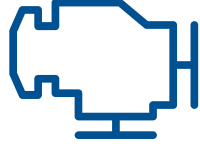


1.9 million
vans were
produced in
the EU in 2015.

Diesel engines are particularly suited for use in vans as the high torque and efficiency assure safe carrying and towing.



1.7 million
In 2015, 1.7 million vans were registered in the EU, an increase of 1.6% compared to the previous year.

Vans represent more than 80% of sales (in units) in the commercial vehicle market (which also includes trucks, heavy trucks, buses and coaches).

80%



VANS

FACT SHEET

WHY ARE VANS IMPORTANT?



- Although the volumes of vans are significantly lower than those of passenger cars, they are of utmost importance for the economy and society.
- Vans enable a broad range of activities, including:
 - construction;
 - postal and courier services;
 - ambulances;
 - policing and rescue operations;
 - mobile workshops;
 - passenger transportation (eg school buses, airport shuttles, etc).
- Largely used by SMEs as business tools, vans power the European economy, helping businesses to thrive.
- As they are business tools, the total cost of ownership is extremely important. Fuel consumption, price and maintenance costs are decisive factors for customers.
- Vans are key players in the logistics chain, enabling the 'last mile' delivery of goods in urban areas.
- Thanks to vans, businesses can deliver goods right to their customers' doors. This is all the more important given the surge in online purchasing by consumers, who expect rapid and direct deliveries.
- Van-derived cars are the most effective means to carry small groups of less than eight passengers.
- Serving very specific purposes, vans cannot be easily replaced by other transport services (such as public transport or carsharing).

37

There are 37 light commercial vehicle assembly plants in Europe.



Alternative fuel vehicles represent less than 1% of total EU new van sales.

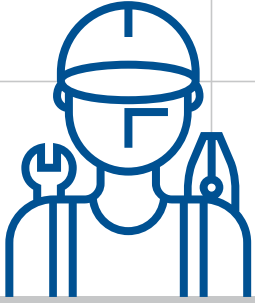
This is because, for vans, alternative powertrains are generally only applicable for city centre distribution. Customers will only consider purchasing them if their cost and productivity (payload) are comparable to those of conventional engines. After all, businesses are often simply not able to sacrifice payload for lower fuel consumption.

29,000,000

There are some 29 million vans on Europe's roads today.



Due to weight, size, and number of specific usage requirements, some technological solutions available for cars are not directly applicable to vans, and the lower production volumes do not allow for the same economies of scale.



97%

Diesel vehicles continue to make up the vast majority of new van registrations, making up 97% of sales. Some 90% of the current van fleet is powered by diesel.



326,299

European vans are increasingly popular around the world. In 2015, 326,299 vans were exported, worth almost 4 billion euros.

In 2015, average new van emissions were 168.2g CO₂/km.

8 years

The average age of the EU van fleet is 8 years and rising.



ACEA

IN FIGURES

are registered through multi-stage type approval. This means that the manufacturer produces an incomplete vehicle, which is then completed by a bodybuilder. Thousands of different build-ups are available to satisfy customer needs (for instance camper vans, outside broadcasting vans, freezer boxes, etc).

- Light commercial vehicles can also be used to transport people, in which case they are treated as passenger cars under the M categories.
- A wide variety of models and sizes of light commercial vehicles are sold and used across the EU, serving a broad range of specific purposes.
- Many light commercial vehicles

- Vans are part of a category known as 'light commercial vehicles';
- The European classification system defines vans as "motor vehicles with at least four wheels, used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes". They are classified as the N1 category. This category is further broken down into Class I, II and III vehicles, depending on vehicle weight.



WHAT ARE VANS?