

OIDAI

追手門学院大学 オーストラリア・アジア研究所
国際ウェビナー2022

参加費
無料

アジア・オセアニア地域における 企業および社会の変革と再生

Business Innovation and Reshaping Society in Asia and Oceania

経済活動のデジタル化とグローバリゼーションが急速に進展する中、企業の変革と社会のレジリエンス強化が大きな課題として切迫しております。

本所はアジア・オセアニア地域を中心に、今後の企業経営や社会環境の整備において直面する諸問題の洞察と解決に向けて、“アジア・オセアニア地域における企業および社会の変革と再生”をテーマに、国際セミナーを2021年度より継続して開催しています。

今回はその第3弾として、日豪の学者、専門家を招き、COVID-19パンデミックなど突発的イベントによるグローバルサプライチェーンへの影響、およびアジアとオセアニアにおける環境、安保、地域の発展に焦点を当て、講演とパネルディスカッションを行います。

第3回

2022年
12/15
(THU) 15:00～17:00

オンライン開催
同時通訳あり
(日本語/英語)

お申込はこちら

申込みいただいた方には
参加用のアドレスを
お送りします



お申込みURL

<https://ws.formzu.net/dist/S7658745/>

共催：追手門学院大学 経営・経済研究科

Broken Global Supply Chains: Causes and Consequences for Japan and Australia



講師：Prakash J. Singh 教授

(メルボルン大学商経学部、
経営・マーケティング研究科科長) 【45分】

Head of Department of Management and Marketing / University of Melbourne, Australia

〔専門分野〕

・サプライチェーンマネジメント ・オペレーションズマネジメント
(Journal of Operations Management, Journal of Supply Chain Management など世界的学術誌で多数論文掲載)

産業面から見た日豪関係 ～環境、安保、地域の発展～



The industrial relationship between Australia & Japan:
Environment, Security & Regional Development

講師：高佐 知宏 氏

(日本経済新聞社 堺支局 支局長) 【45分】

大阪大学大学院国際公共政策研究科招へい教授(兼務)

・1992年大阪大学法学部卒、日本経済新聞社入社。東京、大阪で産業機械、石油化学、紙・パルプ、電気・ガス、鉄鋼、食品、鉄道業界などを担当。その後、国際部を経てシドニー、福山、堺の各支局長を歴任。この間、英ケンブリッジ大学法学部客員研究員、早稲田大修士(国際政治経済学)、近畿大学非常勤講師。

問合せ

追手門学院大学 オーストラリア・アジア研究所

TEL.072-641-9667


cas@otemon.ac.jp



Broken Global Supply Chains: Causes and Consequences for Japan and Australia

Prakash J. Singh
Department of Management and Marketing

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Outline

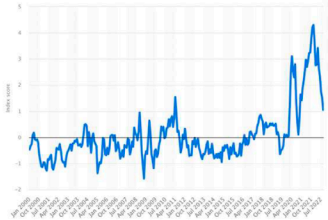
- Broken global supply chains
 - Examples
 - Causes
 - Consequences
- Impact of broken supply chains
 - Global
 - Japan
 - Australia
- Mitigation measures



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Global supply chain pressure



Pressure on global supply chains have reached extreme highs and volatility in the last three years

Source: statista.com

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Broken supply chains - Examples

- Metals and mining
- Chemical supply
- Automotive sector
- Semiconductors
- Technology
- Food
- Housing



Source: JP Morgan, Nasdaq reports

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Broken global supply chains - Causes




Primary causes of broken global supply chains:

- COVID-19 pandemic
- Russia – Ukraine war
- Geo-political tensions
- Disasters

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Broken global supply chains - Causes

- Retail sales rebound too much, too fast
- Producers scramble to meet consumer demand
- Shipping costs explode for distributors
- Labour shortage slows entire supply chain
- Consumers become their own worst enemy – fuelling inflation



Source: Nasdaq report

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Broken global supply chains - Consequences

- High inflation in many countries
- Real wage decreases
- Rising interest rates
- Reduced economic activity
- Cost of living pressures
- Increase in poverty levels



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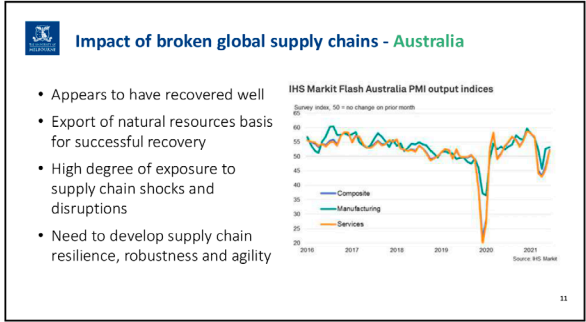
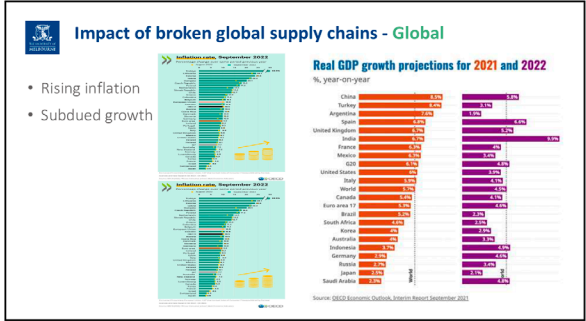
Impact of broken global supply chains - Global

- Continued port congestion
- Spillover from the Russia-Ukraine conflict to Northern European ports
- Limitations on airfreight transportation, particularly along the Asia-Europe lane
- COVID-19 lockdowns in China
- Disruptions to rail freight, including the overland rail link from China to Europe



Source: JP Morgan

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Mitigation measures

Ways in which supply chains have changed

1. Supply chain now is a key focus the C-suite
2. Business continuity is more important than costs
3. Buyer-supplier relations have been altered to focus on resilience
4. Supply chain workarounds are now standard
5. The inventory playbook has been ripped up

Only 2 percent of companies have visibility into their supply base beyond the second tier.

Supply chain tier	Organization has visibility into this supply chain tier, % of respondents
None	0
Tier 1	40
Tier 2	20
Tier 3	10

Examples of each tier, based on semiconductor supply chain for global appliances

- Tier 1: Intel suppliers
- Tier 2: Intel components
- Tier 3: Chip assembly
- Tier 4: Chip fabrication

Source: Davos Agenda 2022

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Mitigation measures

Recommended steps for companies

1. Map the full extent of your supply network to identify direct and indirect sources.
2. Determine how quickly those that are most vital for you could either recover from a disruption or be replaced by an alternative.
3. Address the vulnerabilities by diversifying your suppliers or stockpiling essential materials.
4. Explore production-process improvements or new technologies—such as automation, continuous-flow manufacturing, and 3D printing—that could lower your costs or increase your flexibility when faced with a shock.
5. And revisit your product strategies: Offering consumers more choices isn't always better.



Prof. Willy Shih

Source: Shih, W.C. (2020) Global Supply Chains in a Post-Pandemic World, Harvard Business Review.

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Questions, thoughts, comments?

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