



aeva.au/fact-sheets

# EV FACT SHEET

## Second-hand AUSTRALIAN DELIVERED BEV passenger car models - from 2010

Created and written by: Bryce Gatton  
Contact: Bryce@evchoice.com.au



May 2024

make/model	Driving range <sup>1</sup> km	V2L V2G <sup>2</sup>	Size class <sup>4</sup>	Battery size/s: kWh	Max charge rates in kW AC(DC) <sup>5</sup>	Tow rating: Unbraked/ Braked kg	Prices <sup>6</sup>	Years sold in Australia
Audi e-tron 50	<b>334</b>	N	L SUV	71	11(150)	750/1800	\$80k up	2020-23
BMW i3-60Ah	<b>130</b>	N	Li Pass	22	7.4(NA <sup>7</sup> )	X	\$25k up	2014-16
BMW i3-94Ah	<b>183</b>	N	Li Pass	33	7.4(NA <sup>7</sup> )	X	\$35k up	2016-19
BMW i3-120Ah	<b>246</b>	N	Li Pass	42	11(50)	X	Note 8	2019-22
BYD T3 van (approx. 15 in Aust)	<b>300</b>	N	700 kg	45	6.6(50)	X	Notes 8,9	2022
BYD E6 (approx. 75 in Aust)	<b>370 TBC</b>	N	M Pass	72	40(NA)	X	\$25k up	2019
Hyundai Ioniq-28 kWh	230	N	S Pass	28	6.6(69)	X	\$26k up	Jan. 2019-19
Hyundai Ioniq-38 kWh	<b>311</b>	N	S Pass	38	7.2(44)	X	\$30k up	Late 2019-22
Hyundai Kona OS Std Range	<b>305</b>	N	S SUV	39	7.4(77)	X	\$36k up	2021-23
Hyundai Kona OS Long Range	<b>484</b>	N	S SUV	64	7.4(77)	X	\$39k up	2019-23
Kia e-Niro	<b>455</b>	N	S SUV	64	7.2(77)	300/300	\$40k up	2021-22
Mazda MX-30 E35 Astina	<b>200</b>	N	S SUV	35.5	6.6(50)	X	\$37k up	2021-23
MG ZS EV (pre-2022 facelift)	<b>263</b>	N	S SUV	44.5	7.2(75)	500/500	\$28k up	2020-22
Mini Cooper SE <sup>11</sup>	<b>222</b>	N	Li Pass	32.6	11(50)	X	\$40k up	2020-23
Mitsubishi iMiEV	<b>100</b>	L,G <sup>3</sup>	Mi Pass	16	3.6(40)	X	\$10k up	2010-14
Nissan Leaf ZEO	<b>120</b>	L,G <sup>3</sup>	S Pass	24	3.6(46)	X	\$11k up	2011-12
Renault Kangoo ZE van	160 <sup>10</sup>	X	650 kg	33	7.2(NA)	322/322	\$20k up	2016-22
Renault ZE40 Zoe	<b>317</b>	X	S Pass	44	22(NA)	X	\$27k up	2017-20
Tesla Model S	<b>320-435</b>	X	UL Pass	60 - 90	11(120)	X	\$45k up	2014-20
Tesla Model X	<b>483</b>	X	UL SUV	100	11(120)	750/2250	\$70k up	2016-20
Tesla Roadster	<b>393</b>	X	Sp	53	TBC	X	Note 8	2011-12

### Notes to table:

- WLTP (Worldwide Harmonized Light vehicles Test Procedure) derived range in *bold italic* text.**  
Where vehicle was not sold after the introduction of the WLTP test cycle, the US EPA figure has been given rather than the overoptimistic Australian NEDC number that is often used in ads for older EV models. US EPA range shown as **bold/red** text.  
WLTP standardised cycle: 57% urban routes, 25% peri-urban routes, 18% motorway routes.  
WLTP range is approx. 30% lower than NEDC, but about 10% higher than US EPA. (For city through to outer suburban areas – WLTP is the likely range you will achieve. If your drive is more a mix of suburban to regional, for an estimate of your likely range - either source the US EPA figure, or subtract 10% from the WLTP figure).
- Symbols: L = V2L. G = can do V2H and V2G. N = No V2X capabilities.  
V2X is the generic term covering the options of getting 230V AC power from the battery and supplying it as:
  - V2L: vehicle to load (230V power available from outlet in car).
  - V2H: vehicle to home (supply home via special connection) done using the DC section of the charge socket.
  - V2G: vehicle to grid (supply home or grid via spec. connection) done using the DC section of the charge socket.**Note:**  
V2L does not enable a vehicle to directly supply power to a home switchboard or to the grid. The CCS charging system is expected to offer both V2H and V2G capabilities by 2025.
- CHAdemo vehicles are capable of V2L and V2H/G, but no Australian approved units to do these are available for purchase.
- VFACTS (Australia) definitions.  
SUV = Sports Utility Vehicle. Sizes: S = small, M = medium, L = large, UL = upper large  
Pass = Passenger vehicle. Sizes: Mi = micro, Li = light, S = small, M = medium, L = large, UL = upper large  
PM = people mover  
Sp = sports
- Maximum recharging rates. Note that AC rates over 7.4 kW require three phase power. DC rates are for charging rates up to around 80% of full charge. DC charging rates reduce significantly after 80%.
- Approximate second-hand on-the-road price, based on current vehicle for-sale listings. Second-hand prices can (and do) vary wildly depending vehicle availability at the time. Sites used for checking pricing were carsales.com.au and gumtree.com.au
- BMW i3 DC charging note: When first introduced in 2014, the i3 was fitted with a Type 1 AC charging port and DC charging was an optional extra. If fitted, this optional DC charging port was the CCS1 layout - which is not compatible with current Australian DC chargers. BMW will change this port to a Type 2 AC and CCS2 port – at a cost of between \$2600 and \$4000 depending on version. This issue was solved at the beginning of 2018 when the i3 was standard fitted with the Type 2 AC charging port and CCS2 DC charging, thus falling into line with all other new EVs sold with the CCS charging socket in Australia.
- Too few on the market to determine a useful second-hand price guide.
- New price was approximately \$38,000 on the road.
- Series II Renault Kangoo ZE was never rated to WLTP or US EPA standards. Approximate real-world range was 160 km.
- Original 32.6 kWh Mini Cooper still included in new model Fact Sheet.

Notes to table continued on next page

### **Important notes:**

1. This Fact Sheet is prepared by EV Choice and provided free to AEVA for personal, non-commercial uses only.
2. For commercial or public use approvals: contact [bryce@EVchoice.com.au](mailto:bryce@EVchoice.com.au)
3. Please check all specifications with the manufacturer prior to any purchase. No responsibility accepted for errors factual or due to reproduction in this Fact Sheet. Whilst all efforts are made to ensure the accuracy of the material in this Fact Sheet, manufacturers regularly make changes (often unannounced) to their model ranges and specifications.
4. Further details on each model (except Tesla Roadster, BYD T3 and E6) can be found on the [Second-Hand EV Models page](#) at [aeva.au/fact-sheets](http://aeva.au/fact-sheets). Where not listed on the second-hand page, refer to the current EV models page.