

# What are **incentives to e-mobility**?

**Incentives to e-mobility** are policy measures designed to accelerate the adoption of electric transport by making it more affordable, accessible, and convenient.

They combine financial support, regulatory frameworks, and operational benefits to overcome key barriers such as high upfront costs, infrastructure gaps, and user uncertainty.

These incentives play a central role in enabling the transition to low-emission, sustainable mobility systems.

## How do incentives to e-mobility work?



## What are the advantages?

1. Environmental protection and climate mitigation accelerating decarbonisation
2. Energy autonomy, renewable integration encouraging investment in EVs

3. Economic development, job creation, innovation & investment attraction
4. Leads to quieter, cleaner, and more liveable cities.

## Charecteristics

- “Push – Pull” approach balancing the promotion of clean transport modes with targeted restrictions on high-emission alternatives.
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- Financial and fiscal incentives are primarily designed to bridge the price disparity between EVs and ICEVs
- Regulatory incentives act as a “push” component by reshaping the legal and operational environment of urban mobility
- Implemented across EU, national, and local levels.

## Example

[REMOURBAN \(REgeneration Model for Accelerating the Smart URBAN Transformation\)](#), Valladolid, Spain

The REMOURBAN was a Horizon 2020 project (2015-2020) focused on urban regeneration, energy efficiency, electric mobility, and digital innovation. It placed citizens at the center of transformation, improving quality of life in Valladolid, Nottingham, and Tepabasi. Key achievements in Valladolid included remodeling the FASA district, installing electric vehicle charging points, and promoting electric vehicle adoption.