Triple Point.

Triple Point Guide to

Venture Capital Trusts

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Finders not followers

We invest early because finding growth is more rewarding than following it.

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Understanding Venture Capital Trusts

Venture Capital Trusts (VCTs) have been part of the investment landscape since 1995. They were introduced by the government to encourage people to invest in unlisted early-stage companies that were previously not available to individual investors. Why? Because smaller companies are considered the "backbone" of the UK economy – creating jobs, economic growth and world-class innovation.

The VCT structure

A VCT is a public limited company (plc) whose shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. As with other publicly-traded companies, a VCT must:

- Hold an Annual General Meeting (AGM) where shareholders can vote on key decisions
- Publish an Annual Report, produce independently audited accounts and maintain strict corporate governance requirements
- Have an independent Board of Directors to supervise its activities and strategy

What types of VCTs are available?

Broadly speaking, there are three distinct types of VCT: generalist, specialist, and VCTs that invest in companies listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM).

1. Generalist VCTs: These invest in VCT-qualifying companies across a range of different industries and business sectors. The aim is to assemble a well-diversified portfolio of companies without being too heavily invested in one or two areas.
2. Specialist VCTs: These are more closely focused on finding and investing in companies operating in a specific sector or industry.
3. AIM VCTs: These invest in VCT-qualifying companies listed on AIM, the 'junior' market of the London Stock Exchange. As AIM is a publicly traded market, shares in AIM-listed companies are easier to buy and sell than shares in unlisted companies (although second-hand VCT shares are no longer eligible to claim upfront income tax relief).

Evergreen vs limited life VCTs

Most VCTs are 'evergreen', which means that they don't plan to wind up after a set period of time, and aim to offer investors the potential for investment growth spanning several years. There are also some 'limited life' VCTs which intend to close shortly after the minimum five-year holding period for VCT shares has ended. When this happens, the VCT closes by selling its portfolio of assets and distributing the proceeds to the VCT shareholders.

VCT tax reliefs

A VCT gives investors the opportunity to share in the success of exciting and growing smaller companies. But recognising that not all growing businesses will succeed, and that many will fail, the government included several tax benefits designed to make investing in a VCT more tax-efficient. These reliefs are:

- Up to 20%[1] upfront income tax relief – claimed via Self-Assessment tax return or, if PAYE, by contacting HMRC
- Tax-free dividends paid by the VCT over the lifetime of the investment – these don't need to be declared on your tax return
- Tax-free growth on the value of the VCT investment

We talk about these tax reliefs more on page 7.

Please note: Tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of each client and is subject to change.

[1] Upfront income tax relief on VCT investments was reduced from 30% to 20% in the 2025 Budget, and took effect from 6 April 2026.

VCT new share offers

To fund new or follow-on investments, VCTs will launch new share offers. These allow investors to buy shares in the VCT for a limited time through an offer for subscription. When you participate in a new share offer, you're buying shares in the VCT itself, not directly in the underlying companies. Your investment means you benefit from the potential success of the overall portfolio.

Do note that tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of the investor and is subject to change. Investor's capital is at risk and target returns are not guaranteed.

How much can you invest in a VCT?

A VCT investor can claim income tax relief on up to £200,000 invested each tax year. But you can't claim more income tax relief than the amount of tax you owe. To keep the income tax relief you've claimed, you must hold your VCT shares for at least five years (otherwise you must repay any upfront income tax that has been claimed). Importantly, income tax relief can be claimed against both earned and unearned income (such as income received from a rental property).

What happens when you decide to sell?

Like any publicly-traded shares, VCT shares can be bought and sold on the open market. However, selling VCT shares has some unique considerations due to the tax reliefs associated with them. For example, if you sell VCT shares before the five-year minimum holding period has ended, you will have to inform HMRC and repay any upfront income tax relief already claimed.

Also, because second-hand VCT shares do not offer income tax relief, the market for selling VCT shares is limited, and investors who try to sell their VCT shares via a stockbroker may have to accept a much lower price than they would expect. To help address this issue, some VCTs offer a 'buy back' facility where existing investors can sell their shares back to the VCT at a discount to their net asset value (usually at a discount of between 5% and 10%). However, these buy back facilities are subject to Board approval and are therefore not guaranteed. In addition, losing UK tax residency may affect your ability to participate in a share buy back. You should check the VCT prospectus before you invest to see the full terms of any buy back facility.

Tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of the investor and is subject to change. Investor's capital is at risk.

VCTs as an investment opportunity

Giving investors access to UK innovation

The UK is the third most active and capital-intensive venture capital market in the world (only surpassed by the US and China), and has created more 'unicorns' – companies with a billion dollar valuation – than anywhere else in Europe. [2] This means investors seeking growth, innovation and entrepreneurship can find it right here in the UK.

It's no surprise, therefore, that VCTs – which make it possible for UK investors to own a stake in a venture capital portfolio – remain very popular with investors. According to the Association of Investment Companies (AIC), VCTs raised £918 million in the 2025/26 tax year, the third highest on record. Since 2020/21, total VCT fundraising has reached an impressive £5.59 billion. [3] These inflows into VCTs reflect the strong demand from people keen to invest in UK smaller companies, while also claiming the generous tax incentives they offer.

The importance of diversification

Aside from the growth potential that comes with owning a portfolio of ambitious early-stage companies, one of the most important aspects of owning a VCT is the diversification it can offer to investors. A VCT will invest in a carefully-made selection of companies, many of which will be at different stages of their development. This helps to spread the risk associated with investing in young and growing start-ups. VCTs also have investment restrictions, such as limits on the maximum investment in a single company, which encourages further portfolio diversification. You can read about these restrictions on page 13.

Investor's capital is at risk. Tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of the investor and is subject to change.

Why is the UK such a great place to start and grow a business? [4]

It's an academic powerhouse

The UK is home to four of the top ten universities in the world. [5] This makes it an exceptional place for raising capital to fund business innovation spun out of academic research.

A business-friendly environment

The UK offers a range of tax reliefs designed to encourage home-grown start-ups and attract international companies. It is also one of the most investor-friendly countries in the world, encouraging investment through tax-efficient investment vehicles such as VCTs and the Enterprise Investment Scheme.

Excellence in the industries of the future

The UK is a world leader in key industries such as fintech (financial technology), life sciences and healthcare, and deeptech (technology based on scientific advances and discoveries, or on engineering innovation). The UK attracted $3.6 billion of fintech investment in 2025, making it the second-largest fintech market in the world, behind the US and ahead of India. [6] We also rank sixth out of 139 economies in the Global Innovation Index, and fourth in terms of innovation outputs. [7]

[2] http://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/685862e5b328f1ba50f3cea4/industrial_strategy_digital_and_technologies_sector_plan.pdf
[3] https://www.theaic.co.uk/aic/news/press-releases/vct-fundraising-in-202526-tax-year-is-third-highest-on-record-as-investors
[4] UK Department for Business & Trade
[5] http://topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings
[6] https://www.innovatefinance.com/capital/fintech-investment-landscape-2025/
[7] wipo.int: United Kingdom ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025.

The tax reliefs you can claim as a VCT investor

Although investors should always consider the investment potential associated with owning shares in a VCT, investors can also claim the following valuable tax reliefs after they've made their investment:

- **Up to 20% upfront income tax relief, since April 2026**
- **Tax-free dividends paid by the VCT over the lifetime of the investment**
- **Tax-free growth - no Capital Gains Tax (CGT) to pay when they sell qualifying VCT shares**

An individual investor can invest up to £200,000 in VCTs per tax year and can therefore claim income tax relief of up to £40,000, depending on the value of their investment. But to benefit fully from the available relief, you must have paid or owe as much income tax during the tax year in which you bought the VCT shares. To keep any income tax relief claimed from HMRC, you must hold your VCT shares for at least five years. Importantly, income tax relief can be claimed against both earned and unearned income (such as the annual income you get from a rental property).

Please note: income tax relief is only available on newly-issued VCT shares, and cannot be claimed on VCT shares bought or sold on the secondary market.

VCT tax reliefs for three types of VCT investor

Here we've shown three different types of VCT investor, and the income tax relief they can claim on their investment. But claiming tax relief is only one aspect of investing in a VCT. Alongside helping to reduce an income tax bill, VCTs have many other uses. They can help to create a more diversified portfolio through exposure to different firms and sectors for investors. They can also provide a useful income stream through tax-free dividends.

	VCT investor A: An everyday investor	VCT investor B: A business owner with an income tax liability	VCT investor C: A high net worth individual
Amount invested in the VCT	£5,000	£25,000	£200,000
20% income tax relief claimed	£1,000	£5,000	£40,000
Effective cost of the investment	£4,000*	£20,000*	£160,000*

* These amounts do not include any fees charged by the investment manager.

However much you choose to invest in a VCT, they can be a helpful part of your long-term financial planning.

Please note: The above information is based on current tax rules at 6 April 2026 and is only an illustration of how income tax relief could apply. We strongly encourage you to seek advice from a financial adviser to assess your personal circumstances. Tax rules and reliefs are subject to change and can be removed by the UK government at any time.

Who invests in VCTs? Three tax planning examples

These fictional examples show how different people use VCTs as part of their financial planning. They're based on the real-life experiences of financial advisers and their clients. They should not be considered as tax advice, and we always recommend talking to a financial adviser before making any investment decisions.

EXAMPLE 1

Retirees can use a VCT to offset taxes on their pension income.

EXAMPLE 2

Business owners can use a VCT to extract business profits tax-efficiently.

EXAMPLE 3

Taxpayers can use tax-free VCT dividends to generate extra income ahead of retirement.

EXAMPLE 1

Retirees can use a VCT to offset taxes on their pension income.

Recent retirees often find it frustrating that the money they take out of their pension is still subject to income tax. For example, Marie has retired with a pension pot of £800,000. She wants to take out £50,000 from her pension, of which 25% (£12,500) will be tax-free, while the remaining £37,500 will be taxable.

After Marie's personal allowance of £12,570 is taken into consideration, it means £24,930 is subject to income tax. As Marie is a basic rate taxpayer, this means her pension income of £50,000 leaves her with an income tax bill of £4,986. However, there is a way that Marie, and other retirees like her, could pay no income tax on future pension withdrawals.

Marie discusses her situation with her financial adviser, who talks through the benefits and the risks of investing in a VCT. Marie's adviser tells her that if she invested £24,930 into a VCT, she would be able to claim 20% income tax relief on her investment, which equals £4,986 (her income tax liability). This would reduce her income tax liability for the illustrated tax year to nil, assuming she has no other relevant income or adjustments.

Also, because most VCTs have an annual dividend target, Marie can expect to receive an annual tax-free income from her investment. VCT dividends are completely tax-free and there's no HMRC requirement to declare them on tax returns.

The potential for regular tax-free VCT dividends could prove especially attractive for retirees, considering the tax-free dividend allowance was reduced to just £500 on 6 April 2024. As a reminder, basic rate taxpayers are required to pay dividend tax at a rate of 10.75%, while higher rate taxpayers pay 35.75%.

For simplicity, this illustration does not take into account investment growth or charges for the investment. It is based on the current tax rules and personal allowances at April 2026, which could be subject to change. Tax rules and reliefs are subject to change and the availability of tax reliefs for investors will also depend on their personal circumstances.

EXAMPLE 2

Business owners can use a VCT to extract business profits tax-efficiently.

Raj is a design consultant with his own limited company. Raj pays himself a salary up to the tax-free personal allowance of £12,570, and he pays himself an annual dividend of £50,000. However, he is aware that paying himself through dividends has become less tax-efficient down the years.

When the dividend allowance was introduced in 2016, the first £5,000 of dividend income received was tax-free. However, the allowance was lowered to £2,000 in the 2018/2019 tax year, cut to £1,000 in the 2023/2024 tax year, and halved again in the 2024/2025 tax year. This means only the first £500 of dividend income Raj receives will be free from tax.

At present, Raj's dividend payment is taxed as follows:

- He can claim a £500 tax-free allowance
- The next £37,200 is taxed at 10.75%
- The remaining £12,300 is taxed at 35.75%. This leaves Raj with an income tax bill of £8,396. It means that withdrawing £62,570 from his limited company annually leaves him with £54,174 after tax.

Raj discusses his situation with his financial adviser, who talks through the benefits and the risks of investing in a VCT. His adviser tells Raj that if he invested £41,981 into a VCT, he would be able to claim 20% income tax relief on his investment, which equates to £8,396, provided Raj holds his VCT shares for the minimum five-year holding period.

VCTs often target a tax-free dividend, so Raj can expect to receive an annual tax-free income from his investment. VCT dividends are completely tax-free and there's no HMRC requirement for Raj to declare them on his tax returns. As a result of his investment, Raj effectively wipes out his income tax liability, giving him an annual income of £62,570 plus also benefitting from any tax-free income paid by the VCT.

For simplicity, this illustration does not take into account investment growth or charges for the investment. It is based on the current tax rules and personal allowances at April 2026, which could be subject to change. Tax rules and reliefs are subject to change and the availability of tax reliefs for investors will also depend on their personal circumstances.

EXAMPLE 3

Taxpayers can use tax-free VCT dividends to generate extra income ahead of retirement.

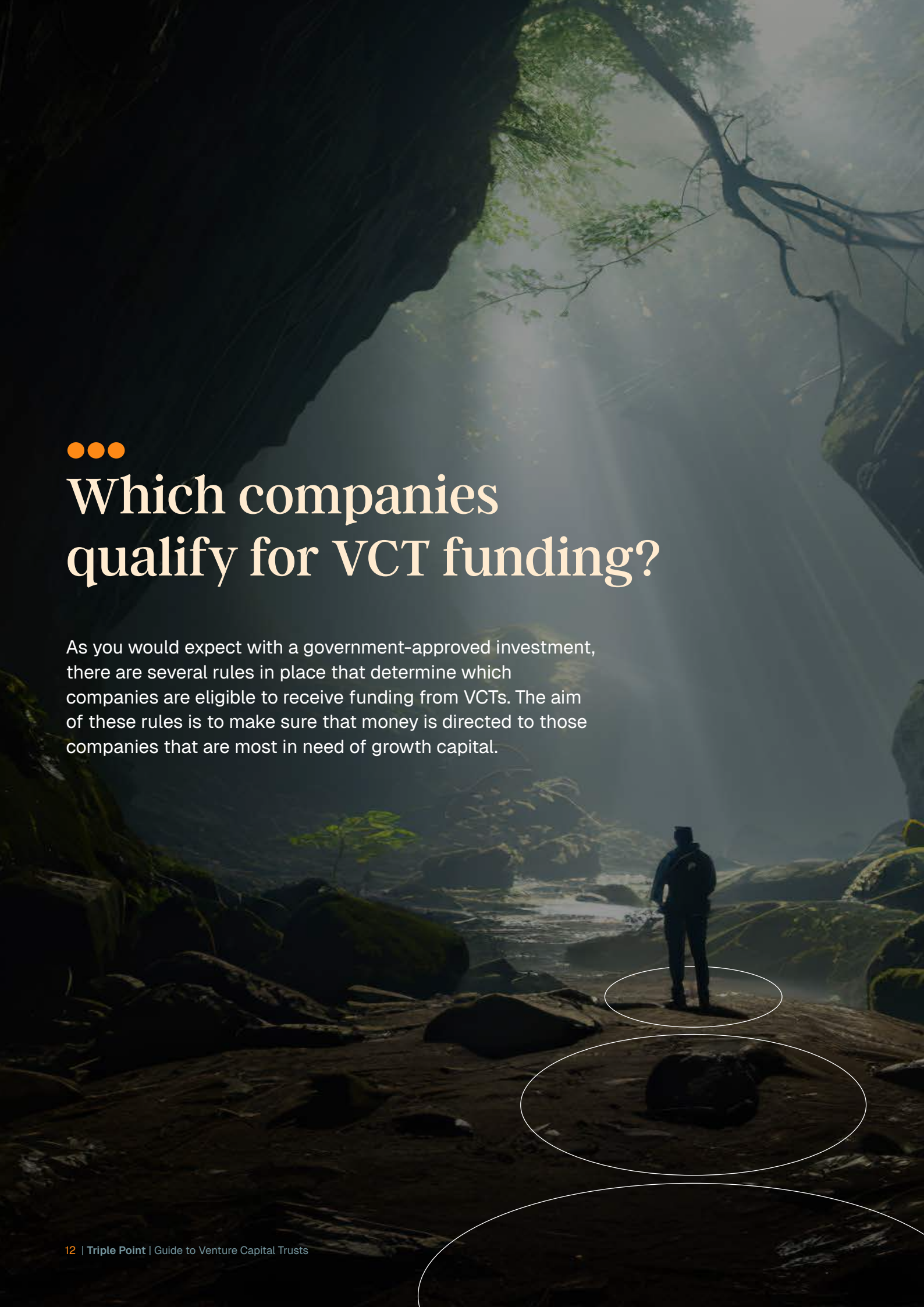
Higher and additional rate taxpayers looking to generate income outside of a pension have seen the tax advantages of dividends eroded significantly over time. Higher rate taxpayers are required to pay dividend tax at a rate of 35.75%, while additional rate taxpayers pay 39.35%. This means taxable investments have to achieve much higher returns to pay a comparable rate of income.

For example, Dinesh is 60 and wants to retire at 65. He plans to withdraw a tax-free lump sum of £200,000 from his pension to generate £10,000 of annual income over the next five years. As an additional rate taxpayer, Dinesh will pay dividend tax of 39.35% on dividend income above his £500 allowance. This means that to receive £10,000 of net income, Dinesh needs his taxable investments to pay around £16,158 in annual dividends. A £200,000 investment would therefore require a dividend yield of around 8.25%.

Dinesh discusses his options with his financial adviser, who talks through the benefits and risks of investing in a VCT. Dividends paid by qualifying VCTs are exempt from income tax and do not need to be declared on a Self-Assessment tax return. Dinesh may also be able to claim upfront income tax relief of up to 20% on his £200,000 investment, equivalent to £40,000, subject to his income tax liability and the relevant VCT qualifying conditions.

The Triple Point Venture VCT targets annual dividends of up to 5% of net asset value per share. Assuming Dinesh holds 200,000 VCT shares with a NAV of £1 per share and the 5% dividend target is achieved, he could receive £10,000 of tax-free dividend income each year.

For simplicity, this illustration does not take into account investment growth or charges for the investment. It is based on the current tax rules and personal allowances at April 2026, which could be subject to change. Tax rules and reliefs are subject to change and the availability of tax reliefs for investors will also depend on their personal circumstances.



Which companies qualify for VCT funding?

As you would expect with a government-approved investment, there are several rules in place that determine which companies are eligible to receive funding from VCTs. The aim of these rules is to make sure that money is directed to those companies that are most in need of growth capital.

Here are some of the VCT qualification rules (correct from April 2026)

The company

To receive funding from a VCT, companies must have a permanent establishment in the UK and carry out a 'qualifying trade'. While most trades do qualify, HM Treasury excludes some trades it does not consider need venture capital support. These include energy generation, dealing in land or property, financial activities, farming, forestry, and running hotels or care homes.

Company size

A company can qualify for VCT investment provided it has gross assets of £30 million or less immediately before the investment, or £35 million or less immediately afterwards. Companies must have fewer than 250 full-time employees at the time of the investment.

Company maturity

In most cases, a VCT's first investment in a company must be made within seven years of the company's first commercial sale.

Investment amounts

A company is allowed to receive up to £10 million of VCT or other tax-efficient funding in any 12-month period, with a cap of £24 million over its lifetime. A VCT can invest up to 15% of its funds under management in a single company.

Knowledge-intensive companies

The investment rules are slightly different for companies that are defined as being 'knowledge-intensive'. This means companies that are carrying out research, development or innovation at the time they are issuing shares.

Knowledge-intensive companies can get VCT funding if they have fewer than 500 employees. They can receive up to £20 million of qualifying investment in any 12-month period, and up to £40 million over their lifetime. A VCT's first investment in a knowledge-intensive company must be made within 10 years of the company's first commercial sale.

VCTs also have strict rules to follow

Because VCTs are public limited companies, they have to follow UK listing rules. They also must stay within current VCT regulations. For example, after a VCT has raised money from investors, it has three years to invest that money. Additionally, at least 80% of the VCT's portfolio must be invested in VCT-qualifying companies, with a maximum of 20% held in permitted Non-Qualifying Investments, cash or cash-based similar liquid investments. If a VCT doesn't stick to these rules, it could lose its VCT status and investor portfolios could potentially have their tax reliefs withdrawn.

As the VCT scheme was created by the UK government, the rules relating to VCT tax rates, and which companies qualify under the scheme, are determined by HM Treasury. This means HM Treasury can change tax rates, tax reliefs and change the definition of a VCT-qualifying investment in the future.

How investors can claim VCT tax reliefs

This page is intended to help explain the steps involved with claiming the income tax relief available through your VCT investment, but it shouldn't be considered as tax advice. If you have any further questions on claiming tax relief, we suggest you talk to your financial adviser, wealth planner or accountant who will be happy to advise you further.

How you claim income tax relief will depend on how you complete and submit your tax return.

If you complete a Self-Assessment tax return online

In Section 3 of your online tax return, you will see a question that asks: "Do you want to claim other tax reliefs and deductions, for example, community investment tax relief, venture capital trust shares, maintenance/alimony payments?".

In Section 4, under the subsection "Other tax relief and deductions", type in the total amount of your VCT investment for the tax year that you want to claim income tax relief on. If you have paid too much tax after the tax relief has been deducted, HMRC will either repay the excess amount by cheque or directly into your bank account.

If you complete a paper version of your Self-Assessment tax return

To claim income tax relief on a paper version of your tax return, you'll need to complete an Additional information form known as form SA101. At the top of the 'Other tax reliefs' box on page Ai 2, you should write the amount of your VCT subscription that you want to claim income tax relief on. Once your tax return has been completed, post this along with your SA101 form to your tax office.

Claiming income tax relief if you don't file a tax return

If you don't usually file a Self-Assessment tax return, write to HMRC with details of the investment and your VCT tax certificate. They should then issue the tax relief due, either by changing your PAYE code or issuing a tax refund, or they may ask you to complete a Self-Assessment tax return.

Understanding VCT risks

Every potential VCT investor should understand the risks associated with making an investment. We've outlined the most important risks below, but if you have any questions about how these risks relate to you and your personal circumstances, we suggest you contact a professional financial adviser to discuss them in more detail.

Your capital is at risk

Investing means your capital is at risk and you could lose all your money. The value of your investment, and any income from it, can fall as well as rise, and you may not get back the full amount you invested. A VCT is a high risk investment and may not be suitable for all investors, and it is generally accepted that some investments within a VCT portfolio will fail. You should not consider investing in a VCT unless you already have a diversified investment portfolio.

VCT shares should be viewed as a long-term investment

Before deciding whether to invest in a VCT, you should be prepared to hold your shares for at least five years. Should you sell your VCT shares before the minimum five-year holding period, you will be required by HMRC to repay any income tax relief you have claimed.

Past performance is no guide to the future

The past performance of any VCT, or indeed any other investment, is not a reliable guide to its future performance. There is no guarantee that the anticipated future returns from a VCT investment will be achieved.

Investments in unlisted companies can be volatile

Shares in smaller, unlisted VCT-qualifying companies can be more volatile than investments in companies listed on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. The value of shares in such companies can fall or rise more sharply than shares in larger companies. Smaller companies also fail at a higher rate than larger, more established companies, which can affect the overall performance of a VCT portfolio. The value of the VCT shares may fall below the original amount invested. The market price of the shares may not fully reflect the underlying net asset value. Dividends are not guaranteed and therefore may not be paid.

VCT shares may be difficult to sell

Shares in a VCT are harder to sell than shares in companies listed on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. This is because VCT shares usually trade on the open market at a discount to the most recently-published net asset value. Also, as second-hand VCT shares are not eligible for upfront income tax relief, you may have to sell at a lower price than the net asset value of the shares.

The tax risks associated with a VCT

Tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of each investor. It is not guaranteed and is subject to change. The ability to claim tax reliefs may be lost by investors taking or not taking certain steps. Before choosing to invest, you should seek advice from your financial adviser or tax planning adviser on whether a VCT is the right investment for you, and whether you can claim the available tax reliefs.

Tax legislation can change. While the tax reliefs outlined in this guide are correct at the time of going to print, and are based on current tax legislation, practice and interpretation, HM Treasury can change tax rates, tax reliefs and change the definition of a VCT-qualifying investment in the future. Tax reliefs depend on a VCT maintaining its qualifying status.

Introducing the Triple Point Venture VCT

The most exciting companies of tomorrow are often the ones you won't have heard of today, operating behind the scenes in business-to-business (B2B) sectors where the greatest return potential can be found.

The Triple Point Venture VCT invests into these B2B companies. It backs businesses that are led by experienced founders who are not just innovative in their approach, but are actively solving the problems and challenges faced by more established businesses.

We believe it pays to invest early

Although investing into more mature companies reduces some of the risks associated with venture capital, it also means paying a higher price for the shares, reducing the potential return for VCT investors. Instead, the Triple Point Venture VCT typically invests when a company is generating up to £1 million of annual revenue, because this earlier stage of their growth journey is often where the best potential returns begin.

If you'd like to know more about the Triple Point Venture VCT, we recommend speaking to a financial adviser.

Please note: The Triple Point Venture VCT invests in smaller companies, which can involve a higher degree of risk than investing in companies listed on an exchange. Investors' capital is at risk and there is no guarantee that target returns will be achieved. Investors should only subscribe for shares on the basis of information contained in the Prospectus which is available via the website.

Reasons to invest

A ready-built portfolio

Now in its ninth fund-raising year, the Triple Point Venture VCT gives investors access to a diversified portfolio of 61* exciting companies of different sizes and stages of maturity.

B2B company focus

The Triple Point Venture VCT aims to maximise potential returns by prioritising B2B companies over companies directly targeting consumers (B2C). This is because B2B businesses become acquisition targets at around double the rate of their B2C counterparts.[8]

Dividend target of up to 5% per share

The Triple Point Venture VCT has an annual dividend target of up to 5% of its net asset value (NAV), while also targeting long-term capital growth. It should be noted that dividends are not guaranteed and past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

* At 31 July 2026.
[8] Triple Point and Beauhurst research (2025).

Triple Point: the power of connection

Ever since we launched 22 years ago, we've used our problem-solving mindset to uncover simple solutions that others miss across a range of industries, asset classes and sectors. We're more than an investment group, we're a productive capital partner, thinking unconventionally to achieve an immediate impact and a positive lasting effect.

There are 256[9] employees at Triple Point, all committed to leaving the world demonstrably better than we found it. That's why we're a certified B Corp, signed up to the Principles for Responsible Investment, and were named a Sunday Times 'Best Place to Work' for 2025 and 2026.

To find out more about how Triple Point can help you to invest tax-efficiently, either talk to your financial planner or connect with us by visiting triplepoint.co.uk.

Triple Point key facts

- Triple Point launched in 2004, and today we manage £2.7 billion[9] on behalf of our investors.
- As a certified B-Corp, we have met high international standards for social and environmental performance, transparency and accountability.
- We were named ESG Champion of the Year at the 2025 Growth Investor Awards.

[9] At 30 June 2026

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When it comes to identifying and investing in outstanding early-stage companies, we know where to look and what we're looking for.

Triple Point.

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