

INSIGHT...

February 2023

End of the TVS replaced by the annual tax on CO2 emissions and on the emissions of atmospheric pollutants

Companies with private cars must pay the tax on company cars (TVS). In 2023, the TVS is replaced by 2 new taxes:

- The annual tax on CO2 emissions,
- The annual tax on air pollutant emissions.

Company car tax (TVS)

What was it?

The tax on company vehicles (TVS) is payable by companies with their registered office or an establishment in France on the basis of the passenger vehicles they use, own or hire in France, whether these vehicles are registered in France or in another State.

What happens to it?

From 1 January 2023, passenger vehicles used in France for the purpose of carrying out economic activities will be subject to two annual taxes:

- A tax on carbon dioxide emissions.
- A tax on air pollutant emissions.

Who is liable for the CO2 tax and the age tax on vehicles?

These taxes are payable by companies that:

- Or hold "vehicles used for economic purposes",
- Or by disposing of it in the context of a rental or provision (long-term rental, i.e. for a period of more than one calendar month or 30 consecutive days),
- Or pay the costs of acquiring or using these vehicles.

Which vehicles are affected?

Passenger vehicles subject to these taxes remain those:

- Of category M1, with the exception of special purpose vehicles that are not wheelchair accessible,
- N1 categories of "Pick-up truck" bodywork with at least 5 seats.
- Multi-purpose vehicles of category N1 which are intended for the carriage of passengers and their luggage or goods.

Which vehicles are exempt?

The following vehicles **are exempt** from these two taxes:

- Electric and hybrid vehicles (with carbon dioxide emissions of less than 60 g/km),
- · Cars combining electricity and E85,
- LPG and CNG cars,
- Vehicles that can accommodate a person in a wheelchair.

Common criterion for the calculation of the 2 taxes

Before applying the scale of one of the two taxes, it is necessary to determine the coefficient of use of the vehicle for economic purposes.

The amount of the tax is constituted by the product of this coefficient and the amount resulting from the relevant scale.



The economic use coefficient of the vehicle is calculated as follows:

- Where the vehicle is owned by the registrant: Number of days in the year when the vehicle was used for an economic activity / number of days in the calendar year,
- 2. Where the vehicle is not owned by the company but the company pays for the costs based on the distance travelled: by applying to the rate calculated in 1 the percentage shown in the table below:

Annual distance travelled (in km)	Percentage
From 0 to 15 000	0
From 15 001 to 25 000	25
From 25,001 to 35,000	50
From 35,001 to 45,000	75
More than 45 000	100

3. **By option only until 1 January 2025:** by a flat rate calculation on a quarterly basis. In this case, the rate calculated in 1 is replaced by the product of the 25% percentage and the number of 3-month periods the vehicle is used.

The annual tax on CO2 emissions

What is it?

This tax is based on the level of CO2 emissions of passenger vehicles used for the taxpayer's economic needs.

How is this tax calculated?

The calculation of this tax is based on the following elements:

- On the coefficient of use of the vehicle for economic purposes (see above),
- On the duration of use counted in number of days over a calendar year and according to the registration system on which the vehicle depends,
- For vehicles registered after 1 March 2020, the WLTP certification system will apply and will measure (scale 1):
 - Fuel consumption,
 - Electrical autonomy,
 - CO2 and other pollutants.
- For vehicles used since January 2006, but first put into service after 1 June 2004, the NEDC standard applies and is used to determine the CO2 emission rate (scale 2).

• For vehicles that do not fall under these 2 devices, the fiscal power applies (scale 3).

The corresponding scales are presented in the annex at the end of this sheet.

Specific CO2 tax exemptions for hybrid vehicles

Hybrid vehicles can benefit from a specific exemption, which is not applicable to the vehicle age tax.

To be considered hybrid, the energy sources of the vehicles must combine:

- This means electricity or hydrogen on the one hand, and natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, petrol or super ethanol E85 on the other,
- This means natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas on the one hand, and petrol or super ethanol E85 on the other.

This exemption is permanent or optional depending on the thresholds set for each of the 3 scales below:

- Scale 1: 60 g/km for a permanent exemption, 120 g/km and a maximum vehicle age of 3 years for a temporary exemption,
- Scale 2: 50 g/km for a permanent exemption, 100 g/km and a maximum of 3 years for a temporary exemption,
- Scale 3: 3 HP for a permanent exemption, 6 HP and a maximum of 3 years of service for a temporary exemption.

The annual tax on air pollutant emissions

What is it?

This tax is based on the level of pollution emitted by the engine and the year in which the vehicles concerned were put into circulation.

How is this tax calculated?

The calculation of this tax is based on the following elements:

- On the coefficient of use of the vehicle for economic purposes (see above),
- On the following scale, which is based on the age and fuel type of the vehicle concerned.



Year of first registration of the vehicle	Diesel and similar	Other
Until 31 December 2000	600€	70 €
From 2001 to 2005	400 €	45 €
From 2006 to 2010	300€	45 €
From 2011 to 2014	100€	45 €
As of 2015	40 €	20 €

The tax authorities consider that the following vehicles consume diesel fuel:

- Vehicles using a combined fuel source of diesel and another product and emitting more than 120 g/km of CO2, if registered using the WLTP method,
- Vehicles that use a combined fuel source of diesel and another product and that emit more than 100 g/km of CO2, if they have received European typeapproval and were first registered on or after 1 June 2004 and were not used by the taxpayer before 1 January 2006,
- Vehicles with an administrative power of more than 6 hp if they do not fall under the 2 previous categories.

How to declare and pay these 2 taxes?

The formalities for the declaration and payment of the CO2 tax depend on the VAT status of the company:

- Taxpayers subject to the normal real tax regime or persons not liable for VAT must declare the tax on appendix n°3310 A of the return to be filed during the month of January following the tax period, persons not liable for VAT having until 25 January to make this declaration,
- Taxpayers subject to the simplified VAT taxation system must use form 3517 (CA12), which must be filed for the financial year in which the tax became payable.

The tax authorities provide a calculation assistance sheet (form n° 2858-FC-SD) on **impots.gouv.fr**.

Schedule 1 for WLTP approved vehicles (from 1 March 2020)

Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km)	Rate per vehicle (in €)						
< 21	0	83	125	146	482	209	3 992
21	17	84	126	147	500	210	4 032
22	18	85	128	148	518	211	4 072
23	18	86	129	149	551	212	4 113
24	19	87	131	150	600	213	4 175
25	20	88	132	151	664	214	4 216
26	21	89	134	152	730	215	4 257
27	22	90	135	153	796	216	4 298
28	22	91	137	154	847	217	4 340
29	23	92	138	155	899	218	4 404
30	24	93	140	156	952	219	4 446
31	25	94	141	157	1 005	220	4 488
32	26	95	143	158	1 059	221	4 531
33	26	96	144	159	1 113	222	4 573
34	27	97	146	160	1 168	223	4 638
35	28	98	147	161	1 224	224	4 682
36	29	99	149	162	1 280	225	4 725
37	30	100	150	163	1 337	226	4 769
38	30	101	162	164	1 394	227	4 812
39	31	102	163	165	1 452	228	4 880



Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km)	Rate per vehicle (in €)	Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km)	Rate per vehicle (in €)	Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km)	Rate per vehicle (in €)	Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km)	Rate per vehicle (in €)
40	32	103	165	166	1 511	229	4 924
41	33	104	166	167	1 570	230	4 968
42	34	105	168	168	1 630	231	5 036
43	34	106	170	169	1 690	232	5 081
44	35	107	171	170	1 751	233	5 150
45	36	108	173	171	1 813	234	5 218
46	37	109	174	172	1 875	235	5 288
47	38	110	176	173	1 938	236	5 334
48	38	111	178	173	2 001	237	5 404
					2 065		
49	39	112	179	175		238	5 474
50	40	113	181	176	2 130	239	5 521
51	41	114	182	177	2 195	240	5 592
52	42	115	184	178	2 261	241	5 664
53	42	116	186	179	2 327	242	5 735
54	43	117	187	180	2 394	243	5 783
55	44	118	189	181	2 480	244	5 856
56	45	119	190	182	2 548	245	5 929
57	46	120	192	183	2 617	246	6 002
58	46	121	194	184	2 686	247	6 052
59	47	122	195	185	2 757	248	6 126
60	48	123	197	186	2 827	249	6 200
61	49	124	198	187	2 899	250	6 250
62	50	125	200	188	2 970	251	6 325
63	50	126	202	189	3 043	252	6 401
64	51	127	203	190	3 116	253	6 477
65	52	128	218	191	3 190	254	6 528
66	53	129	232	192	3 264	255	6 605
67	54	130	247	193	3 300	256	6 682
68	54	131	249	194	3 337	257	6 733
69	55	132	264	195	3 374	258	6 811
70	56	133	266	196	3 410	259	6 889
71	57	134	295	197	3 448	260	6 968
72	58	135	311	198	3 485	261	7 047
73	58	136	326	199	3 522	262	7 126
74	59	137	343	200	3 580	263	7 206
75	60	138	359	201	3 618	264	7 286
76	61	139	375	202	3 676	265	7 367
77	62	140	392	203	3 735	266	7 448
78	117	141	409	204	3 774	267	7 529
79	119	142	426	205	3 813	268	7 638
80	120	143	443	206	3 852	269	7 747
81	122	144	461	207	3 892	>269	29 € x number grams pe
82	123	145	479	208	3 952	-	km -



Schedule 2 for vehicles registered after 1 June 2004 but not used for economic purposes before 1 January 2006

Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km)	Annual unit rate (€/g/km)
Less than 21	0,00
From 21 to 60	1,00
From 61 to 100	2,00
From 101 to 120	4,50
From 121 to 140	6,50
From 141 to 160	13,00
From 161 to 200	19,50
From 201 to 250	23,50
More than 250	29,00

Scale 3 for other vehicles

Administrative power	Applicable tariff
≤ 3 HP	750
From 4 to 6 HP	1 400
From 7 to 10 HP	3 000
From 11 to 15 HP	3 600
> 15 CV	4 500

Annexes

Extract from the 3310 - A declaration

	Nombre de véhicules relevant du nouveau dispositif d'immatriculation (depuis le 1" mars 2020)	
	Nombre de véhicules ne relevant pas du nouveau dispositif d'immatriculation: (réception européenne, dont la première mise en circulation est intervenue à compter du 1" juin 2004 et non utilisés par le redevable avant le 1er janvier 2006)	
	Nombre d'autres véhicules soumis à la taxe	
	Nombre de véhicules exonérés dont la source d'énergie est l'électricité, l'hydrogène ou une combinaison des deux	
	Nombre des autres véhicules exonérés	
8	Taxe annuelle sur l'ancienneté des véhicules de tourisme due au titre de 2022 (CIBS, b du 1° de l'art. L421-94) (ex-taxe sur les émissions de polluants atmosphériques, CGI, art. 1010). Une fiche d'aide au calcul (formulaire n°2858-FC-SD) et sa notice sont disponibles sur impots gouv.fr	4313
	Nombre de véhicules exonérés	

The tax administration provides a calculation assistance sheet (form n° 2858-FC-SD)

(the link to the site is on page 3 of this sheet)

