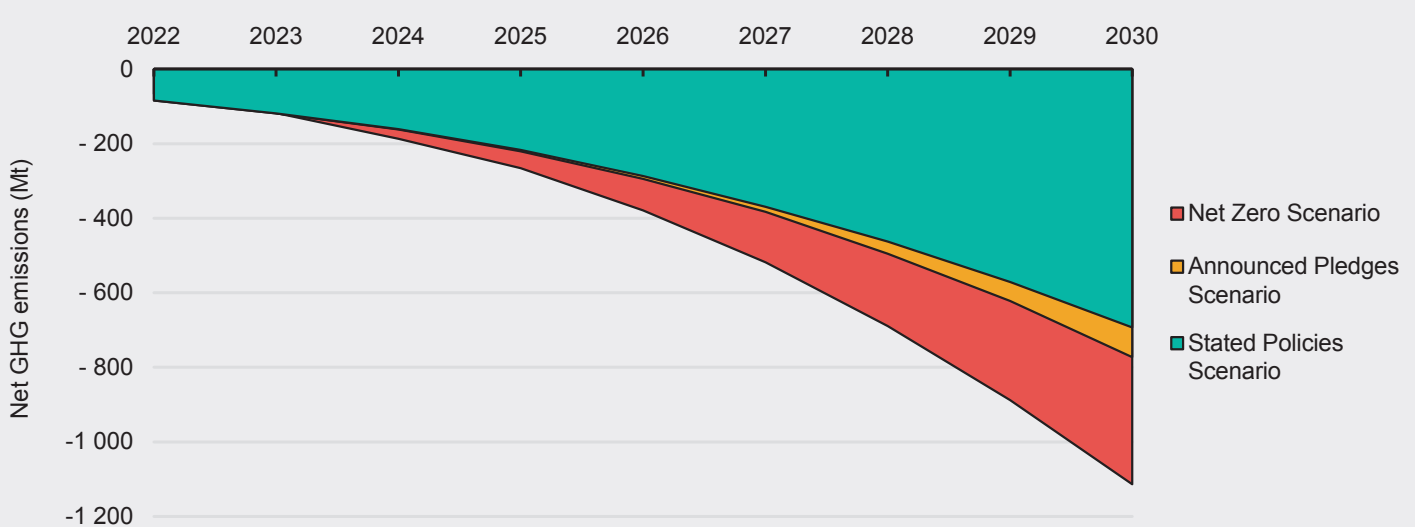


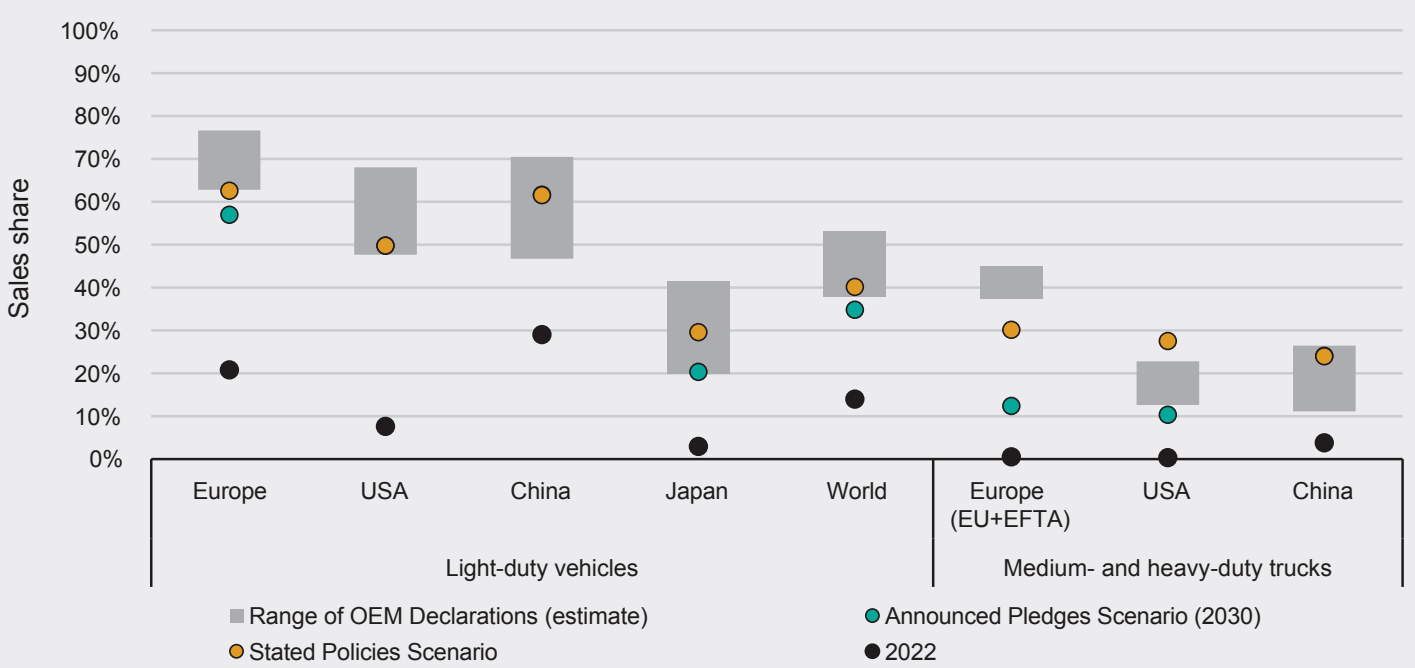
According to studies by the International Energy Agency (IEA), use of electric transport vehicles prevented 80 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions globally in 2022. Higher proliferation of electric vehicles together with decarbonization of electricity generation can prevent 600 million to 1.2 billion tons of emissions annually by 2030.

Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions Attributed to the Use of Electric Transport Vehicles (million ton/year)



In general, electrical vehicle sales shares targeted by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) are compatible with those announced in pledges by major countries and regions. Nevertheless, reaching climate targets will require further proliferation of electric vehicles beyond Europe, USA and China.

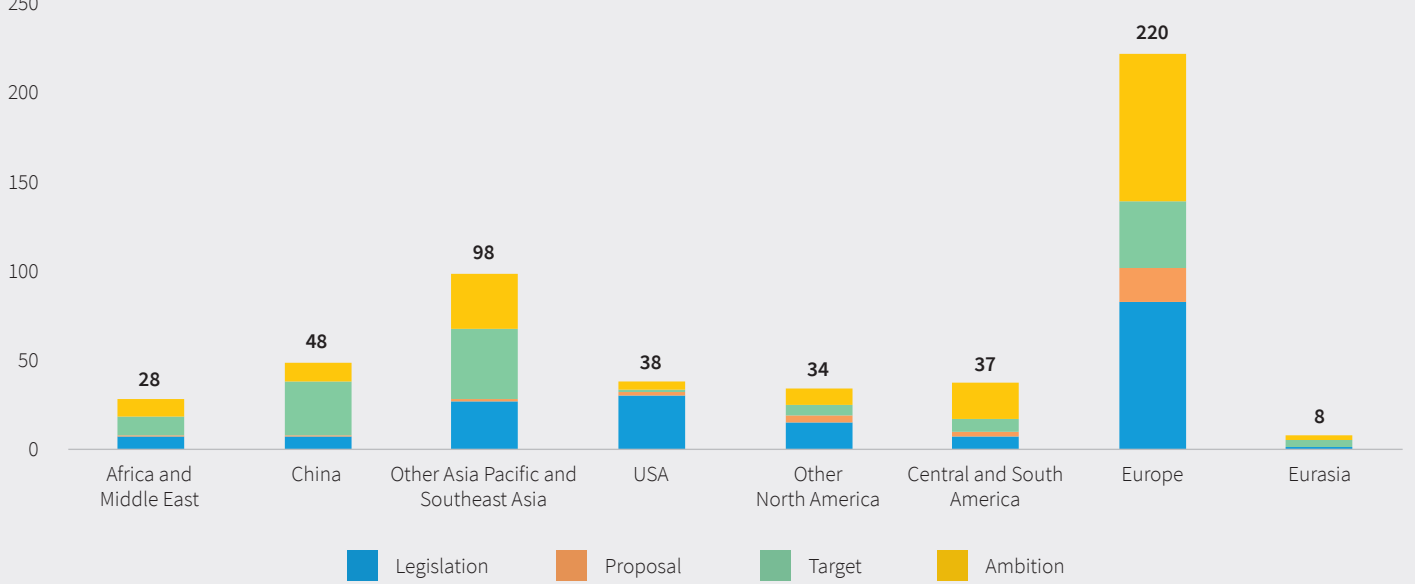
Sales Shares Stated in Policies and Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Targets



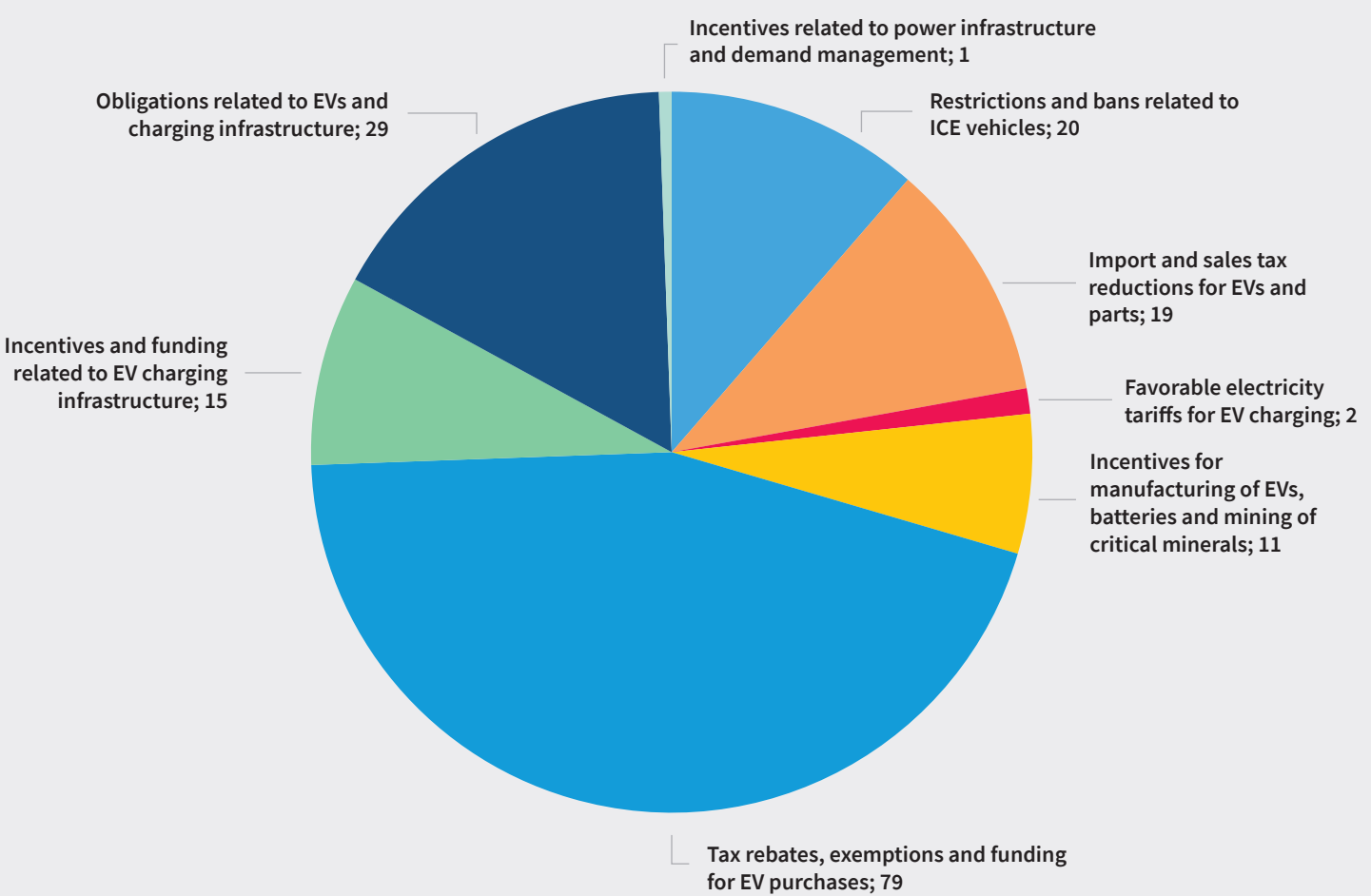
Source: IEA, 2023

Policies and measures including legislation and targets play a major role in the proliferation of electric vehicles. Europe, China and USA, where sales share of electric vehicles are relatively high, are also leaders in policies related to electric vehicles. Among different types of legislation to increase proliferation of electric vehicles, the most common are tax rebates, exemptions and funding for electric vehicle purchases.

Number of Policies and Measures Related to the Proliferation of Electric Vehicles



Number of Legislative Measures by Type



\*EV: Electric Vehicle; ICE: Internal Combustion Engine

Source: IEA, 2023

- In Türkiye, where policies related to the proliferation of electric vehicles are currently at general intention or ambition level, share of EV sales went up from 1% to 4% with the start of local EV manufacturing in 2023.
- In order for Türkiye to attain its 2053 net zero emissions target, the share of electric vehicle sales needs to reach 35-40% by 2023.
- Continuing and increasing initiatives for local manufacturing of electric vehicles and batteries can contribute significantly to accelerating domestic EV sales.
- Tax incentives for purchase and use of EVs, as well as incentives for charging infrastructure, can accelerate the spread of electric vehicles in Türkiye to support the net zero carbon target.
- Age and emission standards restricting the use of fossil fuel vehicles, along with obligations regarding the use of electric vehicles and charging infrastructure in public institutions and private companies, may shift demand toward electric vehicles.