The World’s Largest Automotive Glass Supplier

An Interview with Cao Dewang,
Chairman and Founder, Fuyao Glass

Due to the recovery of the U.S. auto market and Fuyao’s recent successes in that market, as well as the issues such as insufficent production capacity and outdated equipment that its competitors are facing, Fuyao projects have been well received by its automotive customers, which include General Motors, Chrysler, Honda, Hyundai, Volkswagen, BMW, Ford, and other major automotive manufacturers.

In the very near future, Fuyao’s automotive glass manufacturing base will employ close to 2,000 in its U.S. workforce and will have state-of-the-art technology, tooling, and processes. Fuyao’s total investment in the U.S. for its expansion projects is estimated to be more than $600 million over the next five years. Fuyao is certain that these projects will inject economic vitality into the surrounding communities and have profound impact on the local economies. Furthermore, it hopes the success of the Fuyao project will strengthen business relationships between China and the U.S. and improve the mutual understandings between the people of the two countries.

What is the history of Fuyao Glass and how has the company evolved?

I established Fuyao in 1987, after I had served as the director of a township enterprise that mainly focused on making water meter glass. I stepped into the automotive glass sector in 1985 with that enterprise. I realize then it could be a promising industry and founded Fuyao based on that vision. At that time, Fuyao was really small, with only a million-level registered capital. After nearly three decades, Fuyao has become the world’s largest automotive glass supplier.

We started investing in the U.S. market in 1995, and we have existing facilities in Alabama, Michigan, and South Carolina. We have two new plants being developed, one in Ohio and the other in Mount Zion, Illinois, the two projects together will require a $600-million investment. Fuyao went public in 1991 and was listed on the A-share market in 1993. On March 31, 2015, we debuted at the H-share listing in Hong Kong, held mainly by the world’s 100 largest funds.

You won Ernst and Young’s 2009 World Entrepreneur of the Year Award. Did you always know you had the entrepreneurial spirit and how important is it for you to keep that kind of culture at Fuyao Glass?

There’s a clear line between entrepreneurs and businessmen. Entrepreneurs must
start their own businesses completely from scratch, then manage them with integrity and obtain good market performances. Whether one is defined as a global or domestic entrepreneur depends on the scale of the impact of one’s product as well as individual preference. Moreover, it also falls on the entrepreneur to maintain routine operations, social recognition, HR management, etc. He/she must have the “five virtues” proposed by our ancient saints: humanity, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and credibility.

Before entering the auto glass sector, I recognized that no one was actually making automotive glass in China, which left auto repair companies with no choice but to import the commodity, and that led to overpriced services and a high cost of car ownership. After some basic market research, it appeared that big companies were not willing to do this small-scale business but small companies were not capable of doing it. I then established the goal of making affordable glass for the Chinese. The virtue of that goal later became an essential component of our new employees’ training session regarding corporate values.

Although this industry is hardly as profitable as some other sectors like real estate, we insist on doing it since we make a good enough profit and benefit our people. To some extent, when entering the international market, a piece of glass represents our country’s economic progress and an outcome of our reform. In that sense, I’m especially proud to say that we’ve expanded into 15 provinces in China and occupy over 70 percent domestic market share. We’ve also opened up subsidiaries in nine different countries worldwide and grown into the world’s largest auto glass provider.

You were named China’s most generous philanthropist four times by China’s Hurun Report. What makes philanthropy so important for you and what are the key causes of your support?

Gratitude is something I have held in mind all of these years. I was born in 1946 and it’s hard to imagine how difficult my childhood was. I made it through those tough years, and I wouldn’t have become who I am today without the reform and opening-up policy initiated by Deng Xiaoping. Deng encouraged some people to get rich first, but the counterbalancing equality and enforcement measures were not in place to mitigate the income gap. It was quite obvious that the poorer group would become discontented with the richer group, as well the policy makers. As one of the early successful entrepreneurs, I believe we should remain grateful and strive to help the vulnerable as long as it doesn’t undermine our own quality of life or business operations. If we can reach such consensus, our society will develop more harmoniously.

What are your thoughts on current economic conditions in China?

I’m very concerned, because China is currently in a transitional phase, like Russia, Brazil, and India. It’s similar to the process of evolution; volatility and fluctuation are inevitable for fragile, newly born economies. We can also compare the process to the experience of being a father for the first time: no matter how much one wants to bear his child’s pain along the way, there is nothing he can do but watch the child learn to walk on his/her own. Human civilization developed from primitive to agricultural and then to the industrial stage, and the evolutionary process of a country appears to be exactly the same. Though difficult and painful, it is something we cannot be exempted from. Economic activities have their own rules and cycles.

Fuyao is without doubt one of the most important members of CGCC, so how can Chinese companies in the States be better served and what are your expectations of CGCC moving forward?

There are three layers of the Chamber of Commerce’s main functionality: to organize members and protect their rights and interests; to collect their information and learn about their pressing needs, and to facilitate them to resolve any problems through necessary coordination efforts or logistical support.

In most cases, challenging situations are experienced by relatively small enterprises; at that point, members on the Board of (Executive) Directors (i.e. large-scale corporations) should have a spirit of dedication that motivates them to help others in every possible way. Meanwhile, the Chamber should also assist members to its fullest capability in accumulating more trust and recognition from other member companies.

I believe that one of the founding values of CGCC is to represent our country’s interests and protect Chinese enterprises in the United States. In that regard, if we can learn from other countries’ counterparts and benefit from their practices, CGCC will definitely make more progress in the future.