# The transformation of food value chains and the rise of e-commerce before & during COVID-19

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APEC Workshop on Food Value Chains

July 1, 2021

- 1. Tree trunk: Supermarket Revolution
- 1.1. Path of the supermarket revolution
- a) US: takeoff 1920s-1930s
- b) Developing Asia & LAC: takeoff 1970s-1990s
- 1.2. Demand-side drivers in developing Asia & LAC
- a) Shoppers wanted to save time: urbanization
   & women working
- b) Easier & easier to get to supermarkets: transport

- c) Harder & harder to get to wet-markets: laws, traffic
- d) Food safety shocks drove shoppers to supermarkets: meat, fruit, milk crises
- e) Human disease risks drove shoppers to supermarkets: avian flu

## 1.3. Supply-side drivers in developing Asia & LAC

- a) Technology & business organization change "fast-tracked" by transfer from earlier innovators (in US/Europe)
- b) Supermarket diffusion "fast-tracked" by <a href="intensive">intensive</a> FDI & competitive domestic investment
- c) Supermarket penetration "fast-tracked" by adapting to dense cities: small formats into dense cities; home delivery

- d) Supermarket competitiveness with traditional retail "fast-tracked" by procurement system modernization
- e) Procurement change "fast-tracked" by help from supply chain partners: "modernized dedicated wholesalers" & 3PLS
- 1.4. Modern wholesale/retail chains even treat SMEs (in retail/food service) as a market
- ... e.g., Cash&carry chains (e.g. Metro) supply small shops & restaurants

# 2. Tree Branches: e-procurement then e-commerce

- 2.1. Digital/computer revolution: 1950s/60s
- 2.2. Digitalization of internal firm operations, 1970s on
- 2.3. Rise of e-procurement (digitalization of supply links with suppliers), 1980s on
- 2.4. Rise of digital B2B firms (as logical extension of e-procurement rise), 1990s on
- ... e.g., SoftBank & Yahoo FDI into China: Alibaba, 1999, as B2B

- 2.5. Rise of e-commerce (B2C), US, 1990s-2000s on; developing Asia & LAC, 2000s-2010s on
- a) Demand-side drivers similar to supermarket revolution, but in new contexts:
- ... intensifying urban congestion
- ... rapid spread of smart phones/computers
- ... role of human disease (again) but bigger:
- → SARS 2003 as <u>big accelerator</u> (Alibaba e-commerce starts in response)
- → SARS-2 2020: COVID-19 as big accelerator (huge jump in e-commerce)

- b) Supply-side drivers similar to supermarket revolution, but in new contexts:
- b.1) technology transfer (again)
- b.2) Pivoting by supermarkets & e-commerce:
- ... E-commerce firms add supermarkets
- ... supermarket chains add e-commerce
- > Pivoting intensified by COVID-19

#### b.3.) Again, FDI is a big driver ...

- ... but now not just US/Europe but also Asia/LAC
- ... and domestic firms & MNCs
- →Intense investment competition (again) fasttracks diffusion (now of e-commerce)
- → intense Mergers & Acquisitions (Walmart/Flipkart)
- → ALL accelerated & intensified by COVID-19

- 2.6. Pivoting by food industry firms facilitated by co-pivoting by supply chain partners (again)
- a) Rapid rise of "delivery intermediaries"
- (e.g., Rappi in LAC, like Instacart in US)
- b) Co-pivoting by 3PLS
- ... COVID-19: retooling/pivoting (e.g., Uber, Bykea in India and Pakistan) from transport of people to food
- → All accelerated by COVID-19

### 2.7. Large firms & delivery intermediatiaries facilitate SME's survival/pivoting

(again ... recall cash&carries during early supermarket revolution)

- a) SMEs adopt e-commerce (e.g, with Facebook)
- b) SMEs use delivery intermediaries with apps (Swiggy with small restaurants in India)
- c) Farmers adopt e-commerce or use to sell to consumers and processors (Malaysia, Indonesia)
- d) Wholesale markets adopt B2B
- e) Wholesalers become e-procurement firms (e.g., Ninjacart, India)
- → All accelerated with COVID-19

#### 3. Conclusions

- a) Rapid transformation of retail first by supermarket revolution then e-commerce
- b) Accelerated by COVID-19 (but already all the trends were in place)
- c) Probable that will continue in rapid expansion