



Spring Statement

March 2025



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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While there were no new tax rises, the Spring Statement sets the tone for tighter public spending and greater scrutiny. Businesses should review their compliance processes now—especially with changes to Making Tax Digital and late payment penalties on the horizon.

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Introduction

In mid-March 2024, the then Shadow Chancellor, Rachel Reeves gave the [Mais lecture](#) to the good and the great of the City. In it she set out her broad fiscal framework, including goals to:

- Balance the current budget, i.e. match day-to-day government expenditure with revenues; and
- Have a single fiscal event (i.e. Budget) each year, in the autumn.

The speech was designed to give its audience confidence that a Labour government – then looking close to a certainty – would bring financial stability.

Just over a year later Rachel Reeves is both where she hoped she would be – 11 Downing Street – and where she hoped not to be – trying to avoid a parliamentary set piece less than five months after her Autumn Budget morphing into a Spring Budget. As the [Institute for Government](#), pointed out, among others, the objective of one Budget a year does not sit comfortably with two forecasts in the same period from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR). Add in the small fiscal headroom that Reeves left herself after her tax-raising Budget last October and discomfort looked a distinct possibility come spring 2025.

Despite various media labels of mini-Budget or even emergency Budget in the run up to 26 March, the Chancellor avoided any fresh tax measures. Instead, her focus was on tightening public spending, an action which means the Treasury’s spotlight now turns to 11 June, when the deferred three-year spending review is due to be published. In the interim, underlining the swirl of economic uncertainty surrounding any forecast, 2 April is scheduled as “Liberation Day” in the US, when Donald Trump reveals his “reciprocal” tariffs.



↘ Economic Update

It all looked better in October...

By the time Rachel Reeves presented her premiere Budget on 30 October there was already a sense of economic gloom. Her late July revelation of a £22 billion ‘black hole’ in the public finances had cast a pall across the following three months as speculation mounted over how it would be filled.

The Autumn 2024 Budget arrived with UK growth having already slowed to just 0.2% in the three months to August, after the first quarter of the year had recorded a 0.7% rate. Nevertheless, the OBR projected that in 2025 the economy would grow by 2.0% and only slow marginally to a 1.8% expansion in 2026. The Chancellor’s Budget measures were projected to raise over £40 billion a year in additional tax by 2029/30, with over half coming from the increases to employers’ national insurance contributions.

↘ Reeves used the extra tax revenue...

Reeves used the extra tax revenue, the OBR’s assumed growth recovery and the borrowing relaxation provided by her new fiscal rules to increase spending by over £70 billion a year. In doing so, she left herself only £9.9 billion of headroom against her main 2029/30 target of a balanced current budget. In its [Economic and Fiscal Outlook](#) (EFO) at the time, the OBR observed this was “...around one-third of the average headroom Chancellors have set aside against their fiscal targets” since 2010.

Since October, a combination of slower than projected growth and higher than projected interest rates have vindicated the OBR’s subtle warning. The February government borrowing figures, released the week before the Statement, showed that with a month to go before the end of the financial year the deficit was already £4.7 billion above the OBR’s October projection for the whole of 2024/25. Interest paid on government debt to date has exceeded £80 billion.





In its newly published [EFO for March](#), the OBR has increased its projection of the budget deficit for the current year by £9.8 billion. It has also altered its assumptions for the key UK economic factors:

- Growth is now projected to be 1.0% for 2025, half the previous projection. However, thereafter growth is projected to be higher in every future year of the forecast, with each of the three years from 2027 projected to have 0.2% higher growth.
- Average inflation in 2025 is projected to be 3.2% (formerly 2.6%) and 2.1% in 2026 (down from the previous 2.3% projection).
- Market gilt rates are projected to be 4.5% in 2025/26 and 4.7% in 2026/27, 0.4% higher for both years than in the October 2024 EFO.

Without the various spending announcements made in the Spring Statement, the Chancellor's headroom against her main fiscal target would have shrunk by £14 billion, meaning she would have missed it by £4.1 billion. Including the announced changes has allowed the OBR to restore the headroom figure to its October 2024 level of £9.9 billion. As the OBR notes, "This remains a small margin against the risk of further shocks to interest rates, productivity, or global trade."

£9.9 billion of headroom disappeared over the last five months and there are now probably another seven months until what looks to be another important Budget.



Announcements



The net effect of the Chancellor’s Spring Statement was to raise a projected £14 billion in 2029/30. However, Rachel Reeves did not only talk about spending reductions in her speech. The Chancellor also revealed fresh investment initiatives. For example:

- The overall capital spending total for the Parliament was increased by £13 billion, with the extra funds to be directed at growth-focused areas such as infrastructure, housing and defence innovation.
- The creation of a new £3.25 billion Transformation Fund to support the reform of public services. Examples of the expenditure include £8 million for new technology for the probation service, £25 million for the fostering system and £150 million for “government employee exit schemes”.



The main revenue raising measures, many of which had been trailed in recent days, included:

↘ Government spending

The pace of annual growth in government spending for 2025/26–2029/30 will be reduced by 0.1% in real terms to 1.2%. Government departments will reduce their administrative budgets by 15% by the end of the decade, creating projected savings of £2.2 billion a year.

↘ Welfare measures

Personal Independence Payment (PIP) reform

From November 2026 for new claimants, and for existing claimants at their next award review following that date, a tougher qualification basis will apply. Claimants will need to score a minimum of four points in at least one activity to qualify for a daily living award. This change, alongside increased capacity for processing award reviews from April 2026, is projected to produce savings of over £4.5 billion by 2029/30.

Abandonment of Work Capability Assessment changes

The descriptor reforms to the Work Capability Assessment (WCA) announced at Autumn Statement 2023 that were due to take effect this year will be cancelled, at a cost of £1,645 million in 2029/30. From April 2026 WCA assessments will restart, generating savings of £355 million by 2029/30.

Freezing the Universal Credit Health Element (UCHE)

From 2026/27, the award rate of UCHE will be frozen for existing claimants and new claimants will receive a lower award of £50 a week, also frozen. This freeze will last through to 2029/30 and generate £3 billion of savings in that year.

Universal Credit Standard Allowance: increase above inflation

In parallel with the changes to the Health Element, the Standard Allowance for Universal Credit will be uplifted above inflation for new and existing claimants, reaching CPI + 5% by April 2029. The cost of this will be nearly £1.9 billion by 2029/30.

Welfare fraud and error

Increased checks on potential Universal Credit claimants and the recruitment of 500 more fraud and error staff are together projected to produce £240 million of savings by 2029/30.

↳ Tax administration measures

Tax debt collection

Additional funding will be provided to increase HMRC debt management capacity by expanding the use of third-party debt collection agencies. In addition, HMRC will recruit an extra 500 compliance staff, starting in April 2025 and 600 more debt management staff, starting in April 2026. Together these moves are projected to raise an extra £810 million by 2029/30.

Increase in late payment penalties

Late payment penalties for VAT and Making Tax Digital (MTD) for income tax self assessment (ITSA) will increase from April 2025. The new rates will be:

- ▶▶ 3% of the tax outstanding where tax is overdue by 15 days; plus
- ▶▶ 3% where tax is overdue by 30 days; plus
- ▶▶ 10% per annum where tax is overdue by 31 days or more.

The higher penalties are projected to raise £125 million by 2029/30.



Expanded rollout of MTD for income tax self assessment

From April 2028, MTD for ITSA will apply to taxpayers with trading or property income over £20,000. The threshold from April 2026 is £30,000. This is projected to generate £120 million in 2029/30.

High Income Child Benefit Charge (HICBC)

From summer 2025, Child Benefit claimants (or their partners) who are employed and newly liable for HICBC will be able to pay the tax charge through Pay As You Earn (PAYE) without being required to submit a self assessment tax return.

Consultations

Consultation papers have been issued on:

- ▶▶ Behavioural penalty reform, covering HMRC inaccuracy and failure to notify penalties.
- ▶▶ Enhancing HMRC's ability to tackle tax advisers facilitating non-compliance.
- ▶▶ Closing in on promoters of marketed tax avoidance.
- ▶▶ Advance Tax Certainty for Major Projects.
- ▶▶ R&D reliefs advance clearances.
- ▶▶ Exemption from Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax for the Private Intermittent Securities and Capital Exchange System (PISCES).



↘ ISAs

Options for reforms of Individual Savings Accounts "that get the balance right between cash and equities to earn better returns for savers" are being examined by the Treasury.

↘ Home Office Fees

A range of Home Office fees will rise from 9 April 2025, including fees for Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA), visas, sponsorship, immigration, nationality and passports. The level of increases ranges from 5% for some visas to 120% for Certificates of Sponsorship. These increases are projected to produce £400 million of additional income by 2029/30.



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