## Electric Vehicle Sales Review Q1 2023

45 Foresight to drive the industry<br>May 2023

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## 0. Executive summary

## End of subsidies in China slows global BEV growth

Although BEV sales in all 19 analyzed markets increased by $24 \%$ in the first quarter of 2023, in comparison with the corresponding quarter last year, the growth fell some way short of the stellar figures from recent years. This is mainly due to the sharp reduction in BEV sales growth in China during this period. Given the overwhelming dominance of the Chinese market, which accounted for $62 \%$ of BEV sales in all analyzed markets combined, any slackening of growth in that country has an inevitable impact on global figures.

BEV sales in China grew by 15\% in Q1 2023 vs. Q1 2022, still an impressive performance when one considers that total sales of all powertrains in that country actually went down by $7 \%$ over the same period. However, BEV sales growth nevertheless fell some way below that recorded in previous quarters. Many Chinese consumers had rushed to buy BEVs before the termination of the government subsidy at the end of 2022, and there was bound to be some slowdown of demand immediately following this change.

In general, BEV sales growth was much higher in countries that have been followers, rather than leaders, in the plug-in revolution. This is perhaps to be expected, given how much ground they have to catch up. For example, BEV sales grew in Turkey by $251 \%$ in Q1 2023 vs. Q1 2022, by $158 \%$ in Australia, and by $119 \%$ in India.

Of the high-volume markets, the United States recorded the highest BEV sales increase ( $64 \%$ ), continuing its rapid growth over the last couple of years. There were almost one quarter of a million BEV sales in the US in the first quarter, overtaking fullhybrid sales for the second time ever.

A major BEV growth area in the future will undoubtedly be the fleet market. However, to maximize this opportunity, OEMs will need to produce more electric equivalents of popular fleet models.

## Almost two in three BEV sales in all analyzed markets in the first quarter of 2023 were recorded in China

## 62\%

China BEV sales in Q1 2023 as a proportion of sales in all analyzed markets

## European OEMs focus on entry-level BEVs to capture mainstream market

OEMs move to cater for different consumer
Electric vehicle manufacturers in Europe have generally focused much of their energies on the luxury, sporty end of the market. However, recent models indicate that this is starting to change, and that OEMs are now seeking to offer a range of more affordable, entry-level vehicles to attract the mainstream consumer.
The VW ID. 2 will be one of the lower priced models on the market when it arrives in 2025, priced at around $€ 25,000$. It is likely to undercut some of the current assortment of cheaper BEVs, such as the Renault Zoe and Fiat 500 Electric. ${ }^{1}$ VW is also aiming to launch another model at an even lower price, the ID.1, set to be the smallest among VW's BEV range when it becomes available only around $2026 .{ }^{2}$


Meanwhile, Renault is revamping its once best-selling 5 supermini in the form of a low-cost BEV, the new Renault 5 . Although not yet confirmed, the price is expected to be no more than $€ 25,000 .^{3}$

Chinese OEMs, which have proven expertise in making small, affordable cars, are now eyeing the budget segment in the European market. A tough competition for this territory between established European brands and new Chinese entrants is on the horizon. ${ }^{4}$

Circular solutions continue to be sought
Batteries can account for up to half of the cost of a BEV. If OEMs are able to bring the cost of batteries down, then the vehicles will become more affordable and more likely to be purchased by the mainstream consumer.
Not only are BEV batteries expensive to manufacture, it is often impossible to repair even slight damages after accidents. Insurers are therefore forced to write off the vehicles, forcing premiums up dramatically and further discouraging potential BEV buyers. ${ }^{5}$ OEMs are therefore looking to reduce costs through recycling, in this way also benefiting the environment by confronting the limited availability of important raw materials. For example, BMW is committed to a policy of recycling raw materials from cars and other products in collaboration with its partners. ${ }^{6}$
Others have announced plans to build new facilities of their own. CATL is set to build a new battery recycling and materials processing center in China's

Guangdong province, recovering minerals from end-oflife batteries. ${ }^{7}$ Likewise, Mercedes-Benz has started the construction of a new battery recycling factory in Kuppenheim, Southern Germany. ${ }^{8}$
Green-conscious governments are keen to encourage these developments. The battery recycling start-up Redwood Materials has secured a conditional US\$2 billion loan from the US Department of Energy to help build its US\$3.5 billion battery recycling complex in Nevada. ${ }^{9}$

Constant growth recorded in battery innovation
Strategy\& research reveals that BEV players are permanently focused on making battery production more cost-efficient and sustainable. The research, based on the IP portfolios of the leading suppliers and OEMs, shows that battery-related patent filings have increased constantly over the last twenty years, with a CAGR of $20 \%$. Approximately $60 \%$ were filed by suppliers and $40 \%$ by OEMs themselves. Asian players are at the vanguard of this battery innovation with emerging players, such as CATL, with their European and US counterparts lagging behind.

| Battery-related <br> patent filings | 2,671 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2002 | 116 |

## Protectionist measures increase as countries look to secure EV future

## Governments act to boost local BEV markets

Aware that the BEV market will play a pivotal role in their future economies, and very vigilant in particular about potential Chinese dominance, governments throughout the world are lending a helping hand to local companies.
According to reports, South Korea is revising its BEV subsidy plan in a way that is said to favor locally manufactured cars over imported ones. The government will provide subsidies based on levels of vehicle performance, after-sales service infrastructure and battery energy density. Foreign OEMs operate fewer charging and other service centers in South Korea. ${ }^{1}$
The Indonesian government has drafted legislation to cut sales tax from $11 \%$ to $1 \%$ on locally assembled $B E V s .{ }^{2}$ In Turkey, the government has announced that it will impose an additional $40 \%$ customs duty on BEVs made in China. ${ }^{3}$
Investment pours into charging infrastructure
National governments, local authorities and BEV companies continue to prioritize the development of charging infrastructure.
The US government will provide US $\$ 2.5$ billion over five years to cities, counties and local governments
to introduce charging stations. ${ }^{4}$ The Canadian government has announced federal investments totaling nearly $\$ 15$ million (US\$11.2 million) for the installation of more than 2,350 EV chargers, 2,100 of which will be installed across the Greater Toronto Area. ${ }^{5}$ Meanwhile, China has doubled the number of the country's charging points for BEVs to 5.2 million during 2022. In total, there are now 3.4 million private charging points and 1.8 million public charging points in the country. ${ }^{6}$
From a company perspective, Fastned has won Europe's first tender for BEV-only service stations in relation to two locations on a highway near Ghent in Belgium. As well as offering charging facilities, the site will also host additional services, such as restrooms and cafes. ${ }^{7}$


BP has revealed plans to invest US\$1 billion by 2030 in BEV charge points across the US. ${ }^{8}$ Nio intends to build 1,000 battery-swapping stations in China in 2023 to bring the total number of such facilities to $2,300.9$
Tesla says it will open up a proportion of its US BEV charging network to rival brands. At least 7,500 chargers from its network will be available for all BEVs by the end of 2024, helping the government to expand the country's charging infrastructure. ${ }^{10}$
Prices of battery raw materials fall
The cost of cobalt and lithium, two key commodities for manufacturing BEV batteries, has been falling recently. For example, the price of cobalt has more than halved since the spring of 2022 due to reduced demand from the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic and a significant increase in production (forecast to jump by $38 \%$ in Congo in 2023). ${ }^{11}$ Similarly, the cost of lithium has dropped by nearly $20 \%$ since January $2023 .{ }^{12}$ It is hoped that these developments, and the development of cheaper chemistries such as lithium ferrous phosphate (LFP), will cut the cost of batteries and therefore BEVs. CATL is reportedly offering to supply some of its BEV company clients with batteries that involve a guaranteed lithium carbonate price at just a third of its high from November 2022. ${ }^{13}$

## More full electric models needed to maximize German fleet opportunity

On average, commercial registrations are responsible for over $60 \%$ of total passenger car sales but less than $50 \%$ of the total 2022 BEV volume. ${ }^{1}$ In 2022, nearly $25 \%$ of private registrations were for a BEV vs. $13.7 \%$ of commercial registrations. With a reduced government subsidy in 2023, the situation has changed through March, with $11.3 \%$ of private registrations and $11.5 \%$ of commercial registrations. The recently reduced subsidy resulted in a temporary pull-ahead effect for customers.


Part of the reason for this apparent under-representation of BEVs within company fleets is the rather limited availability of models favored by company car consumers and also long delivery times. Many of the most popular fleet choices, such as the Mercedes-Benz C-Class, do not currently have a BEV equivalent. Some OEMs are inevitably missing out on sales as a result. If they fail to plug this gap, they run the risk of leaving this profitable field open to others with the right product and shorter delivery times. Moreover, they face two further obstacles as they seek to meet consumer demand and grow BEV fleet sales. Firstly, in September 2023, BEV subsidies will
only be available to private customers, a development that may act to temporarily suppress demand. Secondly, as an alternative to company cars, an increasing number of companies are starting to offer mobility packages as an employee perk. These mobility packages, instead of a company car, provide employees with a monthly allowance to spend on all conceivable means of transport, such as taxis, trains, e-scooters and bicycles.
Like Germany and many other European countries, Belgium has a high share of company cars and goal to reduce vehicle emissions. From 2026, only BEVs or other zero-emission vehicles will receive tax advantages that all company cars currently receive. ${ }^{2}$ This in turn also provides a greater supply of used BEVs in coming years. Even with these measures, $36 \%$ of Belgian fleets currently do not expect to be fully zero-emission but still further along than previously planned.
Sustainability policies of companies are other big drivers towards more BEVs. This is why Telekom MobilitySolutions, the second largest corporate fleet in Germany as of January, only allows employees to select a BEV. ${ }^{3}$ Large fleets such as Telekom are expected to provide a boost in commercial BEV registrations.
The outlook is pretty clear, the share of zero-emission vehicles is expected to only continue to increase and the fleet market has much room to grow as we move towards a future dominated by BEVs. Future changes to company car tax and mobility budgets have the potential to make significant impacts.

Fleet BEV share in Germany - 2023 \& 2024

| Scenario | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base | $16 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Upside | $21 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| Downside | $13 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| Scenario assumptions |  |  |
| Base |  |  |

- Overall BEV regulatory assumptions for Europe and "Fit for 55 " ICE ban in 2035
- Greater product availability
- Some remaining PHEV interest due to tax incentive
Upside Downside
- Green fleet policies
- Larger government incentives
- Reduced BEV prices
- Shorter delivery times
- Increased driver acceptance
- PHEV conversion to BEV
- Reduced government incentives
- Lack of product availability and long delivery times
- Lacking charging
infrastructure
- PHEV and diesel focus


## Tesla Model Y crowned in key markets

Top BEV models in Q1 2023

|  | European Top $4 \sim$ N |  | USA |  | China *! |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Model | Sales Jan-Mar '23 | Model | Sales Jan-Mar '23 | Model | Sales Jan-Mar '23 |
| $0$ | Tesla Model Y | 29,796 | Tesla Model Y | 95,362 | Tesla Model Y | 94,647 |
| $0$ | Fiat 500 EV | 10,924 | Tesla Model 3 | 54,954 | Wuling Hongguang Mini | 69,842 |
| $0$ | Dacia Spring | 10,782 | Chevrolet Bolt EV/EUV | 19,700 | BYD Dolphin | 67,951 |
| (4) | Tesla Model 3 | 9,054 | Volkswagen ID. 4 | 9,758 | BYD Yuan Plus | 62,528 |
| (5) | Peugeot 208 EV | 8,947 | Tesla Model X | 6,465 | Aion S | 48,310 |
| (6) | Volkswagen ID.4, ID. 5 | 7,895 | Rivian R1T | 6,213 | Tesla Model 3 | 42,782 |
| (7) | Volkswagen ID. 3 | 6,938 | Hyundai Ioniq 5 | 5,736 | BYD Qin EV | 31,067 |
| (8) | MG4 EV | 6,162 | Ford Mustang Mach-E | 5,407 | Aion Y | 31,055 |
| (9) | Renault Megane Electric | 6,006 | Tesla Model S | 4,849 | Changan Lumin | 24,033 |
| (10) | Audi Q4 e-tron | 5,050 | Ford F-150 Lightning | 4,291 | BYD Song Plus EV | 21,107 |

## New BEV launches drive market growth



## EV sales continue growth in 2023

Key Markets

March 22 vs. March 23 (in '000 units)



Electric Vehicles (EVs*)

YTD March 22 vs. YTD March 23 (in '000 units)


## US growth outpaces other regions

Key Markets

March 22 vs. March 23 (in '000 units)



Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs)

YTD March 22 vs. YTD March 23 (in '000 units)


## China drives overall plug-in growth Key Markets

March 22 vs. March 23 (in '000 units)



Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs)

YTD March 22 vs. YTD March 23 (in '000 units)


## Western Europe 5+5

## European Top 5: France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and UK

BEV sales in the top 5 European markets grew by $26 \%$ in the first quarter of 2023 compared to the corresponding period in 2022.

Significant growth in the French BEV market contributed greatly to this overall increase, going up by $49 \%$ vs. Q1 2022. Growth in the other dominant markets in the top 5 , Germany and the UK, slowed to $13 \%$ and $19 \%$ respectively. The stalling of German growth can be attributed to a reduction in incentives at the end of 2022.

As a result of this increase, the BEV market share in France in the first quarter was exactly equal to the UK, at $15.4 \%$. The BEV market share in Germany was close behind, at $14.2 \%$.

The BEV market shares in Spain and Italy lag behind the others, at $5.7 \%$ and $3.8 \%$ respectively. Perhaps because they have more ground to make up, the BEV growth rates in Spain and Italy in the first quarter were substantial, up by $64 \%$ and $45 \%$ respectively from the first quarter of 2022.

Meanwhile, PHEV sales in the top five markets declined by 9\% vs. Q1 2022. This overall reduction can be put down to a $45 \%$ fall in Germany, following a total elimination of PHEV incentives at the end of 2022.

*Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Other European markets: +5
BEV sales in Norway declined by 10\% in Q1 2023 vs. Q1 2022 (total market down $11 \%$ ), but nevertheless still represented a market share of $84.5 \%$, by far the highest in the world. The largest BEV sales growth in the other European markets was seen in the Netherlands and Austria, with increases of 104\% and $57 \%$ respectively. PHEV sales declined in Norway and Sweden in comparison with Q1 2022.

## United States

USA
The US BEV market grew by $64 \%$ in the first quarter of 2023 compared to the equivalent quarter in 2022. BEV sales continue to be spurred by government incentives, an ever-expanding range of new models and the continuing development of the charging infrastructure. Now standing at $6.9 \%$, the BEV market share has increased more than threefold in less than two years, but there is clearly still much more room for further growth.

For the second time and two quarters in a row, BEV sales outstripped hybrid sales in Q1 2023. With the growth in PHEV sales also slowing dramatically over the last couple of years, BEVs are set to become completely dominant within the EV market.

In last year's Inflation Reduction Act, the US government offered a \$7,500 revised 2023 tax credit for qualifying BEVs. Half of the credit is reserved for North American-assembled vehicles and batteries. The other half of the credit relies on at least $40 \%$ (with the required share increasing yearly) of the value of critical minerals in the battery being extracted or processed in the United States or a country with a US free trade agreement, or recycled in North America. Japan has now signed a trade agreement with the US on BEV battery minerals, potentially enabling those mined or processed in Japan to meet the requirements for the second half of the credit. A similar deal with the $E U$ is also being negotiated. ${ }^{1}$


2023 Q1
Comparison to 2022 Q1

| BEV | 247,000 | $+64 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PHEV | 52,000 | $+9 \%$ |
| Hybrid | 220,000 | $+7 \%$ |
| Total | 519,000 | $+29 \%$ |

## 4. China and other countries in Asia

## China and other Asian countries

## China

China's BEV sales increased by $15 \%$ in the first quarter of 2023 when compared with the corresponding quarter last year. Given that total sales of all powertrains actually went down by $7 \%$ over the same period, this level of growth can still be regarded as significant. Nevertheless, BEV growth was substantially down on that recorded in recent years. This is due to the termination of subsidies from the Chinese government at the end of 2022.
It is still expected that the BEV market will continue to grow as a result of major investment by OEMs, the rapid development of the charging infrastructure, increasing consumer enthusiasm, and other government incentives. With the BEV market share at $19 \%$, there is still much scope for advancement.

Globally, PHEV sales would have decreased in the first quarter of 2023 when compared to the same quarter last year, were it not for the significant growth in China. This growth can be attributed to many new PHEV models.

## Japan

Japan's EV market is almost completely dominated by the sale of hybrids, which boasted an overall market share of $53.6 \%$ in Q1 2023. BEV sales grew by $48 \%$ from Q1 2022, albeit from a very low base. The BEV market share stands at $1.6 \%$.

## South Korea

BEV sales in South Korea increased by 34\% in Q1 2023 from the equivalent period in 2022. The BEV market share for the quarter was $8.4 \%$.

*Numbers may not add up due to rounding

## Shares of EV registrations

## EV registrations YTD March 2023

| WE $\mathbf{5 + 5}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total registrations | $2,560,473$ |
| EV registrations | $1,231,632$ |


of which BEV
of which PHEV
of which Hybrid


177,192 692,325


## Electrified vehicle assembly forecast by region

1
EV Assembly by Region 2023F vs. 2028F (in million units)


3 BEV Vehicle Assembly
2023F vs. 2028F (in million units)


Western + Central Europe
China
6. Electric vehicle assembly forecast

## Electric vehicle assembly forecast



| $\cdots$ NeTM | Brand | Model | Launch | Quarter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $T T \rightarrow$ T | Aito | Wenjie M9 | 2023 | Q4 |
|  | Audi | Q6 e-tron | 2023 | Q4 |
| Tatue@ | Baojun | Yueye | 2023 | Q2 |
|  | BMW | i5 | 2023 | Q3 |
| 2023 (not exhaustive) | BYD | Seagull | 2023 | Q2 |
|  | Deepal (Shenlan) | S7 | 2023 | Q2 |
|  | Fiat | 600 | 2023 | Q3 |
|  | Hongqi | eHS5 | 2023 | Q3 |
| Ј <br> ? <br> $\square$ | Kia | EV9 | 2023 | Q2 |
|  | Polestar | Polestar 4 | 2023 | Q2 |
| 1 | Tesla | Cybertruck | 2023 | Q4 |
|  | Toyota | bZ1X | 2023 | Q4 |
|  | Volkswagen | ID. 7 | 2023 | Q4 |
|  | Wuling | Bingo | 2023 | Q3 |
|  | Zeekr | X | 2023 | Q3 |


| Overview: | Brand | Model | Launch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | BMW | $i 1$ | 2027 |
| H1- | BMW | iX5 | 2026 |
| qauncecs | Cadillac | Escalade IQ | 2024 |
|  | Chevrolet | Suburban EV | 2026 |
| 2024-2027 (not exhaustive) | Chrysler | Airflow | 2025 |
|  | Dodge | Charger Daytona | 2024 |
|  | Fisker | PEAR | 2024 |
|  | Ford | Maverick EV | 2027 |
| - | Foxtron | Model C | 2024 |
|  | Honda | e:N2 | 2024 |
|  | Hyundai | Ioniq 3 | 2026 |
|  | Hyundai | Ioniq 4 | 2024 |
|  | Hyundai | Ioniq 8 | 2025 |
|  | Jeep | Recon | 2024 |
|  | Kia | EV3 | 2025 |


| -TMTM | Brand | Model | Launch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TTT T | Kia | EV4 | 2024 |
| $\bigcirc 1 \sim$ | Land Rover | Range Rover Evoque | 2026 |
|  | Lucid | Gravity | 2024 |
| 100 | Mahindra | BE. 05 | 2025 |
|  | Maruti-Suzuki | eVX | 2024 |
| 2024-2027 (not exhaustive) | Maserati | Quattroporte | 2025 |
|  | Mercedes-Benz | EQG | 2024 |
|  | Mini | Aceman | 2024 |
| U | Nissan | Maxima EV | 2025 |
| ? | Renault | 5 | 2024 |
|  | Rolls-Royce | Cullinan | 2027 |
|  | Toyota | bZ5X | 2026 |
|  | Volkswagen | ID. 1 | 2025 |
|  | Volkswagen | ID. 2 | 2026 |
|  | Volkswagen | ID. 3 X | 2026 |

# Electric vehicle sales data 

Germany, UK, France, Italy, Spain, WE-5

|  |  | YTD 2023 | Market Share | YTD 2022 | YoY YTD | 23 Q1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qoy } \\ 23 \text { Q1 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | MoY <br> Mar 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MoY } \\ \text { Feb } 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MoY } \\ \text { Jan } 23 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BEV | 94,736 | 14.2\% | 83,672 | 13.2\% | 94,736 | 13.2\% | 44,125 | 28.0\% | 32,475 | 14.7\% | 18,136 | -13.2\% |
|  | PHEV | 37,545 | 5.6\% | 67,771 | -44.6\% | 37,545 | -44.6\% | 16,776 | -38.5\% | 11,916 | -44.8\% | 8,853 | -53.2\% |
|  | Hybrid | 156,236 | 23.4\% | 121,541 | 28.5\% | 156,236 | 28.5\% | 67,253 | 38.9\% | 47,064 | 24.2\% | 41,919 | 19.0\% |
| Germany | Total EV | 288,517 | 43.3\% | 272,984 | 5.7\% | 288,517 | 5.7\% | 128,154 | 16.3\% | 91,455 | 4.2\% | 68,908 | -8.1\% |
|  | BEV | 76,230 | 15.4\% | 64,165 | 18.8\% | 76,230 | 18.8\% | 46,626 | 18.6\% | 12,310 | 18.2\% | 17,294 | 19.8\% |
|  | PHEV | 31,765 | 6.4\% | 29,761 | 6.7\% | 31,765 | 6.7\% | 17,933 | 11.8\% | 4,723 | 1.0\% | 9,109 | 0.7\% |
|  | Hybrid | 156,051 | 31.6\% | 122,179 | 27.7\% | 156,051 | 27.7\% | 92,964 | 29.1\% | 21,749 | 35.7\% | 41,338 | 21.1\% |
| UK | Total EV | 264,046 | 53.4\% | 216,105 | 22.2\% | 264,046 | 22.2\% | 157,523 | 23.7\% | 38,782 | 24.6\% | 67,741 | 17.6\% |
|  | BEV | 64,859 | 15.4\% | 43,506 | 49.1\% | 64,859 | 49.1\% | 30,636 | 54.5\% | 19,597 | 45.7\% | 14,626 | 43.2\% |
|  | PHEV | 36,512 | 8.7\% | 29,310 | 24.6\% | 36,512 | 24.6\% | 15,717 | 34.4\% | 10,495 | 8.4\% | 10,300 | 29.8\% |
|  | Hybrid | 93,679 | 22.3\% | 73,080 | 28.2\% | 93,679 | 28.2\% | 38,520 | 38.3\% | 29,134 | 29.1\% | 26,025 | 14.8\% |
| France | Total EV | 195,050 | 46.3\% | 145,896 | 33.7\% | 195,050 | 33.7\% | 84,873 | 42.9\% | 59,226 | 29.6\% | 50,951 | 24.8\% |
|  | BEV | 16,356 | 3.8\% | 11,289 | 44.9\% | 16,356 | 44.9\% | 8,163 | 82.0\% | 4,861 | 54.0\% | 3,332 | -8.7\% |
|  | PHEV | 18,965 | 4.4\% | 16,670 | 13.8\% | 18,965 | 13.8\% | 7,278 | 23.1\% | 5,586 | 5.1\% | 6,101 | 12.0\% |
|  | Hybrid | 152,838 | 35.8\% | 115,574 | 32.2\% | 152,838 | 32.2\% | 57,960 | 47.8\% | 47,749 | 23.9\% | 47,129 | 24.5\% |
| Italy | Total EV | 188,159 | 44.1\% | 143,533 | 31.1\% | 188,159 | 31.1\% | 73,401 | 48.0\% | 58,196 | 23.8\% | 56,562 | 20.5\% |
|  | BEV | 13,617 | 5.7\% | 8,308 | 63.9\% | 13,617 | 63.9\% | 5,575 | 64.3\% | 4,157 | 48.7\% | 3,885 | 83.4\% |
|  | PHEV | 14,953 | 6.3\% | 10,568 | 41.5\% | 14,953 | 41.5\% | 6,006 | 78.0\% | 4,833 | 21.6\% | 4,114 | 27.8\% |
|  | Hybrid | 73,143 | 30.8\% | 47,566 | 53.8\% | 73,143 | 53.8\% | 29,199 | 74.3\% | 22,899 | 31.1\% | 21,045 | 57.8\% |
| Spain | Total EV | 101,713 | 42.8\% | 66,442 | 53.1\% | 101,713 | 53.1\% | 40,780 | 73.3\% | 31,889 | 31.5\% | 29,044 | 55.5\% |
|  | BEV | 265,798 | 11.8\% | 210,940 | 26.0\% | 265,798 | 26.0\% | 135,125 | 33.1\% | 73,400 | 26.3\% | 57,273 | 11.6\% |
|  | PHEV | 139,740 | 6.2\% | 154,080 | -9.3\% | 139,740 | -9.3\% | 63,710 | -0.9\% | 37,553 | -17.0\% | 38,477 | -13.6\% |
|  | Hybrid | 631,947 | 28.1\% | 479,940 | 31.7\% | 631,947 | 31.7\% | 285,896 | 40.0\% | 168,595 | 27.3\% | 177,456 | 23.9\% |
| WE-5 | Total EV | 1,037,485 | 46.2\% | 844,960 | 22.8\% | 1,037,485 | 22.8\% | 484,731 | 31.0\% | 279,548 | 18.5\% | 273,206 | 14.3\% |

## Legend

MoY = Month-on-Year
QoY = Quarter-on-Year
YoY = Year-on-Year YTD = Year-to-Date

## Electric vehicle sales data

Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, WE 5+5

|  |  | YTD 2023 | Market Share | YTD 2022 | YoY YTD | 23 Q1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qoy } \\ 23 \text { Q1 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | MoY Mar 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | MoY Feb 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{MoY} \\ \text { Jan } 23 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BEV | 23,189 | 35.5\% | 19,966 | 16.1\% | 23,189 | 16.1\% | 12,644 | 36.6\% | 6,212 | 13.1\% | 4,333 | -17.0\% |
|  | PHEV | 12,871 | 19.7\% | 17,713 | -27.3\% | 12,871 | -27.3\% | 5,542 | -18.8\% | 3,864 | -29.9\% | 3,465 | -35.6\% |
|  | Hybrid | 7,388 | 11.3\% | 6,622 | 11.6\% | 7,388 | 11.6\% | 3,429 | 23.1\% | 2,170 | 6.1\% | 1,789 | -0.1\% |
| Sweden | Total EV | 43,448 | 66.6\% | 44,301 | -1.9\% | 43,448 | -1.9\% | 21,615 | 14.6\% | 12,246 | -6.1\% | 9,587 | -22.6\% |
|  | BEV | 24,231 | 84.5\% | 26,803 | -9.6\% | 24,231 | -9.6\% | 16,811 | 20.2\% | 6,183 | 0.4\% | 1,237 | -81.4\% |
|  | PHEV | 1,540 | 5.4\% | 2,338 | -34.1\% | 1,540 | -34.1\% | 837 | -11.6\% | 521 | -38.8\% | 182 | -66.2\% |
|  | Hybrid | 1,860 | 6.5\% | 1,182 | 57.4\% | 1,860 | 57.4\% | 1,191 | 170.7\% | 406 | 9.4\% | 263 | -29.1\% |
| Norway | Total EV | 27,631 | 96.4\% | 30,323 | -8.9\% | 27,631 | -8.9\% | 18,839 | 22.6\% | 7,110 | -3.7\% | 1,682 | -77.8\% |
|  | BEV | 27,412 | 28.0\% | 13,449 | 103.8\% | 27,412 | 103.8\% | 14,164 | 133.7\% | 7,614 | 91.4\% | 5,634 | 65.2\% |
|  | PHEV | 13,444 | 13.7\% | 10,010 | 34.3\% | 13,444 | 34.3\% | 5,202 | 58.0\% | 4,224 | 57.7\% | 4,018 | -0.5\% |
|  | Hybrid | 22,205 | 22.6\% | 21,448 | 3.5\% | 22,205 | 3.5\% | 7,864 | 22.1\% | 6,577 | 1.9\% | 7,764 | -9.2\% |
| Netherlands | Total EV | 63,061 | 64.3\% | 44,907 | 40.4\% | 63,061 | 40.4\% | 27,230 | 72.4\% | 18,415 | 40.5\% | 17,416 | 8.8\% |
|  | BEV | 10,250 | 17.4\% | 8,820 | 16.2\% | 10,250 | 16.2\% | 4,812 | 13.1\% | 2,598 | 6.4\% | 2,840 | 33.6\% |
|  | PHEV | 5,205 | 8.8\% | 4,998 | 4.1\% | 5,205 | 4.1\% | 2,131 | 8.9\% | 1,687 | 11.7\% | 1,387 | -9.4\% |
|  | Hybrid | 16,243 | 27.6\% | 13,359 | 21.6\% | 16,243 | 21.6\% | 6,920 | 30.7\% | 4,656 | 12.1\% | 4,667 | 19.3\% |
| Switzerland | Total EV | 31,698 | 53.9\% | 27,177 | 16.6\% | 31,698 | 16.6\% | 13,863 | 20.5\% | 8,941 | 10.3\% | 8,894 | 17.5\% |
|  | BEV | 11,235 | 17.8\% | 7,166 | 56.8\% | 11,235 | 56.8\% | 5,075 | 67.0\% | 3,415 | 61.5\% | 2,745 | 36.4\% |
|  | PHEV | 4,392 | 7.0\% | 3,206 | 37.0\% | 4,392 | 37.0\% | 1,898 | 61.5\% | 1,276 | 37.6\% | 1,218 | 10.3\% |
|  | Hybrid | 12,682 | 20.1\% | 9,702 | 30.7\% | 12,682 | 30.7\% | 5,260 | 37.9\% | 3,679 | 13.7\% | 3,743 | 41.1\% |
| Austria | Total EV | 28,309 | 44.9\% | 20,074 | 41.0\% | 28,309 | 41.0\% | 12,233 | 52.4\% | 8,370 | 33.3\% | 7,706 | 33.6\% |
|  | BEV | 362,115 | 14.1\% | 287,144 | 26.1\% | 362,115 | 26.1\% | 188,631 | 36.6\% | 99,422 | 27.0\% | 74,062 | 4.7\% |
|  | PHEV | 177,192 | 6.9\% | 192,345 | -7.9\% | 177,192 | -7.9\% | 79,320 | 1.0\% | 49,125 | -13.4\% | 48,747 | -14.7\% |
|  | Hybrid | 692,325 | 27.0\% | 532,253 | 30.1\% | 692,325 | 30.1\% | 310,560 | 39.2\% | 186,083 | 25.1\% | 195,682 | 21.9\% |
| WE 5+5 | Total EV | 1,231,632 | 48.1\% | 1,011,742 | 21.7\% | 1,231,632 | 21.7\% | 578,511 | 31.6\% | 334,630 | 17.9\% | 318,491 | 10.5\% |

## Legend

MoY = Month-on-Year
QoY = Quarter-on-Year YoY = Year-on-Year YTD = Year-to-Date

## Electric vehicle sales data

## Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia

|  |  | YTD 2023 | Market Share | YTD 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YoY } \\ & \text { YTD } \end{aligned}$ | 23 Q1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QoY } \\ 23 \text { Q1 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | MoY <br> Mar 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fb } \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | MoY Feb 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MoY } \\ \text { Jan } 23 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BEV | 17,396 | 6.5\% | 6,752 | 157.6\% | 17,396 | 157.6\% | 6,612 | 19.5\% | 5,932 | 888.7\% | 4,852 | 682.6\% |
|  | PHEV | 1,461 | 0.5\% | 1,047 | 39.5\% | 1,461 | 39.5\% | 569 | 33.3\% | 454 | 48.9\% | 438 | 39.0\% |
|  | Hybrid | 16,099 | 6.0\% | 20,581 | -21.8\% | 16,099 | -21.8\% | 5,247 | -29.8\% | 5,716 | -29.8\% | 5,136 | 3.5\% |
| Australia | Total EV | 34,956 | 13.0\% | 28,380 | 23.2\% | 34,956 | 23.2\% | 12,428 | -7.5\% | 12,102 | 33.8\% | 10,426 | 76.7\% |
|  | BEV | 1,980 | 0.5\% | 1,290 | 53.5\% | 1,980 | 53.5\% | 587 | 12.9\% | 638 | 58.7\% | 755 | 105.2\% |
|  | PHEV | 5,262 | 1.2\% | 1,615 | 225.8\% | 5,262 | 225.8\% | 2,172 | 418.4\% | 1,383 | 134.8\% | 1,707 | 181.2\% |
|  | Hybrid | 7,544 | 1.7\% | 6,939 | 8.7\% | 7,544 | 8.7\% | 3,230 | 10.9\% | 2,273 | -7.0\% | 2,041 | 28.9\% |
| Brazil | Total EV | 14,786 | 3.4\% | 9,844 | 50.2\% | 14,786 | 50.2\% | 5,989 | 55.5\% | 4,294 | 25.0\% | 4,503 | 76.0\% |
|  | BEV | 1,152,000 | 19.0\% | 1,000,000 | 15.2\% | 1,152,000 | 15.2\% | 490,000 | 24.1\% | 375,000 | 45.3\% | 287,000 | -17.3\% |
|  | PHEV | 433,400 | 7.1\% | 248,600 | 74.3\% | 433,400 | 74.3\% | 162,600 | 85.0\% | 149,400 | 98.4\% | 121,400 | 42.2\% |
|  | Hybrid | 164,179 | 2.7\% | 197,513 | -16.9\% | 164,179 | -16.9\% | 57,003 | -23.6\% | 53,714 | -3.9\% | 53,462 | -20.2\% |
| China* | Total EV | 1,749,579 | 28.8\% | 1,446,113 | 21.0\% | 1,749,579 | 21.0\% | 709,603 | 27.3\% | 578,114 | 48.5\% | 461,862 | -7.5\% |
|  | BEV | 17,127 | 1.3\% | 7,833 | 118.7\% | 17,127 | 118.7\% | 8,800 | 133.4\% | 4,842 | 95.7\% | 3,485 | 119.5\% |
|  | PHEV | 8 | 0.0\% | 7 | 14.3\% | 8 | 14.3\% | 8 | 14.3\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
|  | Hybrid | 99,948 | 7.3\% | 28,229 | 254.1\% | 99,948 | 254.1\% | 37,671 | 366.3\% | 31,716 | 239.2\% | 30,561 | 183.0\% |
| India** | Total EV | 117,083 | 8.6\% | 36,069 | 224.6\% | 117,083 | 224.6\% | 46,479 | 292.0\% | 36,558 | 209.2\% | 34,046 | 174.9\% |
|  | BEV | 1,800 | 0.9\% | 64 | 2712.5\% | 1,800 | 2712.5\% | 1,112 | 5752.6\% | 390 | 4233.3\% | 298 | 727.8\% |
|  | PHEV | 1 | 0.0\% | 10 | -90.0\% | 1 | -90.0\% | 0 | -100.0\% | 1 | -50.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
|  | Hybrid | 6,418 | 3.0\% | 646 | 893.5\% | 6,418 | 893.5\% | 2,167 | 957.1\% | 1,974 | 470.5\% | 2,277 | 2296.8\% |
| Indonesia | Total EV | 8,219 | 3.9\% | 720 | 1041.5\% | 8,219 | 1041.5\% | 3,279 | 1313.4\% | 2,365 | 562.5\% | 2,575 | 1865.6\% |

## Legend

MoY = Month-on-Year
QoY = Quarter-on-Year
YoY = Year-on-Year
YTD = Year-to-Date

## Electric vehicle sales data

## Japan, South Korea, Turkey, USA, Analyzed Markets

|  |  | YTD 2023 | Market Share | YTD 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YOY } \\ & \text { YTD } \end{aligned}$ | 23 Q1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QoY } \\ 23 \text { Q1 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | MoY <br> Mar 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MoY } \\ \text { Feb } 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MoY } \\ \text { Jan } 23 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BEV | 12,158 | 1.6\% | 8,191 | 48.4\% | 12,158 | 48.4\% | 5,149 | 22.0\% | 3,594 | 57.6\% | 3,415 | 102.0\% |
|  | PHEV | 12,465 | 1.6\% | 10,336 | 20.6\% | 12,465 | 20.6\% | 5,570 | 57.2\% | 3,623 | 31.5\% | 3,272 | -18.9\% |
|  | Hybrid | 412,546 | 53.6\% | 308,505 | 33.7\% | 412,546 | 33.7\% | 175,957 | 32.7\% | 128,523 | 52.5\% | 108,066 | 18.0\% |
| Japan | Total EV | 437,169 | 56.8\% | 327,032 | 33.7\% | 437,169 | 33.7\% | 186,676 | 33.0\% | 135,740 | 52.0\% | 114,753 | 17.9\% |
|  | BEV | 35,866 | 8.4\% | 26,739 | 34.1\% | 35,866 | 34.1\% | 17,400 | 27.4\% | 17,824 | 72.3\% | 642 | -76.6\% |
|  | PHEV | 1,953 | 0.5\% | 4,141 | -52.8\% | 1,953 | -52.8\% | 924 | -52.3\% | 606 | -51.8\% | 423 | -55.4\% |
|  | Hybrid | 79,295 | 18.5\% | 55,015 | 44.1\% | 79,295 | 44.1\% | 32,699 | 43.8\% | 25,306 | 35.3\% | 21,290 | 56.9\% |
| South Korea | Total EV | 117,114 | 27.3\% | 85,895 | 36.3\% | 117,114 | 36.3\% | 51,023 | 33.1\% | 43,736 | 44.3\% | 22,355 | 29.6\% |
|  | BEV | 3,766 | 2.1\% | 1,073 | 251.0\% | 3,766 | 251.0\% | 1,844 | 189.0\% | 1,215 | 303.7\% | 707 | 427.6\% |
|  | PHEV | 321 | 0.2\% | 82 | 291.5\% | 321 | 291.5\% | 180 | 275.0\% | 88 | 450.0\% | 53 | 194.4\% |
|  | Hybrid | 18,553 | 10.6\% | 11,262 | 64.7\% | 18,553 | 64.7\% | 8,598 | 41.1\% | 5,673 | 60.7\% | 4,282 | 161.4\% |
| Turkey | Total EV | 22,640 | 12.9\% | 12,417 | 82.3\% | 22,640 | 82.3\% | 10,622 | 56.7\% | 6,976 | 81.3\% | 5,042 | 181.7\% |
|  | BEV | 247,470 | 6.9\% | 150,560 | 64.4\% | 247,470 | 64.4\% | 81,346 | 45.2\% | 87,742 | 98.7\% | 78,382 | 55.6\% |
|  | PHEV | 51,656 | 1.4\% | 47,618 | 8.5\% | 51,656 | 8.5\% | 19,259 | 14.2\% | 17,499 | 13.6\% | 14,898 | -2.9\% |
|  | Hybrid | 219,707 | 6.2\% | 205,246 | 7.0\% | 219,707 | 7.0\% | 93,318 | 19.6\% | 66,320 | 11.3\% | 60,069 | -11.2\% |
| USA* | Total EV | 518,833 | 14.6\% | 403,423 | 28.6\% | 518,833 | 28.6\% | 193,923 | 28.5\% | 171,561 | 44.0\% | 153,349 | 15.0\% |
|  | BEV | 1,851,678 | 11.7\% | 1,489,646 | 24.3\% | 1,851,678 | 24.3\% | 801,481 | 29.8\% | 596,599 | 50.3\% | 453,598 | -4.6\% |
|  | PHEV | 683,719 | 4.3\% | 505,801 | 35.2\% | 683,719 | 35.2\% | 270,602 | 42.7\% | 222,179 | 45.8\% | 190,938 | 16.6\% |
|  | Hybrid | 1,716,614 | 10.8\% | 1,366,189 | 25.6\% | 1,716,614 | 25.6\% | 726,450 | 30.7\% | 507,298 | 29.7\% | 482,866 | 15.1\% |
| Analyzed Markets | Total EV | 4,252,011 | 26.8\% | 3,361,635 | 26.5\% | 4,252,011 | 26.5\% | 1,798,533 | 32.0\% | 1,326,076 | 41.0\% | 1,127,402 | 6.5\% |

## Legend

MoY = Month-on-Year
QoY = Quarter-on-Year
YoY = Year-on-Year
YTD = Year-to-Date

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