



EXPLANATORY NOTES

Non-Domestic Rates

Non-Domestic Rates, or business rates, collected by local authorities are the way that those who occupy non-domestic property contribute towards the cost of local services.

Under the business rates retention arrangements introduced from 1st April 2013, authorities keep a proportion of the business rates paid locally. The money, together with revenue from council tax payers, locally generated income and grants from central government, is used to pay for the services provided by local authorities in your area.

Further information about the business rates system may be obtained at [Business rates: Overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Business Rates Instalments

Payment of business rates bills is automatically set on a 10-monthly cycle. However, the Government has put in place regulations that allow ratepayers to require pay over 12 monthly instalments. If you wish to pay over 12 months you should contact your local authority as soon as possible.

National Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier

The local authority works out the business rates bill for a property by multiplying the rateable value of the property by the appropriate non-domestic multiplier. There are two multipliers:

- the standard non-domestic rating multiplier (54.6p for properties with a rateable value of £51,000 and above).
- the small business nondomestic rating multiplier (49.9p for properties with a rateable value between £0 to £50,999).

The Government sets the multipliers for each financial year, except in the City of London where special arrangements apply.

Both multipliers for this financial year are based on the previous year's multiplier adjusted to reflect the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation figure for the September prior to the billing year. The current multipliers are shown above and on the front of your bill.

Rateable Value

Apart from properties that are exempt from business rates, each non-domestic property has a rateable value which is set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA), an agency of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. They compile and maintain a full list of all rateable values, available at www.gov.uk/voa.

The rateable value of your property is shown on the front of your bill. This broadly represents the yearly rent the property could have been let for on the open market on a particular date specified in legislation. For the current rating list (2023 list), this date was set as 1 April 2021. The VOA may alter the valuation if circumstances change. The ratepayer (and certain others who have an interest in the property) can also check and challenge the valuation shown in the list if they believe it is wrong. Further information about the grounds on which challenges may be made and the process for doing so can be obtained by contacting the VOA, or by consulting the VOA website: [Find a business rates valuation - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Revaluation

All non-domestic property rateable values are reassessed at revaluations. The most recent revaluation took effect from 1st April 2023. Revaluations ensure that business rates bills are up-to-date and more accurately reflect current rental values and relative changes in rents. Frequent revaluations ensure the system continues to be responsive to changing economic conditions.

Business Rate Reliefs

Depending on individual circumstances, a ratepayer may be eligible for a rate relief (i.e., a reduction in their business rates bill). There are a range of available reliefs. Further details are provided below and at [Business rates](#)

[relief: Overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#), or at the website of your local authority which is normally shown on your rates bill, or by contacting your local authority.

Temporary Reliefs

Some of the permanent reliefs are set out below but temporary reliefs are often introduced by the Government at Budgets. Further detail on current temporary reliefs is available at www.gov.uk/apply-for-business-rate-relief. You should contact your local authority for details on the latest availability of business rates reliefs and advice on whether you may qualify.

Small Business Rate Relief

If a ratepayer's sole or main property has a rateable value that does not exceed an amount set out in regulations (currently £15,000), the ratepayer may receive a percentage reduction in their rates bill for this property, of up to 100%.

The level of reduction will depend on the rateable value of the property – for example eligible properties below a specified lower threshold will receive 100% relief (currently £12,000). Eligible properties above the lower threshold and below a specified upper threshold may receive partial relief (properties with a rateable value between £12,001 and £15,000). The relevant thresholds for relief are set out in regulations and can be found on the Government's Business Rates Relief webpage.

Generally, this percentage reduction (relief) is only available to ratepayers who occupy either:

- One property, or
- One main property and other additional properties, providing those additional properties each have a rateable value that does not exceed the limit set in regulations (currently £2,899).

The total rateable value of all the properties mentioned in this second option must also not exceed an amount set in regulations.

Businesses that take on an additional property, which would normally have meant the loss of small business rate relief, will be allowed to keep that relief for a fixed additional period. Full details on the relevant limits in relation to second properties and the current period for which a ratepayer may continue

to receive relief after taking on an additional property can be found on the Government's Business Rates Relief page.

You must let us know about any of the following changes to tell us if:

- The property falls vacant.
- The ratepayer taking up occupation of an additional property.
- An increase in the rateable value of a property occupied by the ratepayer.

Charity and Community Amateur Sports Club Relief

Charities and registered Community Amateur Sports Clubs are entitled to 80% relief where the property is occupied by the charity or the club and is wholly or mainly used for the charitable purposes of the charity (or of that and other charities), or for the purposes of the club (or of that and other clubs). The local authority has discretion to give further relief on the remaining bill. Full details can be obtained from the local authority.

Transitional Rate Relief

At a revaluation, some ratepayers will see reductions or no change in their bill whereas some ratepayers will see increases. Transitional relief schemes are introduced at each revaluation to help those facing increases. Such relief schemes are funded by limiting the reduction in bills for those who have benefitted from the revaluation. Transitional relief is applied automatically to bills. Further information about transitional arrangements and other reliefs may be obtained from the local authority or at [Business rates relief: Transitional relief - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Local Discounts and Hardship Relief

Local authorities have a general power to grant discretionary local discounts and to give hardship relief in specific circumstances. Full details can be obtained from the local authority.

Unoccupied Property Rating

Business rates are generally payable in respect of unoccupied non-domestic property. However, they are generally not payable for the first three months that a property is empty. This is extended to six months in the case of certain industrial premises, whilst certain other properties such as vacant listed buildings are not liable for business rates until they are reoccupied. Full details

on exemptions can be obtained from your local authority or from [Business rates relief: Exempted buildings and empty buildings relief - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/business-rates-relief-exempted-buildings-and-empty-buildings-relief)

Subsidy Control

The new UK subsidy control regime commenced from 4th January 2023. The new regime enables public authorities, including devolved administrations and local authorities, to deliver subsidies that are tailored for local needs. Public authorities giving subsidies must comply with the UK's international subsidy control commitments. The subsidy control legislation provides the framework for a new, UK-wide subsidy control regime. Further information about subsidy control can be found on the gov.uk website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/subsidy-control-regime>

Rating Advisers

Ratepayers do not have to be represented in discussions about their rateable value or their rates bill, however, any that do wish to be represented should be aware that members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Institute of Revenues, Rating and Valuation are qualified and regulated by rules of professional conduct designed to protect the public from misconduct. Before you employ a rating adviser or company you should check that they have the necessary knowledge and expertise, as well as appropriate indemnity insurance. Take great care and, if necessary, seek further advice before entering into any contract.

Information Supplied with Demand Notices

Information relating to the relevant and previous financial years regarding the gross expenditure of the local authority and previous years explanatory notes are available on the local authority website.