

#2

COMPLETE

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Page 2

Q1

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Page 3

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Question 1:What supply chain disruptions and trends are you worried about? Drag issues you find most important to the top

Q3

Other (please specify).

It is difficult to rank the items you list. Some of them worry me more when I look at the next ten years, others worry me more when I look at the next 2 months. All of them (and more) are potentially a disaster waiting to happen.

Q4

Please explain why you ranked the options in the order above (optional)

I could not rank the topics. It is a little like ranking what worries me more, a major volcanic eruption vs a large earthquake.

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Anything else you would like to say on this question? (optional)

Page 4

Q6

Question 2:What is your industry/community currently doing or planning to do to address supply chain concerns? Select all relevant answers

We are working on identifying and assessing vulnerabilities in supply chains.

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We are working to improving supply chain resilience through our external relationships: eg. diversifying markets, switching to long-term contracts and/or more resilient suppliers/customers

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We are adopting or developing new technologies to reduce supply chain risks.

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We have identified supply chain risks but we accept those risks: no action on changing or investing in alternative resilience activities at this stage

Q7

Any further details you would like to provide regarding the above (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q8

Anything else you would like to say on this question? (optional)

Supply chain risk has been well documented in the literature. We need to differentiate between the following components:

1. Risk identification (this can be done at a national / global scale).
2. Risk assessment (needs to be done at business / supply chain scale since different chains have different exposures)
3. Risk decision-making. This point is far more complex than what one thinks and involves power, authority, ownership, ac countability, legal liability, etc. Often supply chain partners will do nothing even though they can see the problem coming because of accountability issues.
4. Risk monitoring (this can be done more universally).

Page 5

Q9

Question 3a:How can the government help to enhance the resilience of your industry/community to supply chain disruptions? Select the option closest to your view

The government should set up a dedicated agency focused on supply chain resilience or consider other active tools to reduce supply chain risks: eg. support onshoring.

Q10

Any further details you would like to provide regarding the above (optional)

There is nothing new about risk management. When it comes to other risks, like the recent floods, we have several functions and activities in place. We can learn a lot from how we handle other exposures:

1. We have forecasting teams (e.g. MetOffice, Geonet) who help us identify and quantify upcoming events.
2. We have local bodies (like Civil Defense) who help us to understand our local exposure to significant events and who do significant preventative tasks and scenario planning in order to be ready for the next event.
3. We have emergency response teams who kick into action when a significant event looms.
4. We have special legislation to mobilize essential resources like the military and disaster relief funding.
5. We have researchers who continuously help us to improve our knowledge and processes.
6. We have a central national emergency command centre to coordinate the activities of different agencies.

If we really think that supply chain disruptions can harm us as much as natural disasters, then we need to expand our national emergency and readiness strategies to include these aspects. I don't see this as something different, but rather as adding to new aspects to an already well-oiled system that we have developed over decades.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Question 3b: What government actions (here or overseas) are you aware of that have helped improve supply chain resilience?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Question 3c: Some government actions have downsides or require trade-offs. Can you give examples of occasions where government action to build resilience has come at a high cost or led to unintended consequences or trade-offs?

Q13

Anything else you would like to say on these questions? (optional)

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4. We have special legislation to mobilize essential resources like the military and disaster relief funding.
5. We have researchers who continuously help us to improve our knowledge and processes.
6. We have a central national emergency command centre to coordinate the activities of different agencies.

If we really think that supply chain disruptions can harm us as much as natural disasters, then we need to expand our national emergency and readiness strategies to include these aspects. I don't see this as something different, but rather as adding new aspects to an already well-oiled emergency management system that we have developed over decades. Emergency management is multi-disciplinary and can easily include economists and supply chain specialists in the future alongside the weather forecasters, earth scientists and anti-terrorism national security specialists. Why re-invent the wheel?

Page 6

Q14

Question 4:What should the Commission study to learn more about the economic resilience of industries and communities? Select all relevant answers

Lessons from disaster management,

Industry policies,

The Māori economy,

Mission-led business approaches

Q15

Anything else you would like to say on this question?
(optional)

Respondent skipped this question
