

## DEFINITIONS

The figures contained in this paper include data from the different solutions of JATO Dynamics Ltd. The research was made using the following definitions:

## VEHICLE TYPE



## CAR MANUFACTURERS AND BRANDS

| TOP 25 <br> Beijing Automotive Group <br> BMW Group <br> Chang'an Automobile Co. <br> Daimler AG <br> Dongfeng Motor Corporation FAW Group Corporation <br> Fiat Chrysler Automobiles <br> Ford Motor Company <br> Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. <br> Geely Automobile Holdings <br> General Motors <br> Great Wall Motor Company Limited <br> Groupe PSA <br> Honda Motor Co. <br> Hyundai Motor Company <br> JAC Motors <br> Mahindra \& Mahindra Limited <br> Mazda Motor Corporation <br> Mitsubishi Motors Corporation <br> Renault-Nissan <br> Shanghai Automotive Industry Corporation <br> Suzuki Motor Corporation <br> Tata Motors | Known as... Beijing BMW Group Chang'an Daimler Dongfeng FAW FCA Ford Subaru Geely GM Great Wall PSA Honda Hyundai JAC Mahindra Mazda Mitsubishi Renault-Nissan SAIC Suzuki Tata Toyota VW Group | Brands included <br> BAIC, BAIC Yinxiang, BAW, Beijing, Huansu, Weiwang <br> Alpina, BMW, Mini, Rolls-Royce <br> Chana, Changan, Changhe, Hafei <br> Fuso, Mercedes, Mitsubishi Fuso, Smart <br> Aeolus, DFSK, Dongfeng, Venucia <br> FAW, Haima <br> Abarth, Alfa Romeo, Chrysler/Lancia, Dodge, Fiat, Iveco, Jeep, Maserati, RAM <br> Ford, Lincoln <br> Subaru <br> Emgrand, Englon, Geely, Gleagle, Volvo <br> Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Daewoo, GM, GMC, Holden, OpelVauxhall <br> Great Wall/Haval <br> Citroen, DS, Peugeot <br> Acura, Climo, Honda <br> Genesis, Hyundai, Kia <br> JAC <br> Mahindra, Ssangyong <br> Mazda <br> Mitsubishi <br> Dacia, Datsun, Infiniti, Lada, Nissan, Renault, Samsung <br> Baojun, Maxus, MG, Roewe, Wuling <br> Suzuki/Maruti <br> Jaguar, Land Rover, Tata <br> Daihatsu, Hino, Lexus, Scion, Toyota <br> Audi, Bentley, Bugatti, Lamborghini, MAN, Porsche. Seat. Skoda, Volkswagen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## GLOBAL OUTLOOK CHINA AND EUROPE DRIVE GROWTH

it is lower than we have seen in previous years. Although Q1 2016 saw the lowest first quarter growth since 2013, China still beat other big markets such as Germany, the UK, USA and India. The slowdown in the Chinese car and LCV market follows a plunge in the stock market during the first two months of the year, and an increase in housing prices. These two factors forced many dealers to limit their inventories. Within this context, Chinese car manufacturers managed to increase their market share from $42.5 \%$ to $43.3 \%$.

Though growth in Europe was lower than in China, the news is more positive overall. The region, including Russia and Turkey, posted a $5.9 \%$ gain during the first quarter due to the stimulus from lower energy prices and easier access to capital markets. However, the region faces big risks related to the cooled growth of the Chinese economy, and weaker world trade. Car sales in 31 European countries (including Turkey and Russia) totalled 4.89 million units, two-thirds of which was in Germany, UK, France, Italy and Spain. If Russia and Turkey are excluded, the growth jumps to 8.4\%.

Global new passenger car and LCV sales totalled 20.44 million units during the first quarter of this year. That is $2.8 \%$ more than the total posted in Q1 2015, or 558,700 more units. The biggest contributors to this growth were the Chinese and European markets, both of which continued to show positive macroeconomic trends. Meanwhile the US car market moderated its growth, whilst Japan, Brazil and Russia recorded the biggest drops.

China continued to lead the global ranking with 6.07 million units (cars and LCVs), up by $6.4 \%$ over the same period of 2015 . Although this is still a significant growth rate,


Sales in North America grew by $4.2 \%$, led by the USA. This market counted for $84 \%$ of the region's total volume, with 4.08 million units sold. Sales were up by $3.1 \%$ on January-March 2015, however this is only around half the growth rate recorded in Q1 2015 vs. Q1 2014. This can be explained by slower sales in both January and March 2016. Lower retail growth and the earlier Easter holiday are among the reasons for the drop in demand. It was not the case in Mexico, where the volume was up by a healthy $13.5 \%$ thanks to wider availability of finance, as almost $68 \%$ of the new cars sold were purchased using some form of financing. ${ }^{1}$

$\left.$| TOP 10 MARKETS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITS |
| $(000)$ | | 2016-Q1 |
| :---: |
| CHANGE Q1 |
| 2015-2016 | \right\rvert\,

Source: JATO Dynamics Limited

The rest of JATO's world coverage includes Japan-Korea, some Southeast Asian countries, Australia and New Zealand, India, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. Sales in these countries fell by $5.9 \%$ to 4.30 million units, strongly affected by Brazil's economic and political crises and Japan's imposition of higher taxes on 'Kei' classified cars. As a result, the increases posted by South Korea (+5.3\%), Australia (+2.8\%) and Argentina (+3.8\%) were not enough to offset the drops registered in Brazil (-28.3\%), Japan ($6.9 \%)$, Thailand (-8.8\%), Malaysia (-22.1\%) and Indonesia (-2.6\%).

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## SALES BY

 MANUFACTURER
## THE BIG BRANDS SEE SLOWER GROWTH


#### Abstract

The competition between car manufacturers continued to show some interesting trends. During the first three months of this year Volkswagen Group led the global market with 2.43 million units, up by $0.9 \%$. At the same time the German car maker faced its worst crisis in decades. As a result, its operations in some key markets suffered a decline. Volkswagen Group outsold Toyota as the world's largest car maker by volume, as the Japanese giant saw a tiny reduction in its sales volume ($0.2 \%$ ) to 2.18 million vehicles. But their growth was outpaced by third-placed Renault-Nissan, which sold 1.95 million units, up by $1.9 \%$ over Q1 2015. The French-Japanese alliance benefitted from rising demand in North America, in contrast to the poorer results of some of its bigger competitors.


General Motors holds fourth position, though its sales volume was down by $0.9 \%$ due to a big drop in South America and a small fall in China, its second largest market. The American car maker was followed by Hyundai Motor Company, comprising by its namesake brand, Kia and the new Genesis premium brand. The Korean company's global volume remained stalled at 1.64 million vehicles, down by $0.1 \%$. An $11 \%$ fall in China was offset by growth in USA, South Korea and India.

The top 10's best improver was Ford Motor Company, which managed to increase its

|  | UNITS (000) | $\begin{gathered} \text { CHANGE Q1 } \\ 2015-2016 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | LARGEST MARKET (\% OF TOTAL SALES) |  | MAIN DRIVER OF GROWTH DECREASE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VW Group | 2,426 | +1\% | China | 39\% | China | Brazil |
| Toyota | 2,178 | 0\% | Japan | 28\% | China | Japan |
| Renault-Nissan | 1,949 | +2\% | USA | 21\% | USA | Russia |
| GM | 1,725 | -1\% | USA | 40\% | Canada | Brazil |
| Hyundai | 1,637 | 0\% | China | 23\% | S. Korea | China |
| Ford | 1,527 | +7\% | USA | 42\% | China | Brazil |
| Honda | 1,162 | +4\% | USA | 31\% | China | Japan |
| FCA | 1,144 | +4\% | USA | 48\% | Italy | Brazil |
| PSA | 744 | +3\% | France | 24\% | Italy | UK |
| Suzuki | 666 | -1\% | India | 49\% | India | China |
| SAIC | 625 | +12\% | China | 99\% | China | - |
| Daimler | 574 | +14\% | China | 19\% | China | USA |
| BMW Group | 552 | +6\% | China | 23\% | China | USA |
| Chang'an | 396 | -2\% | China | 99\% | - | China |
| Mazda | 370 | 0\% | Japan | 19\% | Thailand | USA |
| Geely Group | 256 | -1\% | China | 59\% | USA | China |
| Dongfeng | 241 | +8\% | China | 99\% | China | - |
| Great Wall | 235 | +6\% | China | 99\% | China | - |
| Subaru | 234 | -3\% | USA | 57\% | USA | Japan |
| Mitsubishi | 207 | -7\% | Japan | 17\% | Thailand | Brazil |
| Tata Group | 205 | +6\% | India | 35\% | UK | India |
| Beijing | 173 | +26\% | China | 99\% | China | - |
| Mahindra | 149 | +16\% | India | 77\% | India | S. Korea |
| FAW | 119 | -7\% | China | 99\% | - | China |
| JAC | 118 | +53\% | China | 99\% | China | - |

Source: JATO Dynamics Limited
global sales by $7.1 \%$ thanks to $6.7 \%$ growth in Ford brand sales and 25\% growth for Lincoln. The American car maker posted double-digit growth in China, Germany, Canada and Italy.

Ford was not the only car manufacturer in the top 10 to record significant growth. It was followed by Honda and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (FCA). Both companies posted 4\% increases and similar overall new registration figures. Honda's growth was largely due to its popular SUVs, and it reported increases in USA, China and Indonesia, where the growth was enough to offset drops posted in Japan and India. SUVs were also the growth driver for FCA, which benefited from rising demand in USA, Italy and even in China, in contrast to the $34 \%$ fall seen in Brazil, its third largest market.

The world's top 10 was closed by PSA (Peugeot, Citroen and DS) and Suzuki (Indian Maruti included). The French car maker sold 744,400 units, 3.4\% more than
during the same period in 2015. This growth mostly came from Europe rather than from its Chinese operations. Suzuki posted the highest fall in the top 10 with sales down by $1 \%$, despite an increase in India, its largest market. This car maker saw a reduction in sales in Japan and a big drop in China.

Daimler Group and BMW Group both posted positive growth. Daimler's global volume - including vans and Light Commercial Vehicles - grew by a massive 14.2\% compared to JanuaryMarch 2015, at 566,200 units. Unlike Daimler, the BMW Group does not produce Light Commercial Vehicles. China played a significant part in differentiating between the two car groups - Daimler's growth in this key market was four times higher than its competitor's. North America had an impact too, as BMW's volume fell while Daimler's remained stable.

Other big increases came from India: Mahindra - which includes the brand's namesake and Ssangyong - sold 148,600 vehicles, up by $15.5 \%$, while its competitor Tata sold 205,200 units, up by $5.8 \%$ amid increasing demand for Land Rover SUVs and strong growth from Jaguar. In contrast to the Indian car makers, Mitsubishi and Subaru posted negative changes as a consequence of lower demand in Japan and Europe. Mitsubishi figures exclude the possible negative effect their fuel-economy issue could have, as this event occurred in early May.
placed Volkswagen. The German brand posted a $1.4 \%$ loss, falling from 1.57 million vehicles in Q1 2015 to 1.55 million in Q1 2016. Volkswagen continued to deal with the effect of the diesel and emissions issues which have predominantly affected its operations in the USA (-12.5\%) and Europe (+0.2\%).

Ford got very close to Volkswagen with almost 1.5 million new vehicles sold, posting the second highest increase among the top 10. The volume gap between Volkswagen and Ford fell from 173,000 units in Q1 2015 to 56,000 vehicles in Q1 2016. The rest of the top 10 remained


When broken down by brand, the results show no changes in the top 10 ranking. Toyota led the way once again thanks to Q1 sales of 1.79 million new units. That is more or less the same quantity it sold during the first quarter of 2015, but still it managed to increase the gap with second-
unchanged in terms of positions, with Mercedes-Benz recording the highest increase and Chevrolet in the opposite side.

Changan was the best-selling Chinese passenger car and LCV brand but it was further down the rankings in $15^{\text {th }}$ position following a $1.8 \%$ drop in volume in China. This brand, with almost all of its sales happening in China, sold more cars than
either Mazda or Fiat. Mahindra at $36^{\text {th }}$ position, was the best-selling Indian make.

Amongst the brands that recorded the highest percentage growth were Buick, Jeep, Baojun, RAM, Volvo, JAC, Mahindra, GAC and Zotye. These increases were largely driven by local demand.

| TOP 25 CAR/LCV BRANDS 2016-Q1 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |

[^1]
## BEST-SELLING MODELS

## SUV SUCCESS CONTINUES


#### Abstract

The model ranking showed interesting changes that were closely related to the biggest event: SUV's popularity rise. Traditional models continued to lose ground as a consequence of more Sport Utility Vehicles and crossovers.


## OVERALL RANKING ${ }^{2}$

The first quarter of this year has seen significant changes in the global model ranking, which covers 1,235 different models across the world. In contrast to the brand ranking which remained stable, the model ranking showed that the shift in consumer tastes is impacting the traditional leaders. Even the top position changed during the first three months of this year, with the popular Wuling Hongguang falling from the first position in Q1 2015 to third during the last quarter. Its $17 \%$ drop in sales positioned it just seven units ahead of the Ford F-Series.

The Chinese compact MPV was knocked down the ranking by the Toyota Corolla, which reported a $4.8 \%$ gain in the quarter. The figures for this compact sedan exclude the volumes of the Corolla EX, Axio, Quest and Rumion, as they are considered different models. Even if the Corolla ranked first in very few countries, its strong positions in China and North America ( $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ in the ranking in both markets), along with the key role it plays in other Asian markets, helped it to become the world's best-selling car during the first quarter.

[^2]

Volkswagen's Golf was in second position thanks to European and Chinese demand. However, its volume fell 3\% over Q1 2015 due to $0 \%$ growth in China and a $3 \%$ decline in Europe. These two markets counted for $83 \%$ of Golf sales globally. Sales in North America, where this model was involved in the diesel scandal, fell by $3 \%$. The top 5 was completed by another compact, the Ford Focus, which saw its sales volume fall by $8 \%$ to 197,000 units.

But the big threat to these top sellers is coming from the next five models in the ranking. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth best selling cars in the world were SUVs. This was not the case in Q1 2015 when only the Honda CR-V made it into the top 10.

This year the rising popularity of SUVs in all regions (the segment posted double-digit growth in seven of the eight regions analysed in this report), took key models out of the top 10, and allowed one small (Honda HR-V, aka XR-V or Vezel), three
compact (Toyota RAV4, Honda CR-V and Ford Escape/Kuga) and one midsize SUV (Nissan X-Trail) to be among the bestselling cars in the world. All of them recorded double-digit growth except for the CR-V, which lost its crown as the bestselling SUV.

In contrast to the $3 \%$ fall in the CR-V's volume, its little brother, the Honda HR-V increased its sales by an outstanding 81\% to 164,700 units. It was by far one of the top gainers during the first quarter, with an increase of 0.37 percentage points of market share. In terms of market share percentage points gain, the small SUV from Honda was only outperformed by three other SUVs: Baojun 560 (+0.60 points), Hyundai Tucson (+0.56) and GAC Triumpchi GS4 (+0.39).

## EVOLVING SEGMENTS

Global car sales would not have increased without the contribution of SUVs. The 3\%
rise posted in the first quarter was mostly driven by this vehicle type, as their overall volume jumped from 4.56 million units in 2015-Q1 to 5.60 million one year later. This means that SUV sales growth was high
when compared to the overall industry, with a $23 \%$ rise compared to just $3 \%$. SUVs' market share jumped from $22.9 \%$ in Q1 2015 to $27.4 \%$ in the first quarter of this year. Of course, the market share rise had

## GLOBAL CAR SALES 2016-Q1 BY SEGMENTS


a negative effect on the market share of the other segments. The impact was felt most by the B-Segment which fell from 13.9\% share in Q1 2015 to 12.4\% in Q1 2016.

In contrast to the positive performance of SUVs, global sales of new compact cars (C-Segment) fell by $1 \%$ to 3.75 million units. Despite their popularity in China, their volume is not growing mainly because demand there is falling, as it is in North America. Many consumers around the world found SUV versions of regular compact cars more attractive, and this is evident in the volume growth. While demand for regular compact cars fell by $1 \%$, compact SUVs (C-SUV) posted a $24 \%$ surge. Clearly, this sales picture reflects the manufacturers' own shift in priorities to focus on new consumer preferences. At the same time, mainstream car makers had to deal with another threat from the higher end of the segment: premium compacts. Therefore the quantity of models available in globally did not grow year-on-year.

The impact was even worse for subcompact cars (B-Segment). The volume for this segment fell by $9 \%$ to 2.53 million units, following stagnant growth in Europe, the world's largest market for this vehicle type, and double-digit drops in China, South America and India. The effect of the SUV boom is more evident in this segment, with China being the best example. In 2015-Q1 the sales of subcompacts in China totalled 435,900 units, compared to 255,800 B-SUVs. One year later the difference between them was 381,700 for B-Segment cars against 385,800 units for B-SUVs. On a global scale the segment is suffering, with the six largest brands all posting declines.

Sales of the midsize cars (D-Segment) plummeted $7 \%$ to 1.83 million units in January-March 2016. Meanwhile the MPV segment posted a $0 \%$ change, outselling
the D-Segment and making it the the fourth best-selling segment globally. The minivan or Multi-Propose-Vehicle saw boosted sales due to higher demand for the large ones ( $+28 \%$ ). Meanwhile the smaller MPVs (B-MPV) and compacts (C-MPV) recorded reduced demand. Despite the decline in popularity in Europe, MPVs continue to be be popular in other regions such as China and North America. However, sales did not grow at the same rate as SUVs.

City-cars were another big loser during the first quarter. The main reason for the drop came from Japan, the world's largest market due to the popularity of the locallymade 'Kei-cars'. Two years after the government's decision to increase taxes on 'Kei-cars' to rebalance the market, sales continue to fall (-15\% in 2016-Q1). As a result of the tax increase, these 'Kei-cars' have lost one of their major selling points affordability. As a result, many consumers chose regular-size vehicles instead. Indian and Italian growth was simply not enough to offset the drop in demand for city-cars in Japan.

The rest of the segments, excluding LCV and Vans, posted gains. Sales of Pickups totalled 1.14 million units, up by $3 \%$, with the USA counting for more than half of the total $(53 \%)$. The large cars segment ( E Segment) closed the quarter with sales up by $1 \%$ to 534,500 units. German premium brands led the segment but posted drops, leaving the growth to the large sedans from Detroit's big 3 and Toyota. The Sports cars segment meanwhile registered a significant growth of $11 \%$ to 144,700 units despite the $0 \%$ growth recorded in its largest market USA. European and Japanese/Korean figures grew by $35 \%$ and $52 \%$ respectively. Finally, the luxury sedans segment ( F Segment) totalled 72,900 units, up by $1 \%$ over 2015-Q1, boosted by the new Hyundai's Genesis premium brand and the new BMW 7-Series.

## TOP 10 BEST-SELLING MODELS \& MARKETS 2016-Q1 BY SEGMENTS

| (City-Cars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL | UNITS | Ch Q1 | MARKET | UNITS | Ch Q1 |
| Hyundai i10/Grand/Xcent | 77,638 | -14\% | Japan | 443,617 | -15\% |
| Suzuki Alto | 63,127 | +8\% | India | 241,151 | 8\% |
| Fiat/Abarth 500 | 60,530 | -7\% | Italy | 99,842 | 24\% |
| Fiat Panda | 58,094 | +17\% | UK | 70,301 | 1\% |
| Honda N-Box | 57,193 | -18\% | Germany | 54,943 | -6\% |
| Daihatsu Tanto | 54,742 | -4\% | China | 53,716 | -31\% |
| Nissan Dayz | 48,917 | -17\% | France | 40,231 | -2\% |
| Kia Picanto/Morning | 43,591 |  | S. Korea | 39,425 | 3\% |
| Suzuki Wagon R/Karimun | 42,513 | -3\% | Indonesia | 34,080 | -10\% |
| Volkswagen Up! | 41,407 | -20\% | Malaysia | 26,385 | -27\% |


| (Subcompacts) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL | UNITS | Ch Q1 | MARKET | UNITS | Ch Q1 |
| Volkswagen Polo | 148,038 | -3\% | China | 381,711 | -12\% |
| Suzuki Swift | 123,225 | -20\% | Brazil | 244,902 | -26\% |
| Ford Fiesta | 122,885 | -13\% | India | 242,453 | -13\% |
| Toyota Yaris/Vitz | 120,554 | -6\% | UK | 167,191 | -7\% |
| Hyundai Accent/Verna/i25/Solaris | 110,041 | -8\% | France | 148,818 | 9\% |
| Kia Rio/Pride/K2 | 86,217 | -9\% | Italy | 133,844 | 13\% |
| Renault Clio | 86,084 | -2\% | Japan | 123,465 | -27\% |
| Nissan Versa/Almera/Latio/Sunny | 83,677 | +18\% | Russia | 114,484 | -14\% |
| Peugeot 208 | 79,762 | +7\% | Germany | 113,789 | -1\% |
| Opel/Vauxhall Corsa | 76,892 | -8\% | Mexico | 113,016 | 17\% |



| MODEL | UNITS Ch Q1 | MARKET | UNITS | Ch Q1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toyota Camry/Aurion | 150,088-5\% | USA | 694,891 | -4\% |
| Ford Fusion/Mondeo | 135,577 +6\% | China | 567,676 | -13\% |
| Honda Accord | 108,008 -4\% | Germany | 94,549 | 0\% |
| Mercedes C-Class | 104,353-8\% | UK | 72,242 | 4\% |
| BMW 3-Series | 102,496-2\% | S. Korea | 55,035 | -5\% |
| Hyundai Sonata/i45 | 99,126 +20\% | Japan | 36,531 | -24\% |
| Nissan Altima | 89,424 -2\% | Canada | 31,528 | -10\% |
| Audi A4/S4/RS4 | 80,378 +7\% | France | 28,183 | 5\% |
| Chevrolet Malibu | 75,039 -5\% | Spain | 20,133 | 15\% |
| Subaru Legacy/Outback/Liberty | 70,555-1\% | Italy | 19,727 | 17\% |


| (Large) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL | UNITS Ch Q1 | MARKET | UNITS | Ch Q1 |
| BMW 5-Series | 80,596 -9\% | USA | 180,620 | -1\% |
| Audi A6/S6/RS6 | 68,758 -8\% | China | 150,144 | 13\% |
| Mercedes E-Class | 59,611 -2\% | S. Korea | 57,032 | 5\% |
| Chevrolet Impala | 36,014 +30\% | Germany | 31,766 | -3\% |
| Buick Lacrosse | 30,965-16\% | UK | 24,111 | -6\% |
| Dodge Charger | 29,181 +5\% | Japan | 15,931 | -12\% |
| Ford Taurus | 21,709 +90\% | Sweden | 10,501 | 7\% |
| Hyundai Genesis | 18,017 -6\% | Australia | 8,934 | -14\% |
| Chrysler/Lancia 300/Thema | 17,879 +18\% | Canada | 6,817 | -4\% |
| Nissan Maxima | 17,321+130\% | Italy | 4,206 | -2\% |



|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL | UNITS Ch Q1 | MARKET | UNITS | Ch Q1 |
| Wuling Hongguang | 221,799-17\% | China | 746,377 | 7\% |
| Honda Jazz/Fit | 135,541-16\% | Japan | 291,884 | 0\% |
| Baojun 730 | 97,803 +16\% | USA | 243,362 | 4\% |
| Dongfeng Xiaokang | $86,875+11 \%$ | Germany | 88,421 | -3\% |
| Nissan Note | 58,759-22\% | Indonesia | 75,346 | -8\% |
| Honda Odyssey | 52,571 +5\% | France | 68,003 | -2\% |
| Toyota Esquire/Noah/Voxy/NAV1 | 52,470-12\% | Italy | 52,770 | -1\% |
| Dodge Grand Caravan | 42,587 +56\% | UK | 52,068 | -10\% |
| Kia Soul | 41,939 0\% | India | 43,939 | 18\% |
| Toyota Sienna | 39,493 +6\% | Spain | 33,465 | 2\% |



## FOCUS ON SUVs

SUVs are the current hot topic in the auto industry. Their increasing popularity has turned what analysts considered a "boom" into a continuous trend that is expected to last. Global sales increased so quickly during the first quarter of 2016 that the volume increase between the first quarters of 2015 and 2016 was more or less the same size as the whole Pickup segment. Demand for SUV and Crossovers grew so fast that sales in only two of the 52 markets analysed posted negative changes during the quarter.

Europe was another source of growth. Total volume for Europe-31 (Russia and Turkey included) grew by $20 \%$ to 1.11 million units, boosted by double-digit growth in 27 markets. SUVs accounted for $20 \%$ of the total market in Q1 2015, this increased to $22.8 \%$ through March 2016 as registrations outpaced total averages in the UK, Europe's largest SUV market, Germany, Italy (+35\%), France and Spain.

The traditional segment leaders continued to dominate, but growth was slow at the top of the table. Renault-Nissan kept the lead but its growth was half the segment's total.

| BY BRANDS \& CAR MANUFACTURERS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOP 10 BESTSELLING SUV BRANDS | UNITS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CH Q1 } \\ & 15-16 \end{aligned}$ | \% SUV ON TOP 10 MANUFACTURERS SALES |  |
| Nissan | 397,244 | +10\% | VW Group | 13\% |
| Honda | 384,795 | +30\% | Toyota | 19\% |
| Ford | 370,547 | +19\% | Renault-Nissan | 30\% |
| Toyota | 332,340 | +12\% | GM | 24\% |
| Jeep | 316,183 | +22\% | Hyundai | 28\% |
| Hyundai | 264,486 | +18\% | Ford | 26\% |
| Kia | 197,818 | +26\% | Honda | 36\% |
| Great Wall/Haval | 193,093 | +10\% | FCA | 33\% |
| Chevrolet | 178,496 | -9\% | PSA | 15\% |
| Mercedes | 156,320 | +54\% | Suzuki | 15\% |

GLOBAL SUV SALES


Source: JATO Dynamics Limited
China continued to be the world's biggest consumer of SUVs, with $36 \%$ of the volume of the markets covered. Despite the slowdown seen in the whole industry, SUVs clearly outperformed the market by posting clearly outperformed the market by posting
an outstanding growth of $39 \%$ during the quarter. The USA's demand increased by $10 \%$. As a result, there was a larger gap between the Chinese and US SUV markets, jumping from 164,100 units in 2015-Q1 to 602,700 SUVs in 2016-Q1.

| BY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOP 10 MARKETS <br> (UNITS) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { CH Q1 } \\ 15-16 \end{gathered}$ | COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST SHARES FOR SUVs |  |
| China | 2,039,094 | +39\% | Cyprus | 45\% |
| USA | 1,436,405 | +10\% | Latvia | 38\% |
| UK | 214,002 | +28\% | Canada | 37\% |
| Germany | 171,056 | +19\% | Puerto Rico | 36\% |
| Japan | 160,684 | +3\% | USA | 35\% |
| Canada | 147,513 | +24\% | Australia | 35\% |
| Italy | 134,337 | +35\% | Russia | 34\% |
| France | 129,664 | +18\% | China | 34\% |
| India | 120,701 | +20\% | Lithuania | 33\% |
| Russia | 109,974 | -9\% | New Zealand | 33\% |

## चJATO

The Japanese-French alliance achieved mixed results due to higher sales of its compact and midsize Nissan SUVs, and fewer sales of the Duster (Renault and Dacia) and Nissan Juke. GM which was placed second in Q1 2015 lost its position to Hyundai in Q1 2016. The Korean SUVs posted double-digit growth in all regions thanks to the outstanding results of the new generation Tucson.

GM was third with sales up by only $1 \%$ due to a $3 \%$ decline in USA, which was offset by $17 \%$ rise in China. Toyota occupied the fourth position with 416,900 units sold, which is 4,500 units above Honda, the second largest winner in the top 10, after FCA. Honda SUV sales went up 27\%

Great Wall (+10\%) and BMW (+19\%), which stayed ahead of Daimler but their lead was narrowed as Daimler grew by $54 \%$, totalling 156,300 units against 163,700 for BMW.

SUV sales by size showed that $40 \%$ of the

## GLOBAL SUV SALES BY SIZE



## चJATO

total corresponded to compact ones (CSUV), while midsize SUVs (D-SUV) obtained $26 \%$ share, down one percentage point over 2015-Q1. The reason for this is that D-SUVs volume did not grow as quickly as the sales of B-SUVs. The smallest SUVs continued to conquer the world with sales up by $38 \%$ during the quarter. Meanwhile, E-SUVs registered the lowest sales increase at $+10 \%$.

It's true that Europe continued to contribute to the majority of B-SUV sales, but the role of China and North America is increasing with both nations contributing dramatically, whilst India and South America are evidentially becoming more significant. It may be that the European market is reaching maturity, whilst the rest of the world is still in the growth phase. In the case of the C-SUVs, China continued to be the main source of growth, outpacing both North America and Europe, which recorded similar volume levels. North America continued to be the heartland of midsize and large SUVs meanwhile, with the highest sales figures recorded in the very country that first introduced them.

## THE PREMIUM WORLD

Still dominated by mainstream brands, the global car market saw a higher share of premium alternatives during the quarter. While mainstream passenger cars posted a $2 \%$ increase globally during the period, the premium cars from 28 different brands recorded a 9\% gain, taking their global market share from 10.8\% in Q1 2015 to $11.4 \%$ a year later. This means that more than 2.15 million units were sold.

Premiums were led by BMW with 471,500 units sold, but growth in the category was mostly driven by Mercedes, Volvo and Land Rover. Mercedes posted a 13\% growth during the quarter thanks to its SUV range (+54\%), which became its best-selling segment, and its strong results in China ( $+47 \%$ ), which saw the best sales of any country. As a result of demand in China and the boost from the SUV's popularity, the brand from Stuttgart was able to outsell Audi in the premium ranking and take another step towards BMW. Mercedes' volume was buoyed by a $61 \%$ gain posted by the compact SUV GLA, 36,800 units sold of its new midsize SUV GLC (its fifth best-selling model) and a $20 \%$ rise posted by the big SUV GLE/ML Class. During the quarter, one out of three passenger cars sold by Mercedes were SUVs.

Both BMW and Audi saw moderate growth due to lower sales growth in China. BMW global sales grew by $6 \%$ as the $26 \%$ gain posted by its SUVs (31\% of total sales) was affected by declines in its midsize sedan/SW range ( $-3 \%$ ) and the large $5 / 6-$ Series volume (-12\%). However, BMW scored a hit with the introduction of the compact MPV 2-Series Active and Gran Tourer, which accounted for almost $7 \%$ of its global sales and posted a $57 \%$ growth

## TOP 10 BEST-SELLING PREMIUM CARS 2016-Q1


during the period. The Tourer family ranked first in the MPV premium segment with 32,200 units, above the 25,400 units sold of the Mercedes B-Class, down by $9 \%$.

Audi came third in the overall premium ranking as its global sales grew by $6 \%$ due to moderate increases in China and North America, and a significant drop in JapanKorea (-33\%). Its European operations recorded an $11 \%$ increase meanwhile. Audi was the best-selling premium brand in China and Europe-31, but globally it was outsold by BMW and Mercedes because of its lower volume in North America (it was the fourth best-selling premium brand behind Mercedes, BMW and Lexus), and in other markets such as Japan-Korea and Southeast Asia/Oceania. SUVs accounted for $30 \%$ of Audi global sales, but its volume did not grow (+15\%) as quickly as SUV sales from its German rivals. Audi was the leader in the premium C-Segment.

Toyota's premium Lexus was again the best-selling non-German premium brand, with 142,500 units sold, representing an increase of $8 \%$. More than half of the total was sold in North America, while Europe-31 counted for only $11.8 \%$ of its global sales.

Volvo and Land Rover, at fifth and sixth positions respectively registered doubledigit growth thanks to the SUV boom and a strong performance in the US car market. In Q1 2016, around $45 \%$ of the cars sold by Volvo were SUVs, compared to $34 \%$ in the same quarter of last year. In the case of Land Rover its global volume was boosted by strong demand in Europe (+22\%), North America (+25\%) amongst others, which allowed it to offset the big fall posted in China-Taiwan (-42\%). The top 15 bestselling premium brands ranking showed that only Honda's Acura posted a negative change (-4\%) whereas Smart, Lincoln and Jaguar recorded the highest growth rates.

Europe was the strongest market for premiums, accounting for $43 \%$ of the global total. North America was second, losing ground at a $24 \%$ share, and closely followed by China-Taiwan with a $23 \%$ share of global sales. Sales by segment showed SUVs led the way with 833,300 units ( $38 \%$ of total), up by $23 \%$. This was followed by the midsize sedan/SW (D-Segment) with volume down by $1 \%$, and compacts (CSegment) with 294,100 units, up by $12 \%$.


## GLOBAL PREMIUM CAR MARKET 2016-Q1




[^3]Source: JATO Dynamics Limited

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Source: Asociación Mexicana de la Industria Automotriz (AMDA)

[^1]:    Source: JATO Dynamics Limited

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes LCV and Vans

[^3]:    * Excludes data for some markets. ** Includes Ferrari, Aston Martin, Lamborghini, Rolls-Royce, Lotus, Alpina, McLaren, Morgan, Bugatti.

