

ACEA Communications department Please order your personal copy via communications@acea.be

STATISTICS COMPILED BY
Quynh-Nhu HUYNH, Director Economics \& Statistics
Please direct enquiries to statistics@acea.be

## Foreword

The automotive industry is a key contributor to the European economy and society.
The ongoing economic turmoil we have been facing over the last years has shown the importance of maintaining a strong manufacturing base in the EU because of its strengh as a source of growth and jobs.

The European vehicle manufacturers are global players, driving innovation towards cleaner, safer, and more sustainable transport. In an increasingly fierce global environment, it is crucial that our industry retain and improve its competitiveness both in the EU and worldwide. The European regulatory framework, as well as industrial and trade policy, plays a decisive role in this respect. ACEA maintains a continuous dialogue with policy makers and other stakeholders in the EU, and provides expert knowledge and industry statistics.

Since its first publication five years ago, the "Automobile Industry Pocket Guide" has become a demanded and valued tool for all those interested in automotive industry issues and policies.


This 2012 edition contains the latest key figures on employment and trade, as well as vehicle production, registration, use and taxation. As in the previous versions of the guide, the information is presented with graphs, tables and charts, giving the reader a concise snapshot of our sector.

Gour 400400
Ivan Hodac
Secretary General AcEA


ACEA


## ACEA in brief

$\oplus$ ACEA (Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles) is the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association, based in Brussels. The industry association is one of many interest groups that contribute to an informed decision-making process in the EU.
$\oplus$ ACEA has sixteen members*: BMW Group, DAF Trucks, Daimler, FIAT S.p.A, Ford of Europe, General Motors Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, IVECO S.p.A, Jaguar Land Rover, Porsche, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault Group, Scania, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, Volvo Cars and Volvo Group.
$\oplus$ ACEA was established in 1991. The Board of Directors (BOD) is composed of the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of the member companies, whereas the Commercial Vehicle Board of Directors (CV-BOD) is composed of the CEOs of the 7 commercial vehicle company members/branches: DAF Trucks, Daimler Trucks, IVECO S.p.A, MAN Truck \& Bus, Scania, Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles and Volvo Group. ACEA maintains close relationships with the 29 national automobile manufacturers' associations in Europe.
$\oplus$ ACEA is the first source of information with regard to vehicle-related regulation. The regulatory framework consists of around 80 EU Directives and more than 70 applicable UNECE regulatory agreements covering mostly technological issues and standards.
$\oplus$ ACEA is the main portal to clear and factual information about the European automobile industry, promoting understanding of the sector's importance, complexity and contribution to society.

## Corporate citizenship

The members of ACEA deploy numerous corporate social responsibility initiatives to the benefit of their employees and society-at-large. The industry's products, furthermore, meet the highest environmental and safety standards. This is the result of a long-standing tradition of innovation and investments in research and development.
$\oplus$ It takes 100 of today's cars to match the average pollutant emissions of 1 car built in the 1970s;
$\oplus$ Noise levels of vehicles have been reduced by $90 \%$ over the same period;
$\oplus$ Reducing fuel consumption has long been a matter of top-priority;
$\oplus$ On the safety front, the introduction of seatbelts, anti-lock braking systems, electronic stability control and airbags has cut fatalities and serious injuries to vehicle passengers by $80 \%$. The development of further safety systems is an on-going process.

Acting as a responsible corporate citizen is not only desirable in itself; it also helps to build a relationship based on trust and loyalty between companies and their customers.

## What interests does ACEA represent?

ACEA represents an industry that is instrumental to EU growth and that plays an important part in Europeans' lives, from employment and social benefits to education, innovation, investment, and product and mobility concepts.
$\oplus$ More than 12 million families depend on the sector for employment;
$\oplus$ ACEA members operate 177 manufacturing sites in 16 European countries;
$\oplus$ The industry's high quality products set the standard around the world and continuously push further innovation;
$\oplus$ ACEA members are the largest private investors in R\&D in Europe;
$\oplus$ Net auto exports are worth $€ 75$ billion;
$\oplus$ ACEA members have an annual turnover over $€ 500$ billion.
The sector's advanced technologies, innovations and quality standards shoulder development and progress in many other sectors, from IT to logistics, health care and others.

## How does ACEA work?

ACEA is led by the Secretary General and employs around fifteen experts covering policy issues and technical requirements in the fields of environment, fuels, emissions, road safety, recycling, trade, taxation, transport, type-approval and internal market.
Through specialist working groups and an extensive network within the vehicle industry, ACEA taps into a wealth of expertise and applied technical experience.

ACEA activities include, but are not limited to:
$\oplus$ Dialogue with the European Institutions and others stakeholders;
$\oplus$ Cooperation with policy makers and related industries to advance mutual understanding of industryrelated issues and contribute to realistic and effective legislation, bearing in mind the interests of European society and its economy;
$\oplus$ Research and study of relevant developments and trends in automotive-related issues and policy fields;
$\Theta$ Strategic reflection on the increasingly global challenges of competitiveness and sustainability, drawing on the strengths and expertise of its members;
$\oplus$ Communication of the role and importance of the industry, of its common views and of reliable data and information;
$\oplus$ Monitoring of activities that influence the automobile industry, responding to and cooperating with the actors involved.

## The industry's priority fields

The European automotive industry has several priority topics it discusses with the EU Institutions and other stakeholders:
$\Theta$ Strengthening the competitiveness of the EU economy, and European automobile manufacturing in particular, through a comprehensive industrial policy that recognises and promotes manufacturing as a cornerstone of future growth and prosperity;
$\Theta$ Adoption of integrated policies in the fields of road safety and environment, involving all relevant actors and factors;
$\Theta$ Better market access for European automotive products through balanced multilateral as well as bilateral/regional free trade agreements;
$\Theta$ Continuous development of efficient road infrastructure and other important infrastructure networks (energy, transport, telecommunications);
$\Theta$ Full completion of the Internal Market, which cannot be achieved without fiscal harmonisation of motor vehicle and fuel taxes;Reducing over-regulation and conflicting objectives of legislation; promoting adequate, independent impact assessment studies and reasonable lead-time periods for implementation of legislation; pursuing global harmonisation of technical regulations and standards for motor vehicles;Vigorous promotion of R\&D efforts and innovation policy instruments.

## ACEA cooperation \& partnerships

ACEA has permanent and close cooperation with the European Council for Automotive R\&D (EUCAR) which was established in 1994 as the research arm of the industry. EUCAR's purpose is to strengthen the competitiveness of the European automotive industry by promoting cooperative research into products, processes and systems at the pre-competitive stage.

ACEA maintains regular relations with a number of organisations with interests related to the automobile industry. These include the European Association of Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA), Intelligent Transport Systems - Europe (ERTICO), the European Committee for Motor Trades and Repairs (CECRA), the European Road Safety Federation (ERSF), the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), the European Petroleum Association (EUROPIA), the Confederation of European Business (BUSINESSEUROPE) and others.

ACEA also maintains a dialogue on international issues with automobile associations around the world, such as JAMA, KAMA, Auto Alliance, AAPC, OICA, CAAM, SIAM and many others.

## ACEA Secretariat

| Secretary General | Director Economics \& Statistics | Director Communications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ivan Hodac | Quynh-Nhu Huynh | Cara McLaughlin |
| $\rightarrow$ - | $\rightarrow$ Qur | $\rightarrow$ - |
| Director Emissions \& Fuels | Director Technical Affairs | Manager Communications |
| Paul Greening | Dolf Lamerigts | Charles de Lusignan |
| $\rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow \quad$ - | $\rightarrow \quad$ ano........... |
| Director Environmental Policy | Director Trade \& Economics | Director Information Technology |
| \& Aftermarket | Erik Bergelin | Marc Vanderstraeten |
| Peter Kunze | $\rightarrow$ - $\quad$ - | $\rightarrow$ - |
| $\rightarrow$ | Director Transport Policy | Director Finance \& Administration |
| Director Legal \& Taxation | Fuensanta Martinez-Sans | Tanguy De Decker |
| Marc Greven |  |  |
| $\rightarrow$ - | Director Safety |  |
| Director Mobility | n/a | $\bigcirc$ ACEA Tokyo Office |
| \& Sustainable Transport |  | Anthony Millington |
| Petr Dolejsi |  | +81335056341 |
|  |  | anrm@miinet.or.jp |
| Director Parliamentary Affairs | \% ACEA |  |
| Céline Domecq | Avenue des Nerviens 85 | *: ACEA Beijing Office |
| $\rightarrow$ | B-1040 Brussels | Dominik Declerca |
| Director Regulatory Affairs | +3227325550 | +86106463 4055 |
| Eskil Sturesson | info@acea.be | dd@acea-beijing.com |

Director Communications
Cara McLaughlin

Manager Communications
Charles de Lusignan

Director Information Technology
Marc Vanderstraeten

Director Finance \& Administration
Tanguy De Decker

ACEA Tokyo Office

## ACEA Members

| BMW Group | DAF | datmier | F\||II |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (30) | (ex) | $\angle D$ | IUECO |
| $\cdots 1$ | \% | ssarauseormoent | (1) |
| tovota | vouswagen | © | volvo |

## BMW GROUP

Petuelring 130
D-80788 München
т. +49893820
www.bmwgroup.com
$\rightarrow$
DAF TRUCKS N.V.
Hugo van der Goeslaan 1
PoBox 90065
NL-5600 PT Eindhoven
т. + 31402149111
www.daftrucks.com

## DAIMLER AG

D-70546 Stuttgart
т. +49711170
www.daimler.com
$\rightarrow$
FIAT S.p.A.
Via Nizza 250
I-10126 Torino
т. +39 0110061111
www.fiatspa.com

FORD OF EUROPE GmbH
Henry Fordstrasse 1
D-50725 Köln
ז. +49221900
www.ford.com
GENERAL MOTORS EUROPE AG
ADAM OPEL AG
Bahnhofsplatz
D-65423 Rüsselsheim
т. +496142770
www.gm.com

## HYUNDAI MOTOR EUROPE GmbH

Kaiserleipromenande 5
D-63067 Offenbach am Main
T. +49692714720
www.hyundai-europe.com
$\rightarrow$

## IVECO S.p.A.

Via Puglia 35
I-10156 Torino
т. +390110073062
www.iveco.com
$\rightarrow$

## JAGUAR LAND ROVER

Banbury Road
Gaydon
UK-Warwick CV35 ORR
т. +441926641111
www.jaguarlandrover.com
$\rightarrow$
Dr. Ing. h.c.F. PORSCHE AG
Porschestrasse 42
D-70435 Stüttgart
T. +497119110
www.porsche.com

## PSA PEUGEOT CITROËN

Avenue de la Grande Armée 75
F-75116 Paris Cedex
т. +33140665511
www.psa-peugeot-citroen.com

## $\rightarrow$

## RENAULT S.A.

Quai Alphonse Le Gallo 13-15
F-92109 Boulogne-Billancourt
т. +33141045050
www.renault.com

## TOYOTA MOTOR EUROPE

Avenue du Bourget 60
B-1140 Brussels
т. +3227452111
www.toyota.eu
$\rightarrow$
VOLKSWAGEN AG
Berliner Ring 2
D-38436 Wolfsburg
т. +49536190
www.volkswagenag.com

VOLVO CAR CORPORATION
S-405 31 Göteborg
т. +4631590000
www.volvocars.com
$\rightarrow$

## AB VOLVO

S-405 08 Göteborg
т. +4631665170
www.volvogroup.com

## SCANIA AB

(as ACEA CV-BOD member)
S-151 87 Sodertalje
т. +46855381000
www.scania.com
$\rightarrow$
MAN Truck \& Bus AG
(as ACEA CV-BOD member)
Postfach 500620
D-80995 München
т. +4989158001
www.mantruckandbus.com

## Brussels ACEA Member Representations

## BMW Group

BMW Group Representative
Office Brussels
Boulevard de Waterloo 25
B-1000 Brussels
т. +3227375030

DAIMLER
Daimler EU Corporate Representation
Rue Froissart 133
B-1040 Brussels
т. +32 22331145

## ||||T|

FIAT S.p.A. Delegation to Europe
Rue Jules Cockx 12A
B-1160 Brussels
т. +32 25136392

## Fovad

Ford Motor Company EU Affairs
Rue Montoyer 40 bte 7
B-1000 Brussels
т. +32 27610611
$\rightarrow$

## GM

GM Europe Public Policy
\& Government Relations
Rue d'Idalie 11-13
B-1050 Brussels
т. +32 27736982

HYUחDAI
HYUNDAI Motor Group Brussels Office
Rue de la Loi 227
B-1040 Brussels
т. +3222050360

## IVECO

IVECO Delegation to Europe
Rue Jules Cockx 12A
B-1160 Brussels
т. +3225136392

Jaguar Land Rover Brussels Office
Rue Abbé Cuypers 3
B-1040 Brussels
т. +3227412460

## VOLKSWAGEN

Volkswagen Group EU Representation
Rue Archimède 25
B-1000 Brussels
т. +32 26454953


## Volvo Car Corporation

Brussels Office EU Affairs
Rue du Luxembourg 3
B-1000 Brussels
т. +3225036967

## VOLVO

Volvo Group EU Representation
Rue du Luxembourg 3
B-1000 Brussels
т. +3224825870

## MIAN

man Truck \& Bus AG Brussels Office
(as ACEA CV-BOD member)
Rue Jacques de Lalaing 4
B-1040 Brussels
т. +3222304195

## Scania

Scania EU Representation
(as ACEA CV-BOD member)
c/o Kreab Gavin Anderson
Avenue de Tervueren 2
B-1040 Brussels
т. +32 27376902

## ACEA Associated Organisations

## _AUSTRIA <br> FFOE

Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie Österreichs

Wiedner Hauptstrasse 63
A-1045 Wien
т. +435909004800

ғ. +43590900289
www.wk.or.at/fahrzeuge
_belgium
FEBIAC
Fédération Belge des Industries de
l'Automobile et du Cycle
Belgische Federatie van de Automobiel-en tweewielerindustrie
Boulevard de la Woluwe 46 B6
B-1200 Bruxelles
т. +32 27786400
f. +3227628171
www.febiac.be


ACM
Association of Car Manufacturers and
their authorised representatives for Bulgaria
Veliko Tarnovo Street 37
BG-1504 Sofia
т. +35929461250

ғ. +35929433944
www.svab.bg
$\rightarrow$


OEB
Employers \& Industrialists Federation
Grivas Dhigenis Avenue 30
PoBox 21657
CY-1511Nicosia
т. +35722665102

ғ. +35722669459


```
_czech republic
```

AIA CR (SAP)
Automotive Industry Association of the CR
Opletalova 55
CZ-110 00 Praha 1
т. +420221602982

ғ. +420224239690
www.autosap.cz

_denmark

## DK BIL

De Danske Bilimportører
Radhuspladsen 16
DK - 1550 Kobenhavn V
т. +4539162323
F. +4539162424
www.bilimp.dk

## _estonia <br> AMTEL <br> Union of Estonian Car Sales and Service Enterprises <br> Pärnu Road 232 <br> EST-11314 Tallinn <br> т. +3726722306 <br> ғ. +3726502197

## www.amtel.ee


_finland
AUTOTUOJAT ry
Ateneuminkuja 2 C 10 Krs
FIN-00100 Helsinki
т. +358207928855
F. +358207928859
www.autotuojat.fi

## $\square$ _france CCFA

Comité des Constructeurs Français
d'Automobiles
Rue de Presbourg 2
F-75008 Paris
т. +33149525100

ғ. +33149525188
www.ccfa.fr

## -_Germany <br> VDA

Verband Der Automobilindustrie
Behrebstrasse 35
D-10177 Berlin
т. +4930897 842-0
F. +4930897 842-600

## www.vda.de



AMVIR (SEAA)
Association of Motor Vehicle
Importers-Representatives
Kifisias Avenue 294
GR-152 32 Halandri - Athens
т. +302106891400

ғ. +302106859022
www.seaa.gr
_hungary
AHAI (MGSZ)
Association of the Hungarian
Automotive Industry
Thán Károly u.3-5
H-1119 Budapest
т. +3613715874

ғ. +3613715874
www.gepjarmuipar.hu


The Society of the Irish Motor Industry
Upper Pembroke Street 5
IRL-Dublin 2
т. +353 16761690
f. +35316619213
www.simi.ie


ANFIA
Associazione Nazionale Filiera Industrie
Automobilistiche
Corso Galileo Ferraris 61
I-10128 Torino
т. +39 0115546511

ғ. +39011545986
www.anfia.it


## LAADA

Latvian Authorized Automobile Dealers
Association
Smerla Street 3 Suite 273
LV-1006 Riga
т. +37167529979

ғ. +37167540315
www.Ipaa.lv
$\qquad$

lithuania

## LAA

Lithuanian Autoenterpreneurs Association
P. Zadeikos g. 1b

LT-06319 Vilnius
т. +37052301224
F. +37052301225
www.laa.lt

## - _MALTA

ACIM
Association of Car Importers Malta
PoBox 50 Valletta Building Level 2
MT-San Gwann
т. +35621385774

ғ. +35621223306

## $\square$

## NORWAY

## BIL

Bilimportørenes Landsforening
Økernveien 99
PoBox 71 Økern
N-0508 Oslo
т. +4722646455
F. +4722648595
www.bilimportorenes-landsforening.no


$\pi$

## _romania

## ACAROM

Asociatiei Constructorilor de Automobile din Romania

Str. Banu Mãrãcine - BI. D5
RO-110194 Pitesti
т. +40248219958

ғ. +40248217990

## www.acarom.ro

## _SLOVENIA <br> ADS

Association of Automobile Manufacturers and Authorised Importers
c/o Chamber of Commerce \& Industry of Slovenia

Dimiceva 13
SI-1000 Ljubljana
т. +38615898217

ғ. +38615898219

## www.ads-slo.org


_Slovak republic

## ZAPSR

Automotive Industry Association SR
Tomasikova 26
SK-821 01 Bratislava
т. +421243642235
F. +421243642237

## www.zapsr.sk

## _SPAIN <br> ANFAC

Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Automóviles y Camiones
Iberia Mart II Calle Orense 34
E-28020 Madrid
т. +34913431343

ғ. +34913450397
www.anfac.com

## NR <br> _UNITED KINGDOM <br> SMMT

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders
Great Peter Street 71
UK- London SW1P 2BN
т. +442072357000
f. +442072357112
www.smmt.co.uk

## EUCAR



## EUCAR secretariat is composed of:

Simon Godwin sg@eucar.be

Alessandro Coda ac@eucar.be Research Coordinator

## EUCAR members are:

BMW, DAF, Daimler, FIAT, Ford Europe, GM/Opel, Jaguar Land Rover, Porsche, PSA Peugeot-Citroën, Renault,

Scania, Volkswagen Group,
Volvo Cars and Volvo Group.

The European Council for Automotive R\&D (EUCAR) is the research organisation for the major automotive manufacturers in Europe, with the mission to strengthen the competitiveness of the manufacturers through strategic collaborative research \& innovation. Together with its members, EUCAR drives 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 by EUCAR's members in high quality projects with industrially relevant results. Projects are mainly financed through European Union funding

EUCAR key research is in the following domains:
$\oplus$ Fuels and Powertrain
$\oplus$ Materials and Manufacturing
© Integrated Safety
$\oplus$ Mobility and Transport


## The European automobile industry...



The automotive industry is a formidable employer in Europe. At least 12 million families depend on automotive employment
with $\mathbf{2}$ million direct jobs and another 10 million in directly related manufacturing and other sectors.


Europe is the world's largest vehicle producer with an output of over 17 million passenger cars, vans, trucks and buses per year*, or 24\% of world vehicle production*.

## Innovation

Automobiles are highly complex and innovative products.
The ACEA members invest annually over $€ \mathbf{2} \mathbf{6}$ billion in R\&D, or $5 \%$ of their turnover.

Total automotive R\&D investments, including those from suppliers, are even higher. The auto industry is the largest private investor in R\&D in Europe.

## the "engine of Europe"

## Made in Europe

The 16 aceacar, truck and bus manufacturers operate 210 vehicle assembly and engine production plants in 22 countries across Europe, among which 177 in 16 Eu Member States, often sustaining the economic fabric of entire cities and regions.


The automobile industry is a leading EU export sector with a net trade contribution of $€ \mathbf{7 5}$ billion.

Leading in high-quality products, the industry sells and produces vehicles in all major world markets.

Cars, trucks and buses are the source of everyday mobility and transportation, fuelling economic activity, social life and cultural exchange. European manufacturers are leading in environmental and safety technologies and are a driving force behind the sustainable mobility concepts of the future.

## A highly innovative sector

Patent Applications filed by the Automotive Sector | 2011



## Key figures

| PRODUCTION | Total Motor Vehicles (Worldwide) | 2011 | 80.1 m units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Motor Vehicles (EU27) | 2011 | 17.7 m units $=22 \%$ of worldwide MV production |
|  | Total Passenger Cars (Worldwide) | 2011 | 59.9 m units |
|  | Total Passenger Cars (EU27) | 2011 | 15.7 m units $=26 \%$ of worldwide PC production |
|  | Production value | 2009 | $€ 522$ bn |
| NEW REGISTRATIONS | Total MV (Worldwide) | 2011 | 78.5 m units |
|  | Total MV (EU27) | 2011 | 15.1 m units $=19 \%$ of worldwide MV registrations/sales |
|  | Total Passenger Cars (Worldwide) | 2011 | 65.4 m units |
|  | Total Passenger Cars (EU27) | 2011 | 13.1 m units $=20 \%$ of worldwide PC registrations/sales |
|  | Diesel (Western Europe) | 2011 | 56 \% |
| EMPLOYMENT | Manufacture of Motor Vehicles (EU27) | 2010 | 2.0 m people $=6 \%$ of EU manufacturing |
|  | Total (including indirect, EU27) | 2009 | 11.6 m people $=5 \%$ of EU employed population |
| TURNOVER | Manufacture of Motor Vehicles (EU27) | 2009 | $€ 625.0$ bn |
| R\&D INVESTMENT | ACEA members | 2009 | $€ 26.0 \mathrm{bn}=5 \%$ of turnover |
| Value Added | EU27 | 2009 | $€ 99.0 \mathrm{bn}=7 \%$ of manufacturing sector |
| EXPORTS | Extra-EU27 | 2011 | $€ 104.0$ bn |
| IMPORTS | Extra-EU27 | 2011 | $€ 28.7$ bn |
| TRADE BALANCE |  | 2011 | $€ 75.3$ bn |
| MV IN USE (PARC) | Total Motor Vehicles | 2010 | 273.7 m units |
| (EU27) | Passenger Cars | 2010 | 238.8 m units |
|  | Motorisation rate (cars) | 2010 | 477 per 1,000 inhab. |
| TAX REVENUE FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (EU15) |  | 2011 | $€ 375.1$ bn $=3.3 \%$ of EU15 GDP |

## W.EUROPE = EU15 + EFTA

SOURCE: ACEA, VDA, AAA, IHS GLOBAL INSIGHT, EUROSTAT

# Employment 



## The automotive industry creates II.6m jobs in the EU

Automobile Sector: Direct and Indirect* Employment


[^0]
## $10.2 \%$ of EU's manufacturing employment is automotive

Manufacturing Employment in the EU

| Direct automotive employment (manufacturing) | 2.0 m people | $=6.3 \%$ of total EU employment in manufacturing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing employment related to the automotive sector* | 3.2 m people | $=10.2 \%$ of total EU employment in manufacturing |
| Total automotive employment (manufacturing and services*) | 11.6 m people | $=5.3 \%$ of EU employed population |
| EU27 total population | 498.0 m people |  |
| EU27 total employment | 217.5 m people |  |
| EU27 employed population in the manufacturing sector | 31.2 m people | $=14.4 \%$ of total employed population |

based on eurostat most recent data avallable, 2009

* in activities specified

Direct Automotive Employment - by country | 2010


Each direct job creates at least another 5 related jobs

## Employment* - by mode of transport | 2009



* Employment in companies the main activity of which lies in the transport mode concerned


## Production

## World Evolution of Car Production

Passenger Car Production - International Comparison (\% share) | 2000-2011


|  |  |  | VOLUME | \% SHARE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - EU | 2 | 15,701,685 | 26.2\% |
|  | - NAFTA | (1)0 | 5,613,696 | 9.4\% |
|  | - Japan | - | 7,158,525 | 11.9\% |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{1}$ | - South Korea | (3) | 4,221,617 | 7.0\% |
| - | - BRIC | (2)이) | 21,811,894 | 36.4\% |
| 告 | Total World |  | 59,929,016 | 100\% |

## The EU produces 38 vehicles per I,000 inhabitants

Motor Vehicle Production per 1,000 inhabitants | 2011

OURCE: EUROSTAT; ACEA - 2012


* only car production available in 2011


## Automobile Assembly \& Production Plants in Europe

Overview for ACEA Members


Motor Vehicle Production in the EU by country I 2011

|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 0 | $\square+\square$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | AUSTRIA | 130,343 |  | 22,162 | 152,505 |
|  | (1) | BELGIUM | 562,386 |  |  | 562,386 |
|  | $\theta$ | CZECH REPUBLIC | 1,191,968 | 3,013 | 4,853 | 1,199,834 |
|  | (1) | FINLAND | 2,540 |  |  | 2,540 |
|  | (1) | FRANCE | 1,931,030 | 311,898 | 51,961 | 2,294,889 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | GERMANY | 5,871,918 | 275,035 | 164,150 | 6,311,103 |
|  | 0 | HUNGARY | 200,000 |  | 2,800 | 202,800 |
|  | (1) | ITALY | 485,606 | 270,342 | 34,400 | 790,348 |
|  | 0 | NETHERLANDS | 40,772 |  | 32,379 | 73,151 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | POLAND | 740,000 | 85,225 | 11,907 | 837,132 |
|  | (1) | PORTUGAL | 141,779 | 46,385 | 4,078 | 192,242 |
|  | (1) | ROMANIA | 310,243 | 24,924 | 65 | 335,232 |
|  | (3) | SLOVAKIA | 639,763 |  |  | 639,763 |
|  | (9) | SLOVENIA | 168,955 | 5,164 |  | 174,119 |
|  | - | SPAIN | 1,819,453 | 480,316 | 53,913 | 2,353,682 |
|  | $\theta$ | SWEDEN | 188,969 |  |  | 188,969 |
|  | 身稆 | UNITED KINGDOM | 1,343,810 | 103,014 | 17,175 | 1,463,999 |
|  | 3 | EUROPEAN UNION* | 15,701,685 | 1,600,542 | 395,770 | 17,697,997 |

* Double countings are deducted from the totals


## Passenger Car Production Trend in the EU



[^1]Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

## Commercial Vehicle Production Trend in the EU

Commercial Vehicle Production in the EU | 1990-2011


## Passenger Car Production in the World

World Passenger Car Production | 1997-2011


World Passenger Car Production Trend I 2001-2011


## Commercial Vehicle Production in the World

World Commercial Vehicle Production | 1999-2011


World Commercial Vehicle Production Trend I 2001-2011


## 26\% of passenger cars are produced in the EU



Asia - others : Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand Europe - others: Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine
Others : Argentina, Egypt, Iran, South Africa, Uzbekistan

World Commercial Vehicle Production (\% share) | 2011


Asia - others: Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan Europe - others: Russia, Serbia, Ukraine
Others : Argentina, Egypt, Iran, South Africa, Uzbekistan

## Resource-Efficient Production

European automobile manufacturers have significantly reduced the environmental impact of vehicle production in recent years
Long-term strategies to reduce water consumption have made it possible to reduce the water use per car produced by almost $22 \%$ from 2005 to 2010.
This includes the increased application of re-circulation technologies for the reuse of water.



## $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ Emissions



As cars are equipped with more and more features to make them safer, more comfortable and more environmentally-friendly, the complexity of production increases as well, which affects energy demand. However, manufacturers constantly work on improving energyefficiency. As a result, total energy consumption over the last years, from 2005 to 2010, decreased by $3.4 \%$. In the period 2005-2010, a 3.7\% increase in energy consumption per unit produced was observed due to the drop in new car production ( $-6.9 \%$ ), as the manufacturing process implies a baseline independent of the volumes produced

Nevertheless, the CO2 emissions per vehicle produced in the same period dropped by $2.9 \%$, while the overall figure went down by $9.6 \%$, reflecting the industry's efforts to reduce $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions.

VOC Emissions


Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are organic solvents mainly emitted from paintshops. The graph shows the VOC emissions per car produced and the absolute emissions of all passenger car manufacturers altogether. With new technologies such as water-based paints that replace solvent-based paints, manufacturers have been able to reduce emissions by $32.9 \%$ per vehicle over six years.

## KEY FIGURES

Waste (excluding scrap metal)



## The EU represents a market of over I5m new vehicles per year

Motor Vehicles Worldwide I 2011


In 2011, the EU accounted for $21 \%$ of new vehicle sales in the world

Motor Vehicle Registrations in the EU by Country | 2011

|  | $\square$ | $\square$ | 0 | $\square$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AT | 356,145 | 32,531 | 7,377 | 602 | 396,655 |
| BE (1) | 572,211 | 61,428 | 9,883 | 716 | 644,238 |
| BG | 19,136 | 2,927 | n.a. | n.a. | 22,063 |
| Cz | 173,282 | 13,269 | 7,962 | 837 | 195,350 |
| DK $\operatorname{lo}$ | 168,707 | 24,327 | 3,675 | 475 | 197,184 |
| EE $\bigcirc$ | 15,350 | 1,968 | 764 | 55 | 18,137 |
| FI $\Theta$ | 126,123 | 14,491 | 3,413 | 398 | 144,425 |
| FR ( | 2,204,229 | 426,655 | 49,365 | 6,803 | 2,687,052 |
| DE | 3,173,634 | 233,422 | 96,358 | 5,042 | 3,508,456 |
| EL 9 | 97,682 | 6,357 | 536 | 83 | 104,658 |
| HU | 45,097 | 11,433 | 4,314 | 152 | 60,996 |
| IE (1) | 89,896 | 11,346 | 1,141 | 60 | 102,443 |
| IT (1) | 1,748,143 | 170,634 | 20,747 | 5,908 | 1,945,432 |
| LV ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8,849 | 1,456 | 1,417 | 189 | 11,911 |
| LT | 13,223 | 1,824 | 2,762 | 104 | 17,913 |


| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| LU | 49,881 | 3,423 | 1,255 | 197 | 54,756 |
| NL | 556,123 | 58,654 | 12,651 | 640 | 628,068 |
| PL | 277,430 | 42,692 | 17,106 | 1,538 | 338,766 |
| PI O | 153,433 | 34,881 | 2,665 | 330 | 191,309 |
| RO | 81,719 | 9,458 | 3,730 | 125 | 95,032 |
| SK | 68,203 | 5,735 | 3,664 | 302 | 77,904 |
| SI | 58,417 | 6,482 | 1,382 | 123 | 66,404 |
| ES | 808,059 | 104,372 | 16,302 | 2,679 | 931,412 |
| SE | 304,984 | 46,337 | 6,128 | 1,617 | 359,066 |
| UK | $1,941,253$ | 260,153 | 40,850 | 5,485 | $2,247,741$ |
| EU1 | $13,111,209$ | $1,586,255$ | 315,447 | 34,460 | $15,047,371$ |


| IS | 5,038 | 336 | 63 | 31 | 5,468 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| NO | 138,345 | 35,512 | 5,111 | 1,345 | 180,313 |
| CH | 318,958 | 28,875 | 4,265 | 669 | 352,767 |
| EFTA | 462,341 | 64,723 | $\mathbf{9 , 4 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 5}$ | 538,548 |
| EU+EFTA | $\mathbf{1 3 , 5 7 3 , 5 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 5 0 , 9 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 4 , 8 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 , 5 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 5 8 5 , 9 1 9}$ |

New Car Registrations per 100 inhabitants | 2011


EU = EU27, data for Cyprus and Malta n.a.
EU15 = AT, BE, DK, FI, FR, DE, EL, IE, IT, LU, NL, PT, ES, SE, UK
EU10 $=$ BG, CZ, EE, HU, LV, LT, PL, RO, SK, SI

## Trend in New EU Car Registrations

New Car Registrations in the EU | 1990-2011


## Trend in New EU Commercial Vehicle Registrations

New Light Commercial Vehicle Registrations in the EU | 1997-2011


New Medium \& Heavy Commercial Vehicle Registrations in the EU | 1997-2011

Source: Acea 2012, BASED On AaA data


Vehicle sales develop in relation to economic growth
New Passenger Car Registrations in the EU and GDP | 1990-2011


New Commercial Vehicle Registrations in the EU and GDP | 1997-2011


## A closer look at consumer demand

New Cars sold in Europe* by Segment | 1994-2011


New Cars sold in Europe* by Segment | 2011

*Europe $=$ EU27 withouth Luxembourg, + Norway and Switzerland

## The drive towards fuel efficiency

Demand for Cars Emitting $\leq 120 \mathrm{gCO}_{2} / \mathrm{km}$ | 1995-2011


New Cars in the EU by $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ Emissions | 1995-2011
Based on AAA data - 1995-2009: EU15, 2010-2011: 23 EU countries (data for BG, RO, CY and MT n.a.)


## Most new cars have a diesel engine



Diesel Penetration in the EU15+EFTA by Country (\% of new cars registered) | 2011


## $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions of new cars : continuing the downward trend

Average $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions of new cars in the EU in 2011 (in $\mathrm{gCO}_{2} / \mathrm{km}$ ) and \% change to 2007

|  |  | Average $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ of new cars in 2011 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% change } \\ & \text { 2011/2007 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (0) | PT | 124 | -13.3\% |
|  | DK | 125 | -19.9\% |
| (1) | IE | 126 | -22.7\% |
| - | NL | 126 | -22.2\% |
| (1) | FR | 128 | -14.1\% |
| (1) | BE | 130 | -15.0\% |
| (1) | It | 130 | -11.6\% |
| - | ES | 136 | -12.3\% |
|  | UK | 138 | -15.3\% |
|  | EL | 139 | -15.8\% |
|  | SI | 139 |  |
| - | at | 141 | -13.0\% |
|  | PL | 141 | -8.4\% |
|  | Cz | 141 |  |
| $\oplus$ | Fl | 142 | -18.9\% |
|  | HU | 142 |  |
|  | DE | 143 | -14.4\% |
|  | SK | 145 |  |
|  | SE | 145 | -19.4\% |
|  |  | 147 |  |
|  |  | 147 | -10.4\% |
|  |  | 155 |  |
|  | EE | 156 |  |



New Passenger Car Registrations in the World

Market Shares | 2011


## New Commercial Vehicle Registrations in the World

Market Shares | 2011


## New Motor Vehicle Registrations in the World

Market Shares | 2011


## Vehicles in Use



## Cars in the EU are on average 8.3 years old

Average Car Age by country | 2010


Car Fleet* by age I 2010

## EU car fleet composition

EU Car Fleet by Fuel Type I 2010


* for available countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK


## EU vehicle fleet development

EU Passenger Car Fleet I 1990-2010


EU Commercial Vehicle Fleet I 1990-2010


## Vehicle spread in the EU

Car Fleet by country (in units and \% share) | 2010


## International comparison

Car Fleet (in million) | 2010



* 27 countries included over the whole period


## Trends in motorisation

## Car Density in the World (cars per 1,000 inhabitants) | 1995-2010



Car Density in the EU (cars per 1,000 inhabitants) | 2010



## The EU automotive industry is a formidable exporter

EU Exports of Passenger Cars (in value)


EU Motor Vehicle Trade by type (in $€ m$ )


EU Motor Vehicle Trade by type (in units)

|  |  |  | Year 2010 |  | Year 2011 |  | \% CHG 11/10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TRADE IN VoLUME (UNTS) |  | IMPORTS | EXPORTS | IMPORTS | ExPORTS | IMPORTS | EXPORTS |
|  | ¢ | Passenger Cars | 2,261,036 | 4,267,223 | 2,317,523 | 5,356,033 | 2.5\% | 25.5\% |
|  | Q | Commercial Veh | 317,318 | 332,288 | 326,089 | 383,184 | 2.8\% | 15.3\% |
|  |  | Commercial Veh | 31,328 | 205,463 | 24,044 | 855,869 | -23.3\% | 316.6\% |
|  |  |  | 2,609,682 | 4,804,974 | 2,667,656 | 6,595,086 | 2.2\% | 37.3\% |

## Most EU imports come from Japan

Origin of most EU Passenger Car Imports (in € million)

|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | \% CHG 11/10 | \% SHARE IN 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\rightarrow$ World | 31943 | 33772 | 30053 | 22282 | 22270 | 24201 | 8,7\% | 100,0\% |
| - Japan | 12,225 | 12,031 | 10,818 | 8,377 | 7,519 | 6,652 | -11.5\% | 27.5\% |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ United States | 5,534 | 6,395 | 6,036 | 2,990 | 3,534 | 4,721 | 33.6\% | 19.5\% |
| (3) South Korea | 7,274 | 6,691 | 3,945 | 2,610 | 2,450 | 3,415 | 39.4\% | 14.1\% |
| (c) Turkey | 3,393 | 4,206 | 3,676 | 3,194 | 3,398 | 3,370 | -0.8\% | 13.9\% |
| (1) Mexico | 1,334 | 1,992 | 2,405 | 1,499 | 1,644 | 2,309 | 40.4\% | 9.5\% |
| (2) India | 273 | 335 | 585 | 1,537 | 1,265 | 1,547 | 22.3\% | 6.4\% |
| - South Africa | 366 | 70 | 300 | 469 | 846 | 897 | 6.0\% | 3.7\% |
| - China | 313 | 505 | 562 | 412 | 482 | 421 | -12.7\% | 1.7\% |
| (4) Canada | 112 | 108 | 95 | 49 | 90 | 159 | 76.7\% | 0.7\% |
| (4) Switzerland | 143 | 193 | 155 | 125 | 117 | 106 | -9.4\% | 0.4\% |

Passenger Cars - Origin of EU Imports (in value) | 2011


Origin of most EU Passenger Car Imports (in units)


Origin of EU Passenger Car Imports | 2011


## Car shipments to the USA represent 2I\% of EU car exports (in value)

Main Destinations of EU Passenger Car Exports (in $€$ million)


Passenger Cars - Destination of EU Exports (in value) | 2011


## About 14\% of EU car exports set sail to the USA

Main Destinations of EU Passenger Car Exports (in units)


Destination of EU Passenger Car Exports | 2011


## A closer look at imports of all vehicle categories

Origin of most EU Motor Vehicle Imports (in units)

|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | \% CHG 11/10 | \% SHARE IN 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\rightarrow$ World | 3,583,932 | 3,842,312 | 3,466,760 | 2,623,102 | 2,609,682 | 2,667,656 | 2.2\% | 100.0\% |
| © Turkey | 561,924 | 621,375 | 716,988 | 497,829 | 568,909 | 571,799 | 0.5\% | 21.4\% |
| - Japan | 992,202 | 988,503 | 894,308 | 704,493 | 613,126 | 457,962 | -25.3\% | 17.2\% |
| (3) South Korea | 725,365 | 655,421 | 452,356 | 353,546 | 296,093 | 385,206 | 30.1\% | 14.4\% |
| * United States | 361,846 | 469,861 | 386,405 | 168,552 | 203,498 | 269,798 | 32.6\% | 10.1\% |
| (2) China | 420,090 | 404,008 | 317,718 | 237,125 | 228,331 | 232,646 | 1.9\% | 8.7\% |
| (2) India | 51,784 | 121,276 | 102,124 | 267,297 | 224,556 | 231,607 | 3.1\% | 8.7\% |
| (1) Mexico | 101,378 | 152,046 | 183,689 | 116,334 | 124,141 | 166,205 | 33.9\% | 6.2\% |
| - Taiwan | 78,961 | 123,215 | 137,388 | 74,756 | 94,450 | 95,670 | 1.3\% | 3.6\% |
| ( South Africa | 29,524 | 25,092 | 35,321 | 38,863 | 74,203 | 85,427 | 15.1\% | 3.2\% |
| - Thailand | 75,014 | 82,883 | 62,679 | 35,824 | 44,393 | 40,004 | -9.9\% | 1.5\% |

Origin of EU Motor Vehicle Imports (in units) | 2011


## A closer look at exports of all vehicle categories

Main Destinations of EU Motor Vehicle Exports (in units)

|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | \% CHG 10/11 | \% SHARE IN 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\rightarrow$ World | 5,102,352 | 5,646,409 | 5,415,766 | 3,826,636 | 4,804,974 | 6,595,086 | 37.3\% | 100.0\% |
| - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ United States | 1,001,574 | 997,626 | 882,136 | 552,382 | 716,204 | 772,175 | 7.8\% | 11.7\% |
| * China | 61,774 | 103,658 | 138,151 | 175,066 | 349,792 | 553,197 | 58.2\% | 8.4\% |
| - Russia | 390,234 | 609,765 | 736,069 | 194,342 | 327,735 | 521,772 | 59.2\% | 7.9\% |
| (-) Turkey | 375,732 | 258,588 | 256,387 | 188,892 | 384,089 | 432,788 | 12.7\% | 6.6\% |
| (1) Switzerland | 238,055 | 269,096 | 260,189 | 226,125 | 283,432 | 323,910 | 14.3\% | 4.9\% |
| - Belarus | 92,276 | 109,412 | 128,893 | 119,308 | 158,486 | 191,166 | 20.6\% | 2.9\% |
| (1) Norway | 149,838 | 177,929 | 146,138 | 124,723 | 170,719 | 181,631 | 6.4\% | 2.8\% |
| - Japan | 169,690 | 214,001 | 161,838 | 115,085 | 151,041 | 178,657 | 18.3\% | 2.7\% |
| - Australia | 116,869 | 140,202 | 136,959 | 96,973 | 143,222 | 160,088 | 11.8\% | 2.4\% |

Destination of EU Motor Vehicle Exports (in units) | 2011



## $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ taxation

$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ taxation is now well established across the European Union. 19 EU Member States currently apply some form of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ tax to the registration and/or ownership of passenger cars, up from 17 in 2010. Finland and Greece have both changed their annual circulation tax to a $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ basis recently.

The nineteen EU countries that levy passenger car taxes partially or totally based on the car's carbon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$ emissions and/or fuel consumption are: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The European automobile industry welcomes this trend towards $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$-related car taxation. However, it regrets the lack of uniformity in the implementation of these taxes.

European auto makers therefore support taxation for passenger cars that is:

- Exclusively based on $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions
- Technologically neutral
- Linear
- Budget neutral

A detailed overview of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ taxation in the EU can be found at: http://www.acea.be/images/uploads/files/C0_2_tax_overview.pdf

## Tax incentives for electric vehicles

Incentives for electrically chargeable vehicles are now applied in all Western European countries. The incentives mainly consist of tax reductions and exemptions in countries such as Belgium and the Netherlands, as well as bonus payments and premiums for the buyers of electric vehicles in Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal.

The European car industry supports the further introduction of fiscal incentives for fuel efficiency. Tax measures are an important tool in shaping consumer demand towards fuel-efficient cars, and help create a market for breakthrough technologies, notably during the introduction phase. Innovations generally first enter the market in low volumes and at a significant cost premium, and this needs to be offset by a positive policy framework.

Electric mobility will make an important contribution towards ensuring sustainable mobility. However, advanced conventional technologies, engines and fuels will further play a predominant role for years to come.
Governments must continue to include these $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$-efficient technologies and solutions in their overall sustainable mobility policy approach.


A detailed overview of tax incentives for electric vehicles in the EU can be found at:
www.acea.be/images/uploads/files/Electric_vehicles_overview.pdf

Fiscal Income from the Motor Vehicles in the EU*

|  | ${ }^{\text {AT }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BE} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$ | DK - | DE | ES | FR (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{GR} \\ & \theta \end{aligned}$ | IE (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IT } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $0^{N L}$ | PT <br> (0) | $\stackrel{\mathrm{FI}}{\theta}$ | SE 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UK } \\ & \text { an } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & € b n \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} € b n \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | DKK bn 2010 | $\begin{array}{r} € b n \\ 2010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} € b n \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} € b n \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} € b n \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} € b n \\ 2011 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} € b n \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & € b n \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} € b n \\ 2011 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} € b n \\ 2010 \end{array}$ | SEK bn 2010 | $\begin{gathered} £ b n \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ |
| Purchase or transfer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. VAT on vehicles, servicing/ repair parts, tyres | 2.15 | 4.349 | N.A. | 25.75 | 4.242 | 13.604 | 0.342 | 0.382 | 18.1 | 1.304 | 1.719 | 1.339 | 18.5 | 12.5 |
| 2. Fuels \& lubricants | 5.102 | 6.27 | 17.218 | 39.99 | 18.383 | 32.261 | 4.293 | 2.521 | 31.315 | 7.663 | 2.498 | 3.362 | 50.5 | 27.01 |
| 3. Sales \& registration taxes | 0.45 | 0.378 | 13.431 |  | 0.653 | 1.919 | 0.249 | 0.384 | 1.142 | 2.005 | 0.627 | 0.958 |  |  |
| Annual ownership taxes | 1.596 | 1.455 | 10.077 | 8.5 | 2.813 | 1.27 | 1.59 | 0.99 | 6.61 | 3.608 | 0.396 | 0.67 | 13.5 | 5.84 |
| Driving license fees |  | 0.007 |  | 0.01 | 0.08 | - |  |  |  | 0.239 |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance taxes | 0.324 | 0.734 | 1.855 | 3.5 | 0.692 | 3.934 |  |  | 4.051 |  |  | 0.284 | 3.1 |  |
| Tolls | 1.409 |  | 0.356 |  |  | 9.35 |  |  | 1.422 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customs duties |  | 0.093 |  | 0.525 |  | - |  |  |  |  | 0.03 |  |  |  |
| Other taxes | 0.57 | 0.652 |  | 0.82 | 0.372 | 1.201 | 0.055 |  | 5.186 | 1.315 | 0.37 |  | 6.5 | 1.5 |
| TOTAL | 11.601 | 13.938 | 42.937 | 79.095 | 27.235 | 63.539 | 6.529 | 4.271 | 67.826 | 16.134 | 5.64 | 6.613 | 92.1 | 46.85 |
| EURO | 11.6 | 13.9 | 5.8 | 79.1 | 27.2 | 63.5 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 67.8 | 16.1 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 56.6 |
| GRAND TOTAL $=$ € 375.1 bn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*no data available for other EU Member States

Share of VAT in Net Price of the Car


Excise Duties on Fuels in $€ / 1,000$ litres

$$
\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllll}
\text { AT } & \mathrm{BE} & \mathrm{BG} & \mathrm{CY} & \mathrm{CZ} & \mathrm{DE} & \mathrm{DK} & \mathrm{EE} & \mathrm{ES} & \mathrm{FI} & \mathrm{FR} & \mathrm{EL} & \mathrm{HU} & \mathrm{IE} & \mathrm{IT} & \mathrm{LT} & \mathrm{LU} & \mathrm{LV} & \mathrm{MT} & \mathrm{NL} & \mathrm{PL} & \mathrm{PT} & \text { RO } & \mathrm{SE} & \mathrm{SI} & \mathrm{SK} & \mathrm{UK} & \mathrm{EU} \text { minimum rates }
\end{array}
$$





EU27
at Austria
[. be Belgium
BG Bulgaria
© cr Cyprus

- cz Czech Republic
$\square$ de Germany
D DE Germany
DK Denmark
EE Estonia
空 el Greece - es Spain \#FI Finland II FR France FR France
HU Hungary IIE Ireland IT It Italy $\square$ LT Lithuania ELU Luxembourg E Lv Latvia
- mt Malta

E NL Netherlands
$\square$ PL Poland
O PT Portugal

- ro Romania
[DE Sweden
SI Slovenia
SK Slovakia
荬 UK United Kingdom
OTHERS
OTHERS
다믐 is Iceland
블 No Norwa
- RS Serbia
$\square \mathrm{RU}$ Russia c. TR Turkey c. TR Turkey
$\square$ UA Ukraine

EUROPE EU27+ETA
EFTA Iceland + Norway + Switzerland NAFTA USA + Canada + Mexico BRIC Brail + Russia + India + China mercosur Argentina + Brazil + Paraguay + Uurugay ASEAN Brunei + Cambodia + Indonesia + Laos + Malaysia +Myanmar+ Philippines + Singapore + Thailand + Vietnam

AAA Associaition Auxiliare de 'Pautomobile vDA Verband der Automomilindustrie OICA Organisation Internationale
des Constructeurs d'Autombiles

CARS
PC Passenger Cars
SUV Sport Utility Vehicles
MPV Mutti-Purpose Venicles
vans
LCV Light Commercial Vehicles + minibus /coaches $\leq 3.5 \mathrm{t}$
LCV Light Commercial Venicles + minibus/ coaches $\leq 3$ TRUCKS
CV MCV +HCV
MCV Medium Commercial Vehicles $>3.5 \mathrm{t}$ but $\leq 16 \mathrm{t}$
MCV Medium Commercial Veelicles $>3.5 t$ Hev Heavy Commercial Vehicles $>16 \mathrm{t}$
BUSES + COACHES
BUSES + COACHES
B8C Buses $>3.5 t$
MOTOR VEHICLES Cars + Vans + Trucks + Buses \& Coaches

PM particulate matter
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { PM } & \text { particuatat mater } \\ \text { CO } & \text { cabbon monoxide }\end{array}$
$m$ million
$\mathrm{g} \quad$ gramme
tkm
tomne-kilometre
GCW gross combined weight
$\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
nitrogen oxides
carbon dioxide
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ carbon dioxiti
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{bn} & \text { billion } \\ \mathrm{t} & \text { tonne }\end{array}$
pkm tonasenger-kilometre


Avenue des Nerviens 85
B-1040 Brussels
T+3227325550
info@acea.be



[^0]:    * Indirect employment data does not report employment in raw material sector (e.g. steel, aluminium, glass, etc.), textile, driving schools, licensing activities, vehicle testing, vehicle insurance and financing, etc.

[^1]:    Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

