What's changing

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

Figures as of: 9 November 2026

Generated on: 14 November 2026

Version: 14 November 2026. Earlier versions stay available at https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/reports/

Live version: https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/reports/#whats-changing

This is a snapshot. It was generated on 14 November 2026 and does not change. The figures may have been updated since: the live version is at https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/reports/#whats-changing.

Published by Tekstak Ltd. Our words, analysis and charts are licensed under CC BY 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), credit Tekstak Ltd. Figures from other bodies are used under each source's own licence, listed in the sources appendix.

This site takes no side. Every figure is quoted from the body that publishes it, with its date and source; views are attributed to the people and organisations who hold them. Our neutrality policy: https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/neutrality/

Contents

Executive summary 3
Every announced tax and benefit change, and when it starts 4
Spring Forecast 2026 17
Longer-term pressures: spending, tax and debt over fifty years 19
Pay-per-mile for electric cars, and the end of fuel duty 24
Frozen thresholds, and what they cost 27
Sources and licences 32

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

19
Announced changes still to start
As of 14 Nov 2026
As of 26 November 2025

1 Jan 2027
Next: £2 bus fare cap in England
As of 26 November 2025

£12.4bn
Raised in 2030-31: Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031
As of 28 October 2026

Spring Forecast 2026

3 Mar 2026
Spring Forecast 2026

3
Announced changes the Budget still has to set or cost

0
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 14 November 2026 · https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/announced-tax-and-benefit-changes/

19 announced changes are still to start, the next being **£2 bus fare cap in England** on 1 January 2027. The largest on the official costings is "Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031", which raises £12.4bn in 2030-31.

Key figures

19
Announced changes still to start
As of 14 Nov 2026
As of 26 November 2025

1 Jan 2027
Next: £2 bus fare cap in England
As of 26 November 2025

£12.4bn
Raised in 2030-31: Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031
As of 28 October 2026

£3.2bn
Cost in 2030-31: Two-child limit abolished
As of 28 October 2026

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 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 £332m 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 (started)	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 (started)	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.

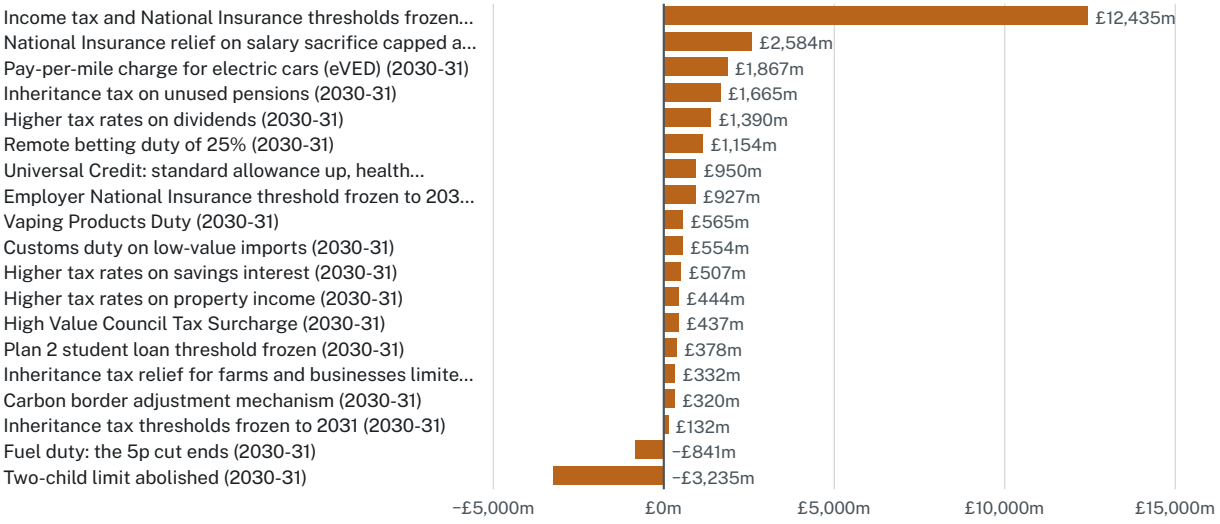
Change	Starts	Area	Effect on the public finances	Status	What changes	Who it affects
Income tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen to 2031	6 Apr 2028 to 5 Apr 2031	Income tax	raises £12.4bn in 2030-31	Law passed	The Personal Allowance (£12,570), the higher-rate threshold (£50,270) and the matching 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, October 2026, published 28 October 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

- HM Treasury, Impact on households: distributional analysis to accompany Budget 2025 **Published:** 26 November 2025 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.It publishes the results as charts only, with no data table, so this site quotes its conclusions rather than reproducing its figures.
- Resolution Foundation, Stairway to headroom (November 2025) **Published:** 27 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.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.It estimates the richest fifth of households lose about £540 a year on average from the freezes, against about £64 for the poorest fifth.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).

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

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Additional funding for SEND	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	−£4.1bn	−£4.4bn	No
Household Energy Payment: £100 council tax rebate for bands A-D from January 2027	Budget 2026	−£2.6bn	£0m	£0m	No
Supplementary Estimates: RDEL plans for 2025-26	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
HMRC: Measures to close the tax gap	Budget 2026	£8m	£116m	£2.5bn	No
Defence Investment Plan: Reallocate capital spending to fully fund the Defence Investment Plan	Budget 2026	£145m	£1.4bn	£1.1bn	No
Defence Investment Plan (DIP): Commitment to further savings made at announcement on 30 June 2026	Budget 2026	−£1.8bn	−£1.0bn	−£939m	No
Supplementary Estimates: CDEL plans for 2025-26	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Industrial Electricity: Fund the British Industrial Competitiveness Scheme starting from 1 April 2027, including a backdated payment for eligible businesses	Budget 2026	£0m	−£65m	−£422m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Public Sector Pensions: Net impact of the 2024 valuations	Budget 2026	£0m	−£1.1bn	−£1.2bn	No
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
Writing-down Allowances: Reduce the main rate writing-down allowance to 12% from April 2027 and increase the main rate first-year allowance to 50% from 1 January 2027	Budget 2026	£125m	£1.0bn	£1.1bn	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
Bank Surcharge: Temporarily increase the Bank Corporation Tax Surcharge rate from 3% to 6%, to fund breathing space measures for households, for 15 months from 1 January 2027	Budget 2026	£306m	£220m	£0m	No
Distributions: Modernise the distributions framework from 6 April 2028	Budget 2026	£0m	£55m	£775m	No
Fuel Duty: Extend the temporary 5p-per-litre duty cut and defer the planned Retail Prices Index (RPI) increase to 1 July 2027	Budget 2026	−£574m	£0m	£0m	No
Support for Energy Bills: Cut VAT on domestic electricity from 5% to 0% from 1 October 2026 to 1 July 2027	Budget 2026	−£755m	£0m	£0m	No
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
Modernising Taxation of Foreign Sovereign Investments: Introduce a new statutory regime for the direct taxation of foreign sovereigns from 1 January 2029	Budget 2026	£0m	£496m	£677m	No
Future Civil Service: Reduce administration budgets by 20% by 2029-30 compared to 16% reduction in Spending Review 2025 plans	Budget 2026	£0m	£405m	£615m	No
Fund agreement with EU to join Erasmus+ in 20274	Spring Forecast 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Rough Sleeping: Invest in a route off the streets across the Parliament, alongside longer-term accommodation and intensive support	Budget 2026	−£174m	−£582m	−£89m	No
Property Income: Increase tax rates on property income by 2ppts at the basic, higher and additional rate from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	£575m	£445m	No
Savings Income: Increase tax rates on savings income by 2ppts at the basic, higher and additional rate from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£13m	£557m	£555m	No
Investment for Growth: Support strategic technologies, local growth and key industries	Budget 2026	−£154m	−£530m	−£356m	No
Social and Affordable Homes Programme: Fund delivery of around 10,000 social and affordable homes	Budget 2026	£0m	−£500m	−£500m	No
Ukraine: Emergency winter support for air defence	Budget 2026	−£500m	£0m	£0m	No
Corporation Tax: Make the foreign permanent establishment exemption mandatory, preventing their losses from reducing UK corporation tax receipts for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027	Budget 2026	£118m	£496m	£458m	No
EU ETS auction receipts (ETS): Delay the inclusion of energy from waste in the ETS	Budget 2026	£0m	−£126m	−£450m	No
Private Hire Vehicle Operators: Deem larger operators with annual fare turnover over £50 million liable for VAT on the full value of their fares from 2 January 2028	Budget 2026	£0m	£383m	£409m	No
Rough Sleeping: Reprioritise existing MHCLG budgets to tackle rough sleeping	Budget 2026	£121m	£0m	£0m	No
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
UK-India: Bring into force the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement and Double Contributions Convention from 15 July 2026	Budget 2026	−£173m	−£332m	−£384m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Spring 2026 Youth Employment and Skills Package: Expand Youth Guarantee and apprenticeship support	Budget 2026	£0m	−£376m	£0m	No
Infected Blood Compensation Scheme: Implement the Inquiry's Additional Report recommendations from 24 July 2026	Budget 2026	−£362m	−£263m	−£74m	No
Further Priorities: Fund key priorities, including pressures facing the NHS and delivery of the Violence against Women and Girls Strategy	Budget 2026	−£354m	−£141m	£2m	No
Good Growth Funds: Seed funding for Mayors and local leaders in England and £1.5bn finance for Mayoral Strategic Authorities with a mechanism for subsidised lending (resource impacts of subsidy)	Budget 2026	£0m	−£30m	−£54m	No
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
Business Rates: Increase valuation thresholds for Small Business Rate Relief for retail, hospitality and leisure (RHL) properties from £12,000 to £18,000 for 100% relief and from £15,000 to £21,000 for tapered relief from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£5m	−£320m	−£3m	No
Online Marketplace Liability: Extend to UK businesses with a minimum annual sales threshold per platform of £90,000 from 1 October 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	£318m	£250m	No
Great British Summer Savings Scheme: Reduce VAT to 5% on family days out from 25 June 2026 to 1 September 2026	Budget 2026	−£312m	£0m	£0m	No
Company Car Tax: Set the Benefit-in-Kind rates (appropriate percentages) for electric vehicles, hybrids and internal combustion engine vehicles for 2030-31	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£312m	No
Founders' Relief: Introduce a new CGT relief for qualifying founders of high-growth, innovative companies from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£180m	−£283m	No
Business Asset Disposal Relief (BADR): Reduce the lifetime limit to £500,000 from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£3m	£178m	£279m	No
National Wealth Fund: Invest additional capital to support growth, including £2bn for the new Energy Wealth Fund (resource impacts of increased lending)	Budget 2026	£0m	£36m	£250m	No
Mileage Rates: Increase the tax-free and tax-deductible car and van rates to 55p for the first 10,000 business miles from 6 April 2026 and the higher mileage rate to 35p from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	−£28m	−£222m	−£237m	No
Business Rates: Introduce a transitional support package, including a two-year real terms bills freeze for RHL businesses and a one-year extension of the 2023 Supporting Small Business support, part funded by extending the Transitional Relief Supplement for two years from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£1m	−£230m	−£2m	No
Student Loans: Cap interest rates for Plan 2 and Plan 3 student loans at 6% from 1 September 2026 to 31 August 2027	Budget 2026	−£230m	−£12m	−£3m	No
Trading Allowance: Increase the Income Tax Trading Allowance to £3,000 from £1,000 from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£223m	−£173m	No
Higher Education: Introduce registration requirements for franchise providers with 300 or more students from 1 September 2028, to strengthen quality and oversight of franchised provision	Budget 2026	£31m	£198m	£202m	No
Low Value Imports: Remove the £135 customs duty relief and introduce new customs arrangements from October 2028	Budget 2026	£0m	£216m	−£12m	No
Business Tariff Suspensions: Suspend tariffs on 72 products from 5 August 2026 and extend suspensions for 361 products in 2027-28	Budget 2026	−£67m	−£157m	£0m	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

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
UK Export Finance: Increase capacity to support UK defence exports from June 2026 (increased income from additional activity)	Budget 2026	£0m	£200m	£200m	No
DWP Fraud and Error: Expand use of data and targeted controls to prevent fraud from entering the benefits system	Budget 2026	£193m	£59m	£154m	No
Artificial Intelligence: Strengthen the UK's AI security, accelerate adoption across the economy, and support strategically important UK AI capabilities	Budget 2026	−£34m	−£185m	−£4m	No
Bus Fares: Cap single bus fares at £2 in England outside London for one year from 1 January 2027, funded by reprioritising DESNZ budgets	Budget 2026	−£50m	£63m	£0m	No
British Business Bank: Expand the Growth Guarantee Scheme to support £6.5 billion of additional SME lending across this Parliament	Budget 2026	−£103m	−£181m	−£159m	No
Strategic Authorities: Increase funding to build capacity to deliver new powers and investment responsibilities	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Carbon Price Support (CPS): Remove the CPS rates to reduce energy bills from 1 April 2028	Budget 2026	£0m	−£163m	−£17m	No
Corporation Tax: Spread the one-off impact of revenue recognition changes for qualifying gas distribution activities over five years for accounting periods ending on or after 31 December 2026	Budget 2026	−£160m	£40m	£40m	No
Business Rates: Increase business rates relief for pubs, social clubs and live music venues by 20ppts to 35% from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£3m	−£113m	−£4m	No
Pension Tax Allowance: Remove the income tax liability for pensioners with total income up to the value of the new State Pension from 6 April 2027 until 5 April 2030	Budget 2026	£0m	−£88m	£50m	No
Machine Games Duty: Increase the rate from 20% to 25% for higher stake machines from 1 April 2027 and move duty liability to the machine supplier from 1 April 2028	Budget 2026	−£2m	£149m	£143m	No
Enterprise Management Incentives 2 (EMI2): Increase the individual option limit to £120,000, extending the exercise period to 15 years and remove interaction with EMI option limit from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£33m	−£144m	No
Bus Travel: Fund free bus travel for children aged 5-15 in England from 1 August 2026 until 31 August 2026	Budget 2026	−£143m	£0m	£0m	No
Universal Credit: Extend the £2,500 surplus earnings threshold for one year from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	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
Local Authority Spending: Impact of adjustments to high needs budget on local authority spending	Budget 2026	£105m	£0m	£0m	No
Heavy Goods Vehicles: Reduce Vehicle Excise Duty to £1 for 12 months from 1 July 2026	Budget 2026	−£136m	£0m	£0m	No
Steel Tariff: Change tariff rate and quotas on imported steel from 1 July 2026	Budget 2026	£84m	£121m	£119m	No
First Time Buyer ISA: Introduce a new ISA for first-time buyers, replacing the Lifetime ISA for new savers from 6 April 2029	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£108m	No
Business Rates Retention: Devolve a share of business rates income and growth to Mayoral Strategic Authorities from April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£43m	−£109m	No
Temporary Staffing: Amend Group 7 of Schedule 9 to the VAT Act 1994 to restore the tax treatment of medical deputies to its previously intended position	Budget 2026	£0m	£95m	£101m	No
Your First Home: Introduce a new equity loan scheme to support around 70,000 first-time buyers from April 2027 (net income from developer fees)	Budget 2026	−£14m	£95m	£95m	No
Defence: Reinvest defence and security administration savings into frontline defence and national security	Budget 2026	£0m	−£70m	£0m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Transport for London: Supplemental funding for shared fare products following rail fares freeze	Spring Forecast 2026	−£89m	−£89m	£0m	No
Regional Growth: Fund priority investments and local growth & regeneration projects across the UK	Budget 2026	−£19m	−£44m	£0m	No
Tariff Suspension Packages: Suspend tariffs on 135 food products from 21 June 2026 until 31 December 2028; 101 food products and kerosene for heating oil from 26 November 2026 until 31 December 2028; and fertiliser from 26 November 2026 until 31 December 2027	Budget 2026	−£49m	−£57m	£0m	No
Cross-Border Services: Restrict the reverse charge on supplies of services from overseas to VAT-registered businesses from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	£73m	£73m	No
Youth Employment and Skills: Expand local apprenticeship services to all current mayors	Budget 2026	£0m	−£71m	£0m	No
Supported Housing: Introduce a licensing regime to enforce national standards for supported housing from 2027-28	Budget 2026	£0m	−£71m	−£31m	No
Parental Pay: Establish a Parental Allowance for fathers, partners and adopters in Great Britain from April 2029	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	−£70m	No
R&D Tax Reliefs: Remove the Claim Notification Form from 1 April 2027 and simplify the Additional Information Form from Autumn 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£61m	−£67m	No
Electricity Generator Levy: Increase the rate from 45% to 55% until 31 March 2028	Budget 2026	£61m	£0m	£0m	No
Cambridge Development Corporation: Pilot a new government financing model for land, housing and infrastructure development from April 2027 (capital grant element)	Budget 2026	£0m	−£48m	£0m	No
Red Diesel: Reduce duty rates by 3.7p-per-litre from 15 June 2026 to 1 July 2027	Budget 2026	−£58m	£0m	£0m	No
Renewable Obligation: Change in Renewable Obligation indexation mechanism from RPI to CPI from 1 April 2026	Spring Forecast 2026	£19m	£55m	£0m	No
Cash ISAs: Maintain the cash ISA limit at £20,000 from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£20m	−£52m	No
EV Charging: Reduce the cost of using local, lower-powered public chargers in Great Britain	Budget 2026	£0m	−£52m	£0m	No
High Value Council Tax Surcharge: Confirm eligibility for deferrals, discounts and exemptions from 1 April 2028	Budget 2026	−£6m	−£45m	−£48m	No
Carer's Allowance: Introduce a taper on earnings above the Weekly Earning Limit within 2030-31	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	−£38m	No
Stamp Taxes on Shares: Replace Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax with the Securities Transfer Tax from late 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£29m	−£31m	No
Benefits in Kind (BiKs): Delay mandatory payrolling of company cars, vans, fuel and medical benefits from 6 April 2026 to 6 April 2027, with remaining BiKs implemented from 6 April 2028	Budget 2026	−£29m	−£2m	−£3m	No
Housing Revenue Account: Increase the threshold from 200 to 1000 homes	Spring Forecast 2026	−£7m	−£20m	−£27m	No
Climate Change Levy: Freeze electricity & liquefied petroleum gas main rates, and uprate gas and solid fuels main rates by RPI from 1 April 2028	Budget 2026	£0m	−£23m	−£26m	No
Leeds City Fund: Establish the Leeds City Fund with 100% retention of business rates growth	Budget 2026	£0m	−£23m	−£26m	No
Lifetime ISA: Reduce the withdrawal charge from 25% to 20% for first-time buyers purchasing properties above the £450,000 price cap from 29 October 2026	Budget 2026	−£17m	−£21m	−£25m	No
Future Civil Service: Reinvest part of the administration budget savings in a new AI Fund to reduce administration burdens and improve outcomes	Budget 2026	£0m	−£25m	£0m	No
Donated Medicines: Introduce a zero rate of VAT for the donation of medicines under qualifying circumstances from 23 June 2026	Budget 2026	−£16m	−£22m	−£23m	No

Measure	Event	2026-27	2028-29	2030-31	Dated above
Additional funding for Protective Security for Places of Worship	Spring Forecast 2026	−£22m	£0m	£0m	No
Skills: Re-establish the Union Learning Fund in England	Budget 2026	£0m	−£18m	£0m	No
Business Rates: Introduce 100% relief for eligible Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCPs) and electric vehicle-only forecourts for ten years from 1 April 2026	Budget 2026	£1m	−£7m	−£13m	No
Landfill Communities Fund: Increase the Landfill Tax credit cap from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£15m	−£16m	No
Pensions Tax: Remove the two-year rule for taxation of pension and lump sum death benefits from 28 October 2026	Budget 2026	−£7m	−£14m	−£15m	No
Social Housing: Introduce a zero rate of VAT for land sold to registered social housing providers (relevant housing associations) from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£13m	−£14m	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
Backing Innovation: Bring forward £1bn investment and increase financial capacity by £2bn for the British Business Bank to support additional investment in the UK (resource impacts of increased lending)	Budget 2026	£1m	−£2m	£12m	No
International Investors: Relieve double taxation for UK investors in US Limited Liability Companies and similar entities from early 2028	Budget 2026	£0m	−£4m	−£3m	No
Alcohol Duty: Increase the generosity of Small Producer Relief from 1 February 2027	Budget 2026	−£2m	−£10m	−£9m	No
Business Rates: Remove reliefs for vape shops and Adult Gaming Centres from 1 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	£9m	£10m	No
Welfare Reform: Remove benefit entitlements from serious offenders hospitalised in Great Britain from 6 April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	£6m	£5m	No
Early Years: Fund increased access to books for children aged 0 to 5	Budget 2026	−£5m	−£5m	£0m	No
Tackling Misogyny: Invest in grassroots misogyny prevention programmes	Budget 2026	−£5m	−£5m	£0m	No
Advance Corporation Tax (ACT): Abolish Advance Corporation Tax from 1 April 2031	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£4m	No
Waste Crime: Fund Landfill Tax costs for six priority illegal waste site clearances until 31 March 2029 and a three-year pilot to fund Local Authorities' Landfill Tax liabilities arising from illegal waste site clearances from 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	−£3m	£0m	No
Global Talent Taskforce expansion	Spring Forecast 2026	−£2m	−£2m	−£2m	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
Landlord registration fee	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Provide Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) debt relief for councils in severe financial distress	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Devolving Air Passenger Duty to the Scottish Government in April 2027	Budget 2026	£0m	£0m	£0m	No
Departmental spending: Grow day-to-day spending by 0.7% in real terms in 2031-32, matching 0.7% average annual real terms growth from 2029-30 to 2030-31	Budget 2026	£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.

Spring Forecast 2026

Public finances · Last updated 14 November 2026 · https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/budget/

Spring Forecast 2026 was on 3 March 2026. Its documents are at Supporting documents for Budget 2026. This page updates as each dataset is read after the event.

Key figures

3 Mar 2026
Spring Forecast 2026

3
Announced changes the Budget still has to set or cost

0
Changes already due to start within a year of it

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 the next Budget 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

- Fuel duty: the 5p cut ends **Starts:** 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 **Starts:** 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 **Starts:** 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 fiscal rules at the OBR's last assessment (October 2026)

Rule and forecast	Margin, £bn	Margin, % of GDP	Chance of meeting it
Current budget to be in surplus: November 2025 forecast2	—	—	—
Current budget to be in surplus: October 2026 pre-measures forecast	—	—	—
Current budget to be in surplus: October 2026 forecast	—	—	—
Current budget to be in surplus: Memo: excluding fuel duty rises3	—	—	—
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: November 2025 forecast2	—	—	—
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: October 2026 pre-measures forecast	—	—	—
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: October 2026 forecast	—	—	—
Change in public sector net financial liabilities: Memo: excluding fuel duty rises3	—	—	—
Welfare cap: specified welfare spending: November 2025 forecast	—	—	—
Welfare cap: specified welfare spending: October 2026 forecast	—	—	—

Forecast: Office for Budget Responsibility, Economic and fiscal outlook, October 2026, published 28 October 2026

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 14 November 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

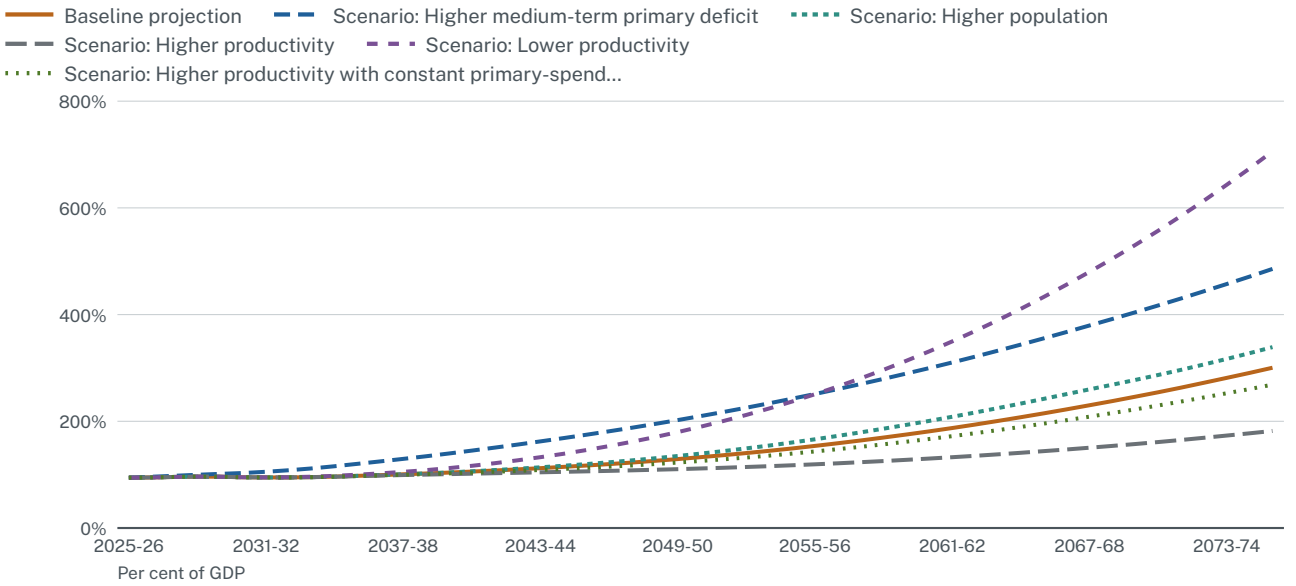
The four kinds of figure on this page

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

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.

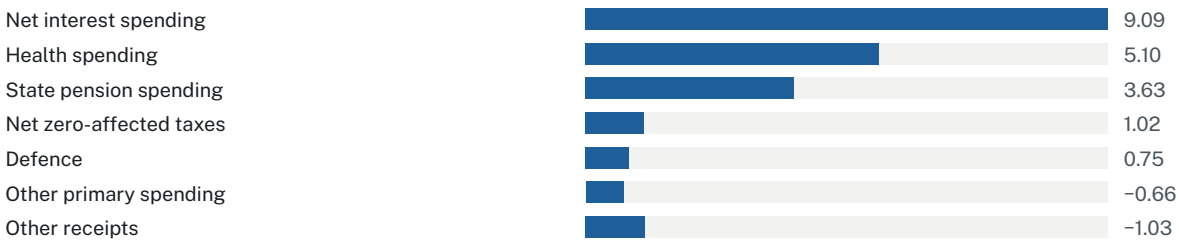
Net debt in 2075-76 under each scenario, % of GDP

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)

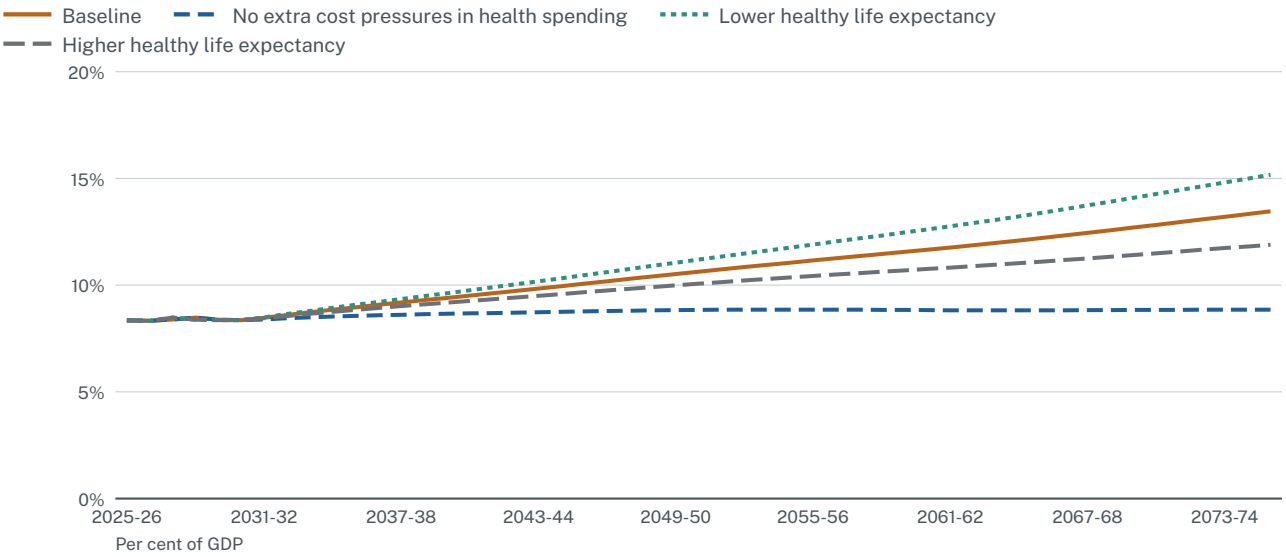


Negative figures reduce borrowing. Projection from the OBR baseline.

Spending in the baseline projection, % of GDP

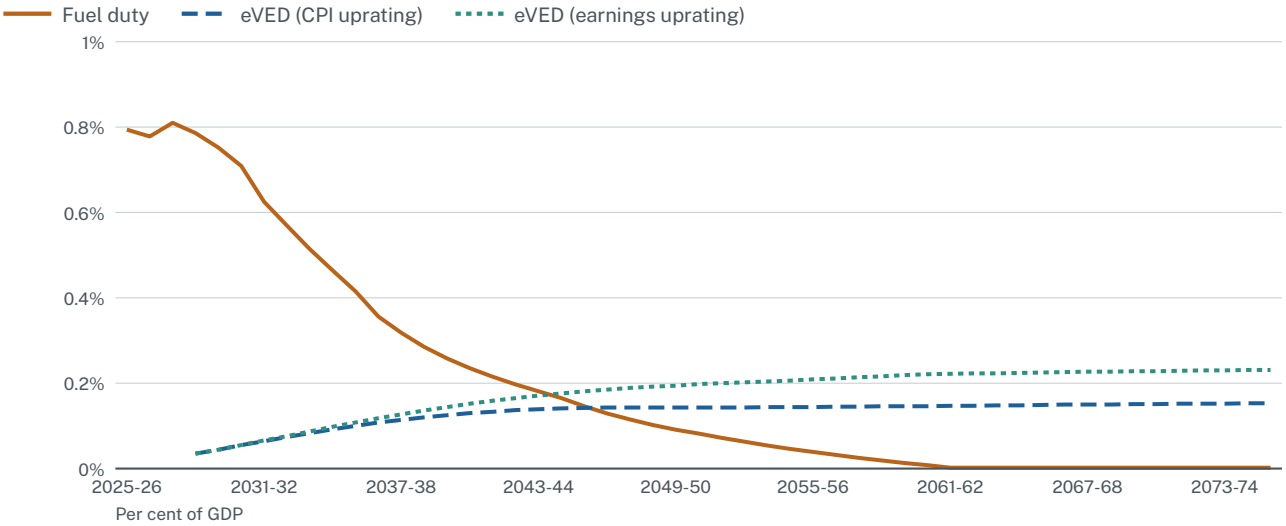
Item	2025-26	2030-31	2075-76
Health	8.4%	8.4%	13.5%
Adult social care	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%
Education	4.5%	4.3%	3.4%
State pension	4.8%	5.0%	8.6%
Other welfare benefits	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Public service pensions	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Total age-related spending	26.3%	26.2%	34.6%
Defence	2.4%	2.8%	3.5%
Net zero transition 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 (October 2026, 28 October 2026), the OBR found the government met its rule to balance day-to-day spending by the margin shown on the Budget page. 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 14 November 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?

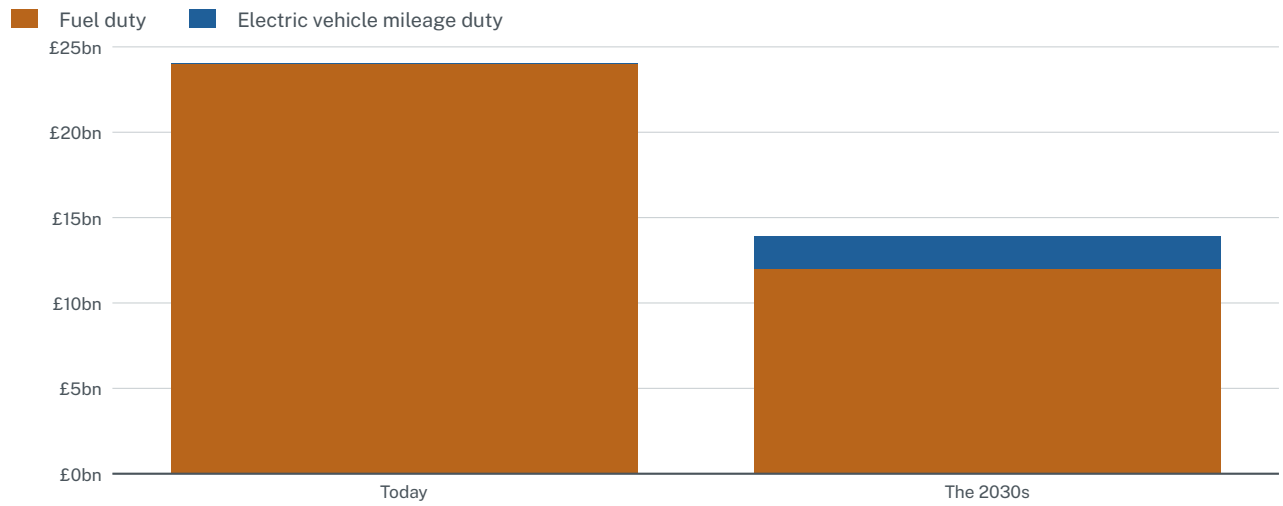
You will estimate your mileage and pay alongside vehicle tax through the DVLA, then give an actual reading at the end of the year. The government chose this over GPS tracking, citing privacy and less paperwork. From 2029–30 the per-mile rate rises with inflation. Electric cars have paid the standard 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 14 November 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?

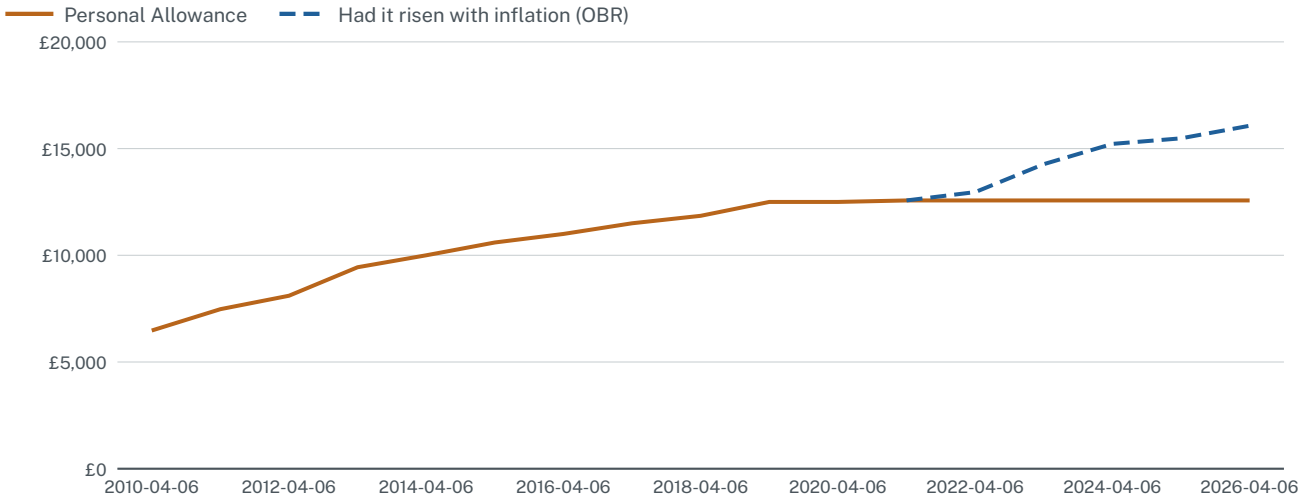
Thresholds held in cash, 2026–27

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

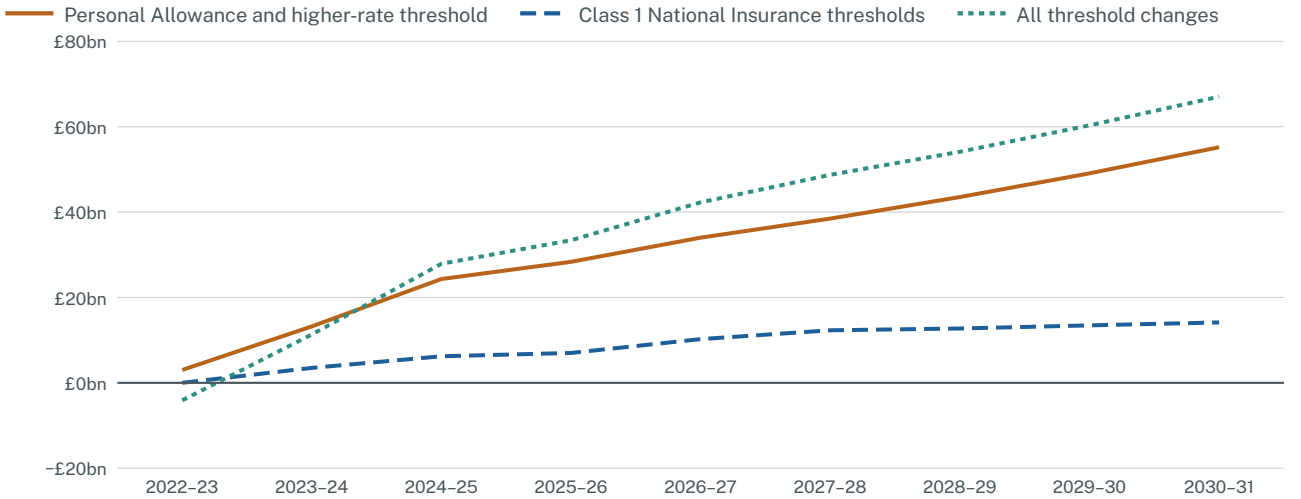


The Personal Allowance since 2010-11, and where indexation would have taken it. Personal Allowance: £6,475 from 2010-04, £7,475 from 2011-04, £8,105 from 2012-04, £9,440 from 2013-04, £10,000 from 2014-04, £10,600 from 2015-04, £11,000 from 2016-04, £11,500 from 2017-04, £11,850 from 2018-04, £12,500 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)

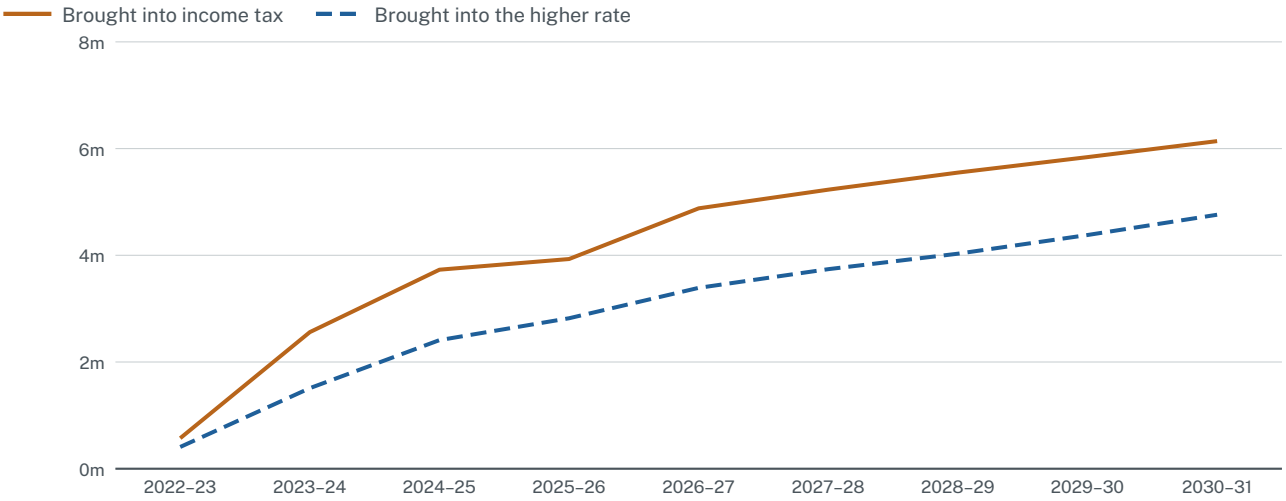


What the threshold freezes raise each year, £ billion (OBR, March 2026). Personal Allowance and higher-rate threshold: £3bn in 2022–23, £55.2bn in 2030–31. Class 1 National Insurance thresholds: £0bn in 2022–23, £14.2bn in 2030–31. All threshold changes: £-4.1bn in 2022–23, £67bn in 2030–31.

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, October 2026 https://obr.uk/download/policy-measures-database/	Office for Budget Responsibility	28 October 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; Spring Forecast 2026
Fiscal risks and sustainability, July 2026 https://obr.uk/frs/fiscal-risks-and-sustainability-july-2026/	Office for Budget Responsibility	7 July 2026	Open Government Licence v3.0	Longer-term pressures: spending, tax and debt over fifty years
House of Commons Library, electric vehicle excise duty https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-10607/	House of Commons Library	22 September 2026	Open Parliament Licence v3.0	Pay-per-mile for electric cars, and the end of fuel duty
HMRC tax receipts and National Insurance contributions for the UK https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hmrc-tax-and-nics-receipts-for-the-uk	HM Revenue and Customs	the 2025–26 financial year	Open Government Licence v3.0	Pay-per-mile for electric cars, and the end of fuel duty
Weekly road fuel prices https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/weekly-road-fuel-prices	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero	9 November 2026	Open Government Licence v3.0	Pay-per-mile for electric cars, and the end of fuel duty
Economic and fiscal outlook, March 2026: detailed receipts tables https://obr.uk/efo/	Office for Budget Responsibility	1 March 2026	Open Government Licence v3.0	Frozen thresholds, and what they cost
Office for Budget Responsibility, Economic and fiscal outlook, November 2025, Box 3.3 https://obr.uk/docs/dlm_uploads/OBR_Economic_and_fiscal_outlook_November_2025.pdf	Office for Budget Responsibility	22 September 2026	Open Government Licence v3.0	Frozen thresholds, and what they cost
CPI annual rate, all items (D7G7) https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/timeseries/d7g7/mm23	Office for National Statistics	1 September 2026	Open Government Licence v3.0	Frozen thresholds, and what they cost
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

How to use and cite this document

Published by Tekstak Ltd (https://tek-stak.co.uk). Our words, analysis and charts are licensed under CC BY 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), credit Tekstak Ltd. Figures from other bodies are used under each source's own licence, listed in the sources appendix. You may reuse our words and charts with credit.

This site takes no side. Every figure is quoted from the body that publishes it, with its date and source; views are attributed to the people and organisations who hold them. Our neutrality policy: https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/neutrality/

Generated on 14 November 2026. The live version, which may have newer figures, is at https://whereyourmoneygoes.co.uk/reports/#whats-changing.