance for 100% relief from £1 million to £2.5 million from 6 April 2026	Spring Forecast 2026	–£63m	–£141m	–£138m	Yes
DWP Fraud and Error: Improve accuracy in Pension Credit claims from April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£13m	£133m	£62m	No
Inheritance Tax: Maintain the nil-rate band, residence nil-rate band, and allowance for 100% rate of agricultural property relief and business property relief for a further year, from April 2030 until April 2031	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£132m	Yes
Landfill Tax: Increase the lower rate by the cash increase of the standard rate from 1 April 2026 and in each year of the forecast period	Autumn Budget 2025	£35m	£85m	£128m	No
Venture Capital Schemes: Reduce the VCT scheme Income Tax relief from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£93m	£100m	No
Compensation Payments: Make compensation available to those affected by Post Office Capture IT software shortfalls and deliver recommendations from Volume 1 of the Post Office Horizon IT Inquiry's final report	Autumn Budget 2025	–£123m	–£59m	£0m	No
Home Office: Provide additional funding to tackle people smuggling gangs	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Transport for London: Supplemental funding for shared fare products following rail fares freeze	Spring Forecast 2026	–£89m	–£89m	£0m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) emissions regulatory standard changes and Benefit in Kind easement	Autumn Budget 2025	£34m	£76m	£85m	No
Agricultural Property Relief and Business Property Relief: Allow any unused allowance for the 100% rate of relief to be transferable between spouses and civil partners from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£32m	-£71m	-£70m	Yes
Venture Capital Schemes: Increase the Venture Capital Trust (VCT) scheme and the Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS) annual and lifetime investment limits and the gross assets test from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	-£46m	-£53m	No
Renewable Obligation: Change in Renewable Obligation indexation mechanism from RPI to CPI from 1 April 2026	Spring Forecast 2026	£19m	£55m	£0m	No
UK Listing Relief: Stamp Duty Reserve Tax relief for transfers of a company's securities for a three-year period from the point of listing, effective from 27 November 2025	Autumn Budget 2025	-£33m	-£49m	-£52m	No
Business Rates: Introduce two new lower multipliers for eligible retail, hospitality and leisure properties funded by a new high-value multiplier from 1 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£51m	£34m	£34m	No
British Business Bank: Expand the Growth Guarantee Scheme to support businesses impacted by changes in global tariffs	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Cross-border VAT Grouping: Revert to unconditional whole entity cross-border VAT grouping from 26 November 2025	Autumn Budget 2025	-£44m	-£10m	-£11m	No
Fisheries and Coastal Growth: Launch a fund to support the domestic fishing sector and coastal communities	Autumn Budget 2025	-£27m	-£35m	-£25m	No
Soft Drink Industry Levy: Reduce the levy threshold from 5g to 4.5g/100ml and extend to milk-based drinks and milk substitutes from 1 January 2028	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£39m	£42m	Yes
Environmental Regeneration: Launch a new grant scheme for public bodies to support land remediation and reinvest water company fines in projects to clean up rivers, lakes and seas	Autumn Budget 2025	-£18m	£36m	£8m	No
Supporting Savers: Make the Help to Save scheme permanent, maintain total ISA annual subscription limit at £20,000 with cash limit reduced to £12,000 for under-65s from April 2027, delay ISA digitalisation until April 2028 and maintain the ISA subscription limits until 2030/31	Autumn Budget 2025	-£6m	-£3m	-£13m	Yes
Carer's Allowance Review: Reassess overpayments from 2015 to 2025 caused by incorrect operational guidance	Autumn Budget 2025	-£19m	-£20m	£0m	No
Non-reimbursed Homeworking Expenses: Remove the tax relief available from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£8m	£25m	£25m	No
UK-EU Deal: Fund DEFRA costs in 2025-26 for domestic implementation of UK-EU Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Housing Benefit: Reduce the financial cliff edge for claimants in supported housing and temporary accommodation from Autumn 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£9m	-£23m	-£27m	No
Housing Revenue Account: Increase the threshold from 200 to 1000 homes	Spring Forecast 2026	-£7m	-£20m	-£27m	No
Child Benefit: Exempt 16-19-year-olds with an illness or disability from the 12-hour weekly rule and equalise the treatment of non-standard educational settings from 1 September 2025	Autumn Budget 2025	-£26m	-£26m	-£26m	No
Additional funding for Protective Security for Places of Worship	Spring Forecast 2026	-£22m	£0m	£0m	No
Planning Capacity and Capability: Fund additional capacity in the planning system to get Britain building	Autumn Budget 2025	-£20m	-£18m	£0m	No
National Insurance: Remove access to Class 2 National Insurance contributions (NICs) and increase the initial residency and contributions history requirements for Class 3 NICs for individuals abroad from 6 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£5m	£8m	£16m	No
Increase Financial Conduct Authority levies from April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	£5m	£14m	£15m	No
Health and Social Care: Freeze NHS prescription charges in England for one year from 1 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£14m	-£14m	-£15m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Clamping Down on Illegal High Street Operations: Invest in a new cross-government taskforce, additional Insolvency Service staff and enhanced Trading Standards and law enforcement capabilities	Autumn Budget 2025	-£15m	-£15m	£0m	No
Increase Financial Conduct Authority levies from April 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	-£5m	-£14m	-£15m	No
Advanced Corporation Tax (ACT) reform: Abolish shadow ACT restrictions to relax the limits on companies' use of surplus ACT balances from 1 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£12m	-£13m	-£11m	No
Local Authority Borrowing: Extend the Public Works Loan Board discounted rate for Housing Revenue Accounts from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2027	Spring Forecast 2026	-£7m	-£13m	-£13m	No
Kernow Industrial Growth Fund: Provide funding to support growth in Cornwall	Autumn Budget 2025	-£4m	£0m	£0m	No
Air Passenger Duty: Extend the scope of the higher rate to cover all private jets over 5.7 tonnes from 1 April 2027	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£10m	£11m	No
Investing in Communities: Provide funding to refurbish and improve up to 200 playgrounds in England	Autumn Budget 2025	-£11m	£0m	£0m	No
VAT: Introduce a relief for business donations of goods to charity for onward distribution or use in the delivery of their services, from 1 April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£9m	-£9m	-£10m	No
Gambling Commission: Provide funding to tackle the illegal market	Autumn Budget 2025	-£7m	-£10m	£0m	No
Northern Ireland: Post-Brexit trade support	Autumn Budget 2025	-£8m	-£4m	-£5m	No
Business Rates Retention: Extend Greater London Authority enhanced business rates retention arrangements, and pilot Business Rate Retentions for West England Combined Authority, Cornwall, and Liverpool City Region, for three years from April 2026	Autumn Budget 2025	-£2m	-£8m	£0m	No
Student Finance: Confirm policy detail for the Lifelong Learning Entitlement launch on 1 January 2027 and increase spending on student loans due to a new means-tested maintenance grant offer for students studying certain courses from academic year 2028/29	Autumn Budget 2025	£2m	£6m	-£2m	No
National Year of Reading: Fund state-funded secondary schools in England to increase book supplies	Autumn Budget 2025	-£6m	£0m	£0m	No
National Level Regulation: Provide funding to reduce regulatory burden for large food businesses	Autumn Budget 2025	-£3m	-£3m	£0m	No
Innovation in Wales: Invest in a world-leading semiconductor technologies cluster	Autumn Budget 2025	-£3m	-£3m	£0m	No
Port Talbot: Remediate contaminated brownfield land adjacent to the Celtic Freeport	Autumn Budget 2025	-£3m	£0m	£0m	No
Global Talent Taskforce expansion	Spring Forecast 2026	-£2m	-£2m	-£2m	No
Increase to the Economic Crime Levy	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Increase Immigration Skills Charge by 32% from October 2025	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
International Student Levy	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Council Tax Precepts: £5 flexibility for fire authorities	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Police precept: Increase police precept Band D limit from 2.99% to £15 for 2026/27 in England	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Council Tax Flexibility: Allow 7 local authorities, 6 police authorities and 1 fire and rescue authority to raise council tax above referendum principles for 2026-27 as part of the Exceptional Financial Support process and remove referendum principles for 5 Inner London Boroughs plus Windsor and Maidenhead in 2027-28 and 2028-29	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Reclassification of spend for Mayoral Combined Authorities	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Reclassification from departmental expenditure limits to annually managed expenditure for Scottish government police & fire pensions	Autumn Budget 2025	£0m	£0m	£0m	No

What these figures do and don't show

- Costings are estimates made when each measure was announced, including how people are expected to change their behaviour. The OBR rates many of them as uncertain, and later events can re-cost them.
- A positive costing means the Exchequer gains; it is not the same as what any one household pays.
- Some changes apply only in England or in Great Britain; each entry says where.
- Changes announced outside a fiscal event, such as the 2026 cost-of-living measures, have no OBR-certified costing until the next Budget; the government's own estimate is shown instead and labelled.
- Worked examples hold pay and circumstances fixed. They are not forecasts of any household's tax bill.

Budget 2026: 28 October 2026

Public finances · Last updated 26 September 2026 · <https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/budget/>

Budget 2026 is on 28 October 2026. The Office for Budget Responsibility publishes its forecast the same day. The last fiscal event was Spring Forecast 2026 on 3 March 2026. The latest Treasury documents are [Supporting documents for Budget 2025](#).

Key figures

28 Oct 2026

Budget 2026
OBR forecast the same day

3

Announced changes the Budget
still has to set or cost

13

Changes already due to start
within a year of it

£21.7bn

Margin against the current budget
rule at the last assessment
November 2025
As of 26 November 2025

Fiscal events: past and next

- 30 Oct 2024: [Autumn Budget 2024](#)
- 26 Mar 2025: [Spring Statement 2025](#)
- 26 Nov 2025: [Budget 2025](#)
- 3 Mar 2026: [Spring Forecast 2026](#). An OBR forecast and a statement. The Treasury published no scorecard; its measures are in the OBR's policy measures database.
- 28 Oct 2026: [Budget 2026](#) (scheduled). Date set in the Chancellor's letter to the Treasury Committee of 31 July 2026. The OBR publishes its forecast the same day.

What Budget 2026 has to decide

Some announced changes are waiting on the next Budget: rates not yet set, or measures announced between fiscal events that the OBR has not yet certified.

Announced changes the next Budget sets or costs

Change	Starts	Where it stands
Fuel duty: the 5p cut ends	1 Jan 2027	The May 2026 extension to 31 December 2026 has not yet been costed; the Treasury says final rates and costings come at Budget 2026.
Extra business rates cut for pubs, clubs and live music venues	1 Apr 2027	The government says around £100 million a year and that a typical pub saves about £1,100. Not yet certified by the OBR.
State Pension rise under the triple lock	6 Apr 2027	The rise is part of the OBR's forecast rather than a scored policy decision. The rate is not yet known.

The fiscal rules going in

Since 2026 the OBR assesses the government's fiscal rules once a year, at the Budget. The table shows the margin by which the latest forecast met each rule at its last assessment: a larger margin gives the Chancellor more room before a rule would be broken. The OBR's newest forecast (March 2026) did not re-assess the rules.

The fiscal rules at the OBR's last assessment (November 2025)

Rule and forecast	Margin, £bn	Margin, % of GDP	Chance of meeting it
Current budget to be in surplus: March 2025 forecast	£9.9bn	0.28%	54%
Current budget to be in surplus: November 2025 pre-measures forecast	£4.2bn	0.12%	52%
Current budget to be in surplus: November 2025 forecast	£21.7bn	0.62%	59%
Current budget to be in surplus: Memo: excluding fuel duty rises	£17.8bn	0.51%	—
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: March 2025 forecast	£15.1bn	0.42%	51%
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: November 2025 pre-measures forecast	£11.1bn	0.31%	51%
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: November 2025 forecast	£24.4bn	0.68%	52%
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: Memo: excluding fuel duty rises	£20.7bn	0.58%	—
Welfare cap: specified welfare spending: March 2025 forecast	£13.5bn	—	—
Welfare cap: specified welfare spending: November 2025 forecast	£1.9bn	—	—

Forecast: Office for Budget Responsibility, Economic and fiscal outlook, November 2025, published 26 November 2025

What happens to this site on Budget day

On the day, the Treasury publishes its scorecard and costings, and the OBR its forecast and policy measures database. The nightly update reads the OBR files and the Treasury's supporting documents: the welfare forecast gains a new edition, the older one is labelled superseded, the long-term and tax pages move to the new forecast, and every new measure appears in the [scorecard table](#). Measures with a start date are then added to the dated list by hand, each with its source.

What is read after a fiscal event, and where from

What	Publisher	When it updates here
Every scored measure and its costing	OBR policy measures database	The night it is published
Welfare spending forecast	OBR Economic and fiscal outlook	The night after the Budget
Fiscal rules and headroom	OBR Economic and fiscal outlook	The night after the Budget
Dated list of changes	Treasury documents and HMRC impact notes	Checked by hand

What these figures do and don't show

- A fiscal event can change any announced measure, including ones already legislated.
- Headroom is measured against a forecast. The OBR publishes the probability of meeting each rule because small changes in the economy move the margin by billions.
- Changes announced between Budgets are shown with the government's own estimate until the OBR certifies a costing.

Longer-term pressures: spending, tax and debt over fifty years

Public finances · Last updated 26 September 2026 · <https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/long-term-public-finances/>

In the Office for Budget Responsibility's latest projections (July 2026), public sector net debt rises from about 95% of GDP in 2030-31 to about 300% in 2075-76 if today's policies were kept unchanged, as spending on health, pensions and debt interest grows faster than tax receipts (primary spending 41% to 49% of GDP). The OBR says such a path could not actually happen: it shows the size of the pressure, not a prediction.

Key figures

300%

Net debt, % of GDP, 2075-76 (projection)
OBR, July 2026
As of 7 July 2026

12.2%

Net debt interest, % of GDP, 2075-76 (projection)
As of 7 July 2026

13.5%

Health spending, % of GDP, 2075-76 (projection)
As of 7 July 2026

8.6%

State Pension, % of GDP, 2075-76 (projection)
As of 7 July 2026

The short version

- **Forecast, projection, scenario, commentary:** this page uses all four and labels each. Only the first five years are a forecast.
- **The projections assume nothing changes** for fifty years. They show where pressures build, not what will happen.
- **The pressures are ageing, health, pensions and debt interest**, and fuel duty disappearing as cars go electric.
- **Economists disagree** on how soon to act and on whether the fiscal rules are the right tool; named views are below.

Forecast, projection, scenario or commentary

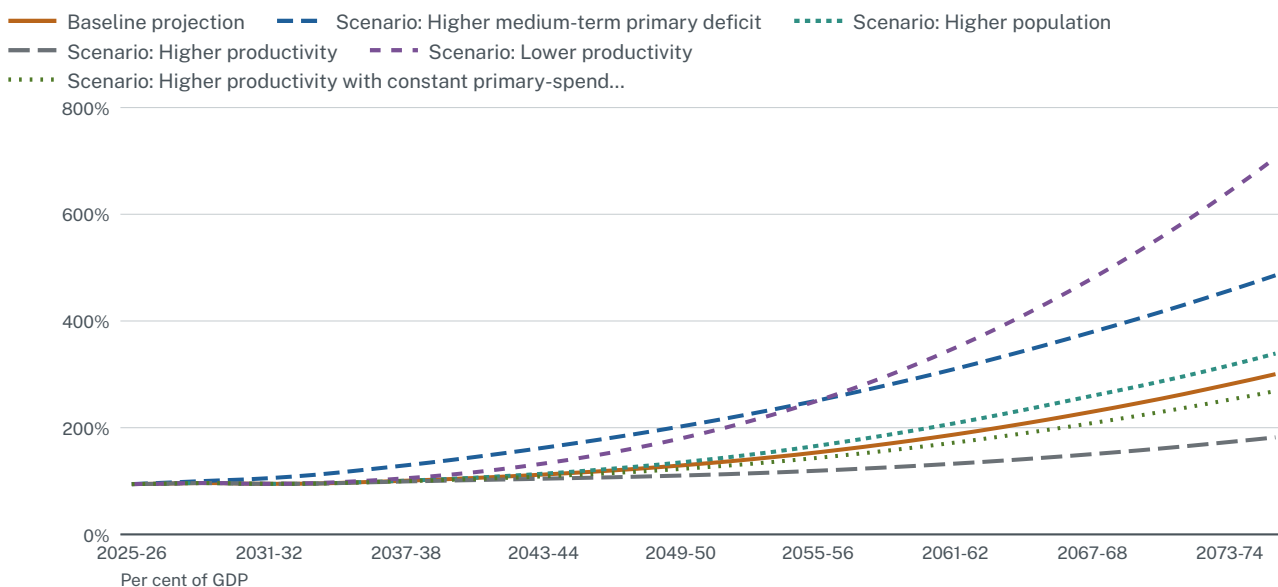
The four kinds of figure on this page

Kind	What it is	Who makes it
Forecast	The expected path over the next five years, given current policy and the economy.	The OBR, twice a year
Projection	Where current policy would lead over fifty years if nothing changed. Not expected to happen.	The OBR, once a year
Scenario	A projection with one assumption changed, such as higher productivity or a different pension rule.	The OBR
Commentary	What an economist, think tank or politician thinks the figures mean.	Named sources, quoted with dates

Projection: Office for Budget Responsibility, Fiscal risks and sustainability, July 2026, published 7 July 2026

Debt over fifty years

Public sector net debt under the OBR's baseline and scenarios, % of GDP



Line chart of net debt from 2025-26 to 2075-76. The baseline reaches 300% of GDP.

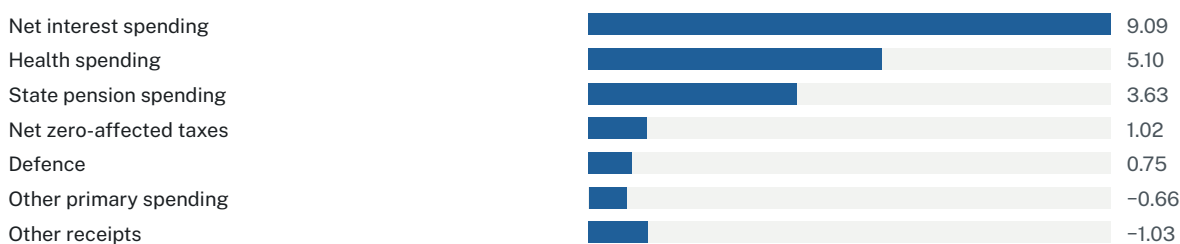
Net debt in 2075-76 under each scenario, % of GDP

Scenario	Group	2075-76
Baseline	debt dynamics scenarios	300%
Higher medium-term primary deficit	debt dynamics scenarios	486%
Higher medium-term primary deficit plus shocks	debt dynamics scenarios	536%
Higher medium-term primary deficit, shocks and responsive interest rate	debt dynamics scenarios	1,019%
Higher population	higher population scenario	339%
Higher productivity	productivity scenarios	182%
Lower productivity	productivity scenarios	706%
Higher productivity with constant primary-spending-to-GDP assumption	productivity scenarios	269%
CPI uprating of personal tax thresholds	alternative long-term policy assumption scenarios	152%
No extra cost pressures in health spending	alternative long-term policy assumption scenarios	192%
CPI uprating of non-state pension welfare	alternative long-term policy assumption scenarios	210%
Earnings uprating of the state pension	alternative long-term policy assumption scenarios	260%

What drives it

The OBR breaks down the rise in borrowing between 2030-31 and 2075-76 in its baseline. Debt interest grows as debt grows; health and the State Pension grow with an older population.

Contributions to the rise in borrowing to 2075-76, percentage points of GDP (projection)

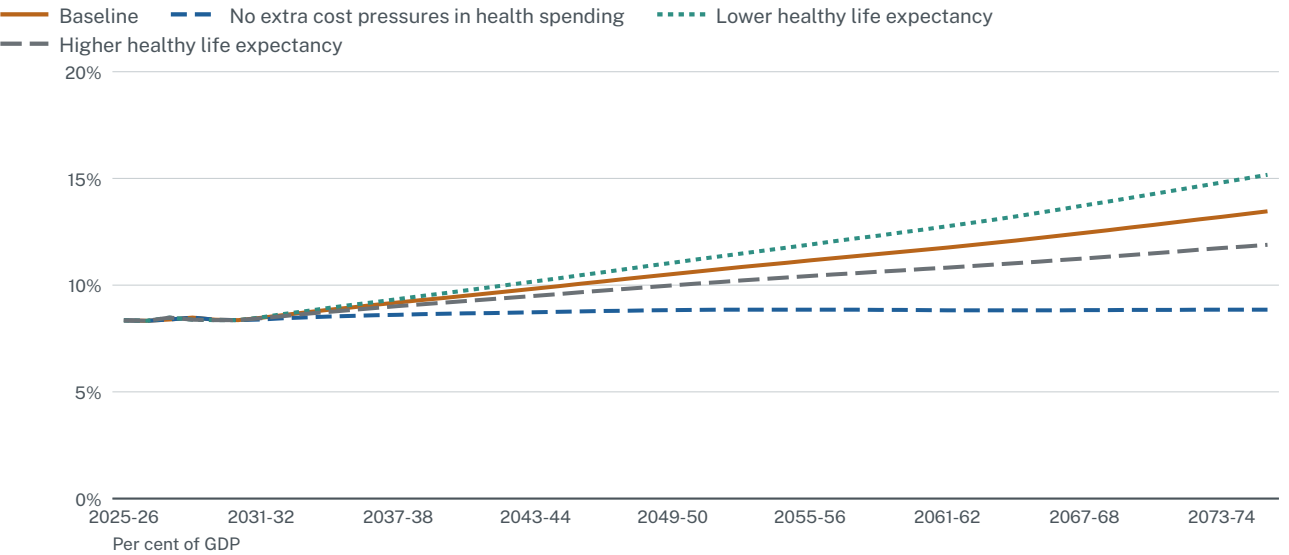


Negative figures reduce borrowing. Projection from the OBR baseline.

Spending in the baseline projection, % of GDP

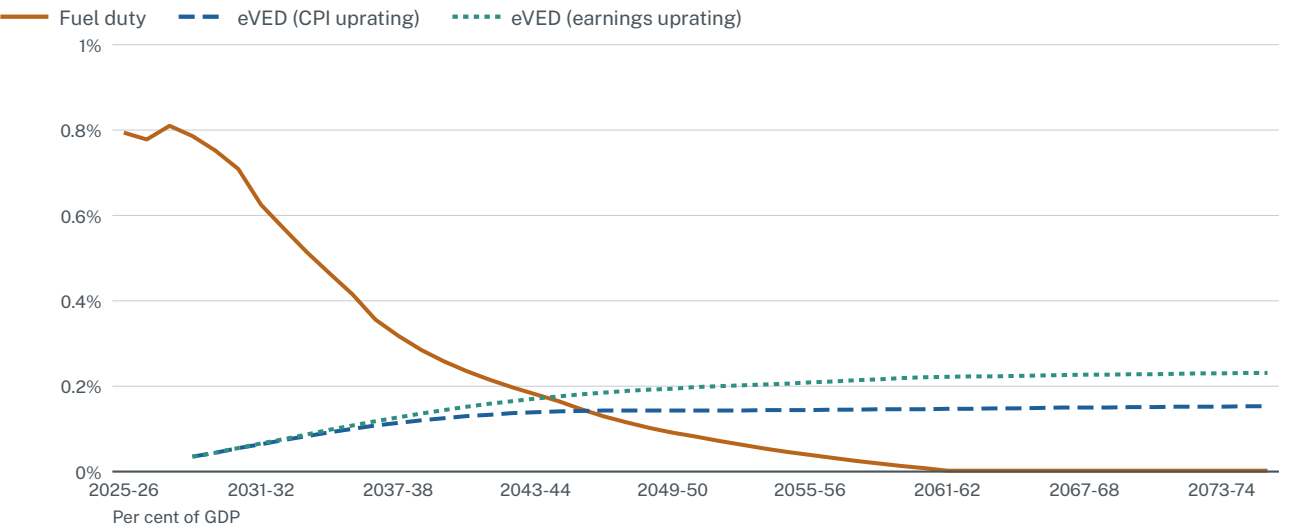
Item	2025-26	2030-31	2075-76
Health	8.4%	8.4%	13.5%
Adult social care	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%
Education	4.5%	4.3%	3.4%
State pension	4.8%	5.0%	8.6%
Other welfare benefits	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Public service pensions	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Total age-related spending	26.3%	26.2%	34.6%
Defence	2.4%	2.8%	3.5%
Net zero transition spending	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Other current	8.4%	8.0%	8.0%
Other capital	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%
Total primary spending	40.5%	39.8%	48.7%

Health spending under the OBR's variants, % of GDP



Line chart of projected health spending under the baseline and alternative assumptions.

Fuel duty and the electric vehicle mileage charge, % of GDP



Line chart of fuel duty falling towards zero as cars go electric, and the electric vehicle mileage charge under two uprating assumptions.

Receipts in the baseline projection, % of GDP

Item	2025-26	2030-31	2075-76
Income tax	10.9%	11.9%	12.1%
NICs	6.8%	6.8%	6.5%
VAT	6.7%	7.0%	7.3%
Corporation tax	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Capital taxes	1.7%	2.3%	3.1%
Net zero-affected taxes	1.6%	1.6%	0.6%
Other receipts	8.2%	8.4%	8.4%
Total primary receipts	39.1%	41.3%	41.3%
Interest and dividends	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Total receipts	40.4%	42.7%	42.7%

The fiscal rules and the headroom against them

At its last assessment (November 2025, 26 November 2025), the OBR found the government met its rule to balance day-to-day spending by £21.7bn. The margins, and the chance of meeting each rule, are on [the Budget page](#). The rules look five years ahead; the projections on this page look fifty.

What economists and politicians say

- “We stress that it is not plausible that the UK, or any other country, could remain on any of the unsustainable paths set out in these scenarios, because they imply that debt will ultimately grow explosively.” Office for Budget Responsibility ([7 July 2026](#))
- “The OBR’s projections are not a prediction but a warning.” ICAEW Insights ([10 September 2026](#))
- “We have the right economic plan to deal with economic shocks.” HM Treasury spokesperson, as reported by PA ([8 July 2026](#))

What should be done about the long-term path for debt?**Those who call for early action on borrowing**

- “It would be better to adjust taxes and spending in advance.” Ruth Curtice, Resolution Foundation ([16 July 2026](#))
- “the alternative is a larger adjustment scheduled for a politically difficult moment, when monetary space is uncertain and the probability of delivery may be low.” David Aikman, National Institute of Economic and Social Research ([17 July 2026](#))
- “Loosening the rules in order to borrow significantly more would mean debt continuing to rise and would undermine the UK’s fiscal credibility.” Helen Miller, Director, Institute for Fiscal Studies ([20 July 2026](#))
- “Only sustainably higher productivity can provide an off-ramp.” David Bharier, British Chambers of Commerce ([8 July 2026](#))
- “the longer action is delayed, the more it costs, and the greater the burden placed on future generations.” Anne Strickland, TaxPayers’ Alliance ([31 July 2026](#))

Those who put more weight on investment, growth or changing the fiscal rules

- “Our current fiscal framework is not fit for purpose, and blind to the risks that decide long-term sustainability.” William Ellis, IPPR ([13 August 2026](#))
- “Burnham’s government needs to replace our rigid debt and borrowing targets with a fiscal committee empowered to judge a sustainable range for borrowing based on the state of the economy, not an arbitrary five-year snapshot.” Jaya Sood, New Economics Foundation ([31 July 2026](#))
- “the cost of government debt matters far more than the amount of debt itself” Richard Murphy, Tax Research UK ([13 July 2026](#))

Views are attributed to the people and organisations named, with the date and a link to where they said it. This site takes no side.

What these figures do and don't show

- Projections assume today's policies continue for fifty years. Governments will change them; the OBR says the baseline path could not actually happen.
- Everything is a share of GDP, so it already allows for the economy growing.
- Small changes in assumptions about productivity, interest rates, migration or health move the projections a long way, as the scenarios show.
- Views are those of the people named, with dates; this site takes no side on what should be done.

Pay-per-mile for electric cars, and the end of fuel duty

[Your bills](#) · [Last updated 26 September 2026](#) · <https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/ev-pay-per-mile-tax/>

From 1 April 2028, Electric Vehicle Excise Duty charges **3p a mile** for fully electric cars and 1.5p a mile for plug-in hybrids — about £300 a year for a car doing 10,000 miles. It sits on top of normal vehicle tax of £200 a year. For comparison, a 40 mpg petrol car already pays about 7.2p a mile in fuel duty and the VAT charged on that duty. Rates checked by hand on 22 September 2026.

Key figures

3p/mile

Fully electric cars
From 1 April 2028
As of 22 September 2026

1.5p/mile

Plug-in hybrids
From 1 April 2028
As of 22 September 2026

£300

A year at 10,000 miles
On top of £200 vehicle tax
As of 22 September 2026

7.2p/mile

Duty and VAT on duty, 40 mpg petrol car
For comparison, paid today
As of 22 September 2026

£24.6bn

Fuel duty raised, the revenue at stake
+£198m (+0.8%) vs 2024–25
2025–26

The short version

- **How you pay:** estimate your mileage and pay with your vehicle tax through the DVLA, then give an actual reading at the end of the year; no GPS tracking.
- **Why now:** sales of new pure petrol and diesel cars end in 2030, and fuel duty is expected to roughly halve to about £12bn a year by the 2030s.
- **It does not fill the gap:** eVED is expected to raise £1.1bn to £1.9bn against a loss of around £12bn.
- **The trade-off:** the OBR estimates eVED will dampen electric car sales by around 2%; charge too little and the money has to come from elsewhere.

What are the eVED rates?

How will it be collected?

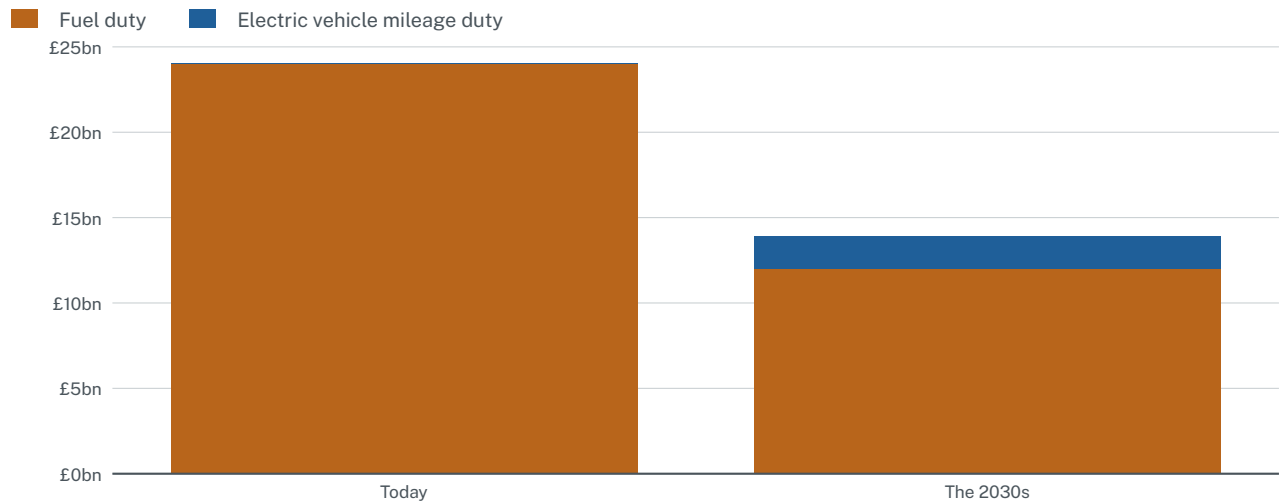
You will estimate your mileage and pay alongside vehicle tax through the DVLA, then give an actual reading at the end of the year. The government chose this over GPS tracking, citing privacy and less paperwork. From 2029–30 the per-mile rate rises with inflation. Electric cars have paid the standard rate of vehicle tax, £200 a year, since April 2025; eVED is on top of that.

Why is this happening now?

The key date is not net zero in 2050. It is 2030, when sales of new pure petrol and diesel cars end; new hybrids can be sold until 2035. As the fleet turns over, fuel duty shrinks.

It has already fallen from 1.7% of GDP in 2010/11 to 0.8% in 2024/25, partly because of electric cars and partly because the rate has been frozen since 2011. Fuel duty raised £24.6bn in the most recent financial year; the government expects receipts to roughly halve to about £12bn a year by the 2030s.

Road fuel tax revenue, now and in the 2030s



Stacked bar chart. Fuel duty raises about £24bn a year today and is expected to fall to about £12bn in the 2030s, with the electric vehicle mileage charge adding about £1.9bn.

Does it fill the gap?

Not yet. eVED is expected to raise £1.1bn to £1.9bn against a loss of around £12bn. Electric drivers also pay less VAT: 5% on home charging, currently 0% while the electricity VAT cut runs, against 20% on petrol and diesel. And the OBR expects fuel duty to fall to just 0.1% of GDP by 2050/51, though it calls that projection speculative.

Road fuel tax revenue, £ billion a year

Period	Fuel duty	eVED	Total
Today	£24bn	—	£24bn
The 2030s	£12bn	£1.9bn	£13.9bn
Difference	−£12bn	+£1.9bn	−£10.1bn

What else could replace fuel duty?

Nothing beyond eVED has been announced. The options most often discussed are:

- raising the eVED rate towards the 7.2p a mile petrol drivers pay, which the 3p starting point leaves room for
- a per-mile charge for all vehicles, replacing fuel duty entirely
- road pricing that varies by time and place, such as city congestion charges
- higher vehicle tax, or more of the gap filled from general taxation

The case for charging electric cars more

- Electric drivers use the same roads and cause the same congestion.
- A petrol driver already pays about 7.2p a mile; 3p is well below that.
- Without it, the lost revenue has to come from taxes that fall on people who do not drive.
- Heavier electric cars do more damage to road surfaces.

The case for keeping it low

- Charging electric cars more slows the switch the climate targets depend on.
- The OBR estimates eVED alone will dampen electric car sales by around 2%.
- Electric cars have no tailpipe emissions, so the external cost is genuinely lower.
- Self-reported mileage is easy to under-declare, so enforcement costs may eat the revenue.

The tension runs through the whole subject. Charge electric cars too much and fewer people switch. Charge too little and the money has to come from somewhere else.

Common questions

- **How much is the electric car pay-per-mile tax?** 3p a mile for fully electric cars and 1.5p for plug-in hybrids, from 1 April 2028.
- **How much will pay-per-mile cost me a year?** About £300 for 10,000 miles, on top of the £200 standard rate of vehicle tax.
- **Do petrol drivers pay more per mile than electric drivers will?** Yes. A 40 mpg petrol car pays about 7.2p a mile in fuel duty and the VAT on that duty, against 3p for an electric car under eVED.

Frozen thresholds, and what they cost

Every tax · Last updated 26 September 2026 · <https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/frozen-thresholds/>

A frozen threshold raises tax every year that pay and prices rise, without any rate changing. The Personal Allowance has been **£12,570** since **April 2021** and the higher-rate threshold **£50,270**; both are fixed until **April 2031**. Had the allowance risen with inflation it would be **£16,070** in 2026–27. The OBR estimates the freezes raise **£42.3bn** this year and have pulled 4.88 million more people into paying income tax.

Key figures

£12,570

Personal Allowance
Frozen since April 2021, until April 2031
As of 22 September 2026

£16,070

Where the Personal Allowance
would be in 2026–27 had it risen
with inflation
OBR estimate
As of 1 March 2026

£42.3bn

Raised by the threshold freezes in
2026–27 (OBR estimate)
+£8.9bn (+26.6%) vs 2025–26
As of 1 March 2026

4.88 million

Extra people paying income tax
because of the freezes, 2026–27
+0.95m (+24.2%) vs 2025–26
As of 1 March 2026

3.39 million

Extra people paying the higher
rate, 2026–27
+0.57m (+20.2%) vs 2025–26
As of 1 March 2026

The short version

- **Not just income tax:** 12 thresholds are held in cash, the oldest the inheritance tax nil-rate band, £325,000 since 2009.
- **It grows every year:** the OBR expects the freezes to raise £67.0bn by 2030–31.
- **Into the higher rate:** 3.39 million people pay 40% who would not have, and 590,000 people whose main income is the state pension now pay income tax because of it.
- **For one person:** about £979 a year at £35,000; the calculator below works it out for any salary.
- **By law, not by default:** the allowance would rise with CPI each April; every freeze is Parliament deciding otherwise in a Finance Act.

Which thresholds are frozen, and until when?

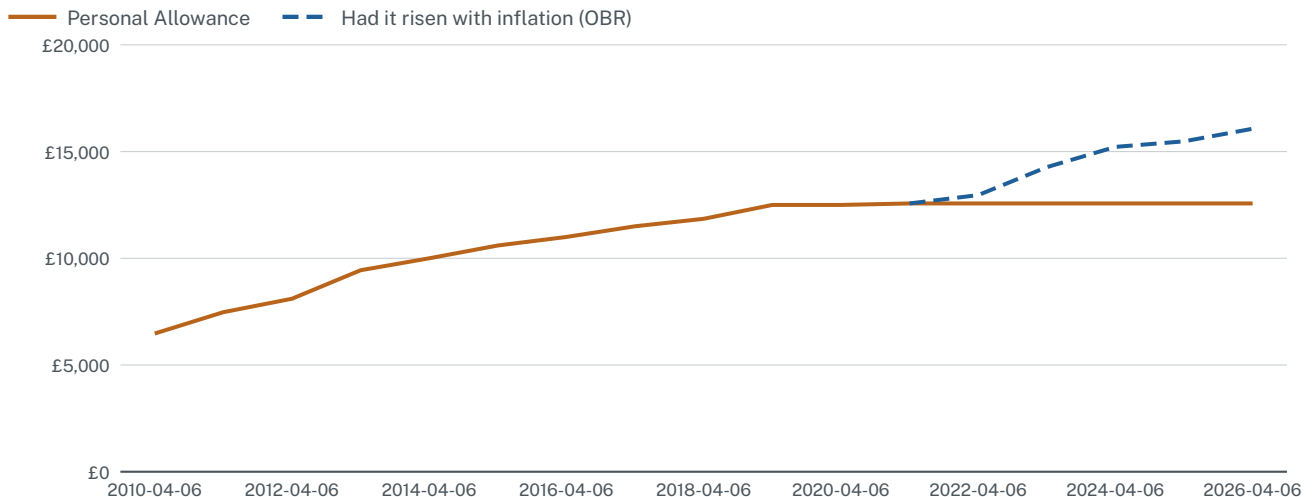
Thresholds held in cash, 2026–27

Threshold	Value	Held since	Held until	Had it been indexed
Income tax Personal Allowance It was also £12,500 in both 2019-20 and 2020-21. The freeze was legislated in the Finance Acts of 2021, 2023 and 2026.	£12,570 a year	2021	2031	£16,070 OBR
Basic rate limit (the width of the 20% band) Added to the Personal Allowance it gives the higher-rate threshold.	£37,700 a year	2021	2031	£48,400 CPI, our calculation
Higher-rate threshold Scotland sets its own higher-rate starting point.	£50,270 a year	2021	2031	£64,470 OBR
Additional-rate threshold Cut from £150,000 to £125,140 in April 2023, then frozen.	£125,140 a year	2023	2031	—
National Insurance primary threshold (employees) £12,570 a year. It was raised to match the Personal Allowance in July 2022 and has been frozen since.	£242 a week	2022	2031	—
National Insurance upper earnings limit £50,270 a year. Above it employees pay 2% rather than 8%, so a frozen limit keeps more pay in the 8% band.	£967 a week	2021	2031	—
Employer National Insurance secondary threshold £5,000 a year. Cut from £9,100 in April 2025, when the employer rate rose to 15%, and held there to April 2031.	£96 a week	2025	2031	£100 CPI, our calculation
Inheritance tax nil-rate band Legislated to April 2031 in the Finance Act 2026, section 72.	£325,000	2009	2031	£535,000 CPI, our calculation
Inheritance tax residence nil-rate band HMRC's thresholds table still shows 5 April 2030 for this band; the Budget 2025 overview and the Finance Act 2026 both say 2031.	£175,000	2020	2031	£228,000 CPI, our calculation
VAT registration threshold Held at £90,000 for 2025-26 and 2026-27 with no end date announced. Before that it was frozen at £85,000 for seven years, from April 2017 to March 2024.	£90,000 a year	2024	no end date announced	—
Pension annual allowance Set in cash and never indexed. The money purchase annual allowance (£10,000) and lump sum allowance (£268,275) are also fixed in cash.	£60,000 a year	2023	no end date announced	—
Plan 2 student loan repayment threshold Rose to £29,385 in April 2026, then held there for 2027-28, 2028-29 and 2029-30 under Budget 2025.	£29,385 a year	2027	2030	—

"Had it been indexed" uses the OBR's own figure where it publishes one. Otherwise it is our calculation: the frozen value uprated by the September CPI figure for each year of the freeze and rounded the way the law would round it (the Personal Allowance to the next £10, the basic rate limit to the next £100, the inheritance tax bands to the next £1,000). Thresholds that are not indexed by law at all, like the pension annual allowance and the VAT threshold, have no counterfactual shown, because there is no rule to apply.

How has the Personal Allowance moved over the long run?

The Personal Allowance since 2010-11, and where indexation would have taken it

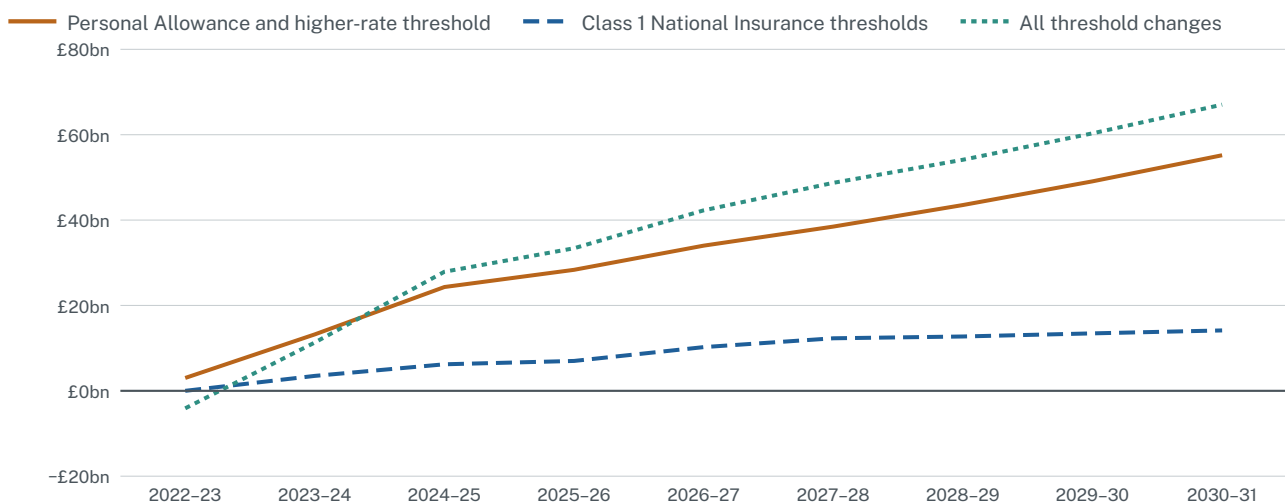


The Personal Allowance since 2010-11, and where indexation would have taken it. Personal Allowance: £6,475 from 2010-04, £7,475 from 2011-04, £8,105 from 2012-04, £9,440 from 2013-04, £10,000 from 2014-04, £10,600 from 2015-04, £11,000 from 2016-04, £11,500 from 2017-04, £11,850 from 2018-04, £12,500 from 2019-04, £12,500 from 2020-04, £12,570 from 2021-04. Had it risen with inflation (OBR): £12,570 from 2021-04, £12,960 from 2022-04, £14,270 from 2023-04, £15,220 from 2024-04, £15,480 from 2025-04, £16,070 from 2026-04

How much do the freezes raise?

The OBR estimates how much more tax is paid because thresholds were frozen rather than uprated, and publishes the estimate at every Budget and Spring Statement. For 2026-27 it is **£42.3bn**, rising to **£67.0bn** in 2030-31.

What the threshold freezes raise each year, £ billion (OBR, March 2026)

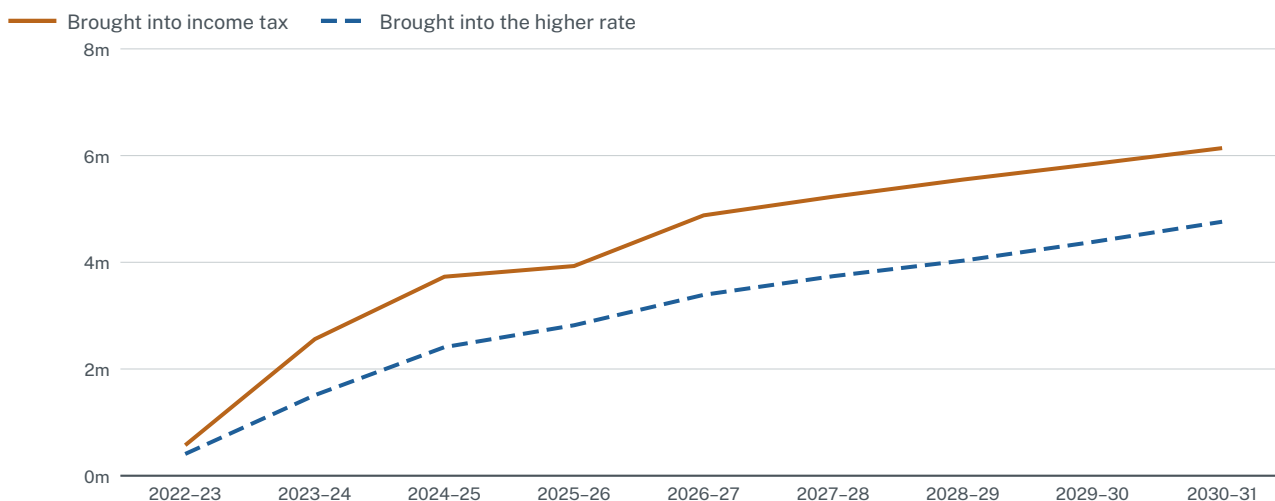


What the threshold freezes raise each year, £ billion (OBR, March 2026). Personal Allowance and higher-rate threshold: £3bn in 2022-23, £55.2bn in 2030-31. Class 1 National Insurance thresholds: £0bn in 2022-23, £14.2bn in 2030-31. All threshold changes: £-4.1bn in 2022-23, £67bn in 2030-31.

How many people does it pull in?

In 2026-27 the OBR estimates 4.88 million people pay income tax who would not have with indexed thresholds, 590,000 of them people whose main income is the state pension. A further 3.39 million pay the higher rate who otherwise would not.

Extra people paying tax because of the freezes, millions (OBR)



Extra people paying tax because of the freezes, millions (OBR). Brought into income tax: 0.57m in 2022-23, 6.14m in 2030-31. Brought into the higher rate: 0.41m in 2022-23, 4.76m in 2030-31.

What does the freeze cost me?

For one person, the cost is the tax on the slice of income that would have fallen under the higher threshold. We work it through for four salaries, with every assumption shown, on [what frozen thresholds cost a household](#). At £35,000 it comes to about **£979 a year** in income tax and National Insurance.

Why is it called fiscal drag?

Under the Income Tax Act 2007 the Personal Allowance and basic rate limit rise each April by the previous September's CPI, unless Parliament decides otherwise. Every freeze is Parliament deciding otherwise, in a Finance Act:

- **2021:** The first freeze, for the first years.
- **2023:** Extended to 2028.
- **2026:** Extended to 2031.

As wages rise, more income falls above each fixed line, which is the "drag".

It is sometimes called a stealth tax. The freezes were announced and costed in public, so they are not hidden in that sense; what they share with other stealth taxes is that the amount paid rises every year with no new decision.

Income tax, capital gains tax, inheritance tax, VAT and duties

Consolidated Fund (general Treasury funds) the Consolidated Fund, with no earmark. National Insurance goes to the National Insurance Fund.

[Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1921, s2 \(HMRC Trust Statement\)](#)

HMRC accounts for taxes, fines and penalties in its Trust Statement, prepared under section 2 of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1921, and pays net receipts into the Consolidated Fund. National Insurance goes to the National Insurance Fund.

Is freezing thresholds legitimate?

The case for

- It is announced openly and costed by the OBR, like any other measure.
- It spreads a tax rise thinly rather than concentrating it on a few.
- Uprating is a policy choice, not an entitlement: Parliament can decide either way each year.
- The alternative is a visible rate rise or spending cuts of the same size.

The case against

- The rise compounds silently, with no annual decision to defend.
- It pulls people into higher rates that were designed for much higher real incomes.
- It now reaches pensioners: the OBR counts 590,000 people whose main income is the state pension among those brought into tax.
- It hits hardest when inflation is high, which is when households can least absorb it.

Common questions

- **What is fiscal drag?** Tax thresholds staying the same while wages and prices rise, so more of your income falls above them and more people are pulled into higher bands. It raises tax without any rate changing.
- **How long is the Personal Allowance frozen for?** It has been £12,570 since April 2021 and is fixed until 5 April 2031, under the Finance Act 2026.
- **What would the Personal Allowance be if it had not been frozen?** £16,070 in 2026–27, on the OBR's estimate.
- **How many people do frozen thresholds pull into tax?** The OBR estimates 4.88 million extra income tax payers and 3.39 million extra higher-rate payers in 2026–27.

Sources and licences

Every dataset behind the figures in this document, with its publisher, the date its figures are as of, and the licence they are used under.

Source	Publisher	Figures as of	Licence	Used in
Policy measures database, March 2026 https://obr.uk/download/policy-measures-database-march-2025/	Office for Budget Responsibility	3 March 2026	Open Government Licence v3.0	Every announced tax and benefit change, and when it starts
Budget 2025: supporting documents (Table 4.1 policy decisions, Table 4.2, Policy costings) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/supporting-documents-for-budget-2025	HM Treasury	26 November 2025	Open Government Licence v3.0	Every announced tax and benefit change, and when it starts; Budget 2026: 28 October 2026
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legislation.gov.uk and official guidance, provision by provision https://www.legislation.gov.uk/	legislation.gov.uk	22 September 2026	Open Government Licence v3.0 (legislation.gov.uk)	Frozen thresholds, and what they cost

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