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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. Throughout the table, 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 from the ACEA website: www.acea.be). The 2012 edition will be available on 1 April 2012.

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 from 1 July 2008 until 31 August 2012.</p> <p>The Austrian automobile club ÖAMTC publishes the incentives granted by local authorities on its website (www.oeamtc.at/elektrofahrzeuge).</p>
BELGIUM	<p>Private persons who purchase a passenger car that is powered exclusively by an electric motor receive a personal income tax reduction of 30% of the purchase price (with a maximum of €9,510).</p> <p>Vehicles that do not qualify for the 30% income tax reduction may benefit from the Eco-bonus in Wallonia (€500 – 3,500 for cars emitting less than 80 g/km).</p> <p>Electric vehicles are exempt from registration tax in Flanders. They pay the lowest rate of tax under the registration tax (€61.50) in the Brussels and Walloon regions and under the annual circulation tax (€73.79) 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 60 g/km of CO₂. Above 60 g/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 2,000 kg are exempt from the registration tax. This exemption does not apply to hybrid vehicles.</p>

GERMANY	Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of five years from the date of their first registration.
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 Andalusia, the incentive is maximum 70% of the investment.
FRANCE	<p>Vehicles emitting 50 g/km or less of CO₂ benefit from a premium of maximum €5,000 under a bonus-malus scheme. 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.</p> <p>Hybrid vehicles emitting 110 g/km or less of CO₂ benefit from a premium of €2,000.</p> <p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the company car tax. Hybrid vehicles emitting less than 110 g/km are exempt during the first two years after registration.</p>
FINLAND	Electric vehicles pay the minimum rate (5%) of the CO ₂ based registration tax.
IRELAND	<p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the registration tax VRT up to a maximum of €5,000.</p> <p>Plug-in hybrids benefit from VRT relief of maximum €2,500.</p> <p>Conventional hybrid vehicles and other flexible fuel vehicles benefit from VRT relief of maximum €1,500.</p>
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.

LUXEMBOURG	Purchasers of electric vehicles (or other vehicles emitting 60 g/km or less of CO ₂) receive a premium of €5,000 (PRIME CAR-e) until 31 December 2012. The purchaser must have concluded an agreement to buy electricity from renewable energy sources in order to obtain the premium.
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 these taxes if they emit less than 95 g/km (diesel) or less than 110 g/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 special pollution tax (registration tax).
SWEDEN	<p>Electric vehicles with an energy consumption of 37 kWh per 100 km or less and hybrid vehicles with CO₂ emissions of 120 g/km or less are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of five years from the date of their first registration.</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 SEK 16,000 per year.</p> <p>From 1 January 2012 a so called “Super green car premium” (Supermiljöbilspremie) of SEK 40,000 has been introduced for the purchase of a new cars with CO₂ emissions of maximum 50 g/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 SEK 40,000.</p>

UNITED KINGDOM	<p>Purchasers of electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles with CO2 emissions below 75 g/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). More details on http://www.dft.gov/topics/sustainable/olev/</p> <p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax. This tax is based on CO2 emissions and all vehicles with emissions below 100 g/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>
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