

The Impact of Supply Chain Adjustments Under the New International Situation

Cliff Kung

Market Intelligence & Consulting Institute(MIC)

Institute for Information Industry(III)

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cliffkung@iii.org.tw mic.iii.org.tw





The external environment catalyzes changes in the supply chain

Exploring possible variables of new era in 2021





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Supply Chain Is Changing Because of COVID-19

The middle of 2018

The end of 2019

2020/11 J.S. Electior



Stage One

- Increased cost
- FlexibleEfficiency

Stage Two

- Conflict between
 U.S. and China
- Impose tariff

Stage Three

- Covid-19
- Unstable Global Scenario

Stage Four

• US against

Stage Five

One World,
 Two System







Before: Living Within Your Means

- ☐ Increased production costs in China
- Transfer of back-end assembly capacity overseas
- Establish a flexible and efficient supply chain for the needs of North America or Western Europe.

On Going: Take one step at a time

- U.S. raises tariffs on China
- Encouraging the information industry to move out of China.
- Except for the effect by high tariffs, domestic and foreign industry players are holding a wait-and-see attitude.

Present: US / China side by side

- U.S.-China agreement is watered down due to the epidemic.
- Recovery from COVID-19
 Recession
- ☐ There's highly uncertain U.S.-China relations in the future.





2021 Is The Turning Point for Supply Chain

The middle of 2018

The end of 2019

2020/11 U.S. Election

Hypotheses

(4)

Stage One

- Increased cost
- FlexibleEfficiency

Stage Two

- Conflict between U.S. and China
- Impose tariff

Stage Three

- Covid-19
- Unstable Global

Stage Four

• US against China

Made in China

2025

Stage Five

One World,
 Two Systems

(5)

China Standards 2035

Hypothesis one: Maintain cooperation

- ☐ The new U.S. government cools down the confrontation
- China increases procurement from the U.S.
- Normalization of U.S.-China relations
- ☐ Global supply chain returns to normal shift.
- 202X Fight after recovery

Hypothesis two: Toward confrontation

- U.S. uses tariffs and transnational cooperation to push supply chains out of China.
- □ China's local production capacity has been reduced by 50% and new outlets are urgently needed.
- □ China integrates local industries to promote completely independent semiconductor industry.
- China exports its own standards of products and services to overseas emerging markets.
- China excludes Europe and the United States from establishing independent industrial ecosystems and divides into two systems.



ICT Supply Chain – Notebook





ICT Supply Chain - Server

Key Components Companies



Processor

- CPU: Intel · AMD · IBM · ARM
- GPU: NVIDIA \ AMD
- BMC:信驊、新唐、旭隼
- 高速傳輸晶片:譜瑞、Texas
 Instruments、Maxim、NXP、Pericom
- SSD控制晶片:群聯、慧榮、Marvell

Switch



Power

光寶科、群光、群電、 全英、康舒、台達電

PCB



- PCB: 臻鼎、瀚宇博德、金像電、 博智、健鼎、華通、欣興、嘉聯益、 台郡、先豐、深南、
- CCL 銅箔基板:台燿、聯茂、台光電 金居、騰輝、Panasonic
- ABF: 欣興、南電、景碩
- 光纖線纜:上詮、波若威
- 光被動元件:統新、東典、聯鈞

Fan

風扇 :台達電、建準、動力 應廣、新纖

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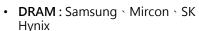
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散熱:超眾、雙鴻、健策、建築、泰碩、奇鋐、 聯德

高力、廣運、安力

滑軌:川湖、南俊、聯德、 Accuride、Jonathan

Memory ***



- SŚD: Samsung \ Western Digital \
 Toshiba \ SK Hynix \ Micron \
 Intel
- HDD:希捷、Western Digital、 Toshiba

MotherBoard & Case & Connector

MotherBoard: 鎧勝、勤誠、營邦、 鴻海、光寶、聯德、神準、經寶精密、新纖

Case:華碩、技嘉、微星、 美超微

Connector:鴻海、嘉基、 立訊、詮欣、正凌

System Design and Manufacturing







緯創資通

wiwynn^{*}







Brand: U.S. / China



















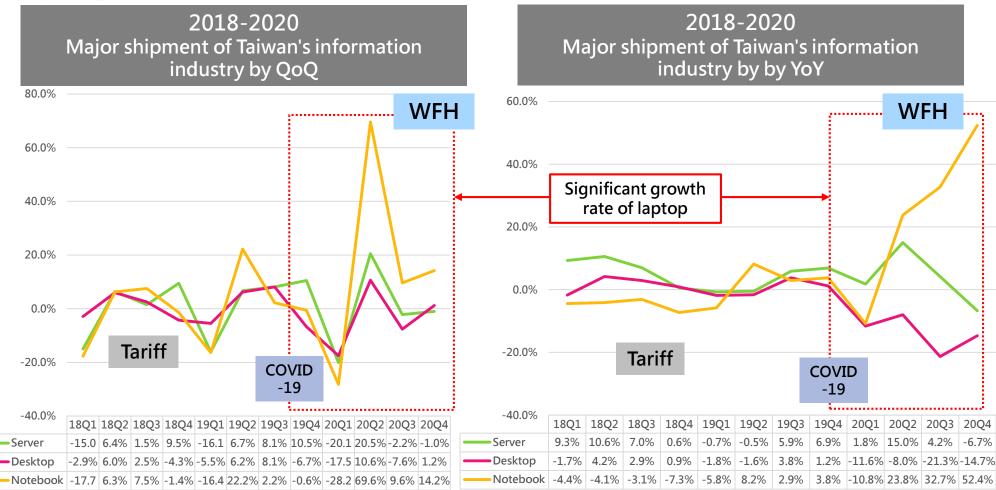
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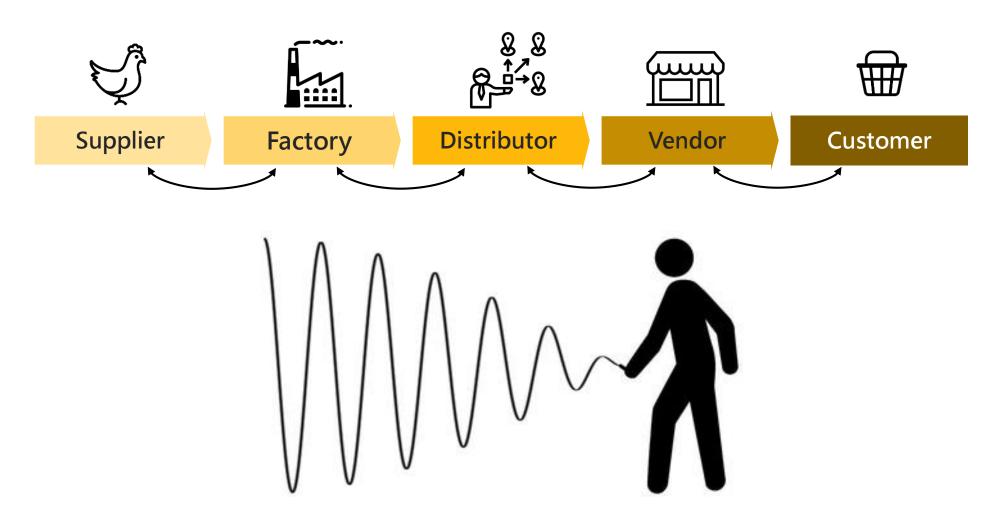
COVID-19 Impacts ICT Supply Chain







Bullwhip Effect and Overbooking

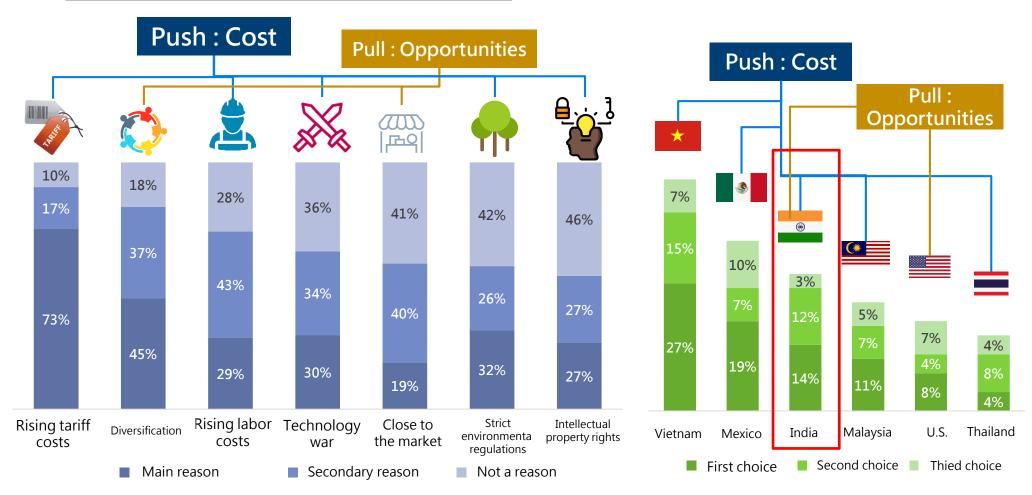




Push and Pull Theory

Reasons for driving the factory to leave China

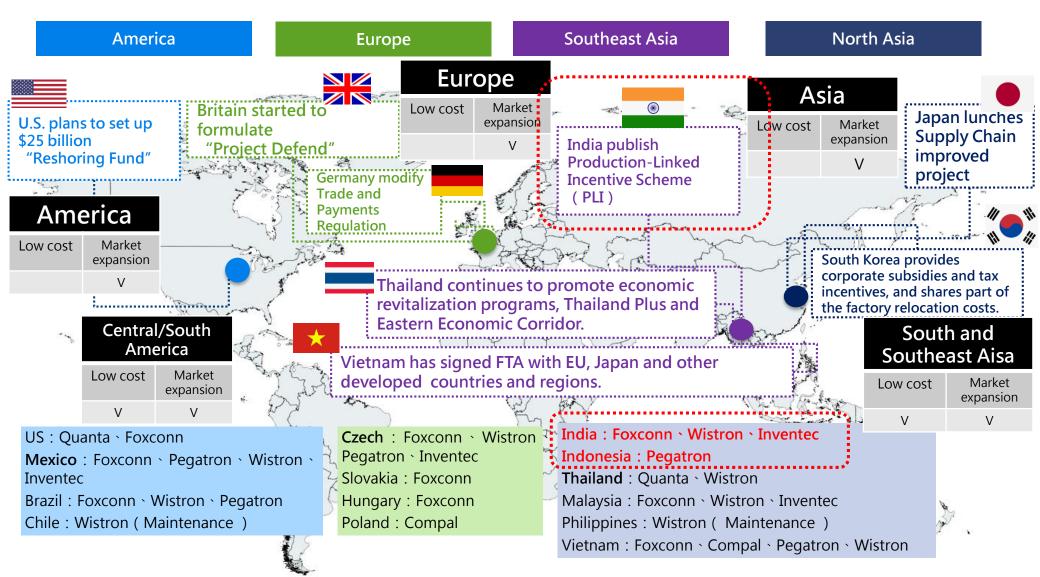
The ranking of the top three countries after leaving China



10

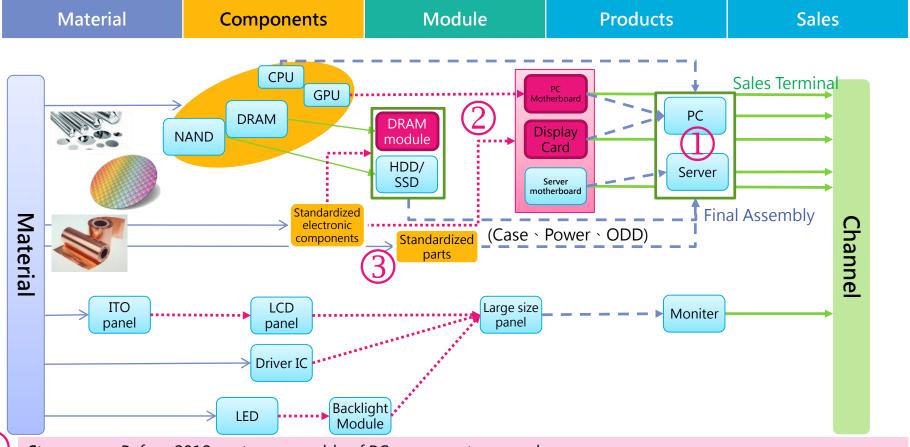


Industry Return Policy Are Emerging





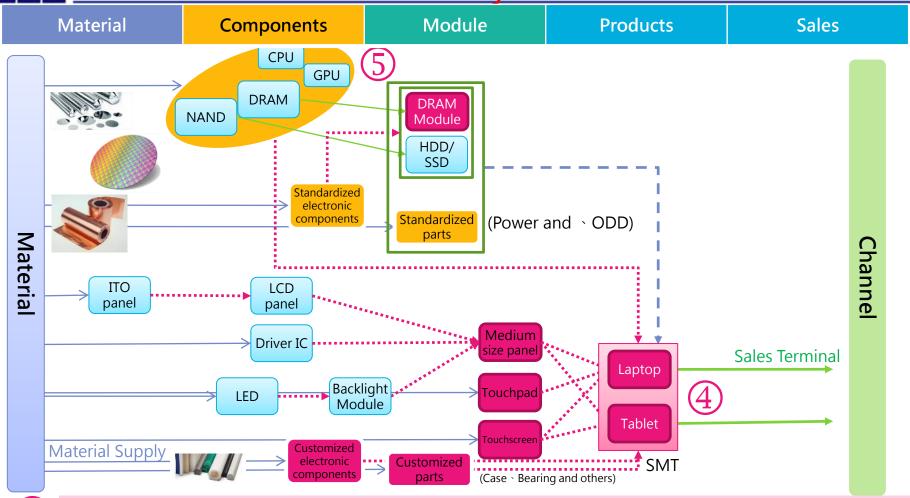
Assemble Level Moving Faster Than Component Level



- 1 Stage one: Before 2018, system assembly of PC, servers, etc. moved overseas.
- Stage two: In 2019, the trade conflict between the U.S. and China became serious, and some of the production capacity of motherboards was transferred to overseas of China.
- Stage three: In 2020, the epidemic affects the transfer of components.



Not All Component
Can Move Away From China



- 4 Stage four: Before 2025年, Notebook and Display partially moved away from China
- 5 Stage five: Before 2035, China will build it's own standard, separated from US.



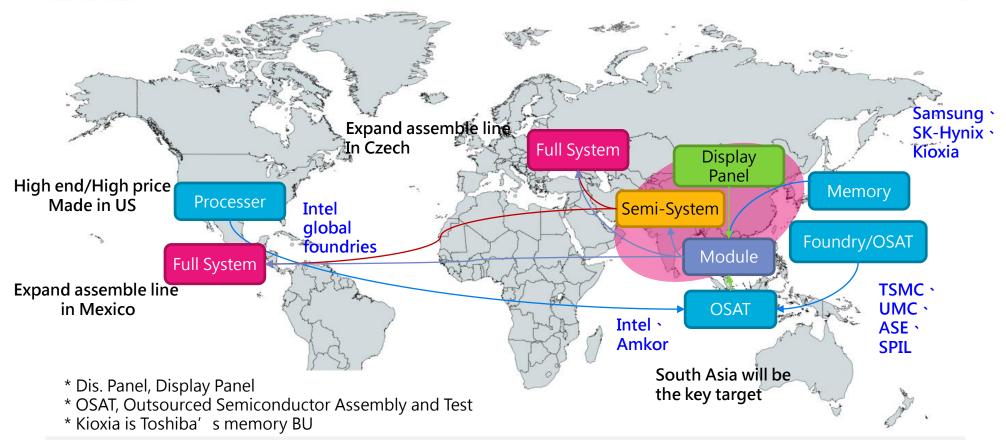


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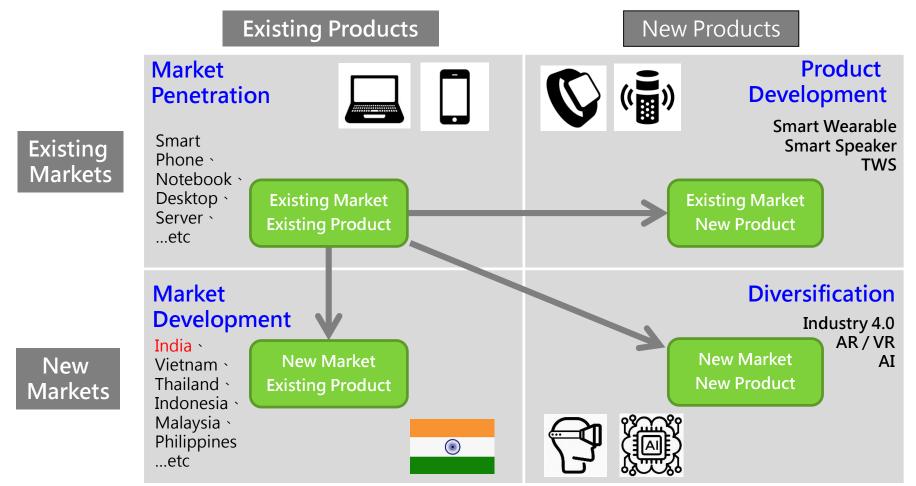
TTT Stay In China: Import and Export Model Disappear



- International manufacturing company which rely on import and export in China will slowly disappear.
- China 's labor force advantage will shrank in the future.
- 's Panel industry will continue play a key role in the future, but semiconductor industry still restricted by United States.



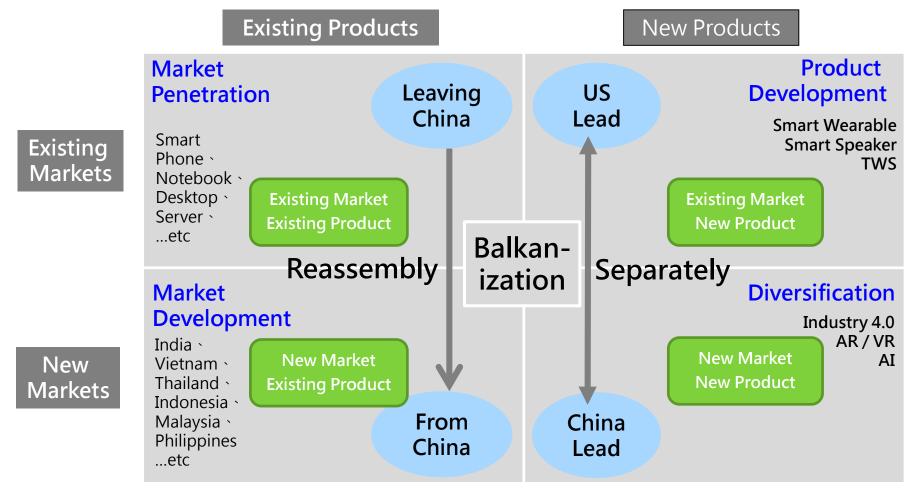
Leaving China: Ansoff Matrix







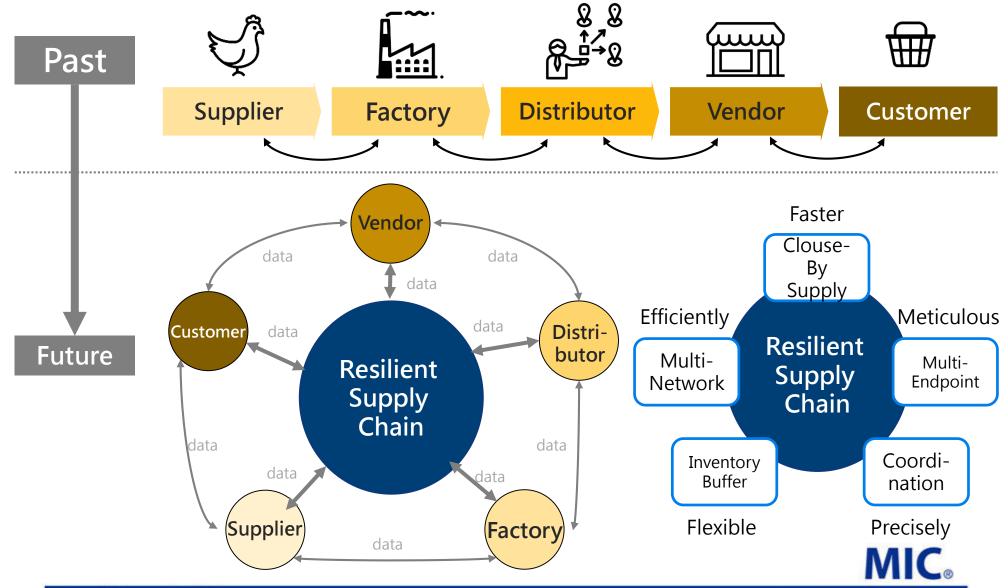
Leaving China: Ansoff Matrix







Resilient Supply Chain becomes Mainstream





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Three Trends of Supply Chain





Stay in China

Explore Global



Value



Cost-Priority

Core Competency



Expand





New Tech

Innovation Service



Three Trends of Supply Chain



Follow



Stay in China

Explore Global



Value



Cost-Priority

Core Competency



Expand



New Tech

Innovation Service



Moving forward to a new area Looking for new business partners opportunities



Establish a plant locally

Efficient and flexible supply chain

Local procurement

Upstream and technology supplier

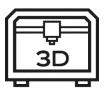
Value added

Irreplaceable status

Stage two: Local

procurement

Highly customized 3D printing wildly adopted



Stage three:

Local

customization

Highly automatic **Automation**



Stage four:

Smart

manufacturing

Stage one: Cost first

2025

2035

Vision





Next Generation Supply Chain

		Before		Future
Purpose		Cost		Risk
Feature		Scalable		Customized
Distance		Long	ansfer	Short
То	Cutomer	Massive and Standard		Diversity and Personal
	Business	 Centralized High Productivity Export By Schedule 		 Decentralized Low Productivity Closed to Market By Prediction

資料來源: MIC, 2021年3月



Opportunities and Challenges of Supply Chain

Stick to Ch

Opportunity



Digital transformation as a niche point



Expand nextgeneration supply chain partners

Challenge



China's Industrial independence continues to increase



Small components production line is still difficult to migrate

Leaving China



Made in China is no longer the mainstream



Countries began to invest in reindustrialization policies



Low value added and the options of industrial transfer is limited



Strict environmental regulations





