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### **Responding to supply chain** disruptions during Covid-19: **The Vietnam Perspective**

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April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020



## **Table of Contents**

#### I. An overview of supply chain disruption due to Covid-19

- 1. Coronavirus outbreak triggered supply chain disruption
- 2. Inbound and outbound supply chain disruptions
- 3. Supply chain disruptions in certain industries of Vietnam

# II. Strategy to address emerging supply chain distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam

- 1. End-to-end analysis of supply chain and demand amid Covid-19
- 2. Short-term responses and long-term focus with upcoming opportunities



Part 1 An overview of supply chain disruption due to COVID-19

#### Coronavirus Outbreak Cumulatively Confirmed Cases

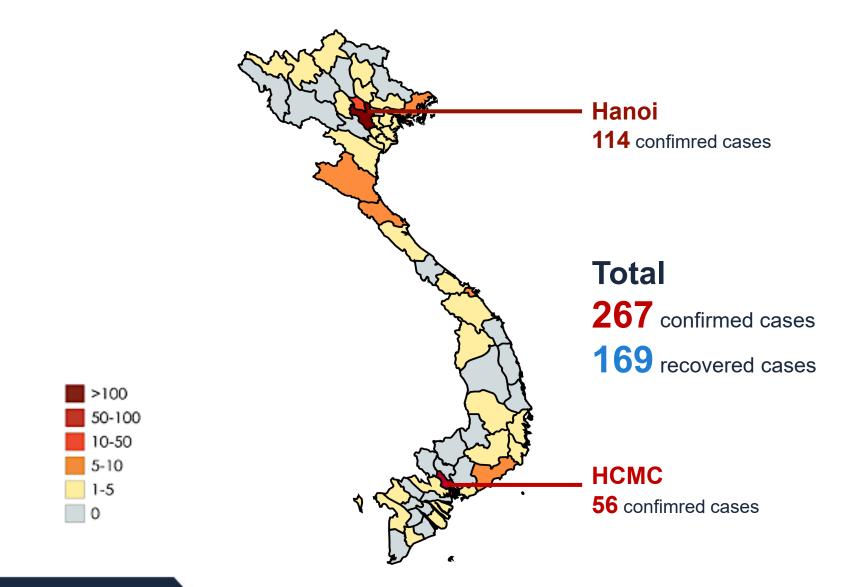




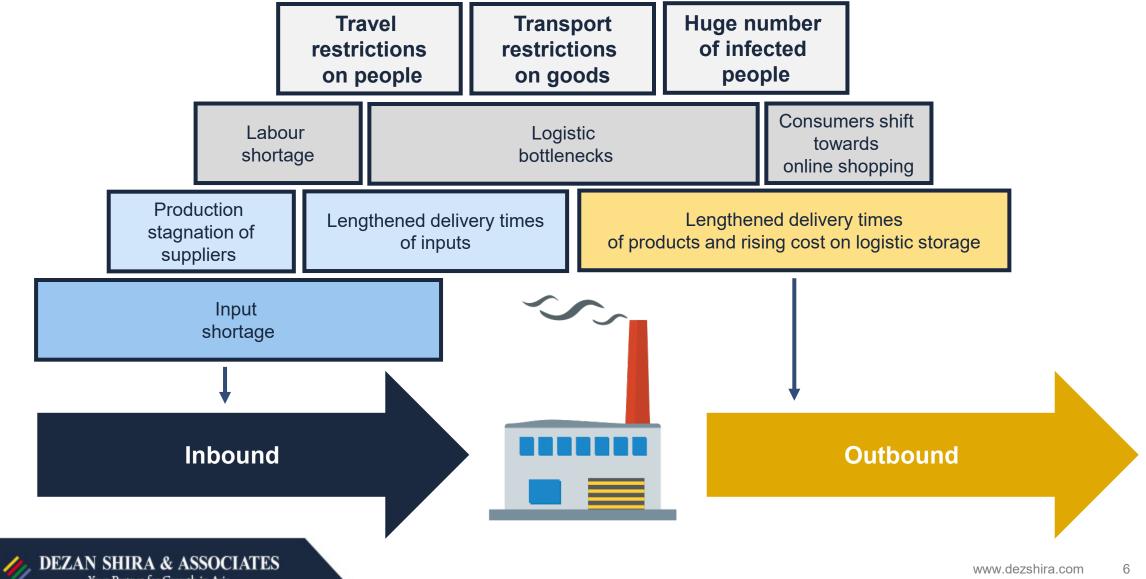
Source: J.Hopkins University combining data from WHO, CDC, ECDC, NHC and DXY – latest update April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2020 3:32PM

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#### Coronavirus Outbreak Cumulatively Confirmed Cases in Vietnam

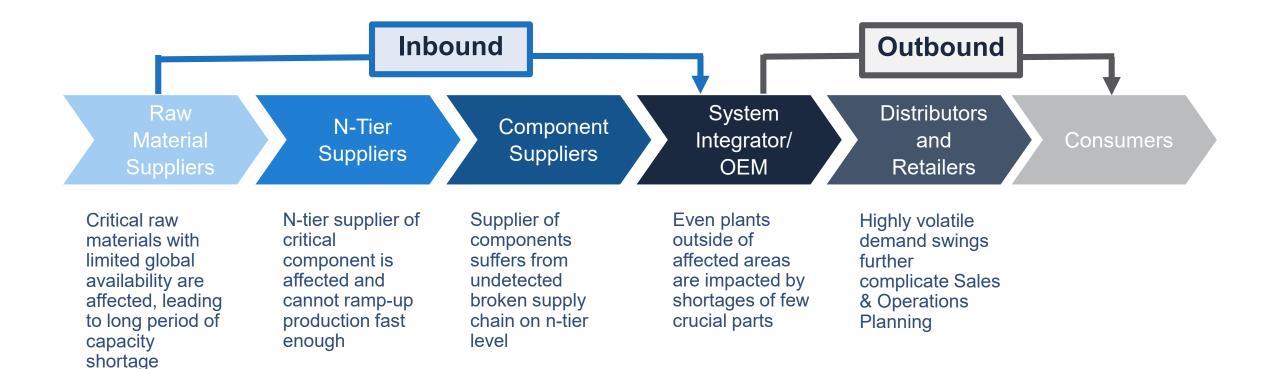


### **Driving factors of supply chain disruption during Covid-19**



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### **Disruptions ripple throughout supply chains**



### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam during Covid-19 | Inbound

# Raw materials and intermediate goods are imported or domestically produced:

 Imported inputs are mainly from major Asian countries (China, Korea and Japan), EU nations and ASEAN countries.

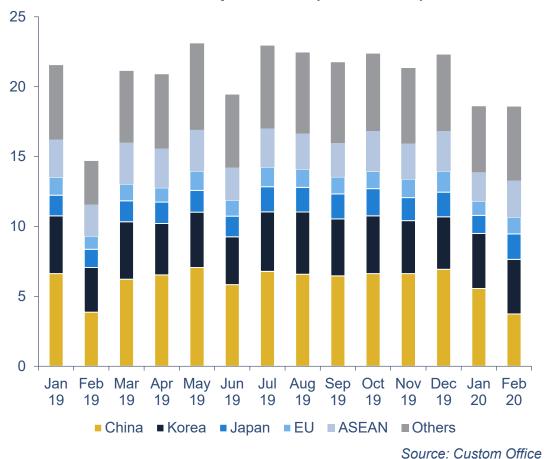
#### For manufacturers of:



Domestically produced inputs are insufficient to meet ongoing demand of manufacturers in terms of quantity and quality.

For manufacturers of:





Vietnam's import value (billion USD)

 $\rightarrow$  Disruptions during coronavirus outbreak may arise from <u>foreign</u> and <u>domestic</u> sources of supplies.



### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam during Covid-19 | Outbound

# Domestic production is to cater for demand from Vietnamese consumers and service exports to foreign market

#### 11.8 billion USD trade surplus of Vietnam in 2019

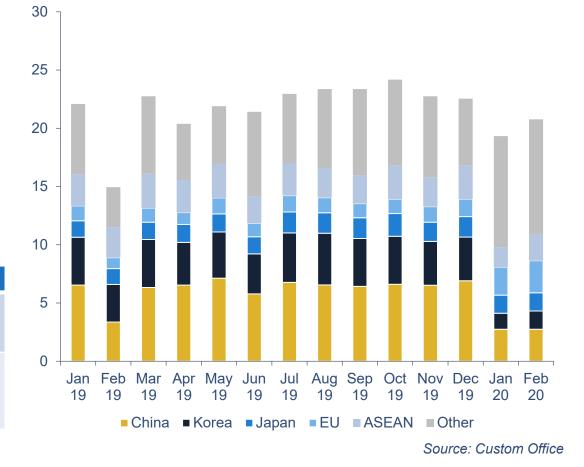


 No logistic bottleneck is recorded during domestic transportation of goods since the outbreak of Covid-19 in Vietnam

|                 | Air                                   | Port  | Road                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Vietnam (Hanoi) | Terminal operating normally for cargo | Port operating<br>normally (100%<br>depots resumed) | Normal cargo<br>movement between<br>cities |
| Vietnam (HCMC)  | Terminal operating normally for cargo | Port operating<br>normally (100%<br>depots resumed) | Normal cargo<br>movement between<br>cities |

#### Source: Agility, Global Integrated Logistics, updated on 14th April, 2020

Vietnam's export value (billion USD)



#### $\rightarrow$ Disruptions during coronavirus outbreak is more likely to arise in logistics of export orders.



### Disruptions from major trading partners | China

# China plays key role in global supply chains

- Japan, Korea and Vietnam have over 35% of production inputs imported from China.
- Japan and Korea are also largest sources of input supplies to Vietnam.

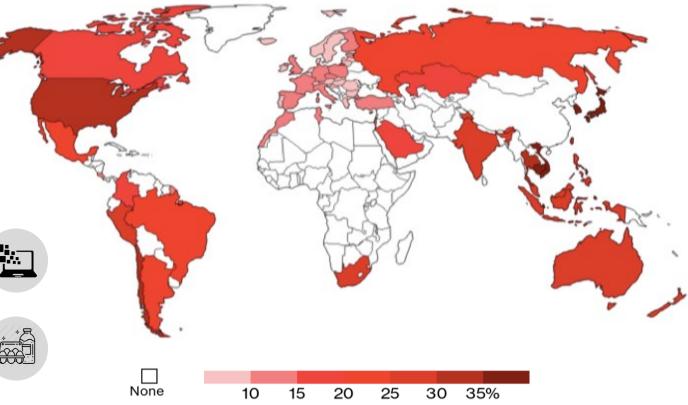
 $\rightarrow$  Any production stagnation of this manufacturing hub shall lead to severe supply chain disruption of manufacturers around the world, especially in Vietnam.

#### Major industries of China:



#### Share of all imports of intermediate products coming from China

20% of global trade in intermediate goods originates in China



Source: OECD TiVA, Bloomberg

### Disruptions from major trading partners | China

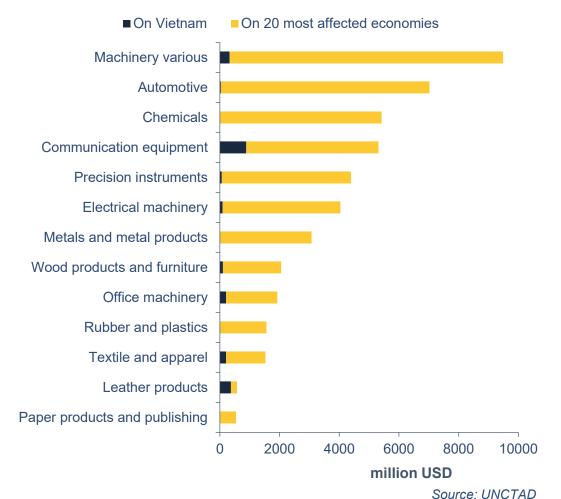
Production stagnation during Covid-19 in China disrupted global supply chains

#### **Caixin China General Manufacturing PMI**



China's PMI plummted to its bottom in Feb 2020

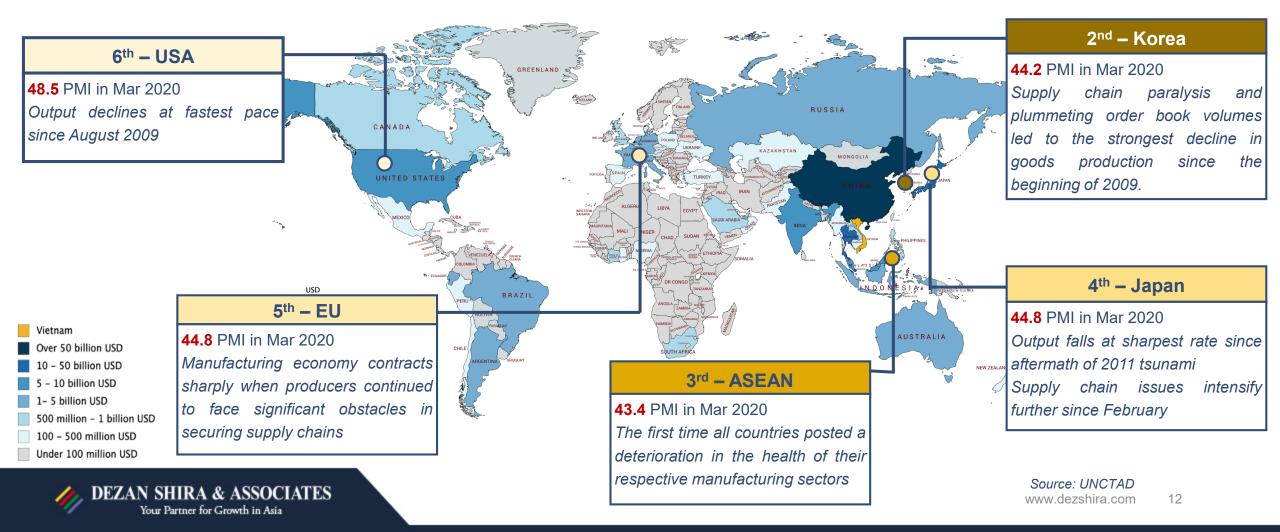
# Effects from a 2 percentage reduction of China exports in intermediate inputs



- Travel restrictions led to severe <u>labor shortage</u> and <u>factories shutdown</u> in February due to coronavirus.
- Supply chains were hit heavily, with <u>average delivery times increasing</u> at the quickest pace on record.
- Although manufacturing sector operating conditions stabilized in March, Covid-19 outbreak continues to weigh on supply chains and capacity.



### **Disruptions from major trading partners**



#### Vietnam's trading partners by import value, 2019 (billion USD)

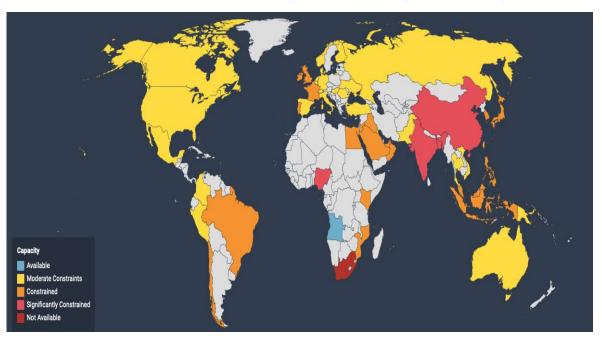
### **Disruptions from major trading partners**

Countries are imposing travel restrictions, both cross-border and inland

# Global air freight capacity is severely disrupted with air freight prices also spiked

- Suspend passenger flights are supposed to carry freight
- Travel restrictions lead to labor shortage

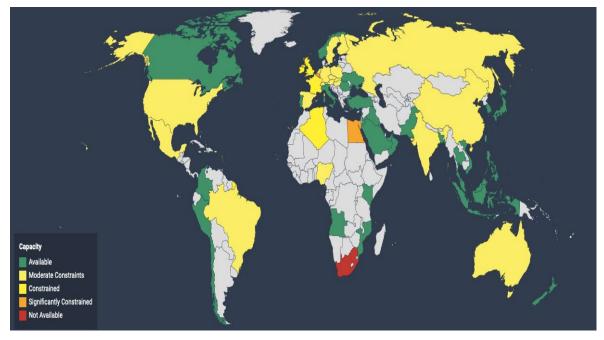
#### Impact of Covid-19 on global air freight capacity



#### Global ocean freight bears a smaller impact

- Travel restrictions lead to labor shortage
- Container shortage if bottlenecks arise

#### Impact of Covid-19 on global ocean freight capacity





### Disruptions from major trading partners | Inbound

**Country Operations Update: Air & Ocean Freight to Vietnam Capacity** 

|           | Air                        |   |  | Ocean                      |  |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| Origin    | Current capacity<br>status | % Tradelane capacity<br>Impacted by<br>Passenger Flight<br>Cancellation | % Capacity Impacted<br>by Freighter<br>Cancellations | Current capacity<br>status | Container Availability                       |
| China     | Significantly constrained  | 80-90% cargo capacity reduction   | N/A  | Constrained                | Normal - no shortages                        |
| Korea     | Significantly constrained  | 90-100% cargo capacity reduction  | 50-60% capacity reduction                            | Available                  | Normal - no shortages                        |
| Japan     | N/A                        | N/A   | N/A  | Available                  | Normal - no shortages                        |
| Thailand  | Constrained                | 80-90% cargo capacity reduction   | Some ad hoc freighters<br>have entered market        | Available                  | Normal - no shortages                        |
| Singapore | Significantly constrained  | 90-100% cargo capacity reduction  | 40-50% capacity reduction                            | Available                  | Normal - no shortages                        |
| Malaysia  | N/A                        | N/A   | N/A  | Available                  | Normal - no shortages                        |
| Germany   | Constraint                 | 80-90% cargo capacity reduction   | More freighters than<br>normal                       | Significantly constrained  | Moderate container or<br>equipment shortages |
| France    | Significantly constrained  | 80-90% cargo capacity reduction   | 80-90% capacity reduction                            | Significantly constrained  | Acute container or equipment shortages       |
| USA       | Constrained                | 30-40% cargo capacity reduction   | 10-20% capacity reduction                            | Significantly constrained  | Slight container or equipment shortages      |

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### Disruptions from major trading partners | Outbound

#### Vietnam Country Operations Update: Air Freight Capacity

| Destination | Current capacity status | % Tradelane capacity<br>Impacted by Passenger<br>Flight Cancellation | % Capacity Impacted by<br>Freighter Cancellations | Charter situation                  |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| China       | Constraint              | 90-100% cargo capacity reduction                                     | 1-10% capacity reduction                          | More charter movements than normal |
| Europe      | Constraint              | 80-90% cargo capacity reduction                                      | 30-40% capacity reduction                         | Charter market as normal           |
| Japan       | Constraint              | 90-100% cargo capacity reduction                                     | 40-50% capacity reduction                         | Charter market as normal           |
| Malaysia    | Available               | 80-90% cargo capacity reduction                                      | 10-20% capacity reduction                         | Charter market as normal           |
| Philippines | Available               | 70-80% cargo capacity reduction                                      | 1-10% capacity reduction                          | Charter market as normal           |
| Thailand    | Available               | 50-60% cargo capacity reduction                                      | 1-10% capacity reduction                          | Charter market as normal           |
| US          | Constraint              | 80-90% cargo capacity reduction                                      | 70-80% capacity reduction                         | Charter market as normal           |



### **Disruptions from domestic sources of supplies**

A steep decline in the health of manufacturing sector amid Covid-19 outbreak

#### Sharpest falls in output, new orders and employment since 2011

#### Supply chain bottlenecks arise

- · Steep reductions in intermediate goods sectors
- Domestic vendors and suppliers will likely face operational or financial struggles of their own when **98%** over **760,000** companies in Vietnam are SMEs.
- Suppliers' delivery times continued to lengthen.

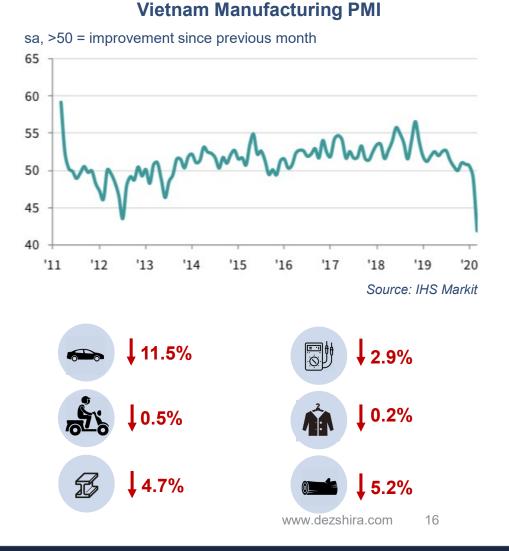
## Input costs rose marginally in March, and at the slowest pace in four months

- · Increased input prices were linked to a scarcity of raw materials
- Some manufacturers recorded a drop in input costs due to a lack of demand for inputs and lower oil prices

# Output prices decreased sharply, and to the greatest extent since July 2012.

#### Firms scale back purchasing and inventory holdings

• **15%** manufacturers have cut down on their monthly output

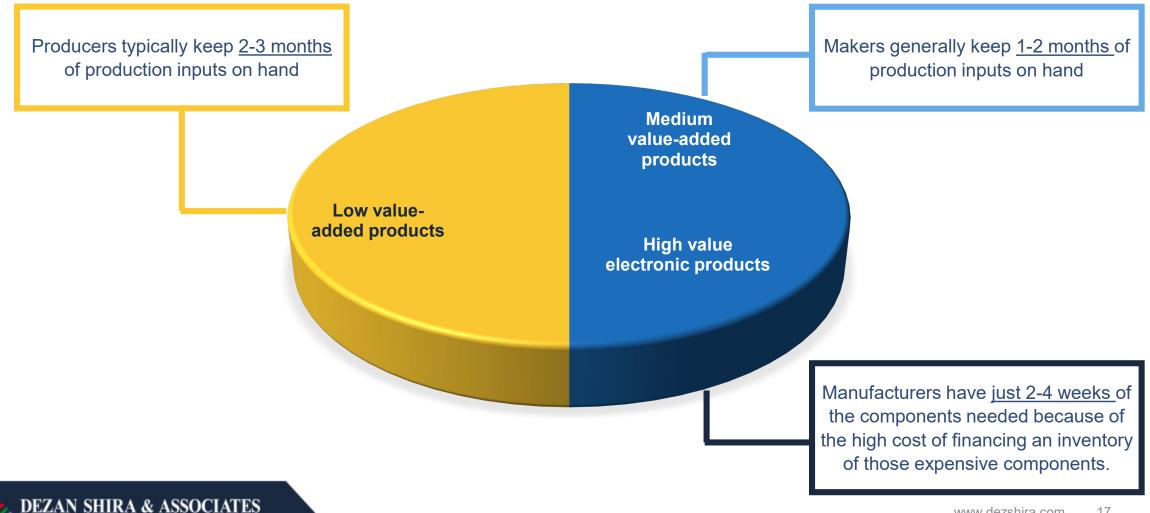


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### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam during Covid-19

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Supply chain disruptions vary across industries and producers of medium to high-value goods shall suffer the most



### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam during Covid-19

A dominant share of imported inputs and foreign consumption drives supply chain disruptions for certain products

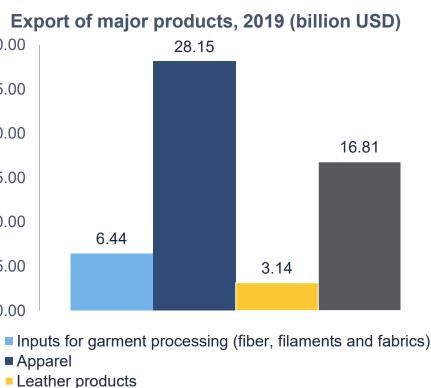


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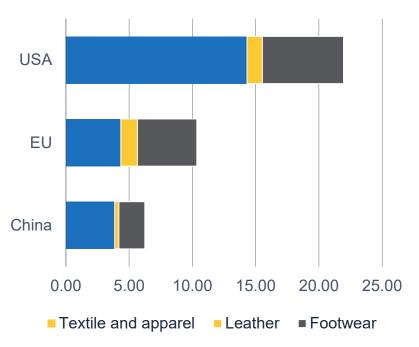
### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam | Textile and apparel, leather and footwear

6,000+ companies#2 in exports of footwear



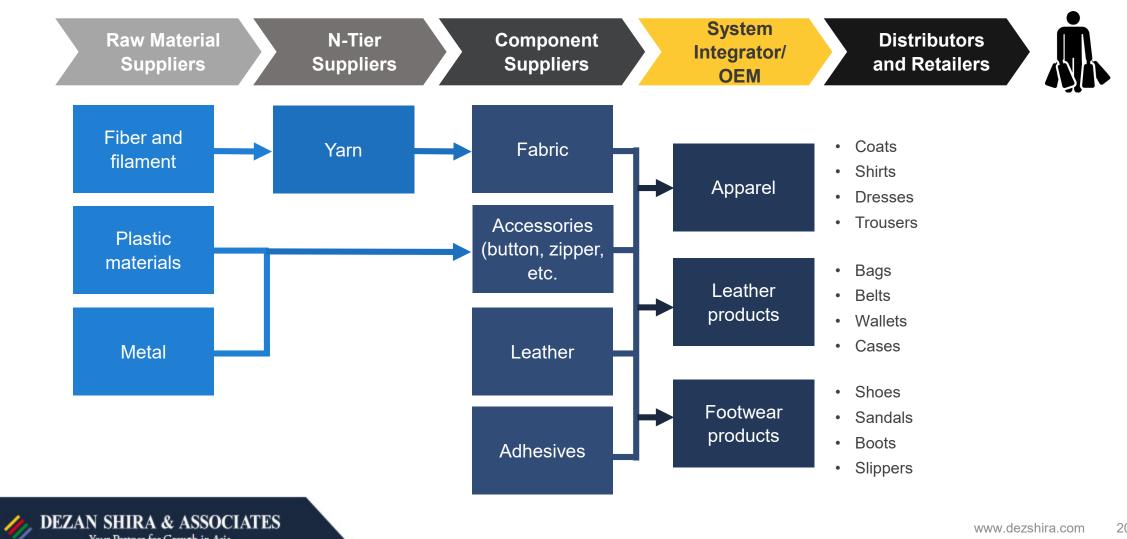


#### Exports to major market, 2019 (billion USD)



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### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam | Textile and apparel, leather and footwear



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### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam | Textile and apparel, leather and footwear



- -12.2% decrease in imports compared to Jan & Feb 2019
- Major suppliers: USA, Indonesia and China

#### Fibers and filaments



- -9.3% decrease in imports compared to Jan & Feb 2019
- Major suppliers: Korea, Indonesia and Thailand

#### Fabrics



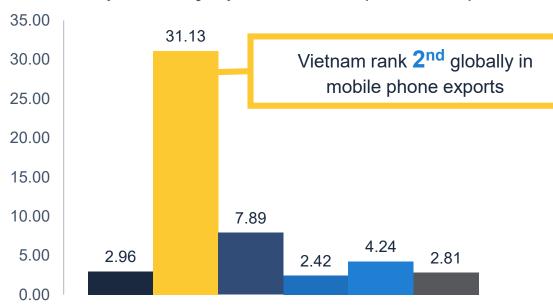
-12.8% decrease in imports compared to Jan & Feb 2019
Major suppliers: China, Korea and Indonesia

### Leather and accessories



- -8.7% decrease in imports compared to Jan & Feb 2019
- Major suppliers: China, Korea and Italy

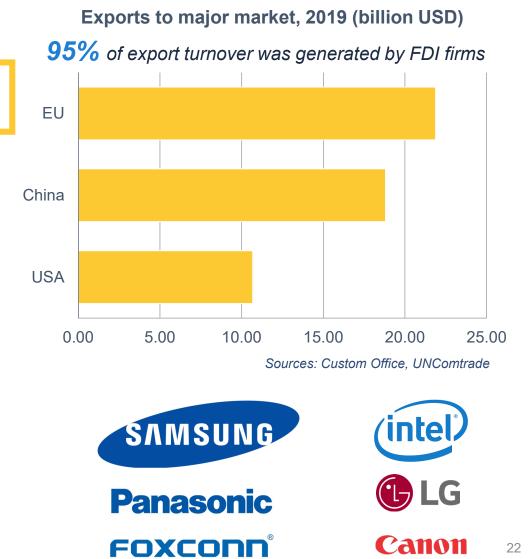


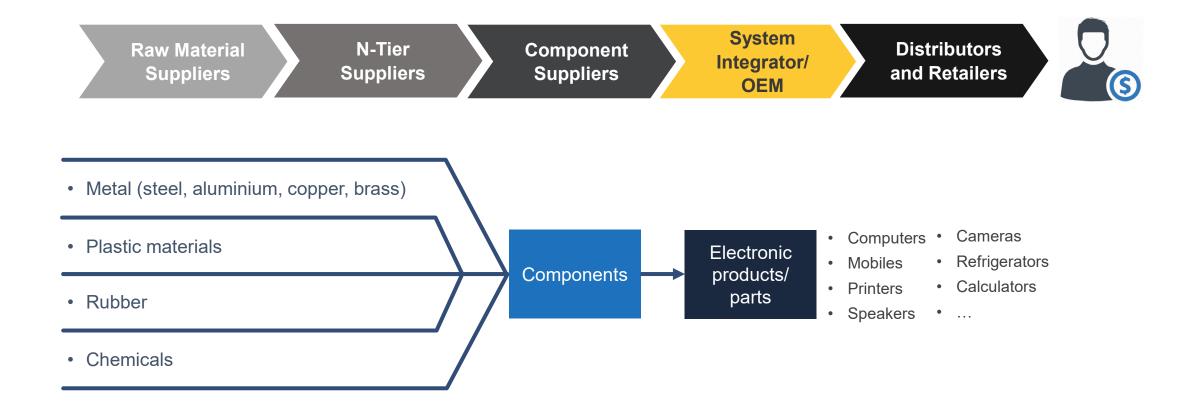


Export of major products, 2019 (billion USD)

- Computers (including laptop, PC, tablet, etc.)
- Smartphones
- Integrated circuits and microassemblies
- TV, radio or radar device parts
- Electric conductors and optical fibres
- Microphones, loudspeakers, headphones and earphones

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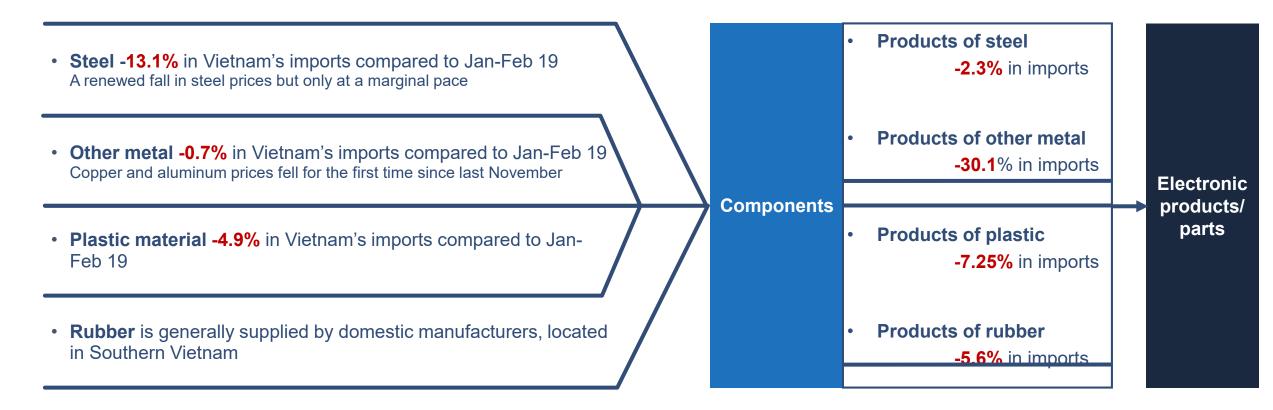
#### Manufacturers of electronic parts

- Raw materials and intermediate goods are largely imported.
- Generally focus on medium valueadded goods and keep <u>1-2 months</u> of inputs in hand
- Output are mostly delivered domestically
- $\rightarrow$  Easier to track delivery time and identify supply chain disruptions.

#### Manufacturers of electronic products

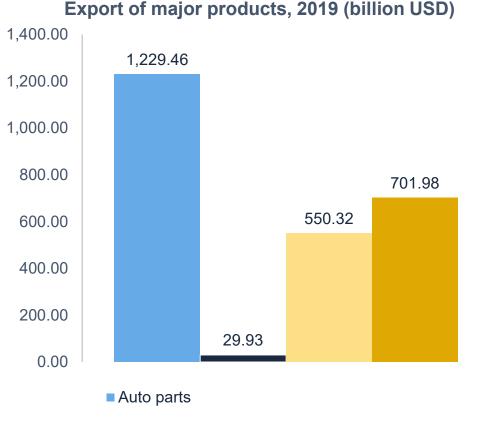
- Components are imported or supplied by domestic companies
  - Parts whose high technical standards are imported
  - Items with low to medium standards are sourced domestically
- Keep little amount of inputs in hand (2-4 weeks) due to high cost to finance inventory
- Higher risk in outbound supply chain
- $\rightarrow$  Harder to detect bottlenecks in their supply chains.





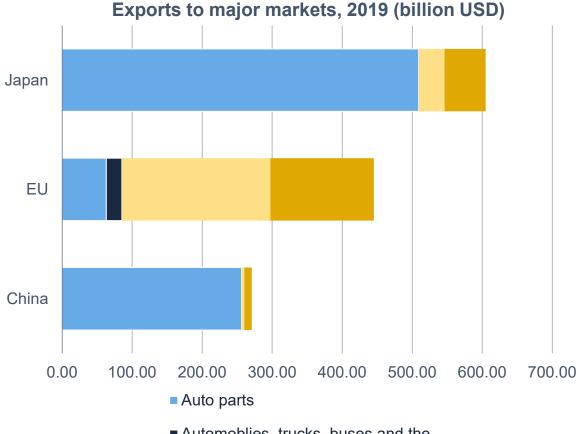
Source: Custom Office

### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam | Automobiles, motorcycles and parts



- Automobiles, trucks, buses and the
- like
- Motorcycle parts



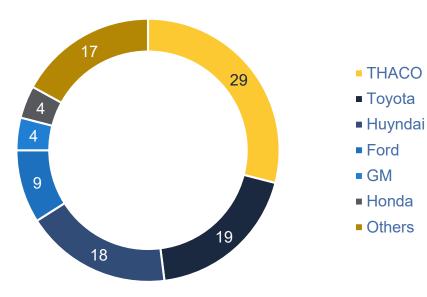


Automoblies, trucks, buses and the like
 Motorcycle parts

#### Source: UNComtrade

### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam | Automobiles and parts

## Market share of auto brand in Vietnam, 2018



Source: CTS

#### Ford, Toyota, TC Motor, VinFast, Nissan, Honda, Mescedez and Yamaha paused automobile production in Vietnam during coronavirus outbreak

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#### **309** companies

233 suppliers for large auto brands, in which 33 are Tier-1

**10 – 40%** localization rate of automobile assembled in Vietnam

**70%** manufacturers relies on input supplies from China

Prevailing business line are <u>assembly</u> and <u>simple auto parts</u> such as electrical wire and plastic components.

**VAMA** announced its members' business situations in Vietnam amid Covid-19 outbreak. Auto manufacturers of **VAMA** are currently able to maintain their operations with a few months of inputs in hand.

| Brand    | Capacity | Joint venture | Major source of supplies  |
|----------|----------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Kia      | 50,000   | THACO         | China, Korea              |
| Huyndai  | 60,000   | TC Motor      | China, Korea              |
| Mazda    | 100,000  | THACO         | Japan, China and Thailand |
| Toyota   | 50,000   | VEAM          | Japan, ASEAN              |
| Honda    | 10,000   | VEAM          | Japan, ASEAN              |
| Ford     | 14,000   | VEAM          |                           |
| Mercedes | 4,000    | SAMCO         | EU, ASEAN                 |
| lsuzu    | 5,000    |               |                           |

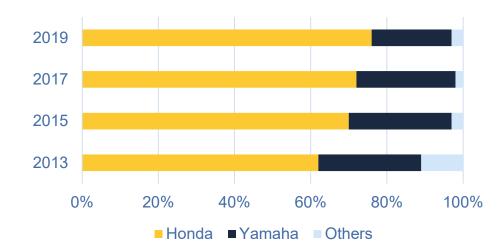
### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam | Automobiles and parts

| Tier-3 Suppliers Tier-2 Suppliers   | Tier-1 Suppliers             | System Integrator/<br>OEM  |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| <ul> <li>138 suppliers</li> <li>5 producers of spare parts</li> <li>178 other manufacturers</li> </ul>  | <b>83</b> suppliers          | <b>21</b> OEMs of assembly   |
| <ul> <li>61 suppliers of motorcycle parts</li> <li>50 suppliers of auto and motor parts</li> <li>18 suppliers of auto parts</li> <li>277 other suppliers</li> </ul>           |                              | <ul> <li>5 Japanese OEMs</li> <li>2 US OEMs</li> <li>1 German OEM</li> </ul> |
| <ul> <li>177 Japanese suppliers</li> <li>136 Vietnamese suppliers</li> <li>57 Taiwan suppliers</li> <li>14 Korea suppliers</li> <li>German, Malay and US suppliers</li> </ul> |                              | Others   |
| Simple mechanical engineering items can be supplied by domestic<br>SMEs<br>Hi-tech products with high standards are supplied by FDI firms to export                           | Components and subassemblies | Production line include: welding,<br>spraying, assembling and<br>inspecting  |



### Supply chain disruption in Vietnam | Motorcycles and parts

80 – 90 % localization rate



#### Market share of motor brands in Vietnam

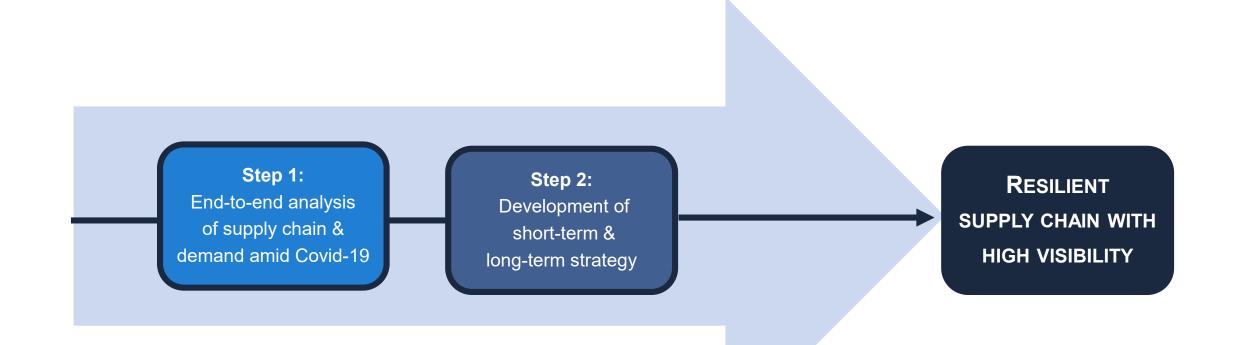
#### **Production capacity of motorcycle producers in Vietnam)**

| Brand   | Annual capacity        |
|---------|------------------------|
| Honda   | 2,500,000              |
| Yamaha  | 1,500,000              |
| SYM     | 540,000                |
| Piaggio | 300,000                |
| Suzuki  | Source: CTS<br>200,000 |



Part 2 Strategy to address emerging business distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam

# Strategy to address emerging business distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam

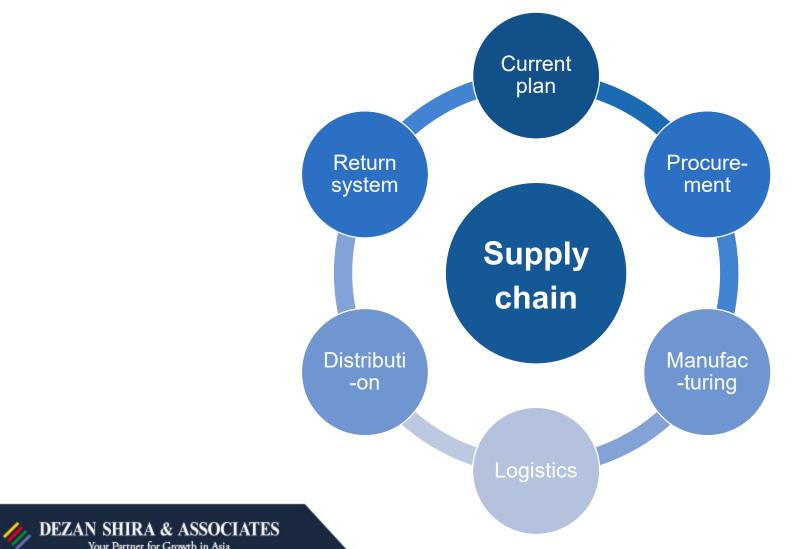




### Strategy to address emerging business distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam

Step 1: End-to-end analysis of supply chain and demand amid Covid-19

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### Strategy to address emerging business distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam | Short-term responses

# Sanitation & labor planning

- Conduct a <u>health check</u>
- Immediately implement <u>sanitation measures</u> and reconfigure workspaces for safety
- Prepare <u>succession plans</u> for key positions

# Production planning

- Try and maintain operations since shutting down production and <u>re-</u> <u>starting</u> can be an expensive endeavor
- Maintain <u>manufacturing</u> <u>balance</u> to fit with changing demand
- Implement digital and <u>automated manufacturing</u> capabilities to address labor shortage, if possible

#### Procurement

- <u>Secure supplies</u>
  - Buy ahead to procure inventory and raw material that are in short supply in impacted areas
  - Secure capacity and delivery status for Tier-2 and Tier-3 suppliers, and allocated supplies and overtime assembly capacity
  - Pursue alternative sourcing strategies
- Procurement of spare parts for facilities to <u>forego</u> maintenance schedule
- Renegotiate contracts

#### Logistics

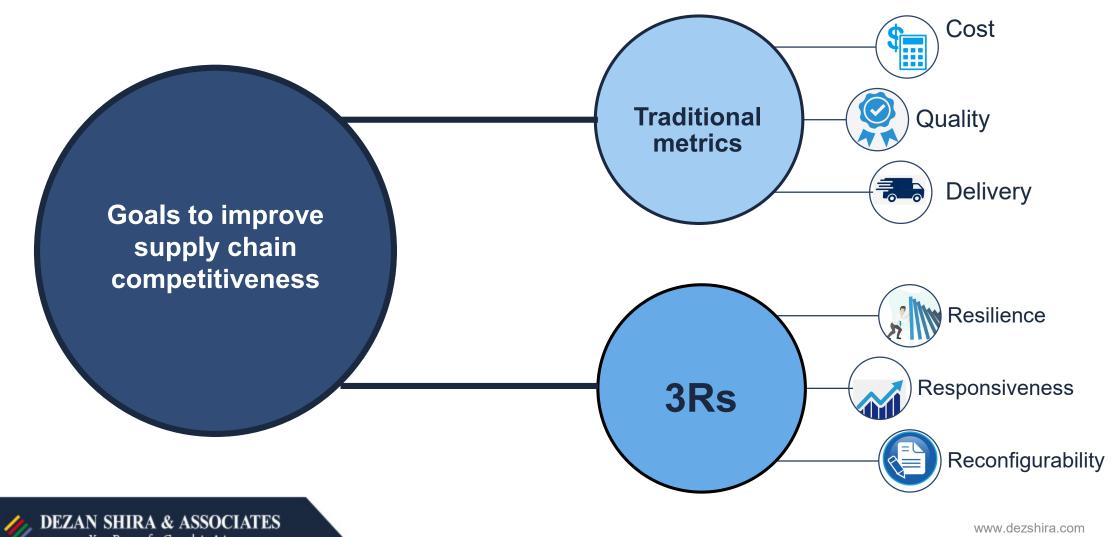
- <u>Diversify logistics network</u> and last-mile partners to navigate this crisis
- <u>Transport available</u> <u>inventory</u> to areas away from quarantine zones and near ports where it can be accessed for shipping
- Evaluate <u>alternative</u> <u>outbound logistics options</u> and secure capacity

# Distribution channels

• Boost online business



#### Strategy to address emerging business distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam | Long-term focus



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# Strategy to address emerging business distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam | Long-term focus

#### Investment in technology

- Big data streamlines supplier selection process
- Cloud-computing is increasingly being used to facilitate and manage supplier relationships and logistics
- IoT devices for demand sensing and goods movement tracking
- Advanced forecasting solutions
- Social medial demand behaviour monitoring
- $\rightarrow$  Improvement of supply chain visibility and resilience

#### **Diversify supply network**

- Businesses in Vietnam remain reliant on sourcing inputs from China and the pandemic is a good wake up call for them to diversity
  - **40%** manufacturing inputs of Vietnam coming from China
- In this context, favourable trade agreement network of Vietnam is critical
  - EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA)



### Strategy to address emerging business distress due to Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam | Upcoming opportunity

|                                       | EVFTA: Vietnam's tariff lines for EU  | Major exporter to<br>Vietnam in EU |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Machinery and equipment               | About 60% of Import Tariffs shall be eliminated once the agreement comes into force.  | Gormany                            |  |
|                                       | The remaining custom duties shall be reduced to 0% within 10 years.   | Germany                            |  |
| Automobiles,<br>motorcycles and parts | Automobiles with capacity of more than 2500cm <sup>3</sup> for diesel vehicles, more than 3000cm <sup>3</sup> for petrol vehicles shall be free from import tariff after 9 years. |                                    |  |
|                                       | Other types of automobiles shall be free from import tariff after 10 years.   | Co                                 |  |
|                                       | All types of auto parts shall be free from tariff barriers after 7 years.   | Germany                            |  |
|                                       | Moped or motorcycles more than 150cm <sup>3</sup> shall be free from import tariff after 7 or 10 years  |                                    |  |
| Chemicals and chemical products       | About 70% of import tariffs shall be eliminated once the agreement comes into force.  | 0                                  |  |
|                                       | The remaining custom duties shall be eliminated from tariff barriers after a maximum 7 years.   | Germany                            |  |
| Textile, apparel and<br>footwear      | About 80% of import tariffs shall be eliminated after the agreement comes into force.   | Itoly                              |  |
|                                       | The remaining custom duties shall be eliminated after 3 to 5 years.   | Italy                              |  |



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