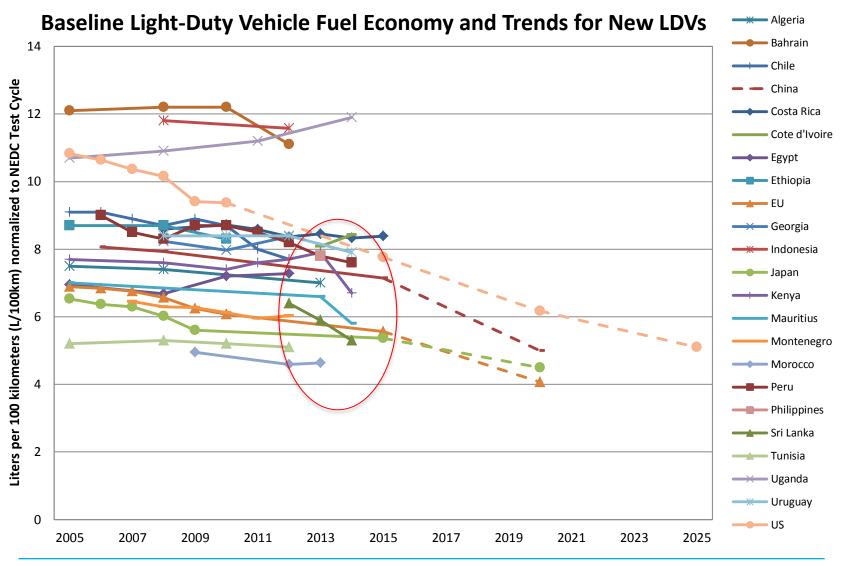


Developing fiscal policies for improving fuel economy – Examples from other regions

Fuel economy policies can work!



Fuel Economy Policy Options

VEHICLE FUEL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS	 Introduce and regularly strengthen mandatory standards Establish and harmonize testing procedures for fuel efficiency measurement.
FISCAL MEASURES	 Fuel taxes and vehicle taxes to encourage the purchase of more fuel-efficient vehicles. Infrastructure support and incentive schemes for very fuel-efficient vehicles.
MARKET-BASED APPROACHES	Voluntary programs such as U.S. SmartWay and other green freight programs
INFORMATION MEASURES	 Vehicle fuel economy labels Improving vehicle operational efficiency through eco-driving and other measures.

Sri Lanka Case Study

- Population: 21.4 million (2017 estimate)
- GDP per capita (nominal):
 \$4,012 (2018 estimate)
- Total vehicle population (2017): 6.795 million
- What they did:
 - Active participation in GFEI trainings and meetings since 2014
 - Baseline development (2014)
 - Review of current policies
 - Inclusion of fuel economy policies in national strategies and plans
 - Revision of vehicle taxation scheme





President of Sri Lanka endorses Clean Air Action Plan with fuel economy policies

Development of vehicle taxes

Government Review on Taxes and Policies on Vehicle Importation in 2011 budget proposal and reviewed in April 2011, March 30th, 2012 and January, 2013

- Introduce low import duty and exemptions of exercise duty for hybrid vehicle (effective rate was 37% on CIF (irrespective of engine size);
- 2. Reduce the age of used vehicle importation from 3.5 Years to 1 year;
- Introduce the revised taxes for different engine capacity thresholds on different tax thresholds for hybrid vehicles; and
- Increase the taxes on small engine capacities considering fuel efficiency and public costs and Double Cabs

Source: Jayaweera D. 2014

Vehicle taxes introduced in April 2012

ITEM		Duty Rate								
11 CIVI	CID	Cess	PAL	Excise	VAT	NBT	% of CIF			
3 Wheeler - Petrol/LP gas	15%	0%	5%	15%	12%	2%	70%			
- Diesel	15%	0%	5%	25%	12%	2%	90%			
Car - Petrol - <1000 cc	30%	0%	5%	38%	12%	2%	120%			
1000 cc-1600 cc	30%	0%	5%	43%	12%	2%	128%			
1600 сс-2000 сс	30%	0%	5%	47%	12%	2%	136%			
Exceeding 2000 cc	30%	0%	5%	58%	12%	2%	154%			
Exceeding 3000 cc	30%	0%	5%	78%	12%	2%	189%			
Car - Hybrid - <2000 cc	15%	0%	5%	8%	12%	2%	50%			
2000 сс-3000 сс	15%	0%	5%	24%	12%	2%	75%			
Exceeding 3000 cc	15%	0%	5%	40%	12%	2%	100%			

Source: 2014, Jayaweera D.

Vehicle taxes introduced in April 2015

		Present							
	CD	PAL	ı	Excise	VAT	NBT	Cess	Total	
Petrol Car									
Golf Cars	2	5%	5%	45%	12%	2%	0%	1249	
Less than 1,000 CC	2	5% !	5%	92%	12%	2%	0%	2029	
1,000 - 1,599 cc	2	5 %	5%	92%	12%	2%	0%	2029	
1,600 cc - 1,999 cc	2	5% !	5%	92%	12%	2%	0%	2029	
2,000 сс - 2,999сс	2	5 %	5%	122%	12%	2%	0%	2519	
Exceeding 3,000 cc	2	5% !	5%	137%	12%	2%	0%	2769	
Diesel - Car									
Less than 1,600 CC	2	5%	5%	122%	12%	2%	0%	2519	
1,600 CC - 2,000 CC	2	5 %	5%	137%	12%	2%	0%	2769	
2,000 CC - 2,500 CC	2	5 %	5%	152%	12%	2%	0%	3019	
Exceeding 2,500 CC	2	5 %	5%	183%	12%	2%	0%	3529	
Hybrid Petrol Car									
Less than 1,000 CC	1	5% !	5%	14%	12%	2%	0%	609	
1,000 - 1,599 CC	1	5% !	5%	14%	12%	2%	0%	59.75	
1,600 cc - 1,999 cc	1	5% !	5%	14%	12%	2%	0%	609	
2,000 cc - 2,999cc	1	5% !	5%	40%	12%	2%	0%	1009	
Exceeding 3,000 cc	1	5% !	5%	57 %	12%	2%	0%	1269	
Hybrid Diesel Car									
Less than 1,600 CC	1	5% !	5%	21%	12%	2%	0%	719	
1,600 CC - 2,000 CC	1	5% !	5%	21%	12%	2%	0%	719	
2,000 CC - 2,500 CC	1	5% !	5%	40%	12%	2%	0%	1009	
Exceeding 2,500 CC	1	5% !	5%	57 %	12%	2%	0%	1269	
Electric Car									
Car - Electric	1	5%	5%	0%	12%	2%	0%	389	

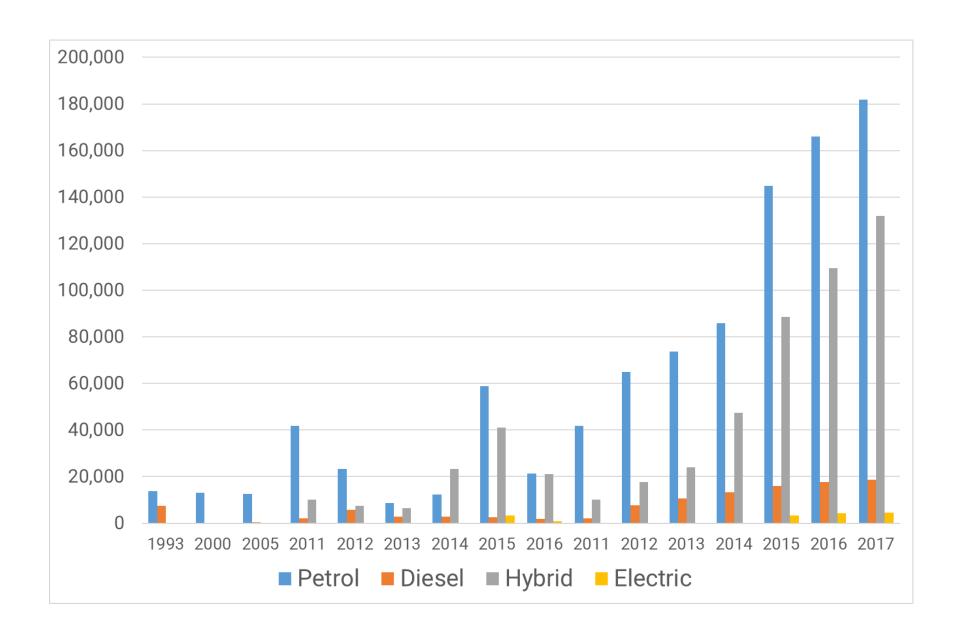
Vehicle taxes to be introduced in April 2018

Engine Capacity	Petrol (per CC)	Petrol Hybrid (per CC)	Diesel (per CC)	Diesel Hybrid (per CC)
Less than or = 1000cc	Rs. 1,750	1,250	4,000	3,000
1000 - 1300cc	2,750	2,000	4,000	3,000
1300 - 1500cc	3,250	2,500	4,000	3,000
1500 - 1600cc	4,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
1600 - 1800cc	5,000	4,500	6,000	5,000
1800 - 2000cc	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
2000 - 2500cc	7,000	6,000	8,000	7,000
2500 - 2750cc	8,000	7,000	9,000	8,000
2750 - 3000cc	9,000	8,000	10,000	9,000

Electric cars		2018			
	Present	Brand new	Used		
<50 Kw	30% or Rs. 15,000 per Kw	7,500	15,000		
50 Kw-100 Kw	40% or Rs. 25,000 per Kw	12,500	25,000		
100 Kw - 200 Kw	50% or Rs. 40,000 per Kw	25,000	40,000		
Over 200 Kw	50% or Rs. 55,000 per Kw	40,000	55,000		

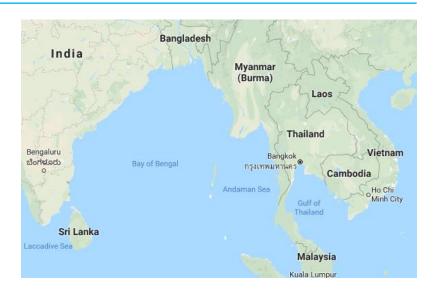
Source: 2017. Fernando, Sheran

Impact of excise tax on car fleet

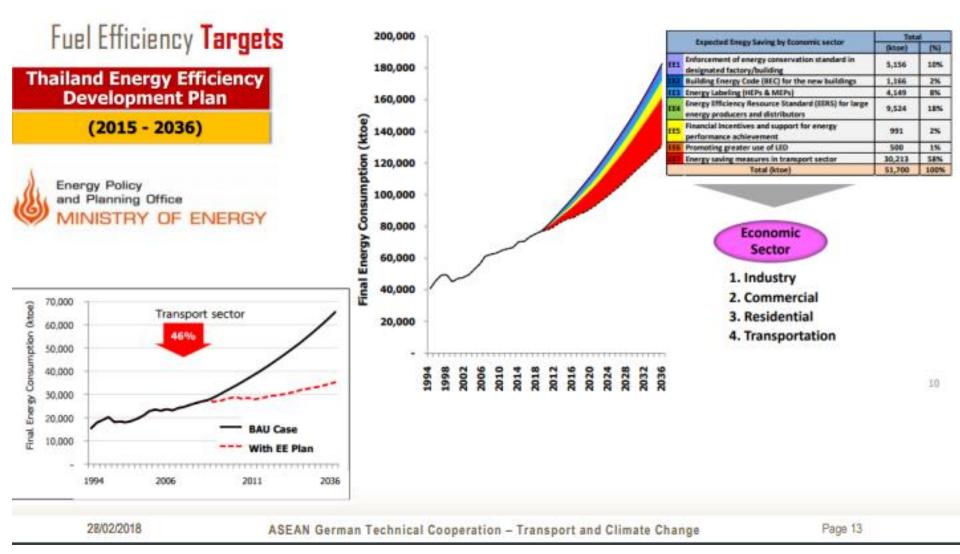


Thailand Case Study

- Population: 68.8 million (2016 estimate)
- GDP per capita (nominal): \$7,588
- Total vehicle population (2016): 8.146 million
- What they did:
 - Active participation in GFEI trainings and meetings since 2012
 - Baseline development (2012)
 - Establishment of national multistakeholder process
 - Review of current policies



Fuel economy improvement policies and targets



Source: GIZ, 2018

Fuel economy labeling – Thai Eco-Sticker

Eco Sticker



Thailand vehicle excise tax structure



Thailand Vehicle excise tax structure

	Tax Structure Before Jan'2016				Current Tax Structure				
Categories Of Vehicle	Engine Tax Rate (%)				Т.	%)			
	(Horse Power)	E10	E20	E85	CO ₂	E10/E20	E85/NGV	Hybrid	
Passenger Vehicles -Passenger Vehicles and, Vans less than 10 seats	≤2,000 CC 2,001-2,500 CC 2,501-3,000 CC >3,000 CC (₹4-220 HP)	30 35 40	25 30 35	22* 27 32	≤ 100 g/km 101-150g/km 151-200 g/km >200 g/km >3,000 CC	} 30** 35 40 50) 25 30 35 50	10 20 25 30 50	TIS a/la
PPV / DC /Space Cab/Pick Up	≤3,250 CC >3,250 CC	20/12/-/3,18		≤ 200 g/km >200 g/km >3,250 CC			HEV-OC		
Eco Car (Benzine/Diesel) / E85	1,300/1,400 CC	17		≤100 g/km 101-120 g/km	14°/12 17/17		and an artist of the second		
Electric Vehicle /Fuel Cell/ Hybrid	≤ 3,000 CC >3,000 CC		10 10 50		>3,000 CC		10 ** 50	EV to Hybrid to	ex=2% ex + 2
NGV-OEM	≤ 3,000 CC >3,000 CC		20 50		>3,000 CC		** 50	Updatedo	20 June

Remarks *: Assign safety standard for Active Safety (ABS+ESC) for Passenger Vehicles and, Vans less than 10 seats must obtain CO₁ ≤150 g/km / PPV must obtain CO₂ ≤200 g/km / Eco Car must obtain CO₃ ≤100 g/km SOU/CE: http://www.ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/DATA/PDF/2560/E/166/&.PDF

ASEAN German Technical Cooperation - Transport and Climate Change

Page 16

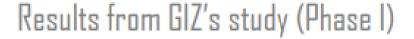
Source: GIZ, 2018

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^{**} Depend on CO, emission

^{*} less than 1,780 CC but not over 2,000 CC

Improvement of the vehicle fleet





Weight Average FE of Passenger Light Duty Vehicles (PLDV) sales during 2013-2016

Vehicle Type	New sale (Top 10 ranked vehicles)					Weight-averaged FC (Lge/100km)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016		
O01 Eco car	187,429	118,519	87,745	114,095	4.88	4.89	4.88	4.75		
O02 City car, subcompact : Sedan &	271,018	167,522	117,548	76,447	5.99	5.98	5.78	5.85		
Hatchback										
O03 Compact car C-segment : Sedan	89,975	66,586	40,624	47,820	6.45	6.51	6.55	6.19		
Hatchback Coupe Roadster										
O04 : D-segment full size sedan	34,363	19,343	16,407	12,312	7.22	7.33	7.11	7.21		
O05 : mini-MPV and B-SUV	42,046	41,046	50,690	39,417	7.44	6.95	6.62	6.25		
O06 : MPV and SUV	10,307	10,617	14,332	13,790	8.83	7.74	7.59	7.74		
O07 : PPV	58,942	48,646	69,063	60,683	9.52	9.17	8.43	8.15		
O08: Single cab pickup	75,024	51,325	50,851	48,127	7.57	7.58	7.60	7.40		
O09 : Extended cab pickup	278,019	206,130	168,236	176,758	7.68	7.66	7.69	7.40		
O10 : Double cab (4 doors) pickup	164,650	114,385	107,986	108,602	8.65	8.60	8.58	7.96		
Sub-total vehicle (% share of total	1,211,773	844,119	723,482	698,051						
vehicle registration)	(93.25%)	(93.28%)	(90.88%)	(86.02%)						
DLT new registers	1,299,508	904,969	796,089	811,518						
Annual weight-averaged FC					6.98	7.01	7.08	6.81		

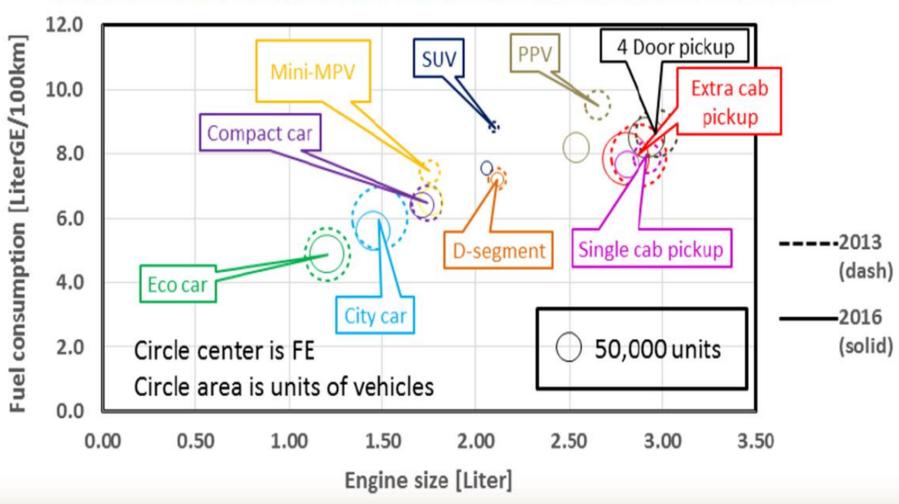
Ref: GIZ preliminary study based on data from Department of Land Transport http://www.fiafoundation.org/media/45112/wp11-iea-report-update-2014.pdf https://www.globalfueleconomy.org/media/418761/wp15-ldv-comparison.pdf

ASEAN German Technical Cooperation - Transport and Climate Change

Source: GIZ, 2018

Impact of CO2-based excise tax on engine size





Summary

- Fuel economy policies work
- Importance of multi-stakeholder and intergovernment consultation processes
- Strong vehicle taxation are effective in encouraging more efficient vehicles
- Put in place mechanisms to review policies and impacts on the fleet and adjust fiscal policies
- Fuel-efficiency based taxation works well when this is linked to fuel economy labeling

Thank you



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