

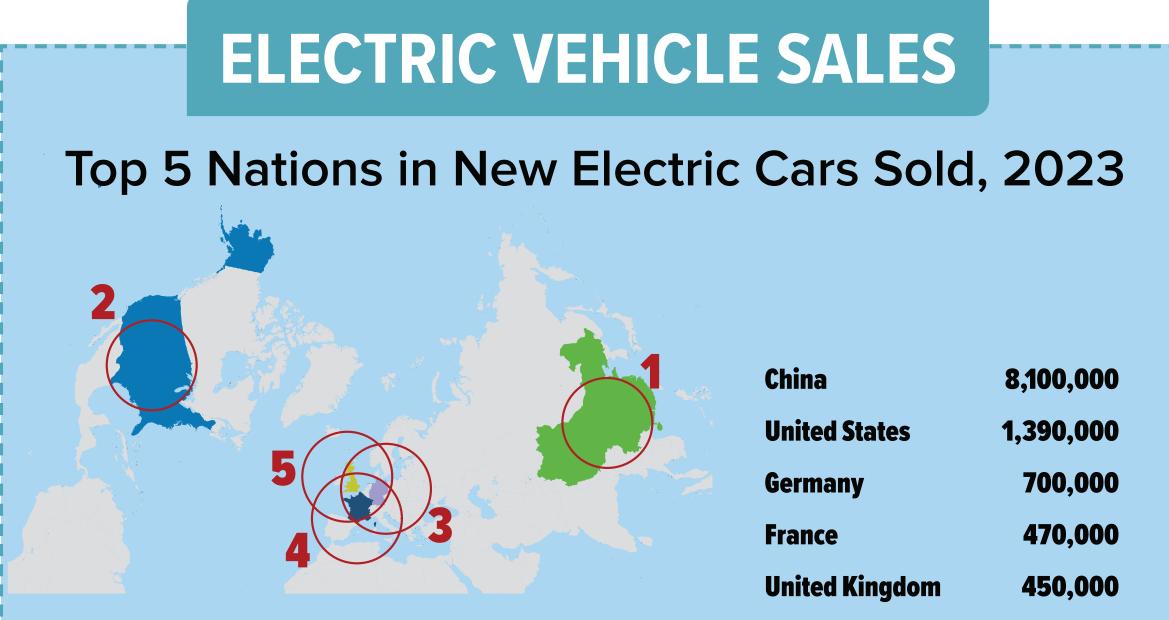
Recent headlines in the U.S. media have been full of gloom for the electric vehicle sector. Ford announced it was scaling back production of its electric F-150 pickup. GM revised its projected EV sales targets for 2024 and beyond. And the rollout of Tesla's much awaited Cybertruck has been met with derision and mandatory recalls. It would be enough to give the impression that EVs were a fad, not the future of transportation.

Widen the scope, however, and EVs are booming. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the share of new cars sold worldwide that are either fully batteryelectric or plug-in hybrids rose to 18 percent in 2023, up from just 2 percent in 2018. In terms of total units, that's 13.8 million vehicles.

While China leads all countries with more than 8 million electric vehicles sold in 2023 (or 59 percent of the global total), Scandinavian nations such as Sweden and Finland see EVs comprise a majority of their car sales. For Norway, it's an astonishing 93 percent.

And for all the bad headlines, U.S. sales of EVs reached nearly 1.4 million in 2023. Not too shabby for a fad.

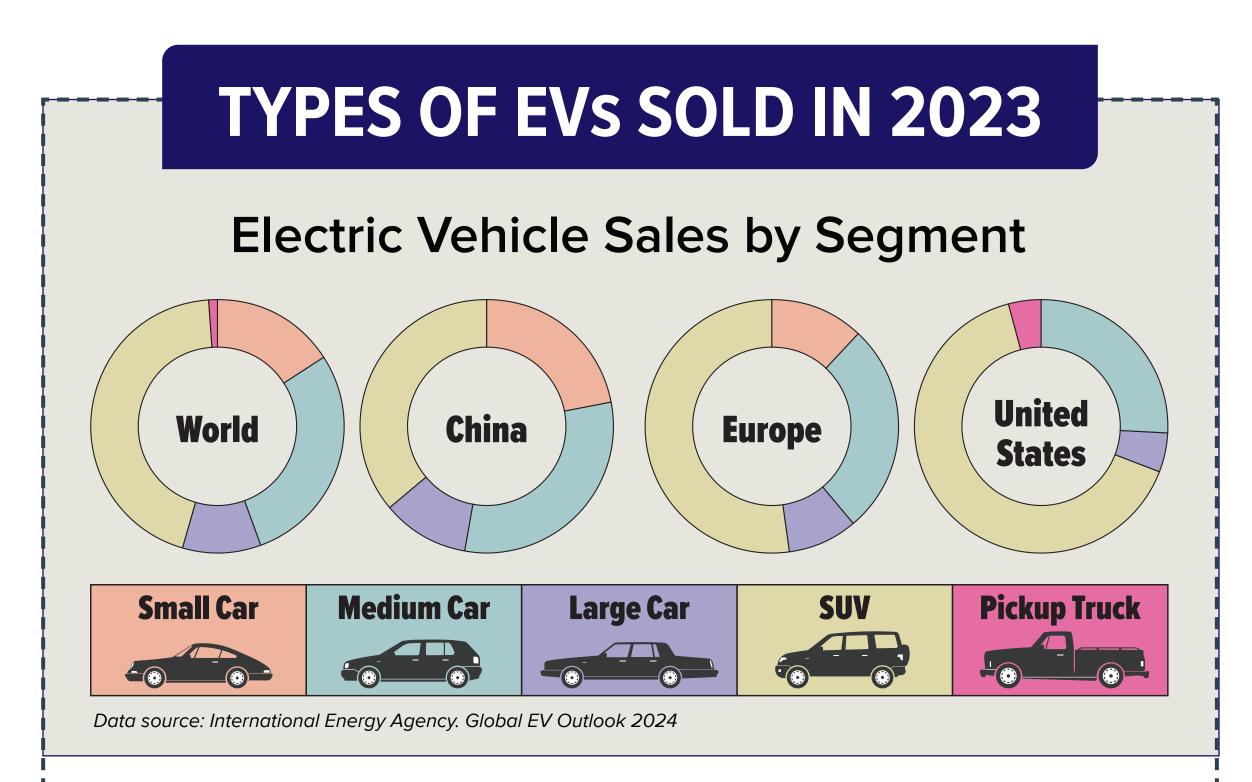
Below are some more insights from the IEA's *Global EV Outlook 2024*.



Data source: International Energy Agency. Global EV Outlook 2024

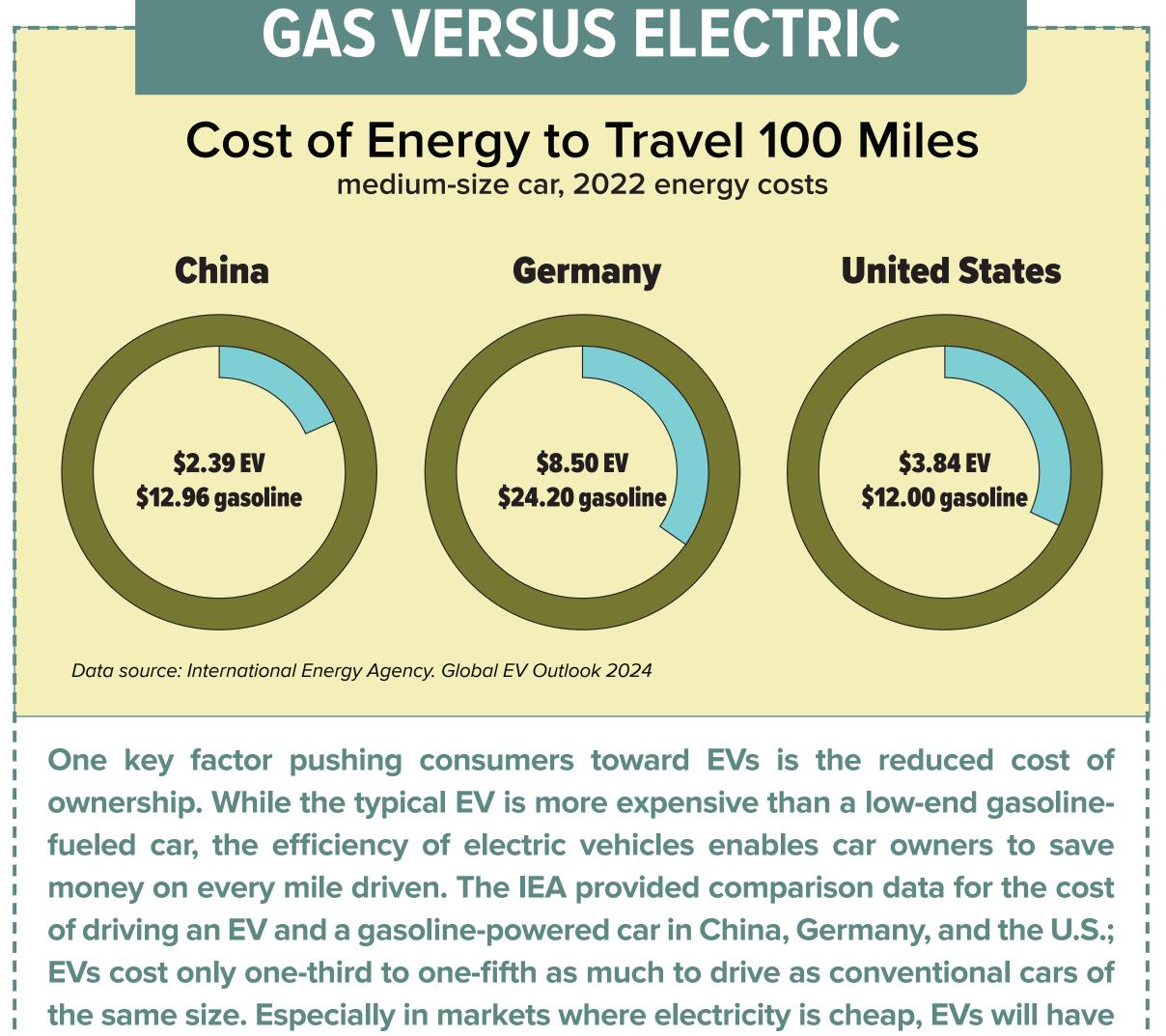
The top five markets in terms of sales of EVs accounted for 80 percent of all EV sales in 2023. While China, the United States, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom dominated in terms of units sold, none of those countries had made it to EV-majority status. (In China, 38 percent of new cars are electric, and France, Germany, and the U.K. are at around one-quarter.) While Norway did see almost all its new car sales go to EVs, the share of electric cars on the

road was still only 29 percent, according to the IEA.



Early EVs were small cars similar to the Toyota Prius hybrid vehicle. And in China, small and medium-size cars still make up a majority of the EV sales. But the general trend of late has been to make electric vehicles much larger—the size of sports utility vehicles (SUVs). Part of this is because SUVs are a popular size for gasoline-fueled vehicles and automakers are meeting customers where they already are. But also, the larger form factor enables the vehicles to carry larger battery packs, extending their range.

TOTAL COST OF OWNERSHIP





an overwhelming advantage.