

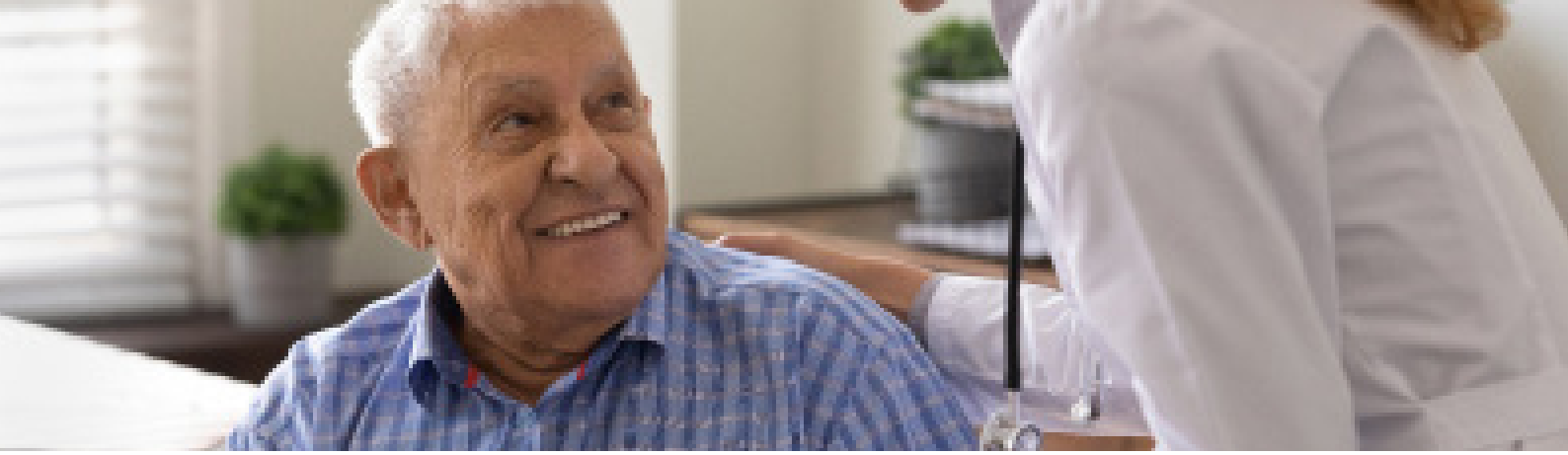
AUTUMN 2022 BULLETIN



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AUTOMATIC ENROLMENT TEN YEARS ON

In October, automatic enrolment for workplace pensions will have been in place for a decade. How has it fared?

The automatic enrolment (AE) of employees and other workers into workplace pensions faced scepticism when its initial phasing-in began in October 2012. Plenty of pension experts had witnessed the failure of earlier initiatives to increase take-up of pension saving.

This time, the outcome was dramatically different, rising from around 47% participation in 2012 to 79% in 2021. Much of that is due to its design:

- Inertia plays a major role – membership is automatic, so deliberate personal action is required to opt out.
- Employer and employee contributions were initially low, before increasing in two stages.
- The first schemes were set up by the largest employers, who were best equipped to organise the roll-out.
- The default provider, the National Employment Savings Trust (NEST), is at arm's length from the government; it now has over 11 million members.

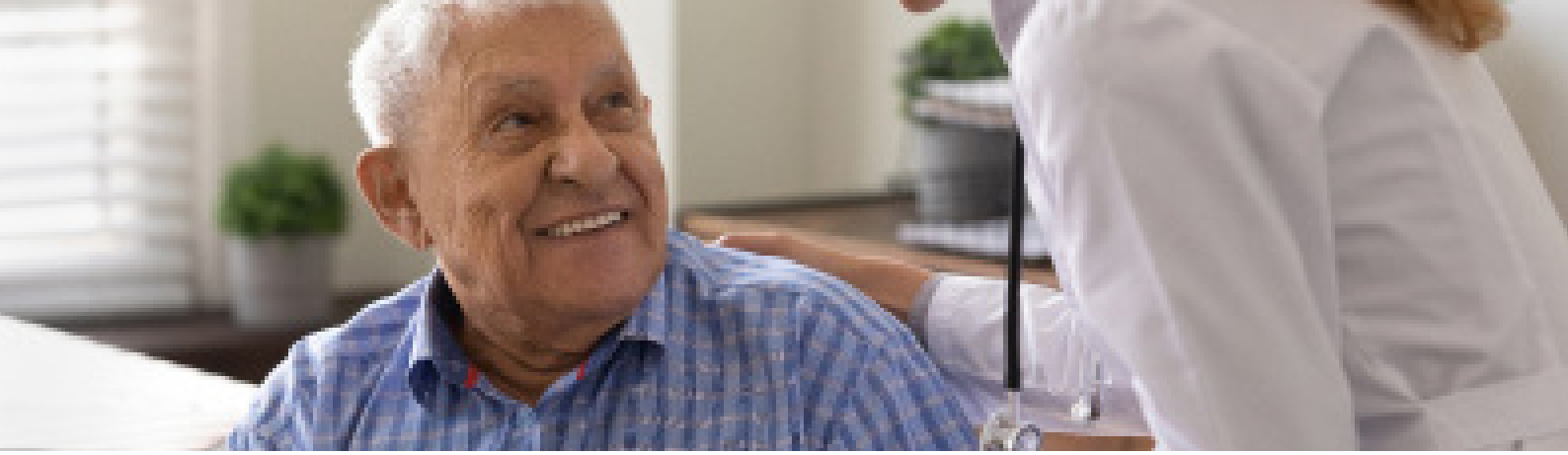
Contribution levels

The chances are that employer-provided pensions are auto-enrolled workplace pensions. However, the success of automatic enrolment does not mean the issue of adequate retirement funding has been solved, either for individuals or the general workforce.

- The minimum level of contributions is still widely considered to be too low. The Association of British Insurers (ABI) recently suggested that, to be adequate, employer and employee should pay 6% each, phased over the next ten years.

Earnings band	Employer	Employee	Total cash contributions	
			Top threshold £50,270 or more	Min. threshold £10,000
£6,240 - £50,270	3%	5% (before tax relief)	£3,522	£300

- No contributions are levied on the first £6,240 of earnings. This has a disproportionate impact on low earners. Without that restriction, contributions for someone earning £10,000 would be £500 more.
- Each employment is considered separately, which means people with more than one job who earn more than £10,000 in total receive no employer pension contributions at all. If the £6,240 exclusion were removed, then the current earnings trigger of £10,000 would also disappear.



The current system also overlooks the self-employed, who represent about one in eight of the UK workforce. While some gig workers have become eligible for AE pensions following Employment Tribunal decisions, the self-employed are responsible for their own retirement planning. As a result, currently only 16% of self-employed workers now save in a private pension, down from 50% 20 years ago.

Aside from contribution levels, it has also been shown that a considerable number of employees have made no active decisions on the underlying investment solution used, and simply remain in the scheme's default fund. The default fund is unlikely to be suitable for many employees as investment objectives and attitudes to risk are specific to an individual's circumstances. Not taking action could significantly reduce the funds available for retirement.

To find out if your current level of pension contributions, whether automatic or otherwise, and investment choices are sufficient to meet your retirement goals, make the positive decision to talk to us. In the current economic environment, no government is likely to risk proposing an increase in the mandatory minimum contributions, so taking action yourself may be more prudent.

The value of tax reliefs depends on your individual circumstances. Tax laws can change. The Financial Conduct Authority does not regulate tax advice.

The value of your investment and the income from it can go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount you invested.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

INTEREST RATE RISES LIFT ANNUITIES

It is not only bank interest rates which are on the up.

So far, 2022 has been a year of rising interest rates in most of the developed world. While the focus has been on increased central bank base rates and their knock-on effects, other interest rates have also been getting higher. The yields on medium- and long-term government bonds (gilts) and corporate bonds, for example, have also increased.

One neglected sector has benefited markedly from the rise in bond yields: annuities. For any given age, the annuity rates that companies offer are largely determined by what they can earn by investing in long-term bonds; as bond yields go up, so do annuity rates, and the change has been greater than expected.

For example, at the end of last year, the yield on the 15-year gilt was 1.15%*, whereas by late July it was almost 2.50%*. Take a level annuity rate for a 65-year-old, for instance. By late July, the top rate was around 6.25%* compared with 5%* at the beginning of the year: an increase in guaranteed income of a quarter. Similar rises apply at other ages, although the greatest impact is at younger ages.

The jump in annuity rates has coincided with a bad first half for many of the world's investment markets. It is as a reminder that the most popular route to drawing an income from a pension fund – flexi-access drawdown – is not the only option and comes with built-in investment risk. An annuity provides certainty, regardless of investment conditions or how long the person lives.

Also worth remembering is that annuities can work effectively alongside flexi-access drawdown, it does not need to be one or the other. Our financial advisers work closely with clients to help find the balance between a guaranteed income – perhaps to provide comfort that essential expenditure is covered – and flexi-access drawdown for longer-term growth.

To find out your potential income from an annuity, please ask us for a personalized illustration.

**Source: Bank of England*

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Investing in shares should be regarded as a long-term investment and should fit with your overall attitude to risk and financial circumstances.





NO FAULT DIVORCE: DON'T SKIP ON ADVICE

There has been a surge in the number of couples filing for divorce or dissolution after simpler no-fault divorce laws came into force in April. But the simpler process still requires financial advice.

Spouses can now file for divorce and civil partners for dissolution jointly online, stating irretrievable differences. Partners no longer need to prove the other has acted unreasonably or committed adultery. Online divorce applications have risen to 8,000 applications a month, from a low of 2,000 a month.

While these divorces may be streamlined, separating couples should still seek financial advice, particularly if they are splitting assets like property and pensions.

Fewer than two in ten divorces have pension sharing orders, although these are often the most valuable financial asset, after a family home.

Capital gains tax considerations

Jointly owned property may also require capital gains tax (CGT) considerations, particularly if one partner is transferring their share to their former spouse.

Although there is normally no CGT on the sale of a primary residence, if a couple splits and one now lives elsewhere, this tax might apply. However, if the property is transferred within the tax year of separation, no CGT is due. This makes it important to get the timing of a sale or transfer right, as it could potentially result in a saving of thousands of pounds.

New rules from April 2023 should make this aspect of life easier for splitting couples. Spouses and civil partners will have up to three years to make what are known as 'no gain, no loss' transfers of assets between themselves after they stop living together.

These changes should make the CGT rules fairer and give the parties more time to negotiate a fair split of assets.

New rules have also been introduced for those who maintain a financial interest in the matrimonial home after separation. A spouse or civil partner will be able to claim private residence relief (PRR) when it is sold, avoiding CGT on this transaction.

Planning going forwards

It is important to understand how your current financial situation will be impacted post-divorce. Following a divorce, it is typical for clients to have new financial needs and goals. Your tax position, investment structures and income/expenditure requirements are all likely to have changed.

Moore Kingston Smith can work with you to create a new financial plan, ensuring you are taking advantage of new opportunities and avoiding any potential shortfalls, so you can feel confident in your financial security going forwards.

The Financial Conduct Authority does not regulate tax advice. Tax treatment varies according to individual circumstances and is subject to change.



BUY-TO-LET FACING HEADWINDS

Some investors are facing a costly future.

Seven years ago, the then Chancellor announced a revised treatment of interest paid on buy-to-let (BTL) residential mortgages. Instead of the interest being fully offset against rent for income tax purposes, there would be a 20% tax credit for interest paid. This reduced the tax relief received by higher and additional rate taxpayers to basic rate. To limit the immediate effect of the change, the new system was phased in over four years, starting in April 2017.

In 2022, as interest rates have risen, the impact of these changes has been dramatic, compounded by sharply rising net interest costs, whose speed is not matched by increasing rents.

Energy ratings shift

Higher interest costs are not the only extra expenses that threaten BTL owners. A year ago, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) launched a consultation on improving the energy performance of privately rented homes in England and Wales, with regulations originally expected this autumn. BEIS's preferred option is:

- From 1 April 2025, a minimum energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of C would apply to properties with a new domestic tenancy or where an existing tenancy is renewed.
- From 1 April 2028, all tenancies would be subject to the EPC C rating.

The consultation estimated that the average landlord would spend £4,700 per property to achieve the C rating. It also proposed an upper spending limit of £10,000, beyond which an exemption would apply from the rules.

The combined effect of higher interest rates and higher EPC thresholds – and a six-month rent freeze in Scotland – is something BTL investors should carefully assess now, so that the appropriate decisions can be made.

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HOW MUCH READY CASH IS ENOUGH?

As the economic strain ratchets up, what level of cash savings should you aim to keep to hand?

Building up a savings buffer is important to provide a resource should you lose your job, become ill, split from a partner or simply need some reserves to dip into with bills rising far faster than earnings.

Many families do not have this, with The Resolution Foundation estimating 1.3 million families have no savings at all. Research by Moneyfarm suggests that one in three people has less than £1,500 saved. This can leave them struggling to pay unexpected bills, and relying on expensive credit cards, overdrafts or loans instead.

Building a decent savings pot can underpin financial resilience but the question remains: how much should you be looking to keep aside?

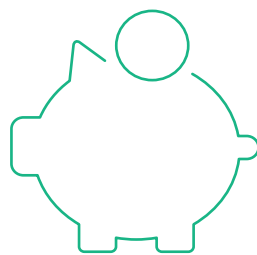
Financial experts say families need to think beyond a one-off large MOT bill or boiler replacement and look to cover at least three or potentially up to six months of essential bills.

Saving enough to cover six months of mortgage repayments, energy and food bills may seem like a tall order, particularly when these costs are rising. For households with two earners, three months may be a more realistic target.

Look for ways to increase savings

Boosting savings at the current time is not easy, with higher bills taking a greater slice of wages. Building this buffer should be a longer-term project.

It could also be worth considering insurance policies, such as income protection, which pay out an income to cover essential bills in case of illness. These are not low-cost policies but those who already have them should consider maintaining cover, as any short-term saving on premiums could remove a valuable longer-term benefit in difficult circumstances.





WHAT PRICE PENSION FREEDOM?

Inflation is driving many to raid their rainy day funds to cover rising energy and fuel bills. However, there are particular concerns that some older savers are also cashing in pension funds early to help make ends meet in the short term, with potentially long-term consequences.

Under pension freedom rules, anyone aged 55 or over can access their pension funds. While a quarter of these funds can be withdrawn tax-free, the rest is potentially subject to income tax.

Since the introduction of pension freedoms, largely buoyant stock market gains combined with low inflation meant pension holders could draw money from these pots without seriously depleting the remaining, still growing funds.

However, a new report from actuaries AKG highlights how the return of high inflation and increased living costs could jeopardise many people's future retirement plans. Early pension fund withdrawals can lead to an unnecessary tax burden and the risk of running out of money later in life, exacerbated by increased inflation. With the Bank of England forecasting a potential tip into recession, further stock market volatility and dampened growth prospects would impact investment returns.

Those approaching retirement face complex decisions about how to use their pension funds and calculate a 'safe' amount to withdraw to maintain funds through to later life.

Financial advisers can help investors with these complex decisions, explaining how pension funds might fare under different economic conditions. Yet, data from the financial regulator suggests few people are taking this option. Please do get in touch if you are thinking about the most suitable way to access your pension funds or for guidance on how your long-term pension planning might be affected.

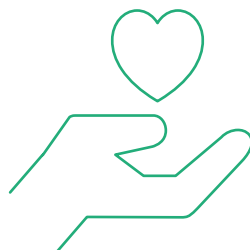
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Occupational pension schemes are regulated by The Pensions Regulator.





STEER CLEAR OF THE SCAMMERS

Scammers and fraudsters conned people in the UK out of £1.3 billion last year, according to official figures.

The banking industry group UK Finance pointed out that many frauds were online scams, with victims often left out of pocket as they had seemingly 'authorised' fake payments. The group warned people to always double-check before sending money or revealing financial details on the back of unsolicited emails, even if they appear to be from a familiar company or organisation.

There was a significant rise in several different scams including:

- Bank transfer fraud where victims are tricked into sending money to an account controlled by criminals.
- Impersonation scams, where criminals set up fake websites or send spoof emails purporting to be from legitimate companies including banks, HMRC, government departments, the NHS and energy suppliers.
- Romance scams, where criminals approach victims on dating sites. This can be financially devastating, with victims losing an average of £9,500.

There is particular concern that fraudsters are exploiting fear and confusion around energy bills to trick people out of money. Research by Which? found that in the first quarter of this year, fraud cases that mentioned one of the big six energy firms were up by 10% when compared to the same period last year.

If you are suspicious of any online activity, be on your guard and check with relevant financial institutions who will never ask you for your financial details.



STILL TIME TO INCREASE YOUR STATE PENSION

A deadline is approaching to boost pension benefits by closing any national insurance contribution gaps.

Were you in full-time employment or self-employment between 2006/07 and 2015/16? If the answer is either 'no' or 'not sure', time is running out for you to pay any missing national insurance contributions (NICs) for that period.

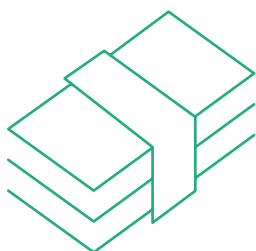
You have until 5 April 2023 to plug the gaps but, before doing so, you need to know which gaps to fill – some will cost less than others – and whether it makes financial sense to do so.

At best, if you are self-employed, you could find a one-off payment of £163.80 buys you £275 a year extra state pension. At worst, you could spend thousands, only to find what you have gained in state pension, you have lost in other state benefits.

Your starting point is to check your NIC record at <https://www.gov.uk/check-national-insurance-record>, which will require you to have a Government Gateway user ID.

While many disregard their state pension when it comes to retirement planning, it is an increasingly valuable and significant part of retirement income for many. To understand how this source of income, alongside your other retirement savings, can most efficiently provide for your income, please get in touch with our financial planners.

Tax and benefit laws can change. The Financial Conduct Authority does not regulate tax and benefit advice.



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