

Mobility budget: legal issues

MaaS Alliance

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Mobility Budget

IN

- Creation of the mobility budget
 - No obligation Voluntary character
 - For the employer
 - For the employee
 - Amount Principle of "total cost"
 - Annual cost at charge of the employer, connected to the financing of the company car, as well as of all the related costs (fuel, insurance, maintenance, taxes, non-deductible VAT, etc.)

Mobility Budget

OUT

3 Pillars

- 1st pillar A more environmental friendly car (lower CO2 emission rate, with a maximum threshold)
 - "Classic" treatment of the company car
- 2nd pillar Sustainable mobility
 - Public transport, bicycles, electric motorbikes, various sharing solutions (bicycle and car sharing, etc.), rent or mortgage interests (under certain conditions), etc.
 - Tax and social security exempt for the employee / deductibility for the employer (100%)
- 3rd pillar Cash balance paid at once at the end of the year
 - Employer contributions of 25% + personal contributions of 13,07%: 38,07% to be deducted from the cash made available to the worker
 - Tax exempt for the employee / deductibility for the employer (100%)



Mobility Budget

Legal issues / Open questions

- Can an employer refuse access to the mobility budget?
- How to calculate the mobility budget for those who do not benefit from but are eligible to a company car?
- Can an employer reduce the mobility budget of additional costs or exclude some sustainable methods of transport of the 2nd pillar? Or the 3rd pillar?
- Why not to include the parking costs (for example, SNCB/NMBS parking stations) in the 2nd pillar?
- Do the sustainable methods of transport of the 2nd pillar benefit from the tax and social security exemption without the mobility budget?
- Why not to extend the scope of application of the mobility budget to all employers and employees (without the criteria of the company car)?
- Etc.



Questions?









