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11.2% more new passenger car registrations in 2023

Almost half of all newly registered cars with alternative drive systems

Vienna, 2024-01-11 – According to Statistics Austria, 239 150 new passenger cars were registered in 2023. Compared to the previous year, new car registrations rose by 11.2% or by 24 100 cars. A total of 341 409 motor vehicles were newly registered, an increase of 11.8% or 36 077 motor vehicles compared to 2022.

After a decline in new car registrations of 10.3% in 2022 to 215 050 cars, a clear upward trend was observed again in 2023. With the exception of September 2023 (–4.3%), significant increases were recorded in all months (January +20.7%, February +11.1%, March +27.4%, April +13.1%, May +20.6%, June +7.7%, July +9.4%, August +5.5%, October +17.5%, November +4.0%, December +5.1%). At 239 150, the total number of new car registrations in 2023 reached roughly the same level as in 2021 (239 803 cars), a drop of 27.4% or 90 213 cars compared to the pre-crisis year 2019.

Alternative drives up significantly; petrol and diesel down

In 2023, 47 621 all-electric passenger cars were newly registered, compared to 2022 this represents an increase of 39.4% or 13 456 passenger cars. There was also an increase in new registrations of cars with hybrid drives (petrol-hybrid: 52 967; +30.1%; +12 263 cars, diesel-hybrid: 14 619; +8.9%; +1 197 cars). According to the long-term trend, new registrations of petrol-powered cars (77 354; –1.5%; –1 213 cars) and diesel-powered cars (46 568; –3.2%; –1 547 cars) fell.

In 2023, the share of all-electric passenger cars on total passenger car registrations was 19.9%, that of petrol-hybrid passenger cars 22.1% and that of diesel-hybrid passenger cars 6.1%. Overall, alternative drive systems achieved a share of 48.2% and conventionally powered passenger cars a share of 51.8% (petrol: 32.3%; diesel: 19.5%). In 2022, the proportion of newly registered passenger cars with alternative drive systems was 41.1%.

Of all new electric car registrations, 79.4% were accounted for by legal entities, companies or local authorities and 20.6% by private vehicle owners. In 2023, 19.6% of new diesel cars and 43.3% of new petrol cars were registered by private vehicle owners.

VW remains market leader ahead of Skoda, BMW and Audi

As in previous years, VW led the top ten passenger car makes in 2023 with a 14.1% market share related to the total of newly registered passenger cars, followed by Skoda (share: 9.9%), BMW (share: 7.5%) and Audi (share: 6.4%). All of the top 10 brands recorded significant double-digit (Skoda +26.5%, Audi +24.8%, Dacia +24.7%, Seat +15.3%, Hyundai +12.3%) or single-digit (BMW +9.8%, Toyota +7.6%, Mercedes +5.6%, VW +5.2%, Kia +4.1%) year-on-year growth.

CO₂ emissions (WLTP) of new passenger car registrations at 130 g/km on average

The provisional average CO₂ emissions of all newly registered passenger cars in 2023 according to the WLTP (Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicles Test Procedure) were 130 g/km (2022: 134 g/km) excluding electric and hydrogen passenger cars and 104 g/km (2022: 112 g/km) including electric and hydrogen passenger cars. Cars with petrol engines had average CO₂ emissions of 138 g/km (2022: 138 g/km), those with diesel

engines 146 g/km (2022: 149 g/km). Between 2020 and 2024, the EU fleet-wide CO₂ emission target amounts to 95 g/km.

More registrations of lorries and articulated lorries; decline in tractors

In the commercial vehicle sector, more new registrations were recorded for lorries category N1 (30 702; +39.1%; +8 633), articulated lorries (4 236; +31.1%; +1 004), lorries category N3 (3 356; +22.3%; +611) and lorries category N2 (416; +7.8%; +30). In contrast, there were fewer new registrations of tractors used for agriculture and forestry (6 974; -4.5%; -329).

Among two-wheelers, 2 632 more motorcycles were newly registered than in the previous year. This corresponds to an increase of 8.0% to 35 561 motorcycles. At 10 659, new registrations of mopeds were roughly on the same level as the previous year (-0.6%; -63).

Slightly positive used car registrations; strong increase related to alternatively powered cars

With 757 981 used passenger registrations, a slight increase compared to the previous year were observed (+0.9%; +6 970 cars). Fewer used cars with petrol engines (incl. flex-fuel; 283 553; -1.1%; share: 37.4%) and diesel engines (408 718; -0.8%; share: 53.9%) were registered. In contrast, there was a significant increase in used car registrations with alternative drive systems. Electric cars (19 336; +15.2%; share: 2.6%) as well as cars with petrol-hybrid drives (33 327; +24.9%; share: 4.4%) and cars with diesel-hybrid drives (12 403; +50.3%; share: 1.6%) achieved double-digit growth rates.

5.19 million passenger cars registered in Austria; 7.34 million motor vehicles in total

According to preliminary data on the vehicle stock, around 7.34 million motor vehicles were registered in Austria at the end of 2023 (+1.0%). Of these, passenger cars accounted for 70.6% and around 5.19 million registrations (+0.7%). A total of 562 781 lorries (+1.7%), 488 991 tractors used for agriculture and forestry (+0.9%) and 20 170 articulated lorries (-0.4%) were registered. In the two-wheeler category, 633 481 motorcycles (+3.2%) and 274 272 mopeds (-0.5%) were registered.

Further information on [newly registered vehicles](#), [used vehicles](#) and the [stock of vehicles](#), can be found on our website; a [press kit](#) (PDF, approx. 3 MB) is available in German language under „Berichte/Verweise“.

Information on methodology, definitions: Motor vehicle statistics (registrations of new and used vehicles as well as the stock of vehicles) are secondary statistics, compiled on the basis of daily data files sent to Statistics Austria by Austria's association of insurance companies (VVO). VVO, in turn, receives data by the insurers' registrations offices, responsible for registrations, de-registrations and rectifications of motor vehicles and trailers.

All **new registrations**, i.e. all brand-new registrations, are collected as part of the new vehicle registration statistics, regardless of the duration of the registration (including so-called short-term registrations, e.g. one day registrations).

In the case of the **used motor vehicle registration statistics**, all used vehicle registrations, i.e. registrations of vehicles that have already been registered once nationally or abroad, are surveyed, regardless of the duration of the registration.

Based on the **motor vehicle stock** of the previous year, all registered vehicles of the year – old and new – are added and the deregistrations are deducted, resulting in the annual vehicle stock.

The determination of **CO₂-emissions** is based on globally harmonised measurements within the framework of the WLTP test procedure (“Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicles Test Procedure”), which will apply from 1 September 2018 – with a transitional period of up to 18 months; this measurement procedure replaces the “New European Driving Cycle” (NEDC).

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