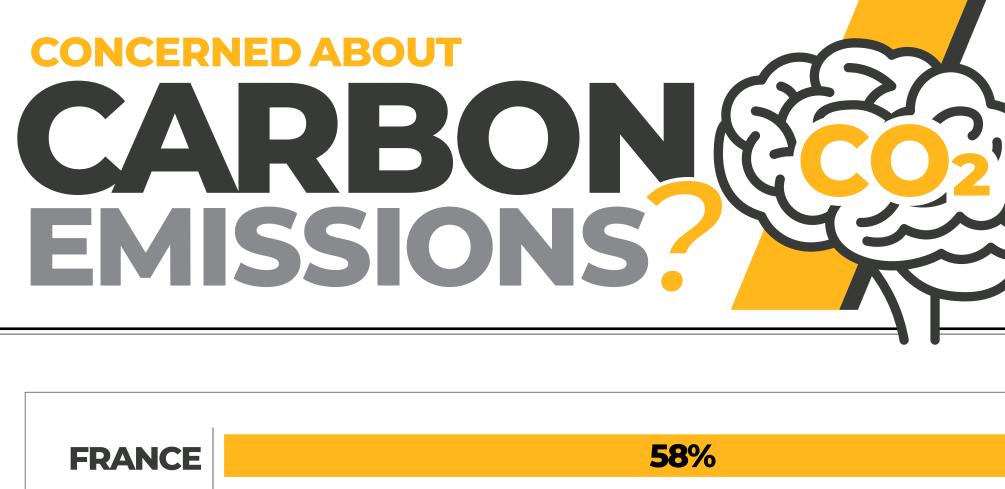
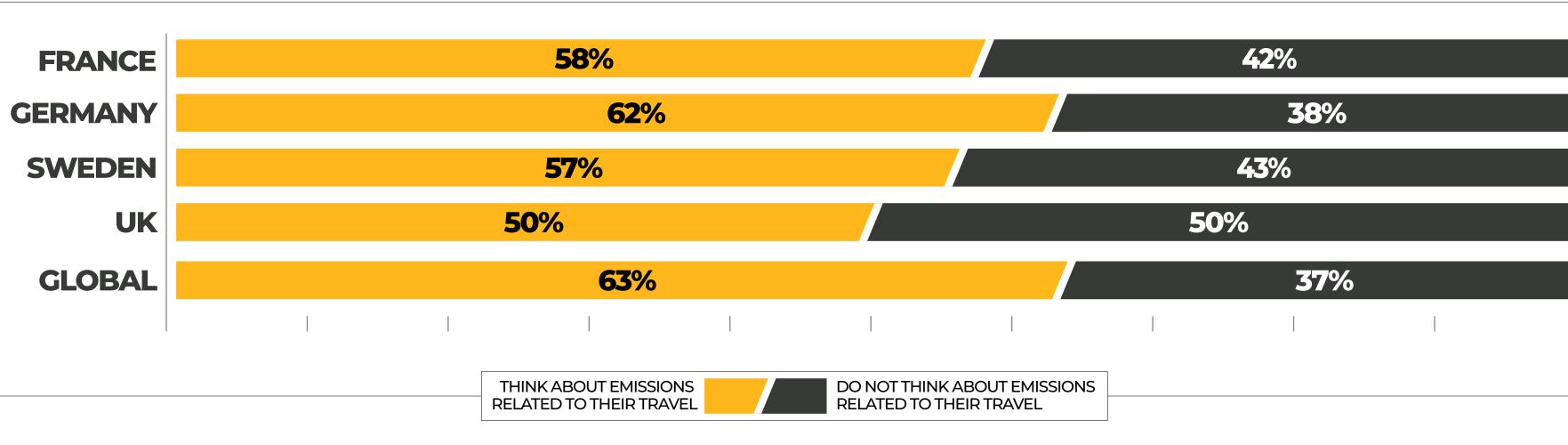


CONSUMERS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, SWEDEN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE MINDFUL OF THEIR EMISSIONS AND ARE INTERESTED IN BUYING AFFORDABLE ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVS) TO ENABLE CLEANER, GREENER ROADS.



WHEN ASKED IF THEY CONSIDERED **EMISSIONS RELATED TO THEIR BUSINESS OR PERSONAL TRAVEL, RESPONDENTS REPLIED:** 

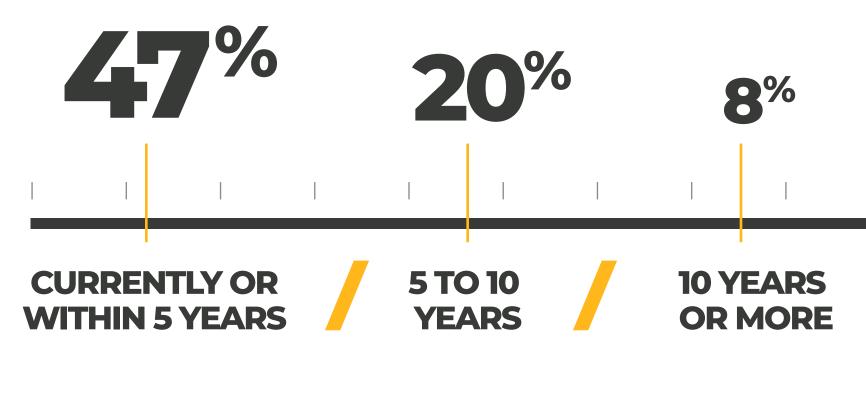


European respondents are cognizant of emissions. Although their awareness falls below the global average (63%) of countries surveyed, it is markedly higher than the U.S., where only 39% of respondents express concern about emissions.



WOULD CONSIDER BUYING AN **EV, RESPONDENTS REPLIED:** 

WHEN ASKED WHEN THEY



**ONLY IF PETROL AND DIESEL VEHICLES ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE** 

**GERMANY** 



**VEHICLES ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE** 

**ONLY IF PETROL AND DIESEL** 

**VEHICLES ARE NO** 

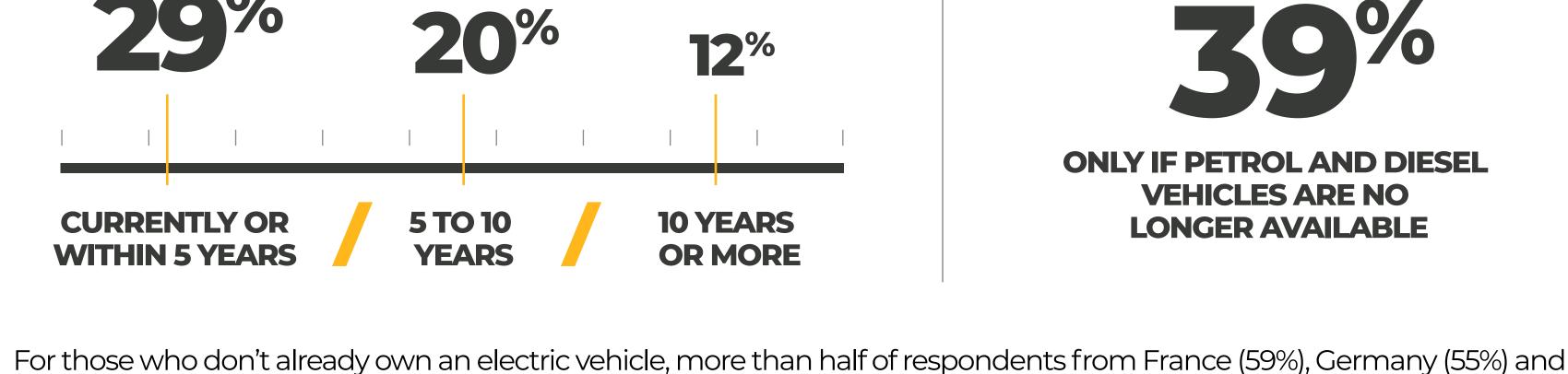
**LONGER AVAILABLE** 

**ONLY IF PETROL AND DIESEL** 

## **CURRENTLY OR**

UK

**WITHIN 5 YEARS** 



5 TO 10

**YEARS** 

**ONLY IF PETROL AND DIESEL VEHICLES ARE NO** 

**LONGER AVAILABLE** 

decade and more likely (39%) to only purchase if traditionally-powered cars become unavailable.

purchase if petrol and diesel vehicles become unavailable. Those in the U.K. are slightly less likely (44%) to purchase in the next

Sweden (54%) expect to own an EV within the next decade. Less than one-third of respondents in those regions will only

**10 YEARS** 

**OR MORE** 



- TOO FEW CHARGING POINTS

- THE INITIAL COST IS TOO HIGH

- CHARGING TAKES TOO LONG

- TOO FEW CHARGING POINTS

- THE INITIAL COST IS TOO HIGH

34%

WHEN ASKED WHICH CONCERNS WOULD

PREVENT THEM FROM BUYING AN EV,

**RESPONDENTS COULD SELECT ALL THE** 

**REASONS THAT APPLIED.** 

# - TOO FEW CHARGING POINTS

ROAD



26%

**29%** 

34%

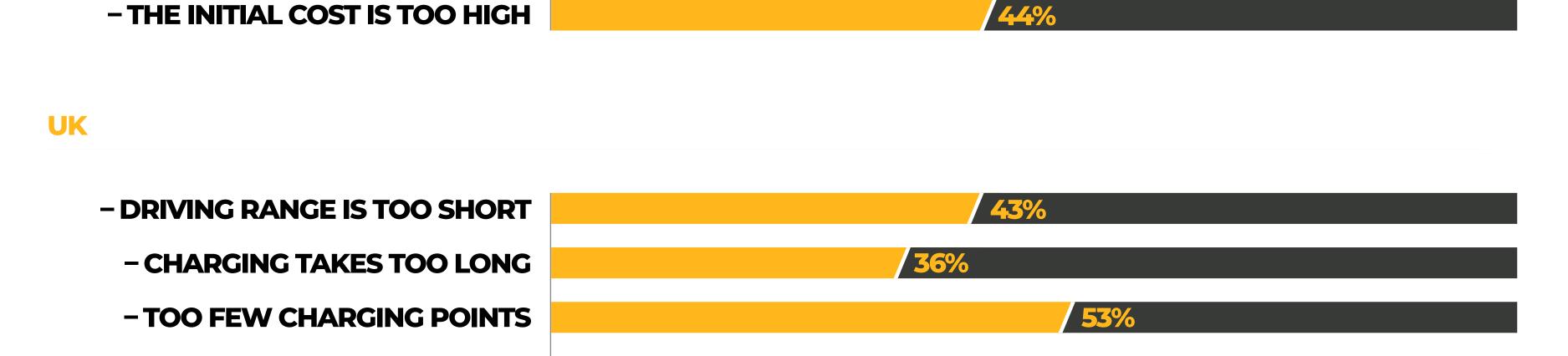
27%

**30%** 

54%

### **SWEDEN** - DRIVING RANGE IS TOO SHORT

(54%).



17%

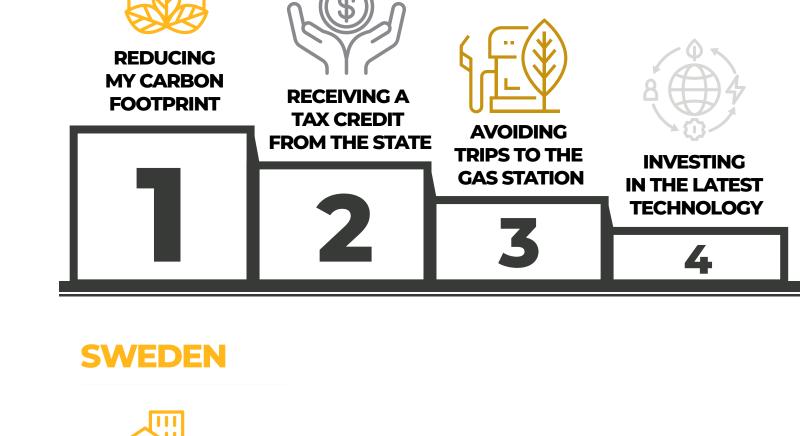
Accessibility to EVs and qualified mechanics proved not to be significant barriers to purchase.

Concerns over upfront costs and lack of charging points are holding back European consumers from purchasing EVs.

Across the board, Europeans' biggest concerns include: the initial cost of an EV, short driving ranges and charging (both EVs

taking too long to change and too few available charging points). Respondents in the U.K. are most concerned with the cost

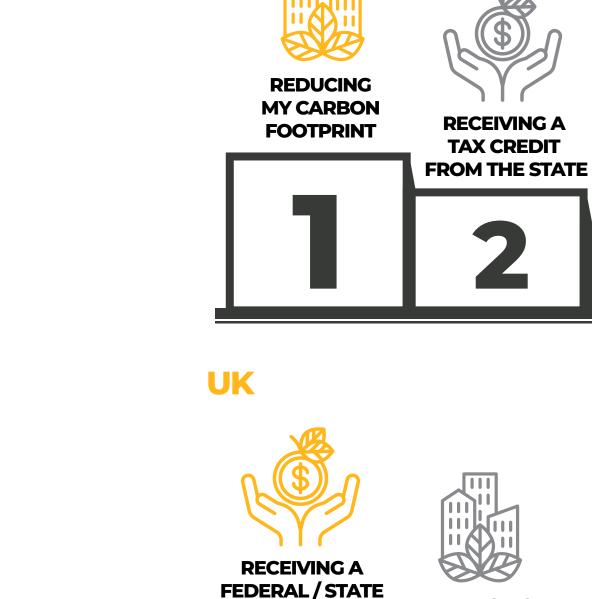
INCENTIVESFOR WHEN ASKED TO RANK IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE WHICH FACTORS



**RECEIVING A** 

**TAX CREDIT** 

CHANGE



**TAX CREDIT** 

**GERMANY** 

TRIPS TO THE **INVESTING GAS STATION** IN THE LATEST **TECHNOLOGY** 

**INVESTING** 

**IN THE LATEST** 

**TECHNOLOGY** 

**AVOIDING** 

**AVOIDING** 

TRIPS TO THE

**GAS STATION** 

**WOULD MOST INFLUENCE THEIR** 

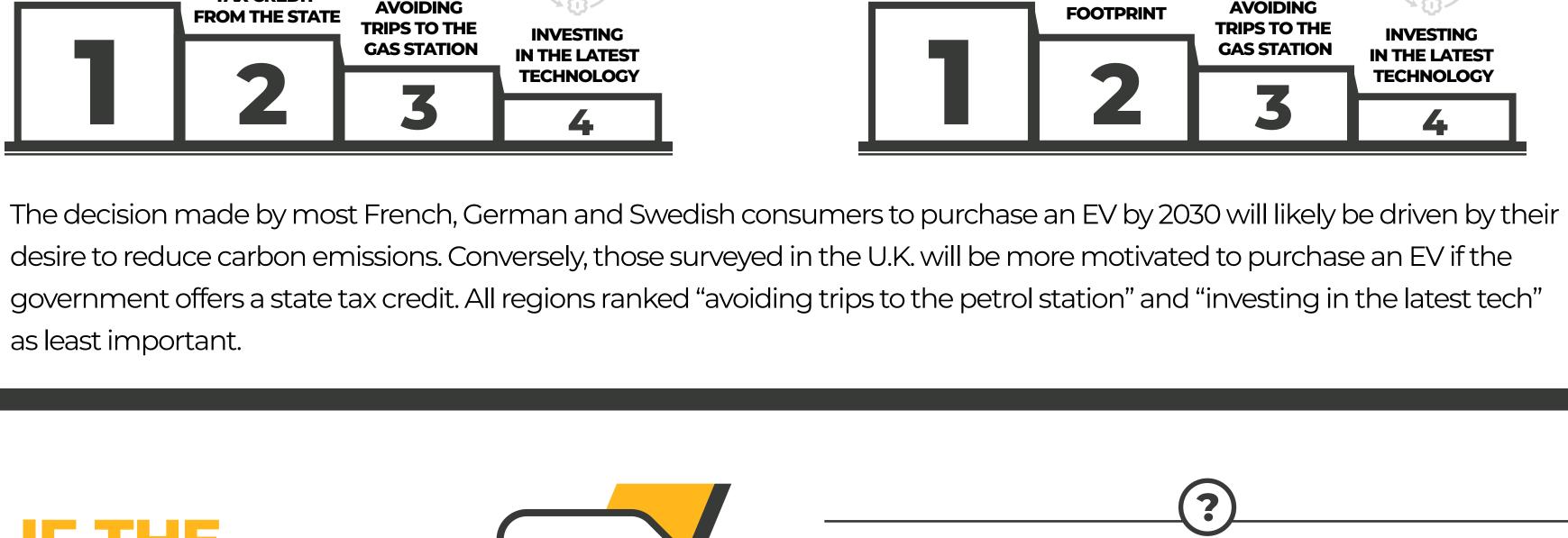
**DECISION TO PURCHASE AN EV,** 

**RESPONDENTS REPLIED:** 

### **REDUCING MY CARBON FOOTPRINT**

**FRANCE** 

**FRANCE** 



**GERMANY** 

**58**%

WHEN ASKED IF THEY WOULD BUY AN EV AS THEIR **NEXT VEHICLE IF IT COST AS MUCH AS A PETROL-POWERED VEHICLE, RESPONDENTS REPLIED:** 

21%

21%

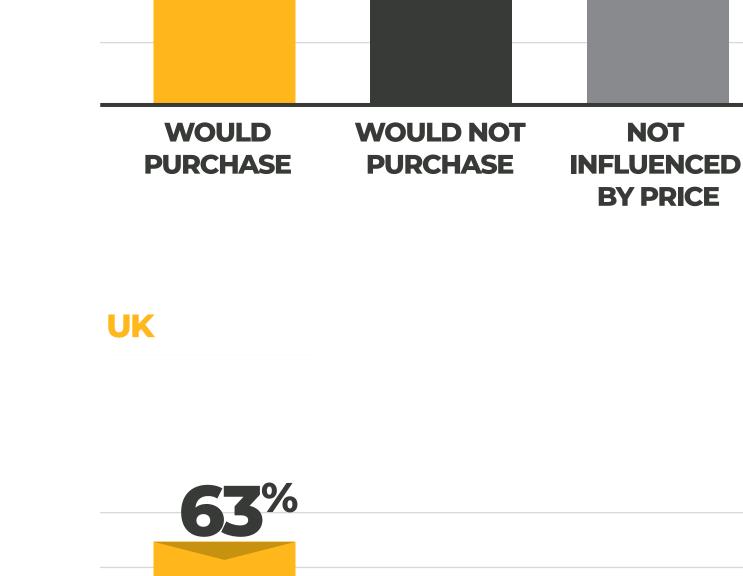
**REDUCING** 

**MY CARBON** 

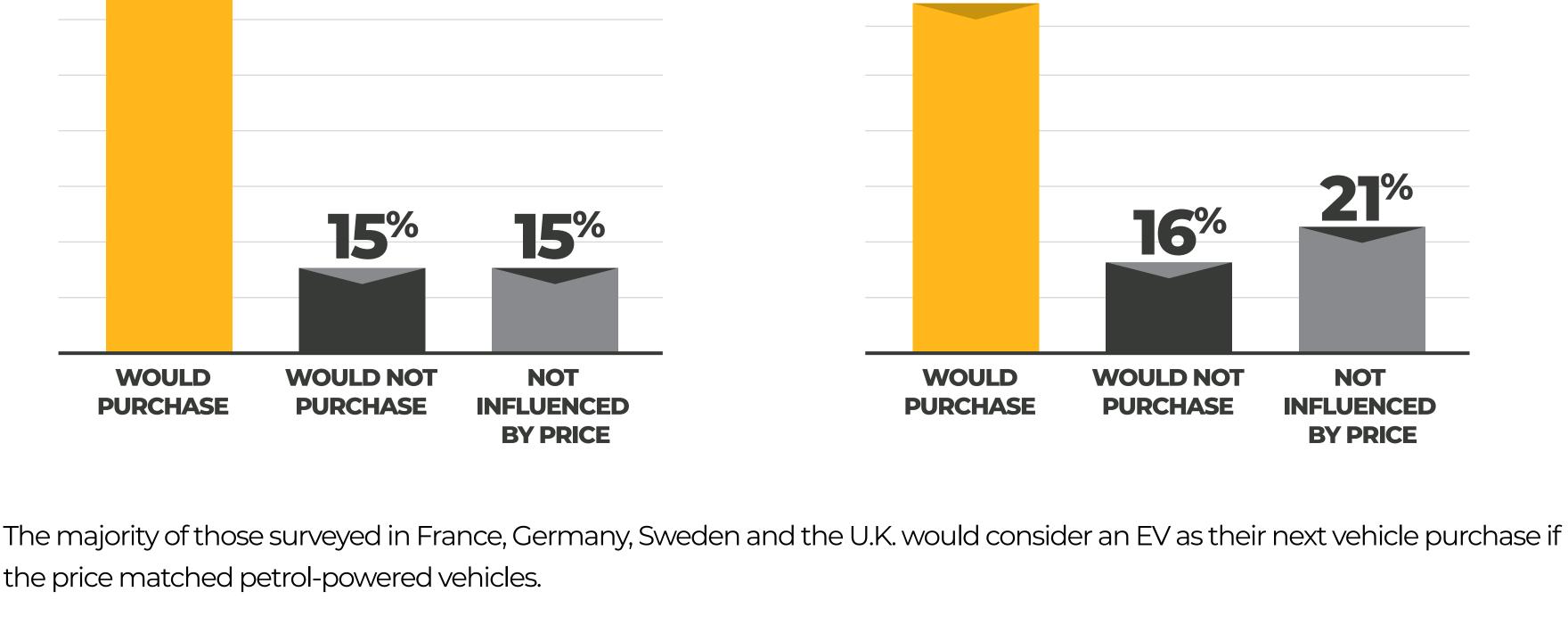
**FOOTPRINT** 

### 18% 15% **WOULD WOULD NOT** NOT **PURCHASE PURCHASE INFLUENCED**

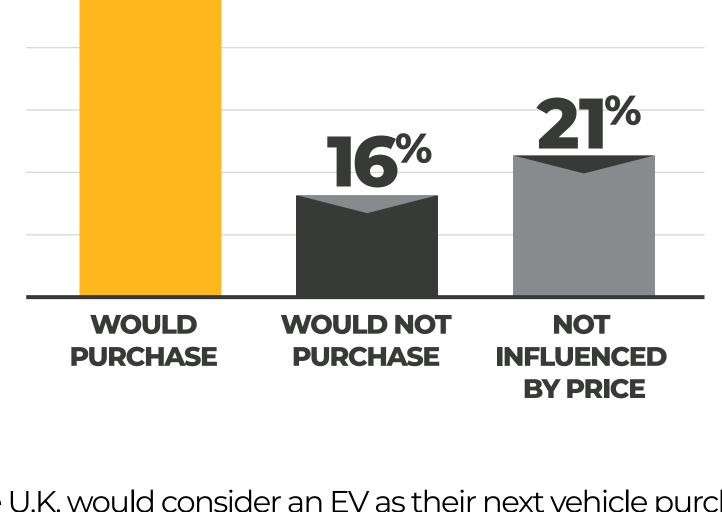
**BY PRICE** 



**SWEDEN** 



would not impact their decision to purchase.



the price matched petrol-powered vehicles. Across the four countries, Swedish respondents are most likely (70%) to purchase an EV if it were the same price. German

respondents were least likely to be swayed by price, with 42% of respondents saying they would not purchase an EV or that price