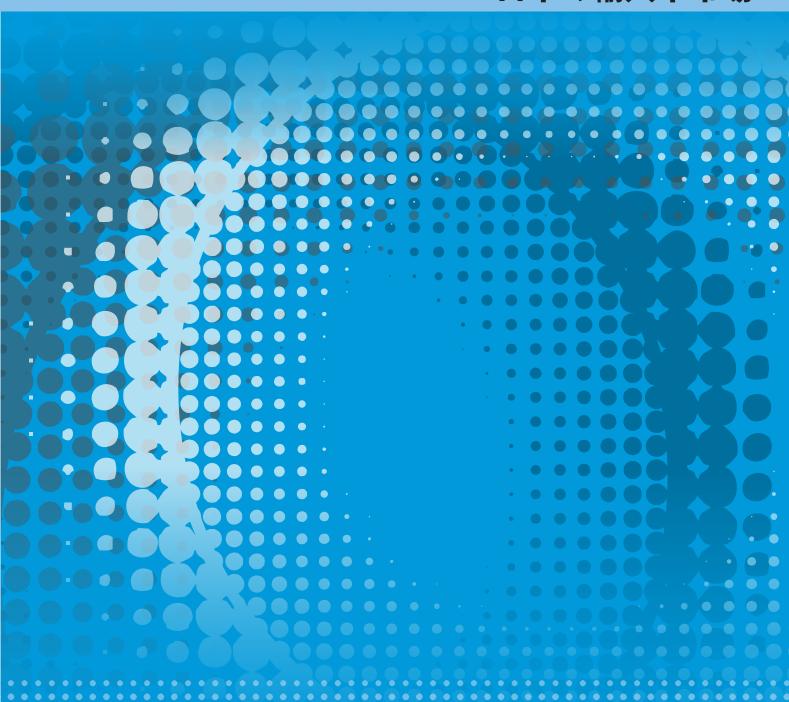
Imported Automobile Market of Japan

2021

日本の輸入車市場



はじめに

現在、自動車産業は、電動化を始めとする CASE による 100年に一度の大変革期を迎えております。 更には、「2050年カーボンニュートラル」に向けた日本政府の宣言がなされました。この様な情勢の中、2021年も当組合会員各社は今まで以上に環境性能に優れ、高効率で CO2排出削減を可能とする電気自動車を始めとする「次世代自動車」のラインナップを着実に拡大して参ります。また、SUV・クロスオーバーモデル等の各種新型車を積極的に市場投入し、お客様の多様なライフスタイル・ニーズに応える幅広いラインナップを拡充して参ります。

昨年の新車販売状況を見ますと、2020年の国内 全新車販売は、新型コロナウィルス感染症の発生と 感染拡大による緊急事態宣言の発令、工場の一時的 な稼働停止等の影響により、四輪車(乗用車・商用 車)全体としては、通年で4,598,615台の前年比 11.5%減となり、2016年以来4年ぶりに500 万台を下回りました。

国内の自動車販売全体が大きく落ち込む中、輸入車の販売台数も5月を底に大幅な減少を記録しましたが、6月以降は回復基調が継続しました。また、10月~12月で見ますと、一部のブランドでは、単月販売台数の過去最高記録を更新するなど、大幅に改善し、結果として2020年の輸入四輪車の新車販売は317,933台で、前年比8.7%減となりました。

外国メーカー四輪車については、会員各社や輸入車販売店による感染防止対策の徹底、オンラインを活用したお客様との関係構築、およびJAIA会員各社の新型車や限定車の導入効果等により、6月以降は回復基調が継続したものの、256,096台で、前年比14.5%減となりました。

2021 年は本格的な回復の年として、新型コロナウィルス感染拡大前の販売台数にまで戻ることを期待しております。

本書は、日本における輸入車流通形態や車両登録 に係る手続き、規制、市場規模等の最新情報を小冊 子としてまとめたものです。是非とも、ご活用いた だければ幸甚です。

Introduction

Presently, the auto industry is in a period of radical change of once in a century caused by CASE including electrification. Furthermore, the government of Japan has made a pledge on achieving "2050 carbon neutrality". Under the circumstance, the JAIA members will continue steadily expanding their lineups of "next-generation vehicles" such as battery electric vehicles that are more environmentally friendly than ever, highly efficient and capable of reducing CO2 emissions in 2021. Also, by actively launching new models including SUVs and cross-over modes, etc, the members will enhance and offer a broad-ranging lineups of products to meet the diversified life styles and needs of the customers.

Looking at the sales of new vehicles last year, due to the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19, resulting in the declaration of state of emergency and forcing auto factories to suspend operations, the total number of four-wheelers (passenger cars and commercial vehicles) sold in the domestic market in 2020 were down 11.5 percent from the previous year to 4,598,615 units, failing to reach the five million mark for the first time in four years since 2016.

Amid a sharp fall of the overall motor vehicle sales in Japan, sales of imported vehicles also nosedived, hitting the bottom in May, albeit recoveries in sales continued in June onward. For the October to December period, some imported brands posted recordhigh figures in monthly sales, and as a result the sales of imported four-wheelers for entire 2020 were down 8.7 percent from the year before to 317,933 units.

With respect to the foreign-brand four-wheelers, thanks to the efforts of the member importers and their affiliated dealers for thoroughly taking measures to prevent the spread of infections and building relationship with the customer utilizing online techs, and the effects of new models and limited editions by the JAIA member importers, sales continued to recover in June onward, but the figure for the entire year was down 14.5 percent year-on-year to 256,096 units.

JAIA and its members are hoping to see that 2021 will be a year of full recovery with the sales retuning to the levels before the before the COVID-19 pandemic.

This booklet is a compilation of updated information relating to imported motor vehicles in Japan, including forms of distribution, procedures for registration, regulations and market scale. JAIA hopes it will be useful for readers.

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日本自動車輸入組合の概要

日本自動車輸入組合は、日本で自動車の輸入が自由化された1965年(昭和40年)に、輸出入取引法に基づく非営利法人として設立されました。

当組合の活動は、輸入取引の秩序を確立し、かつ組合員の共通の利益を増進するための事業を行い、もって自動車の輸入貿易の健全な発展を図ることを目的としています。

Brief Profile of JAIA

The Japan Automobile Importers Association (JAIA) was established in 1965 when automobile import was liberalized, as a non-profit corporation under the Export and Import Transaction Act. JAIA aims to promote sound development of the automobile importing trade by maintaining orderly import transactions and carrying on activities for members' common interests.

事業

- ・自動車の輸入に関する内外事情の調査
- ・自動車の輸入に関する諸統計の作成
- ・自動車の輸入に関する情報および資料の収集なら びにこれらの組合員への提供
- ・輸入する自動車に関する共同の展示その他の宣伝
- ・輸入する自動車に関する諸官庁との連絡および協調
- ・自動車の輸入に関する苦情および紛争の解決の斡旋
- その他組合員の事業の健全な発展を図るための事業

Activities of JAIA

- Survey conditions in Japan and overseas related to the import of foreign automobiles
- · Compile statistics on automobile import
- · Gather information on the import of foreign automobiles and provide the information to members
- · Joint sponsoring of shows / exhibitions and other promotional activities related to the import of foreign automobiles
- · Cooperate and contact with government agencies on matters related to the import of foreign automobiles
- · Consult with users for resolutions of complaints and disputes related to the import of foreign automobiles
- · Other activities to promote sound development of the business of its members

日本自動車輸入組合の沿革

1952年(昭和27年)8月1日 輸入自動車協会設立。

1957年(昭和32年)5月28日

米国自動車輸入協会・欧州自動車輸入協会・自動車部品輸入協会の3協会に分離。

1962年(昭和37年)5月28日

上記3協会を合併し自動車輸入協会となる。

1965年(昭和40年)11月1日

自動車の輸入自由化と共に日本自動車輸 入組合に改組し、現在に至る。

2010年(平成22年)7月1日 輸入二輪事業の開始。

History of JAIA

August 1, 1952	The Imported Automobile Society (IAS) was
	established.
May 28, 1957	IAS was split into three societies - the American
	Automobile Importers' Society, European
	Automobile Importers' Society, and Automotive
	Parts Importers' Society.
May 28, 1962	The above-mentioned three societies merged into
	the Automobile Importers' Association (AIA).
November 1, 1965	With the liberalization of automobile import, the

Association has been reorganized into its present

form, the Japan Automobile Importers Association.

July 1, 2010 Imported motorcycle services were started.

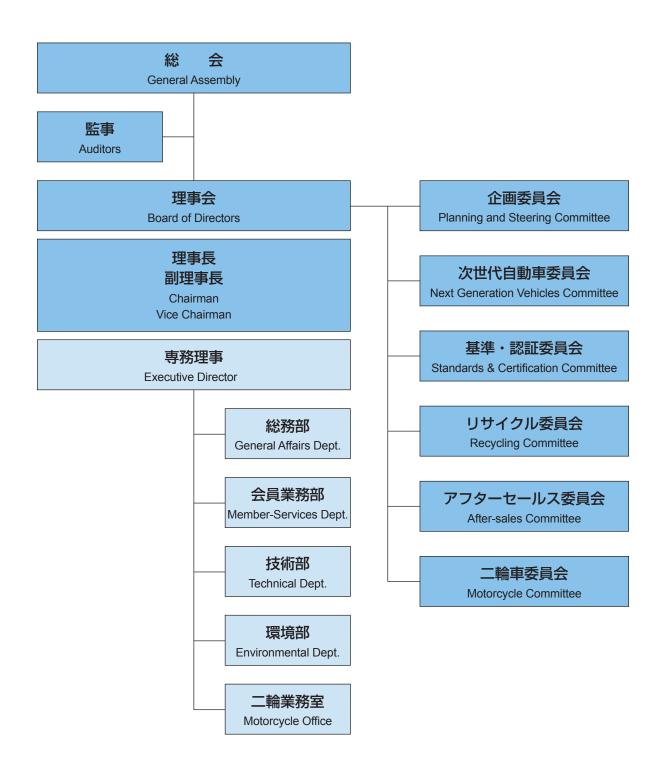
組織図及び委員会

当組合は、事業の執行に関し、理事会の補佐機関として関係組合員で構成する委員会を置いています。

また、委員会の下に、必要に応じて電動車普及推 進タスクフォース、税制改正・補助金タスクフォー ス等を設置し、個別の課題に対応しています。

Organization chart and Committees

JAIA established the Committees composed by representatives of its members, which help the Board of Directors execute its tasks. Also, under the committees, task forces are launched, as necessary, to deal with specific issues, such as the spread of xEVs, taxation reform and subsidies.



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輸入車の流通

輸入形態

自動車の輸入形態は、①海外自動車メーカーから 直接輸入するもの(正規輸入)と②海外のディーラ 一等を経て輸入するもの(並行輸入)の二つに分け ることができます。

正規輸入は新車だけですが、並行輸入には中古車も含まれます。

流通経路

輸入車の流通経路は、インポーターが自己の直営 販売店あるいは代理店契約を結ぶ特約店、地区代理 店を通じて販売するのが一般的です。インポーター としては、近年は米欧韓の海外メーカーの全額出資 日本法人が主流を占めるようになりました。

また、並行輸入業者の場合は、メーカーとの輸入 代理店契約は持たず、海外ディーラー等から購入し て輸入、販売を行っています。

Distribution of Imported Vehicles

Import Flow

Vehicles are either directly imported from overseas manufacturers (official import) or imported through overseas dealers (parallel import).

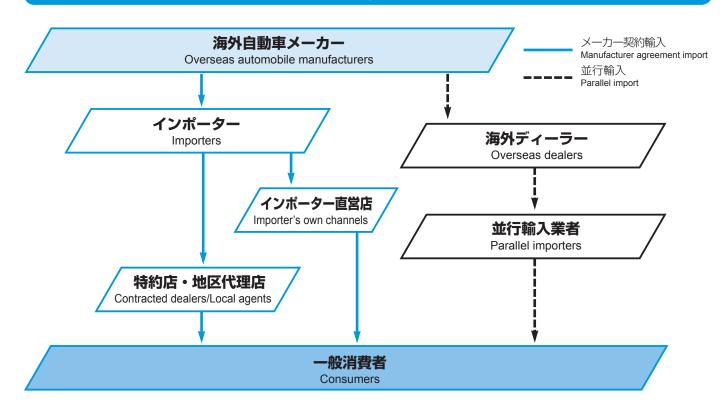
The official import is only for new vehicles, but parallel import is for both new and used cars.

Distribution Channel

Imported vehicles are distributed through importers' own sales channels or through dealers/local agents under distribution contracts. Most of the importers are wholly-owned subsidiaries in Japan of manufacturers in the U.S., Europe and South Korea.

Also, as parallel importers have no standing agreements with manufacturers, they purchase cars for import from overseas dealers or other channels.

乗用車の輸入形態および流通経路 Flow of Passenger Cars Import and Distribution Channel



輸入から登録までの手続き

世界有数の自動車大国である日本は、各国の自動車メーカーにとって重要なマーケットです。そのため、海外メーカーでは、日本で一定以上の台数が見込める車種については、日本向けの生産ラインを確保し、基準や市場の要求にあわせた「日本仕様車」を輸出しています。

日本に到着後は、インポーターの新車整備センターへと運ばれ、日本の品質基準に従って、きめ細かくチェックを受けます。点検の結果に従い、調整、補修や磨き作業に入ります。なお、近年はメーカーの日本市場に合わせた出荷品質の著しい向上により、インポーターによるこれらの作業は大幅に軽減されてきています。

こうして商品化された車両(認証制度による認証を受けたモデル)は、ユーザーが決まると運輸支局等で車両検査制度による検査手続きを受け、税金・保険料等を支払って自動車登録ファイルに登録され、ナンバープレートの交付を受け、封印取り付け後、運行の用に供されます。

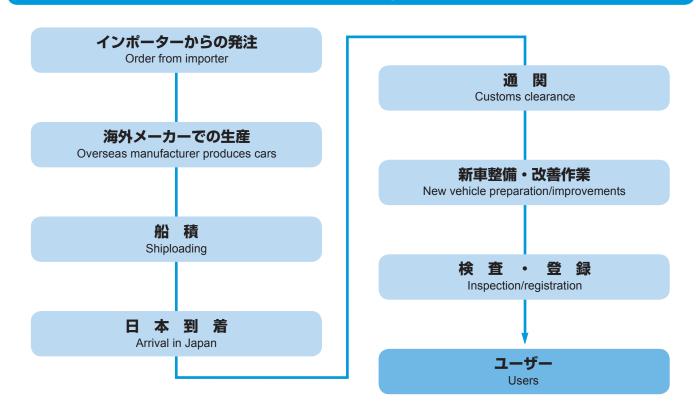
Procedures from Import to Registration

Being one of the largest automobile industry in the world, the Japanese market has great significance for overseas manufacturers. For that reason, the automakers earmark special production lines for those models that are likely to be sold in certain volume in Japan so that they can export vehicles that meet the standards and market requirements of the country.

After arriving in Japan, vehicles are transported to importers' predelivery inspection (PDI) centers where their quality is closely examined based on the Japanese standards. Then, depending on the result of quality check, adjusting, repair and polishing are done as needed. Further, thanks to greatly-improved product qualities tailored to the Japanese market that are assured at manufacturers, burdens on importers to achieve the above have been cut significantly in recent years.

After a user buys a vehicle, which is geared up through the above process (in the case of those models certified under the Vehicle Certification System), the vehicle is examined under the Vehicle Inspection System at a transport branch office and recorded on the license registration file after paying taxes and insurance premiums. Then a registration (license) plate is issued and sealed. The vehicle then is allowed to run on public roads.

輸入から登録までの手続き Procedures from Import to Registration



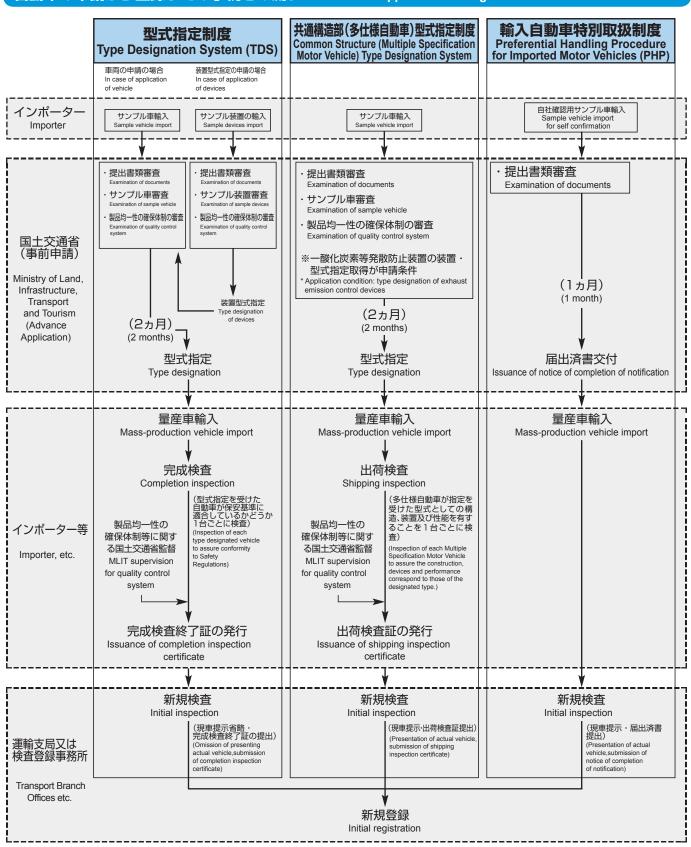
自動車認証制度

日本における輸入自動車の認証制度は、大きく分けて「型式指定制度」、「共通構造部(多仕様自動車)型式指定制度」、「輸入自動車特別取扱制度」の3つがあります。

Vehicle Certification System

The certification procedures for imported motor vehicles in Japan are divided into three systems: the "Type Designation System," the "Common Structure (Multiple Specification Vehicle) Type Designation System" and the "Preferential Handling Procedure for Imported Motor Vehicles".

自動車の申請から登録までの手続きの流れ Flow from Application to Registration



1. 型式指定制度

日本国内で多数販売される乗用車等を輸入する場合に利用されています。あらかじめサンプル車と提出書類の審査を行うと共に、製品均一性の確保体制について審査を行います。このため、型式指定を受けた自動車については、自動車メーカーや自動車インポーター(以下自動車メーカー等とします)による完成検査の実施により新規検査の際に現車提示が省略できることとなっています。

また、日本は1998年11月に、自動車の国際流通の増大と基準の共通化の進展に対応するため、車及び装置の基準統一と型式認可の相互承認を行うことを目的とした国連の相互承認協定(1958年協定)へ加入し、装置型式指定制度が導入されました。この制度により、国内での自動車の型式指定の審査の際に、すでに型式認可を受けた構造装置等の審査は省略されます。

2. 共通構造部(多仕様自動車)型式指定 制度

これまで仕様が多様な大型トラックやバスには「新型自動車等届出制度」が利用されていましたが、2018年4月より国連の相互承認協定を活用した自動車の相互認証制度 (IWVTA: International Whole Vehicle Type Approval)を前提に追加された共通構造部型式指定制度を活用した新制度「共通構造部(多仕様自動車)型式指定制度」が導入され、「新型自動車届出制度」は2021年3月をもって廃止されました。新規検査の際は、自動車メーカー等が発行する出荷検査証の提出により、共通構造部についての検査が合理化され、用途に合わせ制作された荷台等の架装部分が主な検査の対象となります。

3. 輸入自動車特別取扱制度

自動車の輸入を促進するため、日本国内で少数販売される輸入自動車のみに適用されます。新規検査・登録の際に現車の提示が必要ですが、審査用のサンプル車の提示の省略、提出書類の簡素化などにより、型式指定制度よりもかなり簡便なものとなっています。

この制度の適用は、1型式につき年間5,000台までの販売が認められています。

1. Type Designation System (TDS)

This system applies to vehicles, mainly passenger cars, sold in large quantities. The authorities examine sample vehicles and documents in advance as well as manufacturers' quality control systems to ensure uniform quality of vehicles. Because of such preliminary examinations, the completion inspections conducted by motor vehicle manufacturers and importers are deemed enough to waive presentation of actual vehicles for initial inspections.

Furthermore, in response to the increase in international trade of automobiles and progress on the adoption of unified standards and regulations, Japan acceded, in November 1998, to the 1958 UN/ ECE Agreement, which aims at harmonizing standards and mutually recognizing approvals. As a result, a type designation system for devices was introduced. Under this system, inspection of the type approved constructions and devices is waived during examinations on completed vehicles for type designation.

2. Common Structure (Multiple Specification Vehicle) Type Designation System

The Type Notification System (TNS) had been utilized for large trucks and buses, specifications of which vary widely; however, in April 2018, the Common Structure (Multiple Specification Vehicle) Type Designation System using the International Whole Vehicle Type Approval (IWVTA) based on the 1958 Agreement was introduced, and TNS was abolished as of March 2021. Mainly covering body structures manufactured for specific use such as truck beds, during an initial inspection, tests on common structures are simplified by submitting shipment inspection certificates issued by the vehicle manufacturer or importer.

3. Preferential Handling Procedure for Imported Motor Vehicles (PHP)

The Preferential Handling Procedure for Imported Motor Vehicles is designed to promote imports of vehicles and applies only to those vehicles sold in small quantities in Japan. This system follows an even simpler procedure than TDS, because the requirement to submit sample vehicles for each imported type is omitted and documentation simplified, although it is required to present actual vehicles for the initial inspection and registration.

The number of vehicles that may be sold according to this procedure is up to 5,000 per year per vehicle type.

基準・認証の国際調和の推進

自動車の安全・環境基準の国際調和のために、自動車基準調和世界フォーラム (WP29) で基準統一化の努力がなされています。

自動車の国際流通が多く国際交通も盛んな欧州地域を中心に、1958年に制定された国連の相互承認協定(1958年協定)が締結されています。1998年11月には、日本は欧州地域以外から初めて国連の相互承認協定に加入し、基準・認証の国際調和を推進しています。現在、54の国と地域が加盟し、各国等が採択しているUN規則に基づく相互承認を実施しています。

さらに1998年には、世界的な基準統一を目指した国連の世界技術基準協定(グローバル協定)が日米欧で合意されました。日本は1999年8月に加入し、同協定は2000年8月に発効し、これまで21の世界技術基準(GTR)が制定されています。

日本は、今後の自動車の国際化の進展を考慮し、 より多くの国の参画による基準調和が実現するよう 積極的に世界に働きかけています。

2017年9月に国際的な車両全体の型式認可 (IWVTA) 創設のため 1958年協定が改正され、2017年11月には、IWVTAに関する規則UN-RO がWP29で合意され、2019年4月からは同規則に基づくIWVTA認可の相互承認ができるようになりました。今後は、IWVTAをより完全なものに発展させ、輸入車両の認証手続きを大幅に合理化していくことが期待されています。

JASIC

基準の国際調和と型式認可の相互承認の推進に関する日本政府の活動を支援する目的で、1987年に自動車基準認証国際化研究センター(JASIC)が国と民間関連団体の協力により設立されました。1988年にはジュネーブ事務所を、1998年にワシントン事務所を、2013年にジャカルタ事務所を開設しました。

JASICはこれら海外事務所の協力のもとに、関連する国際会議で日本の意見を反映させるための活動を行い、また、UN規則を国内に採用することについて、関連する専門家を中心に検討、協力しています。また、UN規則に対する提案に加え、世界技術基準(GTR)を作成する視点から基準調和の検討、提案を行っています。

さらに、アジア地域の各国政府と協力関係を強化 するための国際調和に関する会議に参加しています。

また、これらの活動を円滑に進めるため、日本の

Promoting International Harmonization of Standards and Certification

Efforts are being made at the World Forum for the Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP29) for international harmonization of safety and environmental standards.

The UN/ECE 1958 Agreement is valid mainly in Europe, where motor vehicle distribution and traffic across borders are well established. In November 1998, Japan became the first non-European country to accede to the Agreement, and, since then, has facilitated international harmonization of regulations and certification. As of the present, the 1958 Agreement has been signed by 54 countries and regions, where mutual recognition of approvals is conducted based on the specific UN Regulations each country or region has adopted.

In 1998, an accord was reached on the "Agreement on Global Technical Regulations" (GTR) between Japan, the U.S. and the EU. In August 1999, Japan accepted the Agreement, which became effective in August 2000. Based on the Agreement, 21 GTRs have been instituted so far.

In light of progress in globalization of the auto industry, the Japanese government is vigorously encouraging other countries to join to achieve international harmonization of standards and regulations.

The 1958 Agreement was revised in September 2017 for the creation of IWVTA (International Whole Vehicle Type Approval) and WP29 approved in November 2017 the UN R0, which allows mutual recognition of IWVTA from April 2019. In the years to come, development of IWVTA into its completed form is expected to significantly streamline vehicle approval procedures.

JASIC

The Japan Automobile Standards Internationalization Center (JASIC) was founded in 1987, as a result of collaboration of the government and industry organizations, to promote activities related to international harmonization of standards and mutual recognition of type approvals. JASIC established offices in Geneva in 1988, in Washington, D.C. in 1998 and in Jakarta in 2013.

With the help of its overseas offices, JASIC presents views of the country at international conferences. Also, JASIC has been studying ways to adopt more UN Regulations in collaboration with outside experts. In addition to proposals for UN Regulations, JASIC studies and proposes international harmonization of regulations from a viewpoint of establishing Global Technical Regulation (GTR).

Contents Furthermore, JASIC participates in conferences in Asia on international harmonization to strengthen cooperation with other governments of the region.

To facilitate these activities, JASIC issues English translations of

保安基準の英語版、UN規則・EC指令・規則、米国のFMVSS等の海外法規の和訳等を発行しています。

Japan's Safety Regulations and Japanese translations of overseas regulations including UN Regulations, EC Directives and Regulations, and the U.S. FMVSS.

車両検査制度

車両検査制度は、「道路運送車両法」に定める「保安基準」に当該自動車が適合しているかどうか定期的に確認する制度です。なお、「保安基準」への適合性の検査については、2002年7月に国から独立した独立行政法人自動車技術総合機構が運輸支局等で実施しています。

乗用車の場合、〔新規検査〕(初回)は各検査場で行われ、有効期限は3年。この場合、型式指定車は、自動車メーカー等が発行する完成検査終了証の提出のみで、現車提示による検査が省略されます。

「輸入自動車特別取扱」による場合は、事前に届出された通りの車両であるかどうか、現車を提示し検査を受けます。

また、乗用車の〔継続検査〕は、初回は3年後、2回目以降は2年ごとに実施され、運輸支局等の検査場、または、国に代わって検査を行うことができる指定整備工場で検査を受けることになります。

自動車登録制度

自動車登録制度とは、自動車登録番号標を取得した、すなわち、自動車登録ファイルに登録を受けた自動車(軽自動車、小型特殊自動車、二輪の小型自動車は除く)のみ公道走行を可能とする「道路運送車両法」に定められた制度です。

自動車を新規に登録する際には、所轄の運輸支局 等において、譲渡証明書等を申請書に添えて提出 し、かつ、現車を提示します。

新規に登録された自動車は、自動車登録番号標の 交付を受けると共に、封印取り付け受託者による番 号標への「封印」の取り付けが行われます。

但し、検査時に完成検査終了証の提出により、現 車の提示が省略される「型式指定」を受けた自動車 については、交付を受けた自動車登録番号票の取付 に際して運輸支局長の委託を受けた販売店が「封印」 を行うことができます。

国土交通省は2005年12月よりワンストップサービスを開始し、2021年3月現在、新車新規登録については44都道府県で、継続検査については、全都道府県で稼動しています。このサービスにより自動車を保有するために必要な多くの手続(検査・登録、保管場所証明、自動車諸税の納税等)を、オンラインにより一括して行うことができるようになり、申請者の負担が軽減されました。

Vehicle Inspection System

The Vehicle Inspection System is a scheme for periodic inspections to determine whether motor vehicles meet the Safety Regulations pursuant to the Road Vehicles Act. Compliance with the Regulations is examined by the National Agency for Automobile and Land Transport Technology, which became independent from the government in July 2002, at transport branch offices.

In the case of passenger vehicles, an initial inspection is conducted at examination sites of transport branch offices and the first inspection certificate is valid for three years. A "typedesignated" vehicle does not have to go through inspection, if a certificate of completion inspection issued by the vehicle manufacturer, etc is submitted. In the case of "PHP-certified", actual vehicles must be shown for inspection to see whether the vehicles are the same as previously notified.

Renewal inspections for passenger cars (second and subsequent) are conducted three years after the initial registration and once in two years thereafter. Vehicles may be inspected at the transport branch offices or service shops designated by the government.

Vehicle Registration System

The automobile registration system is based on the "Road Vehicles Act" and requires that the vehicles (excluding Kei-cars, small special vehicles and motorcycles) obtain registration (license) plates, i.e. registered in the vehicle registration file.

When registering a new vehicle at a transport branch office, the applicant must submit a certificate of title holder transfer together with an application form and present the vehicle.

A newly registered vehicle will receive a new registration (license) plate, sealed by an authorized sealer.

However, a type-designated vehicle, which is exempted from physical inspections with presentation of the Completion Inspection Certificate, may have the registration number plate sealed by a dealer who has been authorized by the transport branch office chief.

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) launched a One-Stop Service (OSS) in December 2005, which is in operation in 44 prefectures for new vehicle registrations and in all prefectures for renewal inspections as of March 2021. This service allows all procedures required of vehicle owners (inspection and registration, parking location certificate, auto-related tax payment, etc) to be performed online, reducing burdens on applicants.

自動車保険

自動車に関する保険には、自動車損害賠償保障法によりすべての自動車に対して義務付けられている「自動車損害賠償責任保険(強制保険)」と、自動車の所有・使用・管理等に伴うさまざまな損害をカバーする「任意自動車保険(任意保険)」があります。

「自動車損害賠償責任保険(強制保険)」は事故の際の死亡・傷害・後遺障害に係る治療費、慰謝料、 逸失利益などの人身損害を補償します。

「自動車損害賠償責任保険(強制保険)」の額は、金融庁の審議会により決定されます。最近では交通事故死傷者数の減少等による保険収支の改善を背景に引き下げ傾向となっています。

「任意自動車保険(任意保険)」には、対人賠償保 険、対物賠償保険、自損事故保険、無保険車傷害保 険、搭乗者傷害保険、車両保険等があります。

1998年7月より自動車保険の自由化が実施されました。「損害保険料算出団体に関する法律」が改正され、任意自動車保険について自動車保険料率算定会(当時。現「損害保険料率算出機構」)は、会員保険会社に使用義務が課せられない参考純率の算出を行うことになり、この自由化以降、損害保険会社ごとに数多くの新商品が発売されており、エアバッグ、ABS、横滑り防止装置、イモビライザー等が装着された車両に対する割引を行っている会社もあります。

また、損害保険料率算出機構は2018年1月より、交通事故軽減効果が大きい衝突被害軽減ブレーキ(AEBS)を装備している車両に対し、参考純率の割引(9%、発売後3年以内の型式にのみ適用)を開始しました。

リコール制度

リコール制度は、欠陥車による事故を未然に防止し、自動車ユーザー等を保護することを目的としたものです。「道路運送車両法」に定める「保安基準」に当該自動車が適合しなくなるおそれがある状態、または適合していない状態で、原因が設計または製作の過程にある場合に、自動車メーカー等が国土交通省に届け出て自動車を回収し無料で修理する制度です。

国土交通省は、リコールの迅速、確実な実施を図るため、リコール命令制度の創設、懲役刑(1年以下)の設定・罰金(最高限度額2億円)の加重等を新たに追加するとともに、重大な不正行為を行った自動車メーカー等に対する審査体制の強化を実施しています。

Automobile Insurance

The automobile insurance is divided into the "automobile liability insurance (compulsory insurance)" required for all vehicles pursuant to the Automobile Liability Security Act and the "voluntary automobile insurance" that covers damages arising out of ownership, use, maintenance, etc of vehicles.

The compulsory automobile liability insurance covers damages for affected people including doctor's fees, consolation money and loss of earnings.

The premiums for the liability insurance are determined by a Financial Services Agency council. Recently, against the background of improved balance of payment of insurance policies stemming from decreases in the number of traffic accident fatalities, etc, premiums tend to be lowered.

The voluntary automobile insurance covers bodily injury liability, property damage liability, single-car accidents and protection against uninsured automobiles, passengers' casualty and damage to own vehicle.

Automobile insurance was liberalized in July 1998. Following revisions to the Act concerning Non-Life Insurance Rating Organizations, then-the Automobile Insurance Rating Organization of Japan (currently General Insurance Rating Organization of Japan; GIROJ) was assigned to calculate reference loss cost rates (advisory pure risk premium rates), which do not have to be used by its member insurance companies. Since this liberalization, non-life insurance companies started to offer varieties of new products, including discounts for those vehicles equipped with airbags, ABS, ESC, immobilizers, etc.

Moreover, in January 2018, GIROJ started applying a discount on the reference loss cost rates (9 percent, only on those types of up to three years after the launch) on those vehicles equipped with Advanced Emergency Brake Systems (AEBS), which are effective in alleviating damage of traffic accidents.

Recall System

The recall system aims at protecting vehicle users by preventing accidents caused by defects. It is a system that requires the vehicle manufacturers and importers to notify the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), and recover and repair defects free of charge, when the vehicles in question may fail or have failed to comply with the Safety Regulations pursuant to the Road Vehicles Act and the defect is caused by design or manufacturing process.

In order to ensure prompt recalls, MLIT has strengthened its organization to inspect vehicle manufacturers, etc that have committed serious misconduct, in addition to establishing a system to order a recall and imposing a prison term (one year or less) and a heavier fine (up to 200 million yen).

また、国土交通省は、2005年4月より市場における不具合情報について4半期毎に報告を求め、輸入車には2007年1月からブランド別で年間新規登録台数1万台以上のインポーターに、2009年4月から全インポーターに適用されています。

更に、国土交通省は、自動車メーカー等に対し、2009年1月から自動車の不具合による事故・火災情報の報告を義務付け、国土交通省のホームページで公表を行っています。

自動車関係諸税

自動車には、現在、取得、保有、使用の各段階において合計9種類もの税が課せられており、自動車ユーザーの税負担の総額は約8兆8千億円にのぼり、その総額は国、地方を含めた租税総収入の約1割にあたります。課税バランスを著しく欠いており、極めて過重な税負担といえます。

このように複雑かつ過重な自動車関連税制は、速やかに見直す必要があり、JAIAは税体系の簡素化・公平化と自動車ユーザー負担の軽減を強く求めています。

1. 取得

(1)自動車税 環境性能割

自動車税 環境性能割は、自動車取得税と同様に、 自動車(登録車)の取得に対して課される税金で、取 得価額が50万円以下の自動車を除き、取得価額に 応じた課税が行われます。

税率は、燃費などの環境性能に応じて自家用自動車は非課税・1%・2%・3%のいずれかの税率が、営業用自動車は、非課税・0.5%・1%・2%のいずれかの税率が適用されます。

なお、2021年度税制改正で、2020年度燃費基準を達成していることを条件に、2030年度燃費基準の達成度に応じた税率区分に設定されました。また、自家用乗用車の環境性能割の税率1%分軽減措置(需要平準化特例)が2021年12月末まで延長されました。

(2)軽自動車税 環境性能割

軽自動車税 環境性能割は、自動車取得税と同様に、軽自動車の取得に対して課される税金で、取得価額が50万円以下の軽自動車と二輪車を除き、取得価額に応じた課税が行われます。

税率は、燃費などの環境性能に応じて自家用軽自動車は非課税・1%・2%のいずれかの税率が、営業用軽自動車は、非課税・0.5%・1%・2%のいずれかの税率が適用されます。

なお、2021年度税制改正で、2020年度燃費基

MLIT put a new system in place, effective as of April 2005, requiring quarterly reporting of defects. For imported vehicles, it is applicable to those importers with annual new registrations of 10,000 units or more since January 2007 and all others from April 2009.

Furthermore, from January 2009, MLIT mandates manufacturers and importers to report information on accidents and fires caused by defects of motor vehicles and announces the same on its website.

Auto-related Taxes

In Japan, nine different taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in each stage of acquisition, ownership and use, imposing on car users a total tax burden of about 8.8 trillion yen, which is equivalent to about 10 percent of the total tax revenues – central and local governments combined – of the country. These taxes, materially lacking levying balance, are grossly excessive.

These complex and overloaded taxes on automobiles must be immediately reviewed and JAIA is strongly calling for streamlining, ensuring fairness of the tax system and reductions in the burdens of vehicle users.

1. Vehicle Acquisition

(1) Automobile Tax Environmental Performance Levy

The Automobile Tax Environmental Performance Levy, as with the Automobile Acquisition Tax, is levied on vehicle acquisition except for those four-wheelers priced at 500,000 yen or less, and the amount varies depending on the acquisition value.

The applicable rate of the Levy changes on the basis of such environmental performance as fuel efficiency and is either no tax, 1, 2 or 3 percent for private-use vehicles and no tax, 0.5, 1 or 2 percent for business-use vehicles.

Further, after the FY 2021 Taxation Revision, on condition that the FY 2020 Fuel Efficiency (FE) Standard is met, tax rates are set depending on the level of achievement of the FY 2030 FE Standard, and the 1%-cut in the applicable rate of the Automobile Tax Environmental Performance Levy on private-use passenger cars was extended until the end of December 2021 (as an exception for leveling demand).

(2) Light Vehicle Tax Environmental Performance Levy

The Light Vehicle Tax Environmental Performance Levy, as with the Automobile Acquisition Tax, is levied on vehicle acquisition except for those four-wheelers priced at 500,000 yen or less and motorcycles, and the amount varies depending on the acquisition value.

The applicable rate of the Levy changes on the basis of such environmental performance as fuel efficiency and is either no tax, 1, or 2 percent for private-use vehicles and no tax, 0.5, 1 or 2 percent for business-use vehicles.

Further, after the FY 2021 Taxation Revision, on condition that the

準を達成していることを条件に、2030年度燃費基準の達成度に応じた税率区分に設定されました。また、自家用軽乗用車の環境性能割の税率1%分軽減措置(需要平準化特例)が2021年12月末まで延長されました。

(3)消費税

購入価格の10% (2019年10月1日より、8%から10%に引き上げ)の消費税が課されます。

2. 保有

(1)自動車重量税

自動車の重量等に応じて課される税金で、運輸支 局等で行う検査の際に、車検証の有効期間に応じた 額が課されます。自家用乗用車の新車を購入した場 合は、購入時に3年分の自動車重量税の負担が必要 になります。

自家用乗用車の税率は、4,100円/0.5 t/年ですが、環境対応要件を満たす自動車については、2,500円/0.5 t/年の税率が適用され、エコカー減税制度により、減免が行われます。

2021年度税制改正でエコカー減税が2年間延長され、2020年度燃費基準を達成していることを条件に、2030年度燃費基準の達成度に応じて減免する仕組みに切り替えられました。

車いすを使用したまま乗り込むことができるタクシー・バス、ノンステップバス、車両安定性制御装置や衝突被害軽減ブレーキ、車線逸脱警報装置、側方衝突警報装置(トラック対象)を搭載した大型バス・トラックも優遇措置を受けることができます。

環境対応要件を満たす自動車を除き、車齢13年を超えた自動車は、自動車重量税が重課され、車齢が13年を超えた自家用乗用車は5,700円/0.5 t/年、車齢が18年を超えた場合は6,300円/0.5 t/年が適用されます。

(2) 自動車税 種別割

毎年4月1日時点の所有者に対し課される税金で、排気量に応じた額を5月までに翌年3月までの1年分を前払いで納付します。年度途中で新車を購入した場合は、登録の翌月から翌年3月分を月割りで納付します。

環境対応要件を満たす自動車については、グリーン税制により、新車購入翌年度の税額が環境性能に応じて75%、50%減税されます。 なお、2021年度税制改正で、クリーンディーゼル車(自家用乗用車)を対象から除くとともに、重点化及び基準の切り替えを行った上で2年間延長されました。

車齢 13年を超えた自動車(ディーゼルの場合は 11年)は、自動車税が15%(事業用自動車の場合 は10%)重課されます。 FY 2020 FE Standard is met, tax rates are set depending on the level of achievement of the FY 2030 FE Standard, and the 1%-cut in the applicable rate of the Automobile Tax Environmental Performance Levy on private-use mini passenger cars was extended until the end of December 2021 (as an exception for leveling demand).

(3) Consumption Tax

The Consumption Tax of 10 percent of vehicle price is levied (raised from 8 to 10 percent as of October 1, 2019).

2. Ownership

(1) Tonnage Tax

This tax is levied depending on weight, etc of vehicles and the length of the effective period of motor vehicle inspection certificates, and paid upon inspections at transport branch offices, etc. When purchasing a new private-use passenger car, for example, the Tonnage Tax must be paid for three years at purchase.

The tax rate for private-use vehicles is ¥4,100/0.5t/year, but the rate of ¥2,500/0.5t/year is applied to those vehicles meeting certain environmental requirements, in addition to the exemption or tax cut by the Eco-car Tax Incentives.

After the FY 2019 taxation revision, the Eco-car Incentives were extended by two years and changed to a system of exempting/cutting tax depending on the level of achievement of the FY 2030 Fuel Efficiency (FE) Standard on condition that the FY 2020 FE Standard is met.

Incentives are granted also to those taxis and buses onto which disabled persons can get on in their wheelchairs, low-floor buses, large buses and trucks equipped with ESC (Electronic Stability Control), AEBS (Advanced Emergency Brake Systems), LDW (Lane Departure Warning), BSIS (Blind Spot Information System for trucks only).

Except those vehicles satisfying certain environmental requirements, heavier levy of the Tonnage Tax is applied to old vehicles, and for private-use passenger cars, 5,700 yen/0.5t/year is assessed on those vehicles aged 13 or over and 6,300 yen/0.5t/ year for those aged 18 or over.

(2) Automobile Tax: Engine Displacement Levy

This tax is assessed on the vehicle owners as of April 1 of each year, and the amount depending on engine displacement for one year until March of the following year is paid in advance by May. In the case of purchasing a new vehicle in mid-year, a prorated monthly amount from the following month of vehicle registration until next March is paid.

For those vehicles meeting certain environmental requirements, under the green taxation, taxes for the following year of new car purchase are cut by 75 or 50 percent depending on the vehicle's environmental performance. Further, after the FY 2021 taxation revision, clean diesel vehicles (private-use passenger cars) are excluded from the subject vehicles and the scheme was extended by two years, with changes to focus and criteria.

For the vehicles aged 13 years or over (11 years or over for diesel vehicles), for Automobile Tax, heavier levy of 15 percent (10 percent for business-use vehicles) is applied.

(3)軽自動車税種別割

毎年4月1日時点の所有者に対し課される税金で、5月までに翌年3月までの1年分を前払いで納付します。新車購入初年度は課税されません。

環境対応要件を満たす軽自動車については、自動車税同様、グリーン税制により、新車購入翌年度の税額が環境性能に応じて75%、50%、25%減税されます。なお、2021年度以降は自家用軽乗用車の対象車が次世代車(電気自動車、天然ガス自動車)に限定されました。

車齢 13年を超えた三輪以上の軽自動車は軽自動車税が 20%重課されます。

3. 走行

(1) ガソリン税 (揮発油税・地方揮発油税)

ガソリンの製造者に課せられる税金で、国と地方の財政が厳しいことを理由に当分の間の税率が維持され、ガソリン1リッターあたり53.8円が課税されていますが、これらは小売価格として転嫁され、消費者が最終的に負担しています。小売価格に転嫁されることから、消費税との二重課税も問題視されています。

(2)石油石炭税

2012年度税制改正で地球温暖化対策のための 課税の特例が設けられ、2012年10月から段階的 に石油石炭税の税率が引き上げられています。現在 は、ガソリン1リッターあたり2.8円が原油の輸入 者等に課税され、結果的にガソリン等の小売価格に 転嫁されます。

(3)軽油引取税

特約業者または元売業者から軽油を引き取った者に対し課せられる税金で、国と地方の財政が厳しいことを理由に当分の間の税率が維持され、軽油1リッターあたり32.1 円課税されていますが、これらは小売価格として転嫁され、消費者が最終的に負担しています。小売価格に転嫁されることから、消費税との二重課税も問題視されています。

自動車リサイクルシステム

日本国内では、年間約300~400万台の自動車が廃車されています。鉄などの有用金属は資源としてリサイクルされますが、残りのシュレッダーダスト(自動車の解体・破砕後に残るプラスチックくずなど)は、自動車リサイクル法が施行されるまでは主に最終処分場で埋立処分されてきました。

この最終処分場の容量不足や鉄スクラップ価格の 低下などにより、処分費用が高騰したこと、カーエ アコンに冷媒として充填されているフロン類を回収 処理しないとオゾン層破壊や地球温暖化問題を引き

(3) Light Vehicle Tax: Engine Displacement Levy

This tax is levied on the vehicle owners as of April 1 of each year, and the amount for one year until next March is paid in advance by May. It is not levied in the initial year of new vehicle purchase.

For those kei-cars meeting certain environmental requirements, as with Automobile Tax, thanks to the greening taxation, the amount of tax for the following fiscal year of vehicle purchase is cut by 75, 50 or 25 percent depending on the environmental performance. Further, in FY 2021 onward, the subject private-use mini passenger vehicles are limited to next-generation vehicles (BEV and natural gas vehicles).

For the vehicles with three or more wheels aged 13 years or over, heavier levy of the Light Vehicle Tax of 20 percent is applied.

3. Running

(1) Gasoline Tax (Gasoline Tax/Local Gasoline Tax)

This tax is assessed on gasoline producers, and the tax rate for the time being is maintained in the face of severe fiscal conditions of the central and local governments. 53.8 yen is levied per liter of gasoline, which is passed on to retail price and borne by consumers in the end. Since it is passed on to retail price, double taxation with the Consumption Tax is also seen as a problem.

(2) Petroleum and Coal Tax

The Petroleum and Coal Tax rate has been raised in stages from October 2012, based on the exceptions to taxes for anti-global warming measures approved during the FY 2012 taxation revision. Presently, 2.8 yen is levied per litter of gasoline and collected from oil importers, etc, which is also passed on to retail price in the end.

(3) Diesel Handling Tax

This tax is levied on the parties who take light oil from exclusive agents or primary distributors, and the tax rate for the time being is maintained in the face of severe fiscal conditions of the central and local governments. 32.1 yen is levied per liter of light oil, which is passed on to retail price and borne by consumers in the end. Since it is passed on to retail price, double taxation with the Consumption Tax is also seen as a problem.

Automobile Recycling System

In Japan, about three to four million vehicles are scrapped every year. While iron and other valuable metals are recycled and used as resources, remaining shredder residue (plastic waste after dismantling and shredding of vehicles) used to be landfilled in large part at final disposal sites until the Automobile Recycling Act was introduced.

Due to such factors as rising cost of disposal stemming from the lack of capacity at final disposal sites, declining prices of iron and steel scrap, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) filled in car air-conditioning as refrigerant potentially destroying ozone layer and causing global

起こす要因となること、エアバッグ類の適正処理には専門的知識が必要なことなどから、2002年7月に自動車リサイクル法が制定され、2005年1月より本格施行されました。

関係者の取組みにより、使用済自動車のリサイクル率は車両重量ベースで約99%に向上し、不法投棄などの台数も大幅に減少しました。

一方で、次世代自動車の増加や新素材の採用、アジア諸国の廃棄物の輸入規制などにより、自動車リサイクル法施行前には想定していなかった課題も発生しています。

- ・ハイブリッド車や電気自動車では、これまでの内 燃機関車では使用されていなかった大容量・高電 圧のバッテリーが使用されており、それらの適正 処理が必要。
- ・車体重量の軽量化のために、従来使用されていた 鉄ではなく、アルミや樹脂をボディに使用した自 動車が増加。CFRP (Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastics / 炭素繊維強化プラスチック) は、難燃 性の繊維が含まれていることから従来の焼却炉で 処理が困難。
- ・中国を皮切りに、アジア諸国で廃プラスチックの 輸入規制が開始され、従来、リサイクル資源とし て輸出していた廃プラスチックを日本国内で処理 する必要が発生し、国内の処理施設の処理能力が ひっ迫。

経済産業省と環境省の審議会は、5年おきに自動車リサイクル制度の在り方について評価・検討を行っており、2021年夏頃までに3回目(施行15年目)の評価・検討の結果がまとめられることになっています。

warming unless properly recovered, and appropriate disposal of airbags requiring expertise, the Automobile Recycling Act was enacted in July 2002 to ensure suitable disposal and recycling of end-of-life vehicles (ELV) and was fully enforced as of January 2005

On the other hand, increases in the number of next generation vehicles, adoption of new materials and waste import restrictions by Asian counties have brought about challenges that were not expected before the establishment of the Auto Recycling Act.

- ·HEVs and BEVs are equipped with the batteries of much greater capacity and higher voltage than those employed for the conventional internal combustion vehicles and it is necessary to dispose of them in an appropriate manner.
- ·To reduce vehicle weight, instead of conventional iron and steel, aluminum and resin are increasingly used for vehicle bodies. Since CFRP (Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastics) contains non-flammable fibers, it is difficult to dispose of them using conventional incinerators.
- •Triggered by China, Asian countries have started restricting waste plastic imports. It is now necessary to dispose of the waste plastic, which used to be exported as recycling resources, in Japan, resulting in tightening of disposal capacities of domestic facilities.

A council of METI and MOE reviews and discusses how the auto recycling system should be once in every five years, and by the summer of 2021, a report on the third review (in the 15th year after the enforcement of the Auto Recycling Act) will be issued.

自動車リサイクル法全体の流れ **Overall Scheme under Automobile Recycling Law** 資金管理法人 公益財団法人 自動車リサイクル促進センター Fund Management Entity: Japan Automobile Recycling Promotion Center (JARC) ¥ リサイクル料金の預託 払渡し Depositing of Recycling Fee Reimbursement ・輸入業者・指定再資源化機関 公益財団法人 自動車リサイクル促進センター 新車購入者 New Vehicle Purchase Manufacturer / Importer / Designated Recycling Body (JARC) フロン類破壊施設 エアバッグ類リサイクル施設 ASR再資源化施設 ASR再資源化施設 R Recycling Agent CFC Destruction Agents Airbag Neutralizing Agents ASR Recycling Agent Used Car Purchaser 一般社団法人 自動車再資源化協力機構 フロン類・エアバッグ類の引取り・再資源化 THチーム^{®1} TH-Team ARTチーム*2 ART-Team Japan Auto Recycling Partnership (JARP) Acceptance and Recycling of Fluorocarbons & Airbags 最終所有者 Last Vehicle Owner エアバッグ類回収料金 フロン類 エアバッグ類 🛮 フロン類回収料金 Fluorocarbons Airbags Fluorocarbons ¥ 解体自動車 Recovery Fee 全部利用者 Whole Recycling プレス・せん断処理業者 ressing/ Shredding 引取業者 フロン類回収業者 Shearing 物の流れ 解体業者 ELV Handling Agent Fluorocarbons Agent Agent Material Flow Recoverer 使用済 自動車の 引渡し 使用済 自動車の 引渡し 使用洛 解体自動車の引渡し 自動車の 引渡し Shredding Agent Delivery of Dismantled ELV 情報の流れ Information Flow Delivery of Delivery of Delivery of ELV ELV ELV 引取 Acceptance 報告 Report 引取 Acceptan 報告 Report Delivery Report SIEV A Delivery 報告 Report 金の流れ Money Flow 情報管理センター 公益財団法人 自動車リサイクル促進センター ement Center(JARC)

1. 自動車リサイクル法の概要

- ・自動車メーカー等に「フロン類」「エアバッグ類」「シュレッダーダスト」(3物品)の引取・リサイクルを義務付け
- ・3物品のリサイクルに係る費用は、自動車メーカー等が設定したリサイクル料金を自動車所有者が 負担(新車購入時に預託する前払い方式を採用)
- ・リサイクル料金は、資金管理法人(公益財団法人 自動車リサイクル促進センター)で管理され、そ の自動車が使用済みとなり、3物品を自動車メー カー等が引き取った時点で自動車メーカー等に払 い渡される(自動車メーカー等は、一般社団法人 自動車再資源化協力機構とASRチームを通じて リサイクル施設に費用を支払う)
- ・使用済車および3物品のリサイクル実施状況は、 専用の電子マニフェストシステムで一元管理され、1台毎の情報をリアルタイムに把握すること ができる
- ・二輪車は本法の対象外のため、自主対応にてリサイクルに対応

2. 自動車メーカー等の義務

- ・リサイクル料金の設定、ホームページでの公表
- ・3物品の引取り・リサイクルの実施
- ・リサイクル率の遵守 (エアバッグ類=85%以上、 シュレッダーダスト=70%以上)
- ・リサイクル実績および収支の公表
- ・エアバッグ類の取外し/車上作動方法、車載のリチウムイオン電池とニッケル水素電池の処理方法等の情報提供
- ・自動車リサイクルシステム運用の経済的負担 など

環境負荷物質

当組合会員インポーターが取り扱う輸入車は、 EU ELV指令の環境負荷物質要求に適合しており、 鉛、六価クロム、水銀、カドミウムの重金属4物質 に関する使用削減や使用廃止などの要件を満たして います。

また、ストックホルム条約締約国会議で廃絶が決定した臭素系難燃剤デカブロモジフェニルエーテル (デカBDE)等の残留性有機汚染物質 (POPs) は新車への使用を終えています。

燃費規制

省エネ法では、自動車メーカー等に対し、各社の 平均燃費値を目標年度までに基準値以下とすること を求めています。乗用車については、2010年度、 2015年度、2020年度を目標年度とする燃費基準

1. Outline of Automobile Recycling Act

- · Vehicle manufacturers and importers are required to recover and recycle "CFCs", "airbags" and "shredder residue" (three designated items).
- · Cost to recycle the three designated items is paid by car owners as the "recycling fees" set by vehicle manufacturers or importers (in a form of advanced payment by making deposit as of new vehicle purchase).
- The recycling fees are managed by a fund management corporation (Japan Automobile Recycling Promotion Center), which pays out the deposits to the vehicle manufacturer or importer after recovery of the three designated items from ELVs. (The manufacturer or importer then pays the costs to recycling facilities via the Japan Auto Recycling Partnership and the ASR teams.)
- The status of ELVs and recycling of the three designated items are managed in an integrated manner by a dedicated electronic manifesto system, providing real-time information on individual vehicles.
- · Since motorcycles are not covered by the Act, recycling is done by the industry on a voluntary basis.

2. Obligations of Vehicle Manufacturers/Importers

- · Setup of recycling fees and announcement in websites
- · Recovery/recycling of the three designated items
- · Compliance with prescribed recycling rates (85% or more for airbags and 70% or more for shredder residue)
- · Disclosure of recycling results and balance of payments
- Provision of information on the methods of airbag dismantling and onboard activation, and the same for disposal of onboard lithiumion and nickel-hydride batteries.
- · Bearing economic burdens for the operation of the automobile recycling system

Environmentally Hazardous Substances

The imported vehicles handled by the JAIA members meet the requirements under the EU ELV Directive concerning the amount of reductions and ban on use of the four heavy metal substances - lead, hexavalent chromium, mercury and cadmium.

The vehicle manufacturers and importers no longer use persistent organic pollutants (POPs) including the decabromodiphenyl ether (deca-BDE), a bromine-based fire retardant, abolition of which was decided at the meeting of the contracting states of the Stockholm Convention.

Fuel Efficiency Regulations

Under the Energy Saving Act, vehicle manufacturers and importers are required to achieve the average fuel efficiency (FE) standard values by the target years. For passenger cars, FE standards have been set for the target years of FY 2010, 2015 and

が設定されていましたが、2020年3月、2030年度を目標年度とする新たな燃費基準値が制定されました。2016年度実績比で32.4%の改善を求めるもので、新たに電気自動車とプラグインハイブリッド車が対象に加わります。自動車メーカー等は、従来車の更なる燃費改善に加え、電動車導入にも取組みながら、基準達成を目指すことが必要となります。

乗用車の燃費や排ガスの測定モードは、日本独自のJC08モードが2008年から導入されていましたが、2018年10月以降の新型車から世界統一試験法であるWLTCモードが導入されました。

WLTCモードで燃費を測定した車両は、WLTC モード燃費値に加え、市街地モード燃費値、郊外モード燃費値、高速道路モード燃費値をカタログや展示車に表示することが求められています。

2030年度燃費基準で電気自動車、プラグインハイブリッド車も対象に追加され、2020年9月以降の新型車から電動車のWLTC電費測定が、2021年4月以降の新型車から、電費表示が義務付けとなっています。

その他の法制度への適合・遵守

自動車認証制度(道路運送車両法に基づく制度) 以外にも各種法令の遵守が求められます。近年、自 動車の安全性や利便性の向上を図るため、様々な先 2020, and in March 2020, new FE standards for the target year of FY 2030 were instituted. These call for improvement of 32.4 percent from the 2016 levels, and BEV and PHEV will be added as the subject vehicles. In addition to further FE improvement of conventional models, vehicle manufacturers, etc are now required to achieve the FE standards, while working on the introduction of xEV.

For the test cycles of passenger car FE and exhaust emissions, the Japan-unique JC08 mode had been used since 2008; however, from October 2018, a globally-harmonized test procedure, WLTC (Worldwide harmonized Light vehicle Test Cycles), is applied to new types.

For those vehicles on which FE is measured using WLTC, it is required to show, in product catalogs and vehicles on display, city, suburban and highway FE values, in addition to the WLTC FE.

As BEV and PHEV were added as the subject vehicles of the FY 2030 FE Standards, it is required to measure WLTC energy consumption of xEVs from September 2020 for new types, and to indicate the energy consumption from April 2021 for new types.

Compliance with Other Laws and Regulations

In addition to the motor vehicle certification system (based on the Road Vehicles Act), vehicles are required to comply with various laws and regulations. Recently, leading-edge technologies are

法令(例) Law (example)	対象装備・機器の例 Subject systems/devices	必要な対応 Requirement
火薬類取締法 Explosives Control Act	エアバッグ用及びシートベルトプリテンショナー用の点火具、アクティブポンネット、アクティブヘッドレスト等 Igniter for airbags and seatbelt pretensioners, active bonnets, active head restraint, etc	法律適用除外要件への適合、安全性評価試験 の実施など Compliance with exemption requirements, implementation of safety evaluation tests, etc
高圧ガス保安法 High Pressure Gas Safety Act	エアバッグ、圧縮水素燃料タンク(燃料電池等)、圧縮天然ガスタンク Airbags, compressed hydrogen fuel tanks and compressed natural gas tanks	各種検査への合格、技術基準への適合など Acceptance in various inspections, compliance with technical standards, etc
電波法 Radio Act	キーレスエントリー、タイヤ空気圧モニター、衝突防止用レーダー、車両搭載通信端末、ETC 車載器、車載通信端末非接触充電器 Keyless entry, tire air pressure monitor, collision prevention radars, on-board telecommunication equipment, ETC on-board equipment, Onboard communication device non-contact chareger	技術基準への適合、制度への適合など Compliance with technical standards and regulations, etc
電気事業法 Electricity Business Act	EV 用 DC 急速充電設備、AC 普通充電設備、非接触充電設備、充電プラグ・コネクタ DC quick chargers, AC chargers, wireless power transmitters, charge plug and connectors for BEV/PHEV	技術基準への適合など Compliance with technical standards, etc
電気工事士法、電気工事業の業務の 適正化に関する法律 Electricians Act, Act on Ensuring Fair Electric Business Practices	EV 用 DC 急速充電設備、AC 普通充電設備、非接触充電設備、充電プラグ・コネクタ DC quick chargers, AC chargers, wireless power transmitters, charge plugs and connectors for BEV/PHEV	電気自動車用設備の安全な設置など Safely, etc of electric vehicle charger installation
電気用品安全法 Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Act	EV 用 AC 普通充電設備、非接触充電設備、充電プラグ・コネクタ、ケーブル AC chargers, wireless power transmitters, charge plugs and connectors, cables for BEV/PHEV	電気自動車用設備の技術基準への適合、電気 的安全の確保など Compliance with technical standards and regulations, ensuring electrical safety, etc
電気通信事業法 Telecommunications Business Act	情報通信端末、カーナビ、ITS・自動運転を取り巻く通信インフラ Information communication device, Satnav,Telecommunication infrastructures surrounding ITS and automated driving vehicles	技術基準への適合、制度への適合など Compliance with technical standards and regulations, etc
労働安全衛生法 Industrial Safety and Health Act	EV 用 DC 急速充電設備 DC quick chargers for BEV/PHEV	制度への適合など Compliance with regulations, etc
消防法 Fire Service Act	EV 用 DC 急速充電設備 DC quick chargers for BEV/PHEV	制度、地方条例への適合など Compliance with regulations and local government ordinances, etc

進技術が導入されており、これらの技術については 部品メーカーのみならず、インポーターが自動車を 取り巻く環境を含めて対応を行う必要があります。 また、2022年からは安全運転サポート車等限定条 件付免許制度も導入される予定です。JAIA は、こう したインポーターによる関係法令への適合をサポートしています。

輸入車(四輪車・モーターサイクル) 試乗会

JAIA は報道関係者を対象として、会員インポーターが合同で出展する試乗会を 1982年より開催しています。

試乗会では、各社が取り扱う各ブランドの最新モデルに報道関係者が試乗し、輸入車の持つ魅力を広く発信していただく機会として、またときには、各社担当者とのコミュニケーションのなかで、輸入車に対する貴重なご意見を頂戴する場として、新春の恒例行事として開催しています。

当試乗会は、1982年に第1回を開催、これまでに40回に亘って開催しました。各社の最新モデルに試乗できることはもとより、1日に複数のクルマに試乗することで、ブランドの垣根を越え、同じ条件下において、1台1台の特徴を比較・体感いただくことができます。

輸入モーターサイクルの試乗会も報道関係者を対象として、2015年に第1回を開催しました。2年振りの開催となった第6回輸入モーターサイクルの試乗会は、2021年4月に開催し、会員インポーター9社、12ブランドより101台の出展が有りました。

今後も、世界のさまざまな地域で生産され、それぞれの国の歴史と文化に育まれたサムシング・ディファレントで魅力的な輸入二輪車を取り揃え、輸入二輪車試乗会・展示会を継続開催します。

東京モーターショー、地方モ ーターショー、輸入車ショウ

JAIAは、東京モーターショーの共催団体として、各種委員会や会議に出席し、インポーター・海外メーカーの意見を反映するよう努めています。

東京モーターショーの開催年には、地方モーターショー及び毎年全国 10数か所で輸入車ショウが開催され、JAIAはこれらに後援名義を付与するなどの支援をしています。

一方JAIAは、モーターサイクルについても市場活性化を目的に各種展示会(主催・共催等)を通じ、多くのモーターサイクルファンの方々に個性ある輸入二輪車の魅力を体感して頂いております。

increasingly adopted to improve safety and user-friendliness of vehicles, which need to be addressed by the importers, in addition to parts suppliers, including conditions surrounding motor vehicles. Also in 2022, a new system of driver's license limited to safety driving support cars will be introduced. JAIA provides its members with necessary assistance to ensure compliance.

Imported Vehicle (Four- and Two-wheelers) Test Ride

JAIA has been conducting, since 1982, the imported car test ride for the media jointly participated by the member importers.

Allowing journalists to test drive the latest models of the importers' brands, the event has become an early-year routine, offering an opportunity to widely disseminate the attractiveness of imported vehicles and a chance to hear valuable feedback during communication between reporters and importer reps.

The four-wheeler test ride event has been held 40 times so far since the first test ride in 1982. In addition to trying out the latest products, visitors to the event are able to compare specific features of several models across brands under the same conditions in one day.

In addition, for imported motorcycles, the first test ride event for the media was held in 2015. The sixth imported motorcycle test ride, which was held for the first time in two years, skipping the one in 2020, was held in April 2021 with 101 motorcycles of twelve brands of nine member importers.

Going forward, the JAIA motorcycle members will continue offering a full range of attractive motorcycles of their brands that are something different from the products of the domestic brands, manufactured in various parts of the world and cherished by the history and culture of each country.

Tokyo Motor Show/Local Motor Shows/ Imported Car Shows

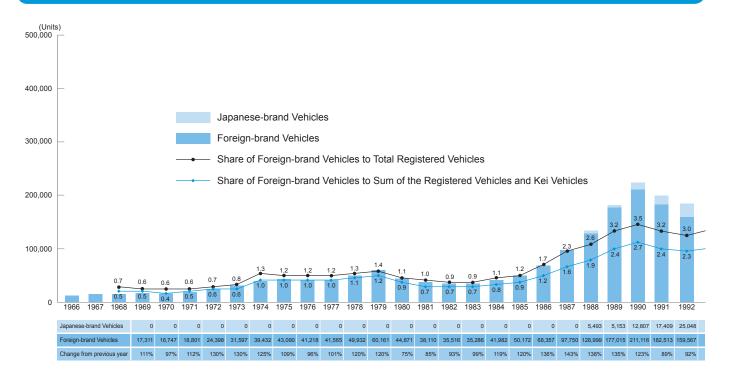
As a co-organizer of the Tokyo Motor Show, JAIA participates in the steering committee and other preparatory meetings to reflect the views of importers and overseas manufacturers.

In the year of TMS, local motor shows are held, in addition to the imported car shows held annually at a dozen venues nationwide, to which JAIA provides assistance by, for example, granting the use of its name as a supporter.

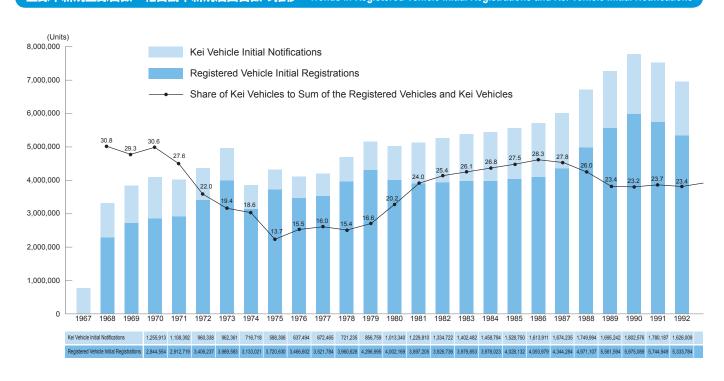
Meanwhile, for the purpose of stimulating the market, JAIA has been organizing and co-sponsoring various exhibitions for motorcycles also, allowing a number of motorcycle fans to touch and feel attractiveness of unique imported motorcycles.

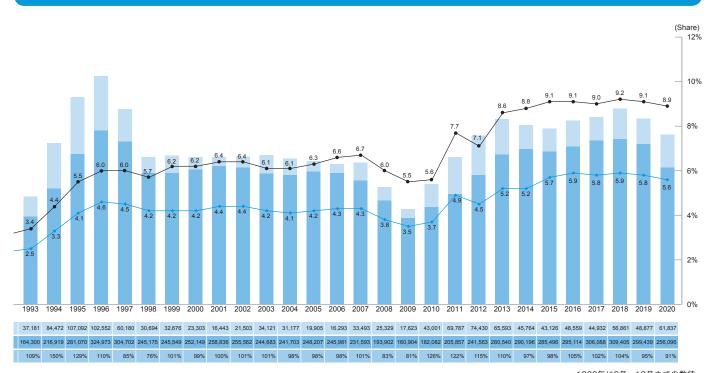
統計資料 Statistics

輸入車新規登録台数の推移 Trends in Newly Registered Imported Vehicles

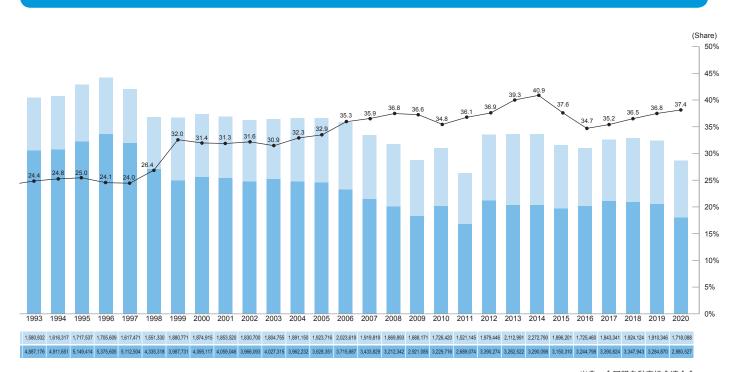


登録車新規登録台数・軽自動車新規届出台数の推移 Trends in Registered Vehicle Initial Registrations and Kei Vehicle Initial Notifications





1966年は3月~12月までの数値 Note: The figure for 1966 corresponds to the period from March to December.



出典:全国軽自動車協会連合会 日本自動車販売協会連合会 Source: Japan Light Motor Vehicles and Motorcycle Association, Japan Automobile Dealers Association

車種別輸入車新規登録台数の推移 Trends in Newly Registered Imported Vehicles by Type

		20	16	20	17	20	18	20	19	202	20
		Units	Chg (%)								
	Passenger Cars	294,060	103.4	305,043	103.7	308,389	101.1	298,378	96.8	254,404	85.3
	Trucks	884	92.8	924	104.5	972	105.2	985	101.3	1,649	167.4
	Buses	170	236.1	121	71.2	44	36.4	76	172.7	43	56.6
Fore	eign Brand Vehicles	295,114	103.4	306,088	103.7	309,405	101.1	299,439	96.8	256,096	85.5
	Passenger Cars	33,547	117.3	28,408	84.7	34,381	121.0	27,883	81.1	42,909	153.9
	Trucks	15,012	103.4	16,524	110.1	22,480	136.0	20,994	93.4	18,928	90.2
Japa	anese Brand Vehicles	48,559	112.6	44,932	92.5	56,861	126.5	48,877	86.0	61,837	126.5
	Total Passenger Cars	327,607	104.6	333,451	101.8	342,770	102.8	326,261	95.2	297,313	91.1
	Total Trucks	15,896	102.8	17,448	109.8	23,452	134.4	21,979	93.7	20,577	93.6
	Total Buses	170	236.1	121	71.2	44	36.4	76	172.7	43	56.6
Gra	nd Total	343,673	104.6	351,020	102.1	366,266	104.3	348,316	95.1	317,933	91.3

国内自動車販売におけるブランド統計(日本自動車工業会・日本自動車販売協会連合会・全国軽 自動車協会連合会・日本自動車輸入組合で合意)との整合性を図るため、「日本メーカー海外生産 車」の集計方法を改め、新たに「日本メーカー車」として区分しました。 To be consistent with the Brand Statistics in the domestic sales (agreed among Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Japan Automobile Dealers Association, Japan Light Motor Vehicles and Motorcycle Association and Japan Automobile Importers Association), the method of compiling the data on "Japanese manufacturers' overseas-made vehicles" has been changed, and the figures are provided under a new category, "Japanese Brand Vehicles"

車種別国産車新規登録台数の推移 Trends in Newly Registered Domestic Vehicles by Type

		2016		20	17	20	18	20	19	2020	
		Units	Chg (%)								
	Passenger Cars	2,473,884	103.4%	2,609,559	105.5%	2,552,684	97.8%	2,495,625	97.8%	2,181,519	87.4%
	Trucks	411,913	98.8%	414,773	100.7%	415,335	100.1%	427,419	102.9%	371,784	87.0%
	Buses	15,328	115.1%	15,472	100.9%	13,658	88.3%	13,510	98.9%	9,291	68.8%
Reg	istered Vehicles	2,901,125	102.8%	3,039,804	104.8%	2,981,677	98.1%	2,936,554	98.5%	2,562,594	87.3%
	Passenger Cars	1,344,967	89.0%	1,443,367	107.3%	1,495,706	103.6%	1,479,205	98.9%	1,331,149	90.0%
	Trucks	380,493	98.9%	399,974	105.1%	428,418	107.1%	431,141	100.6%	386,939	89.7%
Kei '	Vehicles	1,725,460	91.0%	1,843,341	106.8%	1,924,124	104.4%	1,910,346	99.3%	1,718,088	89.9%
	Total Passenger Cars	3,818,851	97.8%	4,052,926	106.1%	4,048,390	99.9%	3,974,830	98.2%	3,512,668	88.4%
	Total Trucks	792,406	98.8%	814,747	102.8%	843,753	103.6%	858,560	101.8%	758,723	88.4%
	Total Buses	15,328	115.1%	15,472	100.9%	13,658	88.3%	13,510	98.9%	9,291	68.8%
Grai	nd Total	4,626,585	98.1%	4,883,145	105.5%	4,905,801	100.5%	4,846,900	98.8%	4,280,682	88.3%

地域別外国メーカー車(乗用・貨物・バス合計)Foreign-brand Vehicles by Region (Passenger Cars/Trucks/Buses Total)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU	Units	194,264	227,488	265,951	274,142	270,367	281,047	292,354	294,813	282,747	238,595
	YOY	112.4%	117.1%	116.9%	103.1%	98.6%	104.0%	104.0%	100.8%	95.9%	84.4%
	Share (%)	94.4%	94.2%	94.8%	94.5%	94.7%	95.2%	95.5%	95.3%	94.4%	93.2%
USA	Units	11,434	13,873	14,439	15,869	14,998	13,849	13,571	14,540	16,611	17,439
	YOY	126.6%	121.3%	104.1%	109.9%	94.5%	92.3%	98.0%	107.1%	114.2%	105.0%
	Share (%)	5.6%	5.7%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%	4.7%	4.4%	4.7%	5.5%	6.8%
ROK	Units	91	113	73	94	83	169	127	17	51	18
	YOY	41.7%	124.2%	64.6%	128.8%	88.3%	203.6%	75.1%	13.4%	300.0%	35.3%
	Share (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	Units	68	89	77	91	48	49	36	35	30	44
	YOY	107.9%	130.9%	86.5%	118.2%	52.7%	102.1%	73.5%	97.2%	85.7%	146.7%
	Share (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	Units	205,857	241,563	280,540	290,196	285,496	295,114	306,088	309,405	299,439	256,096
	YOY	113.1%	117.3%	116.1%	103.4%	98.4%	103.4%	103.7%	101.1%	96.8%	85.5%

ブランド別輸入車新規登録台数の推移 Trends in Newly Registered Imported Vehicles by Brand

				monao m						
Brand	20	16	20	17	20)18	20	19	20	20
Dialiu	Units	Share (%)	Units	Share (%)	Units	Share (%)	Units	Share (%)	Units	Share (%)
ABARTH	1,857	0.54%	2,286	0.65%	2,352	0.64%	2,628	0.75%	2,571	0.81%
Alfa Romeo	1,767	0.51%	1,838	0.52%	2,510	0.69%	2,370	0.68%	1,674	0.53%
Aston Martin	186	0.05%	321	0.09%	318	0.09%	314	0.09%	196	0.06%
Audi	28,502	8.29%	28,336	8.07%	26,473	7.23%	24,222	6.95%	22,304	7.02%
Autobianchi	11	0.00%	49	0.01%	69	0.02%	63	0.02%	74	0.02%
Bentley	434	0.13%	418	0.12%	437	0.12%	526	0.15%	463	0.15%
BMW	50,571	14.71%	52,527	14.96%	50,982	13.92%	46,814	13.44%	35,712	11.23%
BMW Alpina	342	0.10%	219	0.06%	253	0.07%	209	0.06%	164	0.05%
BMW MINI	24,548	7.14%	25,427	7.24%	25,984	7.09%	23,813	6.84%	20,196	6.35%
Bugatti	5	0.00%	2	0.00%	7	0.00%	1	0.00%	2	0.00%
Buick	10	0.00%	9	0.00%	5	0.00%	12	0.00%	10	0.00%
Cadillac	635	0.18%	580	0.17%	633	0.17%	479	0.14%	479	0.15%
Chevrolet	593	0.17%	809	0.23%	878	0.24%	585	0.17%	444	0.14%
Chrysler	283	0.08%	213	0.06%	49	0.01%	27	0.01%	24	0.01%
Citroen	2,009	0.58%	3,152	0.90%	3,564	0.97%	4,115	1.18%	5,031	1.58%
Daihatsu	2,000	0.0070	0,102	0.0070	0,001	0.01 70	1,110	1.1070	70	0.02%
Detomaso	2	0.00%	1	0.00%	1	0.00%			2	0.00%
Dodge	340	0.10%	349	0.10%	399	0.11%	419	0.12%	444	0.14%
DS	1,129	0.10%	799	0.10%	749	0.11%	904	0.12%	908	0.14%
	678		799 775		749		870			
Ferrari		0.20%		0.22%		0.21%		0.25%	1,085	0.34%
Fiat	6,717	1.95%	6,523	1.86%	6,014	1.64%	5,988	1.72%	5,891	1.85%
Ford	2,225	0.65%	551	0.16%	484	0.13%	512	0.15%	546	0.17%
GMC	51	0.01%	52	0.01%	52	0.01%	37	0.01%	53	0.02%
Honda	794	0.23%	2,987	0.85%	14,130	3.86%	9,181	2.64%	10,026	3.15%
Hummer	12	0.00%	1	0.00%	2	0.00%	3	0.00%	1	0.00%
Hyundai	169	0.05%	127	0.04%	16	0.00%	50	0.01%	18	0.01%
Innocenti			1	0.00%					1	0.00%
Jaguar	2,883	0.84%	2,614	0.74%	3,260	0.89%	3,259	0.94%	1,423	0.45%
Jeep	9,392	2.73%	10,102	2.88%	11,438	3.12%	13,360	3.84%	13,588	4.27%
Kia					1	0.00%	1	0.00%		
Lamborghini	382	0.11%	475	0.14%	543	0.15%	678	0.19%	631	0.20%
Lancia	23	0.01%	21	0.01%	17	0.00%	9	0.00%	11	0.00%
Land Rover	3,259	0.95%	3,619	1.03%	3,972	1.08%	4,560	1.31%	3,959	1.25%
Lotus	197	0.06%	172	0.05%	224	0.06%	203	0.06%	275	0.09%
Maserati	1,323	0.38%	1,824	0.52%	1,453	0.40%	1,260	0.36%	898	0.28%
Maybach	3	0.00%	2	0.00%			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Mazda							445	0.13%	886	0.28%
McLaren	179	0.05%	164	0.05%	222	0.06%	353	0.10%	205	0.06%
Mercedes-Benz	67,386	19.61%	68,221	19.44%	67,554	18.44%	66,553	19.11%	57,041	17.94%
MG	11	0.00%	14	0.00%	9	0.00%	12	0.00%	15	0.00%
Mini	2	0.00%	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	3	0.00%	5	0.00%
Mitsubishi	4,637	1.35%	3,909	1.11%	3,117	0.85%	3,182	0.91%	2,216	0.70%
Morgan	10	0.00%	23	0.01%	25	0.01%	25	0.01%	36	0.01%
Nissan	18,225	5.30%	15,211	4.33%	12,194	3.33%	9,394	2.70%	24,147	7.59%
Opel			1	0.00%	2	0.00%	1	0.00%		
Peugeot	7,403	2.15%	8,242	2.35%	9,881	2.70%	10,626	3.05%	10,752	3.38%
Pontiac	5	0.00%	11	0.00%	11	0.00%	8	0.00%	9	0.00%
Porsche	6,887	2.00%	6,923	1.97%	7,166	1.96%	7,192	2.06%	7,284	2.29%
PROTON	3	0.00%								
Renault	5,304	1.54%	7,121	2.03%	7,253	1.98%	6,805	1.95%	5,964	1.88%
Rolls Royce	223	0.06%	225	0.06%	230	0.06%	239	0.07%	226	0.07%
Rover	45	0.01%	46	0.01%	34	0.01%	41	0.01%	38	0.01%
RUF			2	0.00%	1	0.00%				
Saab	1	0.00%	2	0.00%			1	0.00%		
Saturn	•		_		1	0.00%				
Scania	104	0.03%	160	0.05%	249	0.07%	289	0.08%	359	0.11%
smart	4,508	1.31%	4,638	1.32%	2,465	0.67%	1,990	0.57%	124	0.04%
StreetScooter	.,500		.,555		_,	2.2.70	.,500	2.27 /0	456	0.14%
Suzuki	9,026	2.63%	5,768	1.64%	4,442	1.21%	4,744	1.36%	3,235	1.02%
Toyota	15,877	4.62%	17,057	4.86%	22,978	6.27%	21,931	6.30%	21,257	6.69%
Unimog	13,077	0.00%	17,037	0.00%	6	0.00%	21,931	0.00%	26	0.03%
Volvo	14,914	4.34%	16,120	4.59%	17,805	4.86%	18,583	5.34%	15,547	4.89%
Volvo Truck	14,314	4.0470	10,120	4.0570	17,000	4.00%	424	0.12%	469	4.69% 0.15%
VOIVO TTUCK VW	47,234	13.74%	49,040	13.97%	51,961	14.19%	46,794	13.43%	36,576	11.50%
Others		0.10%	49,040 930	0.26%	623					0.59%
	349					0.17%	1,199	0.34%	1,885	
Grand Total	343,673	100.00%	351,020	100.00%	366,266	100.00%	348,316	100.00%	317,933	100.00%

外国メーカー車の型式認証区分比率(乗用・貨物・バス合計) Foreign-brand Vehicle TDS/PHP Ratio (Passenger Cars/Trucks/Buses Total)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TDS	Units	90,906	138,535	186,394	198,251	186,797	195,575	183,707	117,185	93,672	86,842
(Eligible for Eco	YOY	241.2%	152.4%	134.5%	106.4%	94.2%	104.7%	93.9%	63.8%	79.9%	92.7%
Incentives)	Share (TDS)	49.8%	64.8%	74.1%	75.8%	72.2%	71.4%	63.6%	40.1%	33.0%	36.3%
	Share to Foreign-brand	44.2%	57.3%	66.4%	68.3%	65.4%	66.3%	60.0%	37.9%	31.3%	33.9%
TDS	Units	91,595	75,107	65,180	63,131	71,996	78,492	105,318	174,880	190,023	152,685
(Not Eligible for Eco	YOY	73.9%	82.0%	86.8%	96.9%	114.0%	109.0%	134.2%	166.0%	108.7%	80.4%
Incentives)	Share (TDS)	50.2%	35.2%	25.9%	24.2%	27.8%	28.6%	36.4%	59.9%	67.0%	63.7%
	Share to Foreign-brand	44.5%	31.1%	23.2%	21.8%	25.2%	26.6%	34.4%	56.5%	63.5%	59.6%
Total TDS	Units	182,501	213,642	251,574	261,382	258,793	274,067	289,025	292,065	283,695	239,527
	YOY	112.9%	117.1%	117.8%	103.9%	99.0%	105.9%	105.5%	101.1%	97.1%	84.4%
	Share to Foreign-brand	88.7%	88.4%	89.7%	90.1%	90.6%	92.9%	94.4%	94.4%	94.7%	93.5%
PHP	Units	15,524	18,468	20,936	22,805	21,575	16,575	11,824	12,409	11,057	11,469
	YOY	112.1%	119.0%	113.4%	108.9%	94.6%	76.8%	71.3%	104.9%	89.1%	103.7%
	Share to Foreign-brand	7.5%	7.6%	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%	5.6%	3.9%	4.0%	3.7%	4.5%
TNS	Units	137	117	112	112	141	199	222	251	8	459
	YOY	133.0%	85.4%	95.7%	100.0%	125.9%	141.1%	111.6%	113.1%	3.2%	5737.5%
	Share to Foreign-brand	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Others including	Units	7,695	9,336	7,918	5,897	4,987	4,273	5,017	4,680	4,679	4,641
Parallel Imports	YOY	118.6%	121.3%	84.8%	74.5%	84.6%	85.7%	117.4%	93.3%	100.0%	99.2%
	Share to Foreign-brand	3.7%	3.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%
Total Foreign Brands	Units	205,857	241,563	280,540	290,196	285,496	295,114	306,088	309,405	299,439	256,096
	YOY	113.1%	117.3%	116.1%	103.4%	98.4%	103.4%	103.7%	101.1%	96.8%	85.5%

外国メーカー車のエコカー減税対象車新規登録台数の推移 Trends in Newly Registered Foreign-brand Eco-car Models

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Exempted	Units	280	2,820	2,821	19,548	55,894	93,488	58,356	54,929	69,839	73,917	61,417
	YOY		1007.1%	100.0%	692.9%	285.9%	167.3%	62.4%	94.1%	127.1%	105.8%	
T 75% cut	Units		27,702	53,513	70,797	80,947	66,405	22,000	8,877	2,074		
A 80% cut	YOY			193.2%	132.3%	114.3%	82.0%	33.1%	40.4%	23.4%		
T 75% cut	Units									155	4	
A 60% cut	YOY										2.6%	
T 50% cut	Units	220	7,238	34,709	48,304	49,665	38,741	58,383	62,044	16,457		
A 60% cut	YOY		3290.0%	479.5%	139.2%	102.8%	78.0%	150.7%	106.3%	26.5%		
T 50% cut	Units										3	25
A 50% cut	YOY											
T 50% cut	Units									5,652	4,312	497
A 40% cut	YOY										76.3%	
T 25% cut	Units							43,557	54,621	12,650		
A 40% cut	YOY								125.4%	23.2%		
T 25% cut	Units									158	243	863
A 25% cut	YOY										153.8%	
T 25% cut	Units							5,035	15,614	77,830	39,540	7,979
A 20% cut	YOY								310.1%	498.5%	50.8%	
Total	Units	500	37,760	91,043	138,649	186,506	198,634	187,331	196,085	184,815	118,019	70,781
	YOY		7552.0%	241.1%	152.3%	134.5%	106.5%	94.3%	104.7%	94.3%	63.9%	
	Share	0.3%	20.7%	44.2%	57.4%	66.5%	68.4%	65.6%	66.4%	60.4%	38.1%	30.9%

^{*} T: Automobile Tonnage Tax(自動車重量税), A: Automobile Acquisition Tax(自動車取得税) *集計期間:2019 年 1 月~ 9 月(2019 年 9 月末、自動車取得税が廃止) *Data collection period: January to September 2019 (Automobile Acquisition Tax abolished as of the end of September 2019)

		2019*	2020
T Exempted	Units	22,084	83,009
E No levy	YOY		375.9%
T 50% cut	Units		
E No levy	YOY		
T 25% cut	Units	219	1,072
E No levy	YOY		489.5%
T 50% cut	Units	8	61
E 1%	YOY		762.5%
T 25% cut	Units	1,841	5,261
E 1%	YOY		285.8%
Total	Units	24,152	89,403
	YOY		370.2%
	Share	34.3%	34.9%

^{*} T: Automobile Tonnage Tax(自動車重量税)、E: Automobile Tax Environmental Performance Levy(自動車税 環境性能割) *集計期間: 2019 年 10 月〜 12 月(2019 年 10 月、自動車税 環境性能割が導入) * Data collection period: October to December 2019 (Automobile Tax Environmental Performance Levy introduced as of October 2019)

日本メーカー輸入車新規登録台数の推移 Trends in Newly Registered Imported Japanese-brand Vehicles

Brand	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Passenger vehicles										
Honda	941	185	59	45	38	793	2,987	14,130	9,181	10,026
Isuzu			1							
Mazda									445	589
Mitsubishi	6	12,764	12,429	5,598	4,102	4,637	3,909	3,117	3,182	2,215
Nissan	50,269	42,410	35,680	23,200	20,481	17,824	14,899	12,169	9,374	24,127
Subaru		1								
Suzuki	3,091	1,028	1,257	330	2,953	9,026	5,768	4,442	4,744	3,235
Toyota	2,600	4,660	3,014	1,674	1,036	1,267	845	523	957	2,717
Total	56,907	61,048	52,440	30,847	28,610	33,547	28,408	34,381	27,883	42,909
Change from previous year	172.3	107.3	85.9	58.8	92.7	117.3	84.7	121.0	81.1	153.9
Share in the imported passenger car market	21.8%	20.3%	15.8%	9.6%	9.1%	10.2%	8.5%	10.0%	8.5%	14.4%
Trucks										
Daihatsu										70
Honda	4	2	4	1	1	1				
Mazda										297
Mitsubishi	99	3	1							1
Nissan		12	3	144	774	401	312	25	20	20
Toyota	12,777	13,365	13,145	14,772	13,741	14,610	16,212	22,455	20,974	18,540
Total	12,880	13,382	13,153	14,917	14,516	15,012	16,524	22,480	20,994	18,928
Change from previous year	129.1	103.9	98.3	113.4	97.3	103.4	110.1	136.0	93.4	90.2
Grand Total	69,787	74,430	65,593	45,764	43,126	48,559	44,932	56,861	48,877	61,837
Change from previous year	162.3	106.7	88.1	69.8	94.2	112.6	92.5	126.5	86.0	126.5
Share in the imported market	25.3%	23.6%	19.0%	13.6%	13.1%	14.1%	12.8%	15.5%	14.0%	19.4%

Change from previous year:前年比、Share in the imported passenger car market:輸入乗用車に占める割合、Share in the total imported vehicle market:輸入車に占める割合

車名別輸入車新規登録台数トップ 10 の推移 Trends in Top 10 Selling Newly Registered Imported Vehicles by Brand

	2	2016		2	2017			2018		2	2019			2020	
	Brand	Units	YOY												
1	Mercedes-Benz	67,386	103.4	Mercedes-Benz	68,221	101.2	Mercedes-Benz	67,554	99.0	Mercedes-Benz	66,553	98.5	Mercedes-Benz	57,041	85.7
2	BMW	50,571	109.4	BMW	52,527	103.9	VW	51,961	106.0	BMW	46,814	91.8	VW	36,576	78.2
3	VW	47,234	86.2	VW	49,040	103.8	BMW	50,982	97.1	VW	46,794	90.1	BMW	35,712	76.3
4	Audi	28,502	96.9	Audi	28,336	99.4	Audi	26,473	93.4	Audi	24,222	91.5	Nissan	24,147	257.0
5	BMW MINI	24,548	116.4	BMW MINI	25,427	103.6	BMW MINI	25,984	102.2	BMW MINI	23,813	91.6	Audi	22,304	92.1
6	Nissan	18,225	85.7	Toyota	17,057	107.4	Toyota	22,978	134.7	Toyota	21,931	95.4	Toyota	21,257	96.9
7	Toyota	15,877	107.4	Volvo	16,120	108.1	Volvo	17,805	110.5	Volvo	18,583	104.4	BMW MINI	20,196	84.8
8	Volvo	14,914	108.2	Nissan	15,211	83.5	Honda	14,130	473.0	Jeep	13,360	116.8	Volvo	15,547	83.7
9	Jeep	9,392	131.7	Jeep	10,102	107.6	Nissan	12,194	80.2	Peugeot	10,626	107.5	Jeep	13,588	101.7
10	Suzuki	9,026	305.7	Peugeot	8,242	111.3	Jeep	11,438	113.2	Nissan	9,394	77.0	Peugeot	10,752	101.2

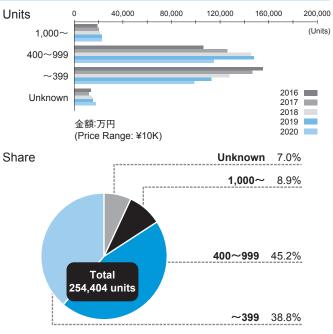
	2	2011		2	2012			2013			2014		2	2015	
	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY
1	VW	50,635	108.4	VW	56,191	111.0	VW	67,282	119.7	VW	67,438	100.2	Mercedes-Benz	65,162	107.1
2	Nissan	50,269	186.4	Nissan	42,422	84.4	Mercedes-Benz	53,731	128.2	Mercedes-Benz	60,839	113.2	VW	54,766	81.2
3	BMW	34,195	105.5	Mercedes-Benz	41,911	126.2	BMW	46,037	112.0	BMW	45,645	99.1	BMW	46,229	101.3
4	Mercedes-Benz	33,212	107.4	BMW	41,102	120.2	Nissan	35,683	84.1	Audi	31,413	109.5	Audi	29,414	93.6
5	Audi	21,166	125.6	Audi	24,163	114.2	Audi	28,676	118.7	Nissan	23,344	65.4	Nissan	21,255	91.1
6	Toyota	15,377	150.3	Toyota	18,025	117.2	Volvo	17,149	121.4	BMW MINI	17,596	103.6	BMW MINI	21,083	119.8
7	BMW MINI	14,350	126.6	BMW MINI	16,212	113.0	BMW MINI	16,982	104.7	Toyota	16,446	101.8	Toyota	14,777	89.9
8	Volvo	11,997	152.0	Volvo	14,123	117.7	Toyota	16,159	89.6	Volvo	13,520	78.8	Volvo	13,786	102.0
9	Peugeot	6,137	101.9	Mitsubishi	12,767	12,159.0	Mitsubishi	12,430	97.4	Fiat	7,289	104.0	Jeep	7,132	106.6
10	Fiat	5,960	107.2	Fiat	5,667	95.1	Fiat	7,007	123.6	Jeep	6,692	135.8	Porsche	6,690	124.2

	2	2006		2	2007		2	2008			2009		2	2010	
	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY
1	VW	54,390	101.8	VW	51,974	95.6	VW	45,522	87.6	VW	37,928	83.3	VW	46,707	123.1
2	Mercedes-Benz	49,713	107.7	BMW	47,103	96.1	Mercedes-Benz	37,002	79.0	BMW	29,090	80.9	BMW	32,426	111.5
3	BMW	49,014	109.0	Mercedes-Benz	46,811	94.2	BMW	35,945	76.3	Mercedes-Benz	28,740	77.7	Mercedes-Benz	30,936	107.6
4	Audi	15,018	97.4	Nissan	21,235	40,066.0	Audi	16,040	105.4	Audi	16,171	100.8	Nissan	26,967	7,511.7
5	BMW MINI	13,184	96.9	Audi	15,224	101.4	Toyota	15,142	200.6	BMW MINI	11,002	86.3	Audi	16,854	104.2
6	Volvo	10,885	79.3	BMW MINI	14,013	106.3	BMW MINI	12,744	90.9	Toyota	10,079	66.6	BMW MINI	11,338	103.1
7	Toyota	10,414	81.8	Volvo	11,097	101.9	Volvo	7,657	69.0	Volvo	6,358	83.0	Toyota	10,234	101.5
8	Peugeot	10,289	99.2	Peugeot	8,284	80.5	Peugeot	6,171	74.5	Suzuki	5,399	294.2	Volvo	7,894	124.2
9	Ford	5,585	82.7	Toyota	7,548	72.5	Nissan	5,517	26.0	Peugeot	4,365	70.7	Peugeot	6,021	137.9
10	Honda	5,445	82.5	Ford	5,059	90.6	Porsche	3,864	91.9	Fiat	4,345	128.5	Fiat	5,562	128.0

	2	2001		2	2002			2003		2	2004		2	2005	
	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY	Brand	Units	YOY
1	VW	61,213	104.5	VW	59,882	97.8	VW	56,070	93.6	VW	55,383	98.8	VW	53,441	96.5
2	Mercedes-Benz	53,438	103.5	Mercedes-Benz	47,983	89.8	Mercedes-Benz	45,759	95.4	Mercedes-Benz	44,375	97.0	Mercedes-Benz	46,161	104.0
3	BMW	36,068	100.0	BMW	35,728	99.1	BMW	36,388	101.8	BMW	38,715	106.4	BMW	44,980	116.2
4	Volvo	16,626	106.0	Volvo	15,531	93.4	Honda	19,931	202.5	Toyota	20,035	177.9	Audi	15,420	111.6
5	Opel	12,626	82.4	Peugeot	15,162	123.3	Peugeot	15,330	101.1	Volvo	14,403	95.2	Volvo	13,734	95.4
6	Peugeot	12,295	114.2	Audi	11,747	144.5	Volvo	15,130	97.4	Audi	13,815	104.2	BMW MINI	13,602	104.3
7	Honda	9,107	85.8	BMW MINI	10,024	77,107.7	Audi	13,261	112.9	BMW MINI	13,042	104.0	Toyota	12,734	63.6
8	Chrysler	8,671	103.9	Honda	9,841	108.1	BMW MINI	12,535	125.0	Peugeot	12,693	82.8	Peugeot	10,371	81.5
9	Chevrolet	8,218	86.2	Opel	7,846	62.1	Toyota	11,264	212.8	Honda	9,064	45.5	Ford	6,751	116.1
10	Audi	8,127	116.6	Alfa Romeo	7,426	149.2	Chrysler	6,859	100.9	Chrysler	6,597	96.2	Honda	6,600	72.8

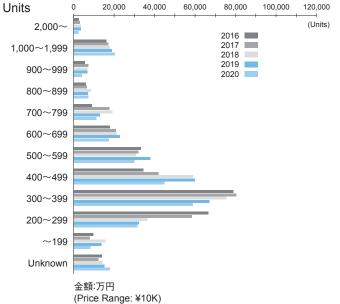
外国メーカー乗用車価格帯別新規登録台数の推移とシェア Trends and Share of Newly Registered Foreign-brand Passenger Cars by Price Range

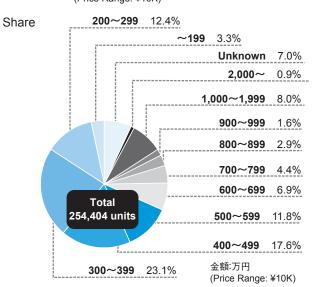
					金	ﯘ額∶万円
Price Range: ¥10K		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1,000~	Units	18,887	20,252	21,326	22,601	22,712
	YOY	123.7%	107.2%	105.3%	106.0%	100.5%
	Share	6.4%	6.6%	6.9%	7.6%	8.9%
400~999	Units	106,130	125,920	145,213	147,675	115,074
	YOY	113.5%	118.6%	115.3%	101.7%	77.9%
	Share	36.1%	41.3%	47.1%	49.5%	45.2%
~399	Units	155,171	146,684	127,539	112,966	98,746
	YOY	91.7%	94.5%	86.9%	88.6%	87.4%
	Share	52.8%	48.1%	41.4%	37.9%	38.8%
Unknown	Units	13,872	12,187	14,311	15,136	17,872
	YOY	215.3%	87.9%	117.4%	105.8%	118.1%
	Share	4.7%	4.0%	4.6%	5.1%	7.0%
Total	Units	294,060	305,043	308,389	298,378	254,404
	YOY	103.4%	103.7%	101.1%	96.8%	85.3%



金額:万円 (Price Range: ¥10K)

Price Range: ¥10K 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2,000~ Units 2,634 3,129 3,539 3,658 2,268 YOY 118.6% 118.8% 113.1% 103.4% 62.0% 5, share 0.9% 1.0% 1.1% 1.2% 0.9% 1,000~1,999 Units 16,253 17,123 17,787 18,943 20,444 YOY 124.6% 105.4% 103.9% 106.5% 107.9% Share 5.5% 5.6% 5.8% 6.3% 8.0% 900~999 Units 5,569 7,276 6,826 6,827 4,141 YOY 98.1% 130.7% 93.8% 100.0% 60.7% 800~899 Units 6,018 6,583 8,506 7,055 7,318 YOY 144.8% 109.4% 129.2% 82.9% 103.7% 800~899 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7%						金	額:万円
YOY 118.6% 118.8% 119.1% 103.4% 62.0% 1,000~1,999 Units 16,253 17,123 17,787 18,943 20,444 YOY 124.6% 105.4% 103.9% 106.5% 107.9% 107.9% 107.0% 109.8% 100.0% 107.9% 107	Price Range: ¥10K		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share	2,000~	Units	2,634	3,129	3,539	3,658	2,268
1,000~1,999 Units YOY 124.6% 105.4% 103.9% 106.5% 107.9% 5hare 5.5% 5.6% 5.8% 6.3% 8.0% 900~999 Units 5,569 7,276 6,826 6,827 4,141 YOY 98.1% 130.7% 93.8% 100.0% 60.7% 5hare 1.9% 2.4% 2.2% 2.3% 1.6% 800~899 Units 6,018 6,583 8,506 7,055 7,318 YOY 144.8% 109.4% 129.2% 82.9% 103.7% 5hare 2.0% 2.2% 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 700~799 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 5hare 11.3% 10.5% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 9,640 7,966 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 10.8% 10.8% 10.9% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 10.8% 10.8% 10.8% YOY 117.2% 101.7% 19.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.		YOY	118.6%	118.8%	113.1%	103.4%	62.0%
YOY Share 124.6% 5.5% 105.4% 5.6% 103.9% 5.8% 106.5% 6.3% 107.9% 8.0% 900~999 Units YOY 5,569 98.1% 7,276 130.7% 6,826 93.8% 6,827 100.0% 4,141 100.0% 60.7% 60.7% 800~899 Units YOY 6,018 144.8% 6,583 100.4% 8,506 12.2% 7,055 2.3% 7,318 103.7% 700~799 Units Share 2.0% 2.0% 2.2% 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 2.9% 700~799 Units Share 9,023 3.1% 17,570 3.18 19,189 3.1,274 11,277 4.0% 11,277 4.0% 11,277 4.0% 10,189 4.4% 129,24 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 2.9% 700~799 Units 9,023 117,00% 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 4.0% 10,274 2.9% 12,974 4.4% 11,277 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 11,5% 22,918 17,435 10,8% 76.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.2% 7.7% 6.9% 6.9% 7.0% 76.1% 7.0% 10.8% 7.7% 6.9% 77.9% 8.9% 11.8% 10.8% 7.7% 8.9% 11.8% 10.8% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 7.92 11.8% 122.9% 79.2% 11.8% 10.2% 122.9% 79.2% 11.8% 10.2% 122.9% 79.2% 11.8% 122.9% 12.8%		Share	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
Share 5.5% 5.6% 5.8% 6.3% 8.0% 900~999 Units 5,569 7,276 6,826 6,827 4,141 YOY 98.1% 130.7% 93.8% 100.0% 60.7% Share 1.9% 2.4% 2.2% 2.3% 1.6% 800~899 Units 6,018 6,583 8,506 7,055 7,318 YOY 144.8% 109.4% 129.2% 82.9% 103.7% Share 2.0% 2.2% 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 700~799 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% 6.9% 500~599 <	1,000~1,999	Units	16,253	17,123	17,787	18,943	20,444
900~999 Units 5,569 7,276 6,826 6,827 4,141 YOY 98.1% 130.7% 93.8% 100.0% 60.7% Share 1.9% 2.4% 2.2% 2.3% 1.6% 800~899 Units 6,018 6,583 8,506 7,055 7,318 YOY 144.8% 109.4% 129.2% 82.9% 103.7% Share 2.0% 2.2% 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 700~799 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0%		YOY	124.6%	105.4%	103.9%	106.5%	107.9%
YOY 98.1% 130.7% 93.8% 100.0% 60.7% 800~899 Units 6,018 6,583 8,506 7,055 7,318 YOY 144.8% 109.4% 129.2% 82.9% 103.7% Share 2.0% 2.2% 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 700~799 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3%		Share	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	6.3%	8.0%
Share	900~999	Units	5,569	7,276	6,826	6,827	4,141
800~899 Units 6,018 6,583 8,506 7,055 7,318 YOY 144.8% 109.4% 129.2% 82.9% 103.7% Share 2.0% 2.2% 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 700~799 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% Share 11.3% 10.5% 100.0% 12.7% 11.8% 10.0% 12.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 10.0% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 10.0% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 10.0~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 20.0~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% 10.8% 12.4% 10.8% 13.872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		YOY	98.1%	130.7%	93.8%	100.0%	60.7%
YOY 144.8% 109.4% 129.2% 82.9% 103.7% 700~799 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share		Share	1.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%	1.6%
Share 2.0% 2.2% 2.8% 2.4% 2.9% 700~799 Units 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% </th <th>800~899</th> <th>Units</th> <th>6,018</th> <th>6,583</th> <th>8,506</th> <th>7,055</th> <th>7,318</th>	800~899	Units	6,018	6,583	8,506	7,055	7,318
700~799 Units YOY 9,023 17,570 19,189 12,974 11,277 YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399		YOY	144.8%	109.4%	129.2%	82.9%	103.7%
YOY 117.0% 194.7% 109.2% 67.6% 86.9% Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 74.		Share	2.0%	2.2%	2.8%	2.4%	2.9%
Share 3.1% 5.8% 6.2% 4.3% 4.4% 600~699 Units 18,003 20,744 21,065 22,918 17,435 YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.	700~799	Units	9,023	17,570	19,189	12,974	11,277
600~699 Units		YOY	117.0%	194.7%	109.2%	67.6%	86.9%
YOY 203.8% 115.2% 101.5% 108.8% 76.1% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share		Share	3.1%	5.8%	6.2%	4.3%	4.4%
Share 6.1% 6.8% 6.8% 7.7% 6.9% 500~599 Units 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22	600~699	Units	18,003	20,744	21,065	22,918	17,435
500~599 Units YOY 33,168 31,900 30,849 37,913 30,014 YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% YOY		YOY	203.8%	115.2%	101.5%	108.8%	76.1%
YOY 114.9% 96.2% 96.7% 122.9% 79.2% Share 11.3% 10.5% 10.0% 12.7% 11.8% 400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3%		Share	6.1%	6.8%	6.8%	7.7%	6.9%
Share	500~599	Units	33,168	31,900	30,849	37,913	30,014
400~499 Units 34,349 41,847 58,778 59,988 44,889 YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% Share 11.7% 13.7% 19.1% 20.1% 17.6% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units </th <th></th> <th>YOY</th> <th>114.9%</th> <th>96.2%</th> <th>96.7%</th> <th>122.9%</th> <th>79.2%</th>		YOY	114.9%	96.2%	96.7%	122.9%	79.2%
YOY 89.9% 121.8% 140.5% 102.1% 74.8% 300~399 Units 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% <th></th> <th>Share</th> <th>11.3%</th> <th>10.5%</th> <th>10.0%</th> <th>12.7%</th> <th>11.8%</th>		Share	11.3%	10.5%	10.0%	12.7%	11.8%
Share	400~499	Units	34,349	41,847	58,778	59,988	44,889
300~399 Units YOY 78,918 80,274 75,499 67,070 58,778 YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units <th></th> <th>YOY</th> <th>89.9%</th> <th>121.8%</th> <th>140.5%</th> <th>102.1%</th> <th>74.8%</th>		YOY	89.9%	121.8%	140.5%	102.1%	74.8%
YOY 117.2% 101.7% 94.1% 88.8% 87.6% Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1% 200~299 Units 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		Share	11.7%	13.7%	19.1%	20.1%	17.6%
Share 26.8% 26.3% 24.5% 22.5% 23.1%	300~399	Units	78,918	80,274	75,499	67,070	58,778
200~299 Units YOY 66,613 58,424 36,307 32,261 31,609 YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		YOY	117.2%	101.7%	94.1%	88.8%	87.6%
YOY 74.6% 87.7% 62.1% 88.9% 98.0% Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4% ~199 Units 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		Share	26.8%	26.3%	24.5%	22.5%	23.1%
Share 22.7% 19.2% 11.8% 10.8% 12.4%	200~299	Units	66,613	58,424	36,307	32,261	31,609
~199 Units YOY 9,640 7,986 15,733 13,635 8,359 YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		YOY	74.6%	87.7%	62.1%	88.9%	98.0%
YOY 76.3% 82.8% 197.0% 86.7% 61.3% Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		Share	22.7%	19.2%	11.8%	10.8%	12.4%
Share 3.3% 2.6% 5.1% 4.6% 3.3% Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404	~199	Units	9,640	7,986	15,733	13,635	8,359
Unknown Units 13,872 12,187 14,311 15,136 17,872 YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		YOY	76.3%	82.8%	197.0%	86.7%	61.3%
YOY 215.3% 87.9% 117.4% 105.8% 118.1% Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		Share	3.3%	2.6%	5.1%	4.6%	3.3%
Share 4.7% 4.0% 4.6% 5.1% 7.0% Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404	Unknown	Units	13,872	12,187	14,311	15,136	17,872
Total Units 294,060 305,043 308,389 298,378 254,404		YOY	215.3%	87.9%	117.4%	105.8%	118.1%
		Share	4.7%	4.0%	4.6%	5.1%	7.0%
YOY 103.4% 103.7% 101.1% 96.8% 85.3%	Total	Units	294,060	305,043	308,389	298,378	254,404
		YOY	103.4%	103.7%	101.1%	96.8%	85.3%



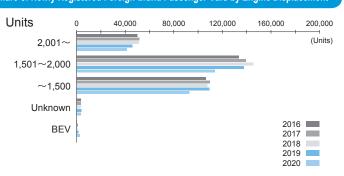


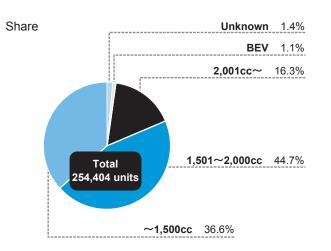
外国メーカー乗用車排気量別新規登録台数の推移とシェア Trends and Share of Newly Registered Foreign-brand Passenger Cars by Engine Displacement

Units

4,501~

					エンジン排	‡気量:cc
Engine (cc)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2,001~	Units	50,199	51,578	51,341	46,091	41,356
	YOY	101.5%	102.7%	99.5%	89.8%	89.7%
	Share	17.1%	16.9%	16.6%	15.4%	16.3%
1,501~2,000	Units	133,453	139,166	145,303	137,829	113,672
	YOY	101.4%	104.3%	104.4%	94.9%	82.5%
	Share	45.4%	45.6%	47.1%	46.2%	44.7%
~1,500	Units	106,595	109,859	107,632	109,334	93,010
	YOY	108.3%	103.1%	98.0%	101.6%	85.1%
	Share	36.2%	36.0%	34.9%	36.6%	36.6%
Unknown	Units	3,460	3,464	3,429	3,746	3,584
	YOY	82.8%	100.1%	99.0%	109.2%	95.7%
	Share	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%
BEV	Units	353	976	684	1,378	2,782
	YOY	45.7%	276.5%	70.1%	201.5%	201.9%
	Share	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%
Total	Units	294,060	305,043	308,389	298,378	254,404
	YOY	103.4%	103.7%	101.1%	96.8%	85.3%





50.000

100,000

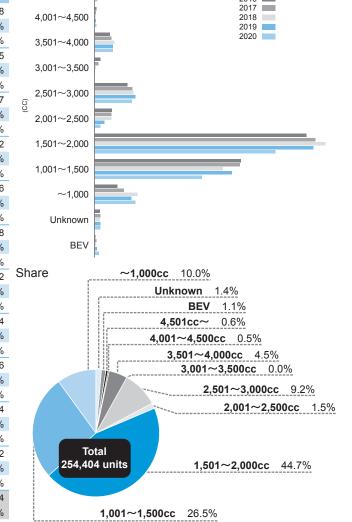
2016

125,000

150,000 (Units)

25.000

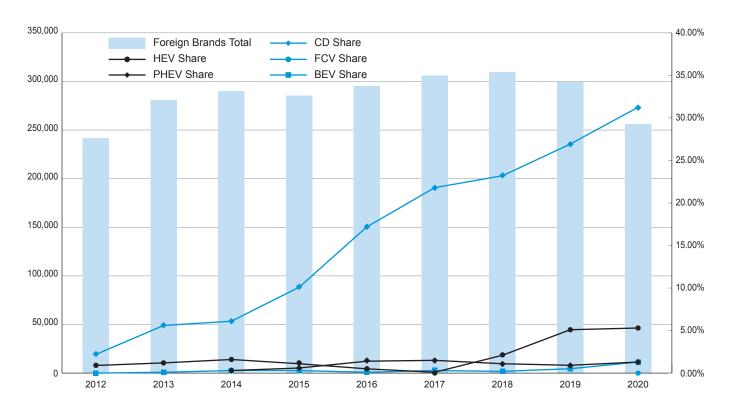
				=	エンジン排:	気量:cc
Engine (cc)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4,501~	Units	4,200	3,482	2,357	1,807	1,578
	YOY	77.1%	82.9%	67.7%	76.7%	87.3%
	Share	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
4,001~4,500	Units	1,170	740	856	922	1,145
	YOY	118.1%	63.2%	115.7%	107.7%	124.2%
	Share	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
3,501~4,000	Units	9,721	10,622	12,342	11,555	11,557
	YOY	99.0%	109.3%	116.2%	93.6%	100.0%
	Share	3.3%	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	4.5%
3,001~3,500	Units	3,651	2,469	906	26	12
	YOY	48.6%	67.6%	36.7%	2.9%	46.2%
	Share	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
2,501~3,000	Units	20,682	23,655	24,347	25,741	23,336
	YOY	106.1%	114.4%	102.9%	105.7%	90.7%
	Share	7.0%	7.8%	7.9%	8.6%	9.2%
2,001~2,500	Units	10,775	10,610	10,533	6,040	3,728
	YOY	174.8%	98.5%	99.3%	57.3%	61.7%
	Share	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	2.0%	1.5%
1,501~2,000	Units	133,453	139,166	145,303	137,829	113,672
	YOY	101.4%	104.3%	104.4%	94.9%	82.5%
	Share	45.4%	45.6%	47.1%	46.2%	44.7%
1,001~1,500	Units	92,238	91,470	80,850	86,340	67,504
	YOY	106.5%	99.2%	88.4%	106.8%	78.2%
	Share	31.4%	30.0%	26.2%	28.9%	26.5%
~1,000	Units	14,357	18,389	26,782	22,994	25,506
	YOY	121.5%	128.1%	145.6%	85.9%	110.9%
	Share	4.9%	6.0%	8.7%	7.7%	10.0%
Unknown	Units	3,460	3,464	3,429	3,746	3,584
	YOY	82.8%	100.1%	99.0%	109.2%	95.7%
	Share	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%
BEV	Units	353	976	684	1,378	2,782
	YOY	45.7%	276.5%	70.1%	201.5%	201.9%
	Share	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%
Total	Units	294,060	305,043	308,389	298,378	254,404
	YOY	103.4%	103.7%	101.1%	96.8%	85.3%



| 外国メーカー次世代車新規登録台数の推移(乗用・貨物・バス合計) Trends in Newly Registered Foreign-brand Next Generation Vehicles (Passenger Cars/Trucks/Buses Total)

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HEV	Units	2,060	3,449	4,579	3,243	1,485	406	6,573	15,261	13,465
	YOY	160.3%	167.4%	132.8%	70.8%	45.8%	27.3%	1619.0%	232.2%	88.2%
	Share	0.9%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	2.1%	5.1%	5.3%
PHEV	Units			826	1,775	4,025	4,497	3,500	2,685	3,374
	YOY				214.9%	226.8%	111.7%	77.8%	76.7%	125.7%
	Share			0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%
CD	Units	5,350	15,594	17,785	28,834	50,722	66,630	71,628	80,430	80,016
	YOY	307.3%	291.5%	114.1%	162.1%	175.9%	131.4%	107.5%	112.3%	99.5%
	Share	2.2%	5.6%	6.1%	10.1%	17.2%	21.8%	23.2%	26.9%	31.2%
FCV	Units									35
	YOY									
	Share									0.0%
BEV	Units	14	162	892	773	353	976	684	1,378	3,238
	YOY		1157.1%	550.6%	86.7%	45.7%	276.5%	70.1%	201.5%	235.0%
	Share	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%
NGV Total	Units	7,424	19,205	24,082	34,625	56,585	72,509	82,385	99,754	100,128
	YOY	245.3%	258.7%	125.4%	143.8%	163.4%	128.1%	113.6%	121.1%	100.4%
	Share	3.1%	6.8%	8.3%	12.1%	19.2%	23.7%	26.6%	33.3%	39.1%
Foreign Brands	Units	241,563	280,540	290,196	285,496	295,114	306,088	309,405	299,439	256,096
	YOY	117.3%	116.1%	103.4%	98.4%	103.4%	103.7%	101.1%	96.8%	85.5%

型式不明車を除く Excluding vehicles of unknown type.



外国メーカー乗用車モデル別新規登録台数トップ10の推移 Trends in Top 10 Selling Newly Registered Foreign-brand Passenger Cars

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units
1	BMW MINI	24,548	BMW MINI	25,427	BMW MINI	25,983	BMW MINI	23,813	BMW MINI	20,195
2	VW Golf	22,802	VW Golf	22,839	VW Golf	21,316	VW Golf	19,524	MB A-Class	10,673
3	MB C-Class	17,760	MB C-Class	16,560	MB C-Class	18,321	MB C-Class	17,210	VW Golf	10,264
4	BMW 3 Series	11,947	MB E-Class	13,262	VW Polo	11,079	MB A-Class	11,197	VW T-Cross	8,930
5	VW Polo	10,903	BMW 3 Series	11,316	MB E-Class	10,454	VW Polo	10,765	BMW 3 Series	8,505
6	BMW 2 Series	9,864	VW Polo	9,414	Volvo 40 Series	8,440	BMW 3 Series	10,235	Volvo 60 Series	7,112
7	MB CLA	8,557	BMW 2 Series	8,594	BMW 3 Series	7,997	Volvo 40 Series	8,833	VW Polo	6,806
8	Audi A3 Series	8,063	BMW 1 Series	8,123	BMW 5 Series	7,474	Volvo 60 Series	7,560	Volvo 40 Series	6,739
9	MB E-Class	7,900	BMW X1	7,618	BMW 2 Series	7,399	MB E-Class	7,285	MB C-Class	6,689
10	BMW 1 Series	7,724	BMW 5 Series	7,543	BMW X1	7,249	MB GLC	5,636	MB CLA	6,233

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units
1	VW Golf	22,252	VW Golf	23,858	VW Golf	31,410	VW Golf	25,635
2	BMW MINI	16,212	BMW 3 Series	18,739	BMW MINI	17,596	BMW MINI	21,083
3	MB C-Class	15,479	BMW MINI	16,982	MB C-Class	15,867	MB C-Class	21,031
4	VW Polo	14,442	MB A-Class	12,440	BMW 3 Series	15,835	VW Polo	12,271
5	BMW 3 Series	11,107	VW up!	12,322	VW Polo	13,766	BMW 3 Series	12,050
6	BMW 1 Series	10,436	MB C-Class	12,238	Audi A3 Series	10,400	Audi A3 Series	10,604
7	Volvo 60 Series	8,065	VW Polo	11,698	MB A-Class	9,461	BMW 2 Series	8,182
8	MB E-Class	7,898	VW The Beetle	10,004	MB E-Class	8,938	BMW 1 Series	8,080
9	BMW 5 Series	7,265	MB E-Class	9,423	VW up!	7,884	MB CLA	8,054
10	MB B-Class	6,671	Volvo 40 Series	9,246	BMW 1 Series	7,723	Volvo 40 Series	7,026

国産乗用車モデル別新規登録台数トップ10の推移 Trends in Top 10 Selling Newly Registered Domestic-brand (Registered Vehicles) Passenger Cars

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units
1	Toyota PRIUS	248,258	Toyota PRIUS	160,912	Nissan NOTE	136,324	Toyota PRIUS	125,587	Toyota YARIS	151,766
2	Toyota AQUA	168,208	Nissan NOTE	138,905	Toyota AQUA	126,561	Nissan NOTE	118,472	Toyota RAIZE	126,038
3	Toyota Sienta	125,832	Toyota AQUA	131,615	Toyota PRIUS	115,462	Toyota Sienta	110,880	Toyota Corolla	118,276
4	Honda Fit	105,662	Toyota C-HR	117,299	Nissan SERENA	99,865	Toyota Corolla	104,406	Honda Fit	98,210
5	Nissan NOTE	102,402	Honda FREED	104,405	Toyota Sienta	94,048	Toyota AQUA	103,803	Toyota Alphard	90,748
6	Toyota Voxy	91,868	Honda Fit	97,939	Toyota Voxy	90,759	Nissan SERENA	92,956	Toyota ROOMY	87,242
7	Toyota Corolla	84,770	Toyota Sienta	96,847	Honda Fit	90,720	Toyota ROOMY	91,650	Honda FREED	76,283
8	Honda VEZEL	73,889	Toyota Vitz	90,248	Toyota Corolla	89,910	Toyota Voxy	88,012	Toyota Sienta	72,689
9	Nissan SERENA	73,502	Toyota Voxy	88,755	Toyota Vitz	87,299	Honda FREED	85,596	Nissan NOTE	72,205
10	Toyota Vitz	71,909	Nissan SERENA	84,433	Toyota ROOMY	86,265	Toyota Vitz	81,554	Toyota Voxy	69,517

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units
1	Toyota PRIUS	317,675	Toyota AQUA	262,367	Toyota AQUA	233,209	Toyota AQUA	215,525
2	Toyota AQUA	266,567	Toyota PRIUS	253,711	Honda Fit	202,838	Toyota PRIUS	127,403
3	Honda Fit	209,276	Honda Fit	181,414	Toyota PRIUS	183,614	Honda Fit	119,846
4	Honda FREED	106,316	Nissan NOTE	147,634	Toyota Corolla	114,331	Toyota Corolla	109,027
5	Toyota Vitz	105,611	Toyota Corolla	101,664	Toyota Voxy	109,174	Nissan NOTE	97,995
6	Nissan SERENA	96,020	Nissan SERENA	96,407	Nissan NOTE	106,765	Toyota Voxy	92,546
7	Nissan NOTE	85,330	Toyota Vitz	85,903	Honda VEZEL	96,029	Toyota Vitz	77,612
8	Toyota Corolla	80,459	Toyota CROWN	82,701	Toyota Vitz	89,496	Mazda Demio	72,771
9	Honda STEP WGN	63,707	Honda FREED	68,371	Nissan SERENA	76,909	Honda VEZEL	71,021
10	Toyota Vellfire	58,513	Honda STEP WGN	62,206	Toyota Noah	69,605	Toyota Sienta	63,904

出典:日本自動車販売協会連合会 Source : JAPAN AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION

軽乗用車モデル別新規届出台数トップ10の推移 Trends in Top 10 Selling Newly Notified Domestic-brand (Kei Vehicles) Passenger Cars

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Model	Units								
1	Honda N-BOX	186,367	Honda N-BOX	218,478	Honda N-BOX	241,870	Honda N-BOX	253,500	Honda N-BOX	195,984
2	Daihatsu TANTO	155,998	Daihatsu MOVE	141,373	Suzuki Spacia	152,104	Daihatsu TANTO	175,292	Suzuki Spacia	139,851
3	Nissan DAYZ	105,731	Daihatsu TANTO	141,312	Nissan DAYZ	141,495	Suzuki Spacia	166,389	Daihatsu TANTO	129,680
4	Daihatsu MOVE	102,410	Nissan DAYZ	137,514	Daihatsu TANTO	136,558	Nissan DAYZ	157,439	Daihatsu MOVE	104,133
5	Suzuki ALTO	99,715	Suzuki WAGON R	114,711	Daihatsu MOVE	135,896	Daihatsu MOVE	122,835	Nissan DAYZ	87,029
6	Honda N-WGN	86,710	Suzuki Spacia	104,763	Suzuki WAGON R	108,013	Daihatsu Mira	94,527	Suzuki HUSTLER	80,114
7	Suzuki HUSTLER	85,762	Daihatsu Mira	95,772	Daihatsu Mira	107,283	Suzuki WAGON R	90,046	Daihatsu Mira	73,462
8	Suzuki Spacia	81,277	Suzuki ALTO	88,394	Suzuki ALTO	77,241	Suzuki ALTO	72,033	Nissan ROOX	72,820
9	Suzuki WAGON R	81,134	Honda N-WGN	75,591	Suzuki HUSTLER	65,291	Suzuki HUSTLER	57,840	Honda N-WGN	69,353
10	Daihatsu Mira	72.924	Suzuki HUSTLER	72.600	Honda N-WGN	63.009	Mitsubishi eK	44.883	Suzuki WAGON R	66.061

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units	Model	Units
1	Daihatsu Mira	218,295	Honda N-BOX	234,994	Daihatsu TANTO	234,456	Honda N-BOX	184,920
2	Honda N-BOX	211,155	Daihatsu MOVE	205,333	Honda N-BOX	179,930	Daihatsu TANTO	157,756
3	Suzuki WAGON R	195,701	Suzuki WAGON R	186,090	Suzuki WAGON R	175,369	Nissan DAYZ	150,696
4	Daihatsu TANTO	170,609	Daihatsu Mira	157,276	Nissan DAYZ	169,244	Daihatsu MOVE	120,835
5	Daihatsu MOVE	146,016	Daihatsu TanTo	144,629	Honda N-WGN	146,717	Suzuki ALTO	109,355
6	Suzuki ALTO	112,002	Suzuki ALTO	111,361	Daihatsu Mira	142,506	Suzuki WAGON R	108,107
7	Nissan MOCO	66,460	Honda N-ONE	107,583	Daihatsu MOVE	138,048	Honda N-WGN	96,038
8	Suzuki Palette	60,136	Suzuki Spacia	107,193	Suzuki Spacia	121,086	Suzuki HUSTLER	95,557
9	Nissan ROOX	48,810	Nissan DAYZ	78,855	Suzuki ALTO	110,568	Daihatsu Mira	92,988
10	Honda Life	43,935	Nissan MOCO	55,037	Suzuki HUSTLER	104,233	Suzuki Spacia	79,375

外国メーカー乗用車都道府県別新規登録台数の推移 Trends in Newly Registered Foreign-brand Passenger Cars by Prefecture

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hokkaido	4,996	5,941	7,396	7,178	7,086	7,220	7,394	7,605	7,499	6,500
Aomori	597	749	869	814	766	794	907	884	972	869
Iwate	698	903	1,060	1,061	1,070	1,067	1,270	1,194	1,129	1,049
Miyagi	2,915	3,483	4,059	4,063	3,811	3,939	4,318	4,288	4,193	3,664
Akita	581	749	910	959	932	1,000	1,055	1,079	957	868
Yamagata	1,049	1,135	1,445	1,445	1,469	1,452	1,595	1,581	1,427	1,314
Fukushima	1,675	2,235	2,636	2,810	2,548	2,792	2,781	2,788	2,735	2,236
Ibaraki	3,925	5,110	5,484	7,004	7,640	9,247	9,177	8,865	9,168	6,036
Tochigi	2,979	3,602	3,967	4,030	3,914	3,891	4,192	4,297	3,965	3,453
Gunma	3,245	3,970	4,739	5,041	4,715	4,717	4,925	4,942	4,582	4,178
Saitama	9,959	11,767	13,969	14,519	14,516	14,852	14,767	14,816	14,143	12,217
Chiba	9,665	11,023	12,192	12,602	12,652	12,877	14,777	15,397	13,803	11,912
Tokyo	36,558	42,307	48,020	50,170	50,100	50,998	53,265	53,103	50,945	43,163
Kanagawa	20,798	24,287	27,875	27,841	27,284	27,434	28,643	28,077	27,071	23,451
Yamanashi	1,442	1,675	1,932	2,003	2,011	2,115	2,023	2,078	1,985	1,807
Niigata	2,435	2,699	3,309	3,408	3,283	3,443	3,685	3,609	3,403	2,514
Toyama	1,320	1,514	1,898	1,919	1,880	1,844	1,959	2,076	1,915	1,619
Ishikawa	1,558	1,727	2,165	2,200	2,351	2,435	2,547	2,537	2,522	2,057
Nagano	2,908	3,297	4,015	3,777	4,008	4,202	4,441	4,417	4,154	3,597
Fukui	1,305	1,503	1,794	1,933	1,799	1,894	2,017	2,062	2,043	1,657
Gifu	3,462	4,085	4,760	4,534	4,608	4,801	4,862	5,100	5,385	4,653
Shizuoka	6,902	8,124	9,739	9,400	9,116	10,061	10,506	10,679	10,371	8,619
Aichi	18,419	21,842	24,794	26,775	25,408	26,707	26,164	27,432	26,764	22,667
Mie	2,914	3,573	4,283	4,183	4,412	4,416	4,359	4,522	4,612	3,969
Shiga	1,935	2,255	2,756	2,943	2,851	2,929	3,002	2,950	2,892	2,455
Kyoto	4,107	4,899	5,654	6,073	5,967	5,749	6,480	6,551	6,379	5,691
Osaka	14,293	16,993	19,185	19,805	19,576	20,426	21,393	21,623	20,848	18,551
Nara	2,339	2,614	3,074	3,171	3,048	3,082	3,235	3,316	3,174	2,950
Wakayama	1,249	1,453	1,772	1,836	2,020	2,079	1,951	1,916	1,854	1,632
Hyogo	10,383	12,017	14,448	15,111	14,862	15,115	15,386	15,882	15,385	12,975
Tottori	473	522	644	609	595	678	696	667	645	552
Shimane	443	475	683	680	622	636	693	716	715	632
Okayama	2,748	3,084	3,681	3,927	3,610	3,832	4,030	4,247	4,010	3,548
Hiroshima	3,932	4,507	5,479	6,081	5,560	5,878	5,806	6,113	6,050	5,047
Yamaguchi	1,724	2,106	2,517	2,583	2,523	2,559	2,679	2,609	2,550	2,084
Tokushima	1,015	1,135	1,405	1,318	1,411	1,320	1,414	1,464	1,383	1,214
Kagawa	1,334	1,751	2,062	2,145	1,978	1,834	1,924	1,960	1,957	1,595
Ehime	1,433	1,747	2,009	2,057	1,970	2,037	2,052	2,142	2,184	1,888
Kochi	539	635	817	842	783	792	817	779	799	655
Fukuoka	6,859	8,136	9,709	10,214	9,952	10,612	10,867	11,090	11,127	9,399
Saga	552	698	818	820	830	899	914	1,070	1,092	866
Nagasaki	1,009	1,144	1,378	1,489	1,427	1,488	1,661	1,546	1,531	1,439
Kumamoto	1,570	1,894	2,403	2,489	2,469	2,652	2,774	2,777	2,647	2,309
Oita	1,170	1,353	1,674	1,697	1,776	1,887	2,017	1,969	1,974	1,709
Miyazaki	822	936	1,130	1,101	1,022	1,104	1,167	1,135	1,177	1,040
Kagoshima	1,182	1,443	1,709	1,634	1,709	1,705	1,830	1,805	1,659	1,531
Okinawa	384	449	529	536	531	569	626	634	603	573
Total	203,800	239,546	278,846	288,830	284,471	294,060	305,043	308,389	298,378	254,404

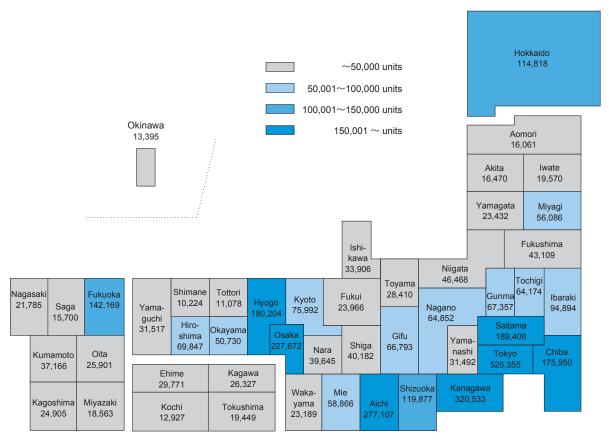
輸入乗用車保有台数(2020年3月末現在) Number of Imported Passenger Cars in Use as of the End of March 2020

Brand	2019	2020	YOY	Brand	2019	2020	YOY
ABARTH	8,979	11,482	127.9%	Land Rover	29,779	33,017	110.9%
Alfa Romeo	48,326	47,459	98.2%	Lotus	8,978	9,124	101.6%
Aston Martin	2,861	3,108	108.6%	Maserati	12,203	13,152	107.8%
Audi	293,893	304,893	103.7%	Maybach	152	147	96.7%
Autobianchi	692	683	98.7%	McLaren	925	1,250	135.1%
Bentley	5,094	5,451	107.0%	Mercedes-Benz	716,189	735,485	102.7%
BMW	813,917	820,254	100.8%	MG	2,309	2,312	100.1%
BMW Alpina	4,023	4,115	102.3%	Mini	7,541	7,430	98.5%
BMW MINI	12,874	27,664	214.9%	Mitsubishi	43,308	43,518	100.5%
Bugatti		62		Morgan	857	881	102.8%
Buick	1,700	1,663	97.8%	Nissan	215,543	205,967	95.6%
Cadillac	14,901	14,728	98.8%	Opel	10,732	9,561	89.1%
Chevrolet	25,056	24,105	96.2%	Peugeot	93,099	95,318	102.4%
Chrysler	64,546	60,799	94.2%	Pontiac	2,356	2,348	99.7%
Citroen	38,928	41,465	106.5%	Porsche	91,335	97,329	106.6%
DAEWOO	82			PROTON	8	7	87.5%
DS	332	1,183	356.3%	Renault	56,812	61,256	107.8%
Ferrari	13,917	14,770	106.1%	Rolls Royce	2,644	2,861	108.2%
Fiat	71,104	74,771	105.2%	Rover	37,442	36,141	96.5%
Ford	47,366	44,056	93.0%	RUF	10	10	100.0%
GMC	830	793	95.5%	Saab	4,116	3,667	89.1%
GMDAT	52			Saturn	314	283	90.1%
Honda	61,242	65,325	106.7%	smart	23,171	23,609	101.9%
Hummer	2,768	2,666	96.3%	Ssangyong	35		
Hyundai	1,714	1,370	79.9%	Subaru	1,495	1,154	77.2%
Isuzu	1,102	870	78.9%	Suzuki	34,400	37,340	108.5%
Jaguar	40,268	39,826	98.9%	Toyota	40,744	37,373	91.7%
JEEP	40,030	53,733	134.2%	Volvo	194,816	201,438	103.4%
Kia	28	26	92.9%	VW	678,129	673,325	99.3%
Lamborghini	4,033	4,751	117.8%	Others	6,704	8,071	120.4%
Lancia	3,531	3,394	96.1%	Total	3,940,335	4,018,839	102.0%

出典:自動車検査登録情報協会

Source: Automobile Inspection & Registration Information Association

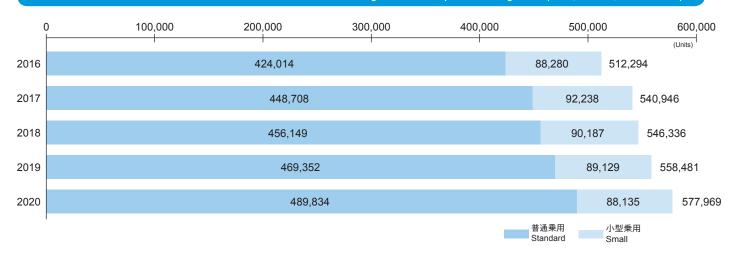
外国メーカー乗用車都道府県別保有台数(2020 年 3 月末現在) Number of Foreign-brand Passenger Cars in Use by Prefecture as of the end of March 2020



出典:自動車検査登録情報協会

Source: Automobile Inspection & Registration Information Association

輸入中古乗用車登録台数の推移(新規・移転・変更) Trends in Registered Used Imported Passenger Cars (Initial, Transfer, and Alteration)



車種別(登録ナンバー別)輸入車中古車登録台数の推移 Trends in Registered Used Imported Vehicles by Type

Vehicle type	Standard- Sized Trucks	Buses	Standard- Sized Passenger Cars	Small-Sized Four- Wheeled Trucks	Small-Sized Passenger Cars	Small-Sized Three- Wheeled Trucks	Special Use Vehicles	Heavy Special Vehicles	Total
Year	普通 貨物車 (1)	バス (2)	普通 乗用車 (3)	小型四輪 貨物車 (4)	小型 乗用車 (5,7)	小型三輪 貨物車 (6)	特種 用途車 (8)	大型 特殊車 (0,9)	計
2017	16,788	126	796,791	14,011	174,999		5,359	200	1,008,274
Initial	3,219	10	74,746	2,150	22,126		583	8	102,842
Transfer	7,838	22	361,239	2,101	65,367		2,286	61	438,914
Alteration	248	49	12,723	428	4,745		77	12	18,282
Permanent deregistration	142	3	10,968	92	3,000		168		14,373
Temporary deregistration	4,696	40	255,453	6,149	63,832		1,882	119	332,171
Export deregistration	645	2	81,662	3,091	15,929		363		101,692
2018	16,414	113	826,293	15,632	180,003		4,977	255	1,043,687
Initial	2,935	7	78,029	2,216	22,328		555	6	106,076
Transfer	7,688	35	366,592	2,263	63,555		2,120	88	442,341
Alteration	286	33	11,528	502	4,304		105	15	16,773
Permanent deregistration	147	1	11,020	105	3,906		155		15,334
Temporary deregistration	4,548	34	270,169	7,115	67,829		1,738	146	351,579
Export deregistration	810	3	88,955	3,431	18,081		304		111,584
2019	16,511	153	834,047	17,380	184,629		4,753	205	1,057,678
Initial	2,691	8	84,426	2,666	21,859		544	13	112,207
Transfer	7,648	34	372,411	2,567	63,694		1,957	56	448,367
Alteration	384	68	12,515	477	3,576		61	16	17,097
Permanent deregistration	175	4	10,676	153	4,163		321		15,492
Temporary deregistration	4,661	37	263,933	7,741	69,817		1,556	120	347,865
Export deregistration	952	2	90,086	3,776	21,520		314		116,650
2020	17,075	139	817,528	18,844	176,088		4,441	165	1,034,280
Initial	2,918	5	93,889	2,878	23,357		577	9	123,633
Transfer	8,212	36	383,890	3,280	61,092		1,986	56	458,552
Alteration	389	36	12,055	642	3,686		75	13	16,896
Permanent deregistration	149	3	10,867	143	4,173		319	1	15,655
Temporary deregistration	4,496	53	246,024	8,016	64,735		1,259	86	324,669
Export deregistration	911	6	70,803	3,885	19,045		225		94,875

Initial: 新規 ,Transfer: 移転 , Alteration : 変更 ,Permanent deregistration: 永久抹消 ,Temporary deregistration : 一時条抹消 ,Export deregistration: 輸出抹消

新規:一時抹消登録した自動車を新規に再登録したもの

移転:所有者に変更のあったもの 変更:使用者に変更のあったもの 永久抹消:解体を目的とした抹消登録 一時抹消:一時的に使用を中止したもの 輸出抹消:輸出を目的とした抹消登録 Initial: Initial re-registration of vehicles that have been deregistered temporarily

Transfer: Change in vehicle owner Alteration: Change in vehicle user

Permanent deregistration: Deregistration for dismantling Temporary deregistration: Temporary suspension of vehicle use

Export deregistration: Deregistration for export

主要国の四輪車販売台数 4-wheeler Sales in Major Countries

		2018			2019			2020	
	Passenger Cars	Truks and Buses	Total	Passenger Cars	Truks and Buses	Total	Passenger Cars	Truks and Buses	Total
USA	5,303,580	12,397,822	17,701,402	4,719,710	12,317,378	17,037,088	3,401,838	11,051,054	14,452,892
UK	2,367,147	367,129	2,734,276	2,311,140	425,778	2,736,918	1,631,064	333,708	1,964,772
FRG	3,435,778	386,282	3,822,060	3,607,258	409,801	4,017,059	2,917,678	350,544	3,268,222
France	2,173,481	459,140	2,632,621	2,214,280	541,448	2,755,728	1,650,126	449,932	2,100,058
Italy	1,910,025	211,756	2,121,781	1,916,949	215,681	2,132,630	1,381,496	183,174	1,564,670
China	23,709,782	4,370,795	28,080,577	21,472,092	4,324,839	25,796,931	20,177,731	5,133,338	25,311,069
ROK	1,525,150	301,991	1,827,141	1,497,035	298,099	1,795,134	1,618,333	287,639	1,905,972
Japan	4,391,160	880,907	5,272,067	4,301,091	894,125	5,195,216	3,809,981	788,634	4,598,615
Total	44,816,103	19,375,822	64,191,925	42,039,555	19,427,149	61,466,704	36,588,247	18,578,023	55,166,270

出典:国際自動車工業連合会、日本自動車工業会、日本自動車販売協会連合会、全国軽自動車協会連合会

Source: International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers, Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Japan Automobile Dealers Association, Japan Light Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle Association

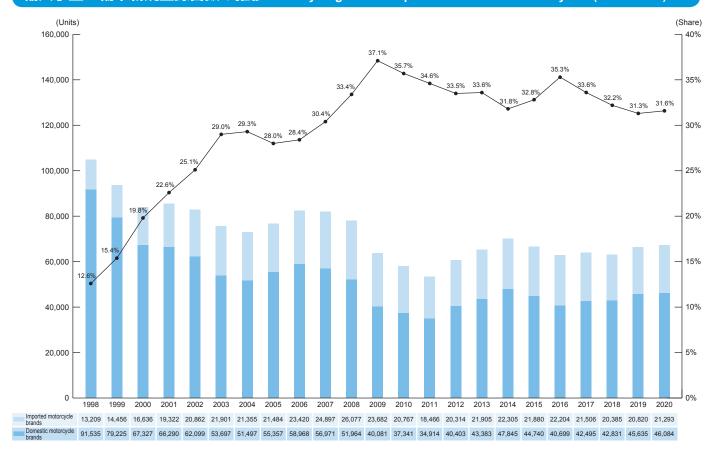
原産国別乗用車輸入実績(台数・金額) Units and Total Value of Imported Passenger Cars by Country of Origin

金額:百万円 (Unit: million yen)

	2016		2017		20	18	20	19	20	20
	Units	Total Value								
USA	18,155	86,035	16,423	86,979	18,699	94,971	26,194	125,783	19,686	106,647
EU Total	251,323	922,952	269,194	1,042,253	284,979	1,130,676	260,672	1,082,030	196,728	99,187
UK	28,746	112,146	31,993	130,158	41,806	157,480	34,427	145,560	24,457	349,653
FRG	129,462	525,840	145,442	618,780	155,228	678,094	140,424	597,117	73,943	27,218
France	12,480	21,819	12,627	24,776	13,908	32,174	15,854	39,043	10,746	82,589
Italy	10,784	61,897	11,299	79,170	9,499	72,084	9,626	84,008	10,482	25,054
Sweden	5,086	20,692	5,828	26,598	7,949	34,500	7,538	34,550	5,284	232,424
EU	64,765	180,558	62,005	162,771	56,589	156,344	52,803	181,752	71,816	816,126
Others	61,729	112,921	51,334	115,180	54,541	118,620	48,908	113,434	68,796	161,429
Total	331,207	1,121,907	336,951	1,244,412	358,219	1,344,267	335,774	1,321,247	285,210	1,084,202

出典:財務省 Source: Ministry of Finance

輸入小型二輪車新規登録台数の推移 Newly Registered Imported Small-Sized Motorcycles (Over 250cc)



排気量別、小型二輪車(251cc 以上)の輸入実績(台数・金額) Units and Total Value of Imported Small-Sized Motorcycles (Over 250cc) by Engine Displacement

Year	251~500cc		501~800cc		Over8	301cc	Total		
real	Units	Total Value	Units	Total Value	Units	Total Value	Units	Total Value	
2016	5,063	1,944,942	3,618	2,522,860	19,707	23,347,482	28,388	27,815,284	
2017	5,817	2,307,674	4,750	3,123,245	19,234	23,661,317	29,801	29,092,236	
2018	9,698	3,844,667	3,278	2,327,144	16,957	22,898,642	29,933	29,070,453	
2019	9,710	3,863,864	3,265	2,421,917	16,126	20,790,476	29,101	27,076,257	
2020	7,666	3,068,544	3,064	2,245,449	15,769	20,045,705	26,499	25,359,698	
出典:財務省 Source: Ministry of Finance 金額:千円 (Unit:thousand yen)									

原産国別、小型二輪車(251cc 以上)の輸入実績(台数・金額) Units and Total Value of Imported Small-Sized Motorcycles (Over 250cc) by Country of Origin

Source: Ministry of Finance 全額:千円 (Unit:thousand yen)

	20	16	20	17	20	18	20	19	20	20
	Units	Total Value								
Austria	805	679,216	1,138	1,029,919	1,452	1,094,958	1,909	1,651,013	1,017	964,996
Belgium	1	1,525								
Germany	4,622	5,120,375	4,926	6,562,093	4,512	6,254,729	3,935	5,086,825	4,501	5,863,365
France	38	31,886	58	55,240	2	4,582	25	30,350	23	26,303
Italy	2,467	3,142,378	1,630	2,099,550	1,969	2,655,671	1,806	2,522,810	2,023	2,890,813
Netherlands	31	40,423	17	18,152	6	8,008	18	24,218	9	7,455
U.K.	330	402,370	194	203,560	309	376,803	226	276,254	298	376,268
Spain	196	121,316	226	154,458	182	122,165	231	164,031	128	94,350
Russia	21	22,060	47	57,408	31	36,759	92	111,346	77	101,026
U.S.A.	11,698	13,727,511	11,032	13,212,578	9,538	12,612,041	8,660	11,091,346	7,190	8,713,933
Republic of Korea	7	1,462								
Australia			9	10,165	1	791				
Brazil	20	27,127	13	20,025	11	11,917	5		1	
China	3	12,557	13	10,791	157	97,061	857	479,244	339	184,079
Thailand	4,851	3,139,652	5,815	3,601,518	7,558	4,110,908	6,932	4,147,394	6,556	4,306,995
Taiwan	58	28,434	177	72,427	13	35,520	5	3,564	3	947
India	1,105	452,559	1,833	676,108	2,259	897,086	1,902	631,276	1,921	720,299
Others	2,135	864,433	2,673	1,308,244	1,933	751,454	2,498	856,586	2,413	1,108,869
Total	28,388	27,815,284	29,801	29,092,236	29,933	29,070,453	29,101	27,076,257	26,499	25,359,698

出典:財務省 Source: Ministry of Finance 全額:千円 (Unit:thousand yen)

組合員名簿 Membership List

【四輪車 Four-wheelers】

2021 年 4 月 1 日現在 As of April 1, 2021

会社名 Company	取扱車 Vehicle Model
Aston Martin Japan 合同会社	アストンマーティン
Aston Martin Japan Limited	Aston Martin
アウディジャパン株式会社	アウディ、ランボルギーニ
Audi Japan KK	Audi, Lamborghini
ビー・エム・ダブリュー株式会社	BMW、ミニ、ロールス・ロイス
BMW Japan Corp.	BMW, MINI, Rolls-Royce
株式会社キャロッセ	プロトン
CARROSSER Co., Ltd.	PROTON
FCA ジャパン株式会社	アルファ ロメオ、フィアット、ジープ、アバルト
FCA Japan Ltd.	Alfa Romeo, Fiat, Jeep, ABARTH
フェラーリ・ジャパン株式会社	フェラーリ
Ferrari Japan KK	Ferrari
ゼネラルモーターズ・ジャパン株式会社	キャデラック、シボレー
General Motors Japan Ltd.	Cadillac, Chevrolet
Groupe PSA Japan 株式会社	プジョー、シトロエン、DS オートモビル
Groupe PSA Japan Co., Ltd.	Peugeot, Citroën, DS Automobiles
本田技研工業株式会社	ホンダ海外生産車
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	Honda overseas products
現代自動車ジャバン株式会社	ヒュンダイ
Hyundai Motor Japan Co., Ltd.	HYUNDAI
ジャガー・ランドローバー・ジャパン株式会社	ジャガー、ランドローバー
Jaguar Land Rover Japan Limited	Jaguar, LAND ROVER
エルシーアイ株式会社	ロータス
LCI Limited	Lotus
マセラティ ジャパン株式会社	マセラティ
Maserati Japan Ltd.	Maserati
マクラーレンオートモーティブアジア Pte Ltd.	マクラーレン
McLaren Automotive Asia Pte Ltd.	McLaren
メルセデス・ベンツ日本株式会社	メルセデス・ベンツ、スマート
Mercedes-Benz Japan Co., Ltd.	Mercedes-Benz, smart
ニコル・レーシング・ジャパン合同会社	BMW アルピナ
NICOLE RACING JAPAN LLC	BMW ALPINA
ピーシーアイ株式会社	サーブ
PCI Co., Ltd.	Saab
ポルシェジャパン株式会社	ポルシェ
Porsche Japan K.K.	Porsche
ルノー・ジャポン株式会社	ルノー、アルピーヌ
RENAULT JAPON CO., LTD.	Renault, Alpine
株式会社 RTC	ルーフ
RTC Corp.	RUF
スカニアジャパン株式会社	スカニア
Scania Japan Ltd.	SCANIA
ストリートスクーター・ジャパン株式会社	ストリートスクーター
StreetScooter Japan K.K.	StreetScooter
テスラモーターズジャパン合同会社	テスラ
Tesla Motors Japan G.K.	Tesla
トヨタ自動車株式会社	トヨタ海外生産車
Toyota Motor Corp.	Toyota overseas products
UD トラックス株式会社	ボルボ・トラック
UD Trucks Corporation	Volvo Trucks
フォルクスワーゲン グループ ジャパン株式会社	フォルクスワーゲン、ベントレー、ブガッティ
Volkswagen Group Japan K.K.	Volkswagen, Bentley, BUGATTI
ボルボ・カー・ジャパン株式会社	ボルボ
Volvo Car Japan Limited	Volvo

【二輪車 Motorcycles】

会社名 Company	取扱車 Vehicle Model
ビー・エム・ダブリュー株式会社	ビー・エム・ダブリュー モトラッド
BMW Japan Corp.	BMW Motorrad
BRP ジャパン株式会社	カンナム スパイダー、カンナム ライカー
BRP Japan Ltd.	Can-Am Spyder, Can-Am Ryker
ドゥカティジャパン株式会社	ドゥカティ(ドカティ)
Ducati Japan Ltd.	Ducati
ハーレーダビッドソン ジャパン株式会社	ハーレーダビッドソン
Harley-Davidson Japan K.K.	Harley-Davidson
KTM Japan 株式会社	KTM、ハスクバーナ・モーターサイクルズ
KTM Japan K.K.	KTM, Husqvarna Motorcycles
キムコジャパン株式会社	キムコ
KYMCO Japan Inc.	KYMCO
ピアッジオ グループ ジャパン株式会社	アプリリア、モト・グッツィ、ピアッジオ、ベスパ
Piaggio Group Japan Corporation	Aprilia, MOTO GUZZI, PIAGGIO, Vespa
株式会社プロト	ZERO ENGINEERING、ベネリ
PLOT Inc.	ZERO ENGINEERING, Benelli
ポラリス ジャパン株式会社	インディアンモーターサイクル
Polaris Japan Inc.	Indian Motorcycle
トライアンフモーターサイクルズ ジャパン株式会社	トライアンフモーターサイクル
Triumph Motorcycles Japan K.K.	Triumph Motorcycle

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