



# Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003

## 2003 CHAPTER 1

### PART 3

EMPLOYMENT INCOME: EARNINGS AND BENEFITS ETC. TREATED AS EARNINGS

### CHAPTER 6

TAXABLE BENEFITS: CARS, VANS AND RELATED BENEFITS

*Vans: benefit treated as earnings*

#### [<sup>F1</sup>155 Cash equivalent of the benefit of a van

[<sup>F2</sup>(1) The cash equivalent of the benefit of a van for a tax year is—

- (a) nil in a case to which subsection (2) applies, and
- (b) £3,000 in any other case.

(2) This subsection applies if—

- (a) the restricted private use condition is met in relation to the van for the tax year, or
- (b) the van cannot in any circumstances emit CO<sub>2</sub> by being driven and the tax year is any of the tax years 2010-11 to 2014-15.]

(4) The restricted private use condition is met in relation to a van for a tax year if—

- (a) the commuter use requirement is satisfied throughout the year (or the part of the year on which it is available to the employee) or the extent to which it is not satisfied during that period is insignificant, and
- (b) the business travel requirement is satisfied throughout the year (or the part of the year on which it is available to the employee).

*Status: Point in time view as at 08/04/2010. This version of this provision has been superseded.*

*Changes to legislation: Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Section 155 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 22 July 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

- (5) The commuter use requirement is satisfied at any time if—
- (a) the terms on which the van is available to the employee at the time prohibit its private use otherwise than for the purposes of ordinary commuting or travel between two places that is for practical purposes substantially ordinary commuting, and
  - (b) neither the employee nor a member of the employee’s family or household makes private use of the van at the time otherwise than for those purposes.
- (6) In subsection (5) “ordinary commuting” has the same meaning as in section 338 (travel for necessary attendance) (see subsection (3) of that section).
- (7) The business travel requirement is satisfied at a time if the van is available to the employee at the time mainly for use for the purposes of the employee’s business travel (see section 171(1)).
- (8) The cash equivalent of the van may be reduced—
- (a) under section 156 for any periods when the van is unavailable,
  - (b) under section 157 where the van is shared, and
  - (c) under section 158 in respect of payments by the employee for the private use of the van.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1** Ss. 155-164 substituted for ss. 155-166 (with effect in accordance with s. 80(2) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2004 \(c. 12\)](#), [Sch. 14 para. 5](#)
- F2** S. 155(1)(2) substituted for s. 155(1)-(3) (with effect for the tax year 2010-11 and subsequent tax years in accordance with s. 58(18) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2010 \(c. 13\)](#), [s. 58\(12\)](#)

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 08/04/2010. This version of this provision has been superseded.

**Changes to legislation:**

Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Section 155 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 22 July 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.