

Business Tax Contribution 2025/26 fact sheet

June 2026

This fact sheet presents the CBI's results in calculating the business tax contribution in 2025/26 and provides an overview of our modelling methodology.

Headline findings

- Businesses paid £344.8bn in taxes in 2025/26.
- Businesses accounted for 31.3% of total UK tax revenues in 2025/26. This is the highest share since at least 1998/99 on a like-for-like basis.¹
- Business taxes represented 11.2% of GDP in 2025/26.
- Business tax revenues increased by 12.7% (£38.8bn) between 2024/25 and 2025/26, compared to 8.9% growth in total tax revenues.

Breakdown of business taxes paid in 2025/26

Table 1: Business tax contribution, 2025/26

Tax	Revenue 2025/26	Share of total business taxes
Employer National Insurance Contributions	£123.1bn	35.7%
Corporation Tax	£103.1bn	29.9%
Business Rates	£30.0bn	8.7%
Income Tax on Self-Employment Profits	£27.5bn	8.0%
Fuel Duties	£9.0bn	2.6%
Other Business Taxes	£52.1bn	15.1%
Total	£344.8bn	100%

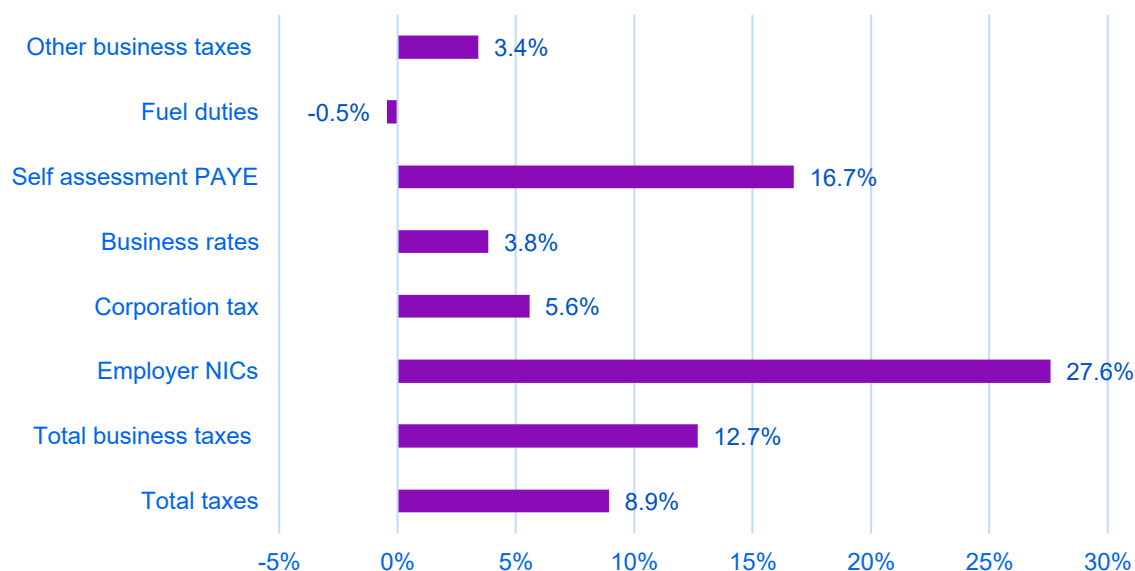
Source: CBI analysis of ONS public sector receipts data, HMRC tax receipts data, OBR forecasts and other departmental datasets.

Employer NICs and Corporation Tax together accounted for 65.6% of all business taxes paid. The four largest business taxes, namely Employer NICs, Corporation Tax, Business Rates and self-employment income tax, made up over 80% of all business taxes paid.

¹ The business tax contribution for 2025/26 is the largest on record as a proportion of total UK tax revenues since at least 1998/99, the earliest year for which the current methodology for measuring public sector current receipts is available.

Key changes in 2025/26

Chart 2: Growth in tax revenues between 2024/25 and 2025/26



Source: CBI analysis of ONS public sector receipts data, HMRC tax receipts data, OBR forecasts and other departmental datasets.

Employer NICs

- Employer NICs receipts increased by 27.6% year-on-year, from £96.5bn to £123.1bn. The increase reflects several factors, namely:
 - the rise in the employer NICs rate from 13.8% to 15%;
 - the reduction in the threshold from £9,100 to £5,000; and
 - continued wage growth and increases in the National Living Wage.

Corporation Tax

- Corporation Tax receipts increased to £103.1bn in 2025/26, up from £97.6bn in 2024/25, representing a 5.6% increase.

Additional business taxes

Since 2020, taxes including the Plastic Packaging Tax, the Energy Profits Levy, the Residential Property Developer Tax, and the Bank of England Levy taken together have added an estimated £3.6bn to the overall business tax burden.

Methodology

The CBI's analysis of the business tax contribution in 2025/26 is primarily based on the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) monthly public sector receipts data. This was supplemented with data from HMRC, the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), the Bank of England and other government datasets.

The analysis identifies taxes that are fully or partly borne by businesses and estimates the business share of each tax where necessary. Taxes paid entirely by businesses, such as Corporation Tax and Business Rates, are treated as 100% business taxes. Taxes that are primarily personal taxes, such as PAYE income tax and employee National Insurance Contributions (NICs), are excluded from the analysis.

For taxes that are paid by both businesses and households, the CBI estimated the business contribution using sectoral and administrative datasets.

The methodology also includes estimates for taxes linked to business activity but collected through personal taxation systems. For example, income tax paid on self-employment profits was included using HMRC personal income statistics and estimates of tax paid by sole traders.

Once each tax was assessed and apportioned where necessary, the estimated business contributions were aggregated to calculate the total business tax contribution and its share of total UK tax receipts in 2025/26.