



# How to sharpen the Russian Automotive Industry through 2017/2018

Speech at the Moscow International Automobile Salon

Moscow/Russia, August 29<sup>th</sup>, 2012



# CONTENT

1.

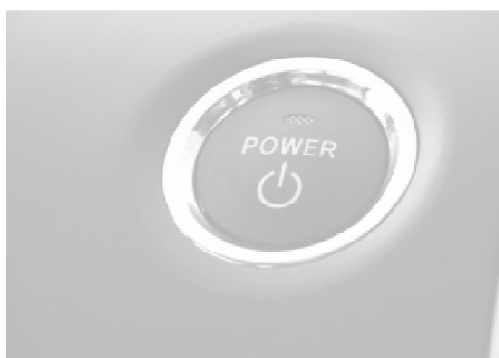
## STATUS RUSSIAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY



Russian automotive market is set to become the largest market in Europe – but some critical key issues have to be solved

2.

## RE-SHAPING REQUIRE- MENTS & CHALLENGES



Modernization of the Russian automotive players & further localization of international OEMs and suppliers is key for success

3.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & IMPLICATIONS

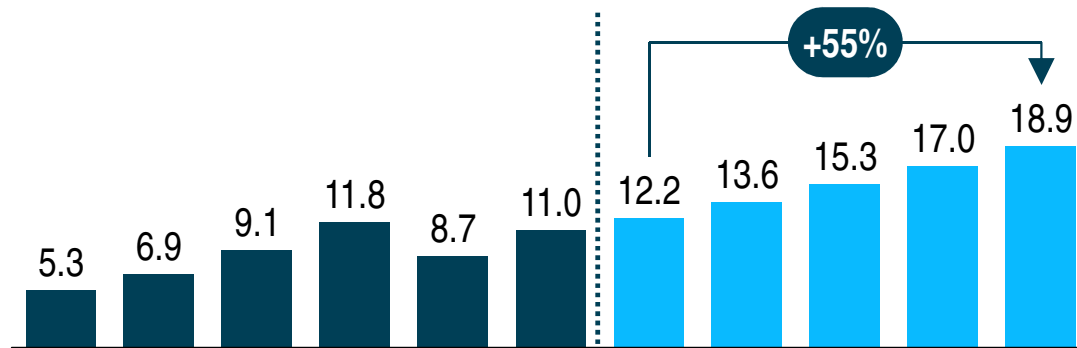


Successful development of automotive industry will act as a lighthouse project for overall development of the Russian industry

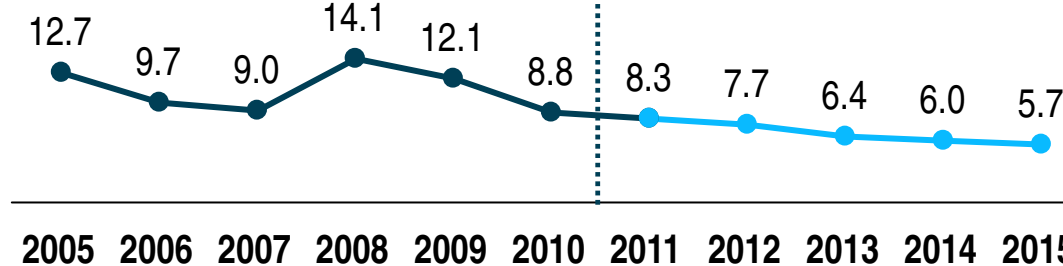
## Key economic indicators of growing Russian economy show promising basis for development of a competitive automotive market

### Key economic indicators of the Russian economy, 2005-2015

#### GDP PER CAPITA [k USD at market exchange rate]



#### INFLATION RATE [%]



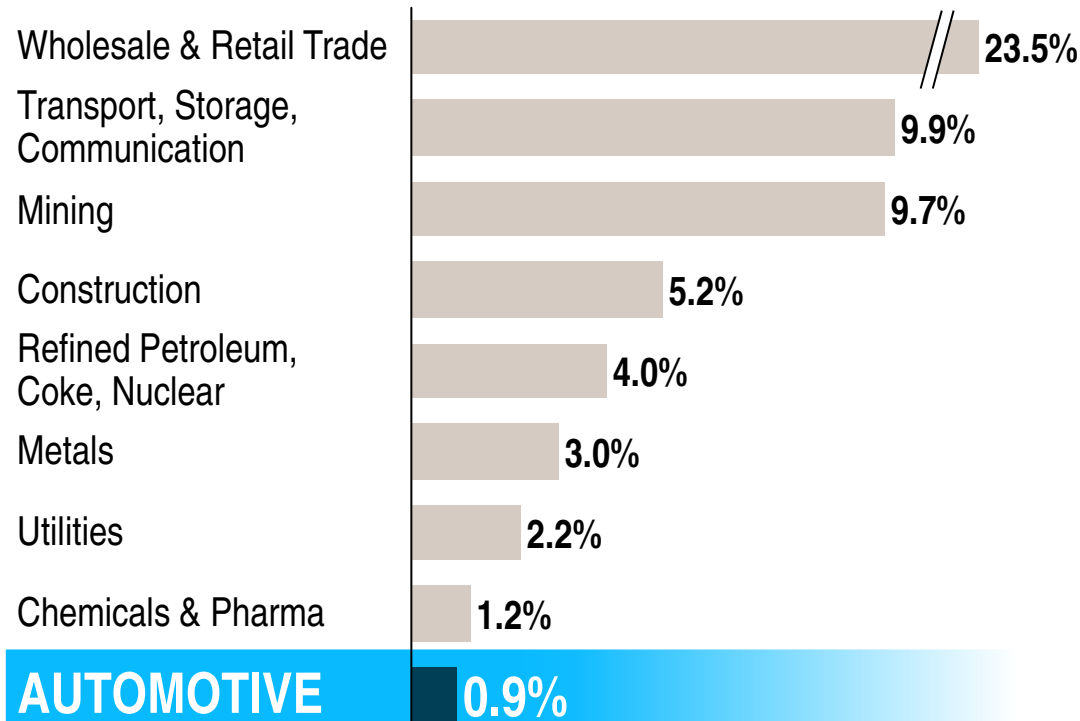
#### DESCRIPTION

- > Forecast shows a **large economic growth potential** combined with **stabilizing market conditions**
- > Significant **increase of GDP** per capita from 2011-2015 by about 55%
- > **Reduction of inflation rate** of 2.6% points from 2011 until 2015
- > Parliamentary election in Dec. 2011 & Presidential election in Mar. 2012 – hence, **the government has 6 years** time until next election

# Automotive industry comprises to 0.9% of total GDP – Increase of local production of intl. players will increase GDP contribution

Value-added for selected industries in Russia [% of total Value-added Russia], 2011

**TOTAL VALUE-ADDED RUSSIA: 627.369 EUR m<sup>1)</sup>**



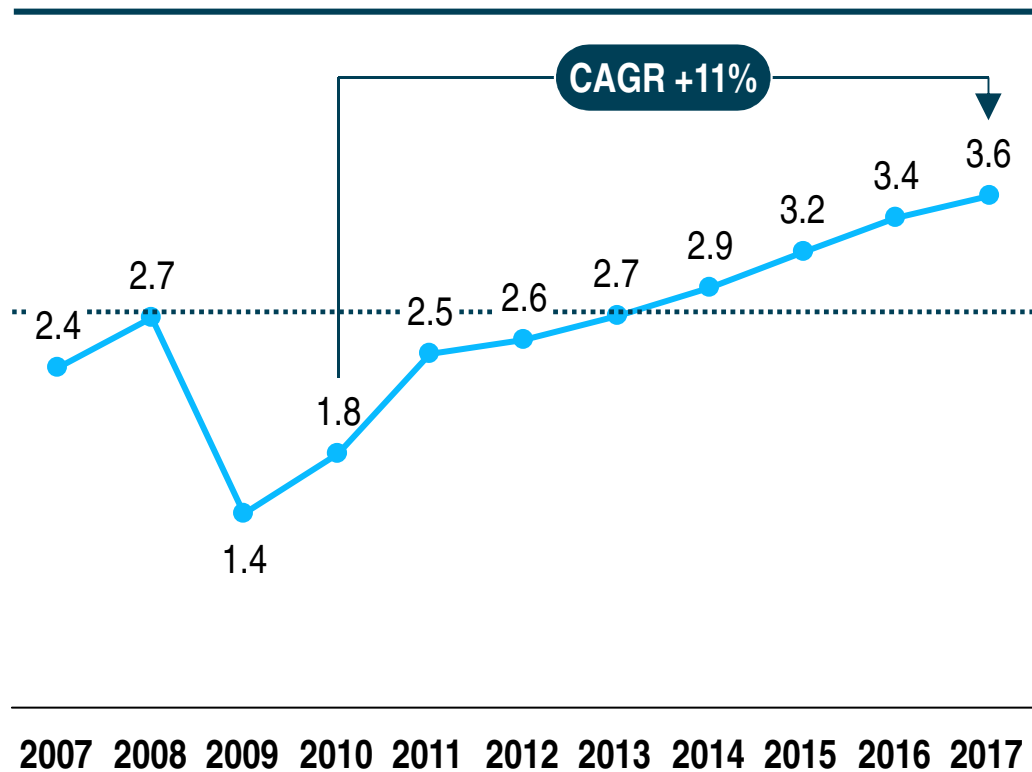
## DESCRIPTION

- > **Automotive industry**, as biggest industry in Europe, **only comprises to 0.9%** of total **value-added in Russia**
- > However, **significant growth potential for automotive industry** forecasted – CAGR of 7.9% from 2011 to 2017
- > **Increase of local production** of international OEMs and supplier will **further increase GDP contribution**

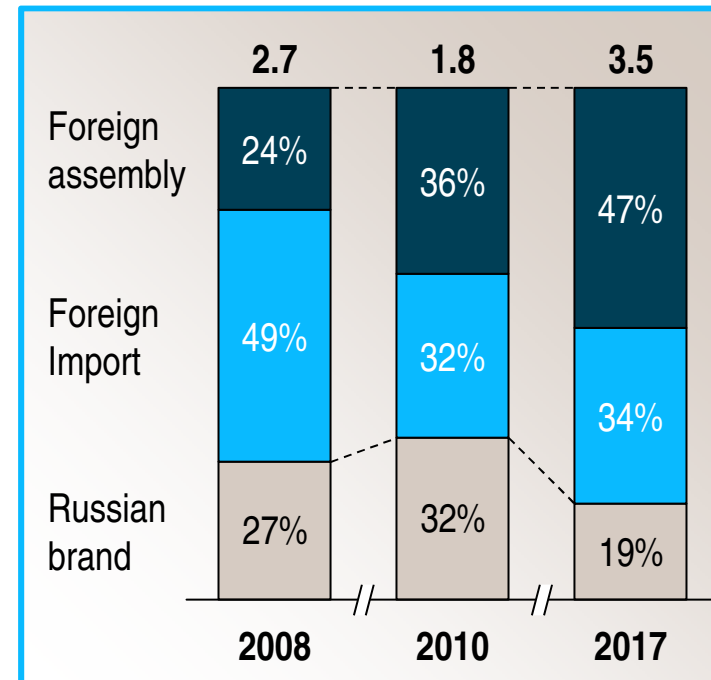
1) Inflation-adjusted ad constant exchange rate 2005

Following the economy, Russian car market took a dive in 2009, but is expected to rebound by 2013/14 – Foreign OEMs as major winners

Passenger car sales in Russia [m units]

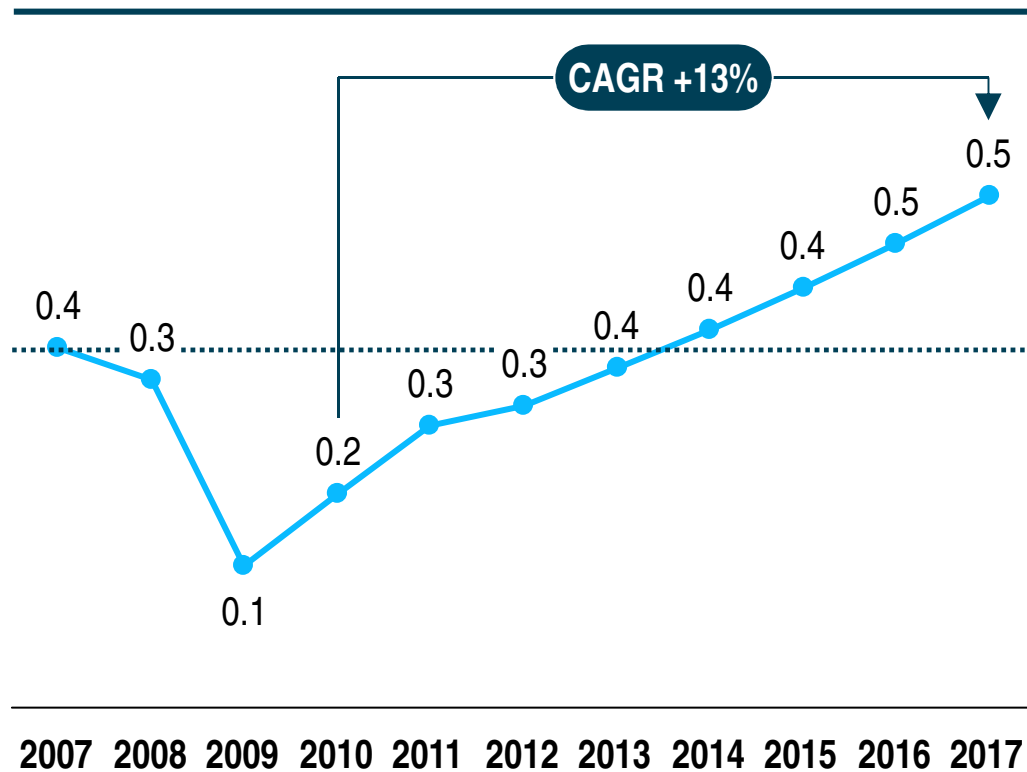


PASSENGER CAR SALES SPLIT [%]

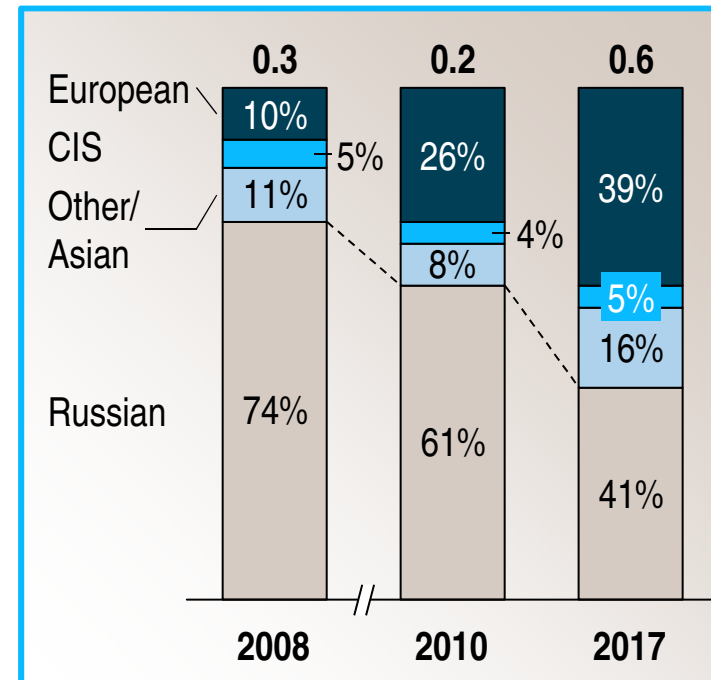


Commercial vehicle market is also expected to reach pre-crisis levels by around 2013/14 with European OEMs as major winners

Commercial vehicle<sup>1)</sup> sales in Russia [m units]



**COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SALES  
SPLIT BY BRAND TYPE [%]**



1) including light commercial vehicles

# Automotive clusters with the highest potential production volume are St. Petersburg, Central and Volga regions

## Geographical focus of Russian automotive industry

### FACTS



- > **Automotive clusters** with the highest potential production volume are St. Petersburg, Central and Volga regions
- > **Most international OEMs** present with production facilities in **Russia**
- > Only a **few number** of **international suppliers** present
- > **Focus areas** are located in **areas with high education** level compared to other regions in Russia
- > **Highest employment rate in focus areas**, e.g. Moscow with 98%, St. Petersburg with 97% and Volga region with 92%
- > **Employment rate in other Russian regions** varies **between of 50% and 95%**
- > Focus of educational programs in the area of universities – **underrepresentation of handcraft education**

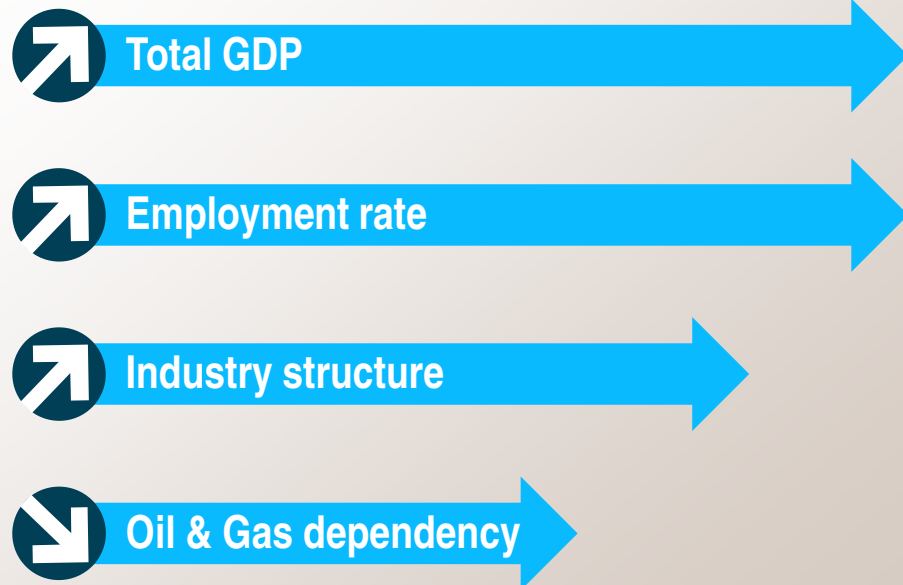
## Higher localization of intl. OEMs and suppliers will lead to higher GDP growth and supports the development of a profound industry

### Value-added depth & benefits

#### FACTS 2011

- > **GDP contribution** of automotive industry accounts to **0.94%**
- > Contribution equals an **absolute GDP** of **EUR 5.7 bn** in 2011
- > Corresponds to **approx. 30% of local value-add** in 2011
- > **Target of local value-add** for 2017 is **48%**
- > Approx. **600,000 employees** in the Russian automotive industry – after crisis level

#### Influence of increasing local content:



# CONTENT

1.

## STATUS RUSSIAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY



Russian automotive market is set to become the largest market in Europe – but some critical key issues have to be solved

2.

## RE-SHAPING REQUIRE- MENTS & CHALLENGES



Modernization of the Russian automotive players & further localization of international OEMs and suppliers is key for success

3.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & IMPLICATIONS



Successful development of automotive industry will act as a lighthouse project for overall development of the Russian industry

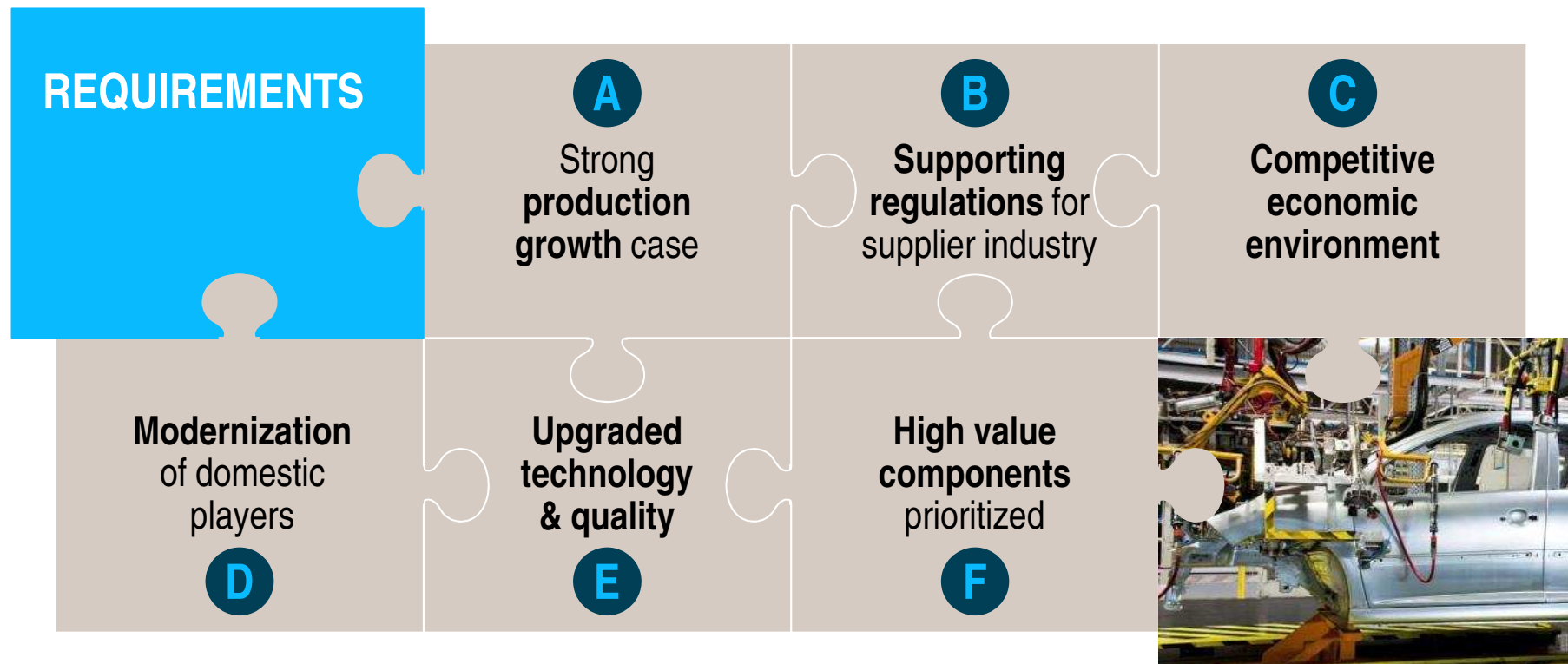
## Seven critical issues have to be addressed to improve the Russian automotive industry until 2017/18

### Critical issues for the Russian automotive industry

- **WTO entry** has significant **impact on automotive industry imports vs. localization** in Russia
- **Infrastructure, workforce** qualification and availability **not competitive** on international level
- In main automotive regions the **former cost advantages in labor & energy are marginal** today
- Very **limited regulations/ programs to support** domestic & international **supplier industry**
- **Low productivity and efficiency of domestic OEMs** due to fully integrated business models
- **Fragmented domestic OEMs** with **low production volumes** are not profitable and competitive
- Nearly **no export business** established to **provide enough production volume** for all players
- **Outdated quality standards** of domestic suppliers and **low value added components** localized
- **No automotive industry vision 2018** and **no responsible administrative department**

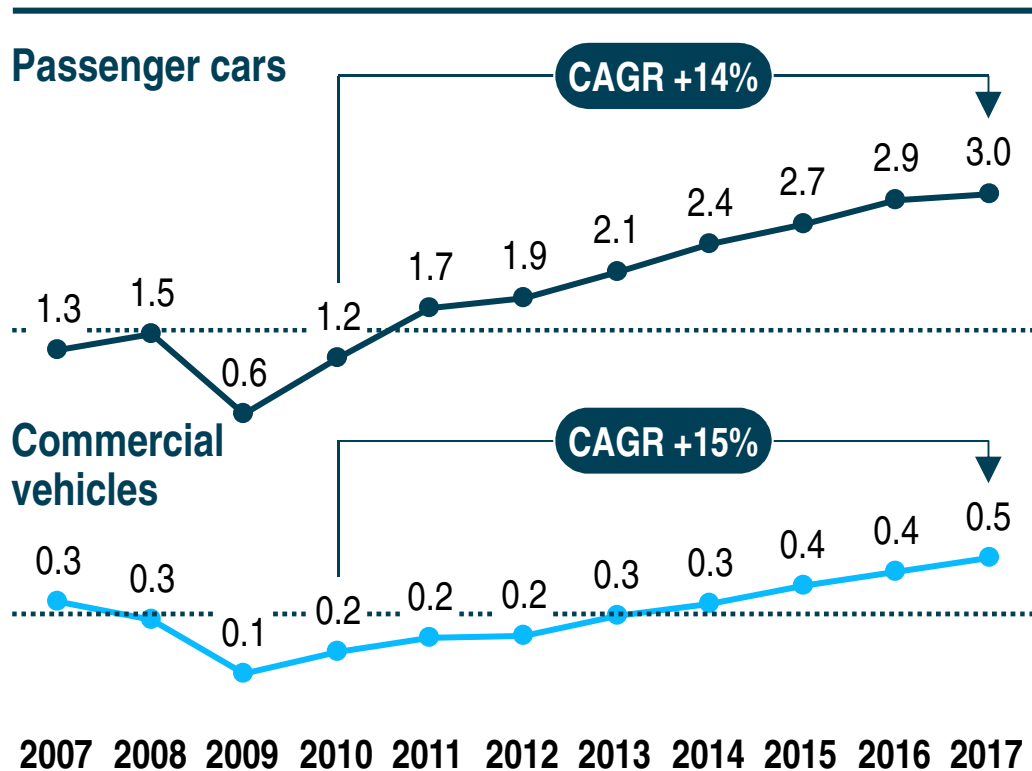
## Six requirements need to be fulfilled to successfully achieve further localization of production in Russian automotive industry

### Automotive localization requirements Russia



Production is expected to grow at 14% for passenger cars and 15% for Commercial vehicles – Counter impact of WTO entry?

**A** Vehicle production [m units]



**DISCUSSION**

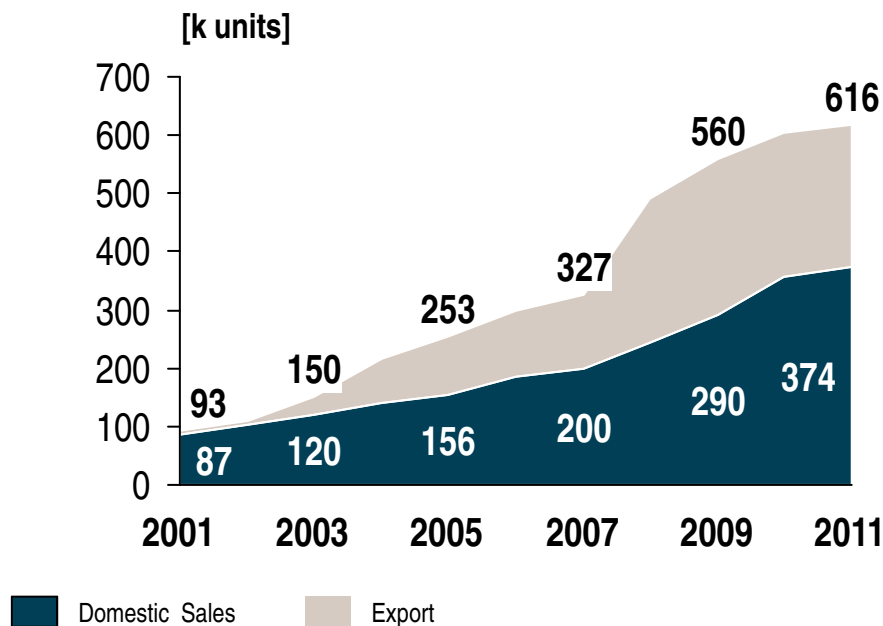
- > **Production** of passenger cars and commercial vehicles will **re-bound to pre-crisis conditions in 2012/13**
- > **Total production** of passenger car and commercial vehicles of **3.5 m units** expected in **2017**
- > After **entering WTO** import duties will **decrease** from 30% to 15%
- > Decreasing import duties with **potential counter impact on local production**
- > **Production per domestic OEM** still low compared to intl. OEMs – **Export crucial for healthy growth**

# Success story for growth case of an Asian player due to increasing focus on export – Hyundai is using India as global hub for small cars

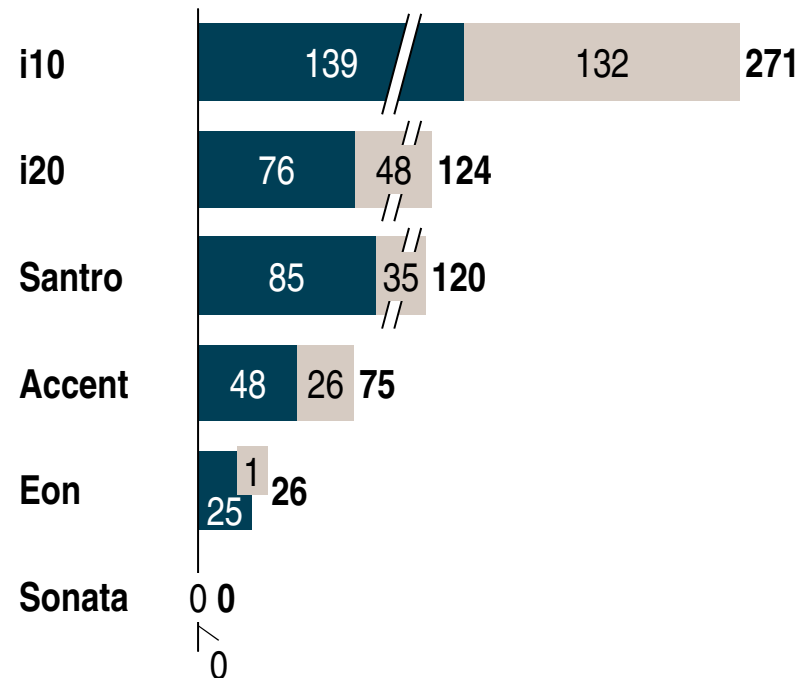
## A Best practice example – Hyundai India

**EXPORT SHARE – Volume, 2011** [k units, %]

Export 7% 20% 38% 39% 48% 39%

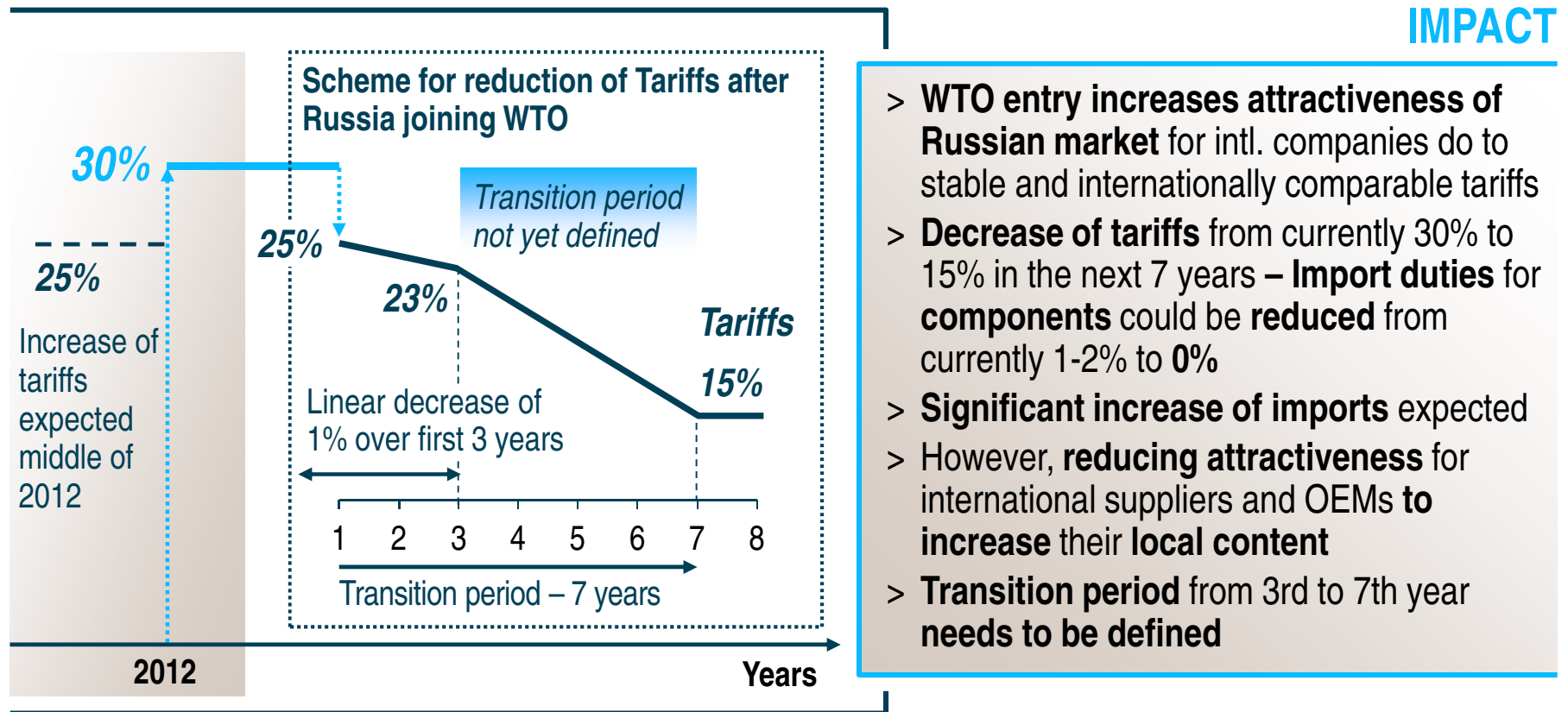


**DOMESTIC SALES & EXPORTS – 2011** [k units, %]



After joining WTO, tariffs will decrease from currently 30% to 15% resulting in a stronger stimulation of imports into Russia

**A** Improvement of market attractiveness: Impact on tariffs after Russia joining WTO



# WTO entry strengthened China's domestic automotive industry – Increasing domestic production and exports within 5 years

## A Impact of China's WTO entry on domestic automotive industry

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHINESE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY AFTER WTO ENTRY<sup>1)</sup> FROM 2001 TO 2006



- > **Production & sales** development
- > Development of **exports**<sup>2)</sup>
- > Development of **imports**
- > **Share of imports** in total domestic sales
- > **Cooperation** with international players
- > Development of **technical standards**

+ 200%



+ 15% p.a.



+ 240%



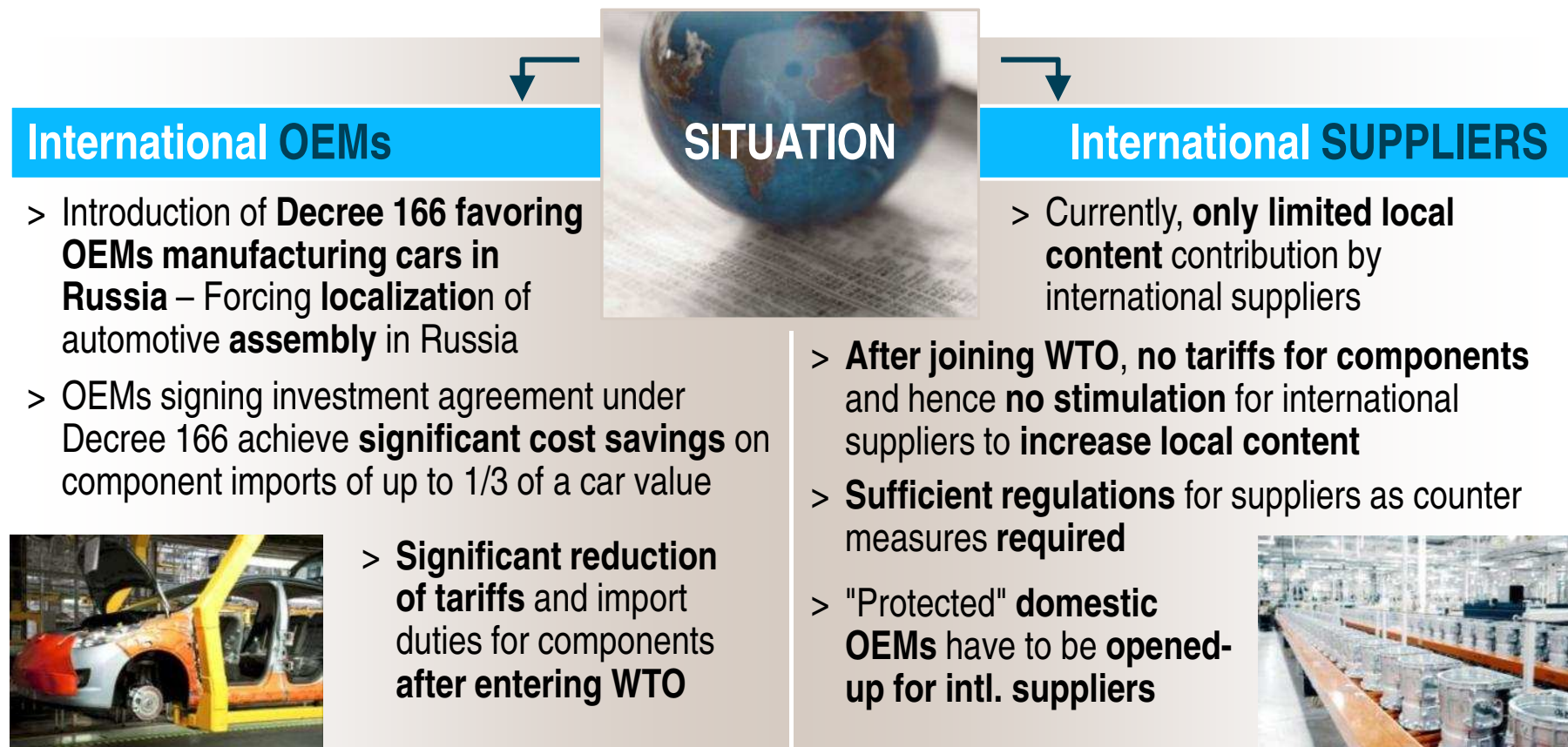
-3% points



1) WTO entry in Dec. 2001    2) Export in 2005 equaled USD 2.5 bn

After WTO entry tariffs for components might disappear – Hence, regulations required as counter measures to increase local content

### B Comparison of regulations for intl. OEMs and suppliers



# Competitive advantage in energy costs and raw material access – Infrastructure improvement & skilled workforce availability required

## C Competitive economic environment

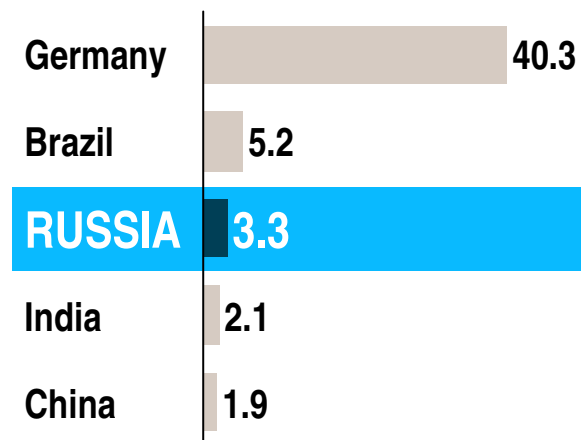


**Automotive industry** ● Very good ● Average ○ Problematic **Industry average** ● Very good ● Average ○ Problematic

# Russia lags in production costs behind other BRIC countries – Situation in automotive industry significantly more tense

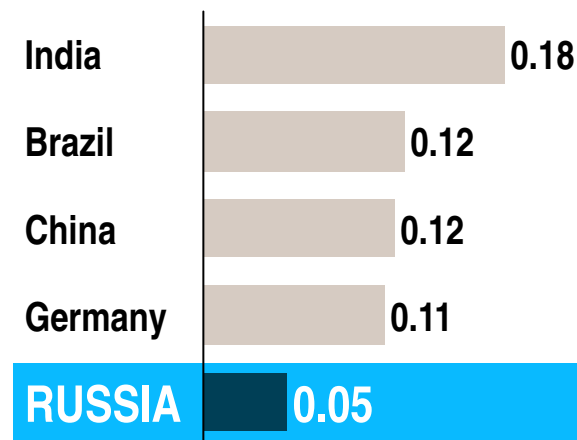
## C Competitiveness of production locations

### LABOR COSTS, 2009<sup>1)</sup> [USD per hour]



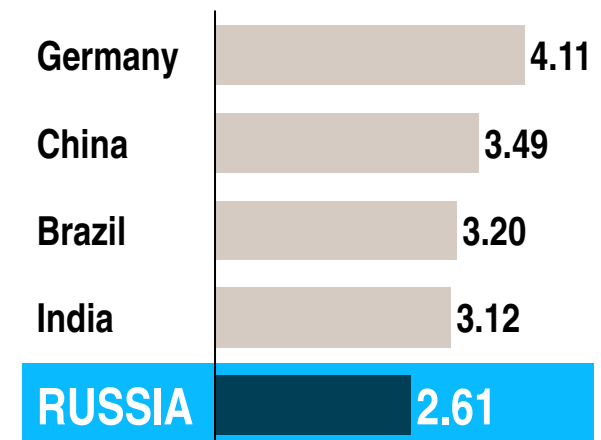
Relative low labor costs, however, low and even decreasing productivity

### ENERGY COSTS, 2008 [USD per KWh.]



Low costs and low energy efficiency: Ranking no. 109 amongst 122 countries

### LPI SCORE<sup>2)</sup> [1= low, 5 = high]



High logistic costs and low effectiveness: Ranking no. 94 amongst 155 countries

1) Industry average

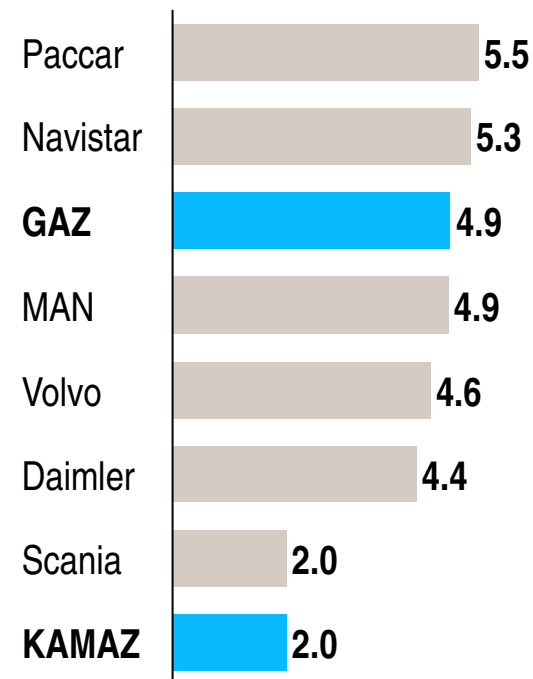
2) International Logistics Performance Index, determined by World Bank – based on evaluation of international logistic companies following 6 criteria (z.B. tariffs, infrastructure, logistic competence)

# Significant gap in productivity and profitability between Russian and international OEMs – Focus on core competencies required

## **D** Modernization of local OEMs – Comparison of Productivities and Profitabilities

### PRODUCTIVITY

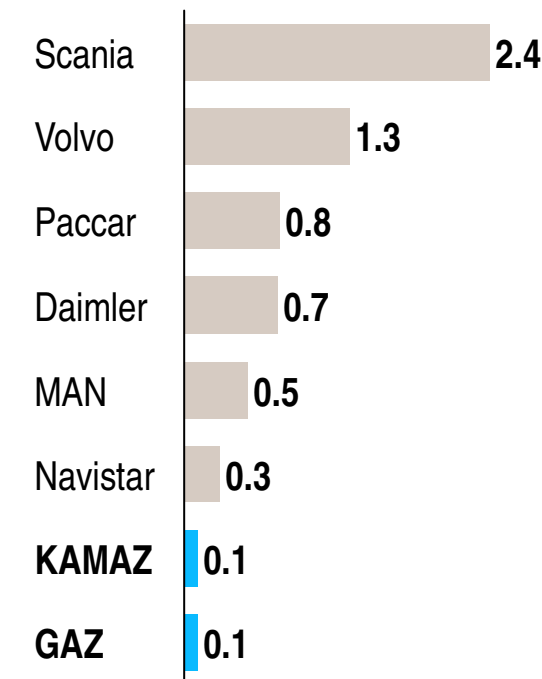
[trucks produced/employee]



International OEM Russian OEM

### PROFITABILITY

[EBIT/trucks sold in k EUR]

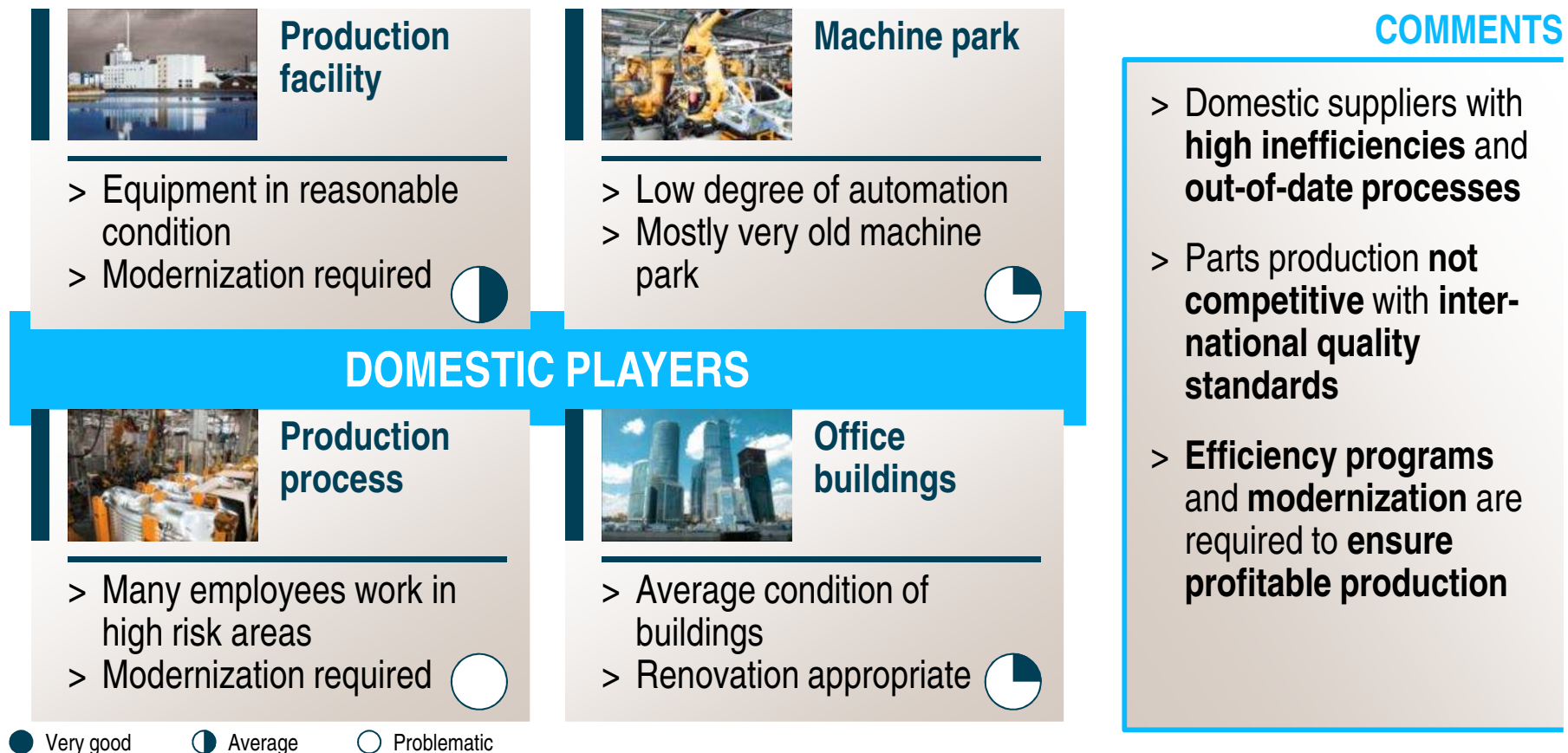


### COMMENTS

- > Benchmark shows a **gap in productivity and profitability** of Russian OEMs compared to international OEMs
- > **Russian OEMs** need to **modernize** their business to stay competitive
- > Domestic players are **highly vertically integrated** – at the same time **hindering access to intl. suppliers**
- > **Focus on core competencies** required – **Carve-out** of component business **for JVs/partnerships**

# Domestic integrated suppliers with inefficiencies & outdated processes – Parts production not competitive with intl. quality standards

## E Technology and quality standards of domestic players – Example



Parts with low investment requirement, low production complexity & high labor costs, such as casting parts, are suitable for localization

## F Prioritization for localization of components

**High production complexity** (i.e. not suitable for a short-term relocation)

### DE-PRIORITIZED COMPONENTS:

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| > ABS                     | > ESP                   |
| > Airbags                 | > Fuel-injection system |
| > Air condition           | > Gateway-control box   |
| > Alarm                   | > HVAC                  |
| > Amplifier               | > Intake system         |
| > Anti-theft device       | > Locking system        |
| > Automatic gearbox       | > Navigation system     |
| > Brake system            | > Radio/CD              |
| > Cockpit                 | > Sun roof              |
| > Damper                  | > Wheel suspension      |
| > Engine fuel supply      |                         |
| > Electronic control unit |                         |

■ = Priority 1

■ = Priority 2

■ = Priority 3

### Components for localization

High  
(>10%)

Logistic  
cost  
portion

Low  
(until 5-10%)

- > Air cooler,
- > Exhaust elbow
- > Front-/Rear end
- > Steering gear
- > Windows

- > Casting parts, e.g. cylinder head, engine block, axle carrier, crank and wheel hubs)
- > Exhaust system
- > Backseats

- > Brake pad
- > Electric generator
- > Catalytic converter
- > Safety installations
- > Seat belt
- > Side carpeting
- > Starter

Low  
(until 15-20%)

Labor cost portion

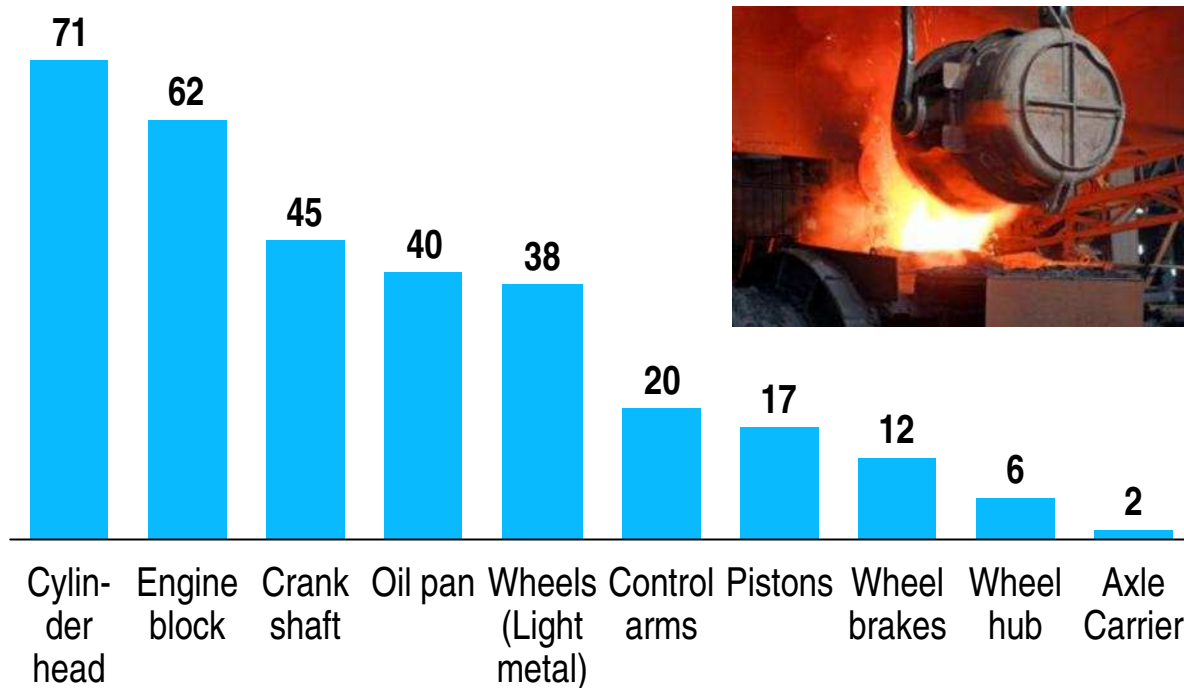
High  
(> 20%)

# High component value per car for casting components – Upgrade of domestic technology by cooperation or JVs with intl. suppliers

## **F** Localization example – Casting components

### TOP 10 CASTING COMPONENTS

Component value per car [EUR]



### COMMENTS

- > **High component value** per car for **casting components**
- > **Casting** process as **energy-** and **work-intensive** procedure – **Russia** offers **ideal preconditions**
- > Russian suppliers with **low quality standards**, as shown in example
- > **Upgrade of domestic technology** & ensure **know-how transfer** by cooperation or JVs with intl. suppliers

# CONTENT

1.

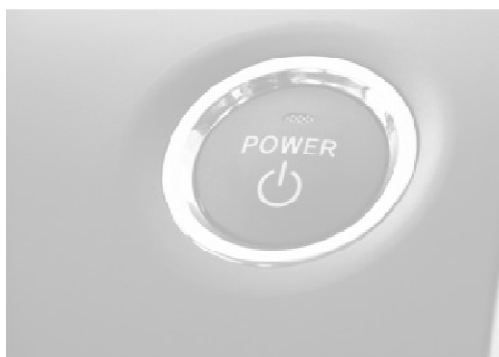
## STATUS RUSSIAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY



Russian automotive market is set to become the largest market in Europe – but some critical key issues have to be solved

2.

## RE-SHAPING REQUIRE- MENTS & CHALLENGES



Modernization of the Russian automotive players & further localization of international OEMs and suppliers is key for success

3.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & IMPLICATIONS



Successful development of automotive industry will act as a lighthouse project for overall development of the Russian industry

## Seven key strategic directions have to be addressed to establish a competitive automotive industry through 2017/18

### Strategic directions for the development of the Russian automotive industry

- I** Setup **financial development program for localization** as counter measure for import increase due to decreasing import duties from WTO entry – Cross financing by vehicle usage taxes
- II** **Introduction of structural programs** to support industrialization of structurally weaker regions, including transport infrastructure, and to ensure workforce qualification & availability
- III** Introduction of **regulations and guidelines especially for international suppliers** to increase local content as counter measures for decreasing tariffs after WTO entry
- IV** **Modernization of domestic OEMs** to stay competitive, in particularly against Asian players – Focus on OEM core competencies allows access to international supplier
- V** **Upgrade supplier landscape** – Carve-out of component business of domestic OEMs and creation of partnership & JVs with international supplier to increase quality standards and local content
- VI** **Strengthening process technologies** – Russian advantage of low labor and energy costs plus raw material availability, e.g. casting parts with high value added per car
- VII** **Introduction of a "Russian Automotive Principal"** – Introduction of a department/key person in charge in the government for the realization of the strategic automotive vision



Increasing local content to targeted 48% leads to a GDP increase of EUR 10.4 bn and around 360,000 more employees until 2017/18

Effect of increase of local content on GDP and employment rate

## EFFECTS

### INCREASING LOCAL PRODUCTION RATE

- > Higher production level due to market growth and modernization of production facilities

### TECHNOLOGY AND QUALITY UPGRADE

- > Increase of production efficiency due to technology upgrade by cooperation or JVs with intl. players

### INCREASE OF LOCAL CONTENT

- > Higher local content supported by regulations and financial support for foreign suppliers

## RESULT

Increasing local content  
by 18% to target of 48%

LEADS TO

GDP increase of  
EUR 10.4 bn

and  
increase of  
employment by  
360,000 people

## Successful development of automotive industry will act as a lighthouse project for overall development of the Russian industry

### Impact of success story automotive industry



**Success story automotive industry** will act as **lighthouse project** for overall manufacturing industry development

Strengthening of automotive industry will **further stabilize overall situation** and **create jobs in Russia**

Strong automotive industry with **higher impact on GDP** will **reduce Oil & Gas dependency**

Successful implemented of automotive vision 2017/18 with **positive signal for WTO accession**



It's character  
that creates  
impact!



**Roland Berger**  
Strategy Consultants