

# Volkswagen

[original source](#)

"VW" redirects here. For other uses, see [VW \(disambiguation\)](#).

This article is about Volkswagen Passenger Cars. For the parent group, see [Volkswagen Group](#). For Volkswagen vans, trucks and buses, see [Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles](#).



## Volkswagen

Volkswagen

**Volkswagen** (German pronunciation: [ˈfɔlksˌvaːɡŋ] – listen<sup>(help·info)</sup>), shortened to **VW**, is a German [automaker](#) founded on May 28, 1937 by the [German Labour Front](#) and headquartered in [Wolfsburg](#). It is the flagship [marque](#) of the [Volkswagen Group](#), the largest automaker by worldwide sales in 2016.<sup>[1]</sup>

*Volkswagen* is German for "people's car", and the company's current international [advertising slogan](#) is just "Volkswagen".<sup>[2][3]</sup> [American English](#) pronunciation is approximately "volks wagon" (listen<sup>(help·info)</sup>).<sup>[4]</sup><sup>*[better source needed]*</sup>

## History

*For vehicle timeline tables, see: [Volkswagen \(timeline\)](#).*

### 1932–1938: PEOPLE'S CAR PROJECT



Model of [Porsche](#) Type 12 (Zündapp), Museum of Industrial Culture, [Nuremberg](#)

Volkswagen was originally established in 1937 by the [German Labour Front](#) (Deutsche Arbeitsfront) in [Berlin](#)<sup>[5]</sup> In the early 1930s, the German auto industry was still largely composed of luxury models, and the average German could rarely afford anything more than a motorcycle. As a result, only one

German out of 50 owned a car. Seeking a potential new market, some car makers began independent "people's car" projects – the **Mercedes 170H**, **Adler AutoBahn**, **Steyr 55**, and **Hanomag 1.3L**, among others.

The trend was not new, as **Béla Barényi** is credited with having conceived the basic design in the mid-1920s. **Josef Ganz** developed the Standard Superior (going as far as advertising it as the "German Volkswagen"). In Germany, the company **Hanomag** mass-produced the **2/10 PS "Komissbrot"**, a small, cheap rear engine car, from 1925 to 1928.<sup>[6]</sup> Also, in Czechoslovakia, the **Hans Ledwinka**'s penned **Tatra T77**, a very popular car amongst the German elite, was becoming smaller and more affordable at each revision. **Ferdinand Porsche**, a well-known designer for high-end vehicles and race cars, had been trying for years to get a manufacturer interested in a small car suitable for a family. He felt the small cars at the time were just stripped down big cars. Instead he built a car he called the "Volksauto" from the ground up in 1933, using many of the ideas floating around at the time and several of his own, putting together a car with an air-cooled rear engine, torsion bar suspension, and a "beetle" shape, the front hood rounded for better **aerodynamics** (necessary as it had a small engine).<sup>[7]</sup>



VW logo during the 1930s, initials surrounded by a stylized cogwheel and swastika wings<sup>[8]</sup>

In 1934, with many of the above projects still in development or early stages of production, **Adolf Hitler** became involved, ordering the production of a basic vehicle capable of transporting two adults and three children at 100 km/h (62 mph). He wanted his German citizens to have the same access to a car as the Americans.<sup>[7]</sup> The "People's Car" would be available to citizens of the **Third Reich** through a savings plan at 990 **Reichsmark** (\$396 in 1930s U.S. dollars)—about the price of a small motorcycle (the average income being around 32 RM a week).<sup>[9][10]</sup>

Despite heavy lobbying in favor of one of the existing projects, it soon became apparent that private industry could not turn out a car for only 990 RM. Thus, Hitler chose to sponsor an all-new, state-owned factory using Ferdinand Porsche's design (with some of Hitler's design constraints, including an air-cooled engine so nothing could freeze). The intention was that ordinary Germans would buy the car by means of a savings scheme ("*Fünf Mark die Woche musst du sparen, willst du im eigenen Wagen fahren*" – "Five marks a week you must put aside, if you want to drive your own car"), which around 336,000 people eventually paid into. However, the entire project was financially unsound, and only the corruption and lack of accountability of the Nazi regime made it possible.<sup>[11][Note 1]</sup>

Prototypes of the car called the "KdF-Wagen" (German: **Kraft durch Freude** – "Strength through Joy"), appeared from 1938 onwards (the first cars had been produced in **Stuttgart**). The car already had its distinctive round shape and **air-cooled, flat-four, rear-mounted engine**. The VW car was just one of many **KdF** programs, which included things such as tours and outings. The prefix **Volks**—("People's") was not just applied to cars, but also to other products in Germany; the "**Volksempfänger**" radio receiver for instance. On May 28, 1937, *Gesellschaft zur Vorbereitung des Deutschen Volkswagens mbH*

("Company for the Preparation of the German Volkswagen Ltd."), or Gezuvo<sup>[12]</sup> for short, was established by the **Deutsche Arbeitsfront** in **Berlin**. More than a year later, on September 16, 1938, it was renamed to **Volkswagenwerk GmbH**.<sup>[13][14]</sup>



VW Type 82E

**Erwin Komenda**, the longstanding **Auto Union** chief designer, part of Ferdinand Porsche's hand-picked team,<sup>[7]</sup> developed the car body of the prototype, which was recognizably the **Beetle** known today. It was one of the first cars designed with the aid of a **wind tunnel**—a method used for German aircraft design since the early 1920s. The car designs were put through rigorous tests, and achieved a record-breaking million miles of testing before being deemed finished.

The construction of the new factory started in May 1938 in the new town of "Stadt des KdF-Wagens" (modern-day **Wolfsburg**), which had been purpose-built for the factory workers.<sup>[13]</sup> This factory had only produced a handful of cars by the time war started in 1939. None were actually delivered to any holder of the completed saving stamp books, though one Type 1 Cabriolet was presented to Hitler on 20 April 1944 (his 55th birthday).<sup>[13]</sup>

War changed production to military vehicles—the Type 82 **Kübelwagen** ("Bucket car") utility vehicle (VW's most common wartime model), and the **amphibious Schwimmwagen**—manufactured for German forces. As was common with much of the production in **Nazi Germany** during the war, **slave** labor was utilized in the Volkswagen plant, e.g. from **Arbeitsdorf** concentration camp. The company would admit in 1998 that it used 15,000 slaves during the war effort. German historians estimated that 80% of Volkswagen's wartime workforce was slave labor.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Many of the slaves were reported to have been supplied from the concentration camps upon request from plant managers. A lawsuit was filed in 1998 by survivors for restitution for the forced labor.<sup>[15]</sup> Volkswagen would set up a voluntary restitution fund.<sup>[16]</sup>



Volkswagen factory

## 1945–1948: BRITISH ARMY INTERVENTION, UNCLEAR FUTURE

The company owes its **post-war** existence largely to one man, War-time **British Army officer** Major **Ivan Hirst, REME**. In April 1945, KdF-Stadt and its heavily bombed factory were captured by the Americans, and subsequently handed over to the British, within whose **occupation zone** the town and factory fell. The factories were placed under the control of **Oldham**-born Hirst, by then a civilian Military Governor with the occupying forces. At first, one plan was to use it for **military vehicle** maintenance, and possibly dismantle and ship it to Britain. Since it had been used for military production, (though not of KdF-Wagens) and had been in Hirst's words, a "political animal" rather than a commercial enterprise — technically making it liable for destruction under the terms of the **Potsdam Agreement** — the equipment could have been salvaged as **war reparations**. (Allied dismantling policy changed in late 1946 to mid-1947, though heavy industry continued to be dismantled until 1951.)

One of the factory's War-time 'KdF-Wagen' cars had been taken to the factory for repairs and abandoned there. Hirst had it repainted green and demonstrated it to British Army headquarters. Short of light transport, in September 1945 the British Army was persuaded to place a vital order for 20,000 cars. However, production facilities had been massively disrupted, there was a refugee crisis at and around the factory and some parts (such as carburetors) were unavailable. With striking humanity and great engineering and management ingenuity, Hirst and his German assistant **Heinrich Nordhoff** (who went on to run the Wolfsburg facility after Military Government ended in 1949) helped to stabilize the acute social situation while simultaneously re-establishing production. Hirst, for example, used his fine engineering experience to arrange the manufacture of carburetors, the original producers being effectively 'lost' in the Russian zone.<sup>[17]</sup> The first few hundred cars went to personnel from the occupying forces, and to the German Post Office. Some British **Service personnel** were allowed to take their **Beetles** back to the United Kingdom when they were **demobilised**.<sup>[18]</sup>

In 1986, Hirst explained how it was commonly misunderstood that he had run Wolfsburg as a British Army Major. The defeated German staff, he said, were initially sullen and unresponsive, having been conditioned by many years of Nazism and they were sometimes unresponsive to orders. At Nordhoff's suggestion, he sent back to England for his officer's uniform and from then on, had no difficulty in having his instructions followed. Hirst can be seen photographed at Wolfsburg in his uniform, although he was not actually a soldier at the time but a civilian member of the Military Government. The title of 'Major' was sometimes used by someone who had left the Army as a courtesy title. In fact, Hirst chose not to do so.

The post-war **Industrial plans for Germany** set out rules that governed which industries Germany was allowed to retain. These rules set German car production at a maximum of 10% of 1936 car production.<sup>[19]</sup> By 1946, the factory produced 1,000 cars a month—a remarkable feat considering it was still in disrepair. Owing to roof and window damage, production had to stop when it rained, and the company had to barter new vehicles for steel for production.

The car and its town changed their Second World War-era names to "Volkswagen" and "**Wolfsburg**" respectively, and production increased. It was still unclear what was to become of the factory. It was offered to representatives from the American, Australian, British, and French motor industries.

Famously, all rejected it. After an inspection of the plant, **Sir William Rootes**, head of the British **Rootes Group**, told Hirst the project would fail within two years, and that the car "...is quite unattractive to the average motorcar buyer, is too ugly and too noisy ... If you think you're going to build cars in this place, you're a bloody fool, young man."<sup>[citation needed]</sup> The official report said "To build the car commercially would be a completely uneconomic enterprise."<sup>[20]</sup> In an ironic twist of fate, Volkswagen manufactured a locally built version of Rootes's **Hillman Avenger** in Argentina in the 1980s, long after Rootes had gone bankrupt at the hands of **Chrysler** in 1978—the Beetle outliving the Avenger by over 30 years.

Ford representatives were equally critical. In March 1948, the British offered the Volkswagen company to Ford, free of charge. **Henry Ford II**, the son of **Edsel Ford**, traveled to West Germany for discussions. Heinz Nordhoff was also present, and Ernest Breech, chairman of the board for Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford II looked to Ernest Breech for his opinion, and Breech said, "Mr. Ford, I don't think what we're being offered here is worth a dime!"<sup>[7]</sup> Ford passed on the offer, leaving Volkswagen to rebuild itself under Nordhoff's leadership.

## 1948–1961: ICON OF POST WAR WEST GERMAN REGENERATION



1949 Volkswagen "split rear window" Sedan



Volkswagen Cabriolet (1953)



Volkswagen Type 2 (T1)





An original 1300 Deluxe, circa 1966.



In the later 1960s, as worldwide appetite for the Beetle finally began to diminish, a variety of successor designs were proposed and, in most cases, rejected by management.

From 1948, Volkswagen became an important element, symbolically and economically, of West German regeneration. **Heinrich Nordhoff** (1899–1968), a former senior manager at **Opel** who had overseen civilian and military vehicle production in the 1930s and 1940s, was recruited to run the factory in 1948. In 1949, Major Hirst left the company—now re-formed as a trust controlled by the West German government and government of the State of **Lower Saxony**. The "Beetle" sedan or "peoples' car" volkswagon is the Type 1. Apart from the introduction of the **Volkswagen Type 2 commercial vehicle** (van, pick-up and camper), and the **VW Karmann Ghia** sports car, Nordhoff pursued the one-model policy until shortly before his death in 1968.

Volkswagens were first exhibited and sold in the United States in 1949, but sold only two units in America that first year. On entry to the U.S. market, the VW was briefly sold as a *Victory Wagon*. **Volkswagen of America** was formed in April 1955 to standardise sales and service in the United States. Production of the Type 1 Volkswagen Beetle increased dramatically over the years, the total reaching one million in 1955.

The UK's first official Volkswagen Importer, Colborne Garages of **Ripley, Surrey**, started with parts for the models brought home by soldiers returning from Germany.<sup>[18]</sup>

Canadian Motors, Limited brought in Canada's first shipment of Volkswagens on 10 July 1952 (shipping order 143075)<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. The order consisted of 12 vehicles, (3) model 11C, a black, green, and sandcolor (3) 11GS, a chestnut brown and two azure blue, (2) 24A-M51 in red, (1) 21A in blue, (1) 23A in blue, (1) 22A beige color, and one ambulance<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. Volkswagens were seen in Canada for the first time at the Canadian National Exhibition in August 1952 and were accepted enthusiastically. (At least one Type 2 bus from this order still exists, and is currently in France undergoing restoration)<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. The first shipment for Volkswagen Canada reached Toronto in early December 1952. (At least one Type 1 from this first shipment still exists, and was driven on a nationwide tour for Volkswagen Canada's 60th year of business festivities in 2012)<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. By 1955, sales were on a basis that warranted the building of the Volkswagen plant on a 32-acre

(130,000 m<sup>2</sup>) site on Scarboro's Golden Mile. To this, a 60,000-square-foot (5,600 m<sup>2</sup>) building with administration, showrooms, service, repairs and parts was built in 1957, with storage for \$4,000,000 of parts<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. On August 22, 1960, *Volkswagenwerk GmbH* was renamed to *Volkswagenwerk AG*.

Sales soared—thanks in part to the famous advertising campaigns by New York advertising agency **Doyle, Dane Bernbach**. Led by art director Helmut Krone, and copywriters **Julian Koenig** and Bob Levinson, Volkswagen advertisements became as popular as the car, using crisp layouts and witty copy to lure the younger, sophisticated consumers with whom the car became associated. Even though it was almost universally known as the Beetle (or the Bug), it was never officially labelled as such by the manufacturer, instead referred to as the Type 1.

Although the car was becoming outdated, during the 1960s and early 1970s, American exports, innovative advertising, and a growing reputation for reliability helped production figures surpass the levels of the previous record holder, the **Ford Model T**. On 17 February 1972 the 15,007,034th Beetle was sold. Volkswagen could now claim the world production record for the most-produced, single make of car in history. By 1973, total production was over 16 million.

To commemorate its passing the Ford Model T's record sales mark and its victories in the Baja 1000 Mexican races from 1967 to 1971, Volkswagen produced its first limited-edition Beetle. It was marketed as the "Baja Champion SE"<sup>[21]</sup> in the United States and the "Marathon" Superbeetle in the rest of the world. It featured unique "Marathon Blau" metallic blue paint, steel-pressed 10-spoke 15-inch (38 cm) magnesium-alloy wheels, a commemorative metal plate mounted on the glovebox and a certificate of authenticity presented to the original purchaser. Dealer-installed options for this limited-edition Superbeetle included the following: white stripes running the length of the rocker-panel, a special shifter knob, bumper overrides, tapered exhaust tips, fake walnut inserts in the dashboard (behind the steering wheel and the glovebox cover) as well as **Bosch** fog lights mounted on the front bumper.

## 1961–1973: BEETLE TO GOLF



A 1963 **VW Type 3 Notchback**

The 1961 Type 1 Beetle had a 36hp 1200cc four cylinder air-cooled flat-four opposed OHV engine made of aluminum alloy block and heads. By 1963, the Type 1 came with a 1300 engine. By 1965 the Type 1 had a 1500 engine. The air-cooled engine lost favor in the USA market with the advent of non-leaded gasoline and smog controls. These air-cooled engines were commonly tuned to be fuel rich in order to control engine over-heating, and this led to excessive carbon monoxide emissions. VW

Production equipment was eventually moved to Mexico where vehicle emissions were not regulated. Beetles were popular on the USA West Coast where the limited-capacity cabin heating was less inconvenient. Beetles were popularized on the USA West Coast as beach buggies and dune buggies.

VW expanded its product line in 1961 with the introduction of four **Type 3** models (Karmann Ghia, Notchback, Fastback, and Variant) based on the new Type 3 mechanical underpinnings. The name 'Squareback' was used in the U.S.A for the Variant.

In 1969 the larger **Type 4** (411 and 412) models were introduced. These differed substantially from previous vehicles, with the notable introduction of **monocoque/unibody** construction, the option of a fully **automatic transmission**, electronic **fuel injection**, and a sturdier powerplant.

Volkswagen added a "Super Beetle"<sup>[22]</sup> (the Type 131) to its lineup in 1971. The Type 131 differed from the standard Beetle in its use of a **MacPherson strut** front **suspension** instead of the usual **torsion bars**. The Super Beetle featured a new hooded, padded dash and curved windshield (from 1973 model year on up). Rack and pinion steering replaced recirculating ball steering gears in model year 1974 and up. The front of the car was stretched 2 inches (51 mm) to allow the spare tire to lie flat, and the combination of these two features increased the usable front luggage space.

In 1973, Volkswagen introduced the military-themed **Type 181**, or "Trekker" in Europe, "Thing" in America, recalling the wartime Type 82. The military version was produced for the **NATO-era German Army** during the **Cold War** years of 1970 to 1979. The U.S. Thing version only sold for two years, 1973 and 1974.



**Volkswagen Type 4 assembly line** in **Wolfsburg** as of 1973



1969 VW Squareback (Type III)

In 1964, Volkswagen acquired **Auto Union**, and in 1969, **NSU Motorenwerke AG** (NSU). The former company owned the historic **Audi** brand, which had disappeared after the Second World War. VW ultimately merged Auto Union and NSU to create the modern Audi company, and would go on to



develop it as its **luxury vehicle marque**. The purchase of Auto Union and NSU was a pivotal point in Volkswagen's history, as both companies yielded the technological expertise that proved necessary for VW to survive when demand for its air-cooled models went into decline.

By late 1972, Volkswagen had decided to cancel the nearly finished **typ 266**, a project for a mid-engined car to replace the Beetle, and to focus on front-wheel-drive, water-cooled cars. **Rudolf Leiding**, recently made head of Volkswagen, cited noise, heat, and servicing problems with the mid-engine layout, as well as the difficulty of making it a station wagon.<sup>[23]</sup>



**Volkswagen Passat** (1973–1977 model)

Volkswagen was in serious trouble by 1973.<sup>[24]</sup> The Type 3 and Type 4 models had sold in much smaller numbers than the Beetle and the **NSU**-based K70 also failed to woo buyers. Beetle sales had started to decline rapidly in European and North American markets. The company knew that Beetle production had to end, but faced a conundrum of how to replace it. VW's ownership of Audi/**Auto Union** proved beneficial. Its expertise in **front-wheel drive**, and **water-cooled** engines would help Volkswagen produce a credible Beetle successor. Audi influences paved the way for this new generation of Volkswagens: the Passat, Scirocco, Golf, and Polo.

First in the series was the **Volkswagen Passat** (Dasher in the US), introduced in 1973, a **fastback** version of the **Audi 80**, using many identical body and mechanical parts. Estate/wagon versions were available in many markets. In Europe, the estate/wagon version dominated in market share for many years.

In spring 1974, the **Scirocco** followed. The coupe was designed by **Giorgetto Giugiaro**. Based on the platform of the not yet released **Golf**, it was built at **Karmann** due to capacity constraints at Volkswagen.

The pivotal model emerged as the Volkswagen Golf in 1974, marketed in the United States and Canada as the Rabbit for the 1st generation (1975–1985) and 5th generation (2006–2009). Its angular styling was designed by the Italian **Giorgetto Giugiaro**. Its design followed trends for small family cars set by the 1959 **Mini** – the Golf had a **transversely mounted**, water-cooled engine in the front, driving the front wheels, and had a **hatchback**, a format that has dominated the market segment ever since. Beetle production at Wolfsburg ended upon the Golf's introduction. It continued in smaller numbers at other German factories (**Hanover** and **Emden**) until 1978, but mainstream production shifted to Brazil and Mexico.

In 1975, the **Volkswagen Polo** followed. It was a re-badged **Audi 50**, which was soon discontinued in 1978. The Polo became the base of the **Volkswagen Derby**, which was introduced 1977. The Derby was for all intents and purposes a **three-box design** of the Polo. After a second model generation, the Derby was discontinued in 1985, although the bodystyle lived on in the form of the polo classic/polo saloon until 1991.

Passat, Scirocco, Golf, and Polo shared many character defining features, as well as parts and engines. They built the basis for Volkswagen's turn-around.

## 1974–1990: PRODUCT LINE EXPANSION



**Volkswagen Polo** (1975–1979 model)

While Volkswagen's range of cars soon became similar to that of other large European automakers, the Golf has been the mainstay of the Volkswagen lineup since its introduction, and the mechanical basis for several other cars of the company. There have been seven generations of the **Volkswagen Golf**, the first of which was produced from the summer of 1974 until the autumn of 1983 (sold as the Rabbit in the United States and Canada and as the Caribe in Latin America). Its chassis also spawned the **Volkswagen Scirocco** sport coupe, **Volkswagen Jetta** saloon/sedan, Volkswagen Golf **Cabriolet** convertible, and **Volkswagen Caddy** pick-up. North American production of the Rabbit commenced at the **Volkswagen Westmoreland Assembly Plant** near **New Stanton, Pennsylvania** in 1978. It would be produced in the United States as the Rabbit until the spring of 1984. The second-generation Golf hatchback/Jetta sedan ran from October 1983 until the autumn of 1991, and a North American version produced at Westmoreland Assembly went on sale at the start of the 1985 model year. The production numbers of the first-generation Golf has continued to grow annually in South Africa as the **Citi Golf**, with only minor modifications to the interior, engine and chassis, using tooling relocated from the **New Stanton, Pennsylvania** plant when that site began to build the Second Generation car.

In the 1980s, Volkswagen's sales in the United States and Canada fell dramatically, despite the success of models like the Golf elsewhere. The Japanese and the Americans were able to compete with similar products at lower prices. Sales in the United States were 293,595 in 1980, but by 1984 they were down to 177,709.<sup>[25]</sup> The introduction of the second-generation Golf, GTI and Jetta models helped Volkswagen briefly in North America. **Motor Trend** named the GTI its Car of the Year for 1985, and Volkswagen rose in the J.D. Power buyer satisfaction ratings to eighth place in 1985, up from 22nd a year earlier.<sup>[26]</sup> VW's American sales broke 200,000 in 1985 and 1986 before resuming the downward trend from earlier in the decade. Chairman **Carl Hahn** decided to expand the company elsewhere (mostly in developing countries), and the New Stanton, Pennsylvania factory closed on 14 July 1988.<sup>[27]</sup> Meanwhile, four years after signing a cooperation agreement with the Spanish car maker SEAT in 1982, Hahn expanded the company by purchasing a majority share of SEAT up to 75% by the end of 1986, which VW bought outright in 1990.<sup>[28]</sup> On July 4, 1985, *Volkswagenwerk AG* was renamed to *Volkswagen AG*.

Volkswagen had entered the supermini market in 1975 with the **Volkswagen Polo**, a stylish and spacious three-door hatchback designed by **Bertone**. It was a strong seller in West Germany and most of the rest of Western Europe, being one of the first foreign small cars to prove popular in Britain. It had started out in 1974 as the **Audi 50**, which was only available in certain markets and was less popular. The Polo entered a market sector already being dominated by the **Fiat 127** and **Renault 5**, and which before long would also include the **Austin Metro** and **Ford Fiesta**.

The second-generation Polo, launched in 1981 and sold as a hatchback and "coupe" (with the hatchback resembling a small estate car and the coupe being similar to a conventional hatchback), was an even greater success for Volkswagen. Its practicality, despite the lack of a five-door version, helped ensure even stronger sales than its predecessor, and it continued to sell well after a makeover in 1990, finally being replaced by an all-new version in 1994.

Also arriving in 1981 were the second generation of the larger Passat and a second generation of the **Volkswagen Scirocco** coupe. The original Scirocco had been launched in 1974 to compete with affordable four-seater coupes like the **Ford Capri**.

After the launch of the MK2 Golf in 1983, the next major car launch was the third generation Passat at the beginning of 1988. Perhaps surprisingly, Volkswagen did not produce a hatchback version of this Passat, despite the rising popularity of the hatchback bodystyle throughout **Europe**. Just after launching the B3 Passat, Volkswagen launched the **Corrado**, replacement for the Scirocco, although the Scirocco remained in production until 1992.

## 1991–1999



Volkswagen Golf, in North American form

In 1991, Volkswagen launched the third-generation Golf, which was **European Car of the Year** for 1992. The **Golf Mk3** and Jetta arrived in North America in 1993. The sedan version of the Golf was badged Vento in Europe, but remained **Jetta** in the U.S. The **Scirocco** and the later **Corrado** were both Golf-based **coupés**.



The **Volkswagen New Beetle**

In 1994, Volkswagen unveiled the **J Mays**-designed **Concept One**, a "retro"-themed **concept car** with a resemblance to the original Beetle, based on the platform of the Polo. Due to a positive response to the concept, a production version was developed as the **New Beetle**, based on the Golf's larger platform.<sup>[29]</sup>

In 1995 the **Sharan** was launched in Europe, the result of a joint venture with **Ford**, which also resulted in the **Ford Galaxy** and **SEAT Alhambra**.<sup>[30]</sup>

The company's evolution of its model range was continued with the **Golf Mk4**, introduced at the end of 1997 (and in North America in 1999), its chassis spawned a host of other cars within the Volkswagen Group; the **Volkswagen Bora** (the sedan called Jetta in the U.S.), SEAT Toledo, SEAT León, **Audi A3**, **Audi TT**, and **Škoda Octavia**. Other main models during the decade include the **Polo**, a smaller car than the Golf, and the larger **Passat** for the segment above the Golf.

In 1998 the company launched the new **Lupo** city car. In 1999 they announced the first "3-litre" car, a lightweight version of the Lupo that could travel 100 km with only 3-litres of diesel—making it the world's most fuel efficient car at the time.<sup>[31]</sup>

## 2000–PRESENT: FURTHER EXPANSION



The fifth generation **Volkswagen Jetta**

Volkswagen began introducing an array of new models after **Bernd Pischetsrieder** became **Volkswagen Group** CEO (responsible for all Group brands) in 2002. The sixth-generation **VW Golf** was launched in 2008, came runner-up to the **Opel/Vauxhall Insignia** in the 2009 **European Car of the Year**, and has spawned several cousins: **VW Jetta**, **VW Scirocco**, SEAT León, SEAT Toledo, **Škoda Octavia** and Audi A3 hatchback ranges, as well as a new mini-MPV, the **SEAT Altea**. The GTI, a "hot hatch" performance version of the Golf, boasts a 2.0 L **Turbocharged** Fuel Stratified Injection (FSI) **direct injection** engine. VW began marketing the Golf under the Rabbit name once again in the U.S. and Canada in 2006.

The sixth-generation Passat and the fifth-generation Jetta both debuted in 2005, and VW has announced plans to expand its lineup further by bringing back the **Scirocco** by 2008. Other models in **Wolfgang Bernhard**'s (Volkswagen brand CEO) "product offensive" include the **Tiguan** mid-sized SUV in 2008 and a **Passat Coupé**. In November 2006 Bernd Pischetsrieder announced his resignation as Volkswagen Group CEO, and was replaced by Audi worldwide CEO **Martin Winterkorn** at the beginning of 2007.





### The third generation Volkswagen Scirocco

Volkswagen in 2005 maintained North American sales of 224,195. Momentum continued for fiscal 2006, as VW's North American sales for the year were 235,140 vehicles, a 4.9 percent increase over 2005, despite a slump in domestic North American manufacturer's sales. In conjunction with the introduction of new models, production location of Volkswagen vehicles also underwent great change. The 2007 **Eos**, a hardtop convertible, is produced in a new facility in Portugal. All Golfs/Rabbits and GTIs as of 2006 are manufactured in Wolfsburg, Germany, rather than VW's Mexican factory in **Puebla**, where Golfs and GTIs for the North American market were produced from 1989 to 1998, and the Brazilian factory in **Curitiba**, where Golfs and GTIs were produced from 1999 to 2006 (the **Jetta** has primarily been made in Mexico since 1989). VW is also in the process of reconfiguring an automotive assembly plant in Belgium. The new models and investments in manufacturing improvements were noticed immediately by automotive critics. Favorable reviews for VW's newest cars include the GTI being named by **Consumer Reports** as the top sporty car under \$25,000, one of **Car and Driver** magazine's "10 Best" for 2007, **Automobile Magazine's** 2007 Car of the Year, as well as a 2008 **Motor Trend** comparison ranking the mid-size Passat first in its class.



### The seventh generation Volkswagen Golf

Volkswagen partnered with **Daimler AG** and other companies to market the **BlueTec clean diesel** technology on cars and trucks from Mercedes-Benz, Volkswagen, and other companies and brands. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, four of the ten most fuel-efficient vehicles available for sale in the U.S. are powered by Volkswagen diesel engines.<sup>[32]</sup> Volkswagen has offered a number of its vehicles with a TDI (**Turbocharged Direct Injection**) engine, which lends class-leading fuel economy to several models. They were a three-way tie for 8th (TDI Beetle, TDI Golf, TDI Jetta) and ninth, the TDI Jetta Wagon. In addition, all Volkswagen TDI diesel engines produced from 1996 to 2006 can be driven on 100% **biodiesel** fuel.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> For the 2007 model year, however, strict U.S. government emissions regulations have forced VW to drop most diesels from their U.S. engine lineup, but a new lineup of diesel engines compatible to U.S. standards returned to the American market starting with Model Year 2009. These post-2009 Clean Diesel engines are limited to running on 5% (B5) biodiesel only to maintain Volkswagen's warranty. Volkswagen long resisted adding a **SUV** to its lineup, but relented with the introduction of the **Touareg**, made in partnership with Porsche, while they worked on the **Porsche Cayenne** and later the **Audi Q7**. Though acclaimed as a fine handling vehicle, the Touareg has been a modest seller at best, and it has been criticised by auto reviewers for its absence of a third-row seat, the relatively poor fuel



economy, and the high vehicle mass. VW set plans to add a compact SUV with styling influences from the "Concept A" concept vehicle introduced at the 2006 [Geneva Auto Show](#), and on 20 July 2006, VW announced that the new vehicle, called the [Tiguan](#).

Since the discontinuance of the T4 in 2003 and decision not to bring the T5 to the US market, Volkswagen, ironically, lacked a van in its North American lineup. To change this, Volkswagen launched the [Volkswagen Routan](#), a [badge-engineered Dodge Grand Caravan](#) made for the American and Canadian markets, in 2008.

In September 2006, Volkswagen began offering the [City Golf](#) and City Jetta only for the Canadian market. Both models were originally the [Mk4 Golf](#) and Jetta but were later replaced with the Brazilian versions of the Golf Mk4 and [Bora](#). Volkswagen's introduction of such models is seen as a test of the market for a subcompact and, if successful, may be the beginnings of a thriving subcompact market for Volkswagen.



The [Volkswagen Passat](#) (3C)

In May 2011, Volkswagen completed [Chattanooga Assembly](#) in the US state of Tennessee. The facility has produced Volkswagen cars and SUVs specifically designed for North American markets, beginning with the [Passat B7](#) in 2011. The company recently announced plans to expand further by investing \$900 million to add floor space to the factory.<sup>[33]</sup>

The [VW XL1](#) began a limited production run in 2013. The XL1 is a lightweight and fuel efficient two-person vehicle (only 795 kg).

The [Volkswagen Atlas](#) (a large [crossover SUV](#)) begins production in late 2016, and aims to help end several years of losses for Volkswagen in the US, the world's second-largest auto market.<sup>[34][35]</sup>

On September 14, 2016, Volkswagen announced its partnership with three Israeli cybersecurity experts to create a new company, Cymotive, dedicated to automotive security.<sup>[36]</sup>

VW calls their shift towards electric vehicles "Transform 2025+". As part of the strategy, VW aims to launch more than 30 electric vehicles until 2025, and is anticipating yearly sales of 2 to 3 million electric VW cars by 2025, which would make up 20 to 25 percent of their total yearly sales volume.<sup>[37]</sup>

## Operations

Volkswagen is the founding and namesake member of the **Volkswagen Group**, a large international corporation in charge of multiple car and truck brands, including Audi, SEAT, Lamborghini, Bentley, Bugatti, Scania, MAN, and Škoda. Volkswagen Group's global headquarters are located in Volkswagen's historic home of Wolfsburg, Germany.

Volkswagen Group, as a unit, is currently Europe's largest automaker.<sup>[38]</sup> For a long time, Volkswagen has had a market share over 20 percent.<sup>[39]</sup>

In 2010, Volkswagen posted record sales of 6.29 million vehicles, with its global market share at 11.4%.<sup>[40]</sup> In 2008, Volkswagen became the third largest automaker in the world,<sup>[41]</sup> and, as of 2012, Volkswagen is the second largest manufacturer worldwide.<sup>[38]</sup> Volkswagen has aimed to double its US market share from 2% to 4% in 2014,<sup>[42]</sup> and is aiming to become, sustainably, the world's largest car maker by 2018.<sup>[43][44]</sup> Volkswagen Group's core markets include Germany and China.<sup>[45]</sup>

## WORLDWIDE PRESENCE

**Volkswagen has factories** in many parts of the world, manufacturing or assembling vehicles for local markets. In addition to plants in Germany, Volkswagen has manufacturing or assembly facilities in Mexico, the US, Slovakia, China, India, Indonesia,<sup>[46]</sup> Russia, Malaysia, Brazil, Argentina, Portugal, Spain, Poland, the Czech Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kenya and South Africa. In 2011, Volkswagen was named in the top 25 largest companies in the world by the **Forbes** Global 2000.<sup>[47][48]</sup>

Volkswagen is setting up a new factory in **West Java**, Indonesia, which started construction in mid-2013.<sup>[49]</sup> The investment into the new plant, which will produce large transporters and multivans, is valued at \$140 million.

As of May 2014, Volkswagen is planning to start assembling certain engines in India to increase localisation from 70% to 90%.<sup>[50]</sup>

In January 2016, Volkswagen announced launching a new factory in Algeria during a summit between **Angela Merkel** and Algerian Prime minister **Abdelmalek Sellal**.<sup>[51]</sup>

## WORK-LIFE BALANCE

Volkswagen agreed in December 2011 to implement a rule passed by the company's **works council** aimed at improving **work-life balance** by restricting company email functionality on the firm's **BlackBerry** smartphones from 6:30 pm to 7:30 am. The change was a response to employees' complaints about high stress levels at work and the expectation that employees would immediately answer after-hours email from home. About 1,150 of Volkswagen's more than 190,000 employees are affected by the email restriction.<sup>[52][53]</sup>

## RELATIONSHIP WITH PORSCHE AND THE VOLKSWAGEN LAW

Volkswagen has always had a close relationship with **Porsche**, the **Zuffenhausen**-based sports car manufacturer founded in 1931 by **Ferdinand Porsche**, the original Volkswagen designer and Volkswagen company co-founder, hired by Adolf Hitler for the project. The first Porsche car, the **Porsche 64** of 1938, used many components from the **Volkswagen Beetle**. The 1948 **Porsche 356** continued using many Volkswagen components, including a tuned engine, **gearbox** and suspension.

The two companies continued their collaboration in 1969 to make the **VW-Porsche 914** and **Porsche 914-6**. (The 914-6 had a 6-cylinder Porsche engine, and the standard 914 had a Volkswagen engine.) Volkswagen and Porsche would collaborate again in 1976 on the **Porsche 912-E** (USA only) and the **Porsche 924**, which used many **Audi** components and was built at Audi's **Neckarsulm** facilities. The 924 was originally designated for AUDI. Most **Porsche 944** models were built there, although they used far fewer VW components.

The **Porsche Cayenne**, introduced in 2002, shares its entire chassis with the **Volkswagen Touareg** and **Audi Q7**, and is built at the same Volkswagen factory in **Bratislava** that the other SUV's are built.

In September 2005, Porsche announced it would increase its 5% stake in Volkswagen to 20% at a cost of €3 billion, with the intention that the combined stakes of Porsche and the government of Lower Saxony would ensure that any hostile takeover by foreign investors would be impossible.<sup>[54]</sup> Speculated suitors included **DaimlerChrysler**, **BMW**, and **Renault**. In July 2006, Porsche increased their ownership again to 25.1%.

On 4 March 2005, the European Commission brought an action against the Federal Republic of Germany before the European Court of Justice, claiming that the **Volkswagen Law**, which prevents any shareholder in Volkswagen from executing more than 20% of the total voting rights in the firm, was illegally restricting the flow of capital in Europe.<sup>[55]</sup> On 13 February 2007, **Advocate General Dámaso Ruiz-Jarabo Colomer** submitted an opinion to the court in support of the action.<sup>[56]</sup> This again opened the possibility of a hostile takeover of VW and so on 26 March of the same year Porsche took its holding of Volkswagen shares to 30.9%. Porsche formally announced in a press statement that it did not intend to take over Volkswagen, but intended the move to avoid a competitor's taking a large stake and to stop hedge funds from dismantling VW.<sup>[57]</sup> As expected, on 22 October 2007, the **European Court of Justice** ruled in agreement with Ruiz-Jarabo and the law was struck down.<sup>[58][59]</sup> In October 2007, the **European Court of Justice** ruled that the VW law was illegal<sup>[60]</sup> because it was **protectionist**. At that time, **Porsche** held 31% of VW shares — although a smaller proportion of voting rights, due to the Volkswagen Law — and there had been speculation that Porsche would be interested in taking over VW if the law did not stand in its way. The court also prevented the government from appointing Volkswagen board members.<sup>[61]</sup> The German government then rewrote the Volkswagen law, only to be sued again.<sup>[62][63][64]</sup> In October 2013, the EU Court of Justice in Luxembourg ruled that the rewritten Volkswagen law "complied in full" with EU rules.<sup>[65]</sup>

On 26 October 2008, Porsche revealed its plan to assume control of VW. As of that day, it held 42.6% of Volkswagen's ordinary shares and stock options on another 31.5%. Combined with the state of Lower Saxony's 20.1% stake, this left only 5.8% of shares on the market—mostly with index funds that could not legally sell.<sup>[66]</sup> **Hedge funds** desperate to cover their **short** positions forced Volkswagen

stock above one thousand euros per share, briefly making it the world's largest company by **market capitalisation** on 28 October 2008.<sup>[67]</sup> By January 2009, Porsche had a 50.76% holding in Volkswagen AG, although the "Volkswagen Law" prevented it from taking control of the company.<sup>[68]</sup>

On 6 May 2009, the two companies decided to join together, in a merger.

On 13 August, Volkswagen Aktiengesellschaft's Supervisory Board signed the agreement to create an integrated automotive group with Porsche led by Volkswagen. The initial decision was for Volkswagen to take a 42.0% stake in Porsche AG by the end of 2009, and it would also see the family shareholders selling the automobile trading business of Porsche Holding Salzburg to Volkswagen.<sup>[69]</sup> In October 2009 however, Volkswagen announced that its percentage in Porsche would be 49.9% for a cost of €3.9 billion (the 42.0% deal would have cost €3.3 billion).<sup>[70]</sup> On 1 March 2011, Volkswagen has finalized the purchase of Porsche Holding Salzburg (PHS), Germany's leading specialty automobile distributor, for €3.3 billion (\$4.55 billion).<sup>[71]</sup>

## AUTOMUSEUM

Since 1985, Volkswagen has run the Volkswagen AutoMuseum in Wolfsburg, a museum dedicated specifically to the history of Volkswagen.<sup>[72]</sup> In addition to visiting exhibits in person, owners of vintage Volkswagens anywhere in the world may order what the museum refers to as a "Birth Certificate" for a set fee of €50—this formal "Zertifikat" indicates basic information known at the time of manufacture (colors, options, port of destination, etc.).<sup>[73]</sup>

## Global sales figures

Year Global sales (in millions)<sup>[74]</sup>

2006	5.7
2007	6.2
2008	6.3
2009	6.3
2010	7.3
2011	8.4
2012	9.3
2013	9.7
2014	10.2
2015	10.0
2016	10.3

## Current models

Up!



City car

- Hatchback

Gol		City car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchback</li> <li>• Sedan</li> <li>• coupé utility</li> </ul>
Ameo		City car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedan</li> </ul>
Fox (South America)		Supermini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchback</li> <li>• Estate</li> </ul>
Polo		Supermini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchback</li> <li>• Coupé</li> <li>• Estate</li> </ul>
Vento		Subcompact car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedan</li> </ul>
Beetle		Small family car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchback</li> <li>• Convertible</li> </ul>
Golf		Small family car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchback</li> <li>• Estate</li> <li>• Convertible</li> </ul>
Jetta		Small family car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedan</li> </ul>
Arteon		Large family car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedan</li> </ul>
Passat		Large family car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedan</li> <li>• Estate</li> <li>• Crossover (<b>Alltrack</b>)</li> </ul>
Scirocco		Compact sports car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coupe</li> </ul>
Touran		Compact MPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPV</li> </ul>
Sharan		Large MPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPV</li> </ul>
Tiguan		Small crossover SUV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUV</li> </ul>
Atlas		Midsize crossover SUV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUV</li> </ul>
Touareg		Large crossover SUV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUV</li> </ul>



## GTI MODELS

Polo GTI



Supermini

- Hatchback

Golf GTI



Small family car

- Hatchback

## ELECTRIC MODELS

### GTE MODELS

See also: [Volkswagen XL1](#)

GTE are [plug-in hybrid electric vehicles](#).<sup>[75]</sup> The GTE's engine, electric motor, and transmission are fully shared with the [Audi A3 Sportback e-tron](#).<sup>[76]</sup>

Golf GTE



Small family car

- [Hatchback](#) 1.4-liter and an electric motor; can travel for a full 50 km on electricity only.<sup>[76]</sup>

Passat GTE



Large family car

- [Estate](#)

### E-MODELS

VW e-models are [all-electric vehicles](#).<sup>[77]</sup>

e-up!



e-Golf



## R MODELS

R models are exotic and sport vehicles.

Golf R



Small sports car

- Hatchback

Scirocco R



Small sports car

- Coupé

# Historic models

Kübelwagen



1940-1945

Schwimmwagen



1942-1944

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

Sedan, "Beetle, Bug"



19xx - 19xx

Karmann Ghia



1955-1974

1500/1600



1961-1973

181



1969-1983

Country Buggy



1967-1969

411



1968-1972

K70



1970-1974

412



1972-1974

Scirocco



1974-1981

Derby



1977-1981

Corrado



1988-1995

Lupo



1998-2004

New Beetle



1998–2010

Golf +



2004–2009

Routan



2009–2013

Eos



2006–2015

Phaeton



2003–2016

CC



2008–2017

## Electric and alternative fuel vehicles

### NEAT ETHANOL VEHICLES



VW neat **ethanol** prototype car developed by **Volkswagen do Brasil** in 1978.

**Volkswagen do Brasil** produced and sold neat ethanol-powered, (**E100 only**), vehicles in Brazil, and production was discontinued only after they were supplanted by more modern **Flex Fuel** technology. As a response to the **1973 oil crisis**, the Brazilian government began promoting bioethanol as a fuel, and the **National Alcohol Program** –*Pró-Álcool*– (**Portuguese**: *Programa Nacional do Álcool*) was launched in 1975.<sup>[78][79][80]</sup> Compelled by the **1979 energy crisis**, and after development and testing with government fleets by the CTA at **São José dos Campos**, and further testing of several prototypes developed by the four local carmakers, including Volkswagen do Brasil, neat ethanol vehicles were launched in the Brazilian market.<sup>[78][79]</sup> Gasoline engines were modified to support **hydrous** ethanol characteristics and changes included **compression ratio**, amount of fuel injected, replacement of materials that would get corroded by the contact with ethanol, use of colder **spark plugs** suitable for dissipating heat due to higher flame temperatures, and an auxiliary cold-start system that injects gasoline from a small tank in the engine compartment to help starting when cold. Within six years, around 75% of all Brazilian passenger cars were manufactured with ethanol engines.<sup>[78][81]</sup>

Production and sales of neat ethanol vehicles tumbled beginning in 1987 owing to several factors, including a sharp decline in gasoline prices as a result of the **1980s oil glut**, and high sugar prices in the world market, shifting sugarcane ethanol production from fuel to sugar. By mid-1989, a shortage

of ethanol fuel supply in the local market left thousands of vehicles in line at gas stations or out of fuel in their garages, forcing consumers to abandon ethanol vehicles.<sup>[80][82]</sup>

## FLEXIBLE-FUEL VEHICLES



The 2003 **VW Gol 1.6 Total Flex** was the first full flexible-fuel vehicle launched in Brazil, capable of running on any blend of gasoline and **E100**. In March of that year, on its fiftieth anniversary, **Volkswagen do Brasil** launched in the local market the **Gol 1.6 Total Flex**, the first Brazilian commercial **flexible fuel vehicle** capable of running on any mix of **E20-E25** gasoline and up to 100% **hydrous** ethanol fuel (**E100**).<sup>[83][84][85][86]</sup> After the neat ethanol fiasco, consumer confidence in ethanol-powered vehicles was restored, allowing a rapid adoption of the flex technology. This was facilitated by the fuel distribution infrastructure already in place throughout Brazil, with more than 30 thousand fueling stations, a heritage of the *Pró-Álcool* program<sup>[87][88]</sup>

Owing to the success and rapid consumer acceptance of the flex-fuel versions, by 2005 VW had sold 293,523 flex-fuel cars and light-duty trucks, and only 53,074 gasoline-only automobiles,<sup>[89]</sup> jumping to 525,838 flex-fuel vehicles and only 13,572 gasoline-only cars and 248 gasoline-only light trucks in 2007,<sup>[90]</sup> and reaching new car sales of 564,959 flex-fuel vehicles in 2008, representing 96% of all new cars and light-duty trucks sold in that year.<sup>[91]</sup> VW do Brasil stopped manufacturing gasoline-only vehicles models for the local market in 2006,<sup>[84]</sup> and all of the remaining gasoline-only Volkswagen models sold in Brazil are imported. The flex-fuel models currently produced for the local market are the Gol, Fox, CrossFox, Parati, Polo Hatch, Polo Sedan, Saveiro, Golf, and Kombi.<sup>[92]</sup> By March 2009, Volkswagen do Brasil had attained the milestone mark of two million flex-fuel vehicles produced since 2003.<sup>[93][94]</sup>

## HYBRID VEHICLES



The Volkswagen Jetta Hybrid gets 48 mpg highway.

Volkswagen and **Sanyo** have teamed up to develop a battery system for **hybrid cars**.<sup>[95]</sup> Volkswagen head **Martin Winterkorn** has confirmed the company plans to build compact hybrid electric vehicles. He has stated "There will definitely be compact hybrid models, such as **Polo** and **Golf**, and without

any great delay", with gasoline and **diesel** power. For example, Golf is the ideal model to go hybrid as the Golf 1.4 TSI was recently awarded the "Auto Environment Certificate" by the Oeko-Trend Institute for Environmental Research, and was considered as one of the most environmentally friendly vehicles of 2007.<sup>[96]</sup> Also underway at Volkswagen's **Braunschweig R&D** facilities in Northern Germany is a hybrid version of the next-generation **Touareg**.<sup>[97]</sup>

VW intends all future models to have the hybrid option. "Future VW models will fundamentally also be constructed with hybrid concepts," VW head of development Ulrich Hackenberg told *Automobilwoche* in an interview. Hackenberg mentioned that the car based on the **Up!** concept seen at **Frankfurt Motor Show**,<sup>[98]</sup> as well as all future models, could be offered with either full or partial hybrid options. The rear-engine **up!** will go into production in 2011. Nothing has been said about **plug-in hybrid** options.<sup>[99]</sup>

Volkswagen announced at the **2010 Geneva Motor Show** the launch of the 2012 **Touareg Hybrid**, scheduled for 2011.<sup>[100][101]</sup> VW also announced plans to introduce **diesel**-electric hybrid versions of its most popular models in 2012, beginning with the new **Jetta**, followed by the **Golf Hybrid** in 2013 together with hybrid versions of the **Passat**.<sup>[102][103]</sup> In 2012, the Volkswagen Jetta Hybrid set the world record to become the fastest hybrid car at 187 mph.

## PLUG-IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES

In November 2009, Volkswagen announced it has hired Karl-Thomas Neumann as its group chief officer for **electric traction**.<sup>[104]</sup> VW's Chief of research, Jürgen Leohold, said in 2010 the company has concluded **hydrogen fuel-cell cars** are not a viable option.<sup>[105][106]</sup>



**Volkswagen Golf GTE plug-in hybrid charging.**

As of May 2016<sup>[update]</sup>, the **Volkswagen Group** offers for retail customers nine **plug-in electric cars**, of which, three are **all-electric cars**: the **Volkswagen e-Up!**, **e-Golf** and **Audi R8 e-tron**, and six are **plug-in hybrids**: the **Volkswagen Golf GTE**, **Passat GTE**, **Audi A3 Sportback e-tron**, **Q7 e-tron quattro**, **Porsche Panamera S E-Hybrid** and **Cayenne S E-Hybrid**.<sup>[107]</sup> Also two limited production plug-in hybrids were manufactured beginning in 2013, the **Volkswagen XL1** (250 units) and the **Porsche 918 Spyder** (918 units).<sup>[108][109]</sup> Total cumulative sales of all Volkswagen brand **electrified cars** since the start of their respective production is expected to reach about 103,000 by the end of 2016.<sup>[107]</sup>

In order to comply with increasingly strict carbon dioxide emission limits in major markets, the VW Group expects to sell about one million all-electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles a year worldwide by 2025. The Group plans to expand its plug-in range with 20 new pure electric and plug-in hybrid cars, including two cars to compete with **Tesla Motors**, the **Porsche Mission E** all-electric car and the **Audi**



**e-tron** quattro, which is expected to become the brand's first mass production electric vehicle. According to Thomas Ulbrich, VW brand production chief, the carmaker has capacity to build as many as 75,000 battery electric and plug-in hybrids a year if demand rises. Volkswagen announced in October 2015 that "it will develop a modular architecture for battery electric cars, called the MEB. The standardized system will be designed for all body structures and vehicle types and will allow the company to build emotionally appealing EVs with a range of up to 310 mi (500 km)."<sup>[107]</sup> In June 2016, VW launched a program to develop 30 all-electric cars in 10 years, and sell 2–3 million electric cars per year by 2025.<sup>[110]</sup> Due to lower manpower requirements for electric motors than for piston engines, VW expects a gradual workforce reduction as numbers of electric cars increase.<sup>[111][112]</sup> VW considers battery factory ownership as too expensive.<sup>[113]</sup>

## Environmental record



The **Volkswagen XL1**, with potential mileage as high as 261 mpg, is the most fuel-efficient car in the world

In 1974 Volkswagen paid a \$120,000 fine to settle a complaint filed by the Environmental Protection Agency over the use of so-called "defeat devices" that disabled certain pollution-control systems. The complaint said the use of the devices violated the U.S. Clean Air Act.<sup>[114]</sup>

Volkswagen first implemented its seven environmental goals in Technical Development in 1996. The plan contains themes involving climate protection, resource conservation, and healthcare, through objectives such as reducing greenhouse emissions and fuel consumption, enabling the use of alternative fuels, and avoiding the use of hazardous materials.<sup>[115]</sup> The original 1996 goals have since been revised in 2002 and 2007. Volkswagen was the first car manufacturer to apply **ISO 14000**, during its drafting stage and was re-certified under the standards in September 2005. In 2011 **Greenpeace** began criticising Volkswagen's opposition to legislation requiring tighter controls on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy efficiency, and an advertising campaign was launched parodying VW's recent series of **Star Wars**-based commercials.<sup>[115][116]</sup>

In 2013, the Volkswagen XL1 became the most fuel-efficient production car in the world, with a claimed combined fuel consumption of 261 mpg (0.90 liter/100 km).<sup>[117]</sup> **Driving style** has huge impact on this result – "normal" driving produces mileage in the 120 mpg range (1.96 liter/100 km)<sup>[118]</sup>

As of 2014<sup>[update]</sup>, VW is registered with a **Corporate Average Fuel Economy** (CAFE) of 34–38 mpg in USA.<sup>[119]</sup>

# DIESEL EMISSION VIOLATIONS

Main article: [Volkswagen emissions scandal](#)



Wikinews has related news: [Volkswagen engulfed by diesel emissions scandal](#)

On Friday, 18 September 2015, the [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) said beginning in 2008 the automaker improperly installed [engine control unit](#) (ECU) software determined to be a "defeat device", in violation of the [Clean Air Act](#) to circumvent environmental regulations of [NO<sub>x</sub>](#) emissions by [diesel engine](#) 2009–2015 model year Volkswagen and Audi cars. The software detects when the cars were being subject to emissions testing, and then fully enabled ECU emission controls to successfully pass.<sup>[120][121]</sup> However, during normal driving conditions, emission control software was shut off in order to attain greater fuel economy and additional power, resulting in as much as 40 times more pollution than allowed by law.<sup>[122]</sup> [Consumer Reports](#) tested a 2011 Jetta SportWagen TDI and found in emissions mode its 0–60 mph time increased by 0.6 seconds and its highway fuel economy dropped from 50 mpg to 46 mpg.<sup>[123]</sup> Volkswagen admitted to using the defeat device, and has been ordered to recall approximately 482,000 cars with four-cylinder 2.0-liter [TDI](#) engines.<sup>[124]</sup> United States federal penalties may include fines ranging up to US\$18 billion, and possibly criminal charges.<sup>[125]</sup> On June 28, 2016, Volkswagen agreed to pay a settlement of \$15.3 billion, the largest auto-related consumer class-action lawsuit in the United States history.<sup>[126]</sup>

The EPA was first alerted to the issue by the [International Council on Clean Transportation](#) (ICCT), reporting results of research commissioned for them by [West Virginia University](#)'s Center for Alternative Fuels, Engines and Emissions (CAFEE).<sup>[127][128]</sup> In May 2014, CAFEE published their ICCT sponsored research.<sup>[129]</sup> After 15 months of denying the emissions control systems were deliberately gamed and instead claiming discrepancies due to "technical" reasons, on August 21 Volkswagen acknowledged to the EPA and [California Air Resources Board](#) (CARB) their emission controls systems were rigged. This was followed by a formal announcement of admission to regulators on September 3 which took place immediately after the EPA threatened to withhold approval for their 2016 cars.<sup>[130]</sup> Volkswagen's initial public response came on 20 September, when a spokesman said they would stop all US sales of the diesel models affected. Chairman Martin Winterkorn issued an apology and said Volkswagen would cooperate with investigators.<sup>[131]</sup> Since emission standards in Canada are close to those in the US, Volkswagen Canada also halted sales of the affected diesel models.<sup>[132]</sup> Tuesday, 22 September Volkswagen spokesman admit that the defeat device is installed in ~11 million vehicles with Type [EA 189](#) diesel engines worldwide.<sup>[133]</sup>

On the first business day after the news, Volkswagen's stock price declined 20% and declined another 17% on Tuesday, that same day a social media advertisement with [Wired](#) about "how diesel was re-engineered" was removed as well as a series of [YouTube](#) ads titled "Diesel Old Wives' Tales".<sup>[134][135]</sup><sup>[136]</sup> On Wednesday, 23 September, Volkswagen chief executive officer [Martin Winterkorn](#) resigned.<sup>[137]</sup> Volkswagen hired [Kirkland & Ellis](#) law firm for defense, the same firm that defended [BP](#) during the [Deepwater Horizon oil spill](#).<sup>[138]</sup>

On November 2, the EPA issued a second notice of violation (NOV) pertaining to certain diesel 3.0-liter [V6](#) equipped Audi, [Volkswagen Touareg](#) and [Porsche Cayenne](#) vehicles.<sup>[139]</sup> The EPA found beginning with the 2009 model year all vehicles powered by the V6 were non-compliant.<sup>[140]</sup> During testing the EPA, CARB and Transport Canada discovered software that activates pollution reduction systems when the automobiles are being driven under federal test conditions, otherwise during real

world driving these devices are inactive.<sup>[141][142]</sup> Volkswagen disputed the EPA's findings stating their software is legally permitted,<sup>[143]</sup> however shortly after Volkswagen issued a stop-sale for the EPA's disputed vehicles and additional models the EPA did not question.<sup>[144]</sup> In November 2016, Volkswagen and its labour unions agreed to reduce the workforce by 30,000 people until 2021 as a result of the costs from the violations. However, 9,000 new jobs would come by producing more electric cars.<sup>[145]</sup> Volkswagen also announced plans to become the world leader in electric cars, producing 1 million VW-EVs by 2025 and 3 million by the group,<sup>[146]</sup> and a VW manager stated that its diesel cars would not become available in USA.<sup>[147]</sup>

On Wednesday, 11 January 2017, Volkswagen agreed to plead guilty to the emissions-cheating scandal and to pay \$4.3 billion in penalties. Six Volkswagen executives were charged.<sup>[148][149]</sup> The following day, one of the indicted executives was ordered to be held without bail pending trial as it was feared that he would flee to Germany and extradition would be impossible.<sup>[150][151]</sup> For this reason, senior VW management staff were warned not to travel to the US.<sup>[152]</sup> On 23 January 2017, a US judge approved a \$1.2 billion settlement in which 650 American dealers, "who, like consumers, were blindsided by the brazen fraud that VW perpetrated," would receive an average of \$1.85 million.<sup>[153]</sup>

## False advertising

In March 2016 the US **Federal Trade Commission** sued Volkswagen for false advertising, having found that Volkswagen's "clean diesel" vehicles were less environmentally friendly than advertised.<sup>[154]</sup>

## Awards



The **Volkswagen Polo** in Christchurch, New Zealand. The Volkswagen Polo won the 2010 World Car of the Year



The **Volkswagen up!** won the 2012 World Car of the Year

Volkswagen was named the fourth most influential car of the 20th century in the 1999 **Car of the Century** competition, for its **Volkswagen Type 1 'Beetle' model**. It trailed only the **Ford Model T**, **BMC Mini**, and **Citroën DS**.<sup>[155]</sup>

Volkswagen has produced three winners of the 50-year-old **European Car of the Year** award.

- 1992 – **Volkswagen Golf**
- 2010 – **Volkswagen Polo**
- 2013 – **Volkswagen Golf**

Volkswagen has produced five winners of the United States **Motor Trend Car of the Year** award — the original **Car of the Year** designation, which began in 1949.

- 1985 – **Volkswagen GTI**
- 1999 – **Volkswagen New Beetle** (Import COTY subgroup)
- 2004 – **Volkswagen Touareg** (**Sport Utility Vehicle** COTY subgroup)
- 2012 – **Volkswagen Passat**
- 2015 – **Volkswagen Golf line-up**<sup>[156]</sup>

Volkswagen has already produced four winners of the recently developed **World Car of the Year** award.

- 2009 – **Volkswagen Golf**
- 2010 – **Volkswagen Polo**
- 2012 – **Volkswagen up!**
- 2013 – **Volkswagen Golf**

## Motorsport

Main article: **Volkswagen Motorsport**

## FORMULA RACING

- In 1963, **Formula Vee** circuit racing, with cars built from easily available **Beetle** parts, started in the United States. It quickly spread to Europe and other parts of the world. It proved very popular as a low-cost route into formula racing.<sup>[157]</sup>
- In 1971, Volkswagen of America started the more powerful **Formula Super Vee**, which became famous for hothousing new talent.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> In the 11 years it ran, until 1982, it produced a stable of world-famous **Formula One** drivers—names like **Niki Lauda**, **Jochen Mass**, **Nelson Piquet**, **Jochen Rindt** and **Keke Rosberg**. Volkswagen also notched up several victories, and the championship in **Formula Three**.
- In July 2011 Wolfgang Dürheimer, the director of Bugatti and Bentley, told German magazine ***Auto, Motor und Sport*** that "if [the VW group] is at the forefront of the auto industry, I can imagine us competing in Formula 1 in 2018. We have enough brands to pull it off."<sup>[158]</sup>

# WORLD RALLY CHAMPIONSHIP

- In 1981, now based in **Hanover**, VW took a new direction into rallying, with the launch of the first-generation Golf, and Sweden's **Per Eklund**, Frenchman **Jean-Luc Thérier**, and the Finn **Pentti Airikkala**. The final chapters in Volkswagen Racing UK's rallying story were the 'one-make' Castrol Polo Challenge, and the Polo GTI 'Super 1600' in 2001.
- Volkswagen Motorsport won the **World Rally Championship** with **Sébastien Ogier** and co-driver **Julien Ingrassia** four years in a row from 2013 to 2016 in the **Volkswagen Polo R WRC**.

## DAKAR RALLY

- In 1980, Volkswagen competed with the Audi-developed **Itis**, placing 1st, 2nd, 4th and 9th overall.
- In 2003, the Hanover-based team entered with a 2WD buggy named Tarek, finishing 6th overall and 1st in the 2WD and Diesel class.
- In 2005, an updated Race-Touareg with slightly more power entered, with driver **Bruno Saby** finishing 3rd overall and 1st in the Diesel class.
- In 2006, the revised Race-Touareg entered, with driver **Giniel de Villiers** finishing 2nd overall and 1st in the Diesel class.
- Volkswagen won the **2009**, **2010** and **2011 Dakar Rally**, held in South America.

## VOLKSWAGEN MOTORSPORT WORLDWIDE

- Europe: In 1998 the company founded the ADAC Volkswagen Lupo Cup, founded in 1998 (renamed Polo Cup in 2003, and **Volkswagen Scirocco R-Cup** from 2010 to 2014), and started the ADAC **New Beetle** Cup in 2000. In 2004, **Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles** entered the **European Truck Racing** series with the Volkswagen Titan truck – it became a back-to-back champion for the 2004 and 2005 series.
- United States: In 1976, Volkswagen entered the under-2000-cc **Trans-Am Series**, with the Scirocco, and they won their class outright.<sup>[159]</sup> Beginning in 2008 Volkswagen introduced the Jetta TDI Cup. The Jetta TDI Cup is a SCCA sanctioned race series that features 25 drivers between the ages of 16 and 26 driving slightly modified 2009 Jetta TDIs. The series features 10 events at 8 different road courses across North America. There is \$50,000 prize money at stake over the course of the series in addition to the \$100,000 prize awarded to the champion of the series at the conclusion of the last race.<sup>[160]</sup>
- Argentina: Many Volkswagen models have competed in **TC 2000**, including the 1980 to 1983 champion **Volkswagen 1500** and the 1994 champion **Volkswagen Gol**.
- In 1999 and 2000, VW won the F2 Australian Rally Championship with the Golf GTI.
- Finland: In 2002, VW won the **Finnish Rally Championship** in a7/(F2), with a Golf Mk4 KitCar, with **Mikko Hirvonen**. In 1999 and 2000, VW won the Finnish Rally Championship in a7/(F2) with a Golf Mk3 KitCar. In 2000, 2001 and 2002, VW won the Finnish Racing Championship in Sport 2000 with a Golf Mk4.<sup>[161]</sup>
- Austria: From 1967 until 1974, the Austrian sole distributor **Porsche Salzburg** entered the **VW Beetle** (1500, 1302S and 1303S) in Europe-wide rallies. Victories were achieved in 1972 and 1973 in the overall Austrian championship, on Elba, in the Acropolis rally (first in class). Top drivers were **Tony Fall** (GB), **Achim Warmbold** (D), Günter Janger (A), **Harry Källström**(S).





1939 Berlin to Rome. Porsche Type 64 racer based on Beetle platform



Twin-engine racing Beetle developed by Wilson and Emerson Fittipaldi brothers



Bora in TC 2000, a national championship of Argentina



Bora in Stock Car Brasil



Edition 2007 Race Touareg 2 at Essen Motor Show 2006






Constellation in the 2006 Brazilian Fórmula Truck Championship

## Literature

- Jonas Kiefer: *VW Typenatlas, Serienfahrzeuge*. 2. Auflage. Delius Klasing, Bielefeld 2002, ISBN 3-7688-1271-5.
- Rudi Heppe: *VW Personenwagen*. Podszun, Brilon 2001, ISBN 3-86133-209-4.
- Halwart Schrader: *VW Personenwagen seit 1945, Band 1, Typenkompass*. Motorbuch Verlag, Stuttgart 2001, ISBN 3-613-02105-6.

- Halwart Schrader: *VW Personenwagen seit 1945, Band 2, Typenkompass*. Motorbuch Verlag, Stuttgart 2001, [ISBN 3-613-02186-2](#).
- Werner Oswald: *Deutsche Autos, Band 2, 1920–1945*. 2. Auflage. Motorbuch Verlag, Stuttgart 2005, [ISBN 3-613-02170-6](#).
- Werner Oswald: *Deutsche Autos, Band 3, 1945–1990, Ford, Opel und Volkswagen*. 1. Auflage. Motorbuch Verlag, Stuttgart 2001, [ISBN 3-613-02116-1](#).

## See also

-  [Germany portal](#)
-  [Cars portal](#)
-  [Companies portal](#)
- [Baja bug](#)
- [Cal Look](#)
- [Fahrvergnügen](#)
- [List of German cars](#)
- [List of automobile manufacturers](#)
- [Punch buggy](#)
- [Standard Superior](#) – a previous attempt to produce a "Volkswagen"
- [Steyr 50](#)
- [Twin Drive](#)
- [VDub](#) – tagline for the recent VWoA Golf GTI TV advertisement\*
- [Volksflugzeug](#)
- [Volksrod](#)
- [Volkswagen advertising history](#)
- [VW 276 Schlepperfahrzeug](#), military use 1944

## Notes

1. <sup>^</sup> Tooze notes: "Even if the war had not intervened, developments up to 1939 made clear that the entire conception of the 'people's car' was a disastrous flop." *Tooze (2006) p.156*.

## References

1. <sup>^</sup> Bomey, Nathan (30 January 2017). "[Volkswagen passes Toyota as world's largest automaker despite scandal](#)". *USA Today*. Retrieved 20 June 2017.
2. <sup>^</sup> Rodriguez, Ashley (23 December 2015). "['Das Auto' No More – Volkswagen's new slogan is a lesson in humility](#)". *Quartz*. Retrieved 13 January 2016.
3. <sup>^</sup> Cremer, Andreas (22 December 2015). "['Das Auto' no more: Volkswagen plans image offensive](#)". *Reuters*. *Berlin*. Retrieved 13 January 2016.
4. <sup>^</sup> "[VW pronunciation](#)".
5. <sup>^</sup> Manfred Grieger; Ulrike Gutzmann; Dirk Schlinkert, eds. (2008). *Volkswagen Chronicle* (PDF). Historical Notes. 7. Volkswagen AG. [ISBN 978-3-935112-11-6](#). Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 16 December 2010. Retrieved 21 December 2009.

6. ^ Miller, Elan (2009-09-13). "[Was Hitler's Beetle designed by a Jew?](#)". *Jerusalem Post*. Retrieved 2013-02-18.
7. ^ <sup>a b c d</sup> Nelson, Walter (1967). *Small Wonder*. Little, Brown & Company. p. 333.
8. ^ Christoph Stehr (2 February 2016). "[Das machen wir mal lieber neu](#)". *Der Spiegel* (in German). Retrieved 7 February 2016.
9. ^ William Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* (Touchstone Edition) (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1990)
10. ^ "[Last Edition Beetle: History](#)". Archived from [the original](#) on 6 March 2008. Retrieved 22 September 2015.
11. ^ \* Tooze, Adam (2006). *The Wages of Destruction: The Making and Breaking of the Nazi Economy*. London: Allen Lane. p. 154. ISBN 978-0-7139-9566-4.
12. ^ "[Seventy-Five Years Ago: Porsche Receives the Order to Construct the Volkswagen](#)". *porsche.com*. **Porsche AG**. 16 June 2009. Archived from [the original](#) on 23 September 2016. Retrieved 22 January 2010.
13. ^ <sup>a b c</sup> Odin, L.C. *World in Motion 1939 - The whole of the year's automobile production*. Belvedere Publishing, 2015. ASIN: B00ZLN91ZG.
14. ^ "[A Brief History Of Volkswagen](#)". *hillsideimports.com*. Retrieved 10 March 2015.
15. ^ "[Volkswagen Faces Suit Over Jewish Slave Labor](#)". *The New York Times*. 13 June 1998. Retrieved 18 May 2011.
16. ^ "[World: Americas German firms face slave labour case](#)". *BBC News*. 1 September 1998. Retrieved 18 May 2011.
17. ^ Porter, Lindsay (October 1986). "Mr". *Thoroughbred & Classic Cars*.
18. ^ <sup>a b</sup> "[Volkswagen Model 11 Beetle](#)". *hillsideimports.com*. 20 February 2014. Retrieved 4 April 2015.
19. ^ "[Harry S. Truman - Library & Museum - Draft, The President's Economic Mission to Germany and Austria, Report 3, March, 1947; OF 950B: Economic Mission as to Food...; Truman Papers](#)". *Trumanlibrary.org*. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
20. ^ Anders Ditlev Clausager (18 March 2000). *Obituaries - Ivan Hirst* *The Guardian*(UK).
21. ^ Colin Shinkin [About the 1972 Baja Champion SE - USA](#) (photos). *SEBeetles.com*.
22. ^ Dean, Wayne (28 October 2006). "[History of the Super Beetle](#)". *superbeetles.com*. Retrieved 6 May 2015.
23. ^ Wilkins, Gordon (December 1972). "Volkswagenwerk plans new cars and engines". *CAR (South Africa)*. Vol. 16 no. 11. Cape Town, South Africa: Ramsay, Son & Parker (Pty) Ltd. p. 11.
24. ^ William Beaver (Nov-Dec 1992). [Volkswagen's American assembly plant: Fahrvergnugen was not enough - international marketing](#) *findarticles.com*; Business Horizons.
25. ^ Flammang, James, *Volkswagen: Beetles, Buses and Beyond*, Krause Publications, 1996
26. ^ Kiley, David, *Getting the Bugs Out: The Rise, Fall and Comeback of Volkswagen in America*, John Wiley & Sons, 2001
27. ^ Holusha, John (21 November 1987). "[Volkswagen to Shut U.S. Plant](#)". *New York Times*. Retrieved 17 May 2008.
28. ^ "[A look at SEAT's time line 2008-1950](#)". *seat.com*. SEAT S.A.
29. ^ "[The VW Experimental Vehicles - the 1980s to present pt 2](#)". *Wheelspin*. London & Thames Valley VW Club. February 2003. Retrieved 12 July 2010.
30. ^ "[VW Sharan](#)". *Car Magazine*. 2 June 2011. Retrieved 4 January 2015.
31. ^ "[VW launches its economic miracle](#)". *The Engineer*. 5 January 2000. Retrieved 4 January 2015.
32. ^ "[Fuel Economy of New Diesel Cars](#)". *Fueleconomy.gov*. United States Environmental

Protection Agency. 2012. Retrieved 5 December 2012.

33. ^ Chris Bruce (7 April 2015). "Volkswagen plans expansion, tech center in Chattanooga". *Autoblog*. Retrieved 22 September 2015.
34. ^ Bloomberg News (16 July 2008). "VW picks Tenn. for its 1st US car plant since '88". *Boston Globe*.
35. ^ "UPDATE: VW announces Chattanooga-made SUV, and 2,000 new jobs". *timesfreepress.com*. Retrieved 22 September 2015.
36. ^ By Charlie Osborne, ZDNet. "Volkswagen launches new cybersecurity firm to tackle car security." September 15, 2016. Retrieved September 15, 2016.
37. ^ "VW strives to be leader in e-cars, self-driving vehicles". *Deutsche Welle*. Wolfsburg. May 5, 2017. |access-date= requires |url= (help)
38. ^ a b Rauwald, Christoph (4 June 2012). "VW Bolsters Focus on China". *The Wall Street Journal*. p. B3.
39. ^ "New Car Registrations By Manufacturer(PDF)" (PDF). ACEA. 15 June 2010. Retrieved 2 July 2010.
40. ^ "Volkswagen Posts Record 2009 Sales, Targets Toyota". Bloomberg. 12 December 2010. Retrieved 12 December 2010.
41. ^ "VW OVERTAKES FORD AS 3RD-LARGEST AUTOMAKER". Left Lane News. 29 August 2008. Retrieved 12 December 2010.
42. ^ "VW aims to double U.S. market share". Freep. 12 December 2010. Retrieved 12 December 2010.
43. ^ "Volkswagen will Autoimperium ausbauen (22397572) | börsennews.de". Boersennews.de. 2009-09-15. Retrieved 2013-12-02.
44. ^ "Google Translate". Translate.google.com. Retrieved 2013-12-02.
45. ^ "Volkswagen Group reports 6.7 percent growth in worldwide deliveries in July". VW. 12 December 2010. Retrieved 12 December 2010.
46. ^ Watson, Todd (20 August 2013). "Volkswagen to open new plant in Indonesia". *Inside Investor*. Retrieved 20 August 2013.
47. ^ "The World's Biggest Public Companies". *Forbes.com*. Retrieved 6 June 2011.
48. ^ "Volkswagen". *Forbes*. Retrieved 6 June 2011.
49. ^ "German car makers push Indonesia". Investvine.com. 2013-02-28. Retrieved 2013-04-03.
50. ^ "Volkswagen plans engine assembly in India; to increase 90 per cent localisation". *The Times of India*. Retrieved 22 September 2015.
51. ^ "Automobile : bientôt une usine Volkswagen en Algérie ?". *Jeune Afrique* (in French). 13 January 2016. Retrieved 23 January 2016.
52. ^ Rzhetskiy, Ilya. "Volkswagen to Improve Work-Life Balance". *The Epoch Times*. Retrieved 2 January 2012.
53. ^ Rahn, Cornelius (23 December 2011), *Volkswagen Employees Wary of Burnout Win Reprieve From BlackBerry Messages*, Bloomberg L.P.
54. ^ "Porsche wants 20% Volkswagen deal | 26 September 2005". BBC News. 26 September 2005. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
55. ^ Commission of the European Communities. "Action brought on 4 March 2005 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Federal Republic of Germany". European Court of Justice. Retrieved 13 February 2012.
56. ^ "Top EU court finds against VW law". BBC News. 13 February 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
57. ^ "Porsche triggers VW takeover bid". BBC News. 26 March 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2010.

58. ^ Landler, Mark (23 October 2007). "Court Strikes Down "Volkswagen Law"". *New York Times*. Germany. Retrieved 26 August 2011.
59. ^ European Court of Justice. "Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) in Case C-112/05". European Court of Justice. Retrieved 13 February 2012.
60. ^ "THE VOLKSWAGEN LAW RESTRICTS THE FREE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL" (PDF). COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. 23 October 2007. Retrieved 17 February 2013.
61. ^ "'Volkswagen law' is ruled illegal". BBC. 23 October 2007. Retrieved 17 February 2013.
62. ^ "EU To Sue Germany Again Over 'Volkswagen Law'". *Wall Street Journal*. 24 November 2011. Retrieved 17 February 2013.
63. ^ Ramsey (27 November 2011). "Germany in court again over "VW Law," could face fines of nearly \$375,000/day". *Autoblog*. Retrieved 17 February 2013.
64. ^ "Germany sued for second time over 'Volkswagen law'". *The Parliament*. 25 November 2011. Retrieved 17 February 2013.
65. ^ Bloomberg (22 October 2013). "Germany Wins EU Court Battle Over VW Law, Escapes Fines". Retrieved 5 February 2014.
66. ^ "Financial Times | Porsche plans to raise VW stake to 75%". *Financial Times*. 26 October 2008. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
67. ^ "VW vies for title of world's biggest company". *Financial Times*. 28 October 2008. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
68. ^ "Porsche takes majority VW stake". *BBC News*. 6 January 2009. Retrieved 16 June 2010.
69. ^ "Volkswagen to take a 42.0 percent stake in Porsche AG". *Taume News*. 14 August 2009. Retrieved 22 January 2009.
70. ^ "VW to buy half of Porsche by 2010". *BBC News*. 20 October 2009. Retrieved 20 October 2009.
71. ^ "VW purchase Porsche Holding Salzburg (PHS)". *IndustryWeek*. 1 March 2011. Retrieved 1 March 2011.
72. ^ ":: Volkswagen AutoMuseum :: About us". *Automuseum.volkswagen.de*. Retrieved 26 August 2011.
73. ^ ":: Volkswagen AutoMuseum :: Certificate Generator". *Automuseum.volkswagen.de*. Retrieved 26 August 2011.
74. ^ Volkswagen's worldwide vehicle sales from 2006 to 2016 (in millions) Statista – the statistics portal
75. ^ "What the Cross Coupe GTE Concept Means for Volkswagen < Form Trends". Retrieved 22 September 2015.
76. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "2015 Volkswagen Golf GTE". Retrieved 22 September 2015.
77. ^ "Electric mobility: the technology of electric cars – Volkswagen". Retrieved 22 September 2015.
78. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Milton Briquet Bastos (20 June 2007). "Brazil's Ethanol Program – An Insider's View". *Energy Tribune*. Archived from [the original](#) on 10 July 2011. Retrieved 14 August 2008.
79. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> *Revista Veja* (13 June 1979). "O petróleo da cana" (in Portuguese). *Editara Abril*. Retrieved 29 November 2008.
80. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Marla Dickerson (17 June 2005). "Brazil's ethanol effort helping lead to oil self-sufficiency". *The Seattle Times*. Archived from [the original](#) on 27 December 2008. Retrieved 29 November 2008.
81. ^ William Lemos (5 February 2007). "The Brazilian ethanol model". *ICIS news*. Retrieved 14 August 2008.
82. ^ *Revista Veja* (24 May 1989). "Um sonho corroído" (in Portuguese). *Editara Abril*. Archived from [the original](#) on 8 February 2009. Retrieved 29 November 2008.



83. <sup>^</sup> Goettemoeller, Jeffrey; Adrian Goettemoeller (2007). "Sustainable Ethanol: Biofuels, Biorefineries, Cellulosic Biomass, Flex-Fuel Vehicles, and Sustainable Farming for Energy Independence". Prairie Oak Publishing, Maryville, Missouri: 56–61. ISBN 978-0-9786293-0-4.
84. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a b</sup> "Volkswagen to stop making gas-only cars for Brazil". Automotive News. 23 March 2006. Retrieved 18 October 2008. <sup>[dead link]</sup>
85. <sup>^</sup> "A Nova Volkswagen" (in Portuguese). Volkswagen do Brasil. Archived from the original on 15 September 2008. Retrieved 18 October 2008.
86. <sup>^</sup> "Volkswagen lança Golf Total Flex 1.6" (in Portuguese). ParanaOnline. 30 March 2006. Retrieved 18 October 2008.
87. <sup>^</sup> Henry Xavier Corseuil & Marcus Sal Molin Marins (1997). "Contaminação de Águas Subterrâneas por Derramamentos de Gasolina: O problema é grave?" (PDF) (in Portuguese). Amda.org. Retrieved 13 September 2008. <sup>[dead link]</sup>
88. <sup>^</sup> Roberta Scrivano (7 October 2008). "Margem estreita não intimida pequenas" (in Portuguese). Gazeta Mercantil. Retrieved 26 November 2008. <sup>[permanent dead link]</sup>
89. <sup>^</sup> "Tabela 08 – Vendas Atacado Mercado Interno por Tipo e Empresa – Combustível Flex Fuel – 2005" (PDF) (in Portuguese). ANFAVEA – Associação Nacional dos Fabricantes de Veículos Automotores (Brazil). Retrieved 16 April 2009. *See Table 08 for flex-fuel sales and Table 07 for gasoline sales.*
90. <sup>^</sup> "Tabela 08 – Vendas Atacado Mercado Interno por Tipo e Empresa – Combustível Flex Fuel – 2007" (PDF) (in Portuguese). ANFAVEA – Associação Nacional dos Fabricantes de Veículos Automotores (Brazil). Retrieved 16 April 2009. *See Table 08 for flex-fuel sales and Table 07 for gasoline sales.*
91. <sup>^</sup> "Tabela 08 – Vendas Atacado Mercado Interno por Tipo e Empresa – Combustível Flex Fuel – 2008" (PDF) (in Portuguese). ANFAVEA – Associação Nacional dos Fabricantes de Veículos Automotores (Brazil). Retrieved 16 April 2009. *See Table 08.*
92. <sup>^</sup> "VW completa 55 anos como maior montadora do País" (in Portuguese). Norpave VW. 25 March 2008. Retrieved 18 April 2009. <sup>[dead link]</sup>
93. <sup>^</sup> "VW: dois milhões de carros flex" (in Portuguese). Auto Brasil. 25 March 2009. Retrieved 19 April 2009.
94. <sup>^</sup> "Volkswagen atinge 2 milhões de carros Flex produzidos no Brasil" (in Portuguese). Noticias Automotivas. 24 March 2009. Retrieved 18 April 2009.
95. <sup>^</sup> "Volkswagen and Sanyo Team Up To Develop Hybrid Battery Systems". Theautochannel.com. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
96. <sup>^</sup> "'Volkswagen Hybrid: Runaway Winner". Eco-Friendly Hybrid Cars, 2 May 2008. Green-hybrid-cars.com. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
97. <sup>^</sup> "Compact Hybrid Coming From Volkswagen". Edmunds.com. 22 January 2009. Archived from the original on 17 February 2009. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
98. <sup>^</sup> "2007 Frankfurt Auto Show: Volkswagen Up!". Edmunds.com. 11 September 2007. Archived from the original on 1 March 2009. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
99. <sup>^</sup> "Report: All Volkswagen models to have hybrid option". eGMCARtech. 24 September 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
100. <sup>^</sup> Nick Kurczewski (5 March 2010). "Geneva Auto Show: 2011 VW Touareg and 2012 Touareg Hybrid". New York Times. Retrieved 26 March 2010.
101. <sup>^</sup> Scott Evans (March 2010). "First Drive: 2011 Volkswagen Touareg". Motor Trend. Retrieved 26 March 2010.
102. <sup>^</sup> "VW to launch hybrid Jetta in 2012". Parker's. Archived from the original on 14 January 2013. Retrieved 26 March 2010.

103. ^ Motor Authority (17 March 2010). "VW To Focus on Several Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Launches Including Golf, Jetta, Passat and More". All Cars Electric. Retrieved 26 March 2010.
104. ^ "Volkswagen Hires New Electric Vehicle Chief – Automotive News & Car Rumors at Automobile Magazine". Rumors.automobilemag.com. 12 November 2009. Retrieved 22 December 2009.
105. ^ "Audi's PHEV Concept; Volkswagen Research Chief Criticizes Fuel Cells". Calcars.org. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
106. ^ "Fuel cell cars won't save the world". Autocar.co.uk. 6 November 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
107. ^ <sup>a b c</sup> Hetzner, Christiaan (2016-05-29). "VW goal: 1 million electrified vehicles by 2025". *Automotive News*. Retrieved 2016-05-29.
108. ^ Henning Kroghhkhrogh (2013-10-09). "Vergabe der Kleinstserie: VW lenkt XL1-Fans auf Zielgerade" [Allocation of micro series: VW XL1 draws fans to finish line]. *Automobilwoche* (in German). Retrieved 2013-10-26.
109. ^ Michael Harley (2012-10-01). "2014 Porsche 918 Spyder". *Autoblog.com*. Retrieved 2012-10-14.
110. ^ "Volkswagen Group Homepage".
111. ^ "VW HR chief says expects five-digit number of job cuts: FAZ". *Reuters*. 29 October 2016. Retrieved 1 November 2016.
112. ^ "VW-Personalchef: Elektromobilität wird Zehntausende Jobs kosten". *FAZ.NET*. 28 October 2016. Retrieved 1 November 2016.
113. ^ "Osterloh besteht auf Bau einer Batteriefabrik". *FAZ.NET*. 18 October 2016. Retrieved 1 November 2016.
114. ^ "VW had previous run-in over 'defeat devices'". *CNBC.COM*. CNBC. Retrieved 18 October 2015.
115. ^ <sup>a b</sup> Volkswagen (12 December 2010). "Volkswagen Environmental". Volkswagen. Archived from the original on 26 February 2011. Retrieved 12 December 2010.
116. ^ "Volkswagen. The Dark Side.". Greenpeace. Retrieved 31 March 2012.
117. ^ "The most fuel efficient car in the world: Volkswagen XL1 does 300 MILES to the gallon (and it looks cool too)". *Daily Mail*. 16 January 2014. Retrieved 21 February 2015.
118. ^ "2014 Volkswagen XL1 First Drive". *Automobile*. 20 May 2013. Retrieved 22 September 2015.
119. ^ Hicks, Maurice. "NHTSA's Summary of Fuel Economy Performance" page 9 *NHTSA/CAFE*. December 2014
120. ^ "Auto expert: 'A conscious breach of US law'". Deutsche Welle. 21 September 2015.
121. ^ Media, BioAge. "Green Car Congress: EPA and California ARB charge Volkswagen with using software defeat device to circumvent NOx testing in 4-cylinder 2.0L diesels".
122. ^ "VW, Audi Cited by EPA for Cheating on Diesel Emissions Tests". Retrieved 2015-09-26.
123. ^ Fisher, Jake (9 October 2015), "Consumer Reports Tests VW Diesel Fuel Economy, Performance in 'Cheat' Mode; Tests reveal different results when the 'cheat' settings are used in the real world", *Consumer Reports*
124. ^ Ewing, Jack (September 22, 2015). "Volkswagen Says 11 Million Cars Worldwide Are Affected in Diesel Deception". *New York Times*.
125. ^ Davenport, Coral; Ewing, Jack (18 September 2015). "VW Is Said to Cheat on Diesel Emissions; U.S. Orders Big Recall". *New York Times*. Retrieved 18 September 2015.
126. ^ "Volkswagen agrees to landmark \$15.3-billion emissions settlement in U.S. – Toronto Star".
127. ^ Atiyeh, Clifford (18 September 2015). "Volkswagen Allegedly Openly Violated EPA Diesel Laws, Could Face Billions in Fines". *Car and Driver*. Retrieved 18 September 2015.
128. ^ "WVU Center for Alternative Fuels Engines and Emissions". Retrieved 22 September 2015.

129. ^ Thompson, Gregory J.; Carder, Daniel K.; Besch, Marc C.; Thiruvengadam, Arvind; Kappanna, Hemanth K. (18 September 2015). *In-Use Emissions Testing of Light-Duty Diesel Vehicles in the United States* (PDF) (Report). Center for Alternative Fuels, Engines and Emissions (CAFEE), [University of West Virginia](#). Retrieved 18 September 2015.
130. ^ "VW, after a year of stonewalling, stunned U.S. regulators with confession".
131. ^ Ewing, Jack; Davenport, Coral (20 September 2015), "Volkswagen to Stop Sales of Diesel Cars Involved in Recall", *New York Times*
132. ^ "Volkswagen Canada halts some sales as emissions rigging scandal deepens". 22 September 2015. Retrieved 22 September 2015.
133. ^ William Boston & Sarah Sloat (22 September 2015). "Volkswagen Emissions Scandal Relates to 11 Million Cars". *WSJ*.
134. ^ "Wired's Native Ad for Volkswagen Diesel Tech Goes Missing".
135. ^ Ewing, Jack (21 September 2015), "Volkswagen Denied Deception to E.P.A. for Nearly a Year", *New York Times*
136. ^ Ballaban, Michael. "Why Did Volkswagen Delete All Of Its Diesel Ads From YouTube?". Retrieved 2015-09-26.
137. ^ "Volkswagen chief executive Martin Winterkorn resigns", *BBC UK*, 23 September 2015
138. ^ "Volkswagen hires law firm that defended BP after oil spill". *Automotive News*.
139. ^ <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/4A45A5661216E66C85257EF10061867B>
140. ^ "VW's 3.0-liter diesels under wider scrutiny by EPA, CARB".
141. ^ "VW prepares to fight latest diesel cheating allegations".
142. ^ "VW, Porsche, Audi 3.0-liter diesels also have 'defeat devices,' EPA says".
143. ^ Spector, Mike; Boston, William (4 November 2015). "EPA, Volkswagen Spar Over New Emissions Claims" – via [www.wsj.com](http://www.wsj.com).
144. ^ "Audi, Porsche, VW Diesel Stop-Sale Orders: More Cars Than EPA Named".
145. ^ "Volkswagen Is Said to Be Cutting 30,000 Jobs". *Fortune*. 18 November 2016. Retrieved 18 November 2016.
146. ^ DAVID McHUGH. "VW Betting on New Technology" *Associated Press*, 22 November 2016.
147. ^ "VW to Withdraw from U.S. Diesel Market". *Handelsblatt Global Edition*. Retrieved 22 November 2016.
148. ^ Ewing, Hiroko Tabuchi, Jack; Apuzzo, Matt (11 January 2017). "Six Volkswagen Executives Charged in Emissions Scandal". *The New York Times*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
149. ^ Shepardson, David. "U.S. indicts six as Volkswagen agrees to \$4.3 billion diesel settlement". *Reuters UK*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
150. ^ "Judge denies bail for indicted Volkswagen executive". *Associated Press*. 12 January 2017. Retrieved 12 January 2017.
151. ^ "U.S. judge orders Volkswagen executive detained". *Reuters*. 12 January 2017. Retrieved 12 January 2017.
152. ^ "Senior VW managers warned not to travel to U.S.: sources". *Reuters*. 13 January 2017. Retrieved 13 January 2017.
153. ^ "U.S. judge approves Volkswagen dealers \$1.2 billion settlement". *Reuters*. 24 January 2017. Retrieved 24 January 2017.
154. ^ "VW's U.S. arm sued by FTC over 'clean diesel' ads".
155. ^ Cobb, James G. (24 December 1999). "This Just In: Model T Gets Award" – via [NYTimes.com](http://NYTimes.com).
156. ^ Mike Millikin (2014-11-13). "Volkswagen Golf family named "2015 Motor Trend Car of the Year"". *Green Car Congress*. Retrieved 2014-11-15.
157. ^ "South African Formula Vee History". [Formulaveesa.org.za](http://Formulaveesa.org.za). 17 May 2009. Archived from the original on 24 January 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2010.

- 158. ^ "Volkswagen in F1 by 2018?". European Car News. Retrieved 28 July 2011. <sup>[*dead link*]</sup>
- 159. ^ "Scirocco Trans Am Article/Advert". Retrieved 27 September 2010.
- 160. ^ "Twenty two drivers qualify for 2010 Volkswagen Jetta TDI Cup final driver selection event". VW.com. Archived from [the original](#) on 26 August 2010. Retrieved 22 December 2009.
- 161. ^ [DTC](#) (in German)

## Further reading

- William Shirer, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich (50th Anniversary Edition) (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1990)

## External links



Wikimedia Commons has media related to [Volkswagen](#) and [Volkswagen vehicles](#).

- [Volkswagen.com](#) Volkswagen Cars Worldwide portal
- [Volkswagen Classic](#) (in German)
- [Volkswagen Cars Technical Information](#)