



Tax allowances for business investment



Why capital allowances are needed

You cannot deduct capital expenditure or depreciation when calculating your taxable profits. Instead, many types of capital expenditure qualify for capital allowances. These in effect provide you with a standard measure of depreciation for the assets that you use in earning your income.

The main types of capital allowances

As long as you use certain assets in a trade, you can claim capital allowances if you are in business as an individual, a partnership, a company or as a trustee of a trust. Allowances may also be available if you let property or are involved in agriculture. The most important allowances are those for plant and machinery, but allowances are also available for:

- Research and development expenditure.
- Patent rights and know-how.
- Mineral extraction, cemeteries and crematoria, and dredging.

Allowances are normally given as a deduction in calculating your trading profits or the profits of a property letting business.

Plant and machinery

You can claim allowances for plant and machinery that you buy and use wholly or partly in your business, but not for items that you buy and sell in the normal course of trade. The asset cannot be part of your premises or the setting in which you carry on the business, such as floor tiles. The distinction between 'plant' and 'setting' can be a fine one, although certain integral features of a building qualify for allowances regardless of the distinction – for example, electrical, water and heating systems, lifts and escalators. Common items that usually qualify as plant or machinery include computers, office and shop furniture, machinery, tools and motor vehicles.

Your business can qualify for 100% tax relief in the year of purchase on the first £200,000 of expenditure on most types of plant and machinery by claiming the annual investment allowance (AIA).

- The AIA is not available for expenditure on cars. Cars are defined as vehicles suitable for private use (including motor homes) and not built for transporting goods. Therefore, the AIA is available for expenditure on lorries, vans and trucks – and also for motorcycles.
- Companies that are part of a group are entitled to only one AIA between them, but it can be divided as they wish. The same restriction applies if you have two related businesses that are run from the same premises.

Second-hand buildings

Establishing the amount of expenditure that qualifies for capital allowances can be difficult if you purchase a building, especially if the building is purchased second-hand. With a second-hand building it is generally necessary for you and the seller to make a joint election regarding the value to be placed on the integral features. Also, no allowances will be available unless the seller has pooled the expenditure (see below for an explanation of pooling) – even where the seller has never claimed any capital allowances.



Action point

If you are planning a programme of capital expenditure that will exceed your maximum AIA, then you may be able to spread the expenditure over more than one accounting period to maximise the AIA you can claim.

First-year allowances

A separate first-year allowance of 100% is available for expenditure on:

- New electric cars and low-emission cars – a low-emission car is one with CO₂ emissions of up to 75g/km (50g/km from April 2018).
- Zero-emission goods vehicles, such as electric vans.
- Qualifying energy-saving equipment, such as high-efficiency lighting units and solar thermal systems.
- Qualifying water-efficient equipment that is designed to improve water quality and/or reduce water use, for example, water-efficient showers and taps, and vehicle-wash water reclaim units.

A 100% first-year allowance is also available for the cost of investing in plant and machinery within certain designated enterprise zones – those where there is a strong focus on manufacturing.

Pooled expenditure

Any expenditure over your AIA limit is 'pooled' into one of two pools, which also include cars. A writing-down allowance (WDA) is given every year on the balance of unrelieved expenditure in each pool. Which pool expenditure goes into depends on the type of asset. When you sell a pooled asset, or an asset on which you have claimed AIA, the proceeds are deducted from the relevant pool balance before calculating the WDA. If the proceeds are greater than the pool balance, the excess – called a balancing charge – will be added to your profits.

A pool balance of £1,000 or less can be written off in full.

There are two rates of WDA:

- Assets in the main pool qualify for WDA at 18%. Cars with CO₂ emissions between 76g/km and 130g/km (between 51g/km and 110g/km from April 2018) are included in this pool.
- The WDA is 8% for assets in the special rate pool. This pool consists of expenditure on integral features of a building, thermal insulation, long-life assets (those with a useful economic life of 25 years or more), and cars with CO₂ emissions above 130g/km (110g/km from April 2018).



Action point

The lists of qualifying energy-saving and water-efficient technologies are updated annually so as to reflect technological advances and changes in standards. Therefore, make sure that your information is up to date when planning for such expenditure.

Example – Pooling

Oak Ltd buys machinery costing £270,000 during the year ended 31 March 2018. It can claim AIA on £200,000 of the expenditure and the other £70,000 will be added into the main pool. The WDA is £12,600 (£70,000 at 18%), with the remaining balance of £57,400 being carried forward to the year ended 31 March 2019 where a further WDA of 18% can be claimed on this brought forward figure.

As far as the main and special rate pools are concerned, a balancing allowance can only arise in the year that the business ceases. In the final year of trading, sale

proceeds are deducted from the pool balance (no WDA or AIA is given). If sale proceeds are less than the balance then there will be a balancing allowance, and if the proceeds are greater there will be a balancing charge.

Expenditure that is not pooled

Some expenditure is not pooled. This is mainly expenditure on short-life assets and on assets which you use partly for private purposes. This will include your car if you are in business as a sole trader or partner – but it does not include cars available for the private use of employees, because such cars are pooled.

- Short-life assets are those items that depreciate rapidly, such as computers, where you can make an election allowing you to claim faster allowances. An asset has a short life if it is not expected to last more than eight years after the end of the period in which it is bought. Electing for short-life assets treatment is only worthwhile if the expenditure does not qualify for AIA. e.g., because you have already exhausted your AIA limit for the current period.

Example – Short-life asset

Beech Ltd buys computer equipment costing £40,000 on 15 April 2017. The computer equipment has a life of 18 months, after which point it will be scrapped. Beech Ltd has already exhausted its AIA limit for the year ended 31 March 2018.

If no short-life asset election is made, the computer equipment will be added into the main pool with WDAs at the rate of 18% given each year.

If an election is made, the computer equipment will not be pooled. The WDA for the year ended 31 March 2018 will be the same (£40,000 at 18% = £7,200), but a balancing allowance of £32,800 (£40,000 – £7,200) will then be given in the year ended 31 March 2019 when the computer equipment is scrapped. The cost is therefore effectively written off over the 18-month life of the asset.

- Allowances for assets that you use partly for private purposes are restricted in accordance with the proportion of non-business use.

Example – Private use of an asset

Clare is in business as a sole trader. Her car (CO₂ emissions are 100g/km) cost £15,000, with 25% of the mileage being for private purposes. The WDA is restricted to 75% of the normal rate, so in the year of purchase Clare is entitled to a WDA of £900 (£15,000 at 8% x 75%).



Action point

If you personally retain assets after cessation, then they will be treated as sold at their open market value – increasing the amount of tax that you will have to pay for the final year of trading. Without any compensating sale proceeds, you will need to plan for this tax cost.

A balancing charge or allowance (where sale proceeds are less than the unrelieved expenditure) will arise when a non-pooled item is sold.

Long and short accounting periods

If your accounting period is less than 12 months, then the amount of AIA and rate of WDA are reduced accordingly. So for an eight-month period, the AIA is £133,333 ($£200,000 \times 8/12$) and the rates of WDA are restricted by 8/12.

For individuals and partnerships, the same principle normally applies to periods longer than 12 months. So for a 15-month accounting period the AIA would be £250,000 ($£200,000 \times 15/12$) and the rates of WDA are increased by 15/12.

However, a company cannot have an accounting period of longer than 12 months – such a period is split into two. So for a 15-month accounting period there will be a 12-month period with the normal AIA and rates of WDA, and a three-month period with reduced allowances. This treatment also applies if a sole trader or partnership has an accounting period longer than 18 months.

First-year allowances are always given in full, regardless of the length of the accounting period.

Cash basis



Action point

Make sure that you are claiming for the cost of replacement furniture and furnishings. A property does not need to fully furnished for relief to be available.

Capital allowances are generally not relevant if you use the cash basis (available to individuals with an annual income up to £150,000) to calculate your trading profit. Expenditure on items such as machinery, computers and vans is simply deducted as an expense, although capital allowances may still be relevant when it comes to cars.

Let property

Capital allowances are not available for assets such as tables, beds, carpets, cookers and washing machines used in a dwelling. The exception is if your property qualifies as a furnished holiday letting, since the short-term nature of holiday lets makes this more akin to running a business.

However, replacement furniture relief allows you to claim a 100% deduction for the cost of replacing furniture, furnishings, appliances and kitchenware provided for a tenant's use. No relief is given for the initial cost of furnishing a property or for any part of the cost representing an improvement. The amount of relief is reduced by any proceeds from selling the old asset which has been replaced.

Example – Replacement furniture relief

Joe purchased a house on 6 April 2017 and let it out throughout 2017/18.

During April 2017, he furnished the house with a cooker costing £460, a washing machine costing £370 and floor coverings costing £2,400. The cooker was sold during January 2018 for £90, and replaced with a similar model costing £500. The washing machine was scrapped, with nil proceeds, during March 2018. It was replaced by a washer-dryer costing £660, although the cost of a similar washing machine would have been £380.

No relief is available for the initial cost of the cooker, washing machine and floor coverings. Relief for the replacement cooker is £410 (£500 – £90). Relief for the washer-dryer is restricted to £380, since no relief is given for that part of the cost that represents an improvement over the original washing machine.

Partnerships

Capital allowances must be claimed by the partnership collectively in the partnership tax return, not by the partners in their individual returns. Partners may often own business assets individually, especially cars, but capital allowances must be claimed in the partnership return. This means that a partner with an expensive car effectively shares some of their allowance with other partners who may have less expensive cars.

The value to use



Action point

Don't forget that when you first start to trade, you can claim capital allowances for any assets previously owned but now used by your business.

With an outright purchase, you can claim capital allowances based on how much the item cost you, including any costs directly related to the acquisition. However, you cannot claim for interest or finance costs as these will be deducted as a normal business expense. The same principle applies if you buy an asset on hire purchase or by an alternative finance method – you can only claim capital allowances on the cost of the item itself, not the interest or other charges.

As regards VAT, if you are VAT registered then you claim capital allowances on the net of VAT cost of the asset. However, if you are not VAT registered you will claim capital allowances on the total price paid, including the VAT element. The same principle applies if you are VAT registered but cannot reclaim all of the VAT – any irrecoverable VAT is included in the figure on which you can claim capital allowances. VAT is irrecoverable where motor cars are not used 100% for business purposes and also where you make exempt supplies.

If you receive a business asset by way of a gift, then you can claim capital allowances based on the asset's market value when you start using the asset in your business.

When an asset is sold, the proceeds figure to be brought in is restricted to the original cost should you sell an asset for more than you paid for it. Proceeds will be net of VAT – if you are VAT registered.

Example – VAT and business use

Martha, who is registered for VAT, purchased a car on hire purchase. The cost of the car was £15,000, including VAT of £2,500, and the total price to be paid under the hire purchase agreement is £17,600. Unless the car is used 100% for business use, capital allowance will be based on the VAT inclusive cost of £15,000.

When is expenditure incurred?

Expenditure is normally treated as incurred on the date when your obligation to pay becomes unconditional. However, there is an exception to this general rule. If you do not have to pay within four months then expenditure is not treated as incurred until the payment date.

When you first start to trade, you can claim capital allowances for any assets previously owned but now used by your business. The expenditure is treated as incurred on the date you start to trade, and assets will be brought in at their market value on that date.

Restricting capital allowance claims

A very useful feature of capital allowances is that claims can be restricted to meet your personal circumstances.

Example – Restricting a claim to capital allowances

If your trading profit before capital allowances for 2017/18 will be £14,000, and the maximum capital allowances claim is £7,000, then you might claim just £2,500. The resulting profit of £11,500 would then exactly be covered by your personal allowance of £11,500. Or you might decide to claim a higher amount of capital allowances, since self-employed national insurance contributions are payable where profits exceed £8,164 and tax credits start to be withdrawn once income exceeds £6,420.

Research and development expenditure

If you incur capital expenditure on research and development (R&D) related to a trade you are carrying on (or for a trade you are about to carry on), the expenditure can qualify for a 100% allowance.

- The cost of any land does not qualify.
- If you subsequently sell an asset on which relief has been given, the sale proceeds will be added to your trading profits.

There is a separate R&D tax relief for revenue expenditure.

Other allowances

Capital allowances for patent rights and know-how are given at 25% on the balance of unrelieved expenditure at the beginning of the year.

Mineral extraction allowances are given at 25% on certain expenditure on the acquisition of minerals or rights over them, and pre-trading exploration expenditure.

How we can help

If you are in business or you let property, we can advise you about what capital allowances you can claim and how you might be able to maximise the allowances available.

People who buy commercial property often do not appreciate the extent to which they can claim plant and machinery allowances for fixtures and equipment in the building. We can help you identify qualifying costs.

We can also advise you on the tax implications of different methods of acquiring assets, for example outright purchase or leasing, and on the best timing of your purchase or disposal. You should speak to us at an early stage in your planning.

This publication is for general information and is not intended to be advice to any specific person. You are recommended to seek competent professional advice before taking or refraining from taking any action on the basis of the contents of this publication. This publication represents our understanding of law and HM Revenue & Customs practice as at 26 April 2017.



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