#### **Risk, Resilience and Rebalancing in Global Value Chains**

Disruptions lasting a month or longer now occur every



### 180

#### traded products

(worth \$134 billion in 2018)

for which a single country accounts for the vast majority of exports Companies can expect to lose more than

**40**%

of a year's profits every decade on average

## **16-26**%

of global goods exports, worth **\$2.9 trillion to \$4.6 trillion**, could conceivably move to new countries over the next five years if companies restructure their supplier networks 40 weather disasters in 2019 caused damages exceeding \$1 billion each 80% of global trade involves nations with declining political stability scores from the World Bank \$4.4 trillion

in global trade flows through the five most exposed value chains



#### **Session Moderator & Speakers**



Marilyn Blattner-Hoyle Global Head of Trade Finance AIG



Susan Lund Partner, McKinsey Global Institute and co-author of the report '*Risk Resilience and Rebalancing in Global Value Chains*'



Joanna Konings Senior Economist, International Trade Analysis ING



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# Agenda

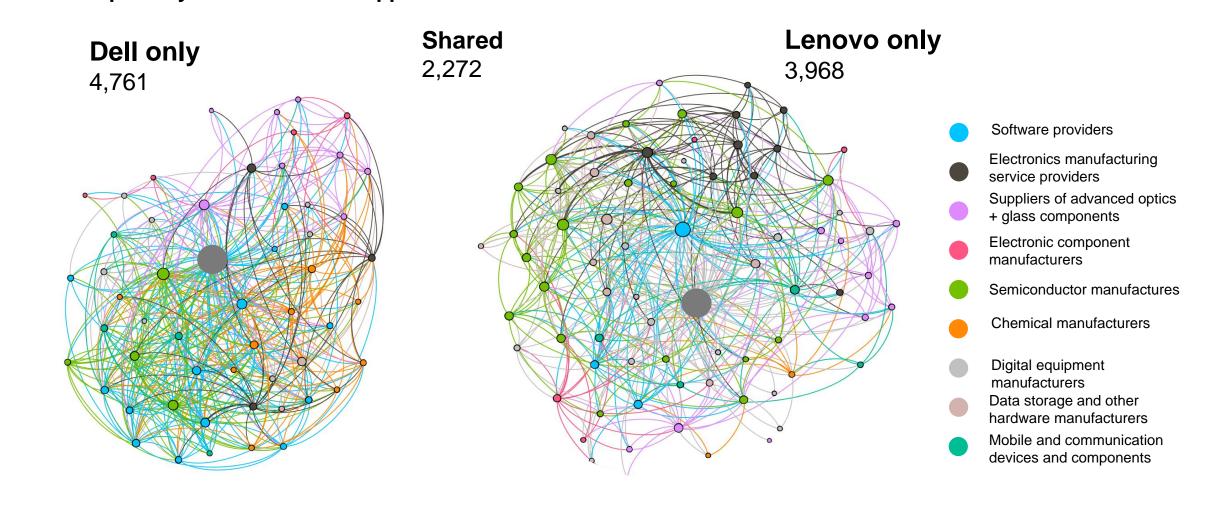
- 1. Bitesize entry point 10mins
- 2. Video & audience survey 10mins
- 3. Deeper dive & case studies 20mins
- 4. Q&A 20mins





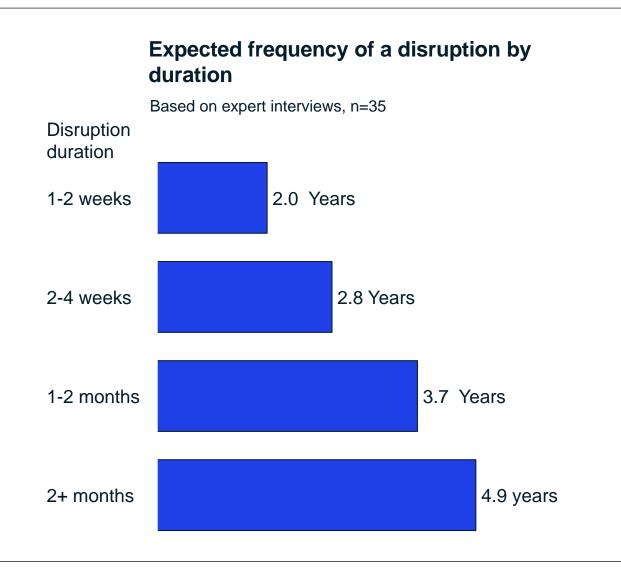
# 1. Supply chains are highly complex, multi-tiered and interconnected networks; shocks can be amplified across the network

Dell's ecosystem is more clustered (risking bottlenecks) while Lenovo's is deeper (risking lack of visibility) Number of publicly known Tier 1-2 suppliers





# 2. External shocks happen with surprising regularity



#### Shocks are diverse

#### Force majeure

- Geophysical
- Acute climate event
- Pandemic

#### Geopolitical

- Financial crisis
- Trade war
- Military conflict

#### **Malicious actors**

- Counterfeit
- Cyber attacks

#### Idiosyncratic risks

- Supplier bankruptcy
- Industrial accident

#### 3. Disruptions have a measurable impact on the bottom line across industries

#### Net present value of expected losses over a 10 year period % annual EBITDA

Aerospace (commercial)	66,8	
Auto	56,1	
Mining	46,7	
Petroleum products	45,5	
Electrical equipment	41,7	
Glass and cement	40,5	
Machinery and equipment	39,9	
Computers and electronics	39,0	
Textiles and apparel	38,9	
Medical equipment	37,9	
Chemicals	34,9	Average
Food and beverages	30,0	100/
Pharmaceuticals	24,0	42/0

1. Based on estimated probability of severe disruption (constant across industries) and proportion of revenue at risk due to a shock (varies across industries). Amount is equivalent to one-year's revenue, i.e., is not recurring over the modelled ten-year period. Calculated by aggregating the cash value of expected shocks over a ten year period based on averages of production-only and production-and-distribution scenarios multiplied by the probability of the event occurring for a given year based on expert input on disruption frequency. The expected cash impact is discounted based on each industry's weighted average cost of capital

2. Based on weighted average revenue of top 25 companies by market cap

Source: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

#### 4. Building resilience is a high priority among supply chain executives

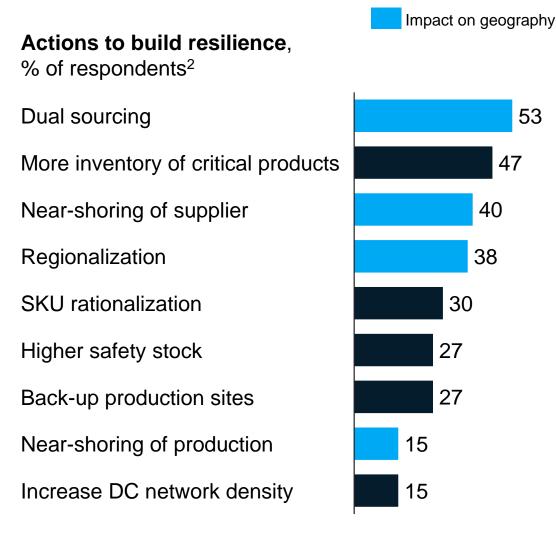
**Executive survey results**, May 2020



Supply chain leaders planning to increase resilience<sup>1</sup>



Would increase resilience at the expense of short term efficiency<sup>2</sup>



1. Survey of leading executives, n=60

2 Survey of leading executives, n=605

53

**5. Resilient and efficient supply chains have four key features...** 



E2E visibility across suppliers



**Regular stress-testing** 



Targeted actions to reduce vulnerability



Resilience & efficiency on CEO agenda

...which requires new ways of working



#### **Resiliency metrics**



New digital tools and talent



Investor and customer communications



**Processes** to manage resilience over the long term

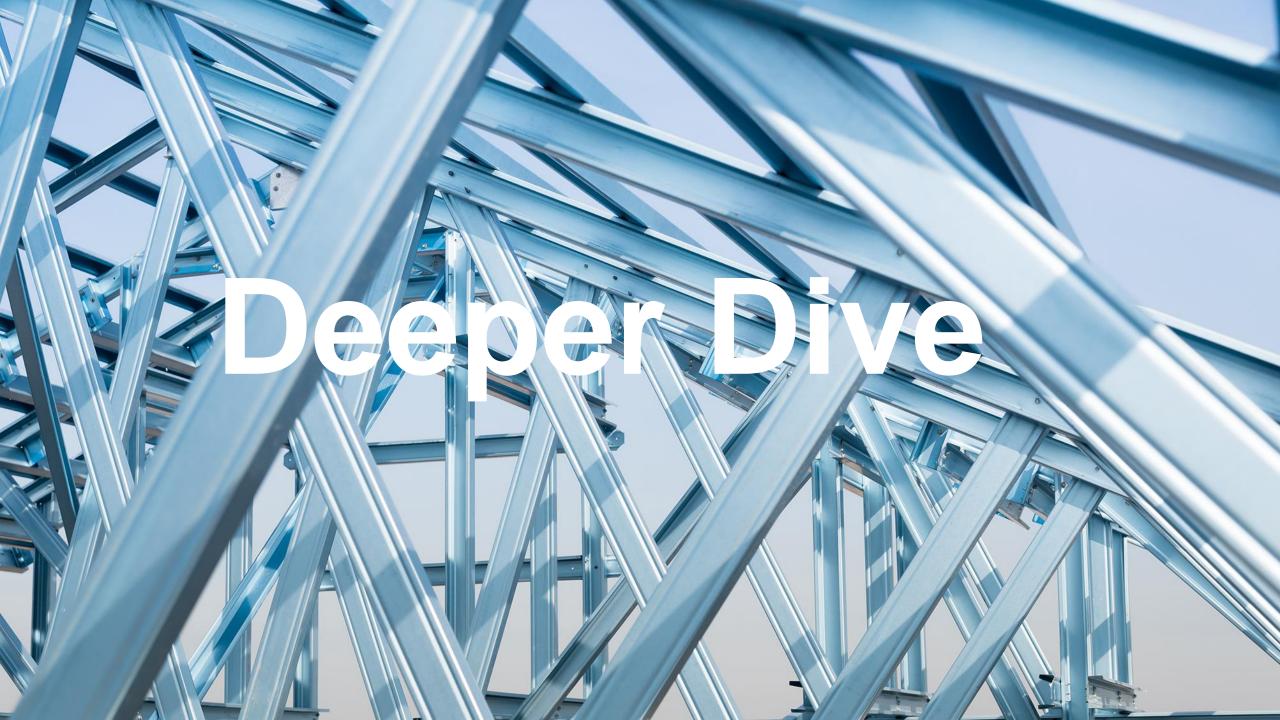
#### Watch this clip:

Making supply chains more resilient in the post-COVID world









# Questions?



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