

ACEA

## BMW GROUP <br> $0=$

## DAE

## Ferrarí



## (6) HYUחDAI

PSA
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TOYOTA

CNOLSR

## DAIMLER

HONDA The Power of Dreams


GROUPE
RENAULT

VOLKSWAGEN
aktiengesellschaft


## Foreword

I am proud to present you the latest edition of ACEA's Pocket Guide. With the latest data on employment, production, sales, innovation, road safety and trade flows, this publication serves as a handy reference work on one of Europe's most strategic and innovative sectors: the automotive industry.

The automotive ecosystem provides work to 14.6 million Europeans, representing a sizeable $6.7 \%$ of total employment in the European Union¹. With 2.7 million people working on the manufacturing of vehicles across 226 factories in the EU, the auto industry accounts for $8.5 \%$ of total manufacturing jobs in the region.

More than 18.5 million vehicles were 'made in Europe' in 2019, representing 20\% of global vehicle production. 5.6 million of these vehicles were exported around the world, generating a trade surplus of $€ 74$ billion for the EU.

There are 313 million vehicles in circulation on Europe's roads today. Apart from ensuring that people and goods can move freely throughout the continent, these vehicles are a significant source of government revenue, bringing in over €440.4 billion in taxes.

Innovation is the core of our sector's DNA. Indeed, the auto industry is by far the biggest spender on R\&D in the EU, investing an impressive €60.9 billion. This figure puts us well ahead of the global competition, and helps make the clean and smart mobility transformation a reality. It is not a surprise then to see that EU leads the world when it comes to patents for self-driving vehicles, responsible for a third of global applications.

[^0]We are unfortunately now facing very strong headwinds in the aftermath of the coronavirus crisis, which has hit our sector with an unprecedented force. Unless EU policy makers and national governments urgently step up their political and economic support, for instance with green fleet renewal schemes, last year's car sales total (15.3 million) will be slashed by around $25 \%$ in 2020, putting jobs, production and future investments under serious threat.

This Pocket Guide shows that the automobile industry is a key pillar of the European economy. As such, it is vital to the wider recovery of the continent. We stand committed to work with policy makers to ensure that our sector can keep contributing in a strong and green way to the EU's industrial base, as well as to its global innovation leadership.


Eric-Mark Huitema
ACEA Director General


## COVID-19 impact

The effect of the coronavirus on the European automobile industry is unprecedented. Most vehicle manufacturers have had to shut down their development and production sites for several weeks or even months this year. Although the exact ramifications of COVID-19 for full-year 2020 results are still unknown, these figures show the impact of the coronavirus on auto production and employment at the peak of the crisis.

- The jobs of more than 1.1 million Europeans working in automobile manufacturing were directly affected by factory shutdowns during the lockdown period.
- EU-wide production losses amounted to more than 2.4 million motor vehicles during the peak crisis months of March, April and May 2020 alone; that is 13\% of total production in 2019.

Impact of COVID-19 on the EU automobile industry
MARCH - MAY 2020

|  | Employees affected ${ }^{1}$ | Estimated loss in production ${ }^{2}$ (number of vehicles) | Average shutdown duration ${ }^{3}$ (in working days) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 14,307 | 26,480 | 34 |
| Belgium | 30,000 | 33,360 | 25 |
| Croatia | 700 | - | 29 |
| Czech Republic | 45,000 | 155,060 | 29 |
| Finland | 4,500 | 11,604 | 25 |
| France | 90,000 | 278,425 | 34 |
| Germany | 568,518 | 616,591 | 30 |
| Hungary | 30,000 | 51,552 | 22 |
| Italy | 69,382 | 157,933 | 41 |
| Netherlands | 13,500 | 30,819 | 25 |
| Poland | 17,284 | 101,957 | 36 |
| Portugal | 20,000 | 41,525 | 35 |
| Romania | 20,000 | 68,673 | 31 |
| Slovakia | 20,000 | 114,632 | 24 |
| Slovenia | 2,890 | 19,399 | 27 |
| Spain | 60,000 | 452,155 | 34 |
| Sweden | 67,000 | 23,464 | 15 |
| United Kingdom | 65,455 | 262,715 | 41 |
| TOTAL (EU+UK) | 1,138,536 | 2,446,344 | 30 |

## Key figures

|  | EMPLOYMENT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Manufacturing of motor vehicles (EU) |  |$\quad$| 2.7 million people $=8.5 \%$ of EU employment in manufacturing | 2018 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total (EU manufacturing, <br> services and construction) | 14.6 million people $=6.7 \%$ of total EU employment |


| PRODUCTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor vehicles (world) | 92.8 million units | 2019 |
| Motor vehicles (EU) | 18.5 million units $=20 \%$ of global motor vehicle production | 2019 |
| Passenger cars (world) | 74.2 million units | 2019 |
| Passenger cars (EU) | 15.8 million units $=21 \%$ of global passenger car production | 2019 |


|  | REGISTRATIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor vehicles (world) | 93.3 million units | 2019 |

Motor vehicles (EU) 17.9 million units $=19 \%$ of global motor vehicle registrations/sales 2019
Passenger cars (world) 74.9 million units 2019
Passenger cars (EU) 15.3 million units $=20 \%$ of global passenger car registrations/sales 2019
Petrol (EU) 58.9\% market share 2019
Diesel (EU) 30.5\% market share 2019
Electrically-chargeable (EU) 2019

|  | TRADE |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Motor vehicle exports (extra-EU) | $€ 135.9$ billion | 2019 |
| Motor vehicle imports (extra-EU) | $€ 62.0$ billion | $€ 73.9$ billion |
| Trade surplus |  | 2019 |
| 2019 |  |  |


| VEHICLES IN USE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor vehicles (EU) | 312.7 million units | 2018 |
| Passenger cars (EU) | 271.5 million units | 2018 |
| Motorisation rate (EU) | 610 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants | 2018 |
| Average age of cars (EU) | 10.8 years | 2018 |
|  | ROAD SAFETY |  |
| Road fatalities (EU) | 48 people per million inhabitants | 2019 |

## ENVIRONMENT

Average CO2 emissions new cars (EU) 123g CO2/km2019

|  | INNOVATION |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Automotive R\&D investment | $€ 60.9$ billion | 2018 |


|  | TAXATION |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Fiscal income from motor vehicles | $€ 440.4$ billion 2019 |  |  |  |

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Automotive sector:
direct and indirect employment in the EU
IN THOUSANDS $/ 2018^{1}$

|  | DIRECT MANUFACTURING | $\mathbf{2 , 6 8 5}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Employment in the EU automotive sector
IN MILLION JOBS / 2014-2018

- Direct manufacturing Indirect manufacturing Automobile use Transport Construction


| EU automotive employment | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | \% change <br> 18/17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct manufacturing | 2,369,951 | 2,441,910 | 2,491,693 | 2,597,345 | 2,685,478 | 3.4 |
| Indirect manufacturing | 892,885 | 910,004 | 899,647 | 958,152 | 967,925 | 1.0 |
| Automobile use | 4,264,490 | 4,304,382 | 4,453,169 | 4,531,379 | 4,657,198 | 2.8 |
| Transport | 4,980,618 | 5,047,587 | 5,229,789 | 5,390,441 | 5,591,549 | 3.7 |
| Construction | 641,931 | 675,338 | 650,011 | 705,199 | 727,230 | 3.1 |
| TOTAL | 13,149,875 | 13,379,221 | 13,724,309 | 14,182,516 | 14,629,380 | 3.2 |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT


## Direct automotive <br> manufacturing employment

Direct \& indirect automotive
manufacturing employment

Total automotive employment
(manufacturing, services and construction)

EU employment in the manufacturing sector
EU total employment

## 2.7 million people

$=8.5 \%$ of EU employment in manufacturing

## 3.7 million people

= $11.5 \%$ of EU employment in manufacturing

## 14.6 million people

= $6.7 \%$ of total EU employment

## 31.7 million people

= $14.5 \%$ of total EU employment
219.4 million people

Share of direct automotive employment in total manufacturing By country/2018


Direct automotive manufacturing employment
BY COUNTRY/2018

| Austria | 39,569 | France | 229,422 | Poland | 213,708 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | 28,768 | Germany | 882,046 | Portugal | 42,358 |
| Bulgaria | 23,777 | Greece | 1,737 | Romania | 190,848 |
| Croatia | 2,919 | Hungary | 101,865 | Slovakia | 81,273 |
| Cyprus | 168 | Ireland | 3,000 | Slovenia | 15,887 |
| Czech Republic | 181,415 | Italy | 176,303 | Spain | 162,634 |
| Denmark | 4,317 | Latvia | 2,317 | Sweden | 90,473 |
| Estonia | 2,880 | Lithuania | 6,163 | United Kingdom | 166,228 |
| Finland | 10,199 | Netherlands | 25,204 |  |  |

E: EUROPEAN UNION 2,685,478
SOURCE: EUROSTAT
The EU automotive sector directly employs
2.7 million people in manufacturing

## 2

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY POCKET GUIDE 2020/2021

## Production

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(2)

World motor vehicle production
IN MILLION UNITS, \% SHARE / 2004-2019


World motor vehicle production
IN 1,000 UNITS / 2019

|  | 2019 | 2018 | \% change 19/18 | \% share 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe ${ }^{2}$ | 22,060 | 23,049 | -4.3 | 23.8 |
| Greater China ${ }^{1}$ | 26,149 | 28,297 | -7.6 | 28.2 |
| Japan/Korea | 13,323 | 13,423 | -0.8 | 14.4 |
| Middle East/Africa | 1,998 | 2,556 | -21.8 | 2.2 |
| North America | 16,902 | 17,535 | -3.6 | 18.2 |
| South America | 3,421 | 3,574 | -4.3 | 3.7 |
| South Asia | 8,933 | 9,883 | -9.6 | 9.6 |
| WORLD | 92,786 | 98,316 | -5.6 | 100.0 |
| SOURCE: IHS MARKIT, OICA |  |  | 2. 1.1 In | Hong Kong and Taiwan key and CIS countries |

World passenger car production
IN MILLION UNITS, \% CHANGE / 2008-2019


SOURCE: IHS MARKIT, OICA


25\% of all passenger cars produced worldwide are made in Europe

World commercial vehicle production ${ }^{1}$
IN MILLION UNITS, \% CHANGE / 2008-2019


SOURCE: IHS MARKIT, OICA

1. Includes buses


Motor vehicle production in the EU
BY COUNTRY/2019

|  | PC ${ }^{1}$ | $\mathrm{LCV}^{2}$ | MCV ${ }^{3}$ | HCV ${ }^{4}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 158,400 | - | 9,721 | 8,680 | 176,801 |
| Belgium | 247,020 | - | - | 38,434 | 285,454 |
| Czech Republic | 1,427,563 | - | 67 | 990 | 1,428,620 |
| Finland | 114,161 | - | - | 126 | 114,287 |
| France | 1,675,198 | 563,175 | 12,661 | 52,665 | 2,303,699 |
| Germany | 4,661,328 | 369,203 | 26,042 | 107,955 | 5,164,528 |
| Hungary | 498,158 | - | - | - | 498,158 |
| Italy | 542,007 | 302,820 | 29,680 | 5,217 | 879,724 |
| Lithuania | - | - | - | 56 | 56 |
| Netherlands | 176,113 | - | - | 82,226 | 258,339 |
| Poland | 434,700 | 186,441 | 6,923 | 14,438 | 642,502 |
| Portugal | 282,142 | 83,399 | 4,447 | - | 369,988 |
| Romania | 490,412 | - | - | - | 490,412 |
| Slovakia | 1,069,442 | - | - | - | 1,069,442 |
| Slovenia | 199,102 | - | - | - | 199,102 |
| Spain | 2,248,019 | 640,117 | 10,054 | 17,242 | 2,915,432 |
| Sweden | 285,709 | - | - | 47,600 | 333,309 |
| United Kingdom | 1,303,135 | 55,963 | 6,941 | 11,942 | 1,377,981 |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 15,812,609 | 2,201,118 | 106,536 | 387,571 | 18,507,834 |

SOURCE: IHS MARKIT, OICA

## 18.5 million motor vehicles



SOURCE: IHS MARKIT, OICA


Medium commercial vehicles from $3.5 t$ to $15 t$
3. Heavy commercial vehicles over $15 t$

Motor vehicle production per direct automotive manufacturing employee

$\qquad$

Automobile assembly and engine production plants in Europe



SOURCE: ACEA

There are 226 automobile assembly and production plants in the EU

## 3

## Registrations



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New motor vehicle registrations
IN THOUSAND UNITS / 2019

|  | 2019 | 2018 | \% change 19/18 | \% share 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 21,136 | 21,070 | 0.3 | 22.7 |
| 3 European Union ${ }^{1}$ | 17,885 | 17,643 | 1.4 | 19.2 |
| EFTA | 555 | 551 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Russia | 1,828 | 1,901 | -3.9 | 2.0 |
| Turkey | 491 | 643 | -23.6 | 0.5 |
| Ukraine | 103 | 90 | 13.8 | 0.1 |
| Others: Europe ${ }^{2}$ | 274 | 242 | 13.5 | 0.3 |
| AMERICA | 25,659 | 26,216 | -2.1 | 27.5 |
| North America | 20,967 | 21,355 | -1.8 | 22.5 |
| of which the United States | 17,641 | 17,857 | -1.2 | 18.9 |
| South America | 4,692 | 4,861 | -3.5 | 5.0 |
| of which Brazil | 2,784 | 2,550 | 9.2 | 3.0 |
| ASIA | 42,559 | 45,731 | -6.9 | 45.6 |
| China | 26,271 | 28,546 | -8.0 | 28.2 |
| Japan | 5,188 | 5,258 | -1.3 | 5.6 |
| India | 3,877 | 4,455 | -13.0 | 4.2 |
| South Korea | 1,784 | 1,820 | -2.0 | 1.9 |
| Others: Asia ${ }^{3}$ | 5,439 | 5,652 | -3.8 | 5.8 |
| MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA | 3,931 | 4,356 | -9.8 | 4.2 |
| WORLD | 93,285 | 97,374 | -4.2 | 100.0 |
| SOURCE: ACEA, IHS MARKIT |  | arus, Bosnia-H | egovina, Kazakhstan, North | for Malta not available nia, Serbia, Uzbekistan |

3. Includes Hong Kong, Taiwan and all the other South Asian countries

New passenger car registrations
IN THOUSAND UNITS / 2019

|  | 2019 | 2018 | \% change 19/18 | \% share 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 18,141 | 18,062 | 0.4 | 24.2 |
| European Union ${ }^{1}$ | 15,340 | 15,159 | 1.2 | 20.5 |
| EFTA | 466 | 466 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Russia | 1,638 | 1,683 | -2.7 | 2.2 |
| Turkey | 387 | 486 | -20.4 | 0.5 |
| Ukraine | 90 | 77 | 17.6 | 0.1 |
| Others: Europe ${ }^{2}$ | 219 | 191 | 15.0 | 0.3 |
| AMERICA | 19,596 | 20,421 | -4.0 | 26.1 |
| North America ${ }^{3}$ | 16,036 | 16,667 | -3.8 | 21.4 |
| of which the United States | 13,464 | 13,910 | -3.2 | 18.0 |
| South America | 3,559 | 3,754 | -5.2 | 4.7 |
| of which Brazil | 2,262 | 2,090 | 8.3 | 3.0 |
| ASIA | 33,958 | 36,645 | -7.3 | 45.3 |
| China | 21,163 | 23,220 | -8.9 | 28.2 |
| Japan | 4,296 | 4,376 | -1.8 | 5.7 |
| India | 3,074 | 3,464 | -11.3 | 4.1 |
| South Korea | 1,488 | 1,519 | -2.0 | 2.0 |
| Others: Asia ${ }^{4}$ | 3,937 | 4,065 | -3.2 | 5.3 |
| MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA | 3,252 | 3,677 | -11.6 | 4.3 |
| WORLD | 74,946 | 78,805 | -4.9 | 100.0 |
| SOURCE: ACEA, its markit | 1. Data for Malta not available <br> 2. Includes Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, Serbia, Uzbekistan 3. Based on production type <br> 4. Includes Hong Kong, Taiwan and all the other South Asian countries |  |  |  |



## 75 million passenger cars were

registered worldwide in 2019

New commercial vehicle ${ }^{1}$ registrations
IN THOUSAND UNITS / 2019

|  | 2019 | 2018 | \% change 19/18 | \% share 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 2,995 | 3,008 | -0.4 | 16.3 |
| European Union ${ }^{2}$ | 2,545 | 2,484 | 2.5 | 13.9 |
| EFTA | 89 | 85 | 4.2 | 0.5 |
| Russia | 190 | 218 | -13.0 | 1.0 |
| Turkey | 104 | 157 | -33.7 | 0.6 |
| Ukraine | 12 | 13 | -8.3 | 0.1 |
| Others: Europe | 55 | 51 | 8.0 | 0.3 |
| AMERICA | 6,063 | 5,795 | 4.6 | 33.1 |
| North America ${ }^{3}$ | 4,931 | 4,688 | 5.2 | 26.9 |
| of which the United States | 4,177 | 3,947 | 5.8 | 22.8 |
| South America | 1,133 | 1,106 | 2.4 | 6.2 |
| of which Brazil | 522 | 460 | 13.5 | 2.8 |
| ASIA | 8,601 | 9,087 | -5.3 | 46.9 |
| China | 5,107 | 5,326 | -4.1 | 27.8 |
| Japan | 892 | 882 | 1.1 | 4.9 |
| India | 803 | 990 | -18.9 | 4.4 |
| South Korea | 296 | 301 | -1.7 | 1.6 |
| Others: Asia | 1,503 | 1,587 | -5.3 | 8.2 |
| MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA | 679 | 679 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| WORLD | 18,339 | 18,569 | -1.2 | 100.0 |
| SOURCE: ACEA, IHS MARKIT |  | 1. Includes light, medium and heavy commercial vehicles, and buses and coaches 2. Data for Malta not available 3. Based on production type |  |  |
| 46.9\% Asia |  | America |  | 16.3\% |
| Middle East/ <br> 3.7\% <br> Africa |  |  |  | ica 33.1\% |


18.3 million vans, trucks and buses
$\qquad$

Motor vehicle registrations in the EU ${ }^{1}$
BY COUNTRY / 2019

|  | PC ${ }^{2}$ | $L^{\text {LCV }}{ }^{3}$ | CV ${ }^{4}$ | $B C^{5}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AUSTRIA | 329,363 | 43,425 | 8,082 | 1,163 | 382,033 |
| BELGIUM | 550,003 | 81,219 | 11,531 | 1,310 | 644,063 |
| BULGARIA | 35,371 | 5,985 | - | - | 41,356 |
| CROATIA | 62,975 | 8,982 | 1,472 | 278 | 73,707 |
| CYPRUS | 12,220 | 2,274 | 120 | - | 14,614 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 249,915 | 20,436 | 9,852 | 1,220 | 281,423 |
| DENMARK | 225,594 | 33,108 | 5,024 | 535 | 264,261 |
| ESTONIA | 26,589 | 4,403 | 1,034 | 200 | 32,226 |
| FINLAND | 114,199 | 14,702 | 4,020 | 593 | 133,514 |
| FRANCE | 2,214,279 | 478,375 | 56,261 | 6,780 | 2,755,695 |
| GERMANY | 3,607,258 | 304,965 | 98,399 | 6,437 | 4,017,059 |
| GREECE | 114,110 | 7,972 | 428 | 364 | 122,874 |
| HUNGARY | 157,900 | 26,203 | 5,276 | 705 | 190,084 |
| IRELAND | 117,100 | 25,350 | 2,209 | 445 | 145,104 |
| ITALY | 1,916,320 | 187,725 | 23,622 | 4,249 | 2,131,916 |
| LATVIA | 18,235 | 2,703 | 1,110 | 98 | 22,146 |
| LITHUANIA | 46,461 | 4,355 | 7,327 | 515 | 58,658 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 55,008 | 5,089 | 1,202 | 273 | 61,572 |
| NETHERLANDS | 446,114 | 76,395 | 15,448 | 935 | 538,892 |
| POLAND | 555,598 | 69,872 | 28,317 | 2,471 | 656,258 |
| PORTUGAL | 223,799 | 38,454 | 4,975 | 601 | 267,829 |
| ROMANIA | 161,562 | 16,985 | 6,435 | 1,952 | 186,934 |
| SLOVAKIA | 101,568 | 8,508 | 3,482 | 305 | 113,863 |
| SLOVENIA | 73,211 | 13,407 | 2,265 | 202 | 89,085 |
| SPAIN | 1,258,260 | 215,164 | 24,575 | 3,261 | 1,501,260 |
| SWEDEN | 356,036 | 53,816 | 7,308 | 1,318 | 418,478 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 2,311,140 | 365,778 | 57,230 | 5,874 | 2,740,022 |
| E EUROPEAN UNION | 15,340,188 | 2,115,650 | 387,004 | 42,084 | 17,884,926 |
| ICELAND | 11,717 | 1,383 | 304 | 79 | 13,483 |
| NORWAY | 142,381 | 37,736 | 7,411 | 2,296 | 189,824 |
| SWITZERLAND | 311,466 | 34,555 | 4,291 | 961 | 351,273 |
| EFTA | 465,564 | 73,674 | 12,006 | 3,336 | 554,580 |
| EU + EFTA | 15,805,752 | 2,189,324 | 399,010 | 45,420 | 18,439,506 |

New passenger car registrations and annual GDP growth in the EU


New commercial vehicle registrations and annual GDP growth in the EU


New passenger car registrations in the EU

18


New commercial vehicle registrations in the EU

```
- New vans \({ }^{1}\). New trucks and buses \({ }^{2}\)
```

3


1. Light commercial vehicles up to 3.5 t
2. Commercial vehicles, buses and coaches over 3.5 t

New passenger car registrations per 1,000 inhabitants By country, in units/2019


30 new cars were registered per

New passenger cars by segment in the EU

Petrol Diesel Hybrid $^{3}$ Alternative fuels ${ }^{4} \quad$ Total alternatively-powered


New commercial vehicles and buses by fuel type in the EU ${ }^{1}$
\% SHARE / 2019

- Petrol Diesel - Hybrid Alternative fuels Total alternatively-powered

\% SHARE/2018



## Trade





SOURCE: EUROSTAT

EU motor vehicle trade
BY TYPE, IN MILLION €/2019

| Trade in value |  | $\mathrm{PC}^{1}$ | $\mathrm{LCV}^{2}$ | CV \& BC |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

EU motor vehicle trade
BY TYPE, IN UNITS / 2019

| Trade in volume | PC ${ }^{1}$ | LCV ${ }^{2}$ | $C V \& B C{ }^{3}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 3,617,517 | 427,711 | 119,246 | 4,164,474 |
| Exports | 5,000,566 | 374,918 | 235,247 | 5,610,731 |

2018

| Imports | $3,651,012$ | 458,779 | 93,693 | $4,203,484$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Exports | $5,369,240$ | 357,558 | 296,318 | $6,023,116$ |

\% change 19/18

| Imports | $-0.9 \%$ | $-6.8 \%$ | $27.3 \%$ | $-0.9 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exports | $-6.9 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ | $-20.6 \%$ | $-6.8 \%$ |

1. Passenger cars
2. Light commercial vehicles up to 5 t
3. Commercial vehicles over 5 t, including buses and coaches


SOURCE: EUROSTAT

Main countries of origin of EU motor vehicle imports by value, in million €/2019

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | \%change 19/18 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 31,327 | 39,109 | 45,932 | 52,705 | 54,077 | 62,037 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| Turkey | 7,931 | 9,872 | 11,961 | 13,870 | 14,331 | 14,463 | 0.9 | 23.3 |
| Japan | 6,669 | 7,738 | 9,196 | 9,739 | 9,924 | 11,717 | 18.1 | 18.9 |
| United States | 4,949 | 7,008 | 7,302 | 6,590 | 5,671 | 9,528 | 68.0 | 15.4 |
| South Korea | 4,027 | 4,354 | 4,829 | 6,599 | 7,195 | 7,895 | 9.7 | 12.7 |
| South Africa | 1,609 | 2,757 | 3,639 | 3,901 | 4,884 | 6,147 | 25.9 | 9.9 |
| Mexico | 1,075 | 1,652 | 2,224 | 4,744 | 5,282 | 5,006 | -5.2 | 8.1 |
| Morocco | 1,363 | 1,530 | 1,742 | 2,108 | 2,491 | 2,605 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Thailand | 751 | 931 | 1,134 | 1,139 | 965 | 1,048 | 8.6 | 1.7 |
| China | 192 | 212 | 284 | 465 | 590 | 1,034 | 75.4 | 1.7 |
| Serbia | 1,152 | 1,049 | 1,032 | 854 | 672 | 470 | -30.1 | 0.8 |

[^1]$\qquad$

Main countries of origin of EU motor vehicle imports
IN MILLION UNITS / 2019


Main countries of origin of EU motor vehicle imports
IN UNITS / 2019

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | \% change 19/18 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 2,629,622 | 3,034,546 | 3,405,268 | 3,903,869 | 4,203,484 | 4,164,474 | -0.9 | 100.0 |
| Turkey | 708,860 | 842,209 | 988,571 | 1,110,898 | 1,106,049 | 1,044,247 | -5.6 | 25.1 |
| Japan | 438,278 | 481,314 | 580,691 | 646,682 | 681,221 | 762,483 | 11.9 | 18.3 |
| South Korea | 349,230 | 376,181 | 404,076 | 520,098 | 541,654 | 539,048 | -0.5 | 12.9 |
| United States | 243,228 | 251,581 | 264,169 | 258,857 | 280,617 | 369,042 | 31.5 | 8.9 |
| Morocco | 168,995 | 188,370 | 217,969 | 264,607 | 311,305 | 317,935 | 2.1 | 7.6 |
| South Africa | 88,170 | 141,633 | 188,629 | 185,920 | 230,113 | 286,716 | 24.6 | 6.9 |
| China | 191,228 | 214,456 | 147,371 | 208,704 | 389,860 | 256,842 | -34.1 | 6.2 |
| Mexico | 76,142 | 122,005 | 138,523 | 237,580 | 275,417 | 222,243 | -19.3 | 5.3 |
| Thailand | 68,330 | 94,917 | 106,597 | 106,313 | 96,069 | 96,674 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Switzerland | 41,232 | 48,470 | 67,805 | 71,548 | 73,124 | 65,114 | -11.0 | 1.6 |

[^2]$\qquad$


SOURCE: EUROSTAT

Main destinations for EU motor vehicle exports
BY VALUE, IN MILLION €/2019

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WORLD |  |

[^3]Main destinations for EU motor vehicle exports
IN MILLION UNITS / 2019


Main destinations for EU motor vehicle exports
IN UNITS / 2019

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | \%change 19/18 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 6,063,651 | 6,084,750 | 6,254,941 | 5,983,463 | 6,023,116 | 5,610,731 | -6.8 | 100.0 |
| United States | 1,010,196 | 1,271,612 | 1,200,995 | 1,190,782 | 1,171,383 | 1,053,909 | -10.0 | 18.8 |
| China | 613,632 | 472,698 | 534,994 | 580,557 | 560,916 | 469,510 | -16.3 | 8.4 |
| Switzerland | 301,777 | 331,908 | 315,251 | 303,723 | 293,217 | 321,289 | 9.6 | 5.7 |
| Japan | 237,991 | 250,839 | 279,778 | 282,625 | 286,451 | 264,837 | -7.5 | 4.7 |
| Turkey | 418,346 | 592,114 | 585,255 | 525,417 | 315,044 | 240,200 | -23.8 | 4.3 |
| Ukraine | 78,710 | 44,976 | 73,924 | 113,808 | 110,523 | 181,510 | 64.2 | 3.2 |
| Norway | 171,125 | 176,945 | 181,191 | 178,030 | 228,096 | 179,908 | -21.1 | 3.2 |
| South Korea | 177,603 | 230,811 | 182,736 | 190,653 | 197,172 | 175,632 | -10.9 | 3.1 |
| Russia | 328,960 | 191,707 | 145,352 | 160,838 | 185,130 | 171,857 | -7.2 | 3.1 |
| Australia | 183,084 | 227,920 | 206,820 | 210,304 | 200,267 | 162,154 | -19.0 | 2.9 |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT


SOURCE: EUROSTAT

Main countries of origin of EU passenger car imports by value, in million €/2019

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | \% change 19/18 | $\%$ share 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 26,216 | 32,530 | 38,169 | 44,831 | 46,026 | 53,222 | 15.6 | 100.0 |
| Japan | 6,654 | 7,718 | 9,154 | 9,709 | 9,902 | 11,695 | 18.1 | 22.0 |
| United States | 4,911 | 6,964 | 7,233 | 6,420 | 5,539 | 9,424 | 70.1 | 17.7 |
| Turkey | 4,374 | 5,056 | 6,416 | 8,579 | 8,802 | 8,916 | 1.3 | 16.8 |
| South Korea | 4,014 | 4,330 | 4,812 | 6,585 | 7,180 | 7,866 | 9.6 | 14.8 |
| Mexico | 1,068 | 1,642 | 2,211 | 4,723 | 5,248 | 4,963 | -5.4 | 9.3 |
| South Africa | 1,235 | 2,400 | 3,104 | 3,238 | 4,089 | 4,676 | 14.4 | 8.8 |
| Morocco | 1,225 | 1,369 | 1,548 | 1,907 | 2,257 | 2,372 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| China | 112 | 104 | 136 | 369 | 482 | 865 | 79.4 | 1.6 |
| Thailand | 218 | 442 | 472 | 458 | 434 | 465 | 7.3 | 0.9 |
| Serbia | 1,149 | 1,035 | 999 | 844 | 655 | 440 | -32.8 | 0.8 |

[^4]Main countries of origin of EU passenger car imports
IN MILLION UNITS / 2019


Main countries of origin of EU passenger car imports
IN UNITS / 2019

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | \%change 19/18 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 2,223,152 | 2,463,528 | 2,858,696 | 3,326,210 | 3,651,012 | 3,617,517 | -0.9 | 100.0 |
| Turkey | 474,005 | 526,500 | 646,244 | 789,496 | 784,937 | 764,703 | -2.6 | 21.1 |
| Japan | 437,238 | 479,785 | 578,206 | 644,698 | 679,524 | 760,717 | 11.9 | 21.0 |
| South Korea | 348,260 | 374,765 | 402,956 | 519,136 | 540,732 | 537,341 | -0.6 | 14.9 |
| United States | 234,974 | 243,104 | 254,979 | 242,102 | 267,515 | 358,044 | 33.8 | 9.9 |
| Morocco | 152,588 | 169,823 | 196,739 | 240,908 | 283,622 | 292,148 | 3.0 | 8. |
| South Africa | 69,223 | 122,143 | 161,797 | 154,025 | 191,369 | 218,219 | 14.0 | 6.0 |
| Mexico | 75,539 | 121,075 | 137,249 | 235,533 | 271,883 | 217,856 | -19.9 | 6.0 |
| China | 117,886 | 86,450 | 70,208 | 116,668 | 321,250 | 164,606 | -48.8 | 4.6 |
| Thailand | 32,393 | 64,238 | 65,920 | 64,052 | 62,109 | 60,071 | -3.3 | 1.7 |
| Switzerland | 35,617 | 42,314 | 61,053 | 64,151 | 65,914 | 58,523 | -11.2 | 1.6 |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT


Main destinations for EU passenger car exports
BY VALUE, IN MILLION €/2019

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | \%change 19/18 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 115,117 | 129,049 | 124,850 | 131,605 | 127,568 | 124,614 | -2.3 | 100.0 |
| United States | 29,779 | 40,466 | 37,721 | 38,335 | 37,242 | 37,631 | 1.0 | 30.2 |
| China | 23,492 | 17,948 | 19,741 | 22,337 | 22,311 | 21,734 | -2.6 | 17.4 |
| Japan | 5,999 | 6,465 | 7,340 | 8,185 | 8,408 | 8,247 | -1.9 | 6.6 |
| Switzerland | 6,393 | 7,619 | 7,332 | 7,432 | 7,044 | 7,494 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| South Korea | 4,694 | 6,910 | 5,791 | 6,314 | 6,965 | 6,131 | -12.0 | 4.9 |
| Canada | 3,014 | 3,640 | 3,904 | 4,317 | 4,018 | 3,697 | -8.0 | 3.0 |
| Russia | 5,207 | 3,667 | 2,926 | 3,120 | 3,388 | 3,689 | 8.9 | 3.0 |
| Norway | 3,183 | 3,375 | 3,325 | 3,744 | 3,722 | 3,497 | -6.0 | 2.8 |
| Australia | 3,482 | 4,593 | 4,603 | 4,652 | 3,950 | 3,373 | -14.6 | 2.7 |
| Turkey | 5,147 | 7,454 | 7,772 | 6,544 | 4,295 | 2,758 | -35.8 | 2.2 |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

Main destinations for EU passenger car exports
IN MILLION UNITS / 2019


Main destinations for EU passenger car exports
IN UNITS / 2019

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | \%change 19/18 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% share } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORLD | 5,528,952 | 5,562,996 | 5,427,673 | 5,489,098 | 5,369,240 | 5,000,566 | -6.9 | 100.0 |
| United States | 998,503 | 1,223,019 | 1,170,612 | 1,176,829 | 1,154,784 | 1,040,770 | -9.9 | 20.8 |
| China | 608,912 | 469,761 | 531,325 | 575,284 | 543,643 | 459,623 | -15.5 | 9.2 |
| Japan | 237,149 | 247,832 | 279,188 | 282,332 | 285,434 | 263,057 | -7.8 | 5.3 |
| Switzerland | 272,946 | 303,103 | 282,378 | 275,091 | 261,982 | 258,195 | -1.4 | 5.2 |
| Turkey | 374,603 | 531,720 | 534,169 | 466,574 | 290,627 | 224,240 | -22.8 | 4.5 |
| South Korea | 174,614 | 227,065 | 176,710 | 184,805 | 191,863 | 168,660 | -12.1 | 3.4 |
| Russia | 302,184 | 181,457 | 134,420 | 147,073 | 174,492 | 159,020 | -8.9 | 3.2 |
| Ukraine | 28,187 | 28,008 | 51,774 | 89,893 | 87,028 | 151,592 | 74.2 | 3.0 |
| Australia | 162,756 | 206,701 | 188,595 | 189,824 | 168,801 | 140,179 | -17.0 | 2.8 |
| Serbia | 71,021 | 88,487 | 115,587 | 117,464 | 138,064 | 132,128 | -4.3 | 2.6 |

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

## 5

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY POCKET GUIDE 2020/2021

## Vehicles in use

ACEA

## European

Automobile
Manufacturers
Association

Motorisation rates in the EU
VEHICLES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS / 2018


The EU counts 610 motor vehicles


SOURCE: ACEA, EUROSTAT

Average age of the EU vehicle fleet
BY COUNTRY, IN YEARS / 2018


Average age of the EU fleet
BY VEHICLE TYPE, IN YEARS / 2016-2018


SOURCE: ACEA, IHS MARKIT

Share of alternatively-powered vehicles in the EU fleet BY SEGMENT, \%SHARE / 2018


## 0.3\% of all passenger cars on EU roads are electrically-chargeable



European
Automobile
(9)



SOURCE: ACEA, CARE (EU ROAD ACCIDENTS DATABASE)

Number of motor vehicles and road fatalities in the EU
2006-2018

|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EU road fatalities (in thousands) | 43.8 | 43.2 | 39.7 | 35.4 | 31.6 | 30.8 | 28.3 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 25.3 | 25.2 |
| Vehicles on EU roads (in millions) | 267.8 | 268.0 | 273.5 | 275.2 | 278.4 | 281.7 | 284.2 | 286.3 | 289.1 | 294.4 | 300.3 | 308.3 | 312.7 |

SOURCE: ACEA, CARE (EU ROAD ACCIDENTS DATABASE)

Road fatalities per million inhabitants

- 2010 - 2019 ... EU average 2010 ... EU average 2019

$\qquad$

Road fatality statistics in the EU
BY COUNTRY / 2019

|  | 2019 road fatalities | $\begin{array}{r} \% \text { change } \\ 19 / 18 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 416 | 1.7 |
| Belgium | 620 | 2.6 |
| Bulgaria | 628 | 2.8 |
| Croatia | 297 | -6.3 |
| Cyprus | 52 | 6.1 |
| Czech Republic | 617 | -6.2 |
| Denmark | 199 | 13.7 |
| Estonia | 52 | -22.4 |
| Finland | 209 | -12.6 |
| France | 3,244 | -0.1 |
| Germany | 3,059 | -6.6 |
| Greece | 699 | -0.1 |
| Hungary | 602 | -4.9 |
| Ireland | 141 | 0.7 |
| Italy | 3,130 | -6.1 |
| Latvia | 132 | -10.8 |
| Lithuania | 184 | 6.4 |
| Luxembourg | 22 | -38.9 |
| Malta | 16 | -11.1 |
| Netherlands | 661 | -2.5 |
| Poland | 2,909 | 1.6 |
| Portugal | 614 | -9.0 |
| Romania | 1,864 | -0.2 |
| Slovakia | 245 | 7.0 |
| Slovenia | 102 | 12.1 |
| Spain | 1,724 | -4.5 |
| Sweden | 221 | -31.8 |
| United Kingdom | 1,926 | 4.7 |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 24,585 | -2.5 |



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[^5]THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY POCKET GUIDE 2020/2021


$\qquad$

Average CO2 emissions of new passenger cars by country
IN G CO2/KM/2019

|  | 2019 average emissions | \% change 19/18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 125.5 | 2.0 |
| Belgium | 121.5 | 1.6 |
| Bulgaria | 137.6 | 7.8 |
| Croatia | 119.4 | 3.5 |
| Cyprus | 126.8 | 2.7 |
| Czech Republic | 128.7 | 2.1 |
| Denmark | 111.9 | 2.1 |
| Estonia | 130.1 | -1.7 |
| Finland | 115.3 | -1.2 |
| France | 113.7 | 1.4 |
| Germany | 131.2 | 1.4 |
| Greece | 115.6 | 3.8 |
| Hungary | 131.8 | 3.0 |
| Ireland | 114.0 | 0.6 |
| Italy | 119.4 | 2.6 |
| Latvia | 127.9 | -0.8 |
| Lithuania | 132.0 | 2.6 |
| Luxembourg | 133.0 | 1.2 |
| Malta | 105.3 | -2.2 |
| Netherlands | 98.4 | -6.8 |
| Poland | 132.0 | 1.7 |
| Portugal | 109.4 | 2.9 |
| Romania | 124.3 | 2.3 |
| Slovakia | 133.4 | 5.1 |
| Slovenia | 123.7 | 2.3 |
| Spain | 121.3 | 2.7 |
| Sweden | 119.7 | -2.1 |
| United Kingdom | 127.7 | 2.5 |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 123.0 | 1.8 |
| Iceland | 114.3 | -2.1 |
| Norway | 59.9 | - |
| EU28 + IS + NO | 122.4 | - |

[^6]New passenger cars in the EU
by emissions classes

- $>130 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{CO} / \mathrm{km}-96-130 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{CO} 2 / \mathrm{km} \quad \leq 95 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{CO2} / \mathrm{km}$


Average CO2 emissions
of new passenger cars in the EU
IN G CO2/KM, \% CHANGE/2008-2019

170


SOURCE: EEA

1. Provisional figures

Energy consumption during production

- Energy total (million MWh/year) .... Car production trend Energy per unit produced (MWh/car)


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 $16.7 \%$ over the last 15 years.

CO2 emissions from production


SOURCE: ACEA MEMBERS
The CO2 emissions per car produced dropped by $37.7 \%$ between 2005 and 2019, while the overall figure went down by $35 \%$ over the same period, reflecting the industry's efforts to reduce CO2 emissions from production. Even tough car production has increased by $4.3 \%$ since 2005, manufacturers have been able to decouple CO2 emissions from production growth by increasingly sourcing energy from renewable and/or low-carbon sources.

## CO2 emissions per car produced dropped by $38 \%$ between 2005 and 2019



## SOURCE: ACEA MEMBERS

Long-term strategies for reducing water consumption have made it possible to reduce water use per car produced by $44.8 \%$ between 2005 and 2019. This includes the increased application of recirculation technologies for the reuse of water.

Waste from production ${ }^{1}$


The waste generated per unit produced by the manufacturing of passenger cars went down by $15 \%$ over 15 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.

VOC emissions from production


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 $43.3 \%$ over the last 15 years.

## 8

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY POCKET GUIDE 2020/2021

## Innovation




SOURCE: THE 2019 EU INDUSTRIAL R\&D INVESTMENT SCOREBOARD, EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EU R\&D investment in the top 10 industrial sectors
IN BILLION €/2018

- Automobiles \& parts ..... 60.9
- Pharmaceuticals \& biotechnology ..... 39.9
- Technology hardware \& equipment ..... 15.9
- Electronic \& electrical equipment ..... 10.9
- Software \& computer services ..... 10.5
- Industrial engineering ..... 9.9
- Banks ..... 9.3
- Aerospace \& defense ..... 9.3
- Health care equipment \& services ..... 5.5
- Chemicals ..... 5.2

R\&D investment in the automobile sector by world region


SOURCE: THE 2019 EU INDUSTRIAL R\&D INVESTMENT SCOREBOARD, EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EU investment in automotive R\&D


1. European Patent Convention (EPC)

R\&D investment by industry and world region


SOURCE: THE 2019 EU INDUSTRIAL R\&D INVESTMENT SCOREBOARD, EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The EU is by far the world's largest investor

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY POCKET GUIDE 2020/2021

## Taxation




Electric vehicles: tax benefits and purchase incentives


[^7]$\qquad$

CO2-based motor vehicle taxation


SOURCE: ACEA TAX GUIDE 2020

Fiscal income from motor vehicles in major European markets ${ }^{1}$

| - $\mathrm{AT}^{\text {T }}$ | (1) BE | - DE | A DK | ( ES | + Fl | (1) FR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $€$ bn | $€ \mathrm{bn}$ | $€ \mathrm{bn}$ | DKK bn | $€$ bn | $€$ bn | $€ \mathrm{bn}$ |
| 2017 | 2018 | 2018 | 2018 | 2018 | 2018 | 2018 |

Purchase or transfer

| 1. VAT on vehicle sales servicing, repair \& parts | 3.1 | 7.4 | 31.3 | - | 5.0 | 1.7 | 18.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Sales \& registration taxes | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | 20.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| 3. Annual ownership taxes | 2.4 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| 4. Fuels \& lubricants | 5.4 | 8.8 | 41.7 | 17.5 | 20.8 | 3.9 | 42.8 |
| 5. Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Driving license fees | - | 0.02 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | - | - |
| Insurance taxes | 0.4 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 1.5 | - | 0.4 | 5.1 |
| Tolls | 2.1 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 0.5 | - | - | 12.6 |
| Customs duties | - | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Other taxes | 0.4 | 0.7 | - | - | 0.7 | - | 1.7 |
| TOTAL (national currencies) | 14.3 | 20.7 | 93.4 | 50.1 | 30.0 | 8.1 | 83.9 |
| TOTAL (EURO) ${ }^{3}$ | 14.3 | 20.7 | 93.4 | 6.7 | 30.0 | 8.1 | 83.9 |
|  | 任 GR | ( ) IE | ( ) it | - NL | (\%) PT | (1) SE | 幾 UK |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} € b n \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} € b n \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} € b n \\ 2018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} € b n \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} € b n \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { SEK bn } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ b n \\ 2018 / 2019^{2} \end{array}$ |

Purchase or transfer

| 1. VAT on vehicle sales servicing, repair \& parts | 0.3 | 0.7 | 18.6 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 25.0 | 12.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Sales \& registration taxes | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.7 | - | - |
| 3. Annual ownership taxes | 1.2 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 13.9 | 6.5 |
| 4. Fuels \& lubricants | 5.6 | 3.5 | 37.8 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 45.0 | 28.0 |
| 5. Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Driving license fees | - | 0.02 | - | 0.3 | - | - | - |
| Insurance taxes | - | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.2 | - | 2.8 | - |
| Tolls | - | - | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 | - |
| Customs duties | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other taxes | 0.1 | - | 5.3 | 1.8 | - | - | 1.5 |
| TOTAL (national currencies) | 7.4 | 6.2 | 76.3 | 21.5 | 9.6 | 89.4 | 48.5 |
| TOTAL (EURO) ${ }^{3}$ | 7.4 | 6.2 | 76.3 | 21.5 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 54.1 |

## GRAND TOTAL = € 440.4 billion

$\qquad$

Share of VAT
in net price of cars

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAT } \\ & 27 \% \end{aligned}$ | Hungary |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25\% | Croatia Denmark Sweden |
| 24\% | Finland Greece |
| 23\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ireland } \\ & \text { Poland } \\ & \text { Portugal } \end{aligned}$ |
| 22\% | Italy Slovenia |
| 21\% | Belgium Czech Republic Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Spain |
| 20\% | Austria Bulgaria Estonia Flance Slovakia United Kingdom |
| 19\% | Cyprus Germany Romania |
| - | Malta |
| 17\% | Luxembourg |

Excise duties on fuels
in $€ / 1,000$ litres

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { UNLEADED } \\ \text { PETROL }}}{ }$ | DIESEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 515 | 425 |
| Belgium | 600 | 600 |
| Bulgaria | 363 | 330 |
| Croatia | 520 | 413 |
| Cyprus | 429 | 400 |
| Czech Republic | 499 | 425 |
| Denmark | 631 | 429 |
| Estonia | 563 | 493 |
| Finland | 702 | 530 |
| France | 683 | 594 |
| Germany | 654 | 470 |
| Greece | 700 | 410 |
| Hungary | 366 | 338 |
| Ireland | 602 | 495 |
| Italy | 728 | 617 |
| Latvia | 509 | 414 |
| Lithuania | 466 | 372 |
| Luxembourg | 472 | 355 |
| Malta | 549 | 472 |
| Netherlands | 800 | 503 |
| Poland | 383 | 337 |
| Portugal | 643 | 486 |
| Romania | 373 | 342 |
| Slovakia | 555 | 393 |
| Slovenia | 547 | 469 |
| Spain | 504 | 379 |
| Sweden | 619 | 436 |
| United Kingdom | 651 | 651 |
| EU minimum rates | 359 | 330 |

## THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

 POCKET GUIDE 2020/2021About ACEA

## European

Automobile
ACEA
Manufacturers
Association


## 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 the 16 major manufacturers of passenger cars, vans, trucks and buses with production sites in the EU.

ACEA's members are: BMW Group, CNH Industrial, DAF Trucks, Daimler, Ferrari, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, Ford of Europe, Honda Motor Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Jaguar Land Rover, PSA Group, Renault Group, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, Volvo Cars and 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.

| BMW ${ }_{\text {GROUP }} 0=$ |  | DAE | DAIMLER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ferrari | FCA | Gival | HOPNDPA |
| (8) HYபחDAI |  | $\operatorname{PSA}$ | RENAULT |
| TOYOTA | VOLKSWAGEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT |  | vowso |

## ACEA's mission and priority areas

## ACEA's mission

- 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.
- Undertake strategic reflection on the increasingly global challenges of mobility, sustainability and competitiveness.


## Priority fields

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

- Connected and automated driving
- Competitiveness, market and economy
- Environment and sustainability
- International trade
- Research and innovation
- Road safety
- Transport policy


## How ACEA works

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

The day-to-day work of the ACEA secretariat is overseen by the Director 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.

## About EUCAR

eucar
EUROPEAN COUNCILFOR AUTOMOTIVER\&D

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.

EUCAR is committed to help society achieve safer, cleaner, smarter and more efficient transport solutions. 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.

EUCAR collaborative research and innovation activities cover both passenger and commercial vehicles, focused on the following strategic pillars:

- Sustainable Propulsion
- Enabling Technologies and Processes
- Safe and Integrated Mobility
- Commercial Vehicles
- Urban Mobility

EUCAR's members participate in high-quality projects with relevant results for the industry. Projects are mainly financed through the European Union Framework Programmes for research and innovation, matched with industry funding.

The EUCAR project book contains an overview of all the current projects:

## https://www.eucar.be/publications/project-book/

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's members are: BMW Group, CNH Industrial, DAF Trucks, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, Ford of Europe, Honda R\&D Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Jaguar Land Rover, PSA Groupe, Groupe Renault, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, Volvo Cars, and Volvo Group.

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## European Automobile Manufacturers Association

ACEA represents the 16 major Europe-based car, van, truck and bus manufacturers
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[^0]:    1. Although the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union (as of 1 February 2020), ACEA decided to base this year's edition of the Pocket Guide on the former EU28 aggregate, as data included cover time frames during which the UK was still an EU member state.
[^1]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^2]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^3]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^4]:    SOURCE: EUROSTAT

[^5]:    SOURCE: CARE (EU ROAD ACCIDENTS DATABASE)

[^6]:    SOURCE: EEA

[^7]:    SOURCE: ACEA TAX GUIDE 2020

