「10년 후, 중국」 발간 기념 포럼 2005. 4. 27

(Oにすれる) でEO 초청 포럼

다국적 기업의 중국시장 전략-현재와 미래 10년 후 중국시장과 한국기업의 선택



●세미나 개요

일 시	2005. 4. 27(수) 07:30~09:30
장 소	그랜드 인터컨티넨탈 호텔 오키드룸(2F)
주 최	KOTRA

● 세미나 진행순서

07:20 ~ 07:30	Registration
07:30 ~ 08:00	조찬
08:00 ~ 08:10	환영사(KOTRA 이효수 중국지역본부장)
08:10 ~ 08:40	다국적기업의 중국시장 전략- 현재와 미래 (復旦大學 管理學院 副院長 薛求知 교수)
08:40 ~ 09:10	10년 후 중국시장과 한국기업의 선택 (KOTRA 상하이무역관 박한진 정보조사차장)
09:10 ~ 09:30	질의 응답

● 연사소개

쉬애치우즈(薛求知, Xue Qiuzhi)

- □ 현직 : 푸단(復旦)대학 관리학원 부원장/박사과정 교수
- □ 학력 및 주요 경력
 - 1988 : 브뤼셀 자유대학 경제학 박사
 - 1988~현재 : 푸단(復旦)대학 관리학원 교수
 - 1991 : 캐나다 McMaster 대학 방문교수
 - 1997, 2001 : 미국 MIT 슬론(Sloan) 경영대학원 방문교수
 - 현재 세계국제경영학회(AIB) 회원, 상하이 세계경제학회 다국적경영전문 위원회 부주임, 상하이시 기업관리 현대화 혁신성과 심사평가위원회 위 원, 상하이시 행위과학학회 부회장 등으로 활동
- □ 주요 연구방향: 다국적기업 관리(전략 및 마케팅)
 - 《다국적기업과 중국시장》 《국제시장 마케팅관리》 《국제경영관리》 《다 국적은행 관리》등 저서 10여권, 대학교재 4권 등 저술, 기타 학술논문 다수 발표
 - 국무원의 특수연구비 지원으로 국가급 연구프로젝트 다수 수행

□ 특기 사항

- 쉬애치우즈 교수는 중국내 다국적기업 연구분야에서 가장 권위 있는 전 문가로 인정받고 있음
- 특히, 저서 《다국적기업과 중국시장》(跨國公司與中國市場)은 다국적기 업의 중국시장 전략과 진입 방식, 시장경쟁 등을 분석해 중국 정부(상무 부)로부터 우수 저서로 선정
- 4월 27일 CEO 포럼에서는 '다국적기업의 중국시장 전략—현재와 미래'에 대해 강연 예정

박 한 진

- □ 현직 : KOTRA 상하이무역관 차장
- □ 학력 및 주요 경력
 - 상하이 復旦大 기업관리 박사과정
 - 한국외대 중국정치경제학 석사
 - 재정경제부 중국전문가포럼 위원
 - KOTRA 중국팀, 홍콩무역관 등 근무
 - 공군사관학교 중국어 교관 역임

□ 주요 저서

- 『10년 후, 중국』, 해냄출판사, 2005. 4
- 『박한진의 차이나 포커스』, 도서출판 오상, 2002. 6.
- 『중국 비즈니스 Q&A 88』, KOTRA, 2003 등 8권

□ 특기 사항

- 중국경제 보고서 100여편, 350회 이상의 강연 활동
- 주요 방송, 신문매체 등 인터뷰 기고 활동 활발
- 주간 China Observer Weekly 발간(2003. 9. 1~현재)
- 월간조선 중국현장보고 기고(2005. 4월~)

復旦大學 管理學院 副院長 薛 求 知 교수

> 다국적기업의 중국시장 전략 -현재와 미래

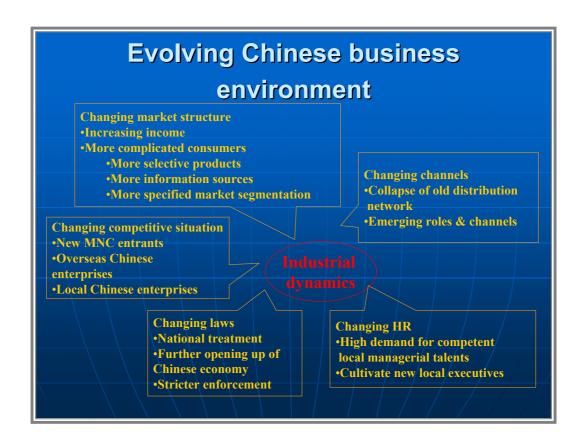


A New Stage of Chinese Economy

- China is the most singular of the transition economies. It is the largest, the fastest growing, and the most heavily engaged in international business and investment.
- China's GDP is 9.2 times in 2004 than in 1978,
 +9.8 % per year, 1447 billion US\$ in 2004
- China is a developing country with emerging economy, its GDP per capita is 1000US\$, which belongs to low income country.
- In 21century, China enter the third developing stage, in 2010 the GDP will be double than that in 2000

Facts in China

- Structure of GDP: SOEs 35%, Mix economy 35%, private Economy 30%
- Export & Import: 1100 billion US\$ in 2004 (4th world) vs. 325.2 billion in 1997(10th world)
- Expressway: 30,200 km (2nd world)
- Internet user: 17 millions
- Mobil phone user: 420 millions(1st world), +20
 per year
- Number of cities: 663
- Employees in Foreign Firms: 25millions, 10% total
- Students to foreign universities: 25000 per year



Impact of China's Institutional Change on International Business (1)

- The shift from plan to market increases China's attractiveness as an environment for international Business
- China's increased exposure to market and global forces allows MNCs more flexibility in their choice of entry and operating modes
- As government withdraws from direct participation in Chinese enterprises, weak domestic firms will seek the equity participation of foreign companies
- The growing spread of ownership and governance forms in China will lead to a greater variety of types of co-operation between Chinese and foreign firms

Impact of China's Institutional Change on International Business (2)

- China's entry to the WTO will encourage foreign firms to adopt a longer term view of operations there and to consider making China part of their global supply chains
- The development of competitive domestic markets equips strong Chinese firms to internationalize their operation
- Policies on China's business support systems will increasingly be tailored to the needs of its privately owned and foreign-investing firms

Impact of China's Institutional Change on International Business (3)

- The development in China of legal support for the terms of contracts and of transparency in legal and accounting processes will encourage a shift from personal to impersonal enforcement of business transactions
- Business support systems in China will form part of the global business services network.
- The strengthening of support systems for business via more effective intermediate institutions will assist the integration of China with international business

The significance of foreign investment & foreign invested companies to Chinese economy

■ 80s:

fill the gaps of capital and foreign exchange, offer job opportunities, introduce technology and management expertise, and stimulate export

• 90s:

accelerate industry upgrade, create new industries, reform old ones, break the monopoly of state-owned enterprises, intensify market competition, and expedite the pace of marketization

Early 21c:

keep abreast of the world market comprehensively, build up global factories, and perfect the market

China's ways of foreign investment introduction among 1979-2003

1983 2.651 2166 741 1089 26 310 1985 5.932 3073 1412 1611 46 4 1986 2.834 1498 892 582 18 6 1987 3.709 2233 1395 789 46 3 1988 5.297 5945 3909 1621 410 5	Year	FD	I	Joint	Contractual	Wholly	Others
1983 7. 742 2452 190 1123 48 109 1984 2. 651 2166 741 1089 26 310 1985 5. 932 3073 1412 1611 46 4 1986 2. 834 1498 892 582 18 6 1987 3. 709 2233 1395 789 46 3 1988 5. 297 5945 3909 1621 410 5		3 3 3 3 3 3 3	_	Ventures	venture	owned	
1985 5. 932 3073 1412 1611 46 4 1986 2. 834 1498 892 582 18 6 1987 3. 709 2233 1395 789 46 3 1988 5. 297 5945 3909 1621 410 5		7. 742	2452	190	1123	48	1091
1986 2. 834 1498 892 582 18 6 1987 3. 709 2233 1395 789 46 3 1988 5. 297 5945 3909 1621 410 5	1984	2. 651	2166	741	1089	26	310
1987 3. 709 2233 1395 789 46 3 1988 5. 297 5945 3909 1621 410 5	1985	5. 932	3073	1412	1611	46	4
1988 5. 297 5945 3909 1621 410 5	1986	2. 834	1498	892	582	18	6
	1987	3. 709	2233	1395	789	46	3
1989 5. 600 5779 3659 1179 930 10	1988	5. 297	5945	3909	1621	410	5
	1989	5. 600	5779	3659	1179	930	10
1990 6. 596 7273 4091 1317 1860 5	1990	6. 596	7273	4091	1317	1860	5
1991 11. 977 12978 8395 1778 2795 10	1991	11. 977	12978	8395	1778	2795	10
1992 58. 124 48764 34354 5711 8692 7	1992	58. 124	48764	34354	5711	8692	7

China's ways of foreign investment introduction among 1979-2003

	Year	FD	I	Joint	Contractual	Wholly	Others
		Total (billion)	Project Number	Ventures	Venture	foreign- owned Business	
	1993	111. 436	83437	54003	10445	18975	14
	1994	82. 680	47549	27890	6634	13007	18
	1995	91. 282	37011	20455	4787	11761	8
	1996	73. 277	24556	12628	2849	9062	17
	1997	51. 004	21046	9046	2371	9604	25
	1998	52. 101	19846	8146	2010	9674	16
	1999	41. 223	16918	7050	1656	8201	3
	2000	62. 380	22347	8378	1757	12196	2
	2001	69. 194	26140	8893	1589	15643	1
Ì	2002	827.68	34171	10380	1595	22173	23
	2003	1150,7	41081	12521	1555	26980	25

China's Utilized and Cumulative Foreign Direct Investment by Selected Source Economy for 2003 and as of 2003

(In \$ millions)

U	tilized FDI	Cumulative FDI
Hong Kong	16,170	187,014
Virgin Islands	5,042	18,270
United States	4,433	34,466
European Union	4,183	29,580
Japan	4,348	32,150
Taiwan	2,980	29,140
Korea	2,152	12,478
Singapore	2,144	19,136
Germany	1,213	7,066
Cayman Islands	1,067	2,624
United Kingdom	1,052	9,800
Total (All Sources)	46,878	395,223
rotal (, til Sources)	13,3,3	333,223

Foreign investment role in China's economy (in \$millions)

	2003	% change	% of 2003 National Figures
FIE-Generated Industrial Value Added	66,220	24.2	24.6
FIE-Generated Exports	125,863	7.3	51.7
FIE-Generated Imports	133,235	11.5	50.1
FIE-Generated Tax Revenues	288,300	30.0	19.0
2003 FDI inflows/GDP		 	0.05
2003 FDI stock/GDP		<u> </u>	34.1

Chinese market in MNCs' strategies (1)

Return to former market

Renowned MNCs' entries into China date back early in the history. With exclusive sensitivity and sort of reminiscence, they willingly reentered the Chinese market right after its opening up. Due to their early entries and perseverance, most of them succeed, not only regain former markets but greatly enlarge their shares.

Chinese market in MNCs' strategies (2)

- A place of strategic importance
- -- thrived post war, they could more sanely regard the Chinese market from a strategic perspective through dynamic inspection
- not only recognize its current value, but its position in future international competitive context
- view the Chinese market from the perspective of emerging market
- leading companies take the lead to enter the market, while competitors strictly adopt the follower strategies

Chinese market in MNCs' strategies (3)

- Important source of long-term profits
- -- implement aggressive investment plan, domain the Chinese market, establish world-scale business and make it a strategic source of long-term profits
- -- emphasize to improve the profitability when the market reaches a certain scale

Chinese market in MNCs' strategies (4)

- New pivot for Asia
- -- Manufacture center of Asia
- -- Purchase center of Asia
- -- Technical support center of Asia
- -- Managerial personnel Outlet

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Reasons for investment in China (multiple choices)

Reasons % of choice 1. China boasts a huge market 92 2. cheap and abundant supply of labor 84 3. to gain substantive profit 71 50 4. leverage technical advantage 5. hope to capture the market earlier than 37 competitors 6. prolong product life cycle 33 7. know more about the market and 24 prepare for other product entry 8. in view of company's global strategy 19

Development stages of MNCs in Chinese Market

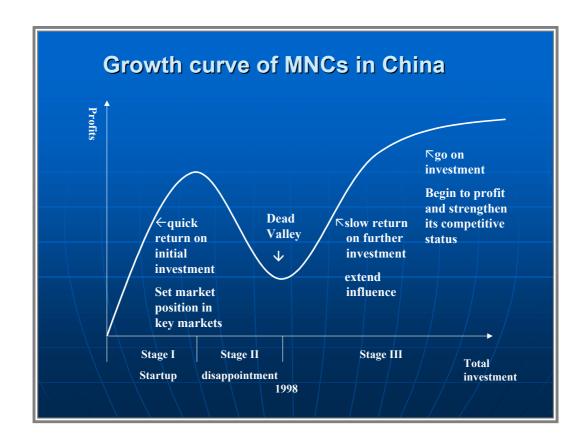
9. others

Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Market exploration	Strategic	Market
	aggression	dominance
1. establish small liaison	1. establish regional or national	1. dominate the market via
Prin	office 2. work ahead of	manufacturing point
Princ. 2. know the market	competitors so as to obtain "first-	2. form a structure of
O 3. learn how to operate and manage in China 4. evaluate risk	mover" advantage 3. nurture management competence of	department chain to improve each point's profitability
4. evaluate risk and return on investment	regional subsidiaries and branches	
investment	branches	

Development stages of MNCs in Chinese Market				
	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	
	Market exploration	Strategic aggression	Market dominance	
⊼ e	1. one or two small operational points with limited coverage based on trade 2. simple operation	1. multiple businesses in different areas or product lines and an adoption of umbrella- shape management	1. handle the comparatively large business with consummate management	
$ ightharpoonup^{\prec}$	characterized by low capital exposure	2. considerable sales volume and capital in China	2. strive to establish a market leader image among consumers and suppliers	
Operationa ttributes	3. experiment with fields of localization, business system design and cooperative relations	3. alert to key competitor's progress in China	3. appear as a long- term partner with the government in booming the Chinese economy	
			4. become crucial source of profit of the parent company	
Involvement in Chinese market	Very low	High	Very high	

Emphasis in Corporate Identity (multiple choices) (%)

In view of positioning	% of choice
1, business credit	87
2. corporate size and grade	75
3、return on investment	70
4、brand	53
5. modern corporate	46
appearance	
6. personnel competence	41
7. social contribution	34
8. others	38



Characteristics of MNCs in China

- Entry time:
 - From late 70s to early 80s, <u>the first</u> <u>generation of foreign invested</u> <u>corporations</u>

characterized by capital from Chinese in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, the third nation export market-oriented, small project and labor-intensive industries

 After 90s, the second generation of foreign invested corporations

characterized by capital from America, Europe, Japan and Korea, Chinese market-oriented, big project, high levels of techniques and management

Characteristics of MNCs in China

Entry objectives:

- Market factor: China's increasing standard of productivity, rising consumption and market size; loosening of monopolistic industries, the profitability of some originally unprofitable industries have witnessed a notable increase after the price reform. And entering and dominating fast growing large markets are the main incentives to MNCs in China.
- Region factor: upon the selection of investment location, they're not only attracted by the city's own fact market supply and preferable policies, but attach more importance to its radiate power and influence over inner land, convenient telecommunication and transportation, and its ability in yielding economies of scale

Characteristics of marketing modes of MNCs in China (1)			
MNCs' involvem ent	MNCs' objectives	Reasons	
Product	■Provide current products with as less customization for Chinese market as possible ■Make certain adaptation ■Marketing cored by brands, establish brand equity and control qualities	■Propose standardized products, reduce fixed capital input and reach economies of scale ■Insufficient local technological power, weak intellectual property rights protection	
Pricing Medium	 Adopt competitive and adaptable pricing more often Extensively adopt discount and transfer pricing International market price coordination 	■Fierce competition ■Price-elastic market demands ■Work in alliance with global interests according to international practices	

Characteristics of marketing modes of MNCs in China (2)

MNCs' involvement	MNCs objectives	Reasons
pla Medium	■Develop own channels ■Utilize and reform original channels ■Address the selection and control of intermediaries ■Treat distributors as partners	■Integrated channel management ■Maximize partner's relations and experience ■Attain high product coverage
Promotion Very high	■Develop promotion innovation and unique tactics appropriate for Chinese market ■Emphasize advertising and public relations ■Enhance contact with consumers	■The particularity of Chinese market and culture ■Large proportions of government and stateowned enterprise purchases ■Set up connections with consumers the key to sustainable

The most market competitive factors

(multiple choices) (%)

Competitive Advantages	% of choice
1、high-tech	85
2, good business credit	73
3. qualified and enterprising management	52
4. advertising promotional competence	47
5. relative integral distribution channels	38
6. abundant capital	36
7, no powerful competitors in business	12
8、others	16/

Vehicles & IT

Product

112

Categories	Number of Enterprises	Average Sales Profit (%)	Average Return on Investment (%)	Average Return on Assets (%)
Categorized by Inv	estment (USD	million)		
10 -30	327	6. 62	18. 1	117. 1
30 - 100	102	11. 1	28. 5	173. 7
Over 100	34	11. 7	27	176. 5
Categorized by yea	ır			
Before 1992	203	10. 3	31. 4	175. 6
Between 1993- 1996	201	11. 2	23. 1	135. 1
After 1997	50	5. 97	12. 7	120. 2
Categorized by Inc	lustry			
Consumer Goods	107	9. 99	25. 7	138. 9
Raw Material & Products	126	10. 6	32. 6	176. 2
Equipments	118	9. 95	21. 8	154. 7

New strategies and integration for MNCs in China

32. 6

176. 2

10.6

- This year, MNCs' integrations of their Chinese businesses stand out and turn into an overwhelming trend. MNCs like Matsushita, Toshiba, Sony, Simens, Roche and so on, who have been in China for over a decade, take the fundamental business integration and recombination.
- National capital's retreat from competitive areas creates a great opportunity for foreign investors to get the controlling interest of their Chinese corporations
- Global overcapacity, intensified international competition along with the strategic importance of emerging markets

General Motors' layout in China

- Shanghai GM as base for passenger cars: mainly produce medium and high segments automobiles
- Yantai, in Shandong Province, as base for passenger cars: mainly produce medium segment and fueleconomic automobiles, with more introduction of its Daewoo Model
- Jinbei GM in Shenyang: mainly produce SUV (Sport Utility Vehicle), 4-cylinder engine cars like Chevrolet
- SGMW(SAIC-GM_Wuling_Automobile Co., Ltd.): GM holds 34% of shares, will be GM's mini-car base in China and use another brand under GM--Suzuki.
- Establish Pan Asia Technical Automotive Center (PATAC) in Shanghai
- Establish General Motors Acceptance Corporation (GMAC)
- This May, Shanghai GM will export V6 engine to CAMI Automotive Inc., the GM's Canada-based joint venture with Suzuki Motor Corporation of Japan

Samsung' business base in China

- The 24 factories of Samsung in China, invested by Samsung Korea's headquarter, are responsible for their own sales
- In 2003, Samsung integrated its channels and establishes three sales companies in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou for sales in north, east and south China respectively, thus facilitate comprehensive product entries into the second grade cities in China.
- Business base is the integration of all the functions on the value chain like R&D , production and marketing.
- Samsung would achieve priority in most joint ventures.

New position for Hitachi China's headquarter

- In April, 2002, Shanghai Hitachi Home Appliances Co., Ltd merged with Hitachi Electronic Machine Co., Ltd. into a new company.
- In 1998, Hitachi united three of its elevator companies in Guangzhou into one
- Shanghai and Wuhu would be white home appliances manufacturing centers, while Shenzhen and Fuzhou as high-end television and display manufacturing centers
- Plan to establish international purchase and R&D centers in Shanghai
- Also plan to set up service center in China
- Hitachi Logistics has debarked in China with the forthcoming Hitachi Capital Co., Ltd.

Competitive analysis of MNCs in China

- MNCs' offensive tactics in China
 - Stress technology innovation in brand promotion
 - Overall attack of the industry in marketing
 - Increase investment in industries without adequate promotion
 - Promotion innovation strategy

Competitive analysis of MNCs in China

- MNCs' defensive tactics in China
 - Set investment barriers by virtue of host country's policy in introducing foreign investment
 - Market channels defense
 - Anticipative target market defense
 - Market attack defense
 - Aggressive promotion defense
 - Product development strategy
 - Establish integrated defensive system cored by brand loyalty

Reflect on MNCs' entries into the Chinese market

- Re-cognition of MNCs
 - Profitability, the reason for corporate existence
 - Two-way selection
- Re-cognition of MNCs' entries into the Chinese market
 - Market dominance
 - MNCs vs national industries

Re-cognition of MNCs' market behaviors in China

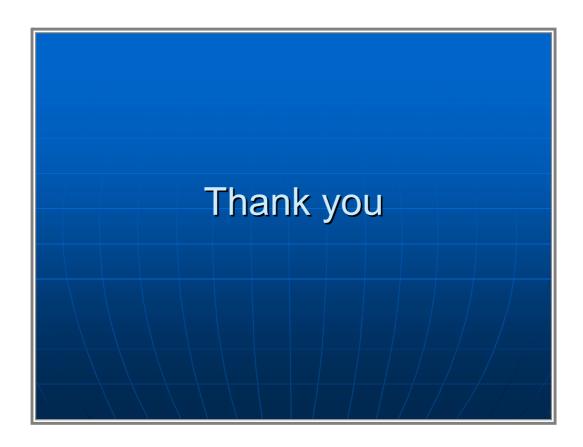
- MNCs are adept in market research. Capturing the most income-elastic products is their golden rule.
- 2. Emphasize long-term input to cultivate profitability and competitive advantages in the long run
- 3. Obtain and retain the market with brand
- 4. Assist and cultivate intermediaries and clients
- 5. Reinforce the cultivation and selection of local marketing talents, address organizational learning of marketing concept and experience
- Intensify supervision and support of Chinese subsidiaries' marketing

Rethinking and transforming mindset

- The big emerging markets have significant influence on product development philosophy of MNCs.
- Those markets are becoming an important source of innovation.
- New-product introductions take into consideration nontraditional centers of influence.
- Increasingly look to emerging market for talent.
- A major shift in geographical resource attract much attention from top management.
- How will that cultural mix influence decision making, risk taking, and team building.

Participate effectively in emerging markets

- Multinationals have to:
- Reconfigure their resource base
- Rethink their cost structure
- Redesign their product development process
- Challenge their assumptions about the cultural mix of their top management
- Develop a new mind-set
- Adopt new business models





kotra 상하이무역관 정보조사차장 박 한 진

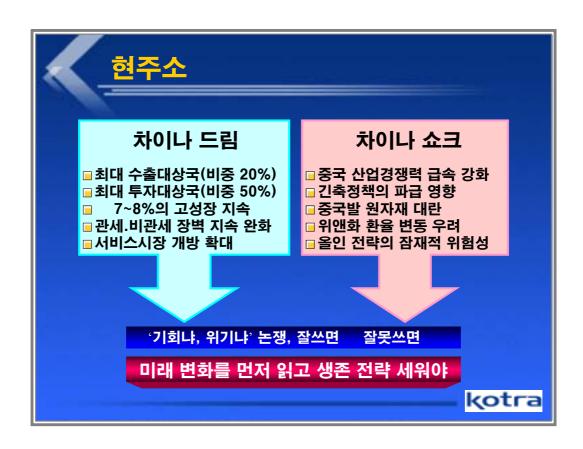
> 10년 후 중국시장과 한국기업의 선택



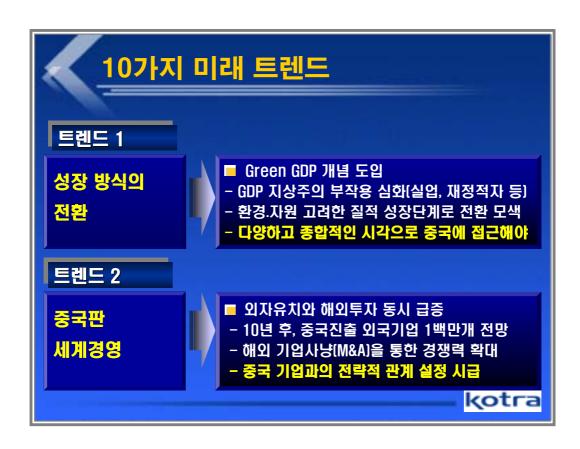


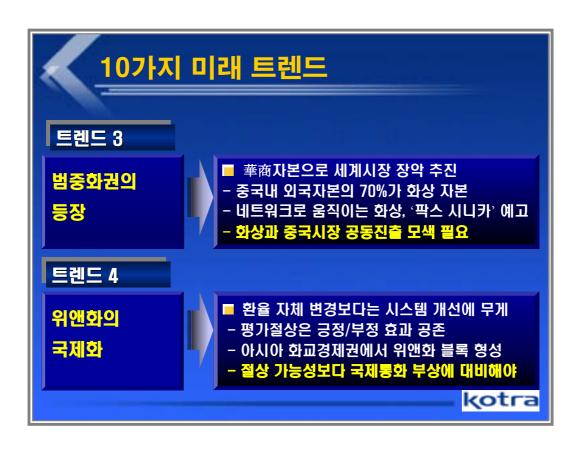


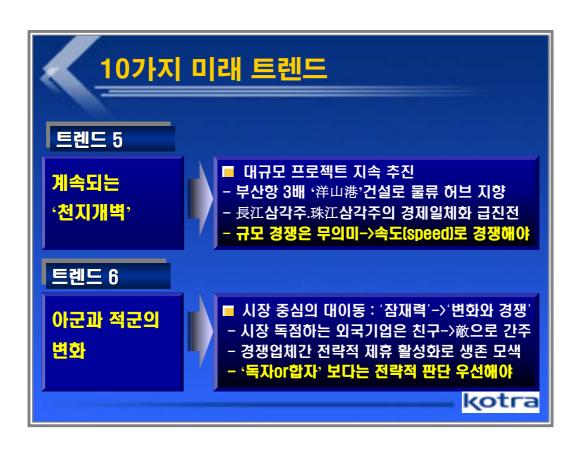


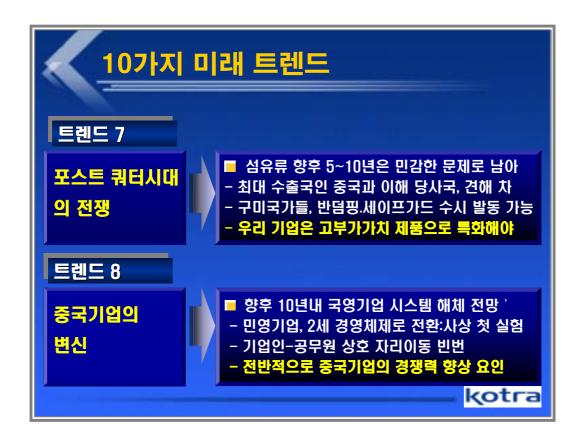


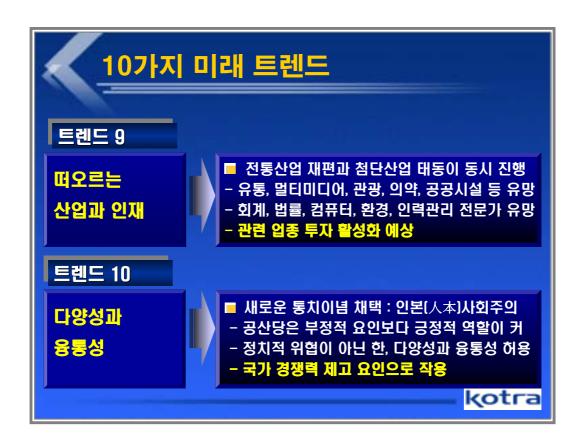








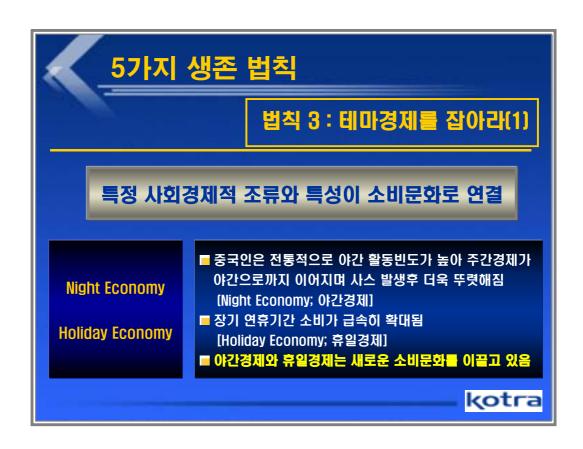




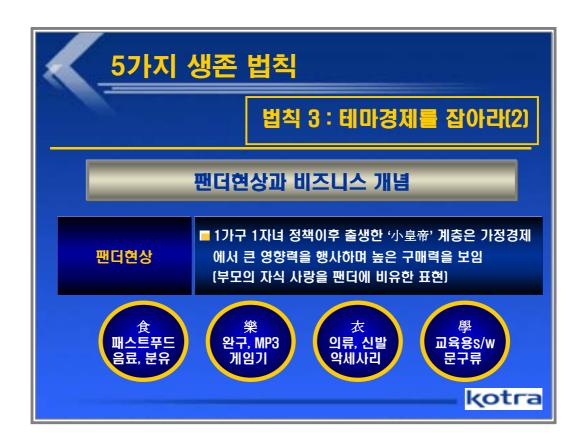


5가지 생존 법칙 법칙 1: 변화의 흐름을 읽어라 ■ 원부자재 중심의 수출 심화 -> 소비시장 파악 어려워 대중 경제의존도 ■ 대중 수출.투자 비중 급속 확대 -> 중국내 작은 변화에 급상승 큰 충격 가능성 ■ 완제품 수출 확대, 모기업-투자법인 SCM 관리로 대응 ■ 중국의 WTO 가입후 초기 수입 급증세가 점차 둔화 조짐 ■ 개방 확대. 시스템 정리로 비즈니스 환경은 개선되고 시장 구도의 있으나 국제.국내환경 변수가 늘어남 재편 - 中경기조절정책, 위앤화 환율, 보호무역주의 등 ■ 서비스업 진출 확대, 시장의 '나무'와 '숲'을 동시에 관찰 kotra

5가지 생존 법칙 법칙 2: 선입관을 버려라 ■ 중국은 지역간/계층간 극심한 소득 및 소비력 격차로 '13억' 환상에서 절대 13억 시장이 아님 ■ 대리상 활용해도 전국시장 동시 진출은 사실상 불가능 깨어나라 ■ 소수의 유망 거점지역 진출(공략)후 점진적으로 확대해야 ■ WTO 가입후 법제화 진전으로 '꽌시' 사회에 큰 변화 시작 **■** 한류는 아직 경제적 효과로 확산되지 않고 있음 '꽌시' '한류'는 - 한류열풍의 1등 공신은 불법 복제 DVD라는 말이 있음 보조 수단이다 ■ '꽌시'에 앞서 준법 경영을 하고 한류는 다양한 컨텐츠 개발 및 지재권 보호에 우선적으로 나서야 kotra









5가지 생존 법칙

법칙 4: 성공하는 기업에서 배워라

〈例>암웨이

중국정부의 直販 입법 적극 지원 다양한 자선활동으로 이미지 제고

〈例〉B&O

가격회귀전략의 대표적 사례 이업종 벤치마킹으로 시장 장악

〈例〉샌미구엘

중국내 게릴라 마케팅 성공사례 후발 시장진입자의 장애 극복

〈例〉로레알, 코카콜라

감동가격전략 : 로레알

지역별 가격 차별화 : 코카콜라

kotra

5가지 생존 법칙

법칙 5: 뉴 패러다임을 찾아라(1)...권역별 전략

동북

(요녕,흑룡강,길림)

화북

(베이징,천진,산동)

화동

(상하이,강소,절강)

한는

(광저우,광동,복건)

중서부

(사천,호북,섬서)

철강, 화학, 중장비, 자동차, 군수 등 중공업 핵심역할 재개발 계획추진으로 중국의 제4성장축으로 부상 가능성

중국 IT 산업의 메카

서비스 산업 중심으로 산업구조 재편

경제성장의 견인차, 최대 소비시장, 최대 물류, 유통 허브

개혁개방의 시발지-대외지향형 경제체제 심천 1인당 GDP 6,510 달러 - 중국 최상위권

50년 장기 개발 사업 추진

-도시화, 시장화, 국제화 수준 제고 목표

kotra

5가지 생존 법칙 법칙 5 : 뉴 패러다임을 찾아라(2)...기타 방안 도소매 유통 및 기타 서비스 시장에 적극 진출하라 인수합병(M&A)시장에 참여하라 정부조달시장을 두드려라



중국 비즈니스 10계명 중국 비즈니스 新10계명 미래 코드를 먼저 파악하라 학습형 조직으로 변신하라 보랜드로 승부하라 보랜드로 승부하라 시장을 쪼개고 또 쪼개라 채산성을 확보하라 전략적 제휴 시스템을 가동하라 위기관리 시스템을 구축하라 장기전에 대비하라

