

SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MANAGEMENT

THE KEY TO SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE

March 25, 2021





2,400+ Clients Annually

79% of Fortune 500 & 88% of Fortune 100 Clients

80% Retention Rate of Top 100 Clients over last 5 years

37 Countries in which Clients Served

RGP

\$707M LTM Revenue

NASDAQ: RGP

3,900+ Employees Globally

Experience of 15+ years

70% Employees are CPAs or have Advanced Degrees

63% Employees Comprised of Minorities & Women



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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- SUPPLY CHAIN IN THE HEADLINES
- THE LINGERING EFFECTS OF DISRUPTION
- SUPPLY CHAIN VULNERABILITIES
- SHIFTING SUPPLY CHAIN STRATEGIES
- SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIANCE
- SUPPLY CHAIN & SUPPLIER RISK MANAGMENT

A YEAR OF SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION



"Everywhere You Look, the Global Supply Chain Is a Mess"

Wall Street Journal- March 19, 2021





- COVID-19 global pandemic stressed tested global supply chains
- Nike says shipping problems hindered sales
- Toyota, Honda shut factories as supplies run short
- Volkswagen, GM, Ford trimming production
- Samsung warns its business will suffer from worldwide chip shortage
- Texas freeze triggers global plastics shortage

SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION



As our global economy continues to grow and scale, the pace of supply chain disruption is not expected to slow. As a result, many supply chain organizations are recalibrating their risk management strategies, with a focus on building supply chain resilience.

The Major Disruptors

- Infectious Disease / Pandemic
- Trade Relations
- Geopolitical
- Natural Disasters

The Lingering Effects

- Global Capacity Crunch
- Long Lead Times
- Demand Volatility
- Supply Shortages
- Price Volatility

SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION

75%

OF U.S. BUSINESSES HAVE EXPERIENCED SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION AS A RESULT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK





44%

OF RESPONDENTS DO NOT HAVE
A PLAN TO ADDRESS SUPPLY
DISRUPTIONS FROM CHINA

SURVEY SAYS...

OF RESPONDENTS A
DISRUPTION BY TURN
ORDERS, BUT ANOTHER

28% SAID THEY WERE LOOKING FOR ALTERNATIVE SUPPLIERS INTERNATIONALLY AND

28% SAID THEY WERE LOOKING FOR NEW SUPPLIERS DOMESTICALLY

HOW ARE YOU ADAPTING?

SURVEY DATA BY THOMASNET.COM, 202

WWW.THEPOIRIERGROUP.CO

POLLING QUESTION #1



What level of pandemic related disruption did your organization experience?

- a) Heavy disruption
- b) Moderate disruption
- c) Little to no disruption



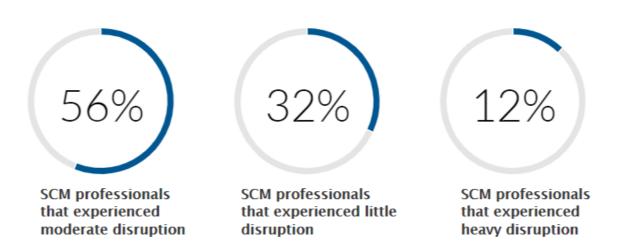


In a 2020 study by RetailNext, many SCM professionals reported experiencing disruption that forced them to change their strategies.

Examples of strategy changes:

- Shift to ecommerce
- Renegotiating contracts
- Finding alternate sourcing options

Supply Chain Disruption During the Pandemic



Source: RetailNext, 2020

GLOBAL CAPACITY CRUNCH



The Ripple Effect of the Capacity Crunch

Manufacturing Constraints

- Labor Shortages- related to COVID-19
- Supply Shortages- packaging, raw materials
- Increasing Demand- shifting consumer demand

Transportation Constraints

- Air cargo space (with decline in passenger airline)
- Shipping Container Shortage
- Driver Shortage
- Border Closures
- Long Lead Time
- Rising Costs



WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE 2021 CAPCITY CONTRAINTS





Acute Container Shortages

Airline Industry Grounded Assets

Port Congestion Bottle Necks

Freight Rate Increases

Conflict Mineral Shortages

Workforce Shortages

Manufacturing Production Delays

66%

Of organizations reshaping supply chain model

Impact for Organizations Navigating Supply
Chain Recovery

Premium on Track-and-Trace

Dependency on Predictive Analytics

Demand for AI Digital Solutions

Integrated Supply Chain Planning

Supply Chain as a Service

Agile Process Engineering

Greater Supplier Collaboration

Consumer Satisfaction and Resilience

Strategic Planning and Cost Management

Demand Volatility (The Bullwhip Effect)



The Pandemic created Demand Volatility that was unforeseen and disruptive.

Growth of demand in common stockpile items (Week over week snapshot Feb 23 – 29 2020)

•Masks: 590%

Hand sanitizers: 420%Clorox/Lysol wipes: 184%

•Canned food: 183% •Disinfectants: 178%

•Gloves: 151%
•Pasta: 99%

Paracetamols: 90%

•Pedialyte/Gatorade: 82%

•Bottled/packaged water: 78%

Vitamins: 78%Tissues: 43%Hand soap: 33%

•Toilet paper and paper towels: 26%

Source: Bloomreach



POLLING QUESTION #2



- 2. In the last year, has your organization experienced any of the following capacity constraints?
 - a) Limited supply availability
 - b) Longer than normal lead times
 - c) Backorder / Unable to fulfill customer demand
 - d) All of the above





Trends and improvements to supply chain practices have benefitted business and economies tremendously.

Business Factor	Benefit	Risk
Supplier Consolidation	Leverage buying powerLower cost / better terms	 Limit's ability to quickly shift to alternate suppliers
Emerging Market Sourcing	Lower costs	Longer Lead TimesLess visibilityGeopolitical instability
Lean MFG.	 Efficiency gains Quality improvement Lower investment	Lower safety stockPotential for back order
Rise of China	Lower cost suppliersManufacturing capacityChinese consumer demand	Geographical concentrationDependence on China
Outsourcing	Gains in productivityVariable cost modelFocus on core competency	Reduced visibility / controlIP Theft / Info Security

But the new practices carry risks as well. We are only just beginning to confront those risks.



SHIFTING SUPPLY CHAIN STRATEGY



In 2021, we are seeing organizations recalibrate their supply chain strategy to adjust for the disruption that was experienced coming out of 2020.

Supply Chain Risk Management- Reinvesting in their supply chain risk management programs and assessing their supply chain risk with the goal of building supply chain resilience

Decentralization - Organizations are returning to a decentralized distribution model

Redundancy- Building redundancy into the supply chain including manufacturing capabilities/locations and retaining multiple suppliers for a given commodity or service

Proximity- Reshoring or Nearshoring manufacturing that was previously offshore

Visibility- Investing in technology and collaboration across the supply chain network to enable real time end to end visibility and monitoring

POLLING QUESTION #3

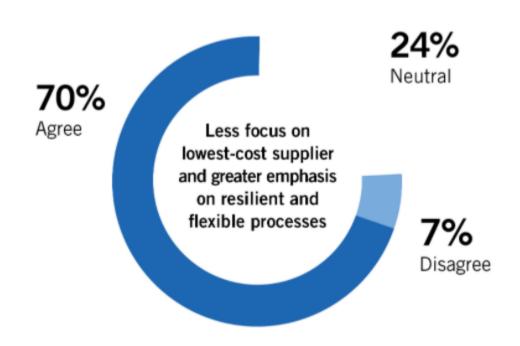


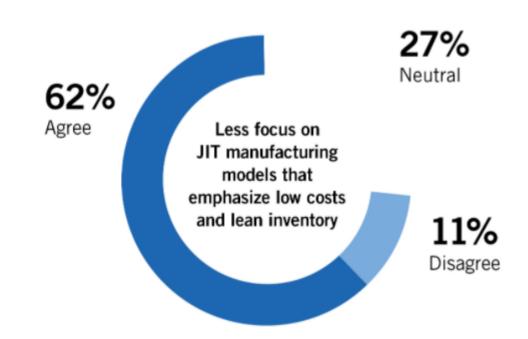
- 3. In the last year, has your organization shifted Supply Chain Strategy in any of the following ways?
 - a) Decentralized Distribution Network
 - b) Created Supply Chain Redundancy
 - c) Increased proximity of suppliers
 - d) Enhanced visibility across the extended supply chain
 - e) Not Sure





In a 2020 survey of 150 manufacturing executives across a wide array of industries





Source: Foley & Lardner LLP





The Business Case for Supply Chain Resilience is at the forefront of the corporate agenda

Supply Chain Risk Management is a discipline helps companies identify key areas of risk and exposure that create disruptions to supply chain continuity and profitability.

Identify

What types of risk are we exposed to and where are they in our supply chain?

Supply Chain Risk

Respond

How quickly can we recover from a disruptive event and return to normal operations?

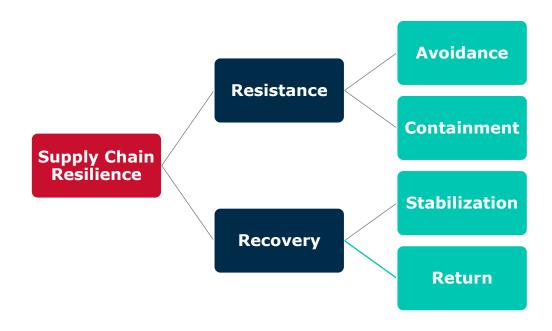
Quantify

What financial impact could these risks have on our sales and profitability?

What financial impact could these risks have on our sales and profitability?

What strategies/tactics do we have in place to minimise the disruption to our business?

Supply chain resilience is the outcome that considers how prepared an organization is to respond and recover from disrupting events



A resilient supply chain can turn disruption into a competitive advantage

SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MANAGEMENT (SCRM)



Organizations taking a comprehensive and strategic approach to how they manage supply chain risks



Risks

- Financial
- Operational
- Geographic
- Reputational
- Regulatory

Multipliers

- Globalization
- Lean Operations
- Sole Sourcing

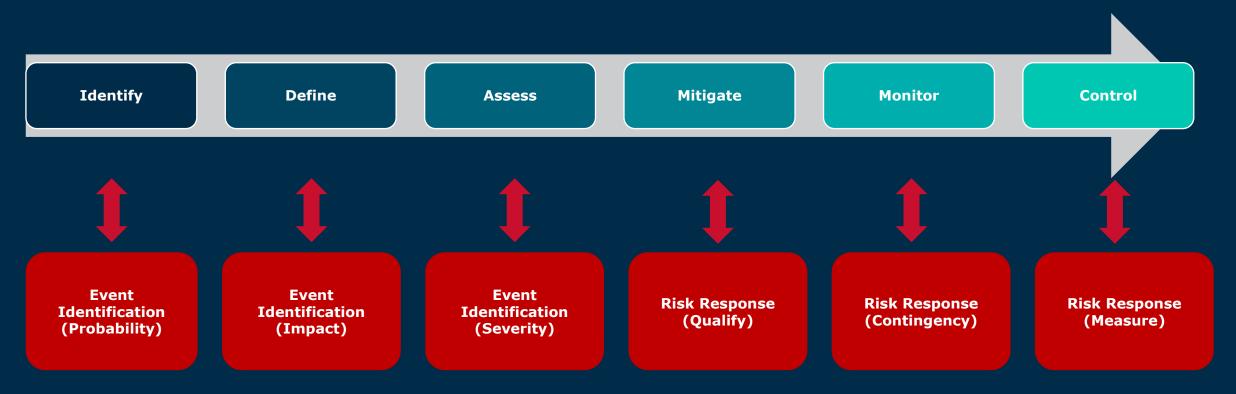
- Evolving Threat Actors
- Limited Visibility & Transparency

- Changing Regulatory Environment
- Rapid New Product Introduction





Supply chain risk management (SCRM) is the coordinated efforts of an organization to help identify, monitor, detect and mitigate threats to supply chain continuity and profitability.



SEGMENTING SUPPLIERS AND SUPPLIER RISK



The trend towards outsourcing, combined with ever increasing regulatory burdens, has made managing supplier and third-party risk increasingly important, difficult, and expensive.

Traditional approach to supplier segmentation falls short for risk management purposes

TIER ONE (Critical / Strategic)

TIER TWO
(Core / Tactical)

TIER THREE (Commodity / Transactional)



Examples of segmentation by risk management requirements:

- SaaS- Risk screening questions to understand the type of information and service provided
- Facility Maintenance Service- Risk screening on insurance requirements and employee screening
- Supplier of Electronic Components- Risk screening for conflict minerals and country of origin

KEYS TO EFFECTIVE SUPPLIER RISK MANAGEMENT





Governance:

- Program Management and Executive Oversight
- Supply Chain Led with Cross Functional Support
- Defined Policy and Procedures
- Alignment with business objectives and operational risk

Processes and Tools:

- Supplier Master Data Management
- Risk Classification
- Assessment Execution
- Issues / Event Management
- Reporting, Metrics and Scorecards

Enablers:

- Technology and Workflow Automation
- Change management, training and communication

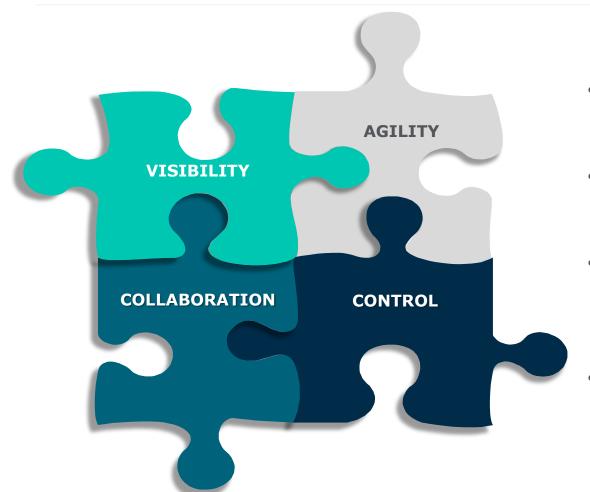
POLLING QUESTION #4



- 4. Does your organization have an effective Supplier Risk Management Program?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Not sure

A FRAMEWORK FOR SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE





- Visibility created by technology and integration across the end to end supply chain network
- Agility created by supply chain strategy enabling redundancy and alternatives
- Collaboration and communication on an ongoing basis across supply chain partners and cross functional stakeholders
- Control supported an effective Supply Chain Risk Management Program and enabling processes, tools and technology to support tactical execution

Thank You, FEI!

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DEMAND AND SUPPLY VOLATILITY



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The Bullwhip Effect of Demand and Supply Volatility

Example: Boat Industry Bullwhip



Boat sales dipped as the lockdown started, but not for long. Overall sales increased for the year. Because parts suppliers decreased production for longer than demand dipped, inventory is down and backlog is way up. Producers are struggling to get back in balance.

The Pandemic created Demand Volatility that was unforeseen and disruptive. Boats are a good example. Other examples include:

Demand Suppression:

- Medical Supply- Elective Surgery
- Cold & Flu Products
- Travel Services

Demand Surge:

- Medical Supply- PPE, Respirators
- Vitamins & Supplements
- Delivery Services

Supply Volatility stemming from swings in demand and capacity constraints