



HYUNDAI

Business Case Study of HYUNDAI'S INDIA STRATEGY

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Hyundai in India

- Hyundai is set to launch the biggest IPO in the Indian stock market.
- 1996 → Hyundai entered Indian market, Maruti Suzuki had 60% market share.
- 2nd largest automobile company in India with 4653 crore Rs profit in FY 23.
- Profitability way ahead than Maruti per vehicle. (Hyundai 65355 Rs, Maruti 40939 Rs)



Hyundai Understood Gaps in Indian Market

- Market did not respect the customers. (waitlist, after sales service, bad customer satisfaction)
- Compact cars were not solving India specific problems. (car height issues, cooling system, car damage for poor infrastructure)
- Middle and wealthy families wants to buy multiple compact vehicles, untapped customer based in upper class)
- Hyundai set up a larger scale manufacturing plant in India.

Hyundai Superpowers

- Low cost production.
- Superpower of producing cars at scale for next 30 years.
- Targeting tier 2 & 3 cities better services.
- In 2000's there was a lack of middle range product in market.
- In 2007, they launched I10 (mid range), 2008 → I20 (upper mid range).
- These programs looked premium, but did not cost premium.
- Biggest midsize SUV seller in India, 30% market share.

Hyundai I10



Hyundai I20



Hyundai Superpowers

- Value for money product, capitalizing the existing gap at market gives them huge edge.
- Hyundai motors India EBITDA margin for last nine months ending 2023 → 12.7%.
- Maruti → 13%, Tata → 6.1%.
- Maruti → low margin, high volume.
- Hyundai → high cost, high margin, high volume.

Free Cash Flow Importance

- How much money company is left after it makes investment into machines and factories.
- For an automobile company how safe a company is after making their heavy investments.
- How much money could a company distribute in dividends and share buyback.
- Hyundai has 93% free cash flow for its profit after tax.

Free Cash Flow



Free Cash Flow (FCF)

['frē 'kash 'flō]

The cash a company generates after accounting for cash outflows to support operations and maintain its capital assets.

Free Cash Flow

FCF

=

Net Income

+

Non-Cash Expenses

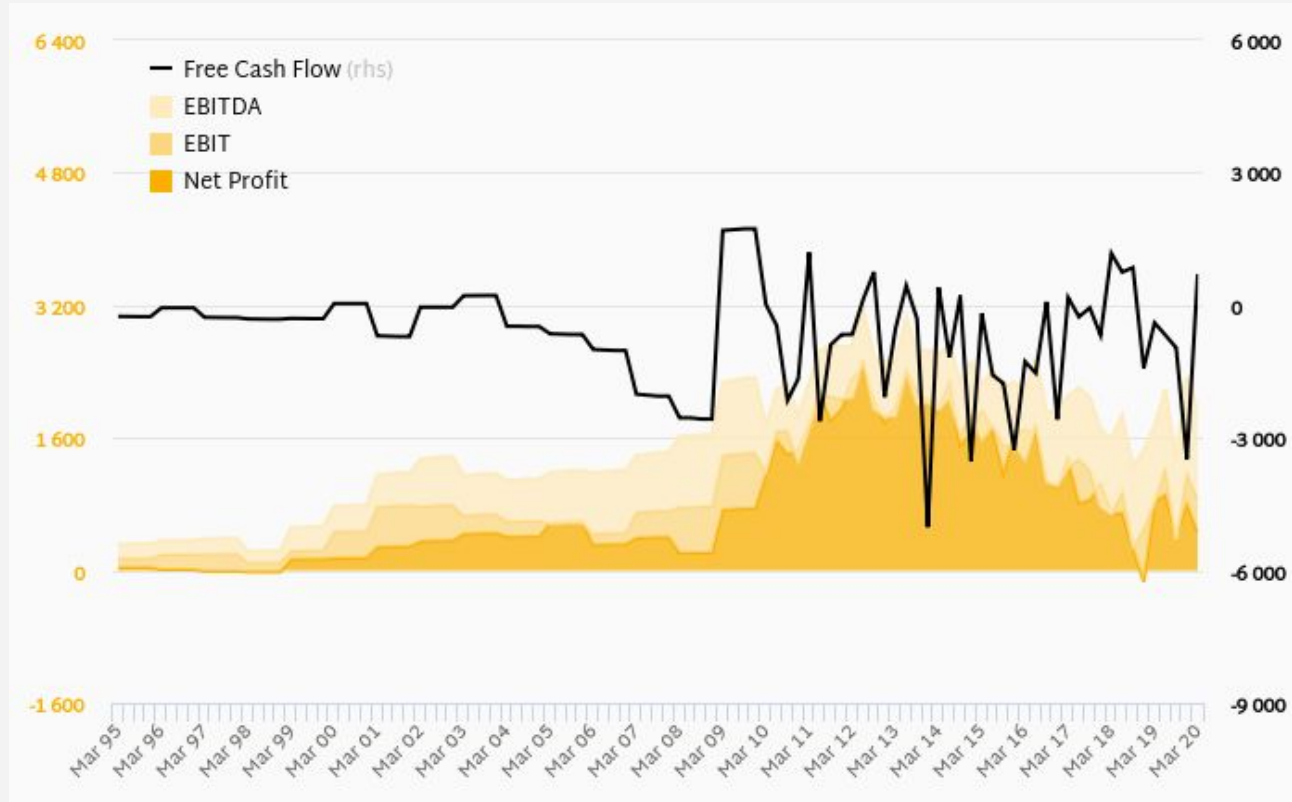
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Increase in Working Capital

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Capital Expenditures

Free Cash Flow Hyundai



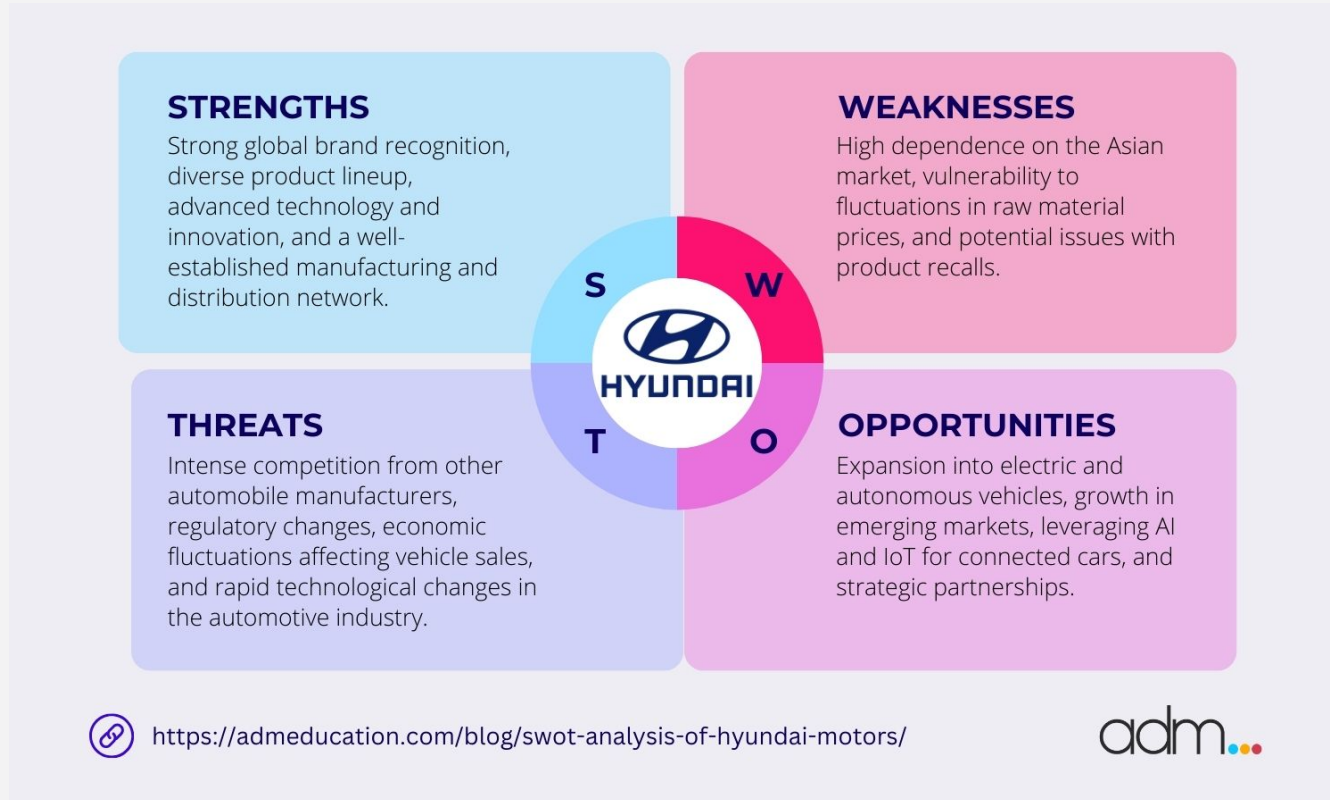
Free Cash Flow Importance

- Negative working cycle.
- Maruti working capital cycle → -22.5 days.
- Hyundai working capital cycle → -26.5 days.
- Return on capital employed,

Hyundai → 27.19%

Suzuki → 19.72% (For 100 rupees)

Hyundai SWOT Analysis



Business Factors

- Difficulty for Hyundai to cater to the rising demand of cars, less capacity of factories.
- Entire IPO money going to the parameters of parent company.
- Large chunk at profit to South Korea. The money is not used in the best way for the growth of Indian market. This is not a good news for the investors.