

Achieving Global Competitiveness The Logistics Way



Leveraging Supply Chain for Competitive Retailing

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Indian Retail Industry



Retail

- Consists of a basket of products such as Fruits and vegetables,
 Apparel, Footwear, personal hygiene products etc.
- Organized as well as unorganized sectors
- 65% of retail is food products
 - 95% are fresh produce
- We consider the Food Industry here.



Booming employment opportunities

- rising urban disposable income and credit card ownerships,
- changing lifestyles and demographic profiles
 are all showing a favorable skew towards
 a rising consumerism culture, boding
 well for retail growth
- Yet the food retail industry has not made its impact on the country and lot more need to be done before it attains breakout status.



The Food Supply Chain In India

Untapped Comparative Advantage



State of Indian Food Sector

Strengths

- 1. Vast natural resources (cultivable land, water, seasons)
- 2. Established farming system
- 3. Growing economy
- Potential to become a the leading food supplier for the leading food supplier for the 4. Supporting government policie (FDI, APEDA, subsidies)
- 5. Vital outsourcing b astructure

Consequence

- 1.Surplus food
- 2.Low incomes to
- 3.Inefficient suppl
- 4. Not meeting the young consumer preferences (processed hygienic food)

Weaknesses

- 1.Small scale conventional farming
- narvest methods
- ter & many farmers
- rmediaries
- processing industry
- age & transport

- 1.Cold chain infrastructure builders
- 2. Processed food manufacturers
- 3. Food packaging & logistics providers
- 4. Food retailers and exporters
- 5.IT and data analysts
- 6.Research Institutions



Nature of Competition Changes

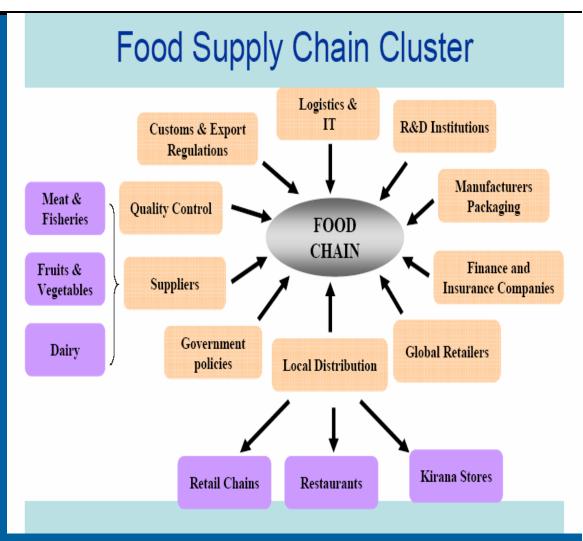
- During 70's: Manufacturing Vs Manufacturing
- During 90's: Supply Chain Vs Supply Chain
- Currently :

Company Ecosystem Vs Company Ecosystem
National ecosystem Vs National ecosystem

Ecosystem of Food Industry



Ecosystems comprise of networks of companies, governments, employees & other organizations with talent, connections, knowledge of the industrial environment, etc interacting together with the landscape and Climate





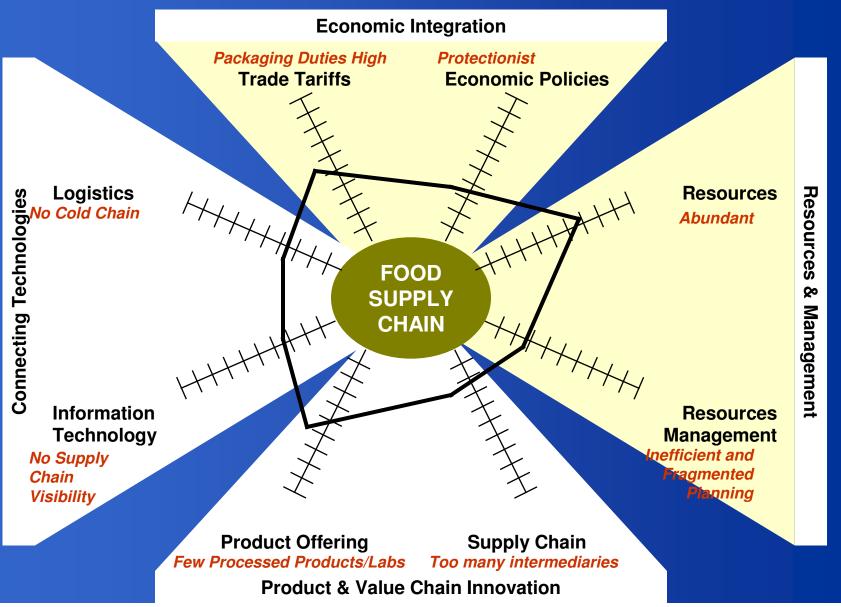
Competitive Indian Food Retail

- Innovations along four dimensions need to converge for Indian Food Retail to turn into a highly competitive vertical
 - Product and Value Chain Innovation
 - Economic and Trade related Innovations through Government Regulations
 - Resources and Resource Management
 - Connecting Technologies: Logistics and IT

We call this the PERC framework for Excellence in Innovation



Benchmarking Food Chain





Product and Value Chain



Food Manufacturing

- Only a small percentage of fresh produce or meat are processed.
- Post harvest research and food product testing are at a very nascent stage
- Negatives on Food manufacturing in India
 - Food Packaging is expensive
 - High import duties on Processing and Packaging machinery
 - High sales tax on packaged foods.

Processed Food more expensive than freshly cooked food



Food Product Market Estimation

• Estimate your market right

How many people will buy orange juice packets if it is as cheap as a coffee or tea on a road side stall and costs only Rs 5

Look at the reduction in the disease burden



How to achieve astounding 'breakout growth'

- Sell value chains not products
- Start by asking what should be the scale of operations to support low enough prices required to spur higher penetration and growth in the packaged food market?

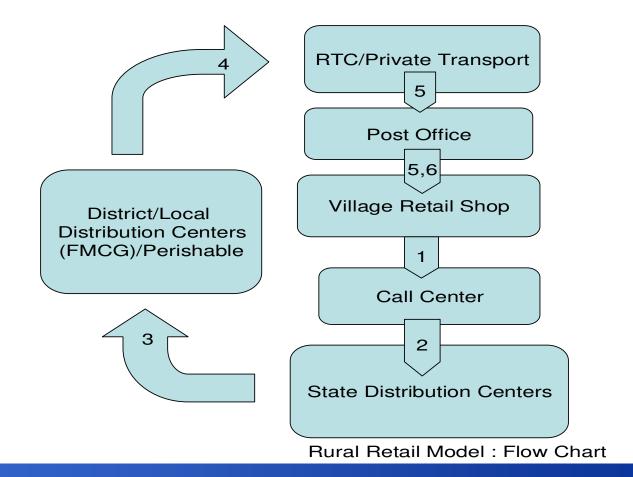


Take advantage of the vast network and logistical capabilities of the existing institutions such as Post office, Road transport corporations, Banks, etc to bring a host of services to rural populations.

Do not wait for the infrastructure to be available



Rural Retail Flow Chart



The Indian retailers can take advantage of the vast network and logistical capabilities of the post office to bring a host of services to rural populations.

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Regulatory Hurdles



Food Processing Industries **Retail Chains**

Demand Side

Inconsistent Policies Poor Governance Improper Transport facilities Too many intermediaries

Bridge Connecting the two sides Inefficient

Farmers, Cottage Industries, And other rural commercial activities

Supply Side

Bridge between Supply an Demand Side In Retail Supply Chain

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Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act

- The APMC Act in each state of India requires all agricultural products to be sold only in government
 regulated markets.
- These markets impose substantial taxes on buyers, in addition to commissions and fees taken by middlemen
- Under the present Act, the processing industry cannot buy directly from farmers and the farmer is also restricted from entering into direct contract with any manufacturer
- Result: Disintegrated Supply Chains





Resources and Management



The India Advantage

- In India, 52% of land is cultivable & World average is 11%
- All 15 major climates of the World are in India
 - Snow bound Himalayas to hot humid southern peninsula,
 - Thar desert to heavy rain areas
- Has 20 agro-climatic regions & 46 out of 60 in soil types
- Sunshine hours and day length ideally suited for year round crop cultivation.
- Mega centre for biodiversity in plants, animals, insects, microorganism and accounts for 17% animal, 12% plants and 10% fish genetic resources of the globe.
- Live stock sector: India has 16% of cattle, 57% of buffalos, 17% of goats and 5 % of sheep population of the world.



Seed-Feed: Value Driven Agriculture

- Current Scenario, Supply driven: The farmer is unaware of the market, Crops something and tries to sell in a mandi or to an agent and expects a fair price & immediate payment.
- Desirable Scenario: The farmer crops to market demand the right (Optimal) grade of produce and sells to right customers to get maximum income
- Need to transform the way agriculture works,
 create business orientation among the farming community



Resource Shortage

Talent for

governance of dispersed (rural and urban) & independently(small stake holders) controlled agriculture, manufacturing & service chains

to make them globally competitive



Connecting Technologies

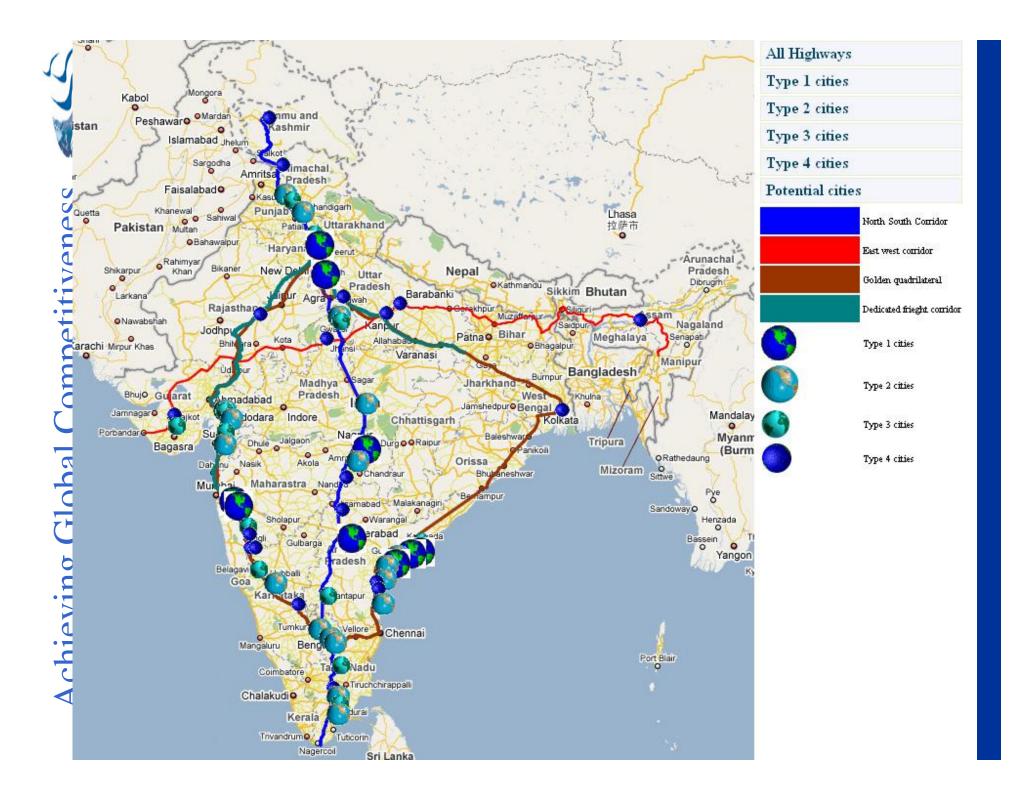


There is no well designed hub-andspoke distribution network in India and partly the taxation barriers between states act as barriers to efficient regional distribution.



The Path of goods movement

- Distribution Centers be located on the path of flow of goods from sources (manufacturers) to destinations (population centers) determined by rail, road, water connectivity and the infrastructure
- Finding the best Distribution Center Locations along the POGM where shipments can "break bulk" and stored is an important problem.



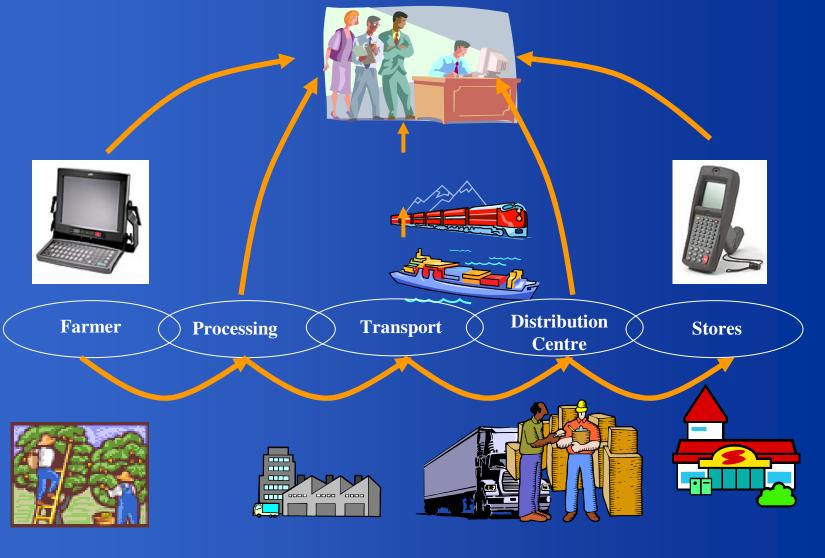


Green, Lean, and Integrated DCs: How to make logistics infrastructure work?

- Need: Logistics backbone Network
- Distribution center location, design and operation
 - Distribution center architecture and warehouse design
 - Transportation scheduling from DC to consumption
 - Transportation scheduling from Plants to DCs
 - Green Shared IT and Logistic Resources
 - Built under PPP
- Manufacture of Trucks and other moving equipment Remember \$ One Trillion is at Stake



IT in Food Supply Chains







In Summary



Truly breakout food industry is possible

- Creating awareness among farmers
 - Demand driven agri production
 - Seed to feed culture
- Relaxing regulatory hurdles
 - On sale of agri produces
 - Reducing taxes on processed food items
- Creating of laboratories for nutritious food product development and testing, encouraging growth of strong food processing industry
- Developing talent for rural supply chain management
- Developing an IT enabled distribution backbone