

# Supply Chain Analysis of the Toyota RAV4 Braking System with Tariff Shock Simulation for Japan

# **Executive Summary**

This report provides a strategic overview of the Toyota RAV4 braking-system supply chain, focusing on UK manufacturing and simulated tariff shocks in Japan at rates of 20%, 50%, and 80%. It examines the component breakdown, cost structure excluding and including VAT, and the distribution of parts by origin. The analysis identifies critical cost drivers-namely brake caliper mounting, discs, and pads-and assesses the impact of potential Japanese tariffs on total system cost. Key resilience opportunities through supplier diversification, logistics optimization, and proactive tariff monitoring are recommended to mitigate exposure.

# **Key Points**

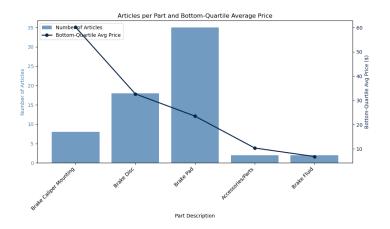
- Vehicle/component: Toyota RAV4 braking system
- Combined component price excluding VAT: £458.58; including 20% VAT: £550.30 [1]
- Tariff scenarios applied by Japan at 20%, 50%, and 80%
- Impact classification: price increases range from 0.5% to 2.1%, all rated as Small

# **Component Analysis**

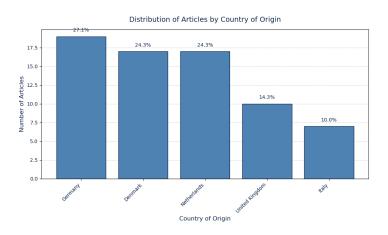
The Toyota RAV4 braking system comprises six distinct parts sourced from five countries, with a total component cost of £458.58 excluding VAT and £550.30 including the UK's 20% VAT [1]. The system's highest-priced item is the Brake Caliper Mounting, at a unit cost of £60.16 and accounting for 52.48% of the total pre-VAT cost. All six parts are VAT-liable under UK rules. Germany supplies 19 unique articles, Denmark 17, and the Netherlands 17, reflecting a European-centric sourcing strategy.

- Top 3 parts by average unit cost: Brake Caliper Mounting (£60.16; 52.48%), Brake Disc (£32.69; 28.51%), Brake Pad (£23.51; 10.25%)
- Top 3 suppliers by article count: DELPHI (10 articles), A.B.S. (10), KAVO PARTS (5)

# **Component Analysis Visuals**



CA\_combination\_chart\_articles\_count\_and\_bottom\_quartile\_avg\_price\_per\_part



CA\_bar\_chart\_articles\_distribution\_by\_country

| Product Group ID | Part Description       | Bottom Quartile Avg <b>PMo</b> e | t Common Country of Or | Line Item Total Excl VAT | Percentage of Total Cost |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 100030           | Brake Pad              | 23.51                            | Germany                | 47.02                    | 10.25%                   |
| 100032           | Brake Disc             | 32.69                            | Netherlands            | 130.76                   | 28.51%                   |
| 100630           | Accessories/Parts      | 10.38                            | Denmark                | 20.76                    | 4.53%                    |
| 100806           | Brake Caliper Parts    | 3.13                             | Denmark                | 12.52                    | 2.73%                    |
| 100807           | Brake Caliper Mounting | 60.16                            | Denmark                | 240.64                   | 52.48%                   |
| 102208           | Brake Fluid            | 6.88                             | Netherlands            | 6.88                     | 1.50%                    |

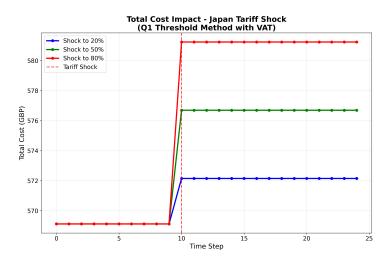
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# **Tariff Simulation**

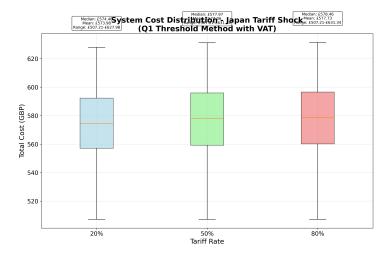
A tariff-shock simulation was performed for exports from the UK to Japan, applying Japan's hypothetical tariff rates of 20%, 50%, and 80% to the pre-VAT component cost. All six parts are subject to the duty, with the UK's 20% VAT applied on post-tariff values [3]. Baseline base cost of £459.32 incurs £14.95 in tariff and £94.85 in VAT, yielding a total of £569.12 before shock [2]. Under each scenario, the tariff component rises proportionally and VAT recalculates on the increased landed cost. Even at an 80% duty, the total system cost increases modestly given the relatively low base cost and VAT buffering.

- Pre-tariff cost breakdown: Base Cost (£459.32), Tariff (£14.95), VAT (£94.85), Total (£569.12) [2]
- 20% tariff: before £569.12, after £572.15, Δ £3.03 (0.5%)
- 50% tariff: before £569.12, after £576.70, Δ £7.57 (1.3%)
- 80% tariff: before £569.12, after £581.24, Δ £12.12 (2.1%)

#### **Tariff Simulation Visuals**



cost\_progression\_q1\_method\_japan\_20250820\_024106



system\_cost\_distribution\_q1\_method\_japan\_20250820\_024107

#### Web Research

The UK automotive braking-system market is forecasted to grow from USD 43 billion in 2024 to over USD 64 billion by 2032, driven by rising SUV demand and regulatory safety enhancements [5]. In response, leading Tier 1 suppliers such as Bosch are investing in advanced brake materials and digital diagnostics to sustain market share. Japan's Customs Valuation System follows the WTO Valuation Agreement, ensuring duties apply to CIF values and insurance [4]. Freight studies indicate average sea transit times from UK ports to Japan of 30-40 days, with CIF costing methods critical for landed-cost management [6]. Ongoing FTAs, notably the EU-Japan Economic Partnership, have reduced tariffs on automotive parts but current policy shifts could reintroduce barriers, underscoring the need for dynamic supply-chain strategies.

# **Impact Assessment**

The methodology compares post-tariff total cost against the pre-tariff baseline and classifies the price increase according to a standard rubric: Small (<5%), Moderate (5-10%), Large (10-20%), Severe (>20%). All three simulated Japanese tariff scenarios yield increases below 5%, placing them in the Small category. This indicates limited immediate financial impact but warrants monitoring should duties or exchange rates shift significantly.

• 20% tariff scenario: 0.5% increase, Small

• 50% tariff scenario: 1.3% increase, Small

• 80% tariff scenario: 2.1% increase, Small

### Recommendations

To enhance resilience against potential tariff shocks and regulatory changes in Japan, Toyota should diversify its supplier network beyond Europe, incorporating competitive sources in low-duty regions. Bonded logistics and free-zone warehousing could defer duty payments and improve cash flow. Implementing real-time tariff-monitoring tools will enable rapid response to policy updates, while negotiating long-term contracts with built-in cost-adjustment clauses will stabilize pricing. Finally, partial component redesign aimed at lower-duty classifications can further insulate the braking system cost structure from external shocks.

# References

[1] Database Insights Export: Internal Database

[2] Simulation Results Dataset: Internal Simulation Tools

[3] UK Government Official VAT Rates: https://www.gov.uk/vat-rates

[4] Japan Customs Tariff Law Summary: https://www.customs.go.jp/english/summary/value\_details.htm

[5] United Kingdom Automotive Braking System Market Size: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/uk-automotive-braking-system-market-po13f [6] DocShipper. Freight Between UK and Japan: https://docshipper.co.uk/en/freight-between-uk-japan-rates-transit-time-duties-taxes/