EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
Europe's cars, vans, trucks and buses are the cleanest, safest and quietest in the world.

Huge advances have been made in air quality, largely through investments in new engine technologies. It takes 100 modern passenger cars to produce the same quantity of pollutant emissions as just 1 from the 1970s. Now, the average car engine emits 28 times less carbon monoxide than 20 years ago. Also, pollutant emissions from today’s EURO VI trucks have been slashed to near-zero levels, down 98% since 1990.

Engine improvements have also reduced the CO2 emissions from new vehicles. Half of new cars emit less than 120g of CO2 per kilometre, and an average new car is 15% more fuel-efficient than one from just 10 years ago. Heavy trucks are a third more fuel-efficient than those 40 years ago: a modern truck can transport 1 tonne of goods up to a distance of 100km using as little as 1 litre of fuel.

Over the past 30 years, safety technologies have helped halve the number of road deaths, despite a three-fold increase in traffic.

Noise from passenger cars has been reduced by 90% since 1970.

Europe also leads the way in clean production, with decreasing quantities of water and energy used to manufacture a vehicle, and much less CO2 and waste produced in the process.
Cars and buses provide freedom and mobility for all – connecting cities, suburbs and rural areas.

Automobiles provide us with direct access to education, health, employment and leisure.

Cars are the number one source of mobility in Europe, taking us an average of 13,000 kilometres a year – be it by private car, taxi or car-sharing schemes.

Buses take us 530 billion kilometres every year.

Buses are the most widely used and cost-efficient mode of collective passenger transport.

Our letters posted, our garbage collected, the ambulance to take us to hospital... Many of our essential public services are delivered by cars, trucks and vans.

Bringing food to our local supermarket or online orders to our door, Europe’s trucks and vans deliver the goods and services we take for granted in our daily lives.

Trucks and vans come in all shapes and sizes, from urban delivery vans to container trucks, tanker trucks or car-transporters...

Trucks and vans transport more than 75% of freight carried over land, delivering 18 billion tonnes of goods per year.

Trucks and vans provide an efficient, door-to-door mode of transport, making the link between producers, businesses and consumers.

About 90% of the value of all goods in Europe is transported by truck.
The €839 billion turnover generated by the automotive sector represents 6.9% of EU GDP.

The automobile industry has ripple effects throughout the economy, with a supply chain involving industries such as metals, plastics, chemicals, textiles and electronics.

Cars and commercial vehicles generate a wide variety of business services: sales and after-sales, insurance and finance; roadside assistance; leasing and rental; distribution and logistics; fuels; infrastructure and maintenance; traffic management...

12.9 million people - or 5.3% of the EU workforce - are employed in the sector.

The 3 million jobs in automotive manufacturing represent 10% of EU’s manufacturing employment.

The sector is a direct source of a wide range of skilled jobs: mechanics, electricians, engineers, IT experts, sales and marketing personnel, production managers, business and financial specialists.
Vehicle manufacturing is a strategic industry in the EU, where 16.2 million cars, vans, trucks and buses are manufactured.

Automobile manufacturers operate some 290 vehicle assembly and production plants in 25 countries across Europe - often sustaining the economic fabric of entire cities and regions.

Close to a quarter of all cars in the world are manufactured in the EU (14.6 million units).

Almost 8% of the world’s trucks, vans and buses are manufactured in the EU (1.6 million units).

Motor vehicles generate over €385 billion in tax contributions in the EU15 - a vital source of government revenue.

The European auto industry is a global player, delivering quality ‘Made in Europe’ products around the globe.

The automobile sector contributes positively to the EU trade balance with a €92 billion trade surplus.

This contribution is highly significant today as the EU economy as a whole struggles with a total trade deficit for goods of €104.6 billion.

European cars and trucks are first choice around the globe. In 2012, exports of cars grew in value by 15%, and exports of heavy-duty vehicles by 18%.

Automotive and mobility provide further income sources for governments: fuel tax, company and income tax, driving licenses, etc.
The automotive sector is the EU’s largest investor in R&D, accounting for 25% of total R&D spending.

The EU auto industry invests over €32 billion into R&D and applies for 9,500 patents per year.

56% of the world’s total automotive patents are filed in the EU.

Technologies ranging from computerised driving aids and advanced transmission systems to lighter materials and improved engine technologies have put Europe at the cutting edge of automotive innovation.