



ACEA

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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](http://www.acea.be)). The 2011 edition will be available on 1 April 2011.

COUNTRY	INCENTIVES
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<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 (<a href="http://www.oeamtc.at/elektrofahrzeuge">www.oeamtc.at/elektrofahrzeuge</a>).</p>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	<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 €9,190).</p> <p>Vehicles that do not qualify for the 30% income tax reduction may benefit from federal purchase incentives (15% of the purchase price with a maximum of €4,640 for cars emitting less than 105 g/km of CO<sub>2</sub> and 3% of the purchase price with a maximum of €870 for cars emitting between 105 and 115 g/km of CO<sub>2</sub>) and the Eco-bonus in Wallonia (€600 for cars with a list price of maximum €30,000 and emitting less than 99 g/km ).</p> <p>Electric vehicles pay the lowest rate of tax under the registration tax (€ 61.50) and under the annual circulation tax (€71.28).</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 CO<sub>2</sub>. Above 60 g/km, the deductibility rate decreases gradually from 90% to 50%.</p> <p>The benefit in kind for the private use of a zero-emissions vehicle as a company car is taxed at the lowest rate (€500 – 750).</p>

<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Electric, hybrid and other alternative fuel vehicles are exempt from the road tax (this tax applies to cars used for business purposes only).
<b>DENMARK</b>	Electric vehicles weighing less than 2,000 kg are exempt from the registration tax. This exemption does not apply to hybrid vehicles.
<b>GERMANY</b>	Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of five years from the date of their first registration.
<b>SPAIN</b>	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.
<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>Vehicles emitting 60 g/km or less of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> benefit from a premium of €2,000.</p> <p>Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the company car tax.</p>

<b>GREECE</b>	Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the registration tax.
<b>IRELAND</b>	<p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the registration tax VRT until 30 April 2011. From 1 May, they will benefit from VRT relief of maximum €5,000.</p> <p>Plug-in hybrids benefit from VRT relief of maximum €2,500 until 31 December 2012.</p> <p>Conventional hybrid vehicles and other flexible fuel vehicles benefit from VRT relief of maximum €1,500 until 31 December 2012.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	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.
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	Purchasers of electric vehicles (or other vehicles emitting 60 g/km or less of CO <sub>2</sub> ) receive a premium of € 3,000 (PRIME CAR-e) until 31 December 2011. The purchaser must have concluded an agreement to buy electricity from renewable energy sources in order to obtain the premium.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	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.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<p>Purchasers of electric vehicles receive a premium of €5,000 (limited to 5,000 vehicles). They receive an additional incentive of €1,500 if they have their old car scrapped simultaneously.</p> <p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the registration tax ISV and from the annual circulation tax.</p> <p>Hybrid vehicles benefit from a 50% reduction of the registration tax.</p>

<b>ROMANIA</b>	Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the special pollution tax (registration tax).
<b>SWEDEN</b>	<p>Electric vehicles with an energy consumption of 37 kWh per 100 km or less and hybrid vehicles with CO 2 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 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>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<p>Purchasers of electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles with CO 2 emissions below 75 g/km receive a premium of £ 5,0000 (maximum) or 25% of the value of the vehicle provided they meet a series of eligibility criteria (for example, minimum range 70 miles for electric vehicles, 10 miles electric range for plug-in hybrid vehicles). More details on <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/olev/grant1/">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/olev/grant1/</a></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 for a period of five years from the date of their first registration. Electric vans are exempt from the van benefit charge for a period of five years.</p>

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