## Press release

# FOR THE FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE MONTH, THE EUROPEAN CAR MARKET GREW, WITH SEPTEMBER INCREASING 11.1\% 

The position adopted by the European Parliament's Environment Committee (Envi) on Euro 7 is a significant step in a delicate and complex process. It confirms the return to more rational regulatory processes, promising news. Additionally, the Memorandum of Understanding signed by ANFIA and MIMIT on the Italian front is a strategic step towards sustainable transition, as it aims to accelerate production conversion and strengthen the competitiveness of the national automotive supply chain

Turin, 20 October 2023 - According to figures released today by ACEA, in the European Union as a whole, including EFTA and the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$ in September, car registrations totalled 1,166,728 units, 11.1\% more than in September 2022.

In the first nine months of 2023, sales volumes reached 9,684,894 units, a positive change of $17 \%$ compared to the same period last year.
"In September, the European car market achieved its fourteenth consecutive month of growth (+11.1\%) - says Roberto Vavassori, President of ANFIA.
In the major markets (including the UK), the most robust growth was recorded in Italy, with a $22.7 \%$ increase, followed by the United Kingdom at $21 \%$ and France at $10.7 \%$. Spain had a limited growth of only $2.3 \%$ while Germany remained stable, decreasing only $0.1 \%$.
In the first nine months of the year, the market's growth continues with double-digit figures (+17\%), resulting in over 9.6 million registered vehicles. Despite this, sales volumes are still below pre-pandemic levels, with a decrease of $20.1 \%$ compared to JanuarySeptember 2019.

The recent position expressed by the Environment Commission (Envi) of the European Parliament on Euro 7 was welcomed as a step towards greater rationality in European regulatory processes.

On the Italian front, ANFIA and the Ministry of the Economy and Made in Italy have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to speed up production conversion and strengthen the automotive sector's competitiveness. The plan aims to produce one million light vehicles by 2030, aligning production levels with the size of the Italian supply chain.

[^0]The progressive reduction in volumes in recent years has led Italy to occupy, in 2022, eighth place in the ranking of European countries in terms of cars produced yearly, while in 2000 it was in fifth place".

In September, the registrations of alternative fuel cars in the EU+EFTA+UK region rose by $19.8 \%$. Both battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and conventional hybrids saw a slight increase compared to the previous month, with BEVs increasing by $13.2 \%$ and accounting for a share of $16.1 \%$. Conventional hybrids increased by $29.4 \%$ and accounted for a share of $28.7 \%$. For the fourth consecutive month, the share of BEVs surpassed that of diesel cars, reaching $10.4 \%$. Over 614,423 hybrid and electric cars were registered, which accounted for $52.7 \%$ of the market. Rechargeable cars, which include BEVs and PHEVs, reached a share of $23.9 \%$. In September, the sales of rechargeable cars in the five major markets totalled 858,455 units, showing an increase of $11.6 \%$. In the first nine months of 2023, rechargeable cars in the same area totalled $6,765,987$ units, showing a $17.4 \%$ increase.

In September 2023, 136,237 units were sold in Italy, a $22.7 \%$ increase from the previous year. From January to September 2023, a total of 1,176,003 units were registered, which is $20.5 \%$ more than the same period in 2022.

The latest ISTAT data shows that Italy's national consumer price index increased by 0.2\% month-on-month and $5.3 \%$ year-on-year in September. This is slightly lower than the previous month's figure of $5.4 \%$. The decrease in inflation was mainly due to lower prices in unprocessed food (from $9.2 \%$ to $7.7 \%$ ), processed food (from $10 \%$ to $8.9 \%$ ), durable consumer goods (from $4.6 \%$ to $4 \%$ ), and non-durable consumer goods, semi-durable consumer goods, and housing services. These factors were only partially offset by higher prices in non-regulated energy (from $5.7 \%$ to $7.6 \%$ ), lower prices in regulated energy (from $-29.6 \%$ to $-27.9 \%$ ), and an increase in transport service prices (from $1.2 \%$ to $3.8 \%$ ). The increase in non-regulated energy prices was primarily driven by the prices of petrol (from $6.2 \%$ to $13.9 \%$; $2.1 \%$ over the month) and transport diesel (from $0.6 \%$ to $3.5 \% ; 4.2 \%$ over the month). However, this was partially offset by a significant decrease in the prices of electricity on the free market (from $-8.1 \%$ to $-8.7 \%$ ), town gas and natural gas on the free market (from $-3.6 \%$ to $-5.6 \%$ ), and other fuels (from $-19.1 \%$ to $-23.1 \%$ ).
The latest market analysis shows that at the end of September, petrol cars saw a 32.2\% rise in registrations, with a market share of $29.7 \%$. Meanwhile, diesel passenger cars saw a decline of $2.5 \%$ in the same period, with a share of $15.2 \%$. Over the year, petrol car registrations have increased by $22.6 \%$ (with a $28.5 \%$ share) and diesel cars by $11.3 \%$ ( $18.4 \%$ share). In September alone, alternative fuel cars made up $55.2 \%$ of the market, with sales up $26.9 \%$ compared to last year. Throughout the year, alternative fuel registrations increased by $22.8 \%$, reaching a market share of $53.1 \%$, an increase of 1.0 p.p. compared to the same period in 2022. Passenger cars with electric power comprised $47.1 \%$ of the market in September and $44.1 \%$ throughout the year, with sales volumes increasing by $31.2 \%$ in the month and $25 \%$ cumulatively. Amongst these, mild and full hybrids saw an

[^1]increase of $34.8 \%$ in the month, with a market share of $39.4 \%$. Throughout the year, they saw a growth of $26.6 \%$, with a market share of $35.7 \%$. Registrations of rechargeable cars increased by $15.1 \%$ in the month (market share: $7.6 \%$ ) and by $18.5 \%$ throughout the year (share: 8.4\%). Electric cars accounted for $3.6 \%$ of the market in September and saw a decline of $2.3 \%$ in the same month. However, plug-in hybrids saw a growth of $37.1 \%$, representing $4 \%$ of the market for the month. On a cumulative basis, both types grew by $27.6 \%$ and $11.6 \%$ respectively. Gas-powered cars comprised $8.1 \%$ of September registrations, with $8 \%$ being LPG cars (up by $12.4 \%$ compared to September 2022) and 0.1\% CNG cars (down by $84.2 \%$ ). Over the nine months, LPG car registrations rose by $24.2 \%$, while CNG car registrations fell by $85.9 \%$.

In September 2023, Spain registered 68,803 units, an increase of $2.3 \%$ compared to last year. From January to September 2023, the market witnessed growth of $18.5 \%$, with 711,380 units registered. However, this number is $15.8 \%$ lower than the same period in 2019.

Despite having one less working day than in September 2022, the month saw a slight increase in car sales, according to the Spanish automotive association ANFAC. While sales volumes maintained double-digit growth throughout the year, political uncertainty and high-interest rates have affected the market. ANFAC fears that inflation and these uncertain economic conditions may prevent the market from reaching the target of 950,000 units by the end of the year.
In September, new company registrations increased by 4.9\% compared to September 2022, whereas sales to private individuals increased by $9.4 \%$. However, the rental channel experienced a significant decline of $43.9 \%$.
Petrol cars were the most popular, representing $32.3 \%$ of the market share in September. Non-rechargeable hybrids followed with $29.4 \%$ of the market share, diesel cars with $24.6 \%$ (but sales were down by $11.9 \%$ compared to September 2022), plug-in hybrids with a $6 \%$ share for the month (with a volume increase of $17.9 \%$ compared to September 2022), electric cars with $5.5 \%$ of the market share (with a volume increase of $18.6 \%$ compared to September 2022), and gas cars with $2.2 \%$ market share.

In September, average $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions were $116.7 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{km}$, $1.3 \%$ lower than in September 2022.

France saw a surge in new car registrations in September 2023, with a total of 156,303 new registrations, indicating a $10.7 \%$ increase compared to September 2022. In the first nine months of 2023, the total number of new car registrations was $1,288,624$, representing a $15.9 \%$ increase compared to the same period in 2022.

Diesel passenger cars and bioethanol vehicles saw a decline compared to the same month last year, with a decrease of $34.7 \%$ and $77.4 \%$, respectively. However, all other fuel types
showed an increase in registrations. Electric vehicles had a market share of $19.3 \%$ in September 2023 compared to 15.9\% in September 2022.

In September, 224,501 units were registered on the German market, a slight decrease of $0.1 \%$. Over the first nine months of 2023, registrations amount to $2,138,047$ units, representing an increase of $14.5 \%$ compared to the same period in 2022.
Regarding fuel types, hybrid cars (+6.9\%) make up $32.6 \%$ of the market, of which $6.9 \%$ are plug-in hybrids (-45.7\%). Electric cars (BEVs) have a share of $14.1 \%$, which increased by $28.6 \%$. Finally, LPG cars ( $-47.7 \%$ ) represent only $0.3 \%$ of the market.

Notably, the average $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions of newly registered cars increased by $12.4 \%$, reaching 119.8 g/km in September 2023.

According to the latest figures, 272,610 new passenger cars were registered in the UK market in September 2021, which is a $21 \%$ increase from the same month last year. For the first nine months of this year, registrations reached 1,451,908 units, up by $20.2 \%$ compared to the previous year.
The British Automotive Association SMMT points out that despite the ongoing economic challenges, September was an exceptional month for the new car market. However, with stricter targets for electric vehicle manufacturers coming into effect next year, it is crucial to accelerate the transition to green cars. This can be achieved by creating new incentives for individuals to buy electric cars, such as bringing VAT on on-road charging in line with domestic off-road charges and requiring the installation of charging points. The upcoming Autumn Statement is the perfect opportunity to create the conditions for zeroemission mobility.
In September, fleet registrations increased by $50.8 \%$, private registrations increased by $5.8 \%$, and company registrations decreased by $12 \%$.
Sales of electric vehicles continued to rise, with an increase of $18.9 \%$ and a market share of $16.6 \%$. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) are also gaining popularity, with a $50.9 \%$ increase and a market share of $6.8 \%$ compared to $5.5 \%$ last year. However, diesel cars continued to decline, with a $4.2 \%$ drop in sales volume in September and a market share of $3.6 \%$. On the other hand, petrol cars increased by $15 \%$ in sales volume compared to September 2022, with a market share of $38.7 \%$.

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ANFIA - Italian Association of the Automotive Industry
Born in March 1912, over these one hundred years, ANFIA mission has always been to represent the interests of its associate members and ensure effective communication between the Italian motor vehicle industries on the one hand, and the Public Administration and Italian political bodies on the other, with regard to all technical, economic, fiscal, legal, statistical and quality-related issues referred to the automotive sector. The Association is structured in three product-based Groups, each one chaired by a President. Components: motor vehicle parts and components manufacturers; Car Coachbuilders and Designers: companies working in the sector of design, engineering and style of motor vehicles and/or parts and components for the automotive sector; Motor vehicles: motor vehicles manufacturers in general, including trucks, trailers, camper vans, special means of transport.

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## The Automotive Production Chain in Italy

5,528 companies
273,600 employees (direct and indirect), the $7.3 \%$ of the employees in the Italian manufacturing sector
86.2 billion Euros of turnover, which means $9.9 \%$ of the Italian manufacturing sector turnover and of $5.2 \%$ the Italian GDP
76.3 billion Euros of tax levy of motorisation

UNIONE EUROPEA - IMMATRICOLAZIONI AUTOVETTURE PER PAESE
EUROPEAN UNION - NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS BY COUNTRY

|  | Settembre/September |  | \% Chg | Gennaio-agosto/January-August |  | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 23/22 | 2023 | 2022 | 23/22 |
| Austria | 19.840 | 20.735 | -4,3 | 182.886 | 163.209 | +12,1 |
| Belgium | 38.906 | 31.025 | +25,4 | 374.848 | 281.490 | +33,2 |
| Bulgaria | 2.976 | 2.122 | +40,2 | 27.382 | 21.975 | +24,6 |
| Croatia | 3.734 | 3.486 | +7,1 | 47.101 | 35.594 | +32,3 |
| Cyprus | 1.525 | 1.186 | +28,6 | 11.588 | 9.071 | +27,7 |
| Czech Republic | 17.208 | 14.898 | +15,5 | 167.564 | 143.843 | +16,5 |
| Denmark | 14.885 | 13.009 | +14,4 | 124.024 | 109.097 | +13,7 |
| Estonia | 1.733 | 1.810 | -4,3 | 17.454 | 16.181 | +7,9 |
| Finland | 7.481 | 6.801 | +10,0 | 68.575 | 62.918 | +9,0 |
| France | 156.303 | 141.137 | +10,7 | 1.288.624 | 1.112.067 | +15,9 |
| Germany | 224.502 | 224.816 | -0,1 | 2.138 .066 | 1.867 .885 | +14,5 |
| Greece | 11.401 | 8.606 | +32,5 | 104.510 | 82.735 | +26,3 |
| Hungary | 9.123 | 9.419 | -3,1 | 83.009 | 85.766 | -3,2 |
| Ireland | 5.656 | 6.318 | -10,5 | 118.354 | 101.587 | +16,5 |
| Italy | 136.237 | 110.999 | +22,7 | 1.176 .003 | 976.226 | +20,5 |
| Latvia | 1.406 | 1.538 | -8,6 | 14.593 | 12.636 | +15,5 |
| Lithuania | 2.242 | 2.216 | +1,2 | 21.494 | 20.574 | +4,5 |
| Luxembourg | 3.879 | 3.572 | +8,6 | 37.997 | 32.073 | +18,5 |
| Malta | 622 | 406 | +53,2 | 5.802 | 5.069 | +14,5 |
| Netherlands | 29.855 | 25.610 | +16,6 | 288.961 | 224.706 | +28,6 |
| Poland | 39.078 | 35.819 | +9,1 | 350.317 | 316.680 | +10,6 |
| Portugal | 14.077 | 12.502 | +12,6 | 153.356 | 114.344 | +34,1 |
| Romania | 10.545 | 11.927 | -11,6 | 110.711 | 95.276 | +16,2 |
| Slovakia | 6.859 | 5.237 | +31,0 | 67.804 | 58.106 | +16,7 |
| Slovenia | 4.051 | 3.776 | +7,3 | 38.377 | 36.758 | +4,4 |
| Spain | 68.803 | 67.240 | +2,3 | 711.380 | 600.283 | +18,5 |
| Sweden | 28.135 | 22.048 | +27,6 | 209.969 | 204.640 | +2,6 |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 861.062 | 788.258 | +9,2 | 7.940.749 | 6.790.789 | +16,9 |
| EU14 ${ }^{3}$ | 759.960 | 694.418 | +9,4 | 6.977 .553 | 5.933 .260 | +17,6 |
| EU13 ${ }^{4}$ | 101.102 | 93.840 | +7,7 | 963.196 | 857.529 | +12,3 |
| Iceland | 1.136 | 1.192 | -4,7 | 13.832 | 13.121 | +5,4 |
| Norway | 10.342 | 14.646 | -29,4 | 95.499 | 102.758 | -7,1 |
| Switzerland | 21.578 | 20.947 | +3,0 | 182.906 | 162.606 | +12,5 |
| EFTA | 33.056 | 36.785 | -10,1 | 292.237 | 278.485 | +4,9 |
| United Kingdom | 272.610 | 225.269 | +21,0 | 1.451 .908 | 1.208 .368 | +20,2 |
| EU + EFTA + UK | 1.166.728 | 1.050.312 | +11,1 | 9.684.894 | 8.277.642 | +17,0 |
| EU14 + EFTA + UK | 1.065 .626 | 956.472 | +11,4 | 8.721 .698 | 7.420 .113 | +17,5 |
| SOURCE: NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS |  |  |  | 1 Member states before the 2004 enlargement |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 Member states having joined the EU since 2004 |  |  |

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EU $27^{1}$ - IMMATRICOLAZIONI AUTOVETTURE PER MARCA
EU $27^{1}$ - NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS BY MAKE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | dati | visori/provis | nal data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Settembre/September |  |  |  |  | Gennaio-Settembre/January-September |  |  |  |  |
|  | quota \% <br> \% share ${ }^{1}$ |  | Unità Units |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Var \% } \\ & \% \text { chg } \\ & 23 / 22 \end{aligned}$ | quota \% <br> \% share ${ }^{1}$ |  | Unità <br> Units |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Var \% } \\ & \text { \% chg } \\ & 23 / 22 \end{aligned}$ |
| Volkswagen Group | 25,0 | 24,9 | 214.914 | 196.155 | +9,6 | 26,2 | 25,2 | 2.079.924 | 1.709.573 | +21,7 |
| Volkswagen | 10,5 | 10,8 | 90.179 | 85.007 | +6,1 | 11,0 | 11,0 | 873.432 | 748.188 | +16,7 |
| Skoda | 5,4 | 5,7 | 46.820 | 45.312 | +3,3 | 5,5 | 5,1 | 433.173 | 345.531 | +25,4 |
| Audi | 5,1 | 4,9 | 43.501 | 38.634 | +12,6 | 5,4 | 5,0 | 429.508 | 341.460 | +25,8 |
| Seat | 1,7 | 1,2 | 14.352 | 9.783 | +46,7 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 163.015 | 138.930 | +17,3 |
| Cupra | 1,7 | 1,6 | 14.787 | 12.317 | +20,1 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 122.555 | 86.255 | +42,1 |
| Porsche | 0,6 | 0,6 | 4.912 | 4.738 | +3,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 53.182 | 44.571 | +19,3 |
| Others ${ }^{2}$ | 0,0 | 0,0 | 362 | 364 | -0,5 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 5.058 | 4.638 | +9,1 |
| Stellantis | 19,3 | 18,9 | 165.800 | 148.927 | +11,3 | 18,4 | 20,4 | 1.462.152 | 1.385.962 | +5,5 |
| Peugeot | 5,5 | 5,9 | 47.436 | 46.722 | +1,5 | 5,7 | 6,2 | 450.460 | 424.039 | +6,2 |
| Opel/Vauxhall | 3,6 | 3,3 | 31.083 | 26.390 | +17,8 | 3,5 | 3,8 | 274.982 | 259.663 | +5,9 |
| Fiat ${ }^{3}$ | 3,6 | 3,8 | 31.413 | 29.986 | +4,8 | 3,5 | 4,1 | 274.769 | 279.710 | -1,8 |
| Citroen | 3,8 | 3,8 | 32.847 | 29.675 | +10,7 | 3,3 | 3,9 | 259.682 | 263.672 | -1,5 |
| Jeep | 1,3 | 0,6 | 11.073 | 4.943 | +124,0 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 90.167 | 71.222 | +26,6 |
| DS | 0,4 | 0,5 | 3.799 | 3.728 | +1,9 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 36.884 | 32.915 | +12,1 |
| Alfa Romeo | 0,4 | 0,4 | 3.673 | 3.040 | +20,8 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 35.572 | 19.726 | +80,3 |
| Lancia/Chrysler | 0,4 | 0,5 | 3.793 | 3.714 | +2,1 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 33.553 | 31.183 | +7,6 |
| Others ${ }^{4}$ | 0,1 | 0,1 | 683 | 729 | -6,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 6.083 | 3.832 | +58,7 |
| Renault Group | 10,4 | 10,8 | 89.530 | 85.202 | +5,1 | 10,8 | 10,5 | 859.508 | 711.805 | +20,8 |
| Renault | 5,9 | 6,1 | 50.512 | 48.019 | +5,2 | 5,9 | 5,7 | 466.488 | 388.194 | +20,2 |
| Dacia | 4,5 | 4,7 | 38.799 | 37.004 | +4,9 | 4,9 | 4,7 | 390.689 | 321.636 | +21,5 |
| Alpine | 0,0 | 0,0 | 219 | 179 | +22,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2.331 | 1.975 | +18,0 |
| Hyundai Group | 8,2 | 9,0 | 70.930 | 70.858 | +0,1 | 8,5 | 9,6 | 672.214 | 651.262 | +3,2 |
| Kia | 4,5 | 4,7 | 39.132 | 37.107 | +5,5 | 4,4 | 4,9 | 349.032 | 333.130 | +4,8 |
| Hyundai | 3,7 | 4,3 | 31.798 | 33.751 | -5,8 | 4,1 | 4,7 | 323.182 | 318.132 | +1,6 |
| Toyota Group | 6,9 | 6,9 | 59.460 | 54.300 | +9,5 | 6,9 | 7,2 | 544.278 | 488.782 | +11,4 |
| Toyota | 6,5 | 6,5 | 55.830 | 51.451 | +8,5 | 6,5 | 6,9 | 513.463 | 469.944 | +9,3 |
| Lexus | 0,4 | 0,4 | 3.630 | 2.849 | +27,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 30.815 | 18.838 | +63,6 |
| BMW Group | 6,6 | 6,1 | 56.890 | 48.431 | +17,5 | 6,6 | 6,7 | 525.667 | 453.410 | +15,9 |
| BMW | 5,4 | 5,0 | 46.924 | 39.132 | +19,9 | 5,4 | 5,4 | 427.366 | 367.001 | +16,4 |
| Mini | 1,2 | 1,2 | 9.966 | 9.299 | +7,2 | 1,2 | 1,3 | 98.301 | 86.409 | +13,8 |
| Mercedes-Benz | 6,1 | 5,8 | 52.834 | 45.616 | +15,8 | 5,5 | 5,8 | 436.949 | 392.357 | +11,4 |
| Mercedes | 5,9 | 5,7 | 51.187 | 44.741 | +14,4 | 5,3 | 5,6 | 417.711 | 378.770 | +10,3 |
| Smart | 0,2 | 0,1 | 1.647 | 875 | +88,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 19.238 | 13.587 | +41,6 |
| Ford | 3,4 | 4,2 | 29.124 | 33.435 | -12,9 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 282.145 | 281.524 | +0,2 |
| Tesla | 2,8 | 3,4 | 23.834 | 26.436 | -9,8 | 2,6 | 1,3 | 203.010 | 87.791 | +131,2 |
| Volvo Cars | 1,9 | 1,8 | 16.296 | 13.853 | +17,6 | 2,0 | 1,9 | 155.862 | 128.976 | +20,8 |
| Nissan | 1,8 | 1,5 | 15.914 | 12.162 | +30,9 | 1,8 | 1,7 | 145.331 | 116.454 | +24,8 |
| Suzuki | 1,8 | 1,4 | 15.406 | 10.769 | +43,1 | 1,4 | 1,2 | 114.770 | 78.811 | +45,6 |
| Mazda | 1,6 | 1,6 | 13.827 | 12.647 | +9,3 | 1,4 | 1,1 | 109.250 | 77.023 | +41,8 |
| Jaguar Land Rover Group | 0,7 | 0,7 | 6.377 | 5.775 | +10,4 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 52.621 | 45.078 | +16,7 |
| Land Rover | 0,6 | 0,6 | 5.335 | 4.605 | +15,9 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 44.581 | 35.540 | +25,4 |
| Jaguar | 0,1 | 0,1 | 1.042 | 1.170 | -10,9 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 8.040 | 9.538 | -15,7 |
| Mitsubishi | 0,4 | 0,5 | 3.688 | 3.771 | -2,2 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 28.478 | 39.212 | -27,4 |
| Honda | 0,4 | 0,4 | 3.249 | 2.960 | +9,8 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 18.054 | 24.452 | -26,2 |

SOURCE: ACEA MEMBERS

## (ANFIA <br> Asilicaiazi <br> Filiery Industria Automobilistica

EUROPA (EU27 ${ }^{1}+$ EFTA+UK) - IMMATRICOLAZIONI AUTOVETTURE PER MARCA
EUROPE (EU27 ${ }^{1}+$ EFTA+UK) - NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS BY MAKE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | dati | visori/provis | nal data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Settembre/September |  |  |  |  | Gennaio-Settembre/January-September |  |  |  |  |
|  | quota \% \% share ${ }^{1}$ |  | Unità Units |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Var \% } \\ & \% \text { chg } \\ & 23 / 22 \end{aligned}$ | quota \% <br> \% share ${ }^{1}$ |  | Unità Units |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Var \% } \\ & \text { \% chg } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |  | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 23/22 |
| Volkswagen Group | 24,4 | 23,8 | 284.113 | 250.037 | +13,6 | 25,9 | 24,7 | 2.510 .847 | 2.042 .148 | +23,0 |
| Volkswagen | 9,9 | 10,3 | 115.448 | 107.894 | +7,0 | 10,6 | 10,5 | 1.030 .889 | 872.067 | +18,2 |
| Audi | 5,5 | 5,1 | 64.113 | 53.449 | +20,0 | 5,7 | 5,3 | 552.309 | 440.911 | +25,3 |
| Skoda | 5,0 | 5,1 | 57.952 | 54.018 | +7,3 | 5,2 | 4,8 | 507.859 | 400.627 | +26,8 |
| Seat | 1,6 | 1,1 | 18.906 | 11.576 | +63,3 | 2,0 | 1,9 | 191.499 | 159.911 | +19,8 |
| Cupra | 1,7 | 1,5 | 19.316 | 15.664 | +23,3 | 1,5 | 1,2 | 146.344 | 100.973 | +44,9 |
| Porsche | 0,7 | 0,7 | 7.798 | 6.836 | +14,1 | 0,8 | 0,7 | 74.925 | 61.004 | +22,8 |
| Others ${ }^{2}$ | 0,0 | 0,1 | 580 | 600 | -3,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 7.022 | 6.655 | +5,5 |
| Stellantis | 17,2 | 16,6 | 200.826 | 174.664 | +15,0 | 17,1 | 18,9 | 1.651.353 | 1.564.965 | +5,5 |
| Peugeot | 4,9 | 5,1 | 57.438 | 53.559 | +7,2 | 5,2 | 5,7 | 503.293 | 475.077 | +5,9 |
| Opel/Vauxhall | 3,9 | 3,5 | 45.361 | 36.531 | +24,2 | 3,7 | 4,0 | 355.766 | 330.654 | +7,6 |
| Fiat ${ }^{3}$ | 3,0 | 3,1 | 35.176 | 32.490 | +8,3 | 3,0 | 3,6 | 292.875 | 299.495 | -2,2 |
| Citroen | 3,3 | 3,3 | 38.090 | 34.343 | +10,9 | 3,0 | 3,5 | 286.541 | 290.768 | -1,5 |
| Jeep | 1,0 | 0,5 | 11.945 | 5.384 | +121,9 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 94.583 | 75.078 | +26,0 |
| DS | 0,4 | 0,4 | 4.160 | 4.315 | -3,6 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 39.479 | 36.092 | +9,4 |
| Alfa Romeo | 0,3 | 0,3 | 4.049 | 3.465 | +16,9 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 37.974 | 21.913 | +73,3 |
| Lancia/Chrysler | 0,3 | 0,4 | 3.795 | 3.716 | +2,1 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 33.561 | 31.198 | +7,6 |
| Others ${ }^{4}$ | 0,1 | 0,1 | 812 | 861 | -5,7 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 7.281 | 4.690 | +55,2 |
| Renault Group | 8,8 | 9,1 | 102.461 | 95.400 | +7,4 | 9,6 | 9,3 | 925.038 | 767.244 | +20,6 |
| Renault | 5,1 | 5,1 | 59.318 | 53.237 | +11,4 | 5,2 | 5,0 | 503.469 | 415.953 | +21,0 |
| Dacia | 3,7 | 4,0 | 42.877 | 41.946 | +2,2 | 4,3 | 4,2 | 418.893 | 349.006 | +20,0 |
| Alpine | 0,0 | 0,0 | 266 | 217 | +22,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2.676 | 2.285 | +17,1 |
| Hyundai Group | 8,8 | 9,6 | 102.390 | 100.506 | +1,9 | 8,8 | 9,9 | 850.965 | 822.041 | +3,5 |
| Kia | 4,9 | 5,1 | 56.919 | 53.203 | +7,0 | 4,6 | 5,1 | 447.879 | 426.223 | +5,1 |
| Hyundai | 3,9 | 4,5 | 45.471 | 47.303 | -3,9 | 4,2 | 4,8 | 403.086 | 395.818 | +1,8 |
| Toyota Group | 7,0 | 7,0 | 82.112 | 73.721 | +11,4 | 6,9 | 7,2 | 667.192 | 595.208 | +12,1 |
| Toyota | 6,4 | 6,6 | 74.928 | 69.196 | +8,3 | 6,4 | 6,9 | 622.854 | 568.011 | +9,7 |
| Lexus | 0,6 | 0,4 | 7.184 | 4.525 | +58,8 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 44.338 | 27.197 | +63,0 |
| BMW Group | 6,7 | 6,7 | 77.711 | 69.949 | +11,1 | 6,8 | 7,1 | 660.020 | 590.039 | +11,9 |
| BMW | 5,3 | 5,2 | 61.770 | 54.965 | +12,4 | 5,4 | 5,7 | 525.417 | 468.082 | +12,2 |
| Mini | 1,4 | 1,4 | 15.940 | 14.984 | +6,4 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 134.602 | 121.957 | +10,4 |
| Mercedes-Benz | 6,0 | 5,6 | 69.593 | 58.554 | +18,9 | 5,4 | 5,8 | 521.578 | 478.178 | +9,1 |
| Mercedes | 5,8 | 5,5 | 67.846 | 57.552 | +17,9 | 5,2 | 5,6 | 501.840 | 463.394 | +8,3 |
| Smart | 0,1 | 0,1 | 1.747 | 1.002 | +74,4 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 19.738 | 14.784 | +33,5 |
| Ford | 4,3 | 5,2 | 50.709 | 54.664 | -7,2 | 4,2 | 4,6 | 402.682 | 382.203 | +5,4 |
| Tesla | 2,9 | 4,0 | 34.080 | 42.191 | -19,2 | 2,8 | 1,7 | 272.788 | 139.722 | +95,2 |
| Nissan | 2,8 | 2,6 | 32.116 | 27.290 | +17,7 | 2,3 | 2,1 | 219.382 | 172.960 | +26,8 |
| Volvo Cars | 2,1 | 1,8 | 24.160 | 19.064 | +26,7 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 205.256 | 165.379 | +24,1 |
| Suzuki | 1,7 | 1,3 | 20.412 | 13.323 | +53,2 | 1,4 | 1,2 | 139.781 | 97.880 | +42,8 |
| Mazda | 1,7 | 1,7 | 19.838 | 18.106 | +9,6 | 1,4 | 1,2 | 138.665 | 100.350 | +38,2 |
| Jaguar Land Rover Group | 1,3 | 1,2 | 15.467 | 12.740 | +21,4 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 108.827 | 93.423 | +16,5 |
| Land Rover | 1,1 | 0,9 | 12.393 | 9.896 | +25,2 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 90.332 | 73.041 | +23,7 |
| Jaguar | 0,3 | 0,3 | 3.074 | 2.844 | +8,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 18.495 | 20.382 | -9,3 |
| Honda | 0,6 | 0,7 | 7.459 | 7.721 | -3,4 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 44.828 | 52.686 | -14,9 |
| Mitsubishi | 0,3 | 0,4 | 3.929 | 3.974 | -1,1 | 0,3 | 0,5 | 30.029 | 41.492 | -27,6 |

SOURCE: ACEA MEMBERS


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ EU 27 + EFTA + United Kingdom (remember that as of 1 February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union). Data for Malta is currently not available.

[^1]:    Italian Association of Automotive Industry (ANFIA)

