# Global Value Chain Policy Research Methods A Data Users Perspective 

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## GVC Research Methods

Typical goal: identify role of domestic industry in global industry and recommend paths for upgrading relative position. So, country-industry studies in global context.

1. Analysis of global industry (historical detail can be important)

- Map main products along the chain
- Map main processes along the chain
- Main actors (lead firms and suppliers/service providers)
- Technology trends
- Regulations
- Geography of innovation, production, consumption, and trade
- Define industry through relevant official classifications (HS, ISIC, CPC, NAICS, etc.)
- Map the sector's important technology and design clusters, production clusters, and end markets

2. Evaluation of the country's role in GVCs (repeat above in-country)

- How does the country/industry fit?
- How might it best improve its position?


## GVC-oriented policy questions

- What are our country's strengths and weaknesses, from a GVC point of view?
- What industries should we promote?
- What industry segments should we promote?
- E.g., "We want to encourage development of the ICT hardware industry in our country. Semiconductors lie at the core of the industry. Should we promote semiconductor fabrication?"
- What role should MNEs play in our development agenda?
- Investment and employment
- Technological learning
- Local content requirements?
- Supplier development programs?
- Government purchasing?
- Regulations (safety, environmental, labor)?
- Appropriate (and allowable) trade policy
- What "upgrading" paths can our domestic firms follow?
- From supplier to lead firm?
- Outward FDI?
- Start-ups?
- How do we balance our sector development goals with other development goals (e.g., infrastructure improvements, ICT, motorization, etc.).


## Getting started

- Typically, this research has an sector focus
- Typically, the sector(s) are selected a priori
- When sector selection is part of the agenda, do we consider?
- The main sector(s) in which the country is already participating?
- The knowledge intensive sector(s) in which the country is participating in a nascent way?
- The sector(s) to which the country's policy-makers aspire?
- The sector(s) that we believe, from prior research experience, might offer the country a successful development experience?
- The sectors for which rich data resources exist?
- OK go!


## So we know the industries, what now?

- Scoping the industry: what's in, what's not?
- How is the industry "governed"?
- Lead firm power
- Linkage types (market, modular, relational)
- Define the main product/market segments
- Define the vertical segments
- Identify the main firm-level actors
- Try to understand the economic geography of key firms by business function
- Headquarters, R\&D, and Innovation-related
- Production locations
- Back office locations
- Regional offices
- Distribution and logistics chain
- Main business partners
- Emerging technology and product trends
- Market characteristics and trends
- OK, now, what's going on in the target country?


## Case example: Motor Vehicles

- Global industry
- Lead firms
- Suppliers
- Governance type
- Producing countries
- Trade
- Technology and product trends


## Motor Vehicle Global Value Chain*



Source: Authors

## Market trends, 2005-2014

Countries with More Than 1 Million New Vehicle Registrations Per Year

|  | 2005 | 2009 | 2014 | 2005-2009 | $\begin{gathered} \text { CAGR } \\ \mathbf{2 0 0 9 - 2 0 1 4} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2005-2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 5,758,189 | 13,644,794 | 23,491,893 | 18.8\% | 9.5\% | 15.1\% |
| USA | 17,444,329 | 10,601,368 | 16,841,973 | -9.5\% | 8.0\% | -0.4\% |
| Japan | 5,852,034 | 4,609,333 | 5,562,887 | -4.7\% | 3.2\% | -0.5\% |
| Brazil | 1,714,644 | 3,141,240 | 3,498,012 | 12.9\% | 1.8\% | 7.4\% |
| Germany | 3,614,886 | 4,049,353 | 3,356,718 | 2.3\% | -3.1\% | -0.7\% |
| India | 1,440,455 | 2,266,269 | 3,176,763 | 9.5\% | 5.8\% | 8.2\% |
| United Kingdom | 2,828,127 | 2,222,542 | 2,843,025 | -4.7\% | 4.2\% | 0.1\% |
| Russia | 1,806,625 | 1,597,457 | 2,545,666 | -2.4\% | 8.1\% | 3.5\% |
| France | 2,598,183 | 2,718,599 | 2,210,927 | 0.9\% | -3.4\% | -1.6\% |
| Canada | 1,630,142 | 1,482,232 | 1,889,437 | -1.9\% | 4.1\% | 1.5\% |
| South Korea | 1,145,230 | 1,461,865 | 1,661,868 | 5.0\% | 2.2\% | 3.8\% |
| Italy | 2,495,436 | 2,357,443 | 1,492,642 | -1.1\% | -7.3\% | -5.0\% |
| Iran | 857,500 | 1,320,000 | 1,287,600 | 9.0\% | -0.4\% | 4.1\% |
| Indonesia | 533,917 | 486,088 | 1,208,019 | -1.9\% | 16.4\% | 8.5\% |
| Mexico | 1,168,508 | 775,751 | 1,176,305 | -7.9\% | 7.2\% | 0.1\% |
| Australia | 988,269 | 937,328 | 1,113,224 | -1.1\% | 2.9\% | 1.2\% |
| Total | 65,934,740 | $\mathbf{6 5 , 5 9 3 , 9 3 9}$ | 88,240,088 | -0.1\% | 5.1\% | 3.0\% |

Source: Adapted from OICA http://www.oica.net/wp-content/uploads//Ranking-2014-Q4-Rev.-22-July.pdf Excludes motorcycles.
Note: Shaded countries are newly industrialized, transition, or developing

## World Motor Vehicle Production

## Countries Producing More Than 1 Million Units in 2014

|  | Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | \% change |  | Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | \% change |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | China | $22,037,587$ | $23,661,183$ | $6.9 \%$ |  | 10 | Thailand | $3,758,842$ | $2,986,298$ | $-25.9 \%$ |
| 2 | USA | $17,262,423$ | $18,489,674$ | $6.6 \%$ | 11 | Spain | $2,524,640$ | $2,852,536$ | $11.5 \%$ |  |
| 3 | Japan | $9,891,505$ | $10,043,920$ | $1.5 \%$ | 12 | France | $2,022,220$ | $2,143,464$ | $5.7 \%$ |  |
| 4 | Germany | $5,996,540$ | $6,211,070$ | $3.5 \%$ | 13 | Russia | $2,264,506$ | $1,935,687$ | $-17.0 \%$ |  |
| 5 | S. Korea | $4,712,528$ | $4,700,020$ | $-0.3 \%$ | 14 | UK | $1,647,408$ | $1,638,736$ | $-0.5 \%$ |  |
| 6 | Mexico | $4,049,887$ | $4,470,287$ | $9.4 \%$ | 15 | Turkey | $1,530,216$ | $1,524,101$ | $-0.4 \%$ |  |
| 7 | India | $4,187,566$ | $4,024,835$ | $-4.0 \%$ | 16 | Indonesia | $1,205,087$ | $1,325,200$ | $9.1 \%$ |  |
| 8 | Canada | $3,774,731$ | $3,850,903$ | $2.0 \%$ | 17 | Czech Rep. | $1,128,473$ | $1,246,506$ | $9.5 \%$ |  |
| 9 | Brazil | $4,247,381$ | $3,631,641$ | $-17.0 \%$ | 18 | Iran | 840,939 | $1,223,369$ | $31.3 \%$ |  |

Source: Adapted from OICA http://www.oica.net/wp-content/uploads//Ranking-2014-Q4-Rev.-22-July.pdf Excludes motorcycles.
Note: Shaded countries are newly industrialized, transition, or developing

Production and market lists look similar: in this industry it's build where you sell!

## Lead firms - top 15 vehicle producers, 2014

| Rank | Corporate Group | Home Cntry | Unit Pdn | Share | Pass Cars | Light Com |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | Toyota | Japan | $10,475,338$ | $11.5 \%$ | $8,788,018$ | $1,405,072$ |
| 2 | Volkswagen | Germany | $9,894,891$ | $10.9 \%$ | $9,766,293$ | 128,598 |
| 3 | General Motors | USA | $9,609,326$ | $10.6 \%$ | $6,643,030$ | $2,951,895$ |
| 4 | Hyundai | South Korea | $8,008,987$ | $8.8 \%$ | $7,628,779$ | 280,684 |
| 5 | Ford | USA | $5,969,541$ | $6.6 \%$ | $3,230,842$ | $2,643,854$ |
| 6 | Nissan | Japan | $5,097,772$ | $5.6 \%$ | $4,279,030$ | 796,992 |
| 7 | Fiat | ltaly | $4,865,758$ | $5.4 \%$ | $1,904,618$ | $2,812,345$ |
| 8 | Honda | Japan | $4,513,769$ | $5.0 \%$ | $4,478,123$ | 35,646 |
| 9 | Suzuki | Japan | $3,016,710$ | $3.3 \%$ | $2,543,077$ | 473,633 |
| 10 | Peugeot | France | $2,917,046$ | $3.2 \%$ | $2,521,833$ | 395,213 |
| 11 | Renault | France | $2,761,969$ | $3.0 \%$ | $2,398,555$ | 363,414 |
| 12 | BMW | Germany | $2,165,566$ | $2.4 \%$ | $2,165,566$ |  |
| 13 | SAIC | China | $2,087,949$ | $2.3 \%$ | $1,769,837$ | 265,087 |
| 14 | Daimler | Germany | $1,973,270$ | $2.2 \%$ | $1,808,125$ | 165,145 |
| 15 | Changan | China | $1,447,017$ | $1.6 \%$ | $1,089,179$ | 262,797 |

Source: Adapted from OICA http://www.oica.net/wp-content/uploads//Ranking-2014-Q4-Rev.-22-July.pdf
Excludes motorcycles.
Note: Shaded rows indicate producers headquartered in countries outside the traditional, pre-1980s major producing countries (the USA, Western Europe, Japan, and Russia).

Lead firm ownership, so far, is mainly tied to historical centers of the industry...

## Lead firms - top 16-30 vehicle producers, 2014

| Rank | Corporate Group | Home Cntry | Unit Pdn | Share | Pass Cars | Light Com |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 16 | Mazda | Japan | $1,328,426$ | $1.5 \%$ | $1,261,521$ | 66,905 |
| 17 | Dongfeng | China | $1,301,695$ | $1.4 \%$ | 745,765 | 201,667 |
| 18 | Mitsubishi | Japan | $1,262,342$ | $1.4 \%$ | $1,199,823$ | 61,302 |
| 19 | BAIC | China | $1,115,847$ | $1.2 \%$ | 538,027 | 278,949 |
| 20 | Tata | India | 945,113 | $1.0 \%$ | 614,247 | 11,399 |
| 21 | Geely | China | 890,652 | $1.0 \%$ | 890,652 |  |
| 22 | Fuji | Japan | 888,812 | $1.0 \%$ | 888,812 |  |
| 23 | Great Wall | China | 730,570 | $0.8 \%$ | 610,023 | 120,547 |
| 24 | First Auto Works | China | 623,708 | $0.7 \%$ | 391,079 | 37,195 |
| 25 | Iran Khodro | Iran | 586,725 | $0.6 \%$ | 493,585 | 90,301 |
| 26 | Mahindra | India | 552,912 | $0.6 \%$ | 372,637 | 2,562 |
| 27 | Isuzu | Japan | 541,068 | $0.6 \%$ |  | 44,724 |
| 28 | Brilliance | China | 520,228 | $0.6 \%$ | 235,115 | 219,093 |
| 29 | Chery | China | 468,287 | $0.5 \%$ | 449,333 | 18,954 |
| 30 | JAC | China | 467,597 | $0.5 \%$ | 196,777 | 93,478 |

Source: Adapted from OICA http://www.oica.net/wp-content/uploads//Ranking-2014-Q4-Rev.-22-July.pdf
Excludes motorcycles.
Note: Shaded rows indicate producers headquartered in countries outside the traditional, pre-1980s major producing countries (the USA, Western Europe, Japan, and Russia).
...but this could be changing...

## Lead firms - global production share, 2014

| Production by Nationality | Share |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Japanese | $27,124,237$ | $29.9 \%$ |
| American | $15,801,469$ | $17.4 \%$ |
| German | $14,033,727$ | $15.5 \%$ |
| Chinese | $11,361,820$ | $12.5 \%$ |
| South Korean | $8,008,987$ | $8.8 \%$ |
| Italian | $4,865,758$ | $5.4 \%$ |
| Indian | $1,594,581$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| Iranian | 988,687 | $1.1 \%$ |
| Russian | 537,426 | $0.6 \%$ |

Source: Adapted from OICA http://www.oica.net/wp-content/uploads//Ranking-2014-Q4-Rev.-22-July.pdf Excludes motorcycles.
Note: Shaded rows indicate producers headquartered in countries outside the traditional, pre-1980s major producing countries (the USA, Western Europe, Japan, and Russia).
...but still, about 70\% of world production is from firms based in the historical centers of the industry

## Top 25 motor vehicle parts suppliers

| Rank | Company | Home country | $\begin{gathered} \text { OEM* sales } \\ 2014 \end{gathered}$ | NA | Eur. | Asia | ROW | Products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Robert Bosch | Germany | 44,240 e | 19 | 50 | 28 | 3 | Gasoline systems, diesel systems, chassis system controls, electrical drives, starter motors \& generators, car multimedia, electronics, steering systems, battery technology, exhaust gas turbochargers \& treatment systems, service solutions |
| 2 | Magna | Canada | 36,325 | 54 | 39 | 5 | 2 | Body, chassis, interior, exterior, seating, powertrain, electronic, vision, closure \& roof systems \& modules; vehicle engineering \& contract manufacturing |
| 3 | Continental | Germany | 34,418 e | 23 | 49 | 25 | 3 | Electronic brakes, stability management systems, tires, foundation brakes, chassis systems, safety system electronics, telematics, powertrain electronics, interior modules, instrumentation, technical elastomers |
| 4 | Denso | Japan | 32,365 fe | 22 | 12 | 64 | 2 | Thermal, powertrain control, electronic \& electric systems, small motors, telecommunications |
| 5 | Aisin Seiki | Japan | 28,072 | 18 | 8 | 73 | 1 | Body, brake \& chassis systems, electronics, drivetrain, \& engine components |
| 6 | Hyundai Mobis | South Korea | 27,405 f | 20 | 11 | 68 | 1 | Chassis, cockpit \& front-end modules; ABS, ESC, MDPS, airbags, LED lamps, ASV parts, sensors, electronic control systems, hybrid car powertrains, parts \& power control units |
| 7 | Faurecia | France | 25,043 | 25 | 56 | 14 | 5 | Seating, emissions, control technologies, interior systems \& exteriors 7 |
| 8 | Johnson Controls | USA | 23,589 f | 48 | 39 | 11 | 2 | Complete automotive seats \& seat components, lead acid \& hybrid vehicle batteries |
| 9 | ZF | Germany | 22,192 f | 20 | 56 | 20 | 4 | Transmissions, chassis components \& systems, steering systems, clutches, dampers |
| 10 | Lear | USA | 17,727 | 38 | 40 | 17 | 5 | Seating \& electrical distribution systems |
| 11 | Valeo | France | 16,878 e | 20 | 49 | 28 | 3 | Micro hybrid systems, electrical \& electronic systems, thermal systems, transmissions, wiper systems, camera/sensor technology, security systems, interior controls |
| 12 | TRW Automotive | USA | 16,240 e | 41 | 43 | 12 | 4 | Steering, suspension, braking \& engine components; fasteners, occupant-restraint systems, electronic safety \& security systems |
| 13 | Delphi <br> Automotive | USA | 16,002 e | 35 | 38 | 23 | 4 | Mobile electronics; powertrain, safety, thermal, controls \& security systems; electrical/electronic architecture, in-car entertainment technologies |
| 14 | Yazaki | Japan | 15,200 e | 25 | - | - | - | Wiring harnesses, connectors, junction boxes, power distribution boxes, instrumentation, high voltage systems |
| 15 | ThyssenKrupp | Germany | 12,801 f | 23 | - | - | - | Steering, dampers, springs \& stabilizers, camshafts, forged machined components, bearings, undercarriage systems \& components, axle assembly, assembled camshafts, forged crankshafts \& drivetrain components; high-strength, lightweight steel, electrical steel, tailored tempering, cell \& battery production lines, valve control systems |
| 16 | BASF | Germany | 12,682 f | 21 | 57 | 16 | 6 | Coatings, catalysts, engineering plastics, polyurethanes, coolants, brake fluids, lubricants, battery materials |
| 17 | Sumitomo <br> Electric | Japan | 12,325 fe | 26 | - | - | - | Electrical distribution systems, electronics, connection systems |
| 18 | Mahle | Germany | 12,110 f | 22 | 54 | 17 | 7 | Piston systems, cylinder components, valvetrain systems, air \& liquid management systems, powertrain engineering, vehicle climatization, climate compressors, engine \& powertrain cooling, drives, starters \& alternators, electrical driven auxiliaries |
| 19 | JTEKT | Japan | $11,200 \mathrm{fe}$ | 23 | 18 | 58 | 1 | Bearings, steering systems, driveline systems \& machine tools |
| 20 | CalsonicKansei | Japan | 9,789 | 32 | 11 | 21 | 36 | Climate control, engine cooling \& exhaust systems; instrument clusters, console boxes, instrument panels, cockpit \& front-end modules |
| 21 | Panasonic Automotive Systems | Japan | 9,643 fe | 25 | 12 | 41 | 22 | Cameras, video \& premium audio systems; navigation systems, compressors, batteries, motors, monitors; sensors; switches, HUDs |
| 22 | Autoliv | Sweden | 9,240 | 34 | 33 | 33 | $\overline{7}$ | Airbags, seat belts, safety electronics, steering wheels |
| 23 | Schaeffler Hitachi | Germany | 8,983 | 20 | 48 | 25 | 7 | Anti-friction bearings, engine components, chassis \& transmissions, wheel \& axle bearings, clutch \& transmission systems, dampers |
| 24 | Automotive Systems | Japan | $8,850 \mathrm{fe}$ | 25 | - | - | - | Engine management, electric powertrain, drive control |
| 25 | Toyota Boshoku | Japan | $8,730 \mathrm{fe}$ | 20 | 7 | 71 | 3 | Seats, door trim, carpet, headliners, oil \& air filters, door panels, fabrics \& substrates |

Source: Automotive News
Note: Shaded countries are newly industrialized, transition, or developing Global supplier ownership, so far, is even more tied to historical industry centers

## Top 26-50 motor vehicle parts suppliers

| 26 | Yanteng <br> AutoTrim <br> Systems | China | 8,592 | 3 | 1 | 96 | - | Interiors, exteriors, electronics, seating, safety |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | Tenneco | USA | 8,420 e | 49 | 30 | 15 | 6 | Emission-control systems, manifolds, catalytic converters, diesel aftertreatment systems, catalytic reduction mufflers, shock absorbers, struts, electronic suspension products \& systems |
| 28 | Gestamp Automocion | Spain | 8,308 | 16 | 63 | 11 | 10 | Body-in-white stamping \& assemblies, chassis, hinges, power systems, driver controls |
| 29 | BorgWarner | USA | 8,305 | 29 | 45 | 26 | - | Turbochargers, engine valve-timing systems, ignition systems, emissions systems, thermal systems, transmission-clutch systems, transmission-control systems \& torque management systems |
| 30 | Magneti Marelli | Italy | 8,052 f | 14 | 67 | 9 | 10 | Lighting, powertrain transmissions, electronics, suspensions systems, active \& passive shock absorbers, exhaust systems, plastic parts |
| 31 | Visteon | USA | 7,509 | 29 | 36 | 32 | 3 | Cockpit electronics, thermal energy management |
| 32 | Hyundai-WIA | South <br> Korea | 7,368 | 1 | 7 | 84 | 9 | Halfshafts, sideshafts, engines, manual transmissions/transaxles, transfer cases, power transfer units, chassis modules, axles |
| 33 | Cummins | USA | 7,150 | 56 | 15 | 20 | 9 | Diesel \& natural gas engines |
| 34 | GKN | UK | 7,018 | 34 | 40 | 22 | 4 | Driveline halfshafts, driveshafts \& AWD; powder metal engine \& components; automotive structures \& chassis systems, transmission |
| 35 | HELLA | Germany | 6,900 fe | 21 | 53 | 26 | - | Electronic \& lighting components \& systems |
| 36 | Brose <br> Fahrzeugteile | Germany | 6,872 | 24 | 54 | 20 | 2 | Window regulators, door modules, seat adjusters, closure systems, power closure systems, seat adjusters, power head restraints, electric drives \& motors, electronics |
| 37 | Toyoda Gosei | Japan | 6,700 fe | 29 | 6 | 65 | - | Safety, sealing \& interior systems; optoelectronics, exterior trim, rubber \& plastic functionals, fuel systems |
| 38 | JATCO | Japan | 6,633 fe | 27 | - | 73 | - | Automatic transmissions, continuously variable transmissions, axles, driveshafts, sealing \& thermal management products |
| 39 | Dana | USA | 6,617 | 47 | 30 | 11 | 12 | Axles, driveshafts, sealing \& thermal management products |
| 40 | Plastic Omnium | France | 6,490 | 29 | 49 | 18 | 4 | Fascias, front-end modules, rear-end modules, fenders, body panels, fuel systems |
| 41 | Samvardhana Motherson | India | 6,100 f | 6 | 47 | 42 | 5 | Wiring harnesses, rearview mirrors, molded plastic parts \& assemblies, plastic modules for cockpits, door trims \& bumpers, molded \& extruded rubber components, lighting systems, air intake manifolds, pedal assemblies |
| 42 | Mitsubishi Elec | Japan | 6,000 fe | 30 | 30 | 40 | - | Engine management, ignition, audio \& navigation systems; alternators \& starter motors |
| 43 | IAC Group | Luxembourg | 5,900 | 54 | 39 | 7 | - | Instrument panels, consoles, cockpits, doors \& trim, flooring, acoustics, headliners \& overhead systems, other interior \& exterior components |
| 44 | Koito Mfg. | Japan | 5,805 f | 16 | 3 | 10 | 72 | Exterior lighting |
| 45 | Mando Corp. | South Korea | 5,373 f | 20 | 1 | 78 | 1 | Brakes, steering, suspension \& integrated driver assistance, systems \& components |
| 46 | Flex-N-Gate | USA | \$5,103 | 91 | 6 | 1 | 2 | Interior \& exterior plastics, metal bumpers \& hitches, structural metal assemblies, forward \& signal lighting, mechanical assemblies, prototyping \& sequencing |
| 47 | Goodyear Tire \& Rubber | USA | $5,000 \mathrm{e}$ | 36 | 34 | 20 | 10 | Tires |
| 48 | Tokai Rika | Japan | 4,971 f | 24 | 6 | 22 | 48 | Switches, steering wheels, airbags, shifters, key cylinders \& lock sets, interior \& lever combination switches; floor transmission |
| 49 | Takata | Japan | 4,900 f | 34 | 28 | 38 | - | Airbags, seat belts, electronics, steering wheels, interior trim \& textiles |
| 50 | DraexImaier | Germany | $4,650 \mathrm{e}$ | 16 | - | - | - | Electrical systems, electrical \& electronic components, interiors, system assembly |

## Source: Automotive News

## ...but this could also be changing

## Supplier Consolidation

## Integration of Automotive Components: from Parts to Modules to Systems



Source: Sturgeon and Florida, 2004

## Elaborated GVC categories from CGGC



Source: Sturgeon and Florida, 2004

| BEC 4 (SNA) | Value Chain Stage | Total Motor Vehicle Exports 2014, \$B | \% Total Motor Vehicle Exports 2014 | Value <br> chain <br> actor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BEC 53 Parts and accessories (Intermediate) |  | 609 | 46.9 | Supplier |
|  | Components | 535 | 41.2 | Supplier |
|  | Of the Body System | 262 | 20.2 | Supplier |
|  | Of the Drive train | 159 | 12.3 | Supplier |
|  | Electrical Systems | 114 | 8.8 | Supplier |
|  | Of the Body System or Drive train | 103 | 7.9 | Supplier |
|  | Subassemblies | 74 | 5.7 | Automaker |
|  | Body System | 3 | 0.3 | Automaker |
|  | Drive train | 70 | 5.4 | Automaker |
| $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { BEC 5 } \\ \text { motor vehinger } \\ \text { (unclassified) } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Final Products | 688 | 53.1 | Automaker |
| BEC 5 Transportation equipment and parts and accessories thereof | Total Triple counting? | 1,297 | 100 |  |

Source: CGGC

## Exports by GVC Stage, 2005-2014

## World Motor Vehicle Sector Exports by Value Chain Stage and Subsector

| Value Chain Stage and Subsector | Value (\$, USD) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 | 2007 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 |
| Total | 819,469,339,004 | 1,064,008,993,426 | 1,012,562,256,997 | 1,192,528,151,880 | 1,296,694,618,922 |
| Components | 282,179,540,119 | 378,789,600,610 | 403,417,278,443 | 487,682,894,025 | 534,746,446,638 |
| Of the Body System | 145,485,535,984 | 192,948,909,462 | 200,557,762,268 | 239,701,680,837 | 261,513,275,189 |
| Of the Drive train | 81,384,627,565 | 112,734,842,393 | 120,426,304,757 | 148,630,528,165 | 159,472,985,970 |
| Electrical Systems | 55,309,376,570 | 73,105,848,755 | 82,433,211,418 | 99,350,685,023 | 113,760,185,479 |
| Of the Body System or Drive train | 86,012,695,747 | 94,816,043,708 | 91,620,392,716 | 103,069,627,970 | 102,591,940,893 |
| Subassemblies | 54,030,168,055 | 68,854,389,333 | 59,157,460,118 | 68,671,086,880 | 73,877,713,932 |
| Body System | 2,979,694,088 | 3,482,140,114 | 3,491,534,874 | 4,239,531,708 | 3,385,339,877 |
| Drive train | 51,050,473,967 | 65,372,249,219 | 55,665,925,244 | 64,431,555,172 | 70,492,374,055 |
| Final Products (Passenger Vehicle) | 483,259,630,830 | 616,365,003,483 | 549,987,518,436 | 636,174,170,975 | 688,070,458,352 |
| Value Chain Stage and Sector | Share of Total Motor Vehicle Exports |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2005 | 2007 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 |
| Components | 34.4 | 35.6 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 41.2 |
| Of the Body System | 17.8 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 |
| Of the Drive train | 9.9 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| Electrical Systems | 6.7 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.8 |
| Of the Body System or Drive train | 10.5 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| Subassemblies | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Body System | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Drive train | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Final Products (Passenger Vehicle) | 59.0 | 57.9 | 54.3 | 53.3 | 53.1 |

## Source: UN COMTRADE

Ongoing attempts to adapt trade statistics to sector-specific GVC structures

## The Nested Geographic and Organizational Structure of the Automotive Industry



Source: Sturgeon et al, 2009

## Case example: Motor Vehicles in Vietnam

- Vietnam's role
- Market characteristics
- Policy environment
- Production and trade by lead firms
- Production and trade by suppliers
- Local content
- Trade in value added
- Detailed trade statistics


## Passenger Vehicle Investment in Vietnam

- 1951: Auto Hoa Binh, a state-run manufacturer of military vehicles first opens in Hanoi
- 1991: Auto Hoa Binh forms JV (VMC) with Colombian Motors (Philippines) and Nichmen Corp. (Japan)
- CKD assembly for Kia (Korea), Mazda (Japan), BMW (Germany), and Subaru (Japan).
- 1995: three additional JV licenses for Mitsubishi (Japan), Daewoo (Korea), and Daimler Benz (Germany)
- 1997: EIGHT additional licenses issued, five acted on: Isuzu, Hino, Daihatsu, Toyota (all Toyota group companies) and Ford (USA), bringing the total number of vehicle assembly plants in Vietnam to eleven for an annual market of about 15,000 units


## Vietnam's 14 Passenger Vehicle Final Assembly Plants, 2013

| Automaker | Brands assembled | Home country of brand(s) | Region | Capacity | Cap. Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toyota Motor Vietnam | Toyota | Japan | North | 36,500 | 20\% |
| General Motors Vietnam | Chevrolet | USA | North | 30,000 | 16\% |
| Vietnam Motors | BMW, Chery, Kia, Nissan | Germany, China, South Korea, Japan | North | 24,000 | 13\% |
| Ford Vietnam | Ford | USA | North | 14,000 | 8\% |
| Honda Vietnam | Honda | Japan | North | 10,000 | 5\% |
| VINAMOTOR | Hyundai | South Korea | North | 5,500 | 3\% |
| Duc Phong | Great Wall | China | North | 3,000 | 2\% |
|  |  | North Total | North | 123,000 | 67\% |
| Truong Hai Automobile | Kia | South Korea | Center | 20,000 | 11\% |
| Vina Mazda | Mazda | Japan | Center | 10,000 | 5\% |
| Vinastar Motors | Mitsibishi | Japan | Center | 5,000 | 3\% |
|  |  | Center Total | Center | 35,000 | 19\% |
| Vietnam Suzuki | Suzuki | Japan | South | 12,000 | 7\% |
| Mercedes Benz Vietnam | Daimler Benz | Germany | South | 5,500 | 3\% |
| Mekong Auto | Fiat, Ssanyong, PMC | Italy, South Korea, North Korea | South | 5,000 | 3\% |
| Isuzu Vietnam | Isuzu | Japan | South | 2,000 | 1\% |
| CKD |  | South Total | South | 2-7,00 | 13\% |
|  | Viable singlebrand plants? | Total Capacity 2013 |  | 182,500 | 100\% |
|  |  | Total Sales 2013 |  | 127,000 |  |
|  |  | Finished vehicle Imports, 2013 |  | 16,747 |  |
|  |  | Estimated average capacity utilization |  | 40\% |  |

Source: Roland Berger, 2014 (plants, sales, capacity); UN COMTRADE, imports; Author's estimate, capacity urnzation

## Vehicle Demand in Vietnam 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2020 forecast

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | Share 2020 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Motorbikes | $2,525,000$ | $3,322,000$ | $3,334,000$ | $5,424,000$ | $97 \%$ |
| Passenger vehicles | 81,000 | 89,000 | 88,000 | 127,000 | $2 \%$ |
| Commercial vehicles | 16,000 | 14,000 | 16,000 | 31,000 | $1 \%$ |
| Total | $2,622,000$ | $3,425,000$ | $3,438,000$ | $5,582,000$ | $100 \%$ |

Source: Roland Berger, 2014


## Motorbikes in Vietnam

- 40 million units were registered in 2014 for a population of 90 million
- Vietnam the fourth largest two-wheeler market in the world after China, India and Indonesia.
- The five largest motorbike makers in the country are Honda (Japan), Yamaha (Japan), SYM (China), Suzuki (Japan) and Piaggio (Italy)
- Honda and Yamaha account for over 90 percent of local market share.
- Local parts content is high



## Main Global Motor Vehicle Parts Suppliers in Vietnam, 2014

| Company | Product(s) | Nationality | Year of major <br> investment(s) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Sumitomo, various <br> companies | Wire harnesses and wiring components | Japan | Various years |
| Yazaki | Wire harnesses and wiring components | Japan | 2001 |
| Hitachi Cable | Wire harnesses | Japan | 2008 |
| Denso San Pham | Various engine parts, gas pedal assemblies, <br> etc. | Japan | 2001 |
| Bridgestone | Tires for passenger vehicles | Japan | 2014 |
| Yokohama | Tires for motorcycles, light trucks, and <br> industrial vehicles | Japan | 1997 |
| IRC | Tires for motorcycles | Japan | 1997 |
| Kumho Tires | Tires for passenger vehicles | South <br> Korea | 2008 |
| Hyundai Kefico | Sensors and Actuators for vehicles | Japan | 2010 |
| Toyota Boshoku | Seats and interior parts; side curtain airbags | Japan | 1996 and 2004 |
| Robert Bosch | Pushbelts used for continuously variable <br> transmission (CVT) in automobiles. | Germany | 2008 |
| Asahi Denso | Ignition switches and locks for motorcycles | Japan | 2006 |
| Exedy | Clutches for motorcycles | Japan | 2006 |
| Kyocera Vietnam | Ceramic components and connectors | Japan | 2014 |
| Tovoda Gosei | Bags for airbag modules | Japan | 2005 |

Source: Author desk and field research

Vietnam's trade balance in motorcycles, passenger vehicles, and selected parts 2009-2013, US\$M


Source: UN COMTRADE

## Motor vehicles in Vietnam, hypotheses

- Development of a viable export industry, with backward linkages, usually requires a viable domestic market
- motorcycles and motorcycle parts, not autos
- Specialization in labor intensive processes can be across industries
- Wire harness, electronics, apparel and footwear assembly
- Even with poor localization, FDI in final assembly can sometimes open up opportunities for parts exports
- Wire harnesses, scaled for local demand + export
- Products with linkages to natural resources can be viable export opportunities, but strong local market demand helps
- Natural rubber -> motorcycle tires
- Some companies have more aggressive localization strategies than others
- Toyota


## Resources used

- "Official" statistics
- TiVA 2009 estimate: Vietnam's transportation equipment exports embodied 57\% imported content.
- Too low? (TiVA documentation refers to a downward bias in its indicator of import content)
- Lack of product detail
- Comtrade
- Industry association and private
- OICA (production by product, country, and firm)
- Automotive news (top supplier dataset)
- Roland Berger (commissioned study, draws on Vietnam government production and vehicle registration statistics)
- Field and desk research
- Author visited Vietnam for research in 1993, 1997, and 2015
- Accumulated domain knowledge on industry
- First large scale motor vehicle industry study in which author participated was 1996
- Has visited automotive companies and manufacturing plants in USA, Canada, Mexico, Germany, Austria, Japan, Taiwan, China, and Vietnam


## Data resource improvements?

- FDI statistics by value chain role (lead firm, supplier)
- TiVA-like statistics with product detail
- Global business register to identify enterprise group relationships
- HS and CPC services products pre-assigned to sector and degree of value added
- Visualization tools
-What else?


## Thank you!

