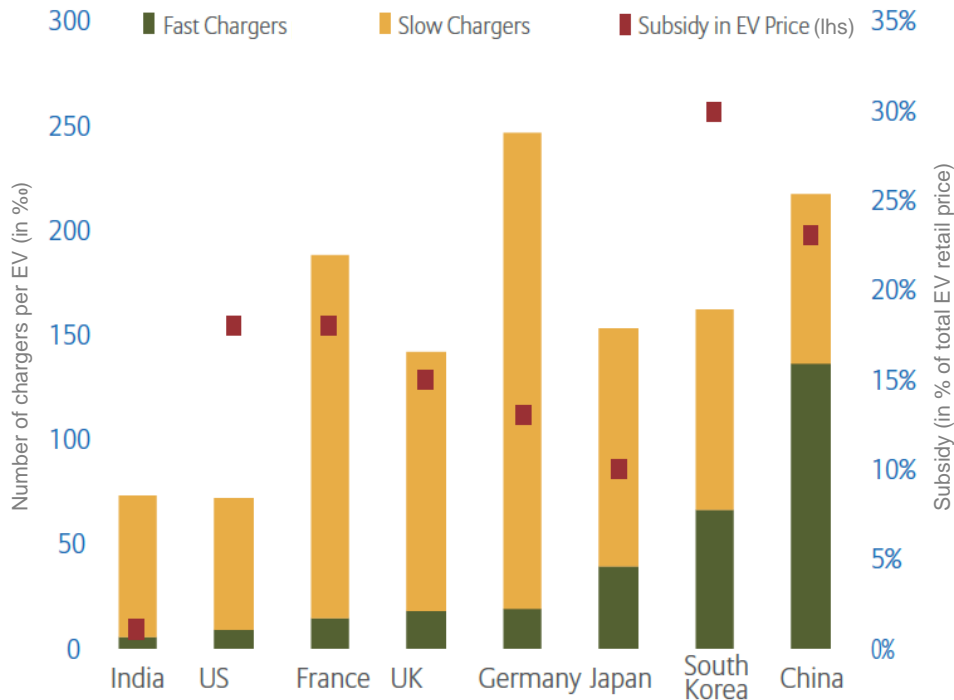


Electric Vehicles: State Support Fuels Growth

Charging infrastructure and subsidies*



*Based on BEV model BMW i3 (60Ah) as a benchmark. Only national subsidies are taken into account, while additional local subsidies or incentives might exist. For example in the United States, many states grant additional subsidies (e.g. California). In China, only domestically produced models are granted subsidy. For better comparability, the calculation for i3 was made with a subsidy.

As large-scale deployment of fast chargers is costly and slow, governments rely on **financial incentives** to improve the value proposition of electric cars

China's generous subsidies and the high density of fast chargers explain why it boasts the world's biggest fleet of electric vehicles and the highest growth rate (+80% in 2017)