2015
2016

## The Automobile Industry et Guide



## Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the 2015-2016 Automobile Industry Pocket Guide. With a new look and refreshed data, we hope that this edition will be more useful than ever for ACEA's stakeholders and partners. These new statistics show an industry that continues to provide employment and mobility for Europe's citizens, generate tax and trade revenue for governments, and lead the world in terms of innovation.

This new Pocket Guide paints a picture of a changing industry, one that is beginning to slowly recover from the shocks of the economic crisis of the late 2000s. Revised employment data shows that 12.1 million people now work directly or indirectly in the automotive sector, producing 17.2 million cars, vans, trucks and buses a year. A fleet of 288 million motor vehicles serves the population's mobility and transport needs across the EU. Sales of new motor vehicles were 14.4 million in 2014 in the EU, with European automobile trade experiencing a healthy trade surplus of $€ 95.1$ billion.

As the representative of one of Europe's most vital strategic industries, ACEA continues to contribute constructively to discussions with policy makers and other stakeholders in order to consolidate the sector's global competitiveness. ACEA believes that, with a recovery in progress, it is now more important than ever for policy makers to follow through on their wider plans to drive
 innovation, foster growth through international trade, and build a more supportive regulatory framework.


ACEA Secretary General


European
Automobile

## ACEA represents Europe's car, van, truck and bus makers

## Members and partners

The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) is the advocate for the automobile industry in Europe, representing manufacturers of passenger cars, vans, trucks and buses with production sites in the EU.

ACEA's members are: BMW Group, Daimler, DAF Trucks, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, Ford of Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Iveco, Jaguar Land Rover, Opel Group, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault Group, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, Volvo Cars, Volvo Group.

ACEA has permanent cooperation with the European Council for Automotive R\&D (EUCAR), which is the industry body for collaborative research and development.

ACEA works closely with the 29 national automobile manufacturers' associations in Europe, and maintains a dialogue on international issues with automobile associations around the world.

ACEA members are:

| вмW Group | DAF | daimler | FCA | Send |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (9) $30 \times 10$ | $120$ | IVECO | $\pm 0$ | msareaseorcroees) |
| (2) | toyota | volkswacen | (e) | volvo |

## ACEA's mission and priority areas

ACEA's mission is to:

- Define and advocate the common interests, policies and positions of the European automobile industry;
- Engage in dialogue with the European institutions and other stakeholders in order to advance understanding of industry issues, and to contribute to effective policy and legislation at both European and global levels;
- Act as a portal for expert knowledge on vehicle-related regulation;
- Communicate the role and importance of the industry, using reliable data and information;
- Monitor activities that affect the automobile industry, cooperating with the other stakeholders involved; and
- Undertake strategic reflection on the increasingly global challenges of mobility, sustainability and competitiveness.

Through its member companies, ACEA taps into a wealth of technical, regulatory and practical expertise in the following priority fields:

- Competitiveness, Market and Economy
- Environment and Sustainability
- International Trade
- Research and Innovation
- Safety
- Transport Policy


## How ACEA works

The ACEA Board of Directors is composed of the CEOs of its member companies. Additionally, a Commercial Vehicle Board of Directors addresses the specific issues that face the commercial vehicle manufacturers that ACEA represents: DAF Trucks, Daimler Trucks, Iveco, MAN Truck \& Bus, Scania, Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles and Volvo Group.

The day-to-day work of the ACEA secretariat is overseen by the Secretary General, who ensures that the Board of Directors' priorities are addressed. Technical expertise and advisory input comes from working groups on topics as diverse as emissions, road and vehicle safety, general transport policy and regulatory compliance. These specialist working groups are made up of experts from the member companies, and are chaired by ACEA staff.

The European Council for Automotive R\&D (EUCAR) is the collaborative research organisation of the major automobile manufacturers in Europe, with the mission to strengthen the competitiveness of the manufacturers through strategic collaborative research and innovation.

Together with its members, EUCAR drives the strategy and assessment of collaborative automotive research and innovation, and establishes common work with the European Commission, member states and other key stakeholders. These activities facilitate the participation of EUCAR's members in high-quality projects with industrially-relevant results. Projects are mainly financed through the European Union Framework Programmes for research and innovation, matched with industry funding.

EUCAR collaborative research and innovation activities cover both passenger and commercial vehicles, focused on the following "Strategic Pillars":


EUCAR is governed by its Council, composed of the heads of the research and advanced development divisions of the member companies.

The EUCAR Chairman is nominated annually from the Council on a rotating basis.

EUCAR members are:

BMW Group, DAF Trucks, Daimler, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, Ford of Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Jaguar Land Rover, Opel Group, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault Group, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, Volvo Cars and Volvo Group.

## Key figures

| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles (EU28) | 2.3 million people $=7.6 \%$ of EU employment in manufacturing | 2012 |
| Total (EU28 manufacturing, services and construction) | 12.1 million people $=5.6 \%$ of total EU employment | 2012 |
| PRODUCTION |  |  |
| Motor vehicles (world) | 90.6 million units | 2014 |
| Motor vehicles (EU28) | 17.2 million units $=19 \%$ of global motor vehicle production | 2014 |
| Passenger cars (world) | 72.3 million units | 2014 |
| Passenger cars (EU28) | 15.0 million units $=21 \%$ of global passenger car production | 2014 |
| REGISTRATIONS |  |  |
| Motor vehicles (world) | 89.3 million units | 2014 |
| Motor vehicles (EU27) | 14.4 million units $=16 \%$ of global motor vehicle registrations/sales | 2014 |
| Passenger cars (world) | 70.9 million units | 2014 |
| Passenger cars (EU27) | 12.6 million units $=18 \%$ of global passenger car registrations/sales | 2014 |
| Diesel (EU28) | 53.0\% | 2014 |
| Alternative fuels (EU28) | 2.7\% | 2014 |


| VEHICLES IN USE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor vehicles (EU28) | 287.1 million units | 2013 |
| Passenger cars (EU28) | 249.5 million units | 2013 |
| Motorisation rate (EU28+EFTA) | 564 units per 1,000 inhabitants | 2013 |
| Average age (EU28) | 9.7 years | 2014 |
|  | TRADE |  |
| Exports (extra-EU28) | €124.2 billion | 2014 |
| Imports (extra-EU28) | €29.1 billion | 2014 |
| Trade balance | $€ 95.1$ billion | 2014 |
|  | ENVIRONMENT |  |
| Average CO2 emissions (EU28) | $123.4 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{CO2} / \mathrm{km}$ | 2014 |
|  | INNOVATION |  |
| Automobiles \& parts sector | €41.5 billion | 2013 |

## TAXATION

Fiscal income from motor vehicles (EU14) €396 billion

# Employment 



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Automotive sector:
direct and indirect employment in the EU
IN THOUSANDS / 2012

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | DIRECT MANUFACTURING | $\mathbf{2 , 2 9 6}$ |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT


| EU automotive employment | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | \% change 12/11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing direct | 2,118,834 | 1,807,450 | 1,910,240 | 2,230,937 | 2,296,416 | 2.9 |
| Manufacturing indirect | 829,564 | 750,301 | 806,518 | 844,287 | 829,588 | -1.7 |
| Automobile use | 3,933,286 | 3,935,723 | 4,187,812 | 4,373,465 | 4,299,743 | -1.7 |
| Transport | 3,135,972 | 3,191,869 | 3,925,908 | 3,945,370 | 4,067,166 | 3.1 |
| Construction | 610,848 | 587,592 | 653,989 | 653,752 | 625,386 | -4.3 |
| TOTAL | 10,628,504 | 10,272,935 | 11,484,467 | 12,047,811 | 12,118,299 | 0.6 |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

EU manufacturing employment
\% SHARE / 2012


| Direct automotive employment (manufacturing) | 2.3 m people <br> = 7.6\% of EU employment in manufacturing |
| :---: | :---: |
| Direct \& indirect automotive manufacturing employment | 3.1 m people <br> $=10.4 \%$ of EU employment in manufacturing |
| Total automotive employment (manufacturing, services and construction) | 12.1 m people <br> $=5.6 \%$ of total EU employment |
| EU economically-active population (labour force) | 241.1 m people |
| EU total employment | 217.5 m people |
| EU employment in the manufacturing sector | 30.0 m people <br> $=13.8 \%$ of total EU employment |

Direct automotive manufacturing employment /
Active population ratio
\% SHARE BY COUNTRY / 2012


Direct automotive manufacturing employment
BY COUNTRY / 2012

| Austria | 31,555 | France | 243,779 | Netherlands | 19,527 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 38,432 | Germany | 812,514 | Poland | 156,865 |
| Bulgaria | 12,790 | Greece | 2,843 | Portugal | 30,021 |
| Croatia | 1,529 | Hungary | 69,245 | Romania | 131,084 |
| Cyprus | 157 | Ireland | 2,370 | Slovakia | 61,571 |
| Czech Republic | 143,227 | Italy | 162,865 | Slovenia | 12,970 |
| Denmark | 1,684 | Latvia | 1,490 | Spain | 134,605 |
| Estonia | 2,894 | Lithuania | 1,657 | Sweden | 66,836 |
| Finland | 7,548 | Luxembourg | 358 | United Kingdom | 146,000 |
|  |  | European U | 2,296,416 |  |  |

SOURCE EUROSTAT, SMMT
The EU automotive sector provides

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World motor vehicle production
IN MILLION UNITS, \% SHARE / 2000-2014


World motor vehicle production in 1,000 units

|  | 2014 | 2013 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 2014 / 2013 \end{array}$ | \% share 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe ${ }^{1}$ | 20,643 | 20,025 | 3.1 | 22.8 |
| Greater China ${ }^{2}$ | 24,152 | 22,483 | 7.4 | 26.7 |
| Japan/Korea | 14,092 | 13,897 | 1.4 | 15.6 |
| Middle East/Africa | 1,925 | 1,561 | 23.3 | 2.1 |
| North America | 17,515 | 16,588 | 5.6 | 19.3 |
| South America | 4,014 | 4,787 | -16.1 | 4.4 |
| South Asia | 8,211 | 8,618 | -4.7 | 9.1 |
| WORLD | 90,552 | 87,958 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| SOURCE: IHS |  |  |  | Trkey and CIS countries Hong Kong and Taiwan |



## 72.3 million passenger cars


$\qquad$

Motor vehicle production in the EU
BY COUNTRY / 2014

|  | PC ${ }^{1}$ | LCV ${ }^{2}$ | MCV ${ }^{3}$ | HCV ${ }^{4}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 134,393 | - | 12,175 | 6,623 | 153,191 |
| Belgium | 481,642 | 0 | 1,823 | 29,760 | 513,225 |
| Bulgaria | 1,057 | 1,213 | - | - | 2,270 |
| Czech Republic | 1,157,371 | 3,826 | 0 | 820 | 1,162,017 |
| Finland | 45,842 | - | - | 279 | 46,121 |
| France | 1,455,160 | 356,174 | 8,024 | 35,873 | 1,855,231 |
| Germany | 5,446,423 | 366,161 | 39,179 | 103,075 | 5,954,838 |
| Hungary | 430,683 | - | - | 0 | 430,683 |
| Italy | 410,322 | 245,565 | 31,005 | 7,858 | 694,750 |
| Netherlands | 29,119 | - | - | 53,106 | 82,225 |
| Poland | 394,645 | 175,521 | 0 | 9,043 | 579,209 |
| Portugal | 102,250 | 56,362 | 2,400 | - | 161,012 |
| Romania | 391,425 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 391,442 |
| Slovakia | 842,860 | - | - | - | 842,860 |
| Slovenia | 118,215 | - | - | - | 118,215 |
| Spain | 1,851,828 | 535,800 | 12,082 | 18,752 | 2,418,462 |
| Sweden | 154,913 | - | - | 32,886 | 187,799 |
| United Kingdom | 1,539,456 | 44,033 | 6,786 | 7,617 | 1,597,892 |
| European Union | 14,987,604 | 1,784,655 | 113,474 | 305,709 | 17,191,442 |

SOURCE: IHS

2\% Heavy commercial vehicles
$1 \%$ Medium commercial vehicles
10\% Light commercial vehicles
87\% Passenger cars


1. Passenger cars
2. Light commercial vehicles up to 3.5 t
3. Medium commercial vehicles from 3.5 to 15 t
4. Heavy commercial vehicles over 15 t

## 17.2 million motor vehicles




Motor vehicle production per direct automotive manufacturing worker IN UNITS, BY COUNTRY / 2012*


The EU auto industry produces
$\qquad$

32 RUSSIA

SWEDEN 9

3 UNITED KINGDOM

3 BELARUS

15 POLAND
8 CZECH REPUBLIC 3 SLOVAKIA HUNGARY
2 CROATIA 3 ROMANIA

7 UKRAINE

EUROPE


ALL MANUFACTURERS


ACEA MEMBERS

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## Registrations



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| World new motor vehicle | ations | MARKET SHARES / 2014 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor vehicles In 1,000 Units | 2014 | 2013 | \% change 14/13 | \% share 2014 |
| EUROPE | 18,733 | 18,455 | 1.5 | 21.0 |
| BEU | 14,400 | 13,598 | 5.9 | 16.1 |
| EFTA | 526 | 529 | -0.5 | 0.6 |
| Russia | 2,577 | 2,896 | -11.0 | 2.9 |
| Turkey | 801 | 886 | -9.6 | 0.9 |
| Ukraine | 99 | 221 | -55.4 | 0.1 |
| Others-Europe ${ }^{2}$ | 330 | 325 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| AMERICA | 25,604 | 25,107 | 2.0 | 28.7 |
| North America | 19,986 | 18,858 | 6.0 | 22.4 |
| of which the US | 16,927 | 15,956 | 6.1 | 19.0 |
| South America | 5,618 | 6,249 | -10.1 | 6.3 |
| of which Brazil | 3,494 | 3,764 | -7.2 | 3.9 |
| ASIA | 39,826 | 38,153 | 4.4 | 44.6 |
| China | 24,261 | 22,603 | 7.3 | 27.2 |
| Japan | 5,538 | 5,341 | 3.7 | 6.2 |
| India | 3,209 | 3,251 | -1.3 | 3.6 |
| South Korea | 1,673 | 1,550 | 8.0 | 1.9 |
| Others-Asia ${ }^{3}$ | 5,144 | 5,408 | -4.9 | 5.8 |
| MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA | 5,135 | 4,707 | 9.1 | 5.8 |
| WORLD | 89,297 | 86,422 | 3.3 | 100.0 |

2. Includes Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Serbia, Uzbekistan 3. Includes Hong Kong, Taiwan and all the other South Asian countries excluding India


World new passenger car registrations MARKET Shares / 2014

29.1 \% America
$23 \% \quad$ Europe


World new commercial vehicle registrations
MARKET SHARES / 2014


18.4 million trucks, vans and buses

Motor vehicle registrations in the EU
BY COUNTRY / 2014

|  | PC ${ }^{1}$ | LCV ${ }^{2}$ | CV ${ }^{3}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 303,318 | 31,168 | 7,729 | 342,215 |
| Belgium | 482,939 | 53,373 | 8,943 | 545,255 |
| Bulgaria | 20,359 | 3,972 | n.a. | 24,331 |
| Croatia | 33,997 | 5,215 | 1,058 | 40,270 |
| Cyprus | 8,283 | 1,151 | 26 | 9,460 |
| Czech Republic | 192,314 | 13,165 | 10,115 | 215,594 |
| Denmark | 189,051 | 28,498 | 4,159 | 221,708 |
| Estonia | 20,861 | 2,906 | 892 | 24,659 |
| Finland | 106,236 | 10,624 | 3,251 | 120,111 |
| France | 1,795,885 | 370,362 | 44,680 | 2,210,927 |
| Germany | 3,036,773 | 228,323 | 91,622 | 3,356,718 |
| Greece | 71,218 | 4,856 | 558 | 76,632 |
| Hungary | 67,476 | 15,937 | 5,306 | 88,719 |
| Ireland | 96,344 | 16,646 | 2,000 | 114,990 |
| Italy | 1,359,616 | 117,709 | 14,640 | 1,491,965 |
| Latvia | 12,452 | 2,539 | 1,270 | 16,261 |
| Lithuania | 14,503 | 1,997 | 2,539 | 19,039 |
| Luxemburg | 49,793 | 3,357 | 1,172 | 54,322 |
| Netherlands | 387,835 | 51,792 | 11,031 | 450,658 |
| Poland | 327,219 | 45,376 | 19,183 | 391,778 |
| Portugal | 142,827 | 26,166 | 3,365 | 172,358 |
| Romania | 70,172 | 9,903 | 5,055 | 85,130 |
| Slovakia | 72,249 | 5,630 | 4,093 | 81,972 |
| Slovenia | 53,296 | 6,978 | 1,660 | 61,934 |
| Spain | 855,308 | 113,863 | 18,110 | 987,281 |
| Sweden | 303,948 | 41,933 | 6,586 | 352,467 |
| United Kingdom | 2,476,435 | 321,686 | 44,909 | 2,843,030 |
| European Union ${ }^{4}$ | 12,550,707 | 1,535,125 | 313,952 | 14,399,784 |
| Iceland | 9,536 | 855 | 190 | 10,581 |
| Norway | 144,202 | 29,611 | 6,460 | 180,273 |
| Switzerland | 301,942 | 28,822 | 4,796 | 335,560 |
| EFTA | 455,680 | 59,288 | 11,446 | 526,414 |
| EU + EFTA | 13,006,387 | 1,594,413 | 325,398 | 14,926,198 |

SOURCE: ACEA, NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE ASSOCIATIONS

1. Passenger cars

New passenger car registrations and annual GDP growth in the EU 2003-2016


New commercial vehicle registrations and annual GDP growth in the EU IN MILLION UNITS / 2003-2016



New commercial vehicle registrations in the EU in million units, \% Change / 2003-2014

$\qquad$

New passenger car registrations per 1,000 inhabitants


25 new cars were registered


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WORLD 174 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants ( $+21 \%$ )


Commercial vehicles in use INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, IN MILLION UNITS / 2005-2013


Motorisation rate in EU+EFTA
PER 1,000 INHABITANTS / 2013


$\qquad$


Note: Only countries for which sourced data is available are listed

1. 2011 data / 2.2008 data / 3. 2009 data

Average age of the EU car fleet
IN YEARS / 2006-2014



EU passenger car fleet by fuel type
\% SHARE / 2014


1. Includes E85, CNG, LPG and hybrid gasoline


Most cars on EU roads have an internal combustion engine

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## Trade

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SOURCE: EUROSTAT

EU motor vehicle trade
BY TYPE, IN MILLION € / 2014

| Trade in value ( $£ m$ ) | PC ${ }^{1}$ | LCV ${ }^{2}$ | $C V \& B C{ }^{3}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 23,657 | 3,501 | 999 | 28,157 |
| Exports | 111,289 | 4,495 | 6,954 | 122,738 |
| Trade balance | 87,631 | 994 | 5,955 | 94,581 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 24,093 | 3,891 | 1,133 | 29,117 |
| Exports | 114,077 | 3,927 | 6,236 | 124,240 |
| Trade balance | 89,984 | 36 | 5,103 | 95,123 |
| \%CHG 14/13 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 1.8\% | 11.1\% | 13.4\% | 3.4\% |
| Exports | 2.5\% | -12.6\% | -10.3\% | 1.2\% |
| Trade balance | 2.7\% | -96.4\% | -14.3\% | 0.6\% |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

EU motor vehicle trade
BY TYPE, IN UNITS / 2014

| Trade in volume (in units) | PC ${ }^{1}$ | LCV ${ }^{2}$ | $C V \& B C{ }^{3}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 2,031,780 | 288,077 | 89,387 | 2,409,244 |
| Exports | 5,850,713 | 487,310 | 238,243 | 6,576,266 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 2,043,919 | 310,426 | 90,029 | 2,444,374 |
| Exports | 5,461,083 | 366,656 | 178,452 | 6,006,191 |
| \% CHG 14/13 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 0.6\% | 7.8\% | 0.7\% | 1.5\% |
| Exports | -6.7\% | -24.8\% | -25.1\% | -8.7\% |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

Origin of most EU motor vehicle imports


Origin of most EU motor vehicle imports
IN UNITS / 2014

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | \% change <br> 14/13 | \% share 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 2,531,911 | 2,481,054 | 2,585,897 | 2,430,784 | 2,409,244 | 2,444,374 | 1.46\% | 100\% |
| Turkey | 499,903 | 571,291 | 574,610 | 583,629 | 584,633 | 700,152 | 19.8\% | 28.6\% |
| South Korea | 356,052 | 299,739 | 388,211 | 408,251 | 406,281 | 348,263 | -14.3\% | 14.2\% |
| Japan | 695,001 | 613,035 | 517,420 | 397,523 | 380,990 | 293,243 | -23.0\% | 12.0\% |
| United States | 156,350 | 186,788 | 243,497 | 242,986 | 220,531 | 241,022 | 9.3\% | 9.9\% |
| China | 210,196 | 165,136 | 161,540 | 183,283 | 169,569 | 174,100 | 2.7\% | 7.1\% |
| Morocco | 4,916 | 4,904 | 20,302 | 64,624 | 99,503 | 168,989 | 69.8\% | 6.9\% |
| India | 267,618 | 226,269 | 234,160 | 162,626 | 174,994 | 107,587 | -38.5\% | 4.4\% |
| Serbia | 285 | 304 | 4,366 | 21,747 | 84,715 | 91,870 | 8.4\% | 3.8\% |
| South Africa | 38,886 | 74,227 | 85,666 | 67,690 | 59,515 | 86,641 | 45.6\% | 3.5\% |
| Mexico | 116,478 | 137,761 | 183,965 | 179,620 | 107,334 | 73,448 | -31.6\% | 3.0\% |

[^1]$\qquad$

Main destinations for EU motor vehicle exports
IN MILLION UNITS / 2014


Main destinations for EU motor vehicle exports
IN UNITS / 2014

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | \% change 14/13 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2014 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 3,699,021 | 4,731,016 | 6,326,671 | 6,411,638 | 6,576,266 | 6,006,191 | -8.7\% | 100.0\% |
| United States | 550,879 | 714,955 | 751,830 | 884,545 | 960,413 | 994,487 | 3.5\% | 16.6\% |
| China | 174,245 | 349,738 | 487,108 | 534,745 | 559,033 | 612,563 | 9.6\% | 10.2\% |
| Turkey | 188,652 | 383,896 | 434,380 | 395,419 | 532,522 | 415,857 | -21.9\% | 6.9\% |
| Russia | 191,938 | 324,866 | 516,794 | 623,221 | 491,766 | 327,845 | -33.3\% | 5.5\% |
| Switzerland | 225,443 | 281,868 | 322,000 | 332,169 | 300,601 | 298,588 | -0.7\% | 5.0\% |
| Japan | 114,730 | 148,212 | 177,975 | 207,314 | 245,443 | 235,557 | -4.0\% | 3.9\% |
| Benin | 78,626 | 90,701 | 145,972 | 232,570 | 252,025 | 223,651 | -11.3\% | 3.7\% |
| Algeria | 88,396 | 92,942 | 118,417 | 244,982 | 220,602 | 193,276 | -12.4\% | 3.2\% |
| Australia | 96,378 | 141,256 | 156,800 | 190,302 | 187,664 | 182,887 | -2.5\% | 3.0\% |
| South Korea | 33,537 | 66,173 | 76,961 | 96,318 | 118,396 | 175,723 | 48.4\% | 2.9\% |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT


Origin of most EU passenger car imports
BY VALUE, IN MILLION € / 2014

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | \% change $14 / 13$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2014 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 22,129 | 22,339 | 24,824 | 24,422 | 23,657 | 24,093 | 1.8\% | 100.0\% |
| United States | 2,967 | 3,491 | 4,670 | 5,516 | 4,312 | 4,901 | 13.7\% | 20.3\% |
| Japan | 8,276 | 7,532 | 7,243 | 6,002 | 5,804 | 4,630 | -20.2\% | 19.2\% |
| Turkey | 3,210 | 3,416 | 3,353 | 3,141 | 3,521 | 4,318 | 22.6\% | 17.9\% |
| South Korea | 2,631 | 2,477 | 3,424 | 3,915 | 4,086 | 3,998 | -2.2\% | 16.6\% |
| South Africa | 470 | 846 | 896 | 548 | 586 | 1,234 | 110.8\% | 5.1\% |
| Morocco | 27 | 10 | 163 | 608 | 763 | 1,225 | 60.6\% | 5.1\% |
| Serbia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 277 | 1,081 | 1,149 | 6.3\% | 4.8\% |
| Mexico | 1,501 | 1,758 | 2,463 | 2,500 | 1,604 | 1,036 | -35.4\% | 4.3\% |
| India | 1,539 | 1,300 | 1,570 | 1,058 | 1,075 | 720 | -33.0\% | 3.0\% |
| Thailand | 112 | 142 | 96 | 38 | 145 | 218 | 50.1\% | 0.9\% |

[^2]Origin of most EU passenger car imports
IN THOUSAND UNITS / 2014


Origin of most EU passenger car imports
IN UNITS / 2014

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | \% change $14 / 13$ | \% share 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 2,221,792 | 2,132,374 | 2,233,866 | 2,006,257 | 2,031,780 | 2,043,919 | 0.6\% | 100.0\% |
| Turkey | 316,196 | 332,643 | 337,340 | 320,636 | 362,946 | 469,537 | 29.4\% | 23.0\% |
| South Korea | 353,726 | 297,744 | 386,592 | 406,684 | 405,084 | 347,294 | -14.3\% | 17.0\% |
| Japan | 679,785 | 598,772 | 507,004 | 395,635 | 375,534 | 292,204 | -22.2\% | 14.3\% |
| United States | 150,768 | 180,241 | 236,822 | 235,420 | 213,047 | 232,830 | 9.3\% | 11.4\% |
| Morocco | 3,044 | 2,959 | 19,846 | 62,385 | 83,956 | 152,583 | 81.7\% | 7.5\% |
| India | 266,204 | 224,809 | 233,008 | 162,051 | 174,564 | 107,118 | -38.6\% | 5.2\% |
| China | 155,738 | 155,681 | 149,455 | 110,642 | 97,989 | 100,808 | 2.9\% | 4.9\% |
| Serbia | 134 | 178 | 4,235 | 21,676 | 84,639 | 91,753 | 8.4\% | 4.5\% |
| Mexico | 116,468 | 137,746 | 183,949 | 179,596 | 107,059 | 72,845 | -32.0\% | 3.6\% |
| South Africa | 31,418 | 65,351 | 71,591 | 43,934 | 42,483 | 69,177 | 62.8\% | 3.4\% |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

Destinations for EU passenger car exports VALUE MARKET SHARE / 2014


Main destinations for EU passenger car exports
BY VALUE, IN MILLION € / 2014

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | \% change $14 / 13$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2014 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 47,715 | 75,767 | 93,171 | 107,751 | 111,289 | 114,077 | 2.5\% | 100.0\% |
| United States | 12,768 | 19,128 | 19,482 | 24,939 | 27,822 | 29,426 | 5.8\% | 25.8\% |
| China | 5,475 | 12,182 | 17,335 | 19,296 | 19,670 | 23,488 | 19.4\% | 20.6\% |
| Switzerland | 3,935 | 5,219 | 6,646 | 6,832 | 6,170 | 6,336 | 2.7\% | 5.6\% |
| Japan | 2,713 | 3,843 | 5,089 | 6,304 | 6,388 | 5,938 | -7.0\% | 5.2\% |
| Russia | 2,563 | 4,063 | 7,016 | 8,744 | 7,048 | 5,207 | -26.1\% | 4.6\% |
| Turkey | 2,067 | 4,255 | 5,229 | 4,884 | 5,998 | 5,127 | -14.5\% | 4.5\% |
| South Korea | 805 | 1,682 | 1,955 | 2,497 | 3,127 | 4,684 | 49.8\% | 4.1\% |
| Australia | 1,613 | 2,758 | 3,177 | 3,497 | 3,631 | 3,478 | -4.2\% | 3.0\% |
| Canada | 1,789 | 2,414 | 2,480 | 2,996 | 2,845 | 2,999 | 5.4\% | 2.6\% |
| Norway | 1,854 | 2,699 | 3,016 | 3,174 | 3,027 | 2,781 | -8.1\% | 2.4\% |

[^3]Main destinations for EU passenger car exports
IN MILLION UNITS / 2014


Main destinations for EU passenger car exports
IN UNITS / 2014

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | \% change $14 / 13$ | $\begin{array}{r} \% \text { share } \\ 2014 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 3,339,264 | 4,197,129 | 5,111,768 | 5,764,020 | 5,850,713 | 5,461,083 | -6.7\% | 100.0\% |
| United States | 547,349 | 708,586 | 731,144 | 874,588 | 949,766 | 982,790 | 3.5\% | 18.0\% |
| China | 172,221 | 345,582 | 478,877 | 526,878 | 554,383 | 607,843 | 9.6\% | 11.1\% |
| Turkey | 170,457 | 339,562 | 388,001 | 357,131 | 486,703 | 372,268 | -23.5\% | 6.8\% |
| Russia | 176,596 | 291,164 | 470,880 | 565,987 | 439,632 | 301,062 | -31.5\% | 5.5\% |
| Switzerland | 203,939 | 255,875 | 291,900 | 303,503 | 272,586 | 267,923 | -1.7\% | 4.9\% |
| Japan | 114,650 | 148,083 | 175,242 | 206,714 | 245,335 | 234,713 | -4.3\% | 4.3\% |
| Benin | 73,672 | 86,884 | 138,786 | 224,191 | 249,312 | 219,023 | -12.1\% | 4.0\% |
| South Korea | 32,659 | 64,142 | 75,144 | 94,667 | 116,423 | 172,734 | 48.4\% | 3.2\% |
| Algeria | 75,484 | 74,694 | 102,859 | 215,936 | 194,154 | 164,121 | -15.5\% | 3.0\% |
| Australia | 84,157 | 123,250 | 141,396 | 150,429 | 165,694 | 162,556 | -1.9\% | 3.0\% |

[^4]
## THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

 POCKET GUIDE 2015/2016Environment


ACEA Manufacturers
Association


Average emissions of new passenger cars by country

$\qquad$

New passenger cars in the EU
by emissions classes

```
- > 130 g CO2/km - 96-130 g CO2/km - \leq 95 g CO2/km
```

14

12


The market demand for


## SOURCE: ACEA MEMBERS

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are organic solvents mainly emitted from paint shops. The graph shows VOC emissions per car produced and the absolute emissions of all car manufacturers combined. With new technologies, such as the replacement of solvent-based paints with solvent-free, water-based equivalents, manufactures have been able to reduce unit emissions by $38.7 \%$ over the last ten years.
$\qquad$

Energy consumption during production
IN MWh / 2005-2014


SOURCE: ACEA MEMBERS
As cars have become equipped with ever more features to make them safer, cleaner and smarter, the complexity of vehicle production has increased. This increase in complexity affects energy demand. Nevertheless, manufacturers have been working continuously to improve the energy efficiency of production. As a result, energy consumption per car produced has been decreased by $12.4 \%$ over the last decade. Fluctuations in energy consumption can be explained by lower production volumes, especially during the economic crisis, as well as variable weather conditions in some years.


Long-term strategies for reducing water consumption have made it possible to reduce water use per car produced by $39.2 \%$ between 2005 and 2014. This includes the increased application of recirculation technologies for the reuse of water.


The CO2 emissions per car produced dropped by $25.4 \%$ between 2005 and 2014, while the overall figure went down by $27.4 \%$, reflecting the industry's efforts to reduce CO2 emissions.

Waste (excluding scrap metal) from production
IN MILLION TONNES / 2005-2014


SOURCE: ACEA MEMBERS
The total amount of waste generated by the manufacturing of passenger cars went down by $5.4 \%$ over ten years. Waste fluctuations, both in absolute and per unit terms can be explained by the occurrence of singular events, such as a fall in total production during the economic crisis.

## 7

## THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

 POCKET GUIDE 2015/2016
## Innovation



R\&D expenditure of industrial sectors in the main world regions

```
- EU Japan US
```



SOURCE: THE 2014 EU INDUSTRIAL R\&D INVESTMENT SCOREBOARD EUROPEAN COMMISSION, JRC/DG RTD

R\&D growth in the automobiles \& parts sector
for EU, US and Japan based companies
\% CHANGE / 2011-2012 VS 2012-2013


SOURCE: THE 2014 EU INDUSTRIAL R\&D INVESTMENT SCOREBOARD EUROPEAN COMMISSION, JRC/DG RTD.


SOURCE: THE 2014 EU INDUSTRIAL R\&D INVESTMENT SCOREBOARD EUROPEAN COMMISSION, JRC/DG RTD

EU R\&D investment in the top 10 industrial sectors
IN € MILLION / 2013

| - Automobiles \& parts | R\&D 2013 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Pharmaceuticals \& biotechnology | 41,538 |
| Technology hardware \& equipment | 27,879 |
| Aerospace \& defence | 14,976 |
| Industrial engineering | 9,650 |
| Electronic \& electrical equipment | 9,498 |
| Banks | 8,787 |
| Software \& computer services | 6,751 |
| Chemicals | 6,206 |
| Fixed line telecommunications | 5,116 |
| Other | 4,131 |

[^5]$\qquad$


| Patents by country | 2014 |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Germany | 1,987 |
| - France | 526 |
| - Italy | 238 |
| - Sweden | 237 |
| - United Kingdom | 138 |
| - other EPO member states ${ }^{2}$ | 501 |
| - Japan | 1,481 |
| - United States | 735 |
| - Republic Of Korea | 47 |
| - China ${ }^{3}$ | 79 |
| - Canada | 31 |
| - Others | 56 |
| Total patent applications | 6,056 |

[^6]
## Taxation




CO2 based motor vehicle taxes in the EU in 2015

| COUNTRY | CO2 / FUEL CONSUMPION TAXES |
| :---: | :---: |
| Austria | Fuel consumption tax (CO2 based) levied on the first car registration of a car. |
| Belgium | C02-based registration tax (Wallonia). <br> Registration tax based on CO2 emissions, Euro standards, fuel consumption and age (Flanders). CO2-based company car tax. |
| Cyprus | Registration tax and annual circulation tax based on CO2 emissions. |
| Germany | CO2-based annual circulation tax. |
| Denmark | Annual circulation tax based on fuel consumption. Registration tax (based on price) linked to fuel consumption. |
| Spain | CO2-based registration tax. |
| Finland | Registration tax and annual circulation tax based on CO 2 emissions. |
| France | Registration tax, annual circulation tax and company car tax based on CO2 emissions. |
| Greece | CO2-based annual circulation tax. |
| Croatia | Registration tax based on price, CO2 emissions and fuel consumption. |
| Ireland | Registration tax and annual circulation tax based on CO2 emissions. |
| Luxembourg | CO2-based annual circulation tax. |
| Latvia | CO2-based registration tax. |
| Malta | Registration tax based on price, CO 2 emissions and vehicle length. Annual circulation tax based on CO2 emissions and age. |
| Netherlands | CO2-based registration tax. |
| Portugal | Registration tax based on cubic capacity and CO2 emissions. Annual circulation tax based on cubic capacity, CO2 emissions and age. |
| Romania | Registration tax based on CO2 emissions, cubic capacity, exhaust emissions and age. |
| Sweden | Annual circulation tax based on CO 2 emissions and exhaust emissions. |
| Slovenia | CO2-based registration tax. |
| United Kingdom | Annual circulation tax and company car tax based on CO2 emissions. |

Overview of purchase and tax incentives for electric vehicles in the EU in 2015

| COUNTRY | INCENTIVES |
| :---: | :---: |
| Austria | EVs exempt from fuel consumption tax and monthly vehicle tax. |
| Belgium | EVs and PHEVs exempt from registration tax (Flanders). EVs pay the lowest rate of tax under the annual circulation tax. Reduction of company car taxation (CO2-based). |
| Czech Republic | Electric, hybrid and other alternative fuel vehicles exempt from road tax. |
| Germany | EVs ten year exemption from paying annual circulation tax. |
| Denmark | EVs ( $<2,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) exempt from registration tax. |
| Finland | EVs pay the minimum rate of the CO2-based registration tax. |
| France | EVs and HEVs benefit from a premium (CO2-based). <br> EVs exempt from company car tax (hybrid vehicles exempt for the first two years). |
| Greece | EVs and HEVs exempt from registration tax, luxury tax and luxury living tax. <br> Electric and hybrid passenger cars exempt from annual circulation tax (based on cubic capacity). |
| Hungary | EVs exempt from registration tax and annual circulation tax. |
| Ireland | EVs, plug-in hybrid EVs, hybrids and other alternative fuel vehicles benefit from registration tax relief. |
| Italy | EVs exempt from annual circulation tax for five years. |
| Latvia | EVs exempt from registration tax. |
| Netherlands | EVs exempt from registration tax. <br> Vehicles exemption from annual circulation tax (CO2-based). |
| Portugal | EVs exempt from registration tax and annual circulation tax. Hybrid vehicles benefit from a reduction of the registration tax. |
| Romania | Electric and hybrid vehicles exempt from registration tax. |
| Sweden | Five year exemption from paying annual circulation tax (CO2-based) Reduction of company car taxation for EVs and plug-in hybrid EVs. Super green car premium new cars (CO2-based). |
| Slovakia | EVs exempt from registration tax and annual circulation tax. Hybrid vehicles benefit from a reduction of the annual circulation tax. |
| United Kingdom | Purchase grant for EVs and plug-in hybrid EVs (CO2-based). EVs exempt from annual circulation tax. |

SOURCE: ACEA TAX GUIDE

Fiscal income from motor vehicles in the EU ${ }^{\top}$

| Purchase or transfer | AUSTRIA | BELGIUM | DENMARK | FINLAND | FRANCE | GERMANY | GREECE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $€$ bn |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2014 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. VAT on vehicle sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Fuels \& lubricants | 5.338 | 7.534 | 16.97 | 4.256 | 35.899 | 39.304 | 3.774 |
| 3. Sales \& registration taxes | 0.52 | 0.408 | 13.8 | 0.933 | 2.039 | - | 0.052 |
| Annual ownership taxes | 2.1 | 1.512 | 9.872 | 0.866 | 1.047 | 8.991 | 1.304 |
| Driving license fees | - | 0.007 | - | - | - | 0.01 | - |
| Insurance taxes | 0.324 | 0.934 | 1.757 | 0.343 | 4.47 | 3.786 | - |
| Tolls | 1.688 | - | 0.37 | - | 11.052 | - | - |
| Customs duties | - | - | - | - | - | 0.535 | - |
| Other taxes | 0.312 | 0.759 | - | - | 1.666 | 1.01 | 0.055 |
| TOTAL | 12.959 | 17.214 | 42.769 | 7.859 | 69.471 | 79.995 | 5.341 |
| EURO | 13 | 17.2 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 69.5 | 80 | 5.3 |
|  | IRELAND | ITALY | NETHER- <br> LANDS | PORTUGAL | SPAIN | SWEDEN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNITED } \\ & \text { KINGDOM } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $€ \mathrm{bn}$ | $€ \mathrm{bn}$ | $€ \mathrm{bn}$ | $€$ bn | $€$ bn | SEK bn | £ bn |
|  | 2014 | 2013 | 2013 | 2014 | 2011 | 2013 | 2012 |


| Purchase or transfer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. VAT on vehicle sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Fuels \& lubricants | 3.038 | 37.46 | 7.631 | 2.301 | 17.868 | 47.5 | 26.7 |
| 3. Sales \& registration taxes | 0.583 | 1.36 | 1.495 | 0.536 | 0.31 | - | - |
| Annual ownership taxes | 1.159 | 5.93 | 3.55 | 0.52 | 2.886 | 12.3 | 5.88 |
| Driving license fees | - | - | 0.308 | - | 0.062 | - | - |
| Insurance taxes | - | 4.5 | 0.903 | - | 0.6 | 2.8 | - |
| Tolls | - | 1.75 | - | - | - | 1.5 | - |
| Customs duties | - | - | - | 0.034 | - | - | - |
| Other taxes | - | 5.25 | 2.553 | 0.143 | 0.39 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| TOTAL | 5.258 | 70.5 | 17.858 | 5.037 | 24.354 | 89.3 | 46.58 |
| EURO | 5.3 | 70.5 | 17.9 | 5 | 24.4 | 9.6 | 64.8 |

$\qquad$

Share of VAT
in net price of cars
Hungary
Denmark
Croatia
Sweden

Austria
Bulgaria Estonia
France
Slovenia
Slovakia
United Kingdom

Cyprus
Germany

Luxembourg
Malta

SOURCE: ACEA TAX GUIDE
Excise duties on fuels
in $€ / 1,000$ litres

|  | UNLEADED PETROL | DIESEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 515 | 425 |
| Belgium | 615 | 443 |
| Bulgaria | 363 | 330 |
| Cyprus | 479 | 450 |
| Czech Republic | 467 | 398 |
| Germany | 670 | 486 |
| Denmark | 608 | 414 |
| Estonia | 423 | 393 |
| Spain | 425 | 331 |
| Finland | 681 | 506 |
| France | 624 | 468 |
| Greece | 670 | 330 |
| Croatia | 479 | 374 |
| Hungary | 397 | 384 |
| Ireland | 587 | 479 |
| Italy | 728 | 617 |
| Lithuania | 434 | 330 |
| Luxembourg | 465 | 338 |
| Latvia | 411 | 333 |
| Malta | 519 | 422 |
| Netherlands | 766 | 482 |
| Poland | 399 | 349 |
| Portugal | 617 | 402 |
| Romania | 461 | 430 |
| Sweden | 646 | 602 |
| Slovenia | 596 | 495 |
| Slovakia | 551 | 386 |
| United Kingdom | 674 | 674 |
| EU minimum rates | 359 | 330 |

SOURCE: ACEA TAX GUIDE

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[^0]:    SOURCE: IHS

[^1]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^2]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^3]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^4]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^5]:    SOURCE: THE 2014 EU INDUSTRIAL R\&D INVESTMENT SCOREBOARD EUROPEAN COMMISSION, JRC/DG RTD.

[^6]:    1. Includes categories B60, B62, F02 and F16

    B60: Vehicles in general
    B62: Land vehicles for travelling otherwise than on rail F02: Combustion engines; hot-gas or combustion-product engine plants
    F16: Engineering elements or units; general measures for producing and maintaining effective functioning of machines or installations; thermal insulation in general
    2. Includes Albania, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Macedonia,

    Serbia, San Marino, Turkey, EU28 and EFTA countries. 3. Includes Taipei

