

## cars on the brain

Canada's Automotive Industry

$$
2005
$$



## Cars on the Brain

Canadians spend a lot of time in cars. In a country this big, we pretty much have to. Just getting from $A$ to $B$ can take anywhere from 5 minutes to 5 days. Cars have become more than just transportation. They're part of who we are.

Even when we're not inside our cars, our cars are inside our heads. We're constantly exploring, designing, building, and testing ways to make cars better, stronger and safer. This passion for innovation has fuelled the development of our automotive industry for more than a century.

Canada has grown steadily into one of the largest automotive producers in the world. Our industry shipments have risen from $\$ 44.6$ billion in vehicles and $\$ 17.4$ billion in parts in 1994, to $\$ 72.4$ billion in vehicles and $\$ 33.0$ billion in parts in 2004.

We have a proven, global reputation for innovation, research and development, expertise, quality and productivity. And we have a well-developed dealer network and a world-class aftermarket sales and service sector that supplies replacement parts and accessories.

Canada has a track record of automotive success that spans more than 100 years. We have a great business environment. And we have consistently shown a capacity for innovation.

This is definitely a country with cars on the brain.


## Automotive Manufacturing and Distribution

The automotive industry is Canada's largest manufacturing sector, accounting for 13 percent of manufacturing GDP and 27 percent of manufacturing trade. It employs 168,459 people in automotive assembly and component manufacturing, and another 333,888 in distribution and aftermarket sales and service. Manufacturing is clustered in central Canada, in the heart of the North American auto industry, while distribution is spread across the country.

## Vehicle assembly

The automotive assembly sector in Canada employs 47,897 people and manufactures 2.7 million passenger and commercial vehicles.

The light-duty vehicle sector:

- has 12 high-volume assembly plants producing cars, minivans and light trucks
- produces 2.7 million vehicles
- has shipments of $\$ 67.8$ billion
- exports about 83 percent of production value

The heavy-duty vehicle sector:

- has 34 relatively low-volume assembly plants producing heavy-duty chassis and vehicles
- produces 43,832 vehicles
- has shipments of $\$ 4.6$ billion
- exports about 85 percent of production value


Auto parts and component manufacturing

- has 914 establishments which produce original equipment and aftermarket auto parts, components and systems
- employs 101,254
- has shipments of $\$ 33.0$ billion
- exports about 58 percent of production value

The motor vehicle body and trailer sector

- has 442 facilities which manufacture motor vehicle bodies and cabs, truck trailers, and non-commercial trailers
- employs 19,308
- has shipments of $\$ 3.9$ billion
- exports about 27 percent of production value


## Authorized automobile dealer network

- comprises 3,501 dealers representing 26 vehicle manufacturers
- employs 163,946 people including automobile wholesale distributors and dealers
- has retail sales of more than $\$ 68.1$ billion in new and used vehicles, including recreational vehicles


## Automotive aftermarket

- consists of distribution, retail, and service organizations
- employs 169,942 including: auto parts, accessories and tire stores; automotive repair and maintenance; and new and used wholesale parts distributors
- has retail sales of $\$ 14.6$ billion
- also has manufacturing strengths in garage tools, diagnostic service and repair equipment, automotive accessories, performance and appearance products


## NAFTA Partners in Perspective 2004

|  | Canada | $\underline{\text { U.S. }}$ | Mexico |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Population | $31,946,316$ | $293,655,404$ | $104,959,594$ |
| Total vehicle sales | $1,574,803$ | $17,298,573$ | $1,119,585$ |
| Total vehicle production | $2,711,536$ | $11,960,354$ | $1,552,974$ |
| Assembly employment | 47,897 | 256,100 | $45,513^{*}$ |
| Parts mfg. employment | 101,254 | 688,500 | $387,901^{*}$ |
| Vehicles produced per |  |  |  |
| assembly employee | 57 | 47 | 34 |
| Vehicles sold per 1000 citizens <br> *2003 figures | 49 | 59 | 11 |


|  | World Motor Vehicle Production <br> (in thousands of units) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| U.S. | $\underline{\mathbf{1 9 9 4}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 0 0 3}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 0 0 4}}$ |
| Japan | 12,250 | 12,087 | 11,960 |
| Germany | 10,554 | 10,286 | 10,512 |
| China | 4,356 | 5,507 | 5,570 |
| South Korea | 1,206 | 4,444 | 5,071 |
| France | 2,312 | 3,178 | 3,469 |
| Spain | 3,558 | 3,308 | 3,352 |
| Canada | 2,142 | 3,030 | 3,012 |
| Brazil | $\mathbf{2 , 3 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 1 2}$ |
| U.K. | 1,583 | 1,827 | 2,210 |
| Mexico | 1,695 | 1,846 | 1,856 |
| India | 1,106 | 1,575 | 1,553 |
| Russia | 475 | 1,162 | 1,511 |
| Rest of the world | 1,012 | 1,279 | 1,385 |
| World Total | 5,397 | 8,584 | 9,775 |
|  | 49,968 | 60,666 | $\mathbf{6 3 , 9 4 8}$ |


| Canadian Light Vehicle Production 2004 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company | Canada | Share of NAFTA production | A NAFTA |
| CAMI (GM-Suzuki) | 131,190 | 100.0\% | 131,190 |
| DaimlerChrysler | 555,278 | 21.5\% | 2,587,821 |
| Ford | 372,241 | 10.9\% | 3,428,034 |
| General Motors | 923,862 | 18.5\% | 4,988,396 |
| Honda | 392,528 | 32.2\% | 1,217,755 |
| Toyota | 287,859 | 25.4\% | 1,132,554 |
| Total | 2,662,958 | 19.7\% 13 | 13,485,750 |


| Average Hourly Manufacturing Wages 2004 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canada | U.S. |
| Vehicle assembly | \$30.13 | \$36.83 |
| Parts and components | \$23.25 | \$26.50 |
| Note: These figures reflect an ex |  |  |

## Production

- Canada currently ranks 8th in the world for motor vehicle production.
- Canada accounts for about 17 percent of North American vehicle production.


## Sales

- Vehicle sales have increased steadily since the mid-1990s, and reached their fifth highest level ever in 2004.
- Canadians buy more small, fuel-efficient cars and trucks than Americans.


## Employment

- Assembly employment has decreased in recent years, while production has increased significantly.
- Employment growth has been highest in the auto parts manufacturing sector, as output rose to supply North American vehicle production.


## Investment

Canada continues to attract new investment in automotive manufacturing and R\&D.

- Capital investment in Canada's auto industry has averaged $\$ 3.5$ billion annually over the past 10 years.
- Assemblers source many important high-volume models in Canada and have made major reinvestments every year in buildings, machinery and equipment, to expand production, renew product mandates and update process technologies.


## Quality and Productivity

Canada's automotive industry is known for consistently delivering world-class quality and productivity.

- Canadian assembly plants have won one-third of all J.D. Power plant quality awards for North America, yet they account for only one-sixth of total production.
- The 2005 Harbour Report concluded that, at 22.27 labour hours per vehicle, Canada is 4.6 percent more productive than the U.S. for assembly, and 29.7 percent more productive than Mexico.
- Canada has the 1st and 4th most productive assembly plants in North America.

| Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\underline{\mathbf{1 9 9 4}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 0 0 3}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 0 0 4}}$ |
| Passenger cars | 750,328 | 864,989 | 819,413 |
| Light trucks | 472,644 | 725,697 | 711,558 |
| Medium and heavy trucks | 34,010 | 34,364 | 43,832 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 2 5 6 , 9 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 2 5 , 0 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 7 4 , 8 0 3}$ |

Light Vehicle Sales by Segment 2004

|  | Canada | $\underline{\text { U.S. }}$ | Mexico |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total light vehicles | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 0 , 9 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 8 6 6 , 9 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 9 , 6 6 5}$ |
| Passenger cars | $53.5 \%$ | $44.5 \%$ | $68.9 \%$ |
| - Small | $31.2 \%$ | $13.6 \%$ | $61.3 \%$ |
| - Middle | $16.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ |
| - Large | $1.8 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| - Luxury | $4.6 \%$ | $7.6 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Light trucks | $46.5 \%$ | $55.5 \%$ | $31.1 \%$ |
| - Van | $13.9 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ |
| - Pickup | $15.4 \%$ | $18.8 \%$ | $12.9 \%$ |
| - Sport utility | $7.0 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ | $4.8 \%$ |
| - Crossover utility | $10.2 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |


| Annual Employment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1994 | 2003 | 2004 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |
| - Vehicle assembly | 56,200 | 48,735 | 47,897 |
| - Parts and components | 72,542 | 103,413 | 101,254 |
| - Truck body and trailer | 11,740 | 18,854 | 19,308 |
| Distribution |  |  |  |
| - Vehicle dealers | 125,438 | 165,510 | 163,946 |
| - Aftermarket sales and service | 141,725 | 168,019 | 169,942 |
| Total | 407,645 | 504,531 | 502,347 |


| Annual New Capital Expenditures <br> (millions of current dollars) |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9 9 4}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 0 0 3}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ |
| Vehicle assembly | 1,378 | 2,840 | 2,154 |
| Parts and components | 1,779 | 1,005 | 1,034 |
| Truck body and trailer | 62 | 29 | 34 |
| Vehicle/parts dealers and distributors | 886 | 825 | 762 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 , 1 0 5}$ | 4,700 | $\mathbf{3 , 9 8 4}$ |

## Trade

Canada is the world's third largest exporter of automotive products, after Japan and the U.S., and is committed to freer trade and tariff reduction.

- Canada has an overall automotive trade surplus of $\$ 7.9$ billion on flows totalling $\$ 164.3$ billion.
- Canada is part of a fully integrated North American market with annual sales of 20 million vehicles.
- Canada has bilateral free trade agreements with countries such as Chile and Israel; regional agreements through the NAFTA, the FTAA and APEC; and multilateral agreements through the WTO.
- Canada has eliminated tariffs on NAFTA-originating automotive goods, and on auto parts imported for use in the manufacture of vehicles.


## Regulations

There is growing demand for safe, environmentally friendly and fuel-efficient vehicles. There is also a drive to harmonize automotive regulations at regional and international levels to promote trade, investment and affordability.

Regulation of vehicle safety and performance

- is the responsibility of Transport Canada and the respective provincial agencies.
- is generally harmonized with that in the U.S.

Regulation of vehicle emissions

- is the responsibility of Environment Canada and the respective provincial agencies.
- is generally harmonized with that in the U.S.

Fuel economy standards

- is the responsibility of Transport Canada and Natural Resources Canada.
- a voluntary motor vehicle fuel consumption standards program, also known as Company Average Fuel Consumption, is administered through Memoranda of Understanding with the Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association and the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers of Canada.



## Automotive Trade Flows 2004

Canada with the U.S.

| - We export | $\$ 83.4$ billion | to the U.S. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| - We import | $\$ 60.4$ billion | from the U.S. |
| Canada with Japan |  |  |
| - We export | $\$ 70$ million | to Japan |
| - We import | $\$ 5.2$ billion | from Japan |
| Canada with Mexico |  |  |
| - We export | $\$ 450$ million | to Mexico |
| - We import | $\$ 4.6$ billion | from Mexico |
| Canada with the European Union |  |  |
| - We export | $\$ 377$ million | to the E.U. |
| - We import | $\$ 4.2$ billion | from the E.U. |
| Canada with the rest of the world |  |  |
| - We export | $\$ 0.6$ billion | to the rest of the world |
| - We import | $\$ 3.8$ billion | from the rest of the world |


| Tariffs on Automotive Goods 2004 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports into Canada from the U.S. |  |  |
| - NAFTA originating | Parts | Free |
|  | Vehicles | Free |
| - Non-originating (MFN rate) | Parts | Free to 8.5\% |
|  | Cars | 6.1\% |
|  | Trucks | 6.1\% |
| Imports into the U.S. from Canada |  |  |
| - NAFTA originating | Parts | Free |
|  | Vehicles | Free |
| - Non-originating (MFN rate) | Parts | Free to 2.5\% |
|  | Cars | 2.5\% |
|  | Trucks | 25\% (heavy trucks) |
|  |  | 4.0\% (light trucks) |
| Imports into Canada from Mexico |  |  |
| - NAFTA originating | Parts | Free |
|  | Cars | Free |
|  | Trucks | Free |
| - Non-originating (MFN rate) | Parts | Free to 8.5\% |
|  | Vehicles | 6.1\% |
| Imports into Mexico from Canada |  |  |
| - NAFTA originating | Parts | Free |
|  | Cars | Free |
|  | Trucks | Free |
| - Non-originating (MFN rate) | Parts | 3\% to 18\% |
|  | Vehicles | 13\% to 30\% |
| Imports into Canada from countries |  |  |
| with MFN status | Parts | Free to 8.5\% |
|  | Vehicles | $6.1 \%$ |

## Automotive R\&D

Canada is expanding its capacity for automotive R\&D and innovation, and is investing heavily in skills and highly qualified personnel.

- Canada's core competencies include: metal processing; advanced materials and technologies; information and communications technology; and advanced design, visualization and manufacturing. We are world leaders in fuel cell technology, lightweight materials, metal forming, and 3 D industrial design.
- Our innovation infrastructure includes dozens of private-public R\&D partnerships, such as the National Research Council and the AUTO21 network of centres of excellence.
- Research activities are supported by attractive R\&D tax credits and programs.


## Competitiveness with the U.S.

## Canada is very competitive for automotive manufacturing

 and R\&D because of its lower operating costs, attractive business environment and highly skilled personnel.
## Operating costs

- The 2004 KPMG international cost comparison study, which calculates the after-tax cost of startup and operation for 10 years, shows that Canada has an 6.4 percent auto parts manufacturing cost advantage over the U.S. and a 26.6 percent advantage for R\&D.
- Labour wages and benefits are generally lower, due largely to government-funded health care.
- Corporate income taxes are generally lower and capital taxes have been eliminated.
- Canada has the most generous tax treatment for R\&D in the G-7.


## Business environment

- The Economist rates Canada's business environment as the best among all automotive countries because of its openness to foreign trade and capital, high-quality infrastructure, and great market opportunities in North America.
- Canadian automotive suppliers employ world-class process technologies and are strategically located to provide just-in-time delivery to all major assembly sites in Canada and the U.S.
- Canada has the world's best educated workforce, according to the 2005 World Competitiveness Yearbook.


## Light Vehicle Assembly Plants in Canada

- CAMI Automotive Inc. (Ingersoll, Ontario): Chevrolet Equinox* and Pontiac Torrent*; 110,000-unit capacity; a GM-Suzuki joint venture
- DaimlerChrysler Brampton Assembly Plant (Brampton, Ontario): Chrysler 300/300C, Dodge Magnum* and Charger*; 240,000-unit capacity
- DaimlerChrysler Windsor Assembly Plant (Windsor, Ontario):

Dodge Caravan, Chrysler Town \& Country* and Pacifica*; 350,000-unit capacity

- Ford Oakville Assembly Plant (Oakville, Ontario): Ford Freestar* and Mercury Monterey*; 290,000-unit capacity
- Ford St. Thomas Assembly Plant (St. Thomas, Ontario): Ford Crown Victoria* and Mercury Grand Marquis*; 230,000-unit capacity
- GM Oshawa Car Assembly Plants 1-2 (Oshawa, Ontario): Chevrolet Impala* and Monte Carlo*; Buick Allure/LaCrosse*, and Pontiac Grand Prix*; 545,000-unit capacity
- GM Oshawa Truck Assembly Centre (Oshawa, Ontario): Chevrolet Silverado and GMC Sierra pickups; 275,000-unit capacity
- Honda of Canada Manufacturing Inc., Plants 1-2 (Alliston, Ontario): Honda Civic, Pilot and Ridgeline*, Acura EL* and MDX*; 390,000-unit capacity
- Toyota Motor Manufacturing Canada Inc., North and South Plants (Cambridge, Ontario): Toyota Corolla and Matrix*, and Lexus RX 330; 270,000-unit capacity
* World product mandate


## Heavy Truck and Bus Assembly Plants in Canada

- Canadian Bluebird Coach Ltd. (Brantford, Ontario): School buses
- Entreprises Michel Corbeil Inc. (St. Lin-Laurentides, Quebec): School buses
- Girardin Minibus Inc. (Drummondville, Quebec): School buses
- Motor Coach Industries (MCI) International Inc. (Winnipeg, Manitoba): Intercity buses
- New Flyer Industries Ltd. (Winnipeg, Manitoba): Urban transit buses
- Navistar/International Truck and Engine Corporation (Chatham, Ontario): Class 7-8 trucks
- Nova Bus Corporation (St. Eustache, Quebec): Urban transit buses
- Orion Bus Industries (Mississauga, Ontario): Urban transit buses
- PACCAR of Canada Ltd. (Ste. Therese, Quebec): Class 7-8 trucks
- Prévost Car Inc. (Ste. Claire, Quebec): Intercity buses
- Sterling Trucks - St. Thomas Truck Manufacturing Plant (St. Thomas, Ontario): Class 8 trucks


## For More Information

For more information about Canada's automotive industry, please visit Industry Canada's website at strategis.ic.gc.ca/autoe or contact:

Industry Canada

Automotive Directorate
235 Queen Street, 7th Floor, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A OH5
Phone: +1 (613) 954-2949
Fax: +1 (613) 952-8088
E-mail: automotive.canada@ic.gc.ca
Data sources: CSM Worldwide, Harbour and Associates Inc., Industry Canada, J.D. Power and Associates, KPMG Consulting, Stark's News Service, Statistics Canada, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ward's Automotive.

