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The Supply Chain Evolution: Moving to a Network Centric View

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Survey results indicate shipper's preference for a globally integrated end-to-end network Percent of survey respondents, 2017

When benchmarking your logistics

providers, which metric do you

your logistics needs? think is the most important? **Total importance** Somewhat important Not important 40% Very important Not very important 35.8% 35% 30% 7.5% 7.5%3,8% 24.5%25% 20% 15% 26.4% 10% 54.7% 5% 0% Reliability Value for money

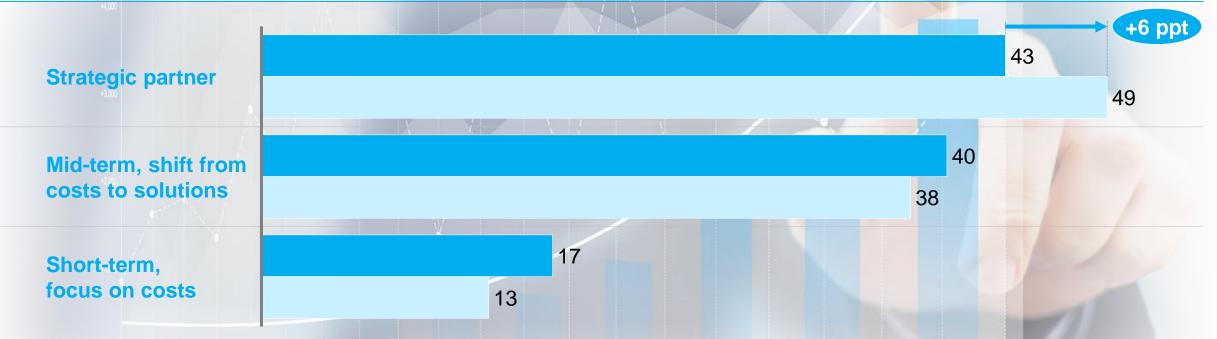
Shippers demand one-shop solution and reliability. Offering reliable oneshop solution requires globally integrated end-to-end network.

How important is it for your solution provider to

be "full-service" e.g., a one-stop shop for all

Logistics companies are increasingly seen as strategic partners

Respondents, percent



Customers' intended long-term relationship with 3PLs

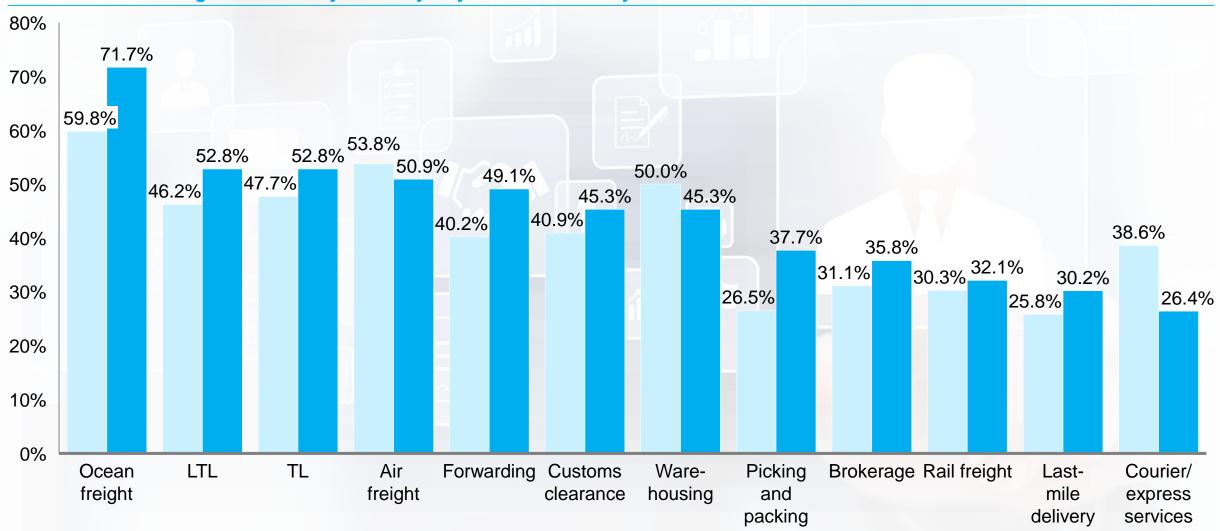
- 3PLs are increasingly seen as strategic partners
- Longer-term relationships allow joint optimization as opposed to the typical short contracts¹
- Reducing supply chain cost rather than logistics cost

2016

2017

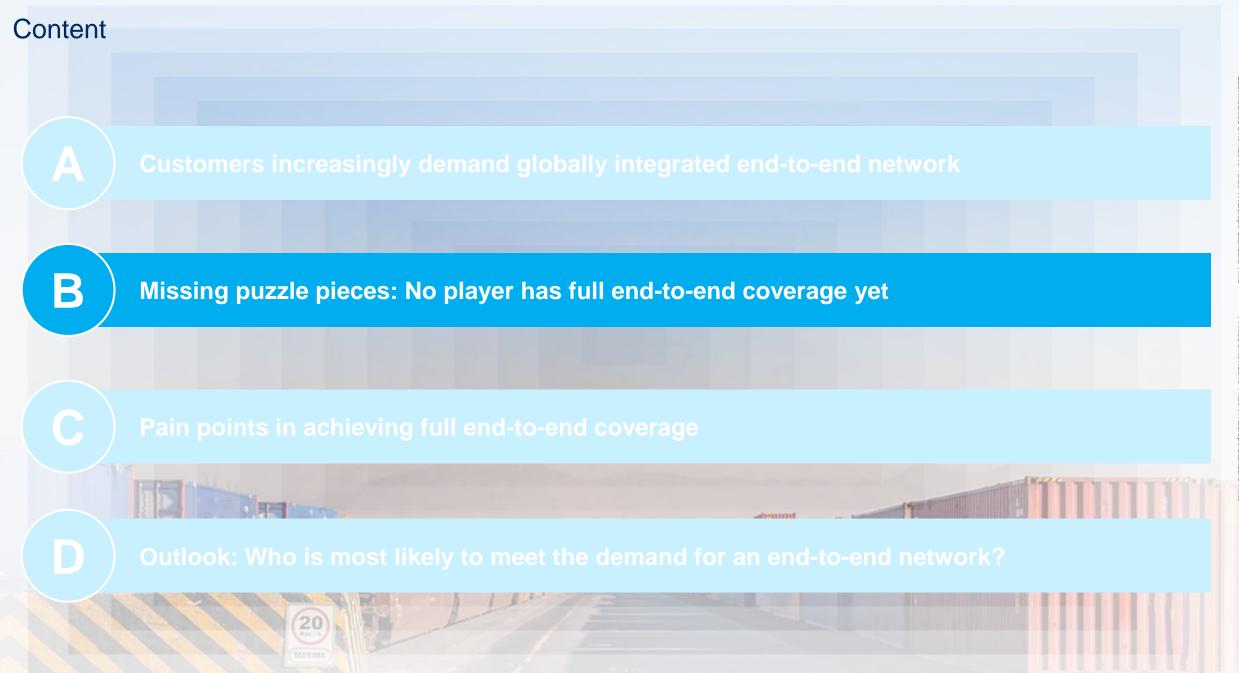
But, especially ocean freight is perceived to be an increasingly commoditized service

Respondents, percent



Which of the following services that you use by way of an LSP would you consider commoditized?

2016 2017



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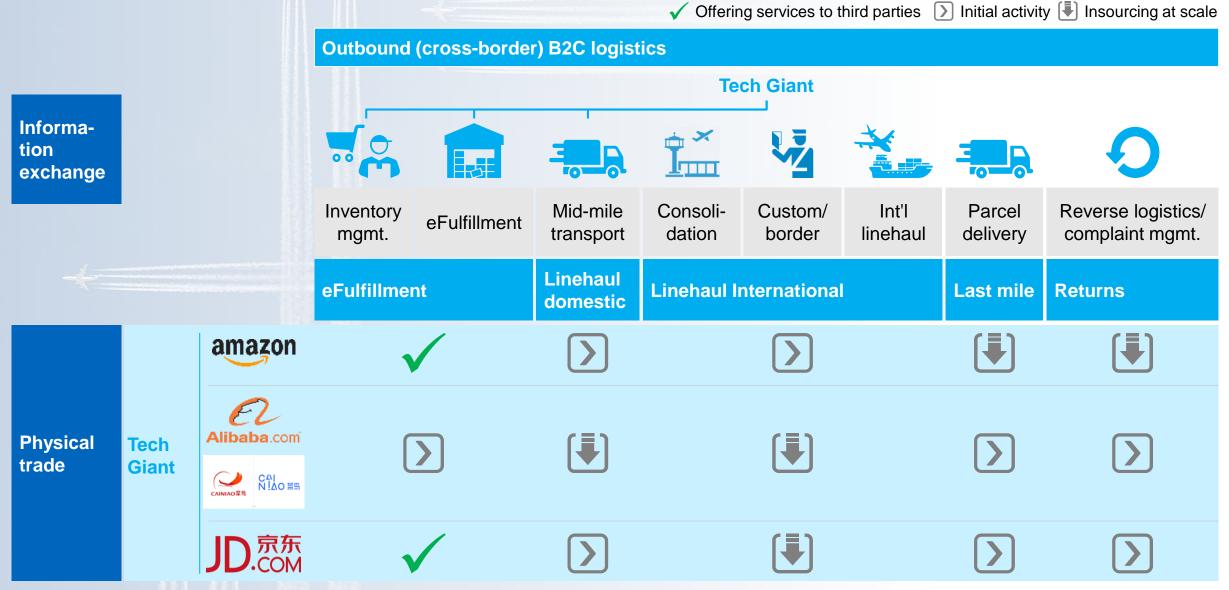
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None of the four archetypes (Tech Giants, Maritime Players, Freight Forwarders, Startups) combines full coverage of all puzzle pieces required to create an end-to-end supply chain network

✓ High influence ✓ Moderate influence × Limited influence

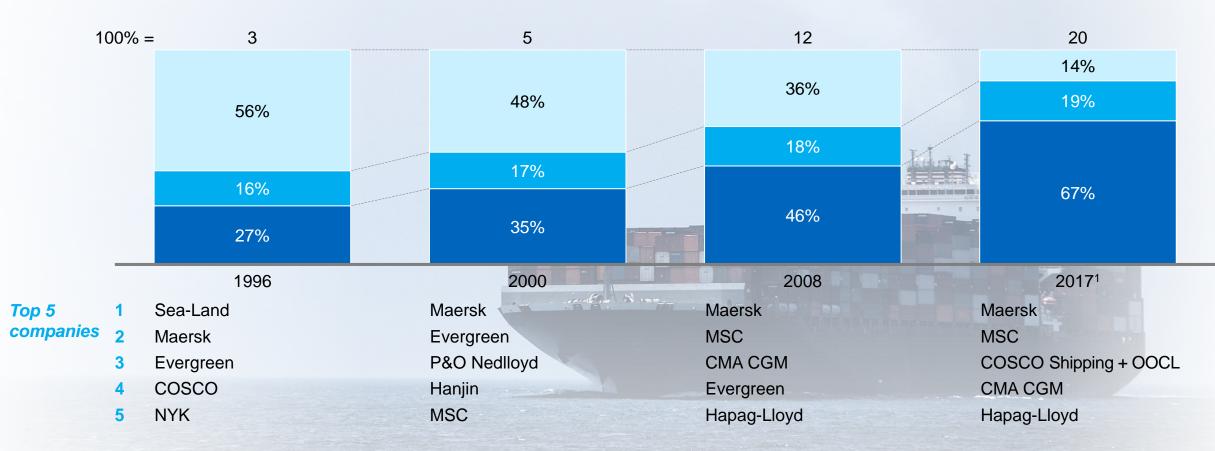
	Control over physical network	Control over information exchange	Control over customer journey	
Tech Giants				
Maritime Players			-	
Freight Forwarders				
Startups	×	\checkmark		

Tech Giants integrate information and link customers and partners along the value chain but missing control over physical network creates frictions in cross-border trade



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From just two global container lines and many, many regional players, the industry has consolidated into five truly global container lines combining ~70% of capacity Fleet capacity, Mn TEUs



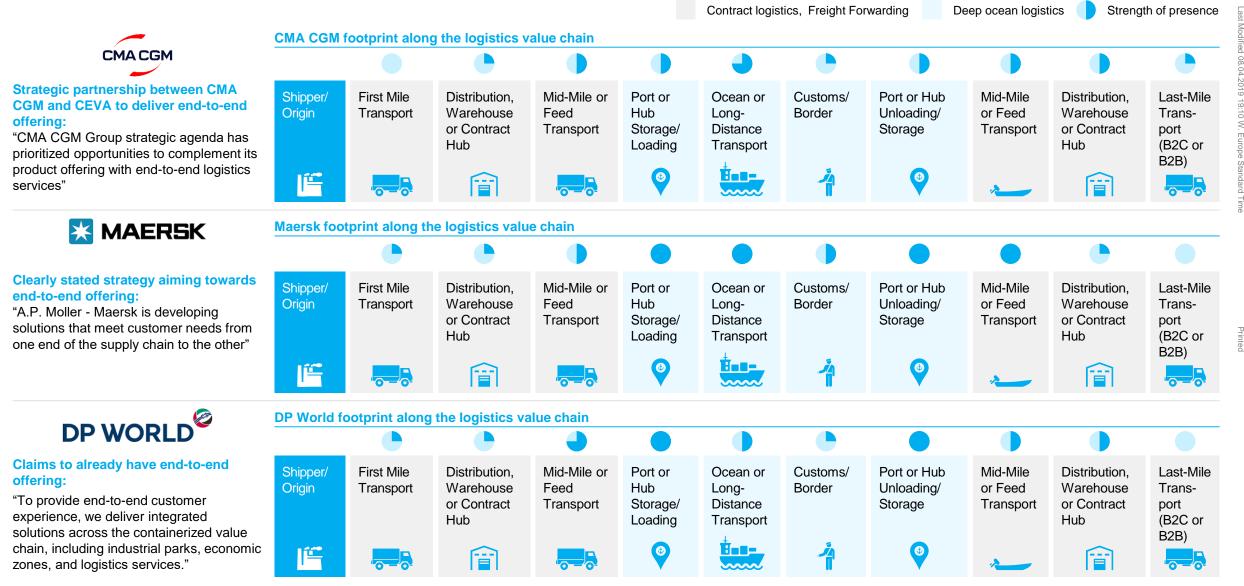
The industry structure keeps changing. When there were too many competitors, they would simply compete on price. As it becomes more consolidated, the conduct of players is likely to change from that to more differentiation of services.

- Industry expert

1 As of Aug 2017, Includes Maersk + Hamburg Süd, COSCO Shipping +OOCL, Japanese liners merged capacity

Source: Alphaliner; McKinsey analysis

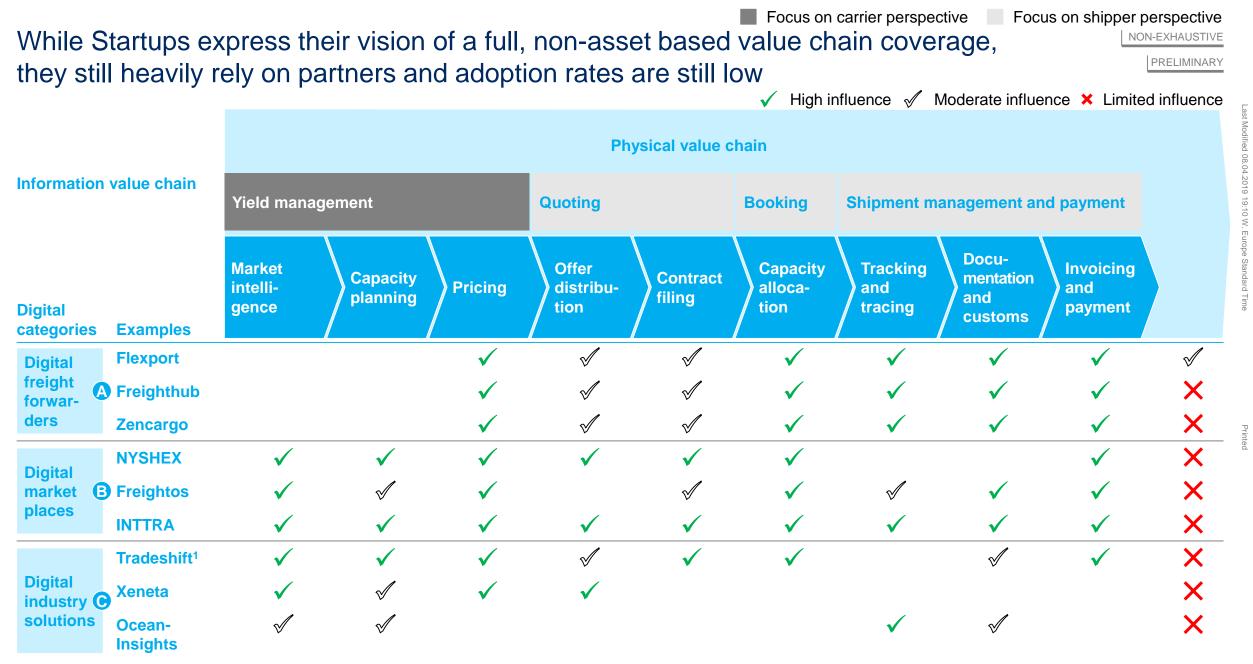
Leading Maritime Players have expressed their end-to-end vision but it's still a long way to go – Capabilities in logistics integration and ground transportation missing



Freight Forwarding incumbents invest heavily in digitization to connect network and information flows – Success of digital offering differs across players

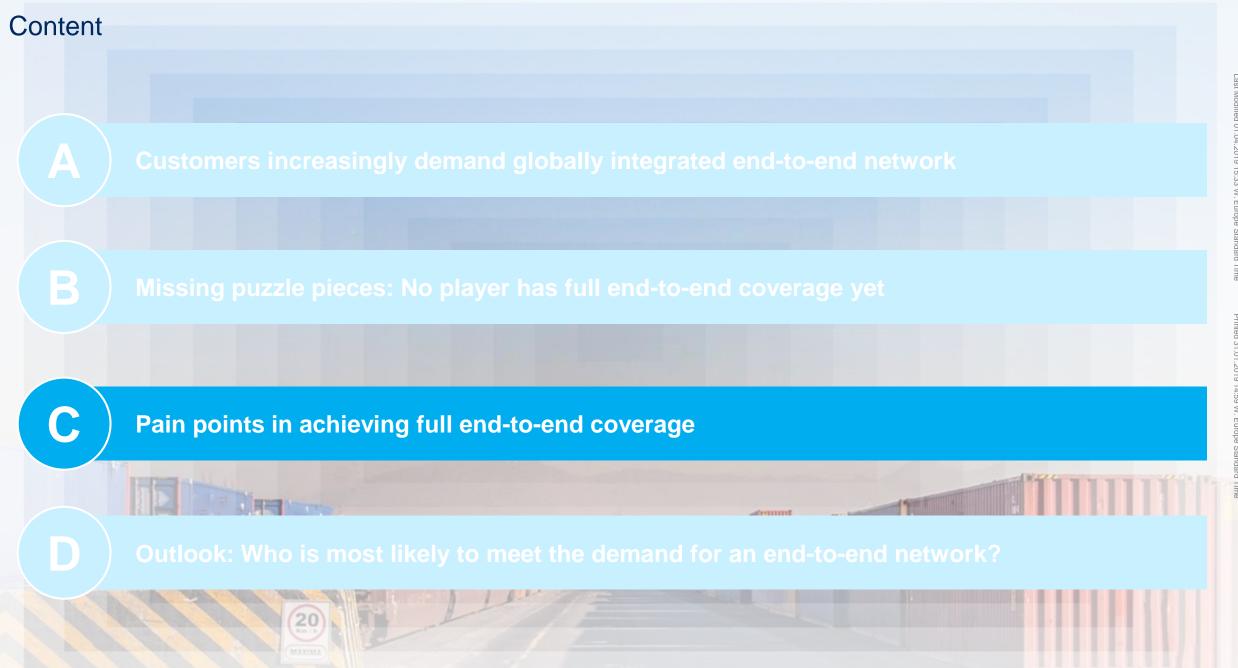
		PANALPINA COntinents	BOLLORE	DB SCHENKER	OLOBAL SORWARDING REIGHT
Digital and IT strategy	Expand leadership position as digital innovator focused on convenience for customers and internal efficiency	Streamline freight forwarding infrastructure to drive customer value and internal productivity gains	Pursue investments in contract logistics and in logistics platforms with leading technology	Expand and harmonize global IT landscape, including major capex for new IT projects	Currently, reviewing IT strategy as past large-scale IT trans-formation failed, writing down EUR 308 m on IT assets in 2015
Digitalization and IT initiatives	 Aiming to enable customers to obtain binding quotes, to book and track shipment online through KN FreightNet Building new CRM sys- tems closely integrated with sales processes Investing in process automation focused on creating paperless documentation with global access Upgrading global IT infrastructure 	 Upgrading transportation management systems including automated processes and data interchange Investing in customer systems visibility (e.g., inventories, freight invoices) and execution (e.g., e-booking, e-billing) capabilities to provide customer value and reduce cost 	 Establishing one core IT portfolio company-wide Looking into ways of how to engage with customers across channels Developing and operating an logistics platform, LINK, covering track & trace, operations management, supplier management and integrated reporting tools Integrating all their suppliers on one platform 	 Building Connect 4.0 customer portal allowing customers to dispatch shipments online Building harmonized global land and air transport system TANGO Building harmonized land transport system in Europe Offering personalized services and free customer access via new solutions such as eSchenker 	 Retracting its "New Forwarding Environment" aimed at consolidating all freight forwarding processes in one system Targeting strategic growth verticals with sensitive and high-value goods through special services

Success of IT transformation



1 Could also be clustered as a digital market place; offering far-reaching solutions

SOURCE: Team analysis



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Example shows complexity of providing end-to-end network – Trade from Mombasa to Rotterdam requires sign-off from 30 organizations and up to 200 communications



Multiple factors necessary to offer end-to-end are still missing

Supplier

No player unites all puzzle pieces



 Different players aiming at endto-end offering but no company has a physical network, digital capabilities and full end-to-end view

No global reach

- No player has full coverage in all geographies
- Hard to achieve true global coverage

Fight for own channel

 E2E coverage requires integration of data along value chain



 Companies not willing to adopt competitors' platforms

High fixed costs



- Global E2E coverage requires strong customer support and large network of partners
- Maintaining networks during downturns is expensive

Customer



 Customers are afraid to lose internal capabilities when outsourcing all services to one provider

Loss of purchasing power Large companies managing supply chains of low/medium complexity (e.g., FMCG) typically split volumes between logistics companies to keep bargaining power



There are four plausible scenarios in the race towards a complete end-to-end offering – uncertain outcome

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
Scenario description	 Pace of growing digital demand of BCOs Value chain set-up Disruption 	 Slow: Freight Forwarding incumbents have time to develop/acquire digital capabilities End-to-end solutions: Freight Forwarders digitize their offering and are the first archetype to offer end-to-end network. 	 Slow: Carriers have time to develop/acquire digital capabilities and succeed over Freight Forwarding incumbents End-to-end solutions: Carriers fill gaps in current network coverage and digitize supply chain to offer end-to-end network 	 Medium: Startups successfully digitizing supply chain and shippers push carriers to adapt to new booking channels End-to-end solutions: Startups will disrupt traditional Freight Forwarders and link carrier to achieve end-to-end network 	 Fast: Tech Giants use own volume and resources to digitize supply chain and offer end-to-end network to 3rd parties End-to-end solutions: Tech Giants start offering end-to-end network to third parties
ŏ	potential	Low	Balanced	Balanced to High	Very High
Impact on archetypes	Tech Giants	 Leverage their volume to receive discounts at Freight Forwarders 	 Leverage their volume to receive discounts at Freight Forwarders 	 Leverage volume and bargaining power to play off different channels against each other 	 Large shares of industry profits will move to Tech Giants. Especially small shippers are likely to adapt to solution.
	Maritime Players	 Diminishing value pools due to inferior offering compared to Freight Forwarders 	 Increased value proposition and insourcing of value added service will improve margins and profit pools 	 Required to sell volume through new intermediaries. Value pools vary by business model of startups (e.g., commission based player) 	 Diminishing value pools based on increased bargaining power of Tech Giants and smaller share of own sales channels
	Freight Forwarders	 Digital winners will increase market shares and drive consolidation 	 Freight Forwarders will lose value proposition and need to focus on complex niche segments (e.g., project cargo) 	 Freight Forwarders will lose parts of value proposition and need to share industry profits with other intermediaries 	 Need to focus on complex niche segments (e.g., project cargo) and shippers not willing to adapt to Tech Giants
	Startups	 Digitized incumbent Freight Forwarders will push new entrants to niche segments or out of market 	 Startups will support carriers in digitizing their offering, focus on niche segments or exit the market 	 Startups will receive higher volumes and need to scale business and invest into physical network 	 Startups likely to be squeezed between Tech Giants and incumbents

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