## Global Car Production \& Sales in 1st Half 2014

## Foreword

With continuous improvements of various economic and industrial development parameters and the increasing momentum in the market, the development of global automotive and related industries in the recent 6 years has been on a gradual rise. The investments of global car manufacturers in major markets with a large demand for cars also accelerate the globalization of related industries, which not only results in the technological upgrade of invested markets, but also consolidates the market share of brands in certain markets. A survey released by IHS Automotive pointed out that the global car production in the full year of 2014 is forecast to reach 85 million units. The survey also indicates an optimistic expectation that by 2018 a new record will most likely reach 100 million units. Such a projection does not catch us by surprise, as based on the data released by OICA for the global car production \& sales over the past few years, from 2009 to 2013, global car sales continued to rise from 65 million units to 85 million units, thus increasing the possibility of reaching the goal of 100 million units by 2018.

The top 5 largest car manufacturing countries are China (1st), USA (2nd), Japan (3rd), Germany (4th), and South Korea (5th). The production of these 5 countries in the first half of 2014 was all in a slight growth over the same period of 2013. India, Mexico, and Brazil also came after these countries with less production volumes. China, ranked in the 1st place, is where global car manufacturers flock in for a lion's share. These leading manufacturing countries have abandoned the concept of manufacturing cars in their own countries and stepped forward to actively cooperate with other leading car manufacturers and expanded their production bases overseas for satisfying the market demand with the introduction of more technologies and HR integration.

## Global Car Production

Table 1 shows top 39 major car manufacturing countries in Q1-Q2 2014, including the separate production volumes of cars and commercial cars. China remained at the top of car production and its production volume was 11,783,335 units, over 1/4 of the global production. The total production of USA and Japan ranked the 2nd and 3rd place respectively and was even less than that of China. In general, over $50 \%$ of the global car production was concentrated within China, USA, and Japan.

Table 1. H1 2014 Production Statistics (Unit: Vehicle)

| Rank | Country | Cars | Commercial Vehicles | Total | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 33,895,253 | 11,317,408 | 45,212,661 | 3.50\% |
| 1 | China | 9,708,473 | 2,074,862 | 11,783,335 | 9.60\% |
| 2 | USA | 2,163,319 | 3,780,010 | 5,943,329 | 4.70\% |
| 3 | Japan | 4,319,949 | 746,229 | 5,066,178 | 8.70\% |
| 4 | Germany | 2,910,867 | 156,882 | 3,067,749 | 6.60\% |
| 5 | South Korea | 2,138,586 | 203,956 | 2,342,542 | 2.60\% |
| 6 | India | 1,566,564 | 343,565 | 1,910,129 | -6.40\% |
| 7 | Mexico | 942,402 | 723,230 | 1,665,632 | 7.60\% |
| 8 | Brazil | 1,154,081 | 411,968 | 1,566,049 | -16.80\% |
| 9 | Spain | 980,566 | 312,266 | 1,292,832 | 11.80\% |
| 10 | Canada | 466,964 | 719,066 | 1,186,030 | -1.80\% |
| 11 | Russia | 905,387 | 96,037 | 1,001,424 | -4.70\% |
| 12 | France | 823,000 | 155,000 | 978,000 | 7.00\% |
| 13 | Thailand | 373,620 | 571,335 | 944,955 | -29.50\% |
| 14 | UK | 791,314 | 37,460 | 828,774 | 1.90\% |
| 15 | Indonesia | 526,950 | 147,414 | 674,364 | 15.10\% |
| 16 | Czech Rep. | 634,913 | 1,981 | 636,894 | 10.30\% |
| 17 | Turkey | 357,047 | 207,031 | 564,078 | -0.90\% |
| 18 | Slovakia | 542,000 | 0 | 542,000 | 5.20\% |
| 19 | Iran | 415,306 | 72,763 | 488,069 | 39.70\% |
| 20 | Italy | 210,444 | 151,805 | 362,249 | -1.50\% |
| 21 | Poland | 261,300 | 62,002 | 323,302 | 3.30\% |
| 22 | Malaysia | 293,580 | 24,717 | 318,297 | 8.40\% |
| 23 | Argentina | 188,820 | 119,603 | 308,423 | -21.80\% |
| 24 | South Africa | 112,521 | 133,571 | 246,092 | -13.40\% |
| 25 | Romania | 224,529 | 14 | 224,543 | -0.10\% |
| 26 | Belgium | 199,260 | 14,270 | 213,530 | -15.00\% |
| 27 | Taiwan | 166,721 | 23,067 | 189,788 | 16.50\% |
| 28 | Hungary | 98,430 | 0 | 98,430 | 2.10\% |
| 29 | Australia | 86,807 | 9,340 | 96,147 | -13.60\% |
| 30 | Uzbekistan | 79,340 | 11,670 | 91,010 | -6.50\% |
| 31 | Portugal | 65,058 | 25,684 | 90,742 | 7.70\% |
| 32 | Sweden | 85,056 | N.A. | 85,056 | 4.80\% |
| 33 | Others | 68,733 | 15,118 | 83,851 | -27.50\% |
| 34 | Austria | 69,957 | 7,849 | 77,806 | -8.40\% |
| 35 | Slovenia | 48,778 | 48 | 48,826 | -9.80\% |
| 36 | Ukraine | 22,561 | 1,264 | 23,825 | 30.60\% |
| 37 | Egypt | 8,040 | 5,010 | 13,050 | -30.90\% |
| 38 | Finland | 6,210 | 0 | 6,210 | 11.30\% |
| 39 | Serbia | 4,030 | 150 | 4,180 | -1.20\% |

## Global Car Sales

The global car sales in the 1st half of 2014 were up $3.4 \%$ over the same period of 2013 to 44,073,262 units (Table 2). The difference of about 1.13 million units reveals a situation of slight oversupply.

Table 2. Global Car Sales in the 1st Half of 2014

| Region/Country | H1 2013 | H1 2014 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Countries | $42,642,024$ | $44,073,262$ | $3.4 \%$ |

South Korea in Asia has in recent years done a very good job in its automotive industry. Its total production is getting close to that of Germany. The production of South Korea in the 1st half of 2014 was nearly 2.5 million units (Germany: over 3 million). Facing challenges from South Korean competitors, German car manufacturers not only focus on the R\&D of high-end automotive technologies, but are also aggressive in cooperating with Chinese companies in product standards, revealing the ambition to leave Japan far behind le.g., the standardization of battery charging for both German and Chinese-made electricitypowered cars).

The main car models manufactured in India are generally not expensive, but the total car production of India has outpaced those of Mexico and Brazil, both of which are 2 largest car manufacturing countries in Latin America. Considering its potential, Hyundai, Ford, and BMW all set up their plants in this country. In the 1st half of 2014, the production of India was 1,910,129 units, taking the 4th place among other car manufacturing countries in Asia. Except for the increase in the car production of top 5 car manufacturing countries in the 1st half of 2014, the car production of India, however, shows a decline of $6.40 \%$.

The car production of Mexico in the 1st half of 2014 was similar to Brazil, showing 1,665,632 units vs.1,566,049 units. Compared to the same period of 2013, Mexico with a more open economy showed an increase of $7.60 \%$ while Brazil with more government interventions showed a substantial drop of $16.80 \%$.

Spain, in the 9th place, has plants set up by Mercedes, Volkswagon, Opel(GM), Seat, Nissan, Ford, Santana, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Iveco, and Renault, which are mostly located in Cataluña, Vasco, Madrid, Valencia, and Galicia. About $80 \%$ of the car production in Spain is for export. In the 1st half of 2014, the car production of Spain went up $11.80 \%$ over the same period of 2013 . Its production scale is slightly higher than those of Canada and Russia.

## Europe

The total car sales of all Europe in the 1st half of 2014 were nearly 9.5 million units (Table 3), an increase of $2.7 \%$ over the same period of 2013 (about 9.2 million units). Over $80 \%$ of sales in Europe were generated within the EU and were mostly concentrated in Germany, UK, and France. Among the top 10 countries in the EU, sales in UK, Spain, Poland, and Sweden all demonstrated an increase of $10-20 \%$, with the decline in Belgium, Netherlands, and Austria, however. In general, there was no big change in sales of Europe and its total car sales in the 1st half of 2014 represented roughly $1 / 5$ of the global sales.

On the other hand, though sales in the EU increased, sales in Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine are another story. Turkey and Ukraine showed the drop of $23.9 \%$ and $44.7 \%$ respectively, revealing a 'frozen' market for car sales in both countries. Regardless of the moderate performance of former CIS countries, they still could not do much help owing to their smaller sales market scales.

Table 3. H1 2014 Sales Statistics for Europe, Russia, and Turkey

| Regions/Countries | H1 2013 | H1 2014 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 9,200,506 | 9,448,752 | 2.7\% |
| EU 28 countries + EFTA | 7,323,155 | 7,800,311 | 6.5\% |
| EU 15 countries + EFTA | 6,861,227 | 7,259,978 | 5.8\% |
| GERMANY | 1,644,261 | 1,691,597 | 2.9\% |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 1,320,073 | 1,461,062 | 10.7\% |
| FRANCE | 1,143,051 | 1,171,267 | 2.5\% |
| ITALY | 791,011 | 823,480 | 4.1\% |
| SPAIN | 432,951 | 519,218 | 19.9\% |
| BELGIUM | 325,528 | 322,106 | -1.1\% |
| NETHERLANDS | 245,063 | 232,566 | -5.1\% |
| POLAND | 176,147 | 205,606 | 16.7\% |
| AUSTRIA | 190,270 | 186,780 | -1.8\% |
| SWEDEN | 150,072 | 175,628 | 17.0\% |
| SWITZERLAND | 173,223 | 167,349 | -3.4\% |
| DENMARK | 105,239 | 113,850 | 8.2\% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 90,000 | 105,000 | 16.7\% |
| PORTUGAL | 63,395 | 89,055 | 40.5\% |
| NORWAY | 86,440 | 86,946 | 0.6\% |
| IRELAND | 60,993 | 76,317 | 25.1\% |
| FINLAND | 63,696 | 66,220 | 4.0\% |
| HUNGARY | 34,083 | 42,334 | 24.2\% |
| SLOVAKIA | 36,202 | 40,471 | 11.8\% |
| GREECE | 32,243 | 40,028 | 24.1\% |
| ROMANIA | 30,737 | 38,805 | 26.2\% |
| SLOVENIA | 32,097 | 32,974 | 2.7\% |
| LUXEMBOURG | 28,526 | 29,572 | 3.7\% |
| CROATIA | 17,836 | 24,321 | 36.4\% |
| ESTONIA | 12,144 | 12,517 | 3.1\% |
| BULGARIA | 10,778 | 12,242 | 13.6\% |
| LITHUANIA | 8,385 | 9,600 | 14.5\% |
| LATVIA | 6,778 | 7,932 | 17.0\% |
| ICELAND | 5,192 | 6,937 | 33.6\% |
| CYPRUS | 4,176 | 4,868 | 16.6\% |
| MALTA | 2,565 | 3,663 | 42.8\% |
| RUSSIA, TURKEY \& OTHER EUROPE | 1,877,351 | 1,648,441 | -12.2\% |
| RUSSIA | 1,325,651 | 1,239,995 | -6.5\% |
| TURKEY | 400,966 | 305,075 | -23.9\% |
| UKRAINE | 112,834 | 62,341 | -44.7\% |
| SERBIA | 12,500 | 15,000 | 20.0\% |
| BELARUS | 11,500 | 12,600 | 9.6\% |
| BOSNIA | 5,100 | 4,800 | -5.9\% |
| ARMENIA | 2,600 | 2,710 | 4.2\% |
| GEORGIA | 2,400 | 2,520 | 5.0\% |
| MOLDAVIA | 2,600 | 2,300 | -11.5\% |
| ALBANIA | 1,200 | 1,100 | -8.3\% |

## 158 Industry Focus

## America

Table 4 reveals that the car sales in America in the 1st half of 2014 reached 12.5 million units (about $28 \%$ of the global sales), which is higher than the sales in Europe. $78 \%$ of the sales labout 9.75 million units) in America came from NAFTA (mostly from USA). However, the sales in Latin America were merely 2.73 million units. Although there are many countries in America, most of the car sales are still from USA, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Argentina. The sales were less than 0.2 million units in any other American country.

Compared to the same period in 2013, sales show a slight decline of $0.9 \%$ in Mexico and a growth of $4.3 \%$ and $2.8 \%$ in USA and Canada respectively. Top 5 countries in Latin America with the largest car sales all declined in sales, except for a growth of $3.8 \%$ in Colombia, and Argentina had the biggest drop of $23.8 \%$, worse than the decline of average sales of all Latin American countries (-10.2\%). According to ADEFA, Argentinian automotive market now shows a fast decline in both car sales and exports.

Table 4. H1 2014 Sales Statistics for America
(Estimated Value)

| Regions/Countries | H1 2013 | H1 2014 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AMERICA | 12,430,755 | 12,486,009 | 0.4\% |
| NAFTA | 9,387,383 | 9,752,949 | 3.9\% |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 7,965,617 | 8,310,911 | 4.3\% |
| CANADA | 902,008 | 926,950 | 2.8\% |
| MEXICO | 519,758 | 515,088 | -0.9\% |
| CENTRAL \& SOUTH AMERICA | 3,043,372 | 2,733,060 | -10.2\% |
| BRAZIL | 1,799,064 | 1,662,920 | -7.6\% |
| ARGENTINA | 497,132 | 378,594 | -23.8\% |
| CHILE | 192,329 | 173,242 | -9.9\% |
| COLOMBIA | 139,200 | 144,500 | 3.8\% |
| PERU | 102,986 | 92,845 | -9.8\% |
| ECUADOR | 56,235 | 56,177 | -0.1\% |
| PUERTO RICO | 48,500 | 49,500 | 2.1\% |
| URUGUAY | 27,200 | 27,200 | - |
| PANAMA | 23,500 | 25,000 | 6.4\% |
| COSTA RICA | 17,500 | 19,500 | 11.4\% |
| PARAGUAY | 14,800 | 18,500 | 25.0\% |
| GUATEMALA | 11,900 | 13,200 | 10.9\% |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 10,300 | 12,300 | 19.4\% |
| BOLIVIA | 10,400 | 9,200 | -11.5\% |
| TRINIDAD | 7,300 | 8,000 | 9.6\% |
| VENEZUELA | 50,000 | 7,000 | -86.0\% |
| GUADELOUPE | 6,513 | 6,324 | -2.9\% |
| EL SALVADOR | 5,500 | 5,700 | 3.6\% |
| MARTINIQUE | 5,352 | 5,418 | 1.2\% |
| HONDURAS | 4,700 | 4,700 | - |
| NICARAGUA | 4,100 | 4,100 | - |
| GUYANA | 2,461 | 2,540 | 3.2\% |
| JAMAICA | 2,300 | 2,500 | 8.7\% |
| CUBA | 2,200 | 2,200 | - |
| BAHAMAS | 1,700 | 1,700 | - |
| BELIZE | 200 | 200 | - |

## Asia/Oceania/Middle East

Owing to the existence of many leading car manufacturing countries in this region (e.g., China, Japan, India, and South Korea), a large consumption market, the rise of emerging countries, and regional integration (e.g., ASEAN and RCEP), the car sales in this region are greater than those in other regions. In the 1st half of 2014, total car sales in this region were 21,347,806 units (Table 5 ), which is 1.7 times of the sales in America and is even 2.26 times the sales in Europe, making it the biggest car manufacturing and sales heartland in the world.

When population is taken into account, the performance of car sales in China and Japan would be very similar to each other and both countries showed the increase of $8-10 \%$, making them the leading car sales countries in the region. As for the sales of India, though in the 3rd place, it showed a decline of $7.2 \%$, which should be an issue to be concerned about. The car sales in South Korea were better than that in Indonesia. In terms of production and sales, $1 / 3$ of car production in South Korea was for domestic sales, while $2 / 3$ of production was for exports.

The car sales in Indonesia, Australia, and Iran were all in the range of 0.5 million to 0.6 million units. Sales in Indonesia grew 4.4\% over the same period of 2013; sales in Australia dropped by 2.4\%; sales in Iran, even with unstable politics and economics, substantially grew $39.3 \%$. Thailand, ranked the 8th place, dropping by $40.5 \%$ over the same period of 2013, owing to the influence of the previous coup and the unstable economics that indirectly reduced customers' willing to purchase cars. The sales were roughly 0.3 million to 0.4 million units in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia (with a growth margin of 6-8\%). As for Taiwan, Israel, and Philippines, they all had a remarkable growth of $10 \%-20 \%$.

## Africa

Although Africa is an emerging market, it does not have a great demand for cars and cars are still expensive products for most African people who do not have high incomes. Car sales in Africa are mostly from South Africa, Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco lthe latter 3 countries are located in North Africa, near Europe) which have better economics and infrastructure. However, Africa's total car sales in the 1st half of 2014 could not even compete with the total sales of Peru or South Korea in the same period, so it means there are still many opportunities for companies to develop the car sales market in Africa.

Although the car sales of South Africa in the 1st half of 2014 reached 308,615 units, which is two times the sales of Egypt in the 2nd place, its sales dropped by $5.3 \%$ over the same period of 2013. The performance of Egypt was better than others with an increase of $6.4 \%$. As for Algeria and Morocco at the 3rd place and 4th place, their sales both declined. Algeria dropped by 28.5\%, especially.

Table 5. H1 2014 Sales Statistics for Asia/Oceania
/Middle East

| Regions/Countries | H1 2013 | H1 2014 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASIA/OCEANIA/MIDDLE EAST | 20,201,507 | 21,347,806 | 5.7\% |
| CHINA | 10,782,270 | 11,683,541 | 8.4\% |
| JAPAN | 2,711,645 | 3,005,806 | 10.8\% |
| INDIA | 1,718,244 | 1,594,176 | -7.2\% |
| SOUTH KOREA | 796,401 | 840,075 | 5.5\% |
| INDONESIA | 583,387 | 608,833 | 4.4\% |
| AUSTRALIA | 573,711 | 559,951 | -2.4\% |
| IRAN | 392,800 | 547,000 | 39.3\% |
| THAILAND | 740,795 | 440,911 | -40.5\% |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 361,200 | 390,500 | 8.1\% |
| MALAYSIA | 313,488 | 333,142 | 6.3\% |
| TAIWAN | 134,647 | 148,732 | 10.5\% |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | 128,400 | 136,800 | 6.5\% |
| ISRAEL | 105,200 | 127,000 | 20.7\% |
| PHILIPPINES | 102,209 | 126,859 | 24.1\% |
| OMAN | 104,900 | 104,800 | -0.1\% |
| PAKISTAN | 79,222 | 79,207 | 0.0\% |
| KUWAIT | 73,900 | 76,400 | 3.4\% |
| KAZAKSTAN | 68,779 | 74,000 | 7.6\% |
| NEW ZEALAND | 54,533 | 62,217 | 14.1\% |
| IRAQ | 57,400 | 57,400 | - |
| VIETNAM | 43,131 | 54,986 | 27.5\% |
| QATAR | 41,500 | 43,900 | 5.8\% |
| HONG-KONG | 23,999 | 30,035 | 25.2\% |
| UZBEKISTAN | 28,100 | 28,300 | 0.7\% |
| BAHRAIN | 25,800 | 27,600 | 7.0\% |
| BANGLADESH | 20,700 | 21,500 | 3.9\% |
| SYRIA | 21,000 | 20,600 | -1.9\% |
| LEBANON | 18,300 | 19,600 | 7.1\% |
| PALESTINE | 17,500 | 18,200 | 4.0\% |
| SINGAPORE | 16,702 | 17,774 | 6.4\% |
| JORDAN | 14,200 | 13,400 | -5.6\% |
| AZERBAIDJAN | 11,100 | 12,400 | 11.7\% |
| BRUNEI | 9,600 | 11,900 | 24.0\% |
| NEW CALEDONIA | 5,744 | 5,211 | -9.3\% |
| NEPAL | 1,800 | 3,200 | 77.8\% |
| TADJIKISTAN | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3.3\% |
| LAOS | 1,700 | 3,000 | 76.5\% |
| KIRGHIZISTAN | 2,400 | 2,400 | - |
| TUKMENISTAN | 2,300 | 2,400 | 4.3\% |
| MACEDONIA | 1,400 | 2,100 | 50.0\% |
| YEMEN | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| SRI LANKA | 1,400 | 1,800 | 28.6\% |
| TAHITI | 1,700 | 1,700 | - |
| MONGOLIA | 1,000 | 1,300 | 30.0\% |
| CAMBODIA | 800 | 1,050 | 31.3\% |
| MYANMAR | 1,500 | 1,000 | -33.3\% |

## Conclusion

In the 1st half of 2014, the automotive markets in USA, Europe, China, and Japan all performed really well and consumers became more willing to purchase cars owing to the continuous drop in the oil price. Most market analysts think that, though the automotive market may be weak in certain countries owing to political and economic reasons, most markets will step into the period of "stable growth" by 2020 owing to better economics, more open investment policies of governments, and increasing consumers' confidence. If suppliers of automotive fasteners or industrial components can take chances and be aggressive in tapping into markets with outstanding production and sales, they can absolutely get the upper hand of global expansion and find their own niche.

## Table 6. H1 2014 Sales Statistics for Africa

(Estimated Value)

| Regions/Country | H1 2013 | H1 2014 | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| AFRICA | 809,256 | 790,695 | $-2.3 \%$ |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 325,874 | 308,615 | $-5.3 \%$ |
| EGYPT | 138,200 | 147,000 | $6.4 \%$ |
| ALGERIA | 128,600 | 92,000 | $-28.5 \%$ |
| MOROCCO | 58,900 | 58,700 | $-0.3 \%$ |
| NIGERIA | 25,400 | 32,500 | $28.0 \%$ |
| TUNISIA | 23,000 | 27,000 | $17.4 \%$ |
| LIBYA | 21,900 | 26,300 | $20.1 \%$ |
| BOSTWANA | 19,100 | 19,000 | $-0.5 \%$ |
| ANGOLA | 14,200 | 16,200 | $14.1 \%$ |
| REUNION | 11,582 | 12,230 | $5.6 \%$ |
| KENYA | 6,300 | 11,000 | $74.6 \%$ |
| GHANA | 6,600 | 8,000 | $21.2 \%$ |
| MAURITIUS | 5,000 | 5,400 | $8.0 \%$ |
| SENEGAL | 3,000 | 4,200 | $40.0 \%$ |
| TANZANIA | 3,300 | 4,000 | $21.2 \%$ |
| IVORY COAST | 3,000 | 3,500 | $16.7 \%$ |
| GABON | 2,700 | 3,200 | $18.5 \%$ |
| UGANDA | 2,000 | 2,100 | $5.0 \%$ |
| CAMEROUN | 1,900 | 2,050 | $7.9 \%$ |
| ZIMBABWE | 2,200 | 2,000 | $-9.1 \%$ |
| ZAMBIA | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| CONGO | 1,100 | 1,150 | $4.5 \%$ |
| MADAGASCAR | 900 | 900 | - |
| MALAWI | 800 | 830 | $3.8 \%$ |
| SUDAN | 1,200 | 600 | $-50.0 \%$ |
| BURKINA | 500 | 320 | $-36.0 \%$ |
| BURUNDI | 300 | 200 | $-33.3 \%$ |
| LIBERIA | 200 | 200 | - |
|  |  |  |  |

