Complete me before 5th April





Make use of your ISA allowance of £20,000.
Check your spouse or partner has maximised their ISA allowance to £20,000.
Make contributions of up to £9,000 per child into Junior ISAs to help them get a head start.
For those wishing to maximise their pension savings, they should consider fully utilising their annual allowance, which has increased this tax year to £60,000 per annum (or 100% of their salary). You can carry forward unused allowances from the three previous tax years, so it's worth checking right back to 2019/20.
High-earners could take steps to bring their taxable income down by making pension contributions or charitable donations. These can help individuals:
Bring their income to below the additional rate tax band, which starts at £125,140.
Regain their Personal Allowance, which starts to be withdrawn for incomes over £100,000.
Avoid losing the Child Benefit, which is gradually removed if one parent in the household earns more than £50,000.
Take advantage of your annual Capital Gains Tax (CGT) exemption by realising gains of £6,000 in this tax year.
Use your IHT gifting exemption of £3,000 for this year.
If you're thinking of making a large pension withdrawal, it could make sense to spread the withdrawal over two or more tax years to minimise your Income Tax liability.
If you own a business and depending on your earnings, consider taking dividend income instead of salary to mitigate National Insurance contributions (NICs). The first £1,000 of dividend income is tax-free.
Divert your company's pre-tax profits into a personal pension to reduce your company's liability to Corporation Tax, Income Tax (including on dividends) and NICs. Contributions will need to be paid before your company's financial year-end in order for the business to qualify for the deduction in that accounting period. In many cases, that deadline will be 31st March 2024.
Have any questions? Speak to your financial adviser who will be able to help.