Ecosystem-Aware Global Supply Chain Management



This page intentionally left blank

Ecosystem-Aware Global Supply Chain Management

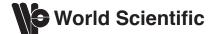


N. Viswanadham

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

S. Kameshwaran

IBM Research - India, Bangalore



Published by

World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.

5 Toh Tuck Link, Singapore 596224

USA office: 27 Warren Street, Suite 401-402, Hackensack, NJ 07601 UK office: 57 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London WC2H 9HE

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

The V for Voluntary symbol on the bookcover is taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:VforVoluntary_normal.svg

ECOSYSTEM-AWARE GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Copyright © 2013 by World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.

All rights reserved. This book, or parts thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage and retrieval system now known or to be invented, without written permission from the Publisher.

For photocopying of material in this volume, please pay a copying fee through the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, USA. In this case permission to photocopy is not required from the publisher.

ISBN 978-981-4508-16-2

In-house Editor: Yvonne Tan

Typeset by Stallion Press

Email: enquiries@stallionpress.com

Printed in Singapore

Preface

This book is about supply chain network (SCN) and its ecosystem, which comprises of elements that affect, control and create competitive advantage for the network. During the last two decades, the subject of supply chains has grown enormously both in terms of theory and applications. Several textbooks were written, research papers and case studies have been published, and new applications and innovations have resulted in blockbuster product and service industries. Outsourcing to low-cost countries has resulted in globalization, which resulted in creating emerging markets and a burgeoning middle-class. Several companies such as component suppliers, contract manufacturers, third party and fourth party logistics providers have emerged, and new state-of-the-art sea ports, airports, container freight stations, and special economic zones have been built. Companies such as SAP, Oracle, and IBM have built software packages for optimizing supply chain strategies and operations. Streamlining the business processes for automation using packaged software and the Internet is very common. The players in the supply chain are highly connected logistically, informationally and financially. In fact, it is often heard that it is not the manufacturing that matters; rather, it is the supply chain that provides the competitive advantage.

However, recent events have demonstrated that the efficiency contributors of SCNs can turn into risk creators. This is evident from the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis and decline in trade threatening de-globalization, and also the March 11, 2011 earthquake, tsunami, nuclear crisis and the resultant plant shutdowns in Japan that slowed down the supplies of semiconductors to car parts to the globe. There were also lots of government interventions in the production matters in the form of protectionist regulations and preferences to local firms in government procurements. Thus, we see that the supply chains are indeed affected by exogenous factors such as the political and economic climate in the locations of the partners, delivery infrastructure in those locations, availability of the resources, and a host of other factors. It is not B2B and B2C that we need to study anymore; rather, we should concentrate on the ecosystem, which includes the entire supply chain, institutions covered by the supply chain partners, resources, and delivery mechanisms. Indeed, it is the ecosystem that creates competitive advantage for

the companies, products, and partners. This creates a tremendous need for supply chain redesign. This book is probably the first step in that direction. After reading the book, we hope that one would find several directions for further research and possible approaches for solving real-world problems.

In this book, we develop the supply chain ecosystem framework for the management of global supply chain networks. In our view, the supply chain ecosystem is a composition of networks of companies, countries and their governments, other industrial, social and political organizations, infrastructure, logistics and information technology services that connect the companies and the countries to the external economic and social environment and resources including natural, financial and human resources with talent, connections, knowledge of the industrial environment, interacting together with the landscape (space or domain) and climate. We develop a comprehensive analysis and design of the global supply chain networks, focusing on the location, planning, performance, risk, governance and innovation involving all the ecosystem players. We also discuss the application to green supply chain design.

How to Use This Book

This book can be used for teaching courses on Global Operations or Supply Chain Networks in MBA classes by supplementing with the Harvard cases mentioned in the book. Such a course provides the students with tools and frameworks to manage globally dispersed manufacturing and service network operations and also effectively deal with multiple strategic and operational issues such as outsourcing, green regulations, tensions with the network partners, increased transportation costs and regionalization. The book can also be used in engineering schools supplementing with topics such as Social Networks and Supply Chains, Orchestrator model for governance of SMEs, Location Selection based on Investment Climate, Tax-Integrated Global Supply Chains, Game Theory and Supply Chain Coordination.

- N. Viswanadham
- S. Kameshwaran

Acknowledgments

This book has come out of a course on Global Operations Management that the first author taught at Indian School of Business (ISB) during 2006–2011. Executive education programs were also given from this book. We would like to thank Kutti Krishnan (ISB) for his help and comments in running the course. Several researchers from the Center of Global Logistics and Manufacturing Strategies (GLAMS) — Usha Mohan, Abhijit Kumar, Ramakrishna Devarakonda, Shilpa Dixit, Prachi, Vinit Kumar, Sai Sailaja, Vikas Garg, Srivastava, Somya Sexena, and Sowmya Vedula — have worked on related logistics and supply chain problems. Some of these contributions appeared in the book released by the Prime Minister of India in 2006. The GLAMS Center of Excellence was financed in part by Hero Honda and TAFE. IBM has instituted a Collaboractory on Service Science (COSS) at ISB and several researchers from IBM — Gyana Parija, Vinayaka Pandit, Sameep Mehta, Munish Goyal, Krishna Kummamuru, and Nitya Rajamani — participated on joint research efforts. We have benefited immensely from these high-networth individuals and organizations and would like to thank them for collaborating with us. We greatly appreciate the support extended to us at ISB from Ajit Rangnekar (Dean, ISB), The Munjal Family (Hero Corp), and Mallika Srinivasan (TAFE Motors and Tractors Ltd.). In particular, we would like to thank the students of ISB who took the course and carried out the term projects applying the popularly called PERC framework. The first author (NV) would also like to thank the Indian National Academy of Engineering for the financial support as a distinguished professor from August 2011 to date.

We would like to thank our alma mater Indian Institute of Science for what we are today. The first author (NV) thanks IISc for providing him with students, grandstudents (the second author is one of them) and great-grandstudents for collaborating on research projects, writing books and thought leadership papers. We would like to thank Professor Narahari for his help at the Department of Computer Science and Automation, Professor M. R. Rao for his help at ISB and Roshan Gaonkar for his comments and help in the initial stages of this book.

Along with the academic family of the first author NV, his family also has grown. He has five grandchildren: Sairaj from daughter Sundari and Kaladhar;

Arya, Ananya and Sachin from his son Murthy and Sunita; and Dhruti from his son Kiran and Rupal. They introduce me to new gadgets and teach me new video games and keep me and my wife Subhadra busy with Facetime. I would like to thank my grandkids and children and their spouses for giving me an excellent ecosystem for creative work.

Kamesh would like to thank his wife Navolina (who sacrificed her considerable amount of quality time for this book), grandparents Subramani and Saroja (first teachers), parents Sampath and Mangai (first friends), brother Mak and sister Raji (all-time pals) for their everlasting love and appreciation. Special thanks to colleagues at IBM Research (India) — Ramesh Gopinath (Director), Raghuram Krishnapuram (Associate Director), Ravi Kothari (Associate Director), Gyana Parija, Karthik Visweswariah, and Vinayaka Pandit — for their support and encouragement.

N. Viswanadham

S. Kameshwaran

Contents

Preface					
Ac	Acknowledgments				
\mathbf{P}_{I}	ART	1: Eco	osystem Framework	1	
1.	Intro	duction		3	
	1.1	Supply	Chain Networks	3	
		1.1.1	Types of supply chains	4	
		1.1.2	The three flows in a supply chain	5	
		1.1.3	The three sub-networks in a supply chain	5	
		1.1.4	The three business processes in a supply chain	6	
		1.1.5	Supply chain governance	6	
		1.1.6	Focus over the last two decades	7	
	1.2	Global	Supply Chain Proliferation	7	
		1.2.1	Institutional innovations and threats	8	
		1.2.2	Resources and distributed risk sources	9	
		1.2.3	Delivery services and failure to deliver	9	
		1.2.4	Need for a unified framework for studying		
			supply chains	9	
	1.3	Supply	Chain Ecosystem	10	
	1.4		Drivers and Levers of Supply Chain Ecosystem	11	
		1.4.1	Governance	12	
		1.4.2	Risks	12	
		1.4.3	Innovation	12	
		1.4.4	Performance	12	

	1.5	How C	Can We Use the Ecosystem Framework?	13		
		1.5.1	Business stakeholders	13		
		1.5.2	Institutional stakeholders	13		
	1.6	Organ	ization of the Book	14		
2.	The S	The Supply Chain Ecosystem Framework 1				
	2.1	Introd	uction	17		
	2.2			18		
	2.3		•	19		
	2.4		Chain De-Verticalization, Modularization,			
		and O	utsourcing	20		
		2.4.1		21		
		2.4.2		21		
		2.4.3	De-verticalization of electronics firms	22		
		2.4.4	De-verticalization of apparel firms	23		
	2.5	Role o		24		
		2.5.1	Economic, regulatory and trade-related innovations	25		
		2.5.2	Institutions and supply chains	25		
	2.6	Resou	rces and Management	26		
		2.6.1	Clusters	27		
	2.7	Delive	ry Infrastructure: Logistics, Communication,			
		IT, an	d ITeS	29		
		2.7.1	Logistics	29		
	2.8	How C	Can We Use the Ecosystem Framework?	33		
		2.8.1	Mapping the ecosystem of a supply chain:			
			Auto vertical	33		
		2.8.2	Mapping the ecosystem of a service chain:			
			Inbound logistics	34		
		2.8.3	Benchmarking the food supply chain in India	35		
		2.8.4	GRIP analysis	37		
		2.8.5	Smartening the players in the industry vertical	38		
		2.8.6	Improving the investment climate for industry growth			
				39		
		2.8.7	Design of smart cities	40		
		2.8.8	Ecosystem-based analysis of CEMEX	40		
	2.9	Conclu	asions	44		
3.	Perfo	rmance	Analysis	45		
	3.1	Introd	uction	45		
		3.1.1	Business metrics	46		
		3.1.2	Societal and environmental concerns	46		
		3.1.3	Political issues	46		

	3.2		
		3.2.1 Lead time	47
		3.2.2 Cost	47
		3.2.3 Flexibility	48
		3.2.4 Quality	48
	3.3	Performance Analysis	48
	3.4	Lead Time	48
	3.5	Total Landed Cost	50
	3.6	Performance Measures and Ecosystem Components	51
		3.6.1 Global logistics performance	53
		3.6.2 Hard infrastructure	54
		3.6.3 Quality of logistics services	55
		3.6.4 Trade facilitation	55
	3.7	Conclusions	56
4.	Supp	ly Chain Risk	57
	4.1	Introduction	57
			58
			59
		1	61
	4.2	v	61
		11 0	62
		v	62
	4.3	v	67
		4.3.1 Systems of systems, systemic risks,	•
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	67
			68
	4.4		68
			70
			70
			71
			72
	4.5		73
	4.6		73
5.	Innov	vation	75
	5.1	Introduction	75
	V.1		75
		~ ~	76
	5.2	8 8	77
	J. <u>2</u>	*	79
		~	80 80

		5.2.3 Our approach			
		5.2.4 Public sector innovation			
	5.3	Some Examples			
		5.3.1 The Indian mobile telecom industry:			
		The success story			
		5.3.2 A success story			
		5.3.3 The changing face of Indian auto industry 88			
		5.3.4 Orchestrator: Innovation in governance models 89			
	5.4	Innovations in the Delivery Infrastructure			
		5.4.1 Indian logistics: Innovation through orchestration 9			
	5.5	Conclusions			
6.	Gove	rnance 99			
	6.1	Introduction			
	6.2	Types of Governance Structures			
	•	6.2.1 Vertically integrated organizations			
		6.2.2 Functional structure			
		6.2.3 Product structure			
		6.2.4 Customer-based structure			
		6.2.5 Matrix structure			
		6.2.6 Examples			
	6.3	Networked Organizations			
		6.3.1 Partner selection			
		6.3.2 Coordination			
		6.3.3 Control			
	6.4	Orchestrator Governance Model			
		6.4.1 Roles of network orchestrator			
		6.4.2 Talents needed for orchestrators 100			
		6.4.3 Orchestration is the riskiest model 10'			
	6.5	Orchestration in Logistics			
	6.6 Olam International: Orchestrator of Global				
		Agri-food Networks			
	6.7	Orchestration of SMEs			
	6.8	Li & Fung			
		6.8.1 Li & Fung business model			
	6.9	Conclusions			
7.	Glob	al Supply Chain Redesign 11'			
	7.1	Introduction			
	7.2	The Four Phases in Supply Chain Design			
	7.3	Global Supply Chain Formation			
		7.3.1 Map the supply chain ecosystem 120			

Contents xiii

		7.3.2	Formulate the supply chain strategy	120
		7.3.3	Select possible locations for facilities	121
		7.3.4	Identify the supply chain risks	121
		7.3.5	List the feasible supply chain configurations	122
	7.4	Project	t Planning and Supply Chain Planning	122
	7.5			123
	7.6	Talent		124
	7.7	Food S	ecurity in India: A Case for Supply	
		Chain	Coordination	124
		7.7.1	Introduction to food security	125
		7.7.2	Current efforts by the government	125
		7.7.3	The street food hawkers	126
		7.7.4	Efforts by NGOs	126
		7.7.5	Food security indices	127
		7.7.6	Literature survey	127
		7.7.7	Our analysis and approach for food security	128
		7.7.8	Supply chain planning	133
		7.7.9	The possible supply chain risks	133
		7.7.10	Governance and execution	134
		7.7.11	Talent	135
		7.7.12	Institutional interventions	135
		7.7.13	Discussion on the example	135
	7.8	Conclu	sion	136
\mathbf{P}	ART	2: Ap	plications 1	.39
8.	Loca	tion Ana	ılysis	141
	8.1	Introdu	action	141
	8.2			141
		8.2.1	-	142
		8.2.2	Dynamics of the sub-national location decision	143
	8.3	Related		145
		8.3.1	Location-production models	145
		8.3.2	Agglomeration economies	145
		8.3.3	OLI framework	146
		8.3.4	Clusters	146
		8.3.5	Investment climate and market attractiveness	147
		8.3.6	Prescriptive decision models	147
		Industr	ry Best Practices	147
		8.4.1	Buck Consultants International	148
		8 4 2	IBM Plant Location International	148

	8.5	Multiple Criteria Evaluation of Locations
	8.6	Ecosystem-Based Location Analysis
		8.6.1 Business value chain
		8.6.2 Institutions
		8.6.3 Resources and management
		8.6.4 Delivery infrastructure
	8.7	Other Applications
		8.7.1 Measuring investment climate
		8.7.2 Market attractiveness of tier II cities
		8.7.3 Location analysis special economic zones 159
9.	Green	a Supply Chains 161
	9.1	Introduction
	9.2	Conventional versus Green Supply Chains
	9.3	The Green Supply Chain Ecosystem
	9.0	9.3.1 Forward-backward supply chain
		9.3.2 Delivery mechanisms
		9.3.3 Institutions
		9.3.4 Resources
	9.4	GRIP Methodology
	0.1	9.4.1 Performance
		9.4.2 Innovations
		9.4.3 Risks
		9.4.4 Governance, coordination, and control
	9.5	Conclusions
10.	Sma	rt Villages and Cities 175
	10.1	Introduction
	10.2	Literature Review and Motivation for Smart
		Villages and Cities
	10.3	Smart Village Ecosystem
	10.4	GRIP Analysis
		10.4.1 Innovation
	10.5	Methodologies for the Design of a Smart Village
		10.5.1 Risks
		10.5.2 Governance models
		10.5.3 Performance measurement
	10.6	Pochampally Village Case Study
	10.7	A Case of Agriculture-Based Villages
		10.7.1 Innovations in food supply chain in the four components . 189
	10.8	Smart Cities
	10.9	Conclusion

Contents

11.	Epil	ogue	193	
	11.1	Tax-Integrated Global Supply Chains	194	
	11.2	Multi-tier Risk Management	194	
	11.3	Orchestrator Model for Governance of SMEs	195	
	11.4	Social Networks and Supply Chains	195	
	11.5	Green Supply Chain Design	195	
	11.6	Game Theory and Supply Chain Coordination	196	
Bibliography				
Index				