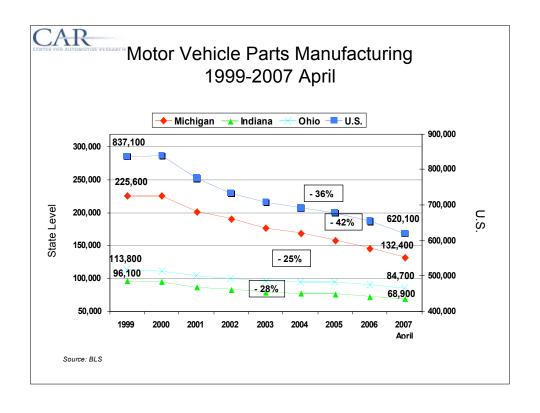
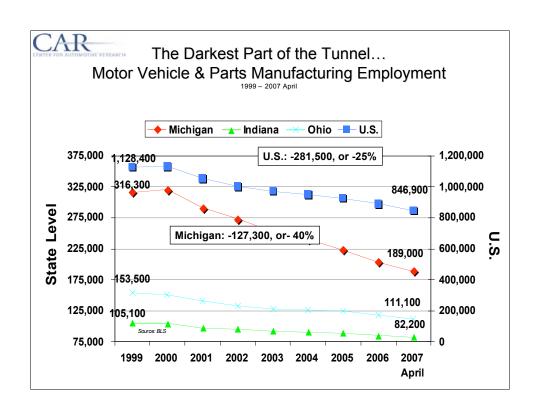


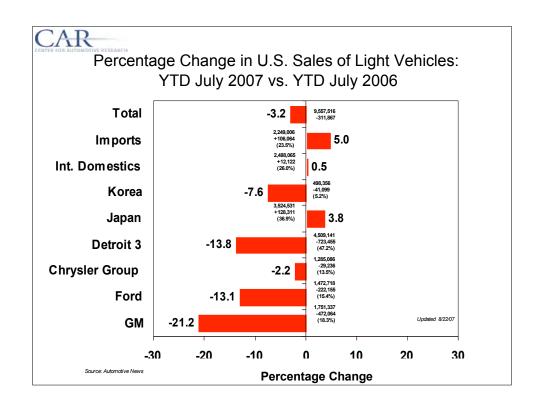


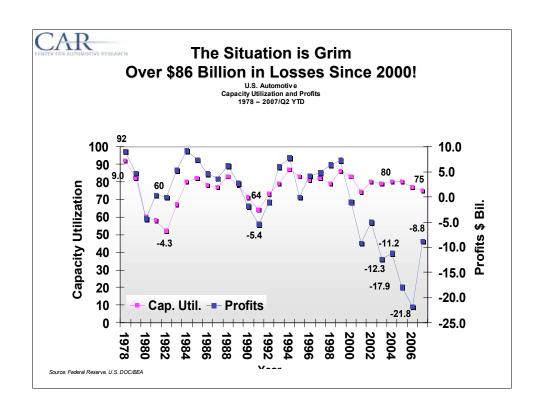
The Center for Automotive Research

- · An independent non-profit research organization
 - Don't pick winners or losers
- · A corporate, public sector, and academic interface
- · Funded by:
 - Private companies and organizations (contract research)
 - · Public entities (federal, state & local governments), and
 - Foundations
- Focused on future trends

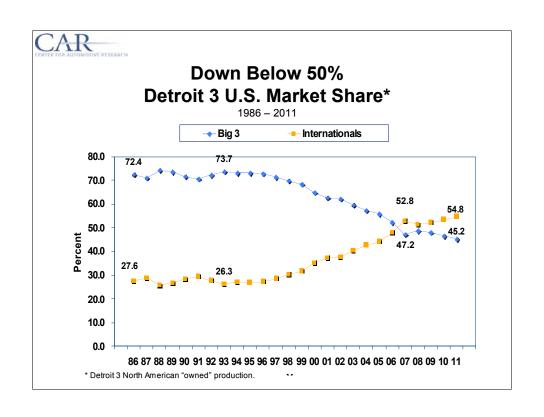


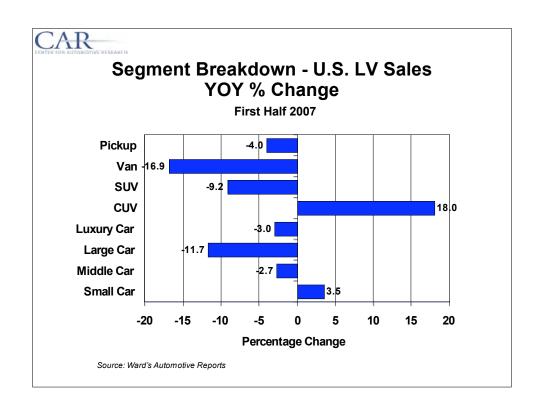


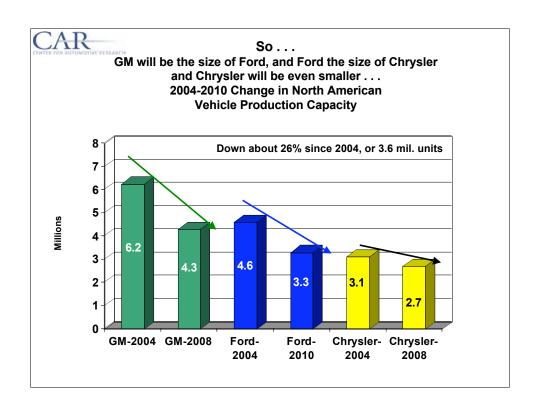


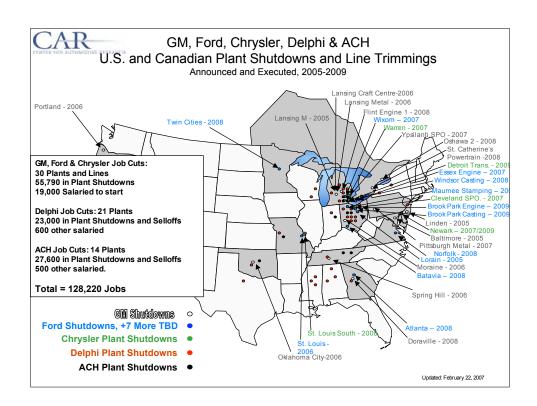








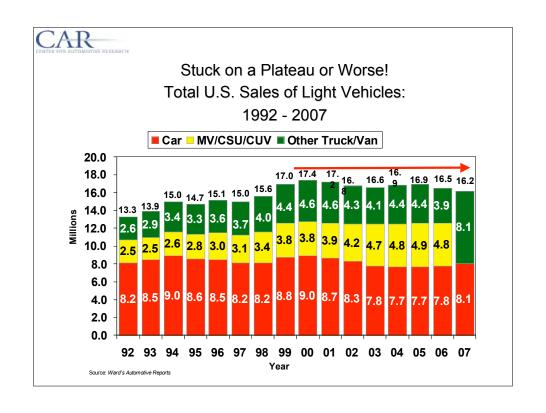


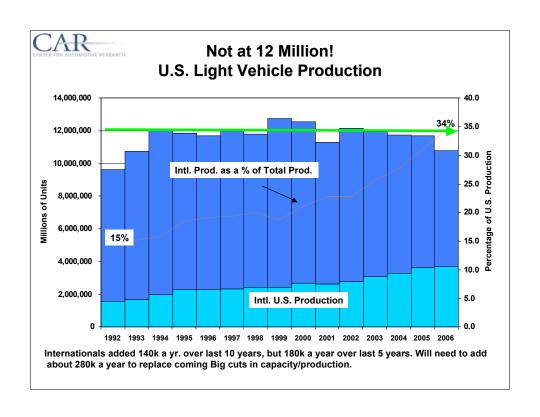


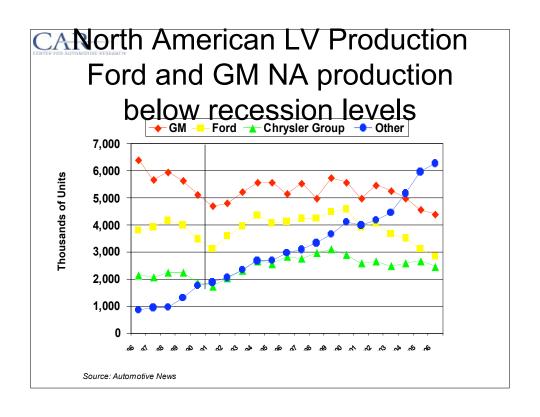


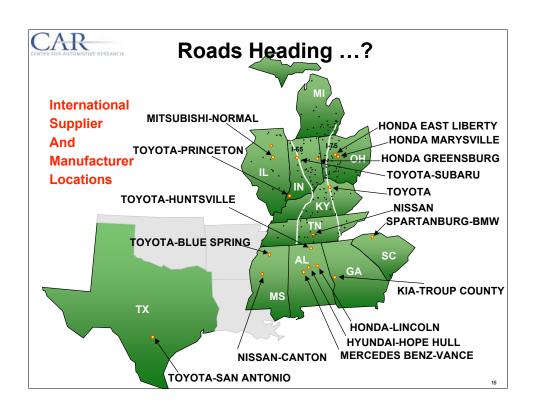
Why are the Detroit 3 Losing Share in their "Home" Market?

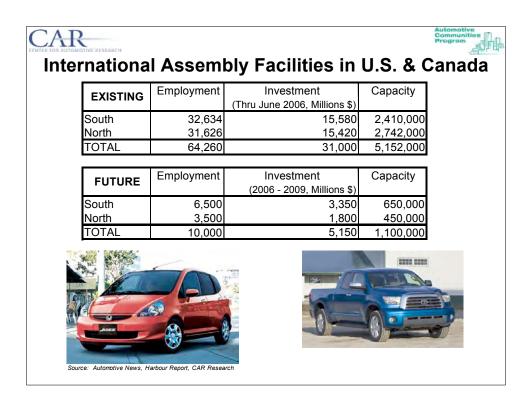
- Too many sales and too much capacity in light truck segments:
 - GM = 57%, Ford = 63%, Chrysler = 69%, Market = 51.0%
- Over-reliance on car "fleet" sales (over 35%) and employee sales (5-10%). Reduces residuals and resale.
- · Product models are older and product development is slower.
- Quality and productivity has "almost" caught up to best of Japanese but has not caught them yet. The Koreans have . . .
- Technology to design & build modern vehicles has diffused. No technical barriers. Koreans have caught up, and now . . . China?
- Companies are restructuring to their <u>real</u> share of the market where price can deliver profits – but they must re-negotiate fixed costs....
- If 07' GDP growth below 2.5% then sales will fall fast. Scrappage rates are very low. Falling housing prices and tighter credit are having a negative wealth effect. Fuel and other operating costs at record highs. Interest rates higher.



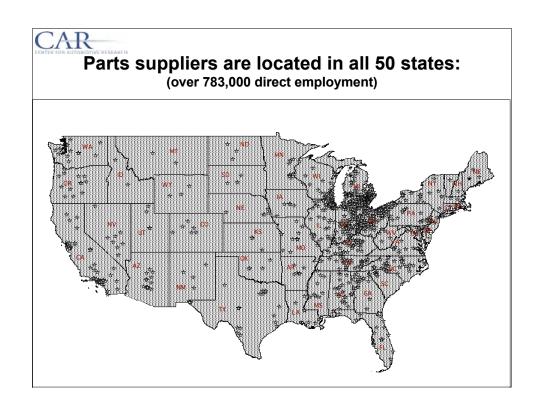
















Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Multiplier of

7.5

6.5 additional jobs for each job at a **U.S. Motor Vehicle Firm**

Motor Vehicle Parts Supplier Multiplier of

5.7

4.7 additional jobs for every one job at a parts making company

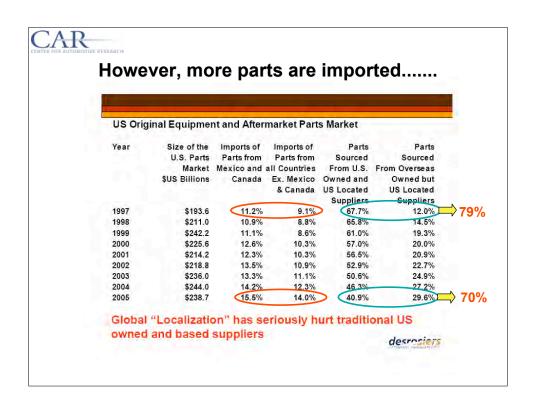
Source: Contribution of the U.S. Motor Vehicle to the Economies of the United States, California, New York, and New Jersey, Center for

Automative Research, 2003,
Contribution of Toyota to the Economies of the United States in 2003, Center for Automative Research, 2005,
Contribution of Toyota to the Economies of Fourteen States and the United States in 2003, Center for Automative Research 2005,
Contribution of the Motor Vehicle Supplier Sector to the Economies of the United States and its 50 States, Center for Automative Research 2007

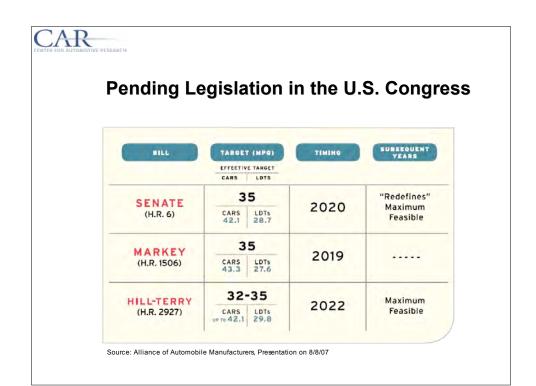


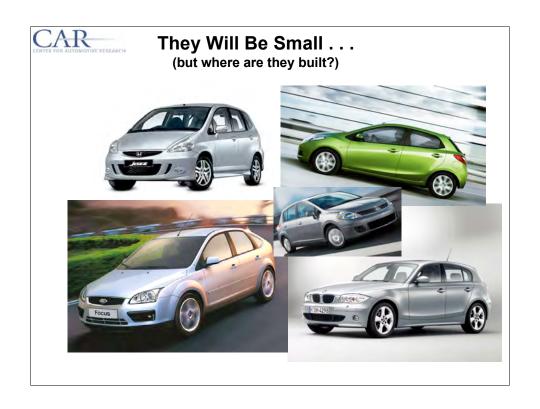
Total Impact From Supplier Direct Employment

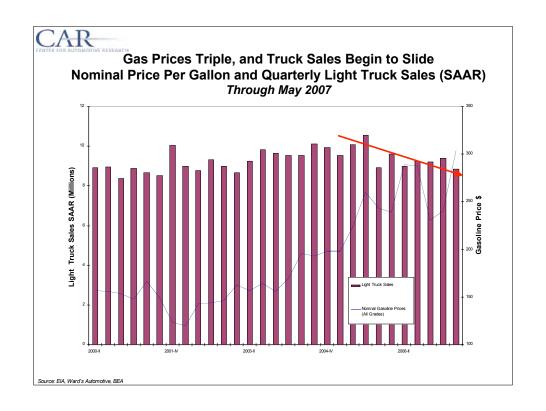
- 4.5 million total jobs impact
- Ten states have 150,000 or more employees impacted by the supplier sector
- Fifteen states have 100,000 or more impacted
- Thirty states have 35,000 or more impacted
- For the nation as a whole this industry impacts 3% of the labor force, and for 17 states, this industry represents 3 percent or more of the workforce
- However, threats to U.S. manufacturing and jobs are and will alter landscape

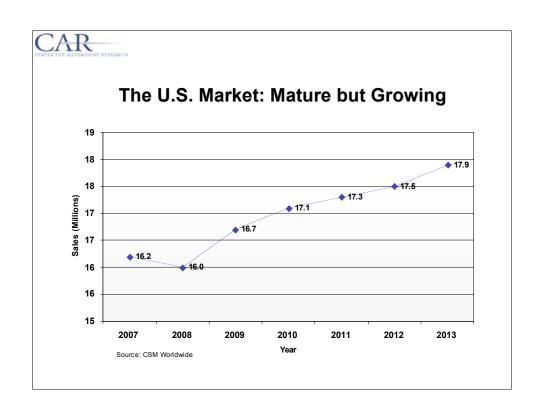


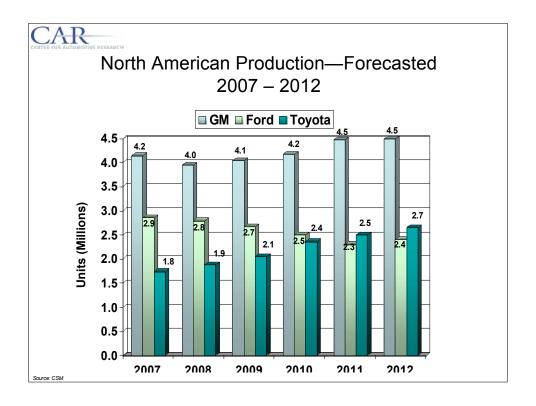












In Conclusion....

- U.S. sales market will recover by 2009 and then grow . . .
- International producers will take 50% of the market in 07', 50% of production in '11.
- Detroit 3 will fall below 50% market share, "retreat to the core" and move some production off-shore.
 - Fuel economy requirements could hasten off-shoring
- Less total workers in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing segments as productivity improvements and size rationalizing among Detroit 3 continues
- States in some regions of the country will fare better than others
- Sales of vehicles will go up, but where will they come from??????
 - As housing sales go up, houses will be built here, cars may not be built here.