

CO₂ BASED MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES IN THE EU

AUSTRIA	<p>A fuel consumption tax (<i>Normverbrauchsabgabe</i> or <i>NoVA</i>) is levied upon the first registration of a passenger car. It's calculated as follows: (CO₂ emissions in g/km minus 90 divided by 5) minus NoVA deduction, plus NoVA malus.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2016, the company car tax is based on CO₂ emissions.</p>
BELGIUM	<p>The company car tax is based on CO₂ emissions. The deductibility under corporate tax of expenses related to the use company cars (50% to 120%) is linked to CO₂ emissions.</p> <p>The Walloon Region operates a malus system whereby cars emitting 146g/km or more pay a penalty (maximum €2,500 for cars emitting 256g/km or more).</p> <p>The registration tax in Flanders is based on CO₂ emissions as well as exhaust emissions standards, fuel and age. As of 1 January 2016, Flemish Region introduced a new "green" annual circulation tax based on CO₂ emissions.</p>
BULGARIA	None
CROATIA	The registration tax is based on CO ₂ emissions and fuel type.
CYPRUS	The registration tax and the annual circulation tax are based on CO ₂ emissions.
CZECH REPUBLIC	None
DENMARK	<p>The annual circulation tax is based on fuel consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petrol cars: semi-annual rates vary from DKK 310 (Danish Kroner) for cars driving at least 20km per litre of fuel to DKK 10,830 for cars driving less than 4.5km per litre of fuel. • Diesel cars: semi-annual rates vary from DKK 130 for cars driving at least 32.1km per litre of fuel to DKK 16,100 for cars driving less than 5.1km per litre of fuel. • LNG or biogas cars: rates are the same as for diesel cars. The equivalent diesel consumption is calculated by dividing the CoC value for CO₂/km with a fixed factor of 26.5.

ESTONIA	None
FINLAND	<p>The registration tax is based on CO₂ emissions. Rates vary from 3.8 to 50%. The tax will be reduced in four steps between 2016 and 2019 for cars with CO₂ emissions of 141g/km or less.</p> <p>The annual circulation tax is based on CO₂ emissions for cars registered since 1 January 2001 (total mass up to 2,500 kg) or 1 January 2002 (total mass above 2,500 kg) respectively and for vans registered since 1 January 2008. Rates varies from €106.21 to €654.44.</p> <p>The excise duties for road traffic fuels are dependent on the energy content and CO₂ emissions of the fuel.</p>
FRANCE	<p>Under a bonus-malus system, a premium is granted for the purchase of a new electric vehicle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a vehicle (car or LCV) emitting between 21 and 60g CO₂/km, the bonus amounts to €1,000. • For a vehicle (car or LCV) emitting 20g CO₂/km or less, the bonus amounts to €6,300. <p>An additional bonus of €200 is granted when a vehicle of at least 15 years old is scrapped. Since March 2015, an additional scrapping scheme is in place for diesel cars registered in 2006 or before (the maximum bonus is €4,000 for emissions of 20g CO₂/km or less). A malus is payable for the purchase of a car when its CO₂ emissions exceed 127g/km. The maximum tax amounts to €10,000 (above 190g CO₂/km). Cars emitting more than 190g/km pay a yearly tax of €160.</p> <p>The company car tax is based on CO₂ emissions. Tax rates vary from €2 for each gram emitted between 50g/km and 100g/km to €27 for each gram emitted above 250g/km.</p>
GERMANY	<p>The annual circulation tax for cars registered as from 1 July 2009 is based on CO₂ emissions. It consists of a base tax and a CO₂ tax. The base tax is €2 per 100cc (petrol) and €9.50 per 100cc (diesel) respectively. The CO₂ tax is linear at €2 per g/km emitted above 95g/km. Cars with CO₂ emissions below 95g/km are exempt from the CO₂ tax component.</p>

GREECE	<p>The registration tax is based on CO₂ emissions. The CO₂ emissions coefficient varies from 0.95 – for vehicles emitting up to 100g/km – to 2.00 for vehicles emitting more than 250g/km.</p> <p>The annual circulation tax for cars registered after 31 October 2010 is based on CO₂ emissions. Rates vary from €0.90 per gram of CO₂ emitted (91–100g/km) to €3.72 per gram (251g/km or more). Cars with emissions up to 90g/km are exempt.</p>
HUNGARY	None
IRELAND	<p>The registration tax is based on CO₂ emissions. Rates vary from 14% for cars with CO₂ emissions of up to 80g/km to 36% for cars with CO₂ emissions of 226g/km or more.</p> <p>VAT is deductible for cars registered after 1 January 2009 with CO₂ emissions lower than 156g/km and which are primarily used (at least 60%) for business purposes.</p> <p>The annual circulation tax for cars registered since 1 July 2008 is based on CO₂ emissions. Rates vary from €120 (0g/km) to €2,350 (226g/km or more).</p>
ITALY	None
LATVIA	The registration tax is based on CO ₂ emissions. Rates vary from €0.43 per g/km for cars emitting 120g/km or less to €7.11 per g/km for cars emitting more than 350g/km.
LITHUANIA	None
LUXEMBOURG	The annual circulation tax for cars registered since 1 January 2001 is based on CO ₂ emissions. Tax rates are calculated by multiplying the CO ₂ emissions in g/km with 0.9 for diesel cars and 0.6 for cars using other fuels respectively and with an exponential factor (0.5 below 90g/km and increased by 0.1 for each additional 10g CO ₂ /km).

MALTA	<p>The registration tax is calculated based on CO₂ emissions, price and vehicle's length.</p> <p>The annual circulation tax is based on CO₂ emissions and vehicle's age. During the first five years, the tax only depends on CO₂ emissions and varies from €100 for a car emitting up to 100g/km to €180 for a car emitting between 150g/km and 180g/km.</p>
NETHERLANDS	<p>The registration tax (<i>Belasting Personenauto's Motorrijwielen</i> or <i>BPM</i>) is calculated based on CO₂ emissions. Rates vary from €2 (between 1 and 76g CO₂/km) to €475 (for 169g CO₂/km and more). Cars with zero CO₂ emissions are exempt. As of 1 January 2017, a special BPM rate is applicable for all new PHEVs. Additionally, an extra charge of €353 applies to all cars emitting 1g/km or more and to diesel cars emitting more than 65g/km (of €86.69 per gram of CO₂ above 65g/km).</p> <p>Passenger cars with zero CO₂ emissions are exempt from motor vehicle tax up to 2020.</p> <p>The company car tax is based on CO₂ emissions (if private use exceeds 500km per year). Rates vary from 4% (for petrol and diesel cars emitting 0g CO₂/km) to 22% (for all the other cars).</p>
POLAND	None
PORTUGAL	<p>The registration tax is based on engine capacity and CO₂ emissions. Rates are calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest rates: petrol cars emitting up to 99g CO₂/km pay € [(4.12 × CO₂) – 381.10]; diesel cars emitting up to 79g CO₂/km pay € [(5.15 × CO₂) – 391.40] • Highest rates: petrol cars emitting more than 195g CO₂/km pay € [(183.34 × CO₂) – 29,767.00]; diesel cars emitting more than 160g pay € [(239.30 × CO₂) – 29,818.50]. <p>The annual circulation tax for cars registered after 1 July 2007 is based on CO₂ emissions.</p>
ROMANIA	None
SLOVAKIA	None

SLOVENIA	The registration tax is based on price and CO ₂ emissions. Rates vary from 0.5% (petrol) and 1% (diesel) respectively for cars emitting up to 110g CO ₂ /km to 28% (petrol) and 31% (diesel) respectively for cars emitting more than 250g CO ₂ /km.
SPAIN	The Special Tax (<i>IEDMT, Impuesto Especial sobre Determinados Medios de Transporte</i>) applied on the first registration is based on CO ₂ emissions. Rates vary from 4.75% (121-159g CO ₂ /km) to 14.75% (200g CO ₂ /km and more).
SWEDEN	<p>A premium (<i>Supermiljöbilspremie</i>) is granted for the purchase of a new electric or hybrid electric vehicle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEK20,000 for cars with CO₂ emissions between 1 and 50g/km (plug-in hybrids) • SEK40,000 for cars with zero CO₂ emissions (electric cars) <p>The annual circulation tax for cars meeting at least Euro 4 exhaust emission standards is based on CO₂ emissions. The tax consists of a basic rate SEK 360 (Swedish Kronor) plus SEK 22 for each gram of CO₂ emitted above 111g/km. This sum is multiplied by 2.37 for diesel cars. Diesel cars registered for the first time in 2008 or later pay an additional SEK 250 and those registered earlier an additional SEK 500. For alternative fuel vehicles, the tax is SEK11 for every gram of CO₂ emitted above 111g/km.</p> <p>A five-year exemption from annual circulation tax applies for green cars (definition partly based on CO₂ emissions).</p>
UNITED KINGDOM	<p>The annual circulation tax for cars registered after March 2001 is based on CO₂ emissions. Rates range from £0 (up to 100g CO₂/km) to £515 (above 255g CO₂/km). Additionally, a first-year rate of registration applies since 1 April 2010. Rates vary from £0 (up to 100g CO₂/km) to £1,120 (more than 255g CO₂/km). Alternative fuel cars receive a £10 discount on the paid rates.</p> <p>The individual's company car tax liability is based on CO₂ emissions.</p>