

OVERVIEW OF PURCHASE AND TAX INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN THE EU

This table provides an overview of the incentives that are granted in the Member States of the European Union for the purchase and use of electric and hybrid electric vehicles including plug-in hybrid and conventional hybrid vehicles. Unless specified otherwise, the term “electric vehicles” refers to vehicles that are powered exclusively by an electric motor.

The incentives that are listed here relate only to the vehicle itself. Additional incentives may exist in certain countries for the installation of the necessary recharging infrastructure.

More details regarding motor vehicle taxation in the European Union and other major markets can be found in the ACEA Tax Guide (available on www.acea.be).

COUNTRY	INCENTIVES
AUSTRIA	<p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the fuel consumption tax and from the monthly vehicle tax.</p> <p>Hybrid vehicles and other alternative fuel vehicles benefit from an additional bonus under the fuel consumption tax. This fuel consumption tax (Normverbrauchsabsage or NoVA) is levied upon the first registration of a passenger car. Under a bonus-malus system, cars emitting less than 120g/km receive a maximum bonus of €300. Alternative fuel vehicles including hybrid vehicles attract an additional bonus of maximum €500. This bonus regime is valid until 31 December 2014.</p> <p>The Austrian automobile club ÖAMTC publishes the incentives granted by local authorities on its website (www.oeamtc.at/elektrofahrzeuge).</p>
BELGIUM	<p>Electric vehicles are exempt from registration tax in Flanders. They benefit from the Eco-bonus (up to €2,500) in Wallonia.</p> <p>They pay the lowest rate of tax under the annual circulation tax in all three regions.</p> <p>The deductibility rate for expenses related to the purchase and use of company cars is 120% for zero-emissions vehicles and 100% for vehicles emitting between 1 and 60g/km of CO₂. Above 60g/km, the deductibility rate decreases gradually from 90% to 50%.</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC	<p>Electric, hybrid and other alternative fuel vehicles are exempt from the road tax (this tax applies to cars used for business purposes only).</p>
DENMARK	<p>Electric vehicles weighing less than 2,000kg are exempt from the registration tax. This exemption does not apply to hybrid vehicles.</p>
FINLAND	<p>Electric vehicles pay the minimum rate (5%) of the CO₂ based registration tax.</p>
FRANCE	<p>Vehicles emitting 20g/km or less of CO₂ benefit from a premium of €7,000 under a bonus-malus scheme. For vehicles emitting between 20 and 50g/km, the premium is €5,000 and for vehicles emitting between 50 and 60g/km it is €4,500.</p> <p>For such vehicles, the amount of the incentive cannot exceed 20% of the vehicle purchase price including VAT, increased with the cost of the battery if this is rented. For vehicles emitting less than 20g/km, this is 30% of the purchase price.</p> <p>Hybrid vehicles emitting 110g/km or less of CO₂ benefit from a premium of €4,000.</p> <p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the company car tax. Hybrid vehicles emitting less than 110g/km are exempt during the first two years after registration.</p>

GERMANY	Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of ten years from the date of their first registration.
GREECE	Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the registration tax.
IRELAND	Electric vehicles are exempt from the registration tax VRT up to a maximum of €5,000. Plug-in hybrids benefit from VRT relief of maximum €2,500. Conventional hybrid vehicles and other flexible fuel vehicles benefit from VRT relief of maximum €1,500.
ITALY	Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax (ownership tax) for a period of five years from the date of their first registration. After this five-year period, they benefit from a 75% reduction of the tax rate applied to equivalent petrol vehicles in many regions.
LATVIA	Electric vehicles are exempt from the registration tax.
LUXEMBOURG	Purchasers of electric vehicles (or other vehicles emitting 60g/km or less of CO ₂) receive a premium of €5,000. The purchaser must have concluded an agreement to buy electricity from renewable energy sources in order to obtain the premium.
THE NETHERLANDS	Electric vehicles are exempt from the registration tax BPM and from the annual circulation tax. Other vehicles including hybrid vehicles are also exempt from the registration tax if they emit maximum 88g/km (diesel) or 95g/km (petrol) respectively and from the annual circulation tax if they emit maximum 95g/km (diesel) or 110g/km (petrol) respectively.
PORTUGAL	Electric vehicles are exempt from the registration tax ISV and from the annual circulation tax. Hybrid vehicles benefit from a 50% reduction of the registration tax.
ROMANIA	Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the registration tax.
SPAIN	Various regional governments (Aragon, Asturias, Baleares, Madrid, Navarra, Valencia, Castilla la Mancha, Murcia, Castilla y León, Cantabria, Catalunya, Galicia, Pais Vasco, Extremadura) grant incentives of €2,000 to €7,000 for the purchase of electric, hybrid, fuel cell, CNG and LPG vehicles. In Andalucia, the incentive is maximum 70% of the investment.

<p>SWEDEN</p>	<p>Electric vehicles with an energy consumption of 37kWh per 100km or less are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of five years from the first registration. The same five year exemption applies to electric hybrid and plug-in hybrid vehicles that fulfill the new green car definition applied for new registrations from 1 January 2013. The new green car definition from 2013 is related to the EU Directive 2009/443, but is more stringent than the Directive. The definition is dependent on the CO2 emission in relation to the curb weight of the car. The formula for petrol, diesel, electric hybrid cars and plug-in cars is as follows:</p> <p>Maximum CO2 emission allowed=95g/km CO2 emission + 0,0457 x (the curb weight of the car – 1372kg curb weight).</p> <p>Example: a plug-in hybrid car has a CO2 emission of 70g/km and a curb weight of 1 500kg: $95 + 0.0457 \times (1500-1372) = 100.8$. The actual CO2 value 70g/km is less than the calculated value 100.8 which means that the car is classified as a green car with a five year exemption from paying annual circulation tax. Moreover for both electric cars and plug-in hybrids the electrical energy consumption per 100km must not exceed 37kwh to be regarded as a green car.</p> <p>For electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles, the taxable value of the car for the purposes of calculating the benefit in kind of a company car under personal income tax is reduced by 40% compared with the corresponding or comparable petrol or diesel car. The maximum reduction of the taxable value is SEK16,000 per year. From 2014 the 40% reduction will be abolished, unless there will be a change of the law. However the permanent reduction of the benefit value for electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles down to the benefit value of a comparable petrol/diesel car will be valid also from 2014.</p> <p>From 1 January 2012 a so called "Super green car premium" (Supermiljöbilspremie) of SEK40,000 has been introduced for the purchase of new cars with CO2 emissions of maximum 50g/km. The premium is applied both for the purchase by private persons and companies. For companies purchasing a super green car, the premium is calculated as 35% of the price difference between the super green car and a corresponding petrol/diesel car, with a maximum of SEK40,000. The premium is paid during the period 2012-2014 and will be paid to a total of maximum 5,000 cars.</p>
<p>UNITED KINGDOM</p>	<p>Purchasers of electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles with CO2 emissions below 75g/km receive a premium of £5,000 (maximum) or 25% of the value of a new car or £8,000 (maximum) or 20% of the value of a new LCV meeting eligibility criteria (for example, minimum range 70 miles for electric vehicles, 10 miles electric range for plug-in hybrid vehicles).</p> <p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax. This tax is based on CO2 emissions and all vehicles with emissions below 100g/km are exempt from it.</p> <p>Electric cars are exempt from company car tax until April 2015 and electric vans are exempt from the van benefit charge until that date too.</p>