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Vehicle Benefits

Chargeable on employees earning £8,500 or over (including benefits), and directors.

- · Car Benefit
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Car Benefit

The taxable benefit is calculated as a percentage of the list price of the car, on the day before it was first registered, plus certain accessories. This percentage depends upon the rate at which the car emits carbon dioxide (CO₂), and the fuel type.

From April 2015, the five year exemption for zero carbon and the lower rate for ultra-low carbon emission cars will come to an end. Two new bands will be introduced for ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEVs). These will be set at 0-50 g/km and 51-75 g/km. The appropriate percentages for the remaining bands will increase by 2% for cars emitting more than 75 g/km, to a new maximum of 37%.

You can find the appropriate percentage for 2015/16 using the following table:

CO ₂ emissions	Appropriate percentage		
(g/km)	Petrol %	Diesel %	
0-50	5	8	
51-75	9	12	
76-94	13	16	
95-99	14	17	
100-104	15	18	
105-109	16	19	
110-114	17	20	
115-119	18	21	
120-124	19	22	
125-129	20	23	
130-134	21	24	
135-139	22	25	
140-144	23	26	
145-149	24	27	
150-154	25	28	
155-159	26	29	
160-164	27	30	
165-169	28	31	
170-174	29	32	
175-179	30	33	
180-184	31	34	
185-189	32	35	
190-194	33	36	
195-199	34		
200-204	35		
205-209	36	37	
210 or more	37	<u></u>	

How to find out how much CO_2 your company car emits – see:

- the car's V5 registration document
- · your dealer
- the data pages of car magazines (current models)
- the Vehicle Certification Agency <u>www.vca.gov.uk</u>
- the website of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders http://www.smmtco2.co.uk/co2search3.asp

Reliable emissions data is not widely available for cars registered before 1 January 1998. For them, the following taxable percentages apply, regardless of fuel type:

Engine capacity	Taxable %	
Up to 1400cc	15%	

1401 - 2000cc	22%	
Over 2000cc	32%	

Car fuel benefit

The taxable car fuel benefit, for 2015/16, is calculated by applying the CO_2 based car benefit percentage to the car fuel benefit charge multiplier of £22,100.

If the employee pays for the full cost of all fuel for private journeys (usually including home to work) there will be no car fuel benefit. In **all** other cases the full tax charge will be due.

Fuel-Only Mileage Rates HMRC advisory mileage rates at the time of the Budget for employee private mileage reimbursement or employer reimbursement of business mileage in company cars are:				
1400cc or less	11p	8p		
1401cc - 2000cc	13p	10p		
Over 2000cc	20p	14p		
Engine Size	Diesel			
1600cc or less	9p			
1601cc - 2000cc	11p			
Over 2000cc	14p			

Example: A company car driver has a car which, on the day before it was first registered, had a list price of £21,000. It runs on petrol, and emits 177 g/km of CO₂.

If we assume the driver pays tax at 40%, the 2015/16 tax bill on the car is: £21,000 x 30% x 40% = £2,520

If the employer provides any fuel used for private journeys and is not reimbursed for the cost, the 2015/16 tax bill for the fuel is: £22,100 x 30% x 40% = £2,652.

Company vans

The taxable benefit for the unrestricted use of company vans is £3,150 plus a further £594 of taxable benefit if fuel is provided by the employer for private travel.

Van and fuel charge	Van	Fuel	Total
Tax (20% taxpayer)	£630	£118.80	£748.80
Tax (40% taxpayer)	£1,260	£237.60	£1,497.60
Tax (45% taxpayer)	£1,417.50	£267.30	£1,684.80
Employer's class 1A NICs	£434.70	£81.97	£516.67

Van drivers can avoid a benefit charge if they agree not to use the van for personal journeys. Driving to and from work is acceptable so long as there is a reasonable amount of business use.

The flat rate of £3,150 is reduced by 80% to £630 for vans which cannot produce $C0_2$ engine emissions under any circumstances when driven. There is no fuel benefit for such vans.