

Supply chain performance measurement in Latin America



Gaston Cedillo Ph.D. National Council of Science & Technology, Mexico

http://www.imt.mx/



AGENDA

- 1. General context;
- 2. Data availability and coverage;
- 3. Measurement approaches;
- 4. Analysis based on logistics chains: An UN-ECLAC perspective;
- 5. Supply chain clustering: A new paradigm?;
- 6. Takeaways.



3 General context alvesto Mis *IMT the state front with http://www.imt.mx/ 11



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

U.S. EDITION V Friday, March 8, 2013 As of 3:12 PM Méx New York 🔊 39° | 32°



New York Business Tech Markets Market Data Opinion Life & Culture Real Estate Management

in Share 😏 Tweet 🛛 0



Reverse Globalization: A Potential Solution to Commodity Price Volatility in the Supply Chain

Α

A

March 27, 2012, 12:00am

 \sim

One of the most critical challenges for manufacturing firms is their continual exposure to increases in price level and price volatility. In fact, volatility of commodity prices in the last decade has outpaced the oil price shock experienced in the 1970s, according to Satish Raghavendran, Ph.D., vice president at Deloitte Research, India, Deloitte SVCS India Pvt L, and co-author of the article "Commodity Price Volatility: A Catalyst for Reverse Globalization?" which appeared in Deloitte Research's First Quarter 2012 Global Economic Outlook.

World -

Home

U.S. -



REGIONALIZATION OF SOURCING BASIS

China





US

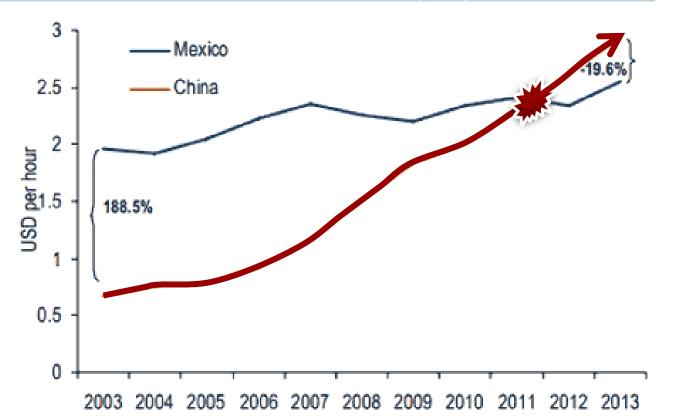




© Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index (2013)







*IMT

6

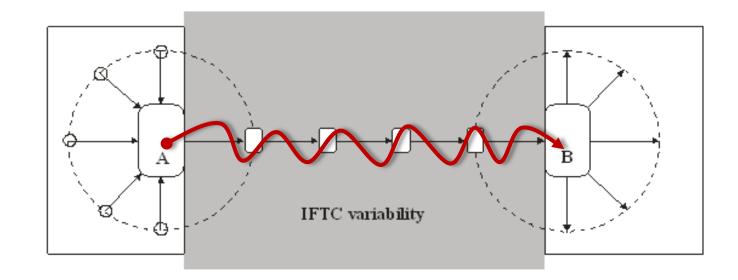
http://www.imt.mx/

© Supply Chain Digest (2013)



RELIABILITY OF LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE

The impact of specific improvements in **logistics performance** (time, cost, and **reliability**) on increased trade.¹





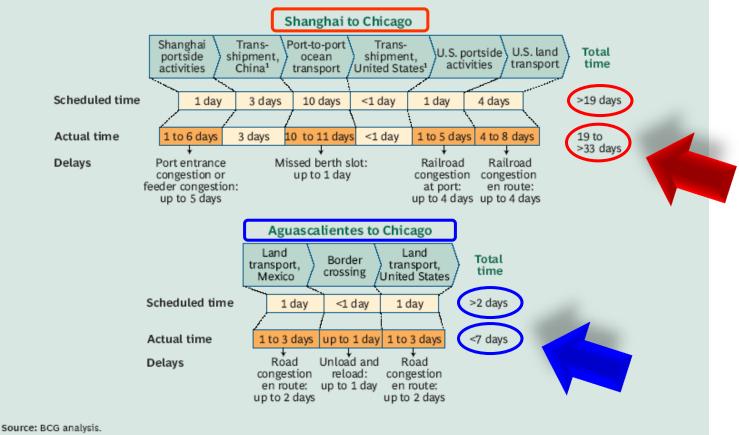
7

¹ Hausman, Lee and Subramanian (2013). "**The Impact of Logistics Performance on Trade**". *Production and Operations Management*, Volume 22, Issue 2, pages 236–252.

http://www.imt.mx/

Transport Forum

Exhibit 3. Shipping from China to the United States Is Slower and Less Predictable Than Shipping from Mexico



¹Transshipment is the transfer of a container from one conveyance to another, such as from truck to ship or vice versa.

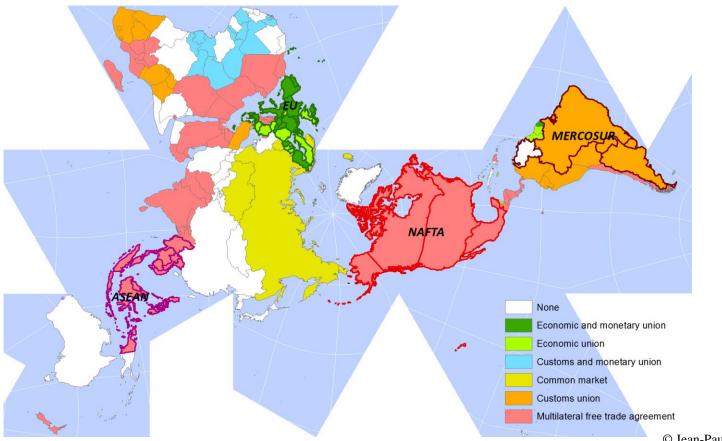
http://www.imt.mx/

*IMT

8



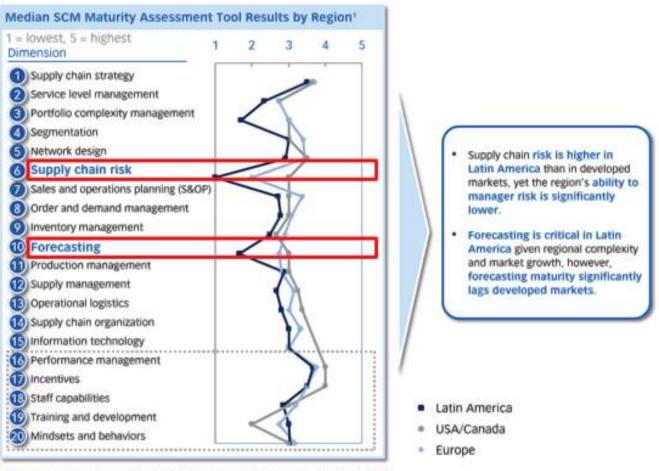
REGIONALIZATION



© Jean-Paul Rodrige (2010)

LATIN AMERICA'S SUPPLY CHAIN MATURITY GAPS

Gaps in Latin America's supply chain maturity are largest in areas that are critical to managing the complexities of the region.



1. Median scores by region, McKinsey's \$C360 tool, consumer packaged goods (CPG) industry

2. Average of median scores by region, McKinsey's \$C360 tool, consumer packaged goods (CPG) industry

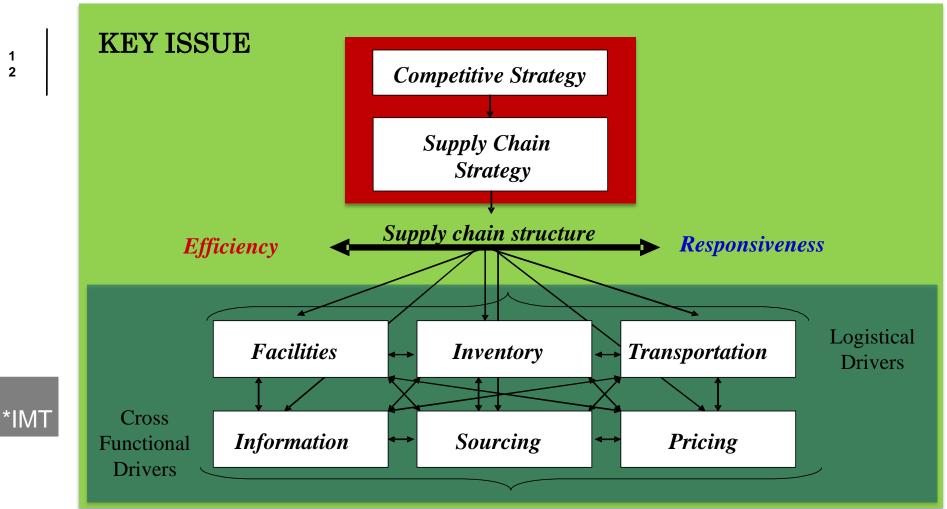
3. www.istoedinheiro.com.br

1 0

Data (analysis) availability and coverage

1 1





http://www.imt.mx/

1 2

© Chopra and Meindl (2013)



SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT STUDIES

- No alignment between a national competitive strategy and supply chain strategy;
- No statistical significance / methodology is not clearly exposed;
- Public approach are not part of the analysis;
- No private public collaboration (for sharing data).







AN ACADEMIC PERSPECTIVE

Objective

- To identify methodologies when performing research in supply chains.

Analysis:

- Theory building;
- Surveys;
- Case studies;
- Action-Research;
- Modelling



*IMT

1 5



AN ACADEMIC PERSPECTIVE

Objective

 To identify methodologies when measuring supply chain performance under a manufacturing context in emerging markets;

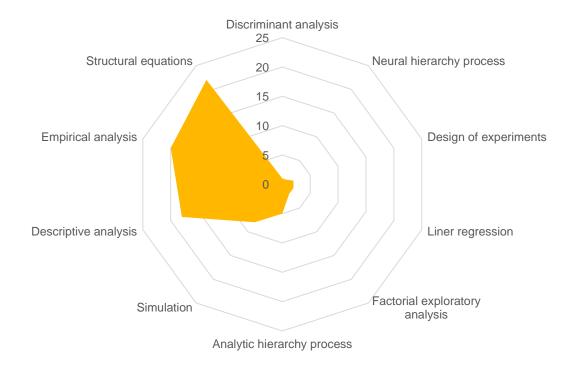
Method:

- Literature review (95 papers);
- Database integration;
- Statistical analysis (SPPS).





AN ACADEMIC PERSPECTIVE



http://www.imt.mx/

Transport Forum

AN ACADEMIC PERSPECTIVE

Main findings

- Two different perspectives: i) financial; ii) operational;
- Most of the papers used only one methodological approach;
- The use of more than an approach to measure SC performance is increasing;
- More attributes are currently being integrated to SC performance analytics.



LatAm perspective

-

E ADERED INT

EC-FACE

100 10

-

1 820(28

뿊

80

a la

*IMT

ESTE STR -

巖

윩

銀星

0.0450

i.

(S) (S)

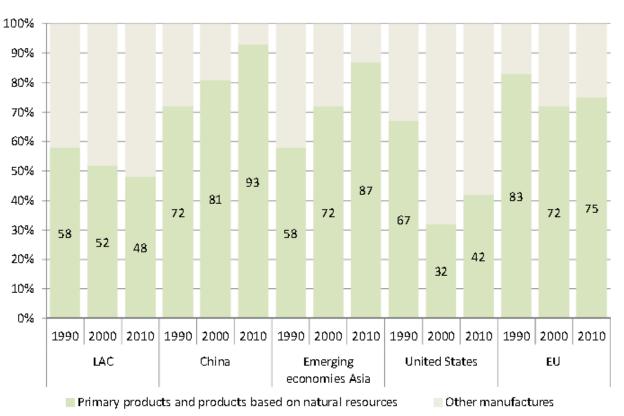


CHALLENGES INCREASING LOGISTICS COSTS

- Infrastructure scarcity;
- Low logistics connectivity;
- Multidimensional issues at border crossings;
- Regulatory rigidities;
- Informality of transport and logistics providers;
- Differences in regulations;
- Security issues;
- *IMT Low visibility along the supply chain



LATAM EXPORTS BY REGION



*IMT

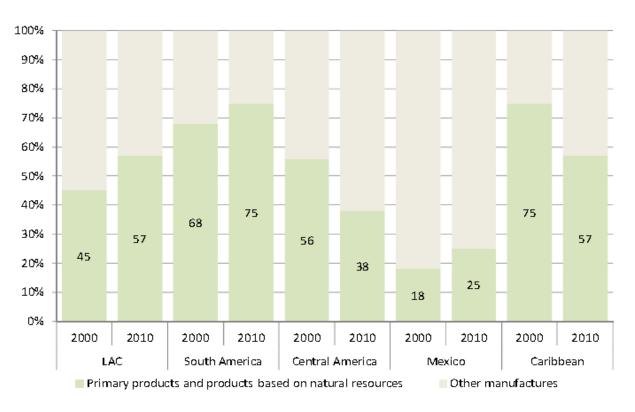
2 1

http://www.imt.mx/

© UN-ECLAC (2012)



LATAM EXPORTS INTRA REGION



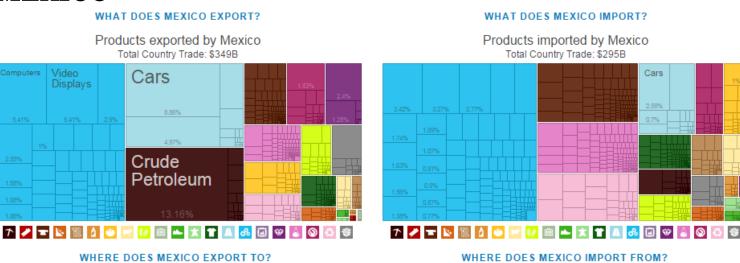
http://www.imt.mx/

*IMT

© UN-ECLAC (2012)



MEXICO







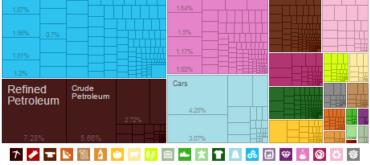
BRAZIL WHAT DOES BRAZIL EXPORT?



WHERE DOES BRAZIL EXPORT TO?

WHAT DOES BRAZIL IMPORT?





WHERE DOES BRAZIL IMPORT FROM?

2

4

© Observatory of Economic Complexity (2012)

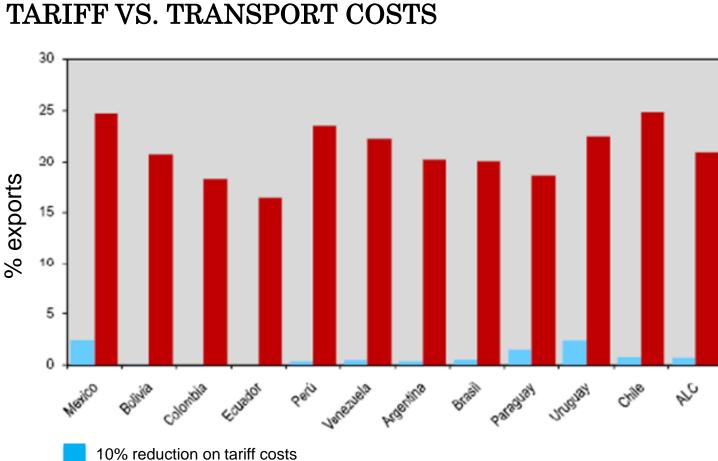


TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS

Indicator	LAC	OECD
Documents required for export (no.)	6	4
Time required for export (days)	17	10
Cost of export (dollars per container)	1 268	1 028
Documents required for import (no.)	7	5
Time required for import (days)	19	10
Cost of import (dollars per container)	1 612	1 080

© UN-ECLAC-NRID, based on Doing Business (2013)





*IMT

10% reduction on transport costs

© World Bank, UN-ECLAC and IDB (2010)

Transport Forum

COST CATEGORIES

Cost Category	Description
Pre-shipment	Costs related to the activities performed for cargo handling prior to its shipment to its final destination such as: i) packing; ii) labeling; iii) consolidation of cargo and storage of products; and finally, iv) transport of cargo among facilities. It also includes the cost of the activities related to cargo inspection and certifications required by any public agencies.
Shipment to the port of origin	Costs of the land transport from the warehouse of the exporter to the port terminal where it will be transferred.
Port/ Airport/ Border entry	Costs for cargo handling at the port/airport terminal where the cargo will be loaded to a ship. It also includes all the related costs for delays at the gate and within the terminal.
Customs and control agencies	Costs incurred for Customs and other control agencies for the inspection, control and clearance procedures. It also includes those costs incurred for certifications and inspections required by the customer or the country of destination. For the case of road transport, it also includes those costs incurred at the borders.
Shipmet to destination	Costs related to the freight shipment that could be either by road, air or sea. It also considers any other handling costs as well as insurances.
Inventory and Finance	Costs such as in-transit inventory costs as well including those incurred due to waiting times. In addition, supplementary costs that resulted because of delays or lead times variability are considered in this category.

*IMT

© Perez-Salas et al. (2014)



PROPOSED APPROACH: ANALYSIS OF LOGISTICS CHAINS

- 1. Selection of logistics chains;
 - a. Map of relevant logistics chains;
 - b. Selection of logistics chains;
 - c. Definition of cost categories;
 - d. Identification of information sources;





PROPOSED APPROACH: ANALYSIS OF LOGISTICS CHAINS

- 2. Cost and over cost analysis;
 - a. Map of relevant logistics processes;
 - b. Cost and over cost analysis to every logistics chain;
 - c. Analysis of logistics inefficiencies and its impact by economic sector as wells as to national competitiveness;





PROPOSED APPROACH: ANALYSIS OF LOGISTICS CHAINS

- 3. Recommendations and proposals to improve public policies;
 - a. Analysis and recommendations;
 - b. Conclusions;



Supply chain clustering

The next logistics paradigm?

LA REPUBLICATION ADVITED AND ADVISED







http://www.imt.mx/



INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

4/18/2014

Mexico overtakes Japan as No 2 car exporter to US | Business Recorder

Mexico overtakes Japan as No 2 car exporter to US





7th Global car-producing country

Mexico's booming auto industry has reached a major milestone, claiming to have overtaken Japan as the second biggest car exporter to the United States in the past three months. The Latin American nation now only trails Canada, but experts say Mexico could become the top exporter to its northern neighbour as soon as 2015, a potent symbol of its growing global clout in the sector. Industry analysts had expected Mexico to surpass Japan by the end of the year, but the Mexican Automobile Industry Association (AMIA) says it has happened faster than expected.



AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

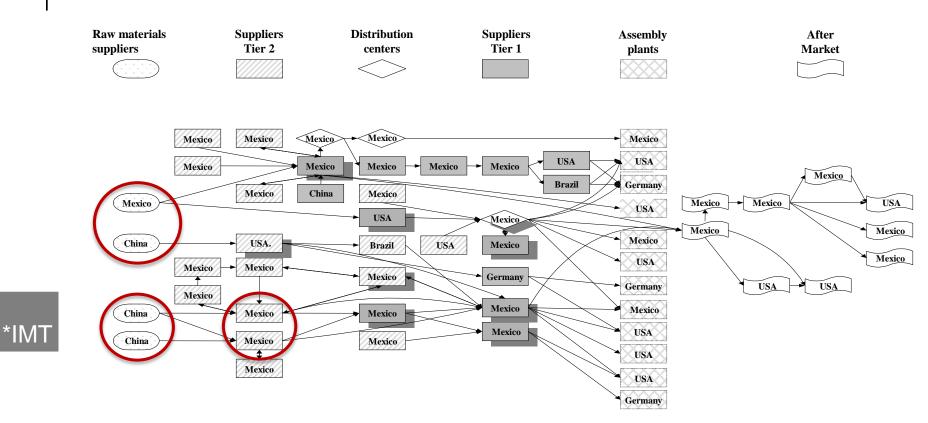
By 2017, Mexico's Auto Production Expected to Increase by 1 Million Units

2012		2.9m
2013		3.0m
2014	6	3.3m
2015	6400 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400	3.6m
2016	6	3.8m
2017	620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 6	3.9m Autocast

http://www.imt.mx/



AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



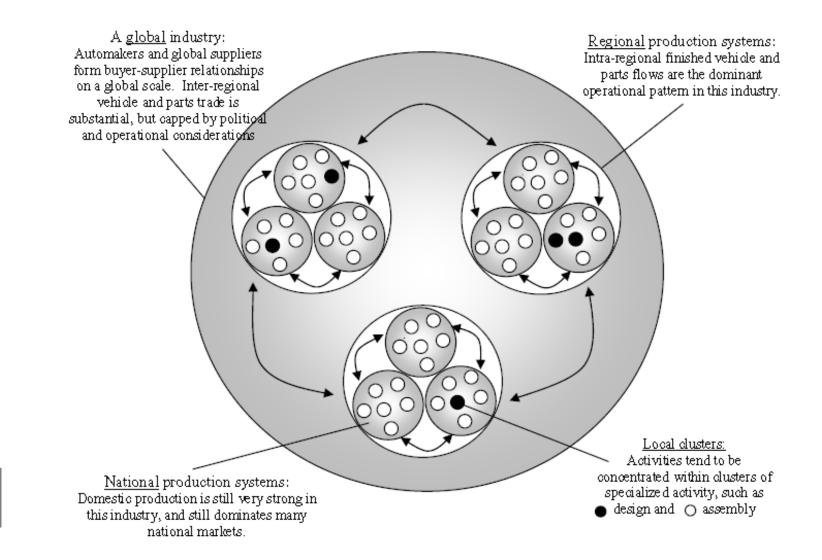
http://www.imt.mx/



AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS

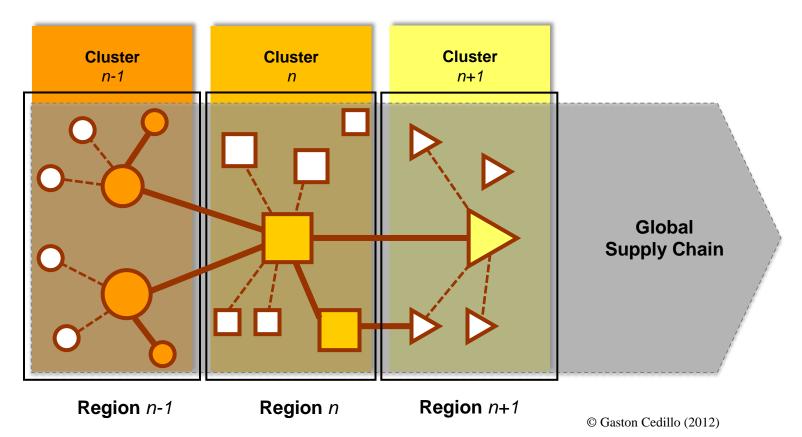
	Selling to:		
Supplying to:	GM	Ford	Chrysler
Chrysler	56	64	-
Ford	51	-	54
GM	-	70	66
Asian OEM	58	65	59
European OEM	37	46	44

http://www.imt.mx/





SUPPLY CHAIN CLUSTERING

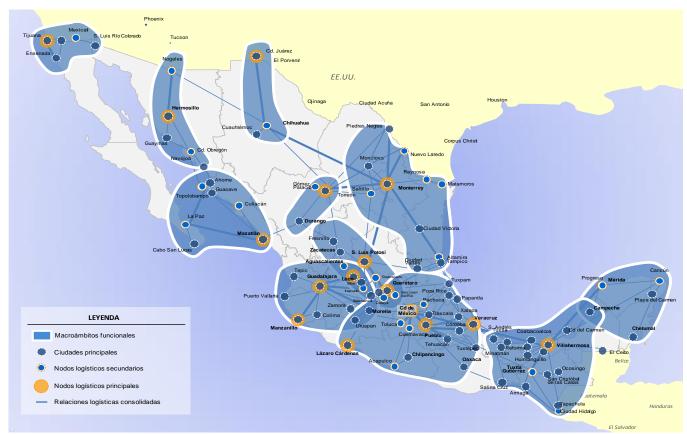


3 8

http://www.imt.mx/



SUPPLY CHAIN CLUSTERS



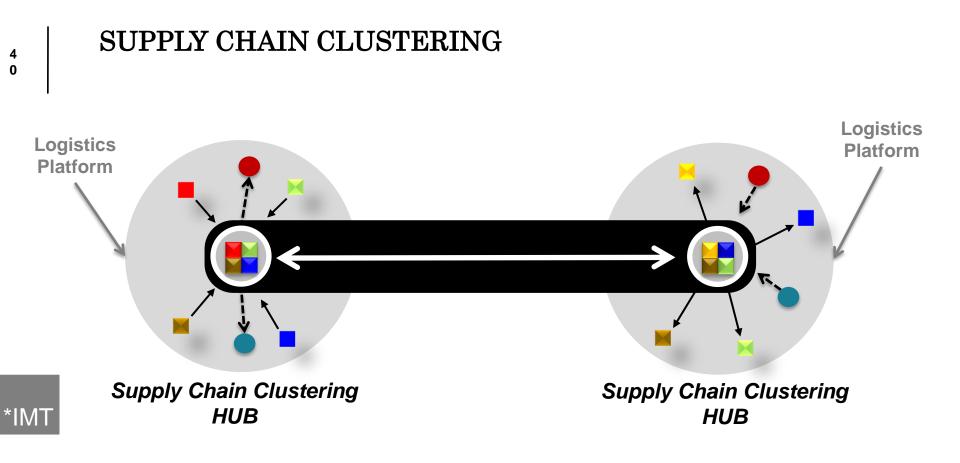
3

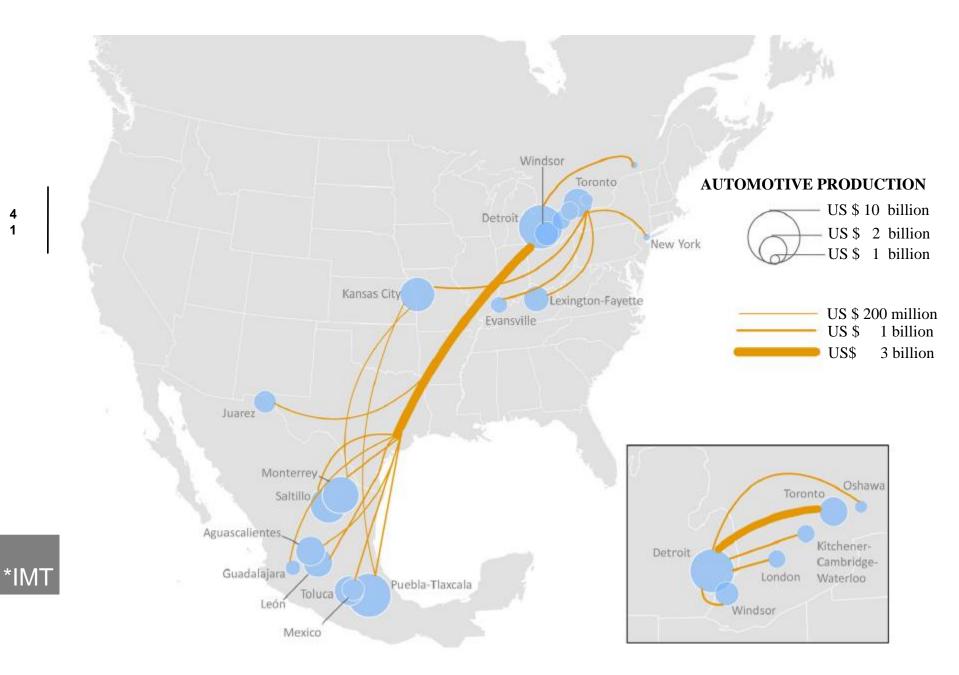
http://www.imt.mx/

*IMT

© ALG (2013)

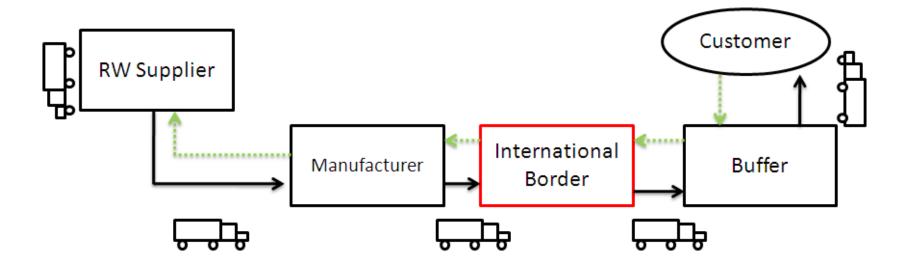








KEY ISSUE





DISRUPTIONS PROPAGATION

Transportation Research Part E 61 (2014) 1-12



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Transportation Research Part E

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tre



Dynamic impact on global supply chains performance of disruptions propagation produced by terrorist acts



Alfredo Bueno-Solano^a, Miguel Gastón Cedillo-Campos^{b,*}

^a COMIMSA – National Council of Science and Technology, Department of Industrial and Manufacturing Science, Calle Ciencia y Tecnología No. 790, CP. 25290 Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico

^b Mexican Institute of Transportation, Carretera Querétaro-Galindo Km 12, CP.76703 Sanfandila, Mpio. Pedro Escobedo, Mexico



CROSS-BORDER EFFECT

Computers & Industrial Engineering 72 (2014) 261-273



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Computers & Industrial Engineering

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/caie

Supply chain dynamics and the "cross-border effect": The U.S.-Mexican border's case



Miguel Gastón Cedillo-Campos^{a,*}, Cuauhtémoc Sánchez-Ramírez^b, Sharada Vadali^c, Juan Carlos Villa^c, Mozart B.C. Menezes^{d,e}

^a Mexican Institute of Transportation, Carretera Querétaro-Galindo Km 12, Sanfandila, Mpio. Pedro Escobedo, C.P. 76703, Queretaro, Mexico
^b Department of Industrial Engineering & Manufacturing Science, Orizaba Institute of Technology, Av. Oriente 9, 852. Col Emiliano Zapata C.P. 94320, Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico
^c Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University System, 3135 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843-3135, USA
^d Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary AB T2N 1N4, Canada
^e ICN Graduate Business School, 13, rue Michel Ney, 54000 Nancy, France

http://www.imt.mx/



TAKEAWAYS

- **Cost** remains critical;
- Supply chain reliability is now a key element of economic performance;
- A systems approach to improve LatAm supply chain performance (reliability in time, cost, and service) is critical;
- As a result of economic regionalization, Could be Supply Chain Clustering another element in measuring supply chain performance?;
- Serious effort has to be done for improving reliability when performing data collection and analytics.



*IMT GASTON CEDILLO

gaston.cedillo@gmail.com

Elfransportoum

http://www.imt.mx