

The tax benefits of charitable giving

As well as benefiting the charity, you "the donor" may also benefit from the tax relief that applies on charitable giving.

Lifetime Gifts (by an individual)

Income Tax

Charities can claim Gift Aid on gifts of cash, enabling them to reclaim the basic rate of tax (currently 20%) on the sum donated. A gift of £100 would therefore be worth £120.

You may benefit as well, as higher rate tax payers can claim back the difference between higher rate and basic rate tax on the sum donated.

You can also claim income tax relief on other "qualifying investments" (gifts of listed shares and property/land, if certain conditions are satisfied). If the relief applies, you can reduce your taxable income for the year in which the donation is made by a sum equivalent to the value of the benefit given to charity.

The only caveat is the total income tax and/or capital gains tax you have paid for the financial year must be at least equivalent to the tax being reclaimed (you cannot claim back tax you have not paid!). If you wish to make a large donation but have not paid enough income tax/capital gains tax (CGT) during the year to claim back all of the tax you could potentially claim on a gift of that size, you could consider spreading the gift across tax years.

CGT

If you have an asset (such as property or shares) that has increased in value since the date of acquisition, ordinarily that gain may be liable to CGT on a transfer (24% for higher rate tax payers, from 30 October 2024 and 18% for lower rate taxpayers). If, however, that asset was transferred to a charity, the gain would be wiped clean and no CGT would be payable.

Inheritance Tax (IHT)

A charitable gift will immediately reduce the value of your estate for IHT purposes (potentially saving 40% in IHT on the amount gifted). There is no need to survive the gift by three to seven years for the IHT advantage to kick in (as would be the case with a gift to an individual, for example).



Making provision under a Will

CGT

As with lifetime gifts, no CGT arises on charitable gifts made on death.

IHT

No IHT is assessed on the value of the charitable gift, which passes free of IHT.



Making a charitable gift on death can also have an additional benefit. If the total value of the gift is equal to or exceeds 10% of the deceased's net estate, then the rate of IHT that applies on the balance of the chargeable estate is reduced from 40% to 36%.

Although the threshold for the reduced IHT rate is a gift of 10% of the net estate, there is a 4% "tipping point". If you intend to leave at least 4% of your net estate to charity, the bequest could (arguably should) be increased to 10%, which would mean:

- the charity is better off (that goes without saying);
- · less tax is paid due to the IHT exemption on the gift and the reduced rate; and
- crucially, by a quirk in the calculation, the beneficiaries of the chargeable balance are not worse off they would
 receive the same as they would had you gifted 4% and more than they would had you gifted a percentage greater
 than 4% but less than 10%.

The gift could be made under your Will, or within 2 years of your death by your Executors.

Gifting through a Company

Corporation tax relief

If the directors and shareholders are in agreement, the company could make a charitable gift. Taxable profits could then be reduced by a value equivalent to the amount gifted (reducing the amount subject to corporation tax for the relevant accounting period).

Can tax relief be lost?

Yes, tax relief can be lost if:

- The asset gifted is ultimately not used for purposes that are considered to be exclusively charitable in line with UK Law (this can be an issue with overseas gifts); or
- a financial advantage or benefit (that goes beyond a permitted value) is received in return for making the gift.

Contact

For further advice, please get in touch with Adam Williams, who is a partner in our Private Client team. Adam specialises in philanthropy and charity law. Adam Williams | Partner | Mills & Reeve (mills-reeve.com)



Adam Williams
Partner
T: +44 (0) 121 456 8420
E: adam.williams@mills-reeve.com

Mills & Reeve LLP is a limited liability partnership authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority and registered in England and Wales with registered number OC326165. Its registered office is at 7th & 8th floors, 24 King William Street, London, EC4R 9AT, which is the London office of Mills & Reeve LLP. A list of members may be inspected at any of the LLP's offices. The term "partner" is used to refer to a member of Mills & Reeve LLP.

The contents of this document are copyright © Mills & Reeve LLP. All rights reserved. This document contains general advice and comments only and therefore specific legal advice should be taken before reliance is placed upon it in any particular circumstances. Where hyperlinks are provided to third party websites, Mills & Reeve LLP is not responsible for the content of such sites.

Mills & Reeve LLP will process your personal data in accordance with data protection and privacy laws applicable to the firm (including, as applicable: the Data Protection Act 2018, the UK GDPR and the EU GDPR). You can set your marketing preferences or unsubscribe at any time from Mills & Reeve LLP marketing communications at www.preferences.mills-reeve.com or by emailing preferences@mills-reeve.com or by emailing <