

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.
PTT RETAIL OIL PRICE

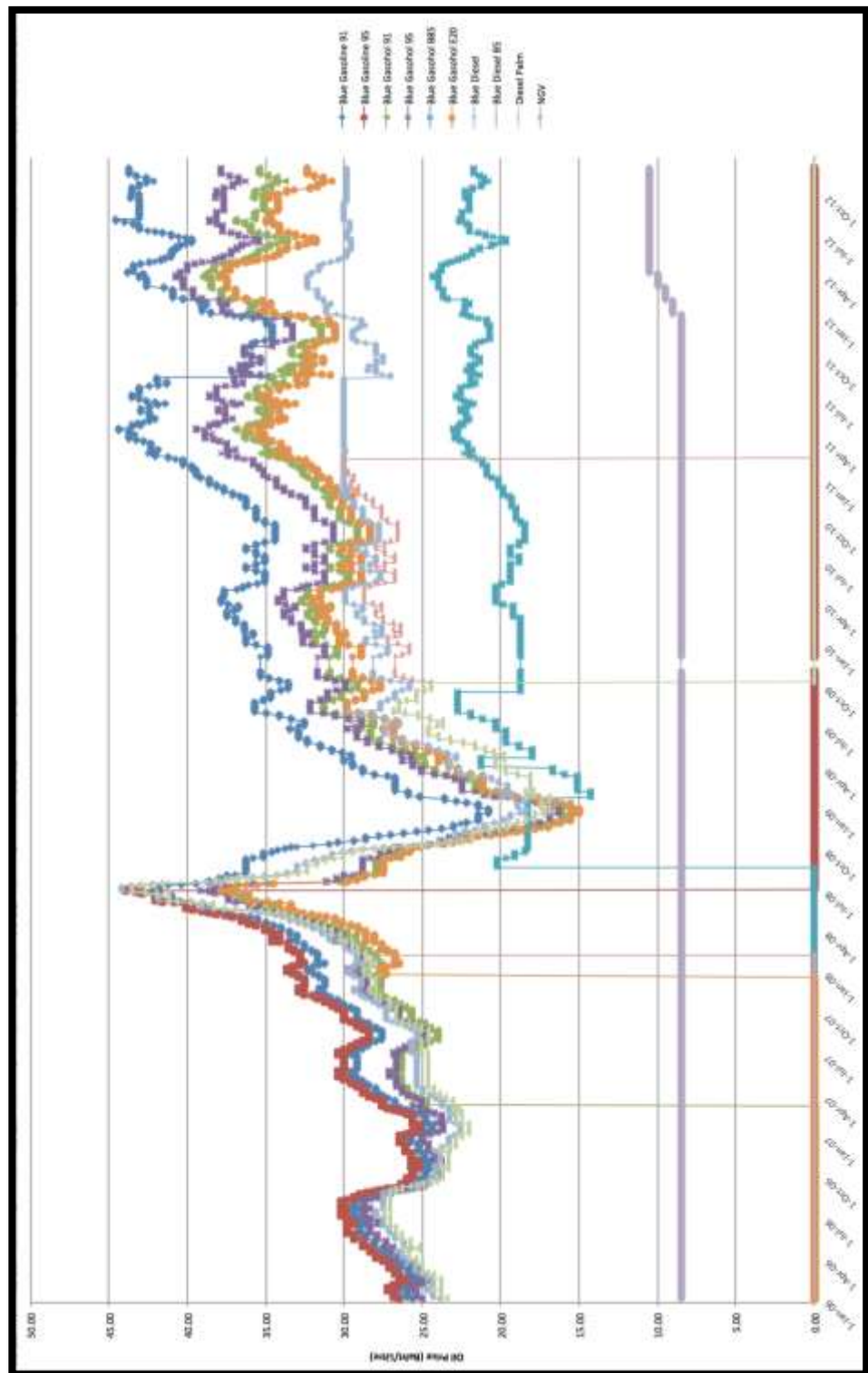


Figure A.1 PTT Oil Price in Bangkok and Metropolitan Area during 2006 - 2012

APPENDIX B.
TAX INCENTIVES FOR BEV, HEV AND PHEV IN THE EU

Table B.1 Tax Incentives for BEV, HEV AND PHEV in the EU

COUNTRY	INCENTIVE
AUSTRIA	<p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the fuel consumption tax and from the monthly vehicle tax.</p> <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>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>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 CO₂ and 3% of the purchase price with a maximum of € 870 for cars emitting between 105 and 115 g/km of CO₂) 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 CO₂. 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>
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>

Source: European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (2011)

Table B.1 Tax Incentives for BEV, HEV AND PHEV in the EU (Continued)

COUNTRY	INCENTIVE
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	Vehicles emitting 60 g/km or less of CO ₂ 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.
	Hybrid vehicles emitting 110 g/km or less of CO ₂ benefit from a premium of € 2,000. Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the company car tax.
IRELAND	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. Plug-in hybrids benefit from VRT relief of maximum € 2,500 until 31 December 2012. Conventional hybrid vehicles and other flexible fuel vehicles benefit from VRT relief of maximum € 1,500 until 31 December 2012.
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 rate applied to equivalent petrol vehicles.benefit from a 75% reduction of the tax
LUXEMBOURG	Purchasers of electric vehicles (or other vehicles emitting 60 g/km or less of CO ₂) receive a premium of € 3,000 (PRIME CAR-e) until 31 December 2011. The purchaser electricity from renewable energy sources in order to obtain the premium must have concluded an agreement to buy
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 less than 110 g/km (petrol) respectively. they emit less than 95 g/km (diesel) respectively.
PORTUGAL	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. 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.

Source: European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (2011)

Table B.1 Tax Incentives for BEV, HEV AND PHEV in the EU (Continued)

ROMANIA	Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the special pollution tax (registration tax).
SWEDEN	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. 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.
UNITED KINGDOM	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 http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/olev/grant1/ Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax. This tax is based on CO ₂ emissions and all vehicles with emissions below 100 g/km are exempt from it. 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.
GERMANY	Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of five years from the date of their first registration.
GREECE	Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the registration tax.

Source: European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (2011)

APPENDIX C.
THE NUMBER OF NEW REGISTERED HEVs

Table C.1 The Number of New Registered HEVs During October, 2006 – December 31, 2012

Quarterly	New Registered HEV	New Registered Private Car Type 1
Before Q1/2007	168	
Q1/2007	165	97,674
Q2/2007	156	78,352
Q3/2007	152	79,856
Q4/2007	102	49,786
Q1/2008	208	104,074
Q2/2008	218	93,076
Q3/2008	193	81,202
Q4/2008	78	50,938
Q1/2009	146	98,066
Q2/2009	68	75,725
Q3/2009	110	77,736
Q4/2009	527	57,623
Q1/2010	2,468	132,590
Q2/2010	1,704	109,230
Q3/2010	1,592	128,542
Q4/2010	1,132	90,378
Q1/2011	3,640	177,585
Q2/2011	3,697	146,137
Q3/2011	3,074	136,270
Q4/2011	1,610	81,034
Q1/2012	3,485	159,272
Q2/2012	3,290	187,268
Q3/2012	4,337	248,990
Q4/2012	4,423	298,653
TOTAL	36,743	2,840,057

Source: Transportation Statistic Report Quarter 1 Fiscal Year 2550 - Quarter 1 Fiscal Year 2556 (Department of Land Transport)

APPENDIX D.
THE NUMBER OF NEW REGISTERED ECO CARS

Table D.1 The Number of New Registered Eco Cars during April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2013

	Honda	Mitsubishi	Nissan	Suzuki	SubTotal	Subtotal (Quarter)
Apr-10			157		157	2,185
May-10			608		608	
Jun-10			1,420		1,420	
Jul-10			2,157		2,157	5,895
Aug-10			1,990		1,990	
Sep-10			1,748		1,748	
Oct-10			2,177		2,177	4,761
Nov-10			1,779		1,779	
Dec-10			805		805	
Jan-11			2,857		2,857	7,379
Feb-11			2,079		2,079	
Mar-11			2,443		2,443	
Apr-11			2,647		2,647	11,123
May-11			3,823		3,823	
Jun-11	58		4,595		4,653	
Jul-11	591		3,557		4,148	11,922
Aug-11	810		3,536		4,346	
Sep-11	403		3,025		3,428	
Oct-11	189		2,188		2,377	5,565
Nov-11	128		1,739		1,867	
Dec-11	93		1,228		1,321	
Jan-12	337		4,508		4,845	14,977
Feb-12	203		4,729		4,932	
Mar-12	104		5,096		5,200	
Apr-12	67		4,198		4,265	20,992
May-12	801	69	6,405		7,275	
Jun-12	1,537	623	6,958	334	9,452	
Jul-12	2,544	2,129	8,340	1,113	14,126	39,504
Aug-12	2,261	3,322	6,950	1,338	13,871	
Sep-12	1,572	3,358	4,801	1,776	11,507	
Oct-12	1,610	4,456	6,124	2,287	14,477	
Nov-12	1,690	6,414	9,294	2,688	20,086	
Dec-12	1,401	7,432	10,468	2,967	22,268	

Source: Transport Statistic Sub-Division, Panning Division, Department of Land Transport (2013)

Table D.1 The Number of New Registered Eco Cars during April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2013 (Continued)

	Honda	Mitsubishi	Nissan	Suzuki	SubTotal	Subtotal (Quarter)
Jan-13	1,308	5,932	10,658	2,445	20,343	58,229
Feb-13	1,541	5,147	9,176	2,354	18,218	
Mar-13	2,531	6,016	8,445	2,676	19,668	
TOTAL	21,779	44,898	152,708	19,978	239,363	239,363

Source: Transport Statistic Sub-Division, Panning Division, Department of Land Transport (2013)