



CAR BENEFITS

Where a company car is made available to an employee for business and private use purposes, a car benefit will arise. Private use is classified as journeys for non-business reasons and commuting to/from a regular place of work.

The key factors for determining the car benefit charge will be the vehicle list price, fuel type and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

The cash equivalent of the car benefit is the list price, when new, multiplied by the appropriate percentage which is based on the level of CO₂ emissions as advised by the manufacturer.

The car benefit calculated will be based on a percentage of the list price, electric mileage range if applicable, and registration date of the car as follows:

Cars Registered before 6 April 2020

<u>Emissions in g/km</u> <i>NEDC emissions rating</i>	<u>Electric</u> <u>Mileage Range</u>	<u>2021/22</u> %	<u>2022/23</u> %	<u>2023/24</u> %
0	-	1	2	2
1 - 50	130 and above	2	2	2
1 - 50	70 to 129	5	5	5
1 - 50	40 to 69	8	8	8
1 - 50	30 to 39	12	12	12
1 - 50	Less than 30	14	14	14
51 - 54		15	15	15
Increasing by 1% per 5g/km to maximum		37	37	37

Cars Registered on or after 6 April 2020

<u>Emissions in g/km</u> <i>WLTP emissions rating</i>	<u>Electric</u> <u>Mileage Range</u>	<u>2021/22</u> %	<u>2022/23</u> %	<u>2023/24</u> %
0	-	1	2	2
1 - 50	130 and above	1	2	2
1 - 50	70 to 129	4	5	5
1 - 50	40 to 69	7	8	8
1 - 50	30 to 39	11	12	12
1 - 50	Less than 30	13	14	14
51 - 54		14	15	15
Increasing by 1% per 5g/km to maximum		37	37	37

For all years, a diesel surcharge of 4% applies to diesel cars up to the 37% maximum, unless the vehicle meets the Real Driving Emissions Step 2 (RDE2) standard, in which case no surcharge applies. For diesel-hybrids with emissions of 75g/km or under, the surcharge does not apply.

These notes are intended for general information only. No responsibility is accepted for any action taken or refrained from in consequence of its contents. Please contact us for advice before acting.