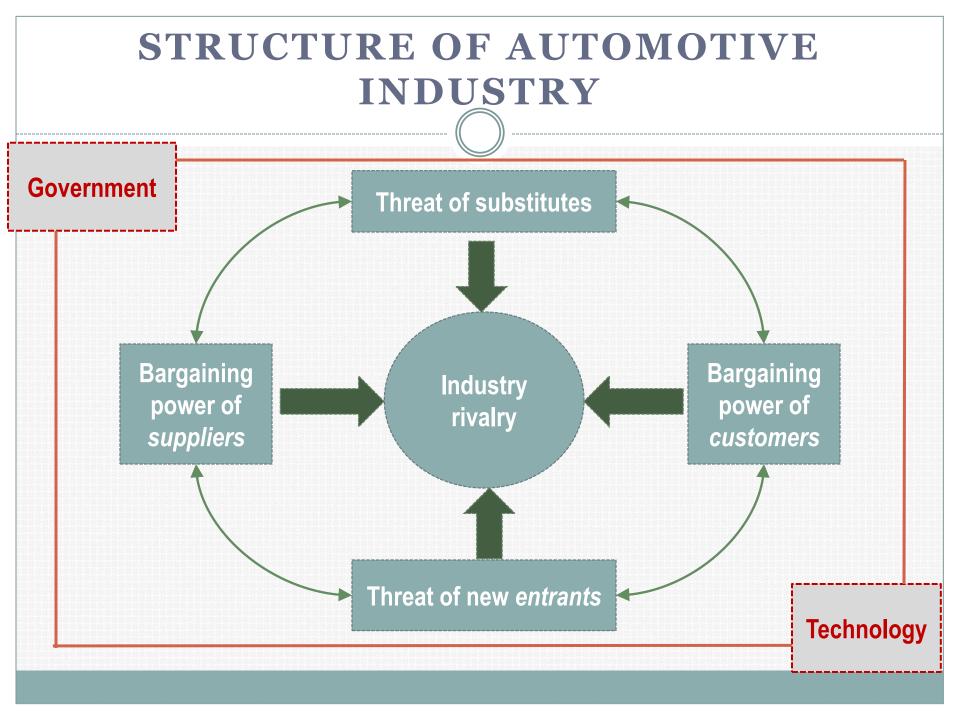
GLOBAL TRENDS IN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY



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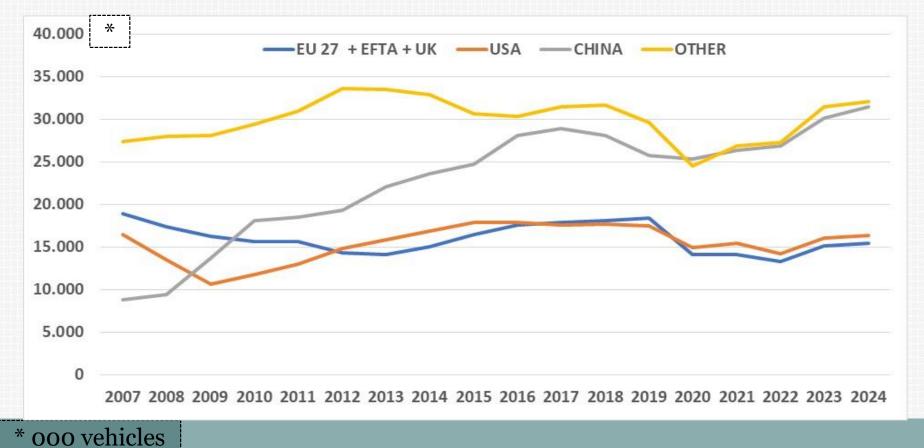
THE IMPORTANCE OF AUTOMOTIVE FOR GLOBAL ECONOMY

- Automotive industry is capital intensive, technology heavy demanded and labor intensive.
- Automotive industry is one of the most important drivers of global economic growth.
- Over the past two decades, the automotive industry has experienced considerable disruptions (the Great Recession of 2008, radical innovations, political and economic conflicts, the pandemic...) that have left long-term effects on the industry's structure.



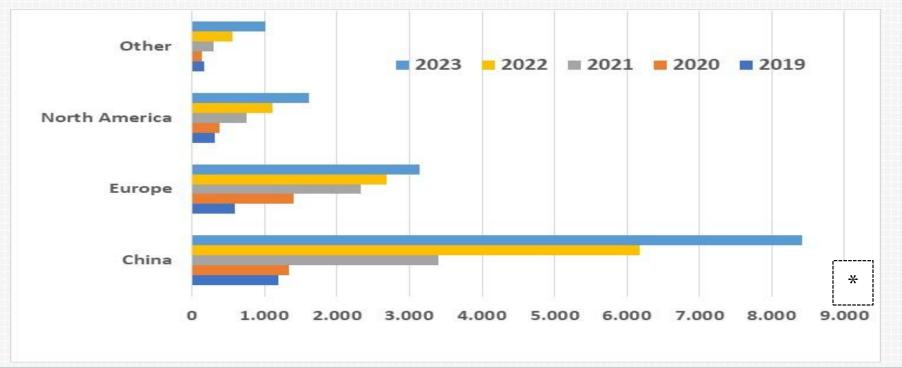
GLOBAL DEMAND

• Emerging markets are larger than developed markets and they continue to rise significantly.



GLOBAL DEMAND

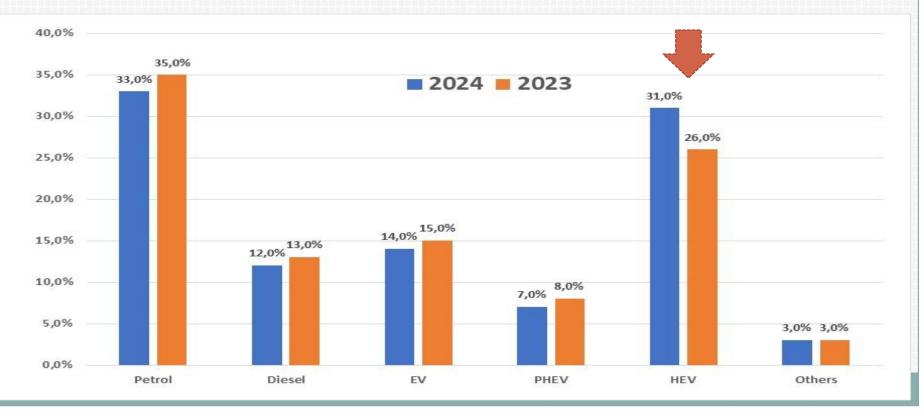
- Consumers wants vehicles that are connected, have high safety performance and provide entertainment during the ride, but they are not willing to pay a premium price for them.
- Governments introduce incentives for buying "green vehicles".



* 000 EV

EUROPEAN AUTOMOTIVE MARKET

- After 2020 European market has faced strong contraction due to the pandemic and economic stagnation.
- In 2024 number of new registered vehicles rose slightly to 12.2 million vehicles (less than pre-pandemic level).

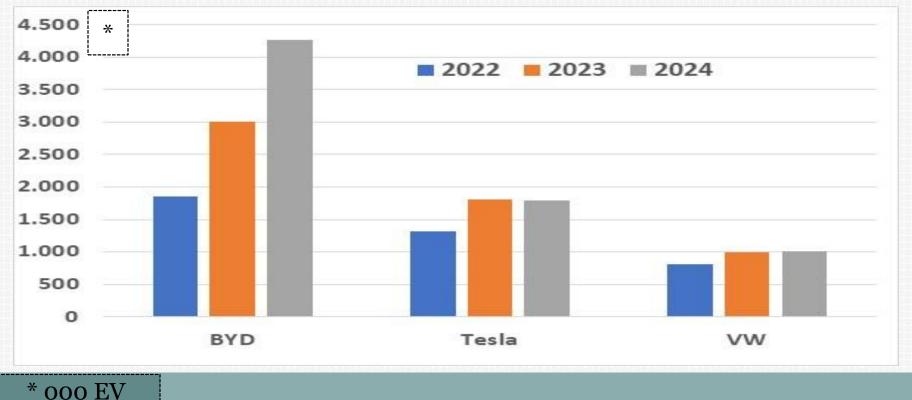


COMPETITION AND NEW ENTRANTS

- Competition is very fierce, and there is significant overlap of competitors across segments and markets.
- Production costs of vehicles are **30%** lower in China than in Europe, which is why Chinese companies are pushing European competitors out of the domestic market (63% market share) and putting pressure on them in European market (VW plans to close 3 plants in Europe)
- The competitive advantages of Chinese companies include higher labor productivity, economies of scale, control of upstream activities in the supply chain, simpler product architecture, lower energy costs, etc.
- More than 30% European plants utilized less than 50% capacity in 2024.

COMPETITION AND NEW ENTRANTS

- European additional tariffs for cars produced in China.
- The responses of European companies include strategic partnerships with Chinese companies (Stellantis-Leapmotor) or a paradigm shift (hydrogen fuel cells).



SUBSTITUTES

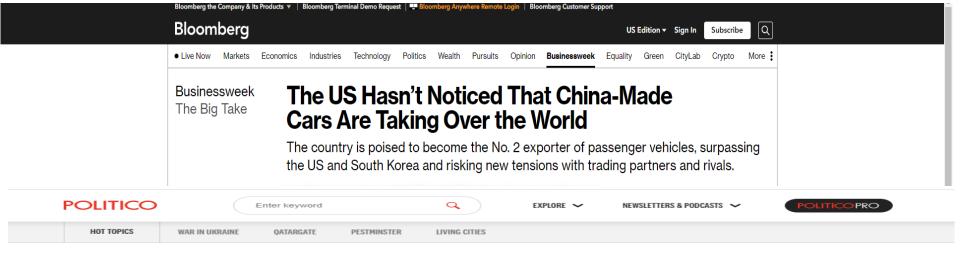
- Technological innovations (digitalization and autonomous vehicles) and regulatory changes have enabled the development of ride-hailing, ride-scharing and car-sharing services.
- Demographic characteristics, lifestyle, regulations, and service availability influence the development of this type of service. The number of 18-year-olds in the U.S. with a driver's license *has declined from 80% to 60%* between 1983 and 2023.
- Despite great enthusiasm, this type of substitute has not fully taken hold.

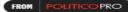
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIERS

- Automobile companies hold a stronger position compared to second-tier suppliers, while they establish strategic partnerships with first-tier suppliers (VW and Kuka JV).
- Automotive companies include open supply chains for suppliers with competences in digitalization and electrification.
- New suppliers are squeezing out traditional suppliers from value chains (the battery accounts for about 40% of the vehicle's value in the mass segment, while in the premium segment, intangible elements are expected to make up 50% of the value by 2030).
- Traditional suppliers are under pressure to reduce the prices of their products and services.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IN 2025







France presses EU to threaten trade war against China

Paris is seen as pushing for a probe that could result in Chinese electric vehicles being hit with tariffs.

'A very serious situation': Volkswagen could close plants in Germany for the first

vs.com/business/autos/trump-auto-tariffs-which-companies-how-much-when-what-to-know-rcna19822



TRUMP TARIFFS

Trump to impose 25% tariff on all imported vehicles and foreign-made auto parts

Foreign governments and carmakers criticized the new import taxes, which drew threats of retaliation and pushed down auto stocks around the world.