

Automobili Lamborghini S.p.A. (Italy)

Facts & Figures (as of December 31, 2022)

- Established: 1963
- Production (2022): 9,233 automobiles
- Chairman and CEO: Stephan Winkelmann
- Employees: 2,000

Portrait

Lamborghini is one of the most renewed and legendary names in the automotive history. Founded in 1963 by Ferruccio Lamborghini in Sant'Agata Bolognese, the company still has its headquarters there today. In Sant'Agata Bolognese, only cars with V8, V10, or V12 engines roll off the line – and nearly each model achieves cult status.

At Lamborghini headquarters 25 kilometers north of Bologna, nearly 2,000 employees assemble super sports cars in the Huracán* and the Aventador* lines (production of the Aventador ended in September 2022 due to a replacement model) alongside the world's first super SUV, the Urus*. After the Urus* quickly became the brand's best-selling model following its unveiling in 2017, the plant was expanded from 80,000 to 160,000 square meters in order to meet demand. There are currently 3 models in the Lamborghini range, including numerous special models as well as one-off designs made exclusively to meet customers' special wishes.

Lamborghini weathered the uncertainties of 2021 and 2022 unscathed, with sales at the brand's 180 retailers in 53 countries jumping to a record 9.233 vehicles. In terms of models, the Urus Super SUV's success is confirmed (5,367 units delivered, up 7% over 2021), followed by an impressive increase of the Huracán (3,113 units delivered, up 20% over 2021) and the Aventador with 753 units delivered, reaching the end of its production in September 2022. Up, its successor will debut later this year.

This year, Lamborghini will take its first step toward electrification with the launch of its first hybrid model. Over the coming years, the company is poised to invest more than 1.8 billion euros in its electrification strategy that will harmonize the brand's top performance and driving dynamics with its commitment to the decarbonization of future models. The roadmap that Lamborghini is calling "Direzione Cor Tauri" (named in acknowledgment of the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus*) envisions the electrification of the entire range by offering all models – Urus*, Huracán*, and the Aventador's successor – as hybrids by the end of 2024.

The equipment, data and prices specified in this document refer to the model range offered in Germany. Subject to change without notice; errors and omissions excepted.

**The collective fuel/electric power consumption and emissions values of all models named and available on the German market can be found in the list provided at the end of this text.*



Starting from the beginning of 2025, this stage will reduce CO₂ emissions by 50 percent. In the second half of the decade, the product range will be expanded to include a full electric model.

Lamborghini's ambitious sustainability goals also embrace the modernization of the entire Sant'Agata Bolognese site, which was already certified carbon neutral in 2015. Both the expanded plant building and the new office building were built according to the world's highest standards for energy efficiency and environmental sustainability.

Motorsports

Despite the long heritage in the motoring world, Lamborghini is in fact a relative newcomer to motorsport. With numerous successes across a range of GT3 racing classes, Lamborghini Motorsport Division Squadra Corse (in English, "racing team") reliably gives customers exciting motor racing experiences.

Lamborghinis for GT championships around the world are developed and manufactured right at the company headquarters in Sant'Agata Bolognese. Both the Huracán Super Trofeo EVO2 and the GT3 EVO2 roll off the same production line as the road going vehicles – but they are assembled by the specialist technicians on Squadra Corse.

The many title successes since 2015 attest to the quality of the work that Squadra Corse experts do. Noteworthy victories include the 2017 Blancpain GT Series, the 12 Hours of Sebring in 2018 and 2019, and three consecutive wins in 2018, 2019, and 2020 at the 24 Hours of Daytona in the GTD class. The company gained in 2019 the Blancpain GT Series, in all three categories: Overall, Endurance and Sprint.

The next year, Squadra Corse claimed an additional 15 victories in various categories, including multiple class wins. Another 15 victories followed in 2021. Most notably, Squadra Corse achieved its 100th GT3 victory in GT World Challenge America en route to the drivers' and teams' titles. And that wasn't the only title in 2021: the company clinched a second successive British GT Championship crown, the International GT Open title and another GT World Challenge Europe 'triple crown' of Overall, Endurance and Sprint titles in the Silver Cup. In 2022 the success story did not stop. With more than 10 victories in various categories, Lamborghini for example claimed the 2022 ADAC GT Masters Team title, the GT World Challenge America and International GT Open Championship. All told, Automobili Lamborghini and its customer teams have taken over 43 international titles since 2015.

From 2022 on, Lamborghini is developing a LMDh (Le Mans Daytona hybrid) prototype for the WEC (hypercar class) and IMSA WeatherTech SportsCar Championship (GTP class), that will start its racing career in 2024.



In addition to its GT3 and upcoming LMDh program, Squadra Corse operates a unique international motor racing series: the one-make Lamborghini Super Trofeo championship. Here, only Huracán Super Trofeo EVO2 models can participate. Since its inception in 2009, the championship's categories (Pro, Pro-Am, Am and Lamborghini Cup) have attracted enthusiastic private and professional drivers to jump aboard the 5.2-liter V10 machines to race circuits in Europe, North America and Asia. The traditional season-ending Grand Finals bring together drivers from each of the regions to fight for the Lamborghini 'world champion' title.

Lamborghini's Esperienza Dinamica driving program provides an opportunity for interested parties to make their first inroads into motorsports. On challenging courses across the world, drivers receive comprehensive training in the sports cars from Sant'Agata Bolognese.

To meet special customer wishes, Squadra Corse also manufactures track only hypercars. With a mere 40 units delivered to selected customers, the Essenza SCV12 is a highly limited few off, with a V12 aspirated engine.

Sustainability

The future generations of electric super sports cars are the engine of Lamborghini's commitment to sustainability. But numerous measures at its headquarters in Sant'Agata Bolognese are also reducing the company's carbon footprint.

2009: Lamborghini was the first and only Italian company in the automotive sector to obtain EMAS environmental certification.

2010: Inauguration of one of the largest photovoltaic systems in the industrial sector in Emilia-Romagna, covering an area of 15,000 square meters and providing a CO2 reduction of 1,000 tons per year.

2011: Inauguration of the Lamborghini Park, a pioneering environmental initiative created in collaboration with the community of Sant'Agata Bolognese and the universities of Bologna, Bolzano and Munich. The project involved the planting of 10,000 oak trees.

2012: Inauguration of a building specifically dedicated to the development of prototypes and pre-series cars. It was the first industrial multi-story building in Italy designed to achieve energy class A.

2015: Implementation of the new trigeneration and district heating systems, two of the main projects supported by the company in Sant'Agata Bolognese to obtain CO2-neutral certification for the entire plant. The district heating system alone, which distributes hot water inside the factory from a biogas-fuelled cogeneration plant, saves around 1,800 tons of CO2 each year.

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2016: Installation of an apiary to start an environmental biomonitoring activity with bees inside the Lamborghini Park. In addition to the ecological purposes and monitoring of pollution levels in the area surrounding the Sant'Agata Bolognese production site, the apiary produces certified Lamborghini-brand honey which is distributed yearly to the employees.

2017: Inauguration of Torre 1963 office building, which obtained the record score in Italy (92 pts) in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum certification, the highest international standard of energy and environmental certification for buildings.

2018: With the expansion of the Sant'Agata Bolognese production site (from 80,000 to 160,000 square meters), following the launch of the Urus project, the entire plant maintained the CO₂-neutral certification obtained in 2015 thanks to an expansion project that fully respected the commitments made in terms of environmental sustainability.

2019: Implementation of the new Urus paint shop that resulted in a 30% reduction in land use compared to a comparable plant. 95% of the paints used are water-based, and with E-Cube technology, which allows overspray to be captured during the painting process, water consumption for air filtration is reduced to zero.

In 2019, the company canteen became plastic-free.

2020: Efficient resource management, energy supply from renewable sources, protection of biodiversity, and recycling of materials: these are just some of the targets achieved in the course of 2020 that aim to meet new global challenges for a more sustainable future. In addition, the company set up a new Sustainability Project Team, an interdepartmental working group with the aim of exchanging new ideas for continuous improvement.

2021: Logistics went greener thanks to a rail transport project of the Urus* body shells that replaced road transportation, with 85 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions.

2022: In July, on the occasion of the third round of the Super Trofeo Europe Championship in Misano, Lamborghini Squadra Corse received the ISO 20121 certification from TÜV Italia, which certifies that the organization of an event has been carried out according to the environmental, social, and economic sustainability criteria. The Lamborghini Motorsport department implemented a detailed program for the Misano stage, based on energy-efficiency projects, the reduced use of paper and plastic, the use of local organic products for catering, and food recovery projects for charitable causes and to raise awareness and increase understanding about the issue among everyone involved in the race weekend.

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History

For nearly 60 years, the name Automobili Lamborghini has stood for exclusive and emotional super sports cars. After an eventful history, a new era is dawning with the company's electrification strategy.

The luxury automobile manufacturer Lamborghini has been headquartered in Sant'Agata Bolognese, Emilia Romagna, Italy, since its founding in 1963 by Ferruccio Lamborghini. In 1964, Lamborghini delivered the first sports car with the raging bull emblem on the hood: the 350 GT. Strictly speaking, the first Lamborghini car was the 350 GTV a year before – but it remained a single prototype and was not roadworthy when first presented to the public.

In 1966, Lamborghini raised the eyebrows of the automotive world with the Miura. The sports coupé was the first in a tradition that was only rarely broken with throughout Lamborghini history of Spanish fighting bulls inspiring the names for the cars from Sant'Agata Bolognese. Some of the most well-known exceptions are the Countach (1974 to 1990), the Espada (1968 to 1978), and the extremely limited special model Sián, unveiled in 2019.

The brand is known for emotional two seaters, but 1968 marked the first time that four occupants could find space in a Lamborghini: the coupé Espada, naturally equipped with a V12 engine, was the first exception alongside the LM002, the only off-road Lamborghini at the time. Lamborghini did not break again with its 2-seat tradition until 2018, when its 5-door SUV Urus* rolled off the production line.

But it is and remains the sports cars with V12 aspirated engines that enthuse the generations. The Diablo followed the Miura and the Countach in 1990. Audi acquired the sports car manufacturer in 1998, respecting the brand's culture and spirit and placing Lamborghini on the road to success. But sadly, Ferruccio Lamborghini would not witness the revitalization of his brand; he died in 1993. The first sports car developed under Audi's aegis is the Murciélago in 2001.

The Aventador* replaced the Murciélago in 2011. Current production also includes the sports car Huracán* and the Urus*, the world's first super SUV. The Aventador*, at the end of its production in 2022, is powered by a 6.5-liter aspirated V12 engine and generates a power output of 700 and 770 PS, depending on the model. The Huracán* also runs on an aspirated engine – with 5.2 liters of displacement and firing on ten cylinders. It generates a power output of 580 and 640 PS and is the brand's only production model that comes optionally with rear-wheel drive. New on the market in 2018, the Urus* is powered by a 4.0-liter twin-turbocharged V8 engine with 650 PS.

The electrification strategy "Direzione Cor Tauri" (named in acknowledgment of the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus*) has set Automobili Lamborghini on a course for a new era. The first hybrid model will be launched this year, and the entire range will be electrified by the end of 2024.

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The Audi Group is one of the most successful manufacturers of automobiles and motorcycles in the premium and luxury segment. The brands Audi, Bentley, Lamborghini, and Ducati produce at 22 locations in 13 countries. Audi and its partners are present in more than 100 markets worldwide.

In 2022, the Audi Group delivered 1.61 million Audi vehicles, 15,174 Bentley vehicles, 9,233 Lamborghini vehicles, and 61,562 Ducati motorcycles to customers. In the 2022 fiscal year, AUDI Group achieved a total revenue of €61.8 billion and an operating profit of €7.6 billion. Worldwide, more than 87,000 people worked for the Audi Group in 2022, over 54,000 of them at AUDI AG in Germany. With its attractive brands, new models, innovative mobility offerings and groundbreaking services, the group is systematically pursuing its path toward becoming a provider of sustainable, individual, premium mobility.



Fuel/electric power consumption and emissions values of the models named above**

Lamborghini Huracán

Combined fuel consumption in l/100 km: 14,9-14,0 (15.8-16.8 US mpg);
combined CO₂ emissions in g/km: 335-322 (539.1-518.2 g/mi)

Lamborghini Aventador

Combined fuel consumption in l/100 km: 19,6-17,9 (12.0-13.1 US mpg);
combined CO₂ emissions in g/km: 486-442 (782.1-711.3 g/mi)

Lamborghini Urus

Combined fuel consumption in l/100 km: 14,1-12,7 (16.7-18.5 US mpg);
combined CO₂ emissions in g/km: 325-320 (523.0-515.0 g/mi)

***The indicated consumption and values were determined according to the legally specified measuring methods. Since September 1, 2017, type approval for certain new vehicles has been performed in accordance with the Worldwide Harmonized Light Vehicles Test Procedure (WLTP), a more realistic test procedure for measuring fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions. Since September 1, 2018, the WLTP has gradually replaced the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC). Due to the more realistic test conditions, the consumption and CO₂ emission values measured are in many cases higher than the values measured according to the NEDC. Additional information about the differences between WLTP and NEDC is available at www.audi.de/wltp.*

At the moment, it is still mandatory to communicate the NEDC values. In the case of new vehicles for which type approval was performed using WLTP, the NEDC values are derived from the WLTP values. WLTP values can be provided voluntarily until their use becomes mandatory. If NEDC values are indicated as a range, they do not refer to one, specific vehicle and are not an integral element of the offer. They are provided only for the purpose of comparison between the various vehicle types. Additional equipment and accessories (attachment parts, tire size, etc.) can change relevant vehicle parameters, such as weight, rolling resistance and aerodynamics and, like weather and traffic conditions as well as individual driving style, influence a vehicle's electric power consumption, CO₂ emissions and performance figures.

Further information on official fuel consumption figures and the official specific CO₂ emissions of new passenger cars can be found in the "Guide on the fuel economy, CO₂ emissions and power consumption of all new passenger car models," which is available free of charge at all sales dealerships and from DAT Deutsche Automobil Treuhand GmbH, Hellmuth-Hirth-Str. 1, 73760 Ostfildern-Scharnhausen, Germany (www.dat.de).