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# BUSINESS MOTORING - TAX ASPECTS

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FACTSHEET

BUSINESS MOTORING - TAX ASPECTS

This factsheet focuses on the current tax position of business motoring, a core consideration of many businesses. The aim is to provide a clear explanation of the tax deductions available on different types of vehicle expenditure in a variety of business scenarios.

## METHODS OF ACQUISITION

Motoring costs, like other costs incurred which are wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade, are tax deductible but the timing of any relief varies considerably according to the type of expenditure. In particular, there is a fundamental distinction between capital costs and ongoing running costs.

### Purchase of vehicles

Where vehicles are purchased outright, the accounting treatment is to capitalise the asset and to write off the cost over the useful business life as a deduction against profits. This is known as depreciation.

The same treatment applies to vehicles financed through hire purchase with the equivalent of the cash price being treated as a capital purchase at the start with the addition of a deduction from profit for the finance charge as it arises. However, the tax relief position depends primarily on the type of vehicle and the date of expenditure.

A tax distinction is made for all businesses between a normal car and other forms of commercial vehicles including vans, lorries and some specialist forms of car such as a driving school car or taxi.

### Tax relief on purchases

Vehicles which are not classed as cars are eligible for the Annual Investment Allowance (AIA) for expenditure incurred. The AIA provides a 100% deduction for the cost of plant and machinery purchased by a business up to an annual limit. The amount of AIA is at £1,000,000 per annum (pro-rated for different length periods).

Where purchases exceed the AIA, a writing down allowance (WDA) is due on any excess in the same period. The WDA available is currently at a rate of 14% (main rate) or 6% (special rate) depending on the asset. The main rate was 18% until 31 March 2026 for companies and 5 April 2026 for sole traders; where an accounting period spans the date of the change a blended rate should be used.

Cars are not eligible for the AIA, so will only benefit from WDA.

In addition, a 100% First Year Allowance (FYA) is currently available for businesses purchasing electric charge-point equipment.

## COMPLEX CARS!

### The green car

Cars generally only attract the WDA but there is one exception to this and that is where a business purchases a new car with zero emissions – a so-called 'green' car. Such purchases attract a 100% allowance to encourage businesses to purchase cars which are more environmentally friendly. A 100% write off is only available where the $CO_2$ emissions of the car are 0 g/km and the car is purchased new. The cost of the car is irrelevant and the allowances are available to all types of business.

The allowance is dependent on the $CO_2$ emissions of the car.

Cars with emissions between 1 - 50 g/km inclusive qualify for main rate WDA.

Cars with emissions in excess of 50 g/km are placed in the special rate pool and qualify for an annual WDA of 6%.

The 100% FYA is available on new zero emission cars purchased (not leased) by a business.

If a used car is purchased with $CO_2$ emissions of 0g/km, this is placed in the main pool and will receive the 14% WDA.

## Non-business cars

Any cars used by the self-employed where there is part non–business use will still be separately allocated to a single asset pool. The annual allowance will initially be based on the $CO_2$ emissions and then the available allowance will be restricted for the private use element.

## Example

A company purchases two cars for £20,000 in its 12-month accounting period to 31 March 2026. The dates of purchase and $CO_2$ emissions are as follows:

| White car | Blue car |
|---|---|
| 1 May 2025 | 1 May 2025 |
| 45 | 80 |

Allowances in the year to 31 March 2026 relating to these purchases will be:

| White car (main pool as emissions up to 50 g/km) | Blue car (special rate pool as emissions more than 50 g/km) |
|---|---|
| £20,000 @ 18% = £3,600 | £20,000 @ 6% = £1,200 |

In the following year to 31 March 2027 the allowances will be:

| White car | Blue car |
|---|---|
| £16,400 @ 14% = £2,296 | £18,800 @ 6% = £1,128 |

## What if vehicles are leased?

The first fact to establish with a leased vehicle is whether the lease is really a rental agreement or whether it is a type of purchase agreement, usually referred to as a finance lease. This is because there is a distinction between the accounting and tax treatment of different types of leases.

## Tax treatment of rental type operating leases (contract hire)

The lease payments on operating leases are treated like rent and are deductible against profits. However, where the lease relates to a car there may be a portion disallowed for tax.

A disallowance of 15% applies for cars with $CO_2$ emissions which exceed 50 g/km.

**Example**

The car has $CO_2$ emissions of 86g/km and a £6,000 annual lease charge. The disallowed portion would be £900 (15%) so £5,100 would be tax deductible.

## Tax treatment of finance leased assets

These will generally be included in your accounts as fixed assets and depreciated over the useful business life but as these vehicles do not qualify as a purchase at the outset. The expenditure does not qualify for capital allowances unless classified as a long funding lease. Tax relief is generally obtained instead by allowing the accounting depreciation and any interest/finance charges in the profit and loss account.

## Private use of business vehicles

The private use of a business vehicle has tax implications for either the business or the individual depending on the type of business and vehicle.

## Sole traders and partners

Where you are in business on your own account and use a vehicle owned by the business – irrespective of whether it is a car or van – the business will only be able to claim the business

portion of any allowances. This applies to capital allowances, rental and lease costs and other running costs such as servicing, fuel etc.

### Providing vehicles to employees

Where vehicles are provided to employees irrespective of the form of business structure – sole trader/partnership/company – a taxable benefit generally arises for private use. A tax charge will also apply where private fuel is provided for use in an employer provided vehicle. For the employer such taxable benefits attract Class 1A National Insurance.

## VANS

No charge applies where employees have the use of a van and a restricted private use condition is met. For details on what this means please contact us. Where the condition is not met there is a flat rate charge per annum. These benefits are £4,170 for unrestricted private use plus an additional £798 for private fuel in 2026/27 (£4,020 and £769 for 2025/26).

## HOW WE CAN HELP

If you would like further details on any matter contained in this factsheet please contact us.

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