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Data source: OICA
Note: Values in tables marked in yellow $\qquad$ are estimates

> Global Market Continues to Be Influenced by Various Factors and Car Production/Sales in Certain Markets Demonstrate Significant Fluctuations

Remember in 2014 it was reported that "From 2009 to 2013, global car sales continued to rise from 65 million units to 85 million units, thus increasing the possibility to reach the goal at 100 million units by 2018"? The global market in 2015 was influenced by several factors such as regional wars, oil prices, governments' new policies, and developments and applications of new energy for cars, which directly/indirectly affected the development and trend of the automotive market in certain regions. Accordingly, some markets showed slowdown in growth, stagnancy, or even decline. Some other markets were, however, showing remarkable results in car production or sales.

## Main Car Manufacturing Countries Still Dominate Global Market but Developments in Emerging Markets Show Changes

Based on the newly released global car production/sales statistics for 1st half 2015 by OICA, the top 10 car manufacturing countries were still China, USA, Japan, Germany, S. Korea, India, Mexico, Spain, Brazil, and Canada. Except that rankings of Spain and Brazil in 2015 were different from in 2014, other countries in the top 10 remained at the same places. However, what's worth noting is that production of the top 5 car manufacturing countries in the 1st half 2015 all showed slowdown in growth when compared to the same period in 2014. Moreover, S. Korea and Japan even showed decline. As these 5 car manufacturing countries shared nearly $62 \%$ of the global car production, this is an indicator that the growth in global car production in the next few years may not be as strong as many analysts expected in 2014. The global growth will show a rather flat curve,

# Global Car Production \& Sales in 1st Half 2015 

## Car Production/Sales Markets in Central \& South America Haven't Shown Improvement and Major Countries Even Show Substantial Decline

The automotive industry development in Central \& Southern America is generally considered to be led by Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, and Peru. Brazil even takes over 50\% of total car sales in the region.

These 5 countries shared 87.5\% of total car sales in Central \& Southern America. However, based on the car production/sales statistics for the 1st half 2015 in this region, sales of these 5 countries all showed decline, greatly influencing the performance of the entire Central \& Southern America and making car sales in the region down $17 \%$ from the same period in 2014. Sales greatly declined from nearly 3 million units in the 1st half 2014 to about 2.3 million units in the 1st half 2015.

Car production of Brazil and Argentina were in the top 30. That Brazil could attract foreign car manufacturers' investments and take a place in the top 30 was due to its being rich in materials, proximity to neighboring demanding countries, and competitive labor cost. However, the car production in Brazil under the influence of its domestic currency inflation and economic recession revealed a bottleneck that caused an $18.5 \%$ decline in 2015. Brazil has been recently outrun by Spain. Car sales in Brazil were not good, either, and the decline was $21 \%$. Car production and competitiveness of Brazil have been so far outrun by Mexico. On the other hand, Argentina, the 2nd largest car manufacturing and sales market in Central \& Southern America (1/4 of Brazil's scale), also demonstrated a 10-20\% decline in its car production/sales in the 1st half 2015, showing the automotive market in Central
\& Southern America is not going to turn well in the near future.

## Global Car Production

Global car production in the 1st half 2015 (Table 1) reached 45.6 million units, merely up 0.86\% from the same period of 2014, which was almost a stagnant situation. It is estimated that the car production for the full year of 2015 will be 91 million units. China, USA, Japan, Germany, and S. Korea will continue to be the critical countries.

According to recent market surveys of China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, China sharing $1 / 4$ of global car production was influenced by its domestic economic slowdown, so the demand for cars reduced and car manufacturers' inventories increased. The growth in Chinese car market showed a sign of slowdown. Similar situations were also observed in the USA. In the 1st half 2015, though U.S. car production showed growth, its growth margin was down nearly $2 \%$ from the same period of 2014 . However, the production in China and USA still showed quicker growth
speed than in Japan, Germany, and S. Korea. China and USA still shared $40 \%$ of the global car production, dragging other countries far behind.

Japan is another worth noting market. In the 1st half 2014, it showed a $8.70 \%$ growth $19.60 \%$ for China and $4.70 \%$ for USA in the same period), but in the 1st half 2015 it showed a 8.20\% decline, making it the country with the no. 2 decline in the top 10 car manufacturing countries (no. 1 was Brazil). According to the recent statistics of JAMA, the overseas production of Japanese car manufacturers was increasing (H1 2014: 8.7 million units, H1 2015: up to 9 million units) and their manufacturing bases are mainly in Asia and N. America, which shows Japanese car manufacturers are trying to relocate their factories to overseas markets due to manufacturing, materials, and shipping costs.

Germany, with the no. 4 car production, initially had a $6.60 \%$ growth in the 1st half 2014 due to contributions from remarkable sales of its leading car manufacturers such as M. Benz, BMW, VW, Audi, etc. But within only a year, the growth margin shrank to $0.60 \%$ in the 1 st half 2015. Although this result was still better than that of S. Korea, the performance of German car production for the full year of 2015 is expected to experience reduction after certain diesel car models of VW (sharing a large proportion of German car production) were found in Sep. 2015 to falsify exhaust emission data, which kind of destroyed the reliable and high quality image of German car manufacturers and which is very likely to incur additional recall and lawsuit costs.

In S. Korea, though it has Hyundai (incl. Kia), the 5th largest car manufacturer in the world, its car production in the 1st half 2015 also showed decline. In terms of its total car production, the scale remained at a certain level. It is estimated that in the full year of 2015 , S. Korea's car production will land at 4.6 million units if the wage dispute between the labor union and the management of Hyundai Motors does not result in another wave of strike in the 2nd half 2015.

As for India, Mexico, and Spain in the 6th, 7th, and 8th place respectively, they all showed a nearly or over $10 \%$ growth in the 1st half 2015, showing stable development in the automotive market of these three countries. India and Mexico have been major targets for int'l car
manufacturers to invest in for so long, as both countries have tremendous market demand caused by emerging middle-class and low labor cost. On the other hand, Europe's 2nd largest car manufacturing country, Spain, with its car production higher than of UK and France, has many car manufacturers mainly controlled by non-Spanish companies. Cars made in Spain are for both local demand and export. The annual production is nearly 3 million units.

Table 1.

| Rank | Country | Cars | Commercial Vehicles | Total | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Change } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 34,562,299 | 11,040,506 | 45,602,805 | 0.86\% |
| 1 | China | 10,327,754 | 1,767,246 | 12,095,000 | 2.60\% |
| 2 | USA | 2,166,636 | 3,953,957 | 6,120,593 | 3.00\% |
| 3 | Japan | 3,910,535 | 740,433 | 4,650,968 | -8.20\% |
| 4 | Germany | 2,919,548 | 165,232 | 3,084,780 | 0.60\% |
| 5 | South Korea | 2,107,395 | 214,446 | 2,321,841 | -0.90\% |
| 6 | India | 1,681,599 | 367,438 | 2,049,037 | 7.20\% |
| 7 | Mexico | 1,029,244 | 783,127 | 1,812,371 | 8.60\% |
| 8 | Spain | 1,185,712 | 271,991 | 1,457,703 | 12.80\% |
| 9 | Brazil | 1,033,838 | 242,800 | 1,276,638 | -18.50\% |
| 10 | Canada | 467,009 | 631,706 | 1,098,715 | -7.90\% |
| 11 | France | 874,000 | 164,000 | 1,038,000 | 5.80\% |
| 12 | Thailand | 395,854 | 539,397 | 935,251 | -1.80\% |
| 13 | UK | 793,642 | 48,677 | 842,319 | 1.60\% |
| 14 | Russia | 654,137 | 76,241 | 730,378 | -27.00\% |
| 15 | Czech Rep. | 673,241 | 2,602 | 675,843 | 6.10\% |
| 16 | Turkey | 391,977 | 275,615 | 667,592 | 18.40\% |
| 17 | Indonesia | 424,323 | 153,226 | 577,549 | -14.50\% |
| 18 | Iran | 496,982 | 58,972 | 555,954 | 13.90\% |
| 19 | Slovakia | 540,000 | 0 | 540,000 | -1.20\% |
| 20 | Italy | 343,430 | 175,948 | 519,378 | 43.10\% |
| 21 | Poland | 297,800 | 63,487 | 361,287 | 11.70\% |
| 22 | Malaysia | 305,230 | 25,280 | 330,510 | 4.40\% |
| 23 | South Africa | 164,552 | 136,682 | 301,234 | 22.40\% |
| 24 | Argentina | 158,657 | 111,616 | 270,273 | -12.40\% |
| 25 | Hungary | 232,200 | 0 | 232,200 | 7.00\% |
| 26 | Belgium | 200,974 | 20,954 | 221,928 | -22.80\% |
| 27 | Romania | 212,433 | 0 | 212,433 | 0.90\% |
| 28 | Taiwan | 154,312 | 26,902 | 181,214 | -4.50\% |
| 29 | Others | 106,374 | 31,310 | 137,684 | 24.00\% |
| 30 | Uzbekistan | 119,412 | 0 | 119,412 | -6.80\% |
| 31 | Portugal | 66,102 | 21,400 | 87,502 | -3.60\% |
| 32 | Australia | 76,800 | 5,572 | 82,372 | -7.80\% |
| 33 | Sweden | 80,451 | N.A. | 80,451 | -5.40\% |
| 34 | Austria | 67,580 | 7,530 | 75,110 | -3.50\% |
| 35 | Slovenia | 73,647 | 0 | 73,647 | 50.80\% |
| 36 | Serbia | 45,470 | 720 | 46,190 | -10.50\% |
| 37 | Finland | 42,000 | 0 | 42,000 | 47.90\% |
| 38 | Egypt | 6,000 | 12,000 | 18,000 | -15.30\% |
| 39 | Ukraine | 2,289 | 892 | 3,181 | -86.70\% |

Brazil (the 9th place) and Canada (the 10th place), if compared to the other countries in the top 10, both showed bad performance in the 1st half 2015, especially Brazil showing a nearly 20\% decline. As cars made in Brazil and Canada are mainly for local market demand, we can know that in the 1st half 2015 the automotive market of both countries is in a continuous decline.

## Global Car Sales

Table 2 shows that in the 1st half 2015 the global car sales increased merely $1 \%$ from the same period in 2014, not a very significant growth. It is estimated that the global car sales in the full year of 2015 will reach 89 million units. If ranked by continent from the highest sales to the lowest, it will be Asia/Oceania/Middle East ( 21.5 million units), Americas ( 12.6 million units), Europe ( 9.9 million units), and Africa ( 0.77 million units); if ranked by country, top 10 will be China ( 11.85 million units), USA ( 8.7 million units), Japan ( 2.67 million units), Germany $(1.77$ million), India ( 1.67 million units), UK ( 1.58 million units), Brazil ( 1.31 million units), France ( 1.23 million units), Canada ( 0.95 million units), Italy ( 0.94 million units), and S . Korea ( 0.89 million units).

Table 2. Global Car Sales in the 1st Half of 2015

| Regions/Countries | H1 2014 | H1 2015 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Countries | $44,288,947$ | $44,589,313$ | $1 \%$ |

## Europe

Europe (Table 3) shares about 22\% of the global car sales and major sales markets are Germany, UK, Italy, and France leach shows production of 1-4 million units per year). In the 1st half 2015, except for Austria, Finland, and Luxemburg showing decline, other European countries all showed growth, especially Spain, Italy, and Sweden in the top 10 car sales countries showing $24 \%, 15 \%$, and $10 \%$ growth respectively. Europe's car sales are mainly concentrated in W. Europe. Although certain countries of Eastern Europe also showed significant growth, their market scales are still much smaller than those of other W. European countries, so they cannot cause substantial influence on Europe's total car sales.

On the other hand, Russia, a neighbor of Europe, has been involved in a territory dispute with Ukraine since the beginning of last year, which later resulted in a series of economic sanctions by Western countries that indirectly influenced Russia's industrial
development and a substantial decline in market demand. That is why Russia's car sales in the 1st half 2015 showed a nearly $40 \%$ decline. Its car sales dropped from "over a million units" in the 1st half 2014 to "less than a million units" in the same period of 2015. Car sales in Ukraine, Belarus, Moldavia and other former CIS countries also showed significant decline. Turkey, however, has a different story. In recent years, Turkey has become a highly attractive place for foreign investors to set up factories, which stimulates local industrial development and boosts market demand. In the 1st half 2015 car sales in Turkey increased nearly 50\%.

Table 3. H1 2015 Sales Statistics for Europe, Russia, and Turkey

| Regions/Countries | H1 2014 | H1 2015 | \% Change |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 9,555,728 | 9,827,480 | 3\% | America (Table 4) is the 2nd largest car sales market |  |  |  |
| EU 28 EFTA $\underset{\text { EFA }}{\text { EFies }+}$ | 7,808,243 | 8,491,333 | 9\% | Over $80 \%$ of its sales are in N. America. Top 5 largest |  |  |  |
| EU $15 \underset{\text { EFTA }}{\text { countries + }}$ | 7,264,882 | 7,895,410 | 9\% | car sales markets in America are USA ( 8.7 million units), Brazil ( 1.32 million units), Canada ( 0.95 million units), |  |  |  |
| Germany | 1,691,597 | 1,779,255 | 5\% |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 1,461,062 | 1,588,599 | 9\% |  |  |  |  |
| France | 1,171,267 | 1,233,496 | 5\% | units). In the 1st half 2015, car sales in N. America increased 5\%, but sales in Central \& Southern America |  |  |  |
| Italy | 824,321 | 944,905 | 15\% | declined $17 \%$. The entire performance of N . America was better than that of Central \& Southern America. |  |  |  |
| Spain | 519,218 | 643,182 | 24\% |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium | 322,784 | 327,970 | 2\% |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands | 232,566 | 241,337 | 4\% | Table 4. H1 2015 Sales Statistics for America |  |  |  |
| Poland | 205,605 | 213,185 | 4\% |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden | 175,628 | 193,513 | 10\% | Regions/Countries | H1 2014 | H1 2015 | \% Change |
| Austria | 186,780 | 182,121 | -2\% | AMERICA | 12,506,201 | 12,563,121 | 0\% |
| Switzerland | 167,349 | 180,094 | 8\% | NAFTA | 9,753,742 | 10,273,917 | 5\% |
| Czech Republic | 108,254 | 131,035 | 21\% | USA | 8,311,704 | 8,700,832 | 5\% |
| Denmark | 113,850 | 123,401 | 8\% | Canada | 926,950 | 953,710 | 3\% |
| Portugal | 89,067 | 116,858 | 31\% | Mexico | 515,088 | 619,375 | 20\% |
| Ireland | 76,310 | 98,250 | 29\% | Central \& South America | 2,752,459 | 2,289,204 | -17\% |
| Norway | 90,326 | 93,442 | 3\% |  |  |  |  |
| Finland | 66,220 | 64,454 | -3\% | Brazil | 1,662,920 | 1,318,949 | -21\% |
| Hungary | 42,334 | 47,970 | 13\% | Argentina | 377,583 | 311,811 | -17\% |
| Greece | 40,028 | 46,661 | 17\% | Colombia | 153,900 | 148,600 | -3\% |
| Slovakia | 40,471 | 42,869 | 6\% | Chile | 173,242 | 137,458 | -21\% |
| Romania | 37,963 | 42,794 | 13\% | Peru | 92,845 | 86,839 | -6\% |
| Slovenia | 32,972 | 36,418 | 10\% | Ecuador | 56,177 | 54,500 | -3\% |
| Luxembourg | 29,572 | 28,242 | -4\% | Puerto Rico | 49,100 | 44,700 | -9\% |
| Croatia | 24,681 | 25,332 | 3\% | Panama | 25,600 | 26,600 | 4\% |
| Bulgaria | 12,242 | 13,799 | 13\% | Uruguay | 27,700 | 24,900 | -10\% |
| Estonia | 12,626 | 12,845 | 2\% | Costa Rica | 20,600 | 21,200 | 3\% |
| Lithuania | 9,653 | 11,378 | 18\% | Guatemala | 14,600 | 15,500 | 6\% |
| Iceland | 6,937 | 9,630 | 39\% | Bolivia | 15,200 | 15,200 | 0\% |
| Latvia | 8,029 | 8,915 | 11\% | Dominican Republic | 11,900 | 13,000 | 9\% |
| Cyprus | 4,868 | 5,485 | 13\% | Paraguay | 15,200 | 12,300 | -19\% |
| Malta | 3,663 | 3,898 | 6\% | Trinidad | 7,900 | 9,600 | 22\% |
| Russia, Turkey, and Other Europe | 1,747,485 | 1,336,147 | -24\% | Venezuela | 11,600 | 9,300 | -20\% |
| Russia | 1,339,520 | 827,450 | -38\% | Guadeloupe | 6,324 | 6,396 | 1\% |
| Turkey | 305,124 | 455,269 | 49\% | Martinique | 5,418 | 6,117 | 13\% |
| Ukraine | 62,341 | 19,408 | -69\% | El Salvador | 5,800 | 6,100 | 5\% |
| Serbia | 13,600 | 13,480 | -1\% | Nicaragua | 4,600 | 5,500 | 20\% |
| Belarus | 12,600 | 8,800 | -30\% | Honduras | 5,640 | 5,410 | -4\% |
| Bosnia | 4,690 | 4,260 | -9\% | Jamaica | 2,400 | 2,800 | 17\% |
| Georgia | 2,690 | 2,180 | -19\% | Guyana | 2,540 | 2,484 | -2\% |
| Moldavia | 2,900 | 2,040 | -30\% | Cuba | 2,250 | 2,250 | 0\% |
| Armenia | 2,700 | 1,940 | -28\% | Bahamas | 1,220 | 1,390 | 14\% |
| Albania | 1,320 | 1,320 | 0\% | Belize | 200 | 300 | 50\% |

In addition to U.S. market, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina are also worth noting countries. Mexico's car sales in the 1st half 2015 greatly increased $20 \%$, much higher than those of USA and Canada, showing a booming car sales market in Mexico, which will definitely become a new star for car sellers in the future. In contrast, Brazil's car production in the 1st half 2015 was higher than that of Canada and Mexico, but this result was still $21 \%$ lower than its previous record in the same period of 2014. Argentina following after Brazil also showed a 17\% decline. Apparently, it is not the right time to develop the car sales market in Brazil or Argentina.

## Asia / Oceania / Middle East

Asia (incl. the Oceania and Middle East)(Table 5) remains a market with the largest car demand and represents $48 \%$ of the global car sales. Main car sales are concentrated in China, Japan, India, S. Korea, and Iran, which represent $80 \%$ of the sales in Asia. China (with the sales of 11.85 million units) even represents over $50 \%$ of the total sales in Asia. China's car sales are not only higher than those of Europe, but are also very close to the total car sales in America. This shows China's huge market scale and the growth in this market still continues.

Japan with the 2nd largest car sales in Asia showed a sales level of over 2.6 million units in the 1st half 2015 . However, due to the domestic economic recession and depreciation of Japanese yen, its sales dropped $11 \%$ over the same period of 2014. It is the only country in the top 5 car sales markets in Asia that showed decline.

The automotive market in India in 2015 was turning well, showing a $7.2 \%$ growth in production and an over $5 \%$ growth in sales (production: $-6.4 \%$, sales: $-7.2 \%$ in the same period of 2014). The performance of the entire automotive market was quite stable.
S. Korea though showed decline in production, its sales showed a 7\% growth, but was still lower than those of China, Japan, and India.

On the other hand, car sales in the Middle Eastern countries such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Pakistan, etc. lexcluding Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon that are currently in warl showed growth in the 1st half 2015. Iran and Pakistan even showed $15 \%$ and $49 \%$ growth respectively.

## Africa

Africa (Table 6) has not always been the major development focus for car sales. According to its performance in the 1 st half 2015, Africa only represented $2 \%$ of the global car sales and its total sales were 0.77 million units. Car sales in Africa are concentrated in South Africa, Egypt, and Algeria. Total car sales in these three countries represents
$75 \%$ of total Africa's sales. In the 1st half 2015, except for South Africa and Egypt, which still showed a sales level of over 0.1 million units, other African countries all showed sales lower than 0.1 million units. Due to low incomes of most African people and many other factors, the development of the car sales market in Africa still has a long way to go.

Table 5. H1 2015 Sales Statistics for Asia/Oceania/Middle East

| Regions/Countries | H1 2014 | H1 2015 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASIA/OCEANIA/ MIDDLE EAST | 21,421,801 | 21,427,085 | 0\% |
| China | 11,683,603 | 11,850,327 | 1\% |
| Japan | 3,005,806 | 2,676,634 | -11\% |
| India | 1,594,201 | 1,676,434 | 5\% |
| South Korea | 840,075 | 898,396 | 7\% |
| Iran | 630,900 | 725,500 | 15\% |
| Australia | 559,950 | 578,427 | 3\% |
| Indonesia | 608,941 | 526,836 | -13\% |
| Saudi Arabia | 405,800 | 418,000 | 3\% |
| Thailand | 440,911 | 370,700 | -16\% |
| Malaysia | 333,142 | 322,184 | -3\% |
| Taiwan | 148,732 | 150,884 | 1\% |
| UAE | 128,900 | 134,100 | 4\% |
| Philippines | 126,485 | 131,465 | 4\% |
| Israel | 118,800 | 128,300 | 8\% |
| Pakistan | 77,572 | 115,323 | 49\% |
| Vietnam | 65,389 | 103,492 | 58\% |
| Oman | 102,100 | 94,900 | -7\% |
| Kuwait | 74,600 | 75,300 | 1\% |
| New Zealand | 62,146 | 65,574 | 6\% |
| Kazakhstan | 76,666 | 53,083 | -31\% |
| Qatar | 45,500 | 48,200 | 6\% |
| Hong Kong | 30,035 | 34,201 | 14\% |
| Singapore | 17,774 | 31,895 | 79\% |
| Bahrain | 29,900 | 30,800 | 3\% |
| Uzbekistan | 28,400 | 28,400 | 0\% |
| Bangladesh | 25,500 | 25,300 | -1\% |
| Iraq | 43,000 | 20,300 | -53\% |
| Lebanon | 19,800 | 19,000 | -4\% |
| Palestine | 17,500 | 17,500 | 0\% |
| Brunei | 11,800 | 11,500 | -3\% |
| Jordan | 11,700 | 11,100 | -5\% |
| Azerbaijan | 12,330 | 8,650 | -30\% |
| Sri Lanka | 7,630 | 8,200 | 7\% |
| Laos | 7,200 | 8,100 | 13\% |
| New Caledonia | 5,223 | 4,730 | -9\% |
| Nepal | 4,070 | 4,720 | 16\% |
| Tajikistan | 3,150 | 3,150 | 0\% |
| Turkmenistan | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0\% |
| Kirghizstan | 2,390 | 2,390 | 0\% |
| Cambodia | 2,030 | 2,270 | 12\% |
| Syria | 2,500 | 2,000 | -20\% |
| Yemen | 2,000 | 1,800 | -10\% |
| Tahiti | 1,890 | 1,710 | -10\% |
| Macedonia | 1,690 | 1,570 | -7\% |
| Myanmar | 880 | 970 | 10\% |
| Mongolia | 790 | 370 | -53\% |

Table 6. H1 2015 Sales Statistics for Africa

| Regions/Countries | H1 2014 | H1 2015 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AFRICA | 805,217 | 771,627 | -4\% |
| South Africa | 308,615 | 302,619 | -2\% |
| Egypt | 171,000 | 188,100 | 10\% |
| Algeria | 100,592 | 84,500 | -16\% |
| Morocco | 59,800 | 58,000 | -3\% |
| Libya | 22,100 | 21,900 | -1\% |
| Tunisia | 25,000 | 20,500 | -18\% |
| Botswana | 17,100 | 17,100 | 0\% |
| Nigeria | 26,400 | 14,500 | -45\% |
| Reunion | 12,230 | 13,108 | 7\% |
| Angola | 17,500 | 11,200 | -36\% |
| Mauritius | 5,200 | 5,400 | 4\% |
| Ghana | 6,400 | 4,600 | -28\% |
| Kenya | 6,600 | 4,400 | -33\% |
| Ivory Coast | 3,100 | 4,100 | 32\% |
| Senegal | 3,300 | 3,100 | -6\% |
| Cameroun | 2,130 | 2,400 | 13\% |
| Gabon | 2,400 | 2,300 | -4\% |
| Uganda | 2,430 | 2,200 | -9\% |
| Zimbabwe | 2,830 | 2,100 | -26\% |
| Sudan | 1,490 | 1,800 | 21\% |
| Tanzania | 2,900 | 1,600 | -45\% |
| Zambia | 1,980 | 1,600 | -19\% |
| Congo | 1,180 | 1,400 | 19\% |
| Madagascar | 1,270 | 1,100 | -13\% |
| Malawi | 830 | 900 | 8\% |
| Burkina Faso | 440 | 700 | 59\% |
| Burundi | 200 | 200 | 0\% |
| Liberia | 200 | 200 | 0\% |

## Conclusion

To review the general performance of the global automotive market in the 1st half 2015, it is estimated that from the 2nd half 2015 through the 1st half 2016 the global automotive market will continue to be dependent upon main activities of car manufacturers of USA, W. Europe, China, Japan, India, and S. Korea. In addition, unstable situations in some regions will definitely halt back car manufacturers' interest in investments, and whether certain governments' policies will be favorable may also result in periodical adjustment in car manufacturers' plans to establish/expand/relocate plants. Car production and sales in emerging markets may also show relocation, which will directly/indirectly influence the export of automotive fasteners suppliers. Should related companies would like to increase their product sales and enhance services supplied to customers, they definitely must pay attention to current activities of major car manufacturers as well as emerging markets with outstanding performance.

