

COVID-19: The Great Lockdown and its Impact on Small Business

Country Profiles: Industrial Supply Chain Disruption





The International Trade Centre supports small business through the COVID-19 crisis.
For more information, see <http://www.intracen.org/covid19/>

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**Country Profiles:
Industrial Supply Chain Disruption**



This publication is an excerpt of the section *Country Profiles: Industrial Supply Chain Disruption* from the book *COVID-19: The Great Lockdown and its Impact on Small Business*. Information about the full publication is below.

The *SME Competitiveness Outlook 2020* analyses the impact of the pandemic on small firms, international supply chains and trade. It provides projections and a 15-point action plan for businesses, policymakers and business support organizations to weather the crisis – and gear up for a 'new normal' that needs to be resilient, digital, inclusive and sustainable.

The report combines analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on firms based on a large-scale global survey, with case studies and a thought leader viewpoint. The projected drop in supply chain trade is evaluated by region, and in 85 country profiles.

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For more information on ITC's SME Competitiveness Outlook, see <http://www.intracen.org/SMEOutlook/> and ITC's Competitiveness Surveys, see: <http://www.intracen.org/SMEintelligence>.

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COUNTRY PROFILES: Industrial supply chain disruption

SMECO 2020: What's new?

SMECO 2020 focuses on the supply chain disruption caused by the factory shutdowns in China, Europe and the United States, in response to COVID-19. The profiles comprise 85 economies, for which 2019 trade data and GDP data were available at the time of analysis in April 2020.

Reader's guide to country profiles

Each country profile starts with a short overview of the role of industry in GDP (area A) and trade (area B), including export and import of industrial inputs within supply chains.

The core information – the projected loss of trade in industrial inputs for the top five sectors – is provided for exports (area C) and imports (area D).

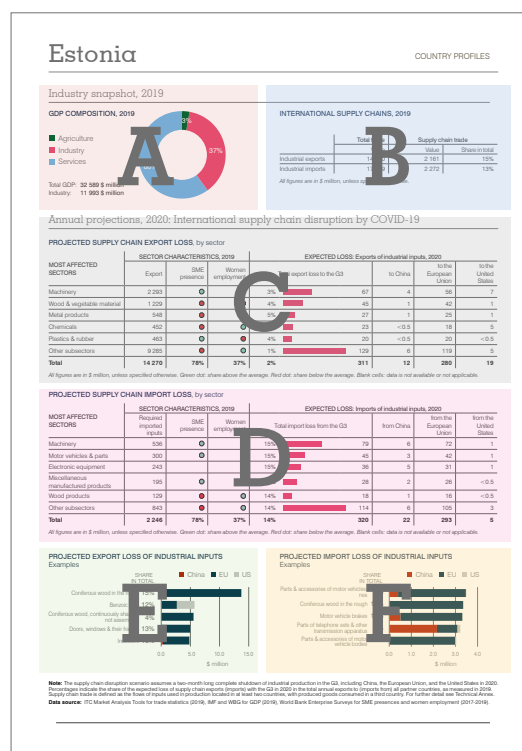
The bottom of the page shows selected examples at the product level, with the bar chart on the left comprising products exported within supply chains (area E) and the bar chart on the right showing products imported within supply chains (area F).

Industry snapshot, 2019

The focus being exclusively on industry, the profiles start by showing how important the industry share is in GDP and trade. The pie chart shows the total GDP, and the value added by industry, agriculture and services.

The top right table starts with the total industrial exports and imports, followed by the value of industrial exports and imports traded within international supply chains, and the share this value represents in the total trade. International supply chain trade is defined as the flow of inputs used in production (expressed in US dollars, in gross terms), located in at least two countries, with produced goods consumed in a third country.

FIGURE 33 Country profile example



Annual projections, 2020: International supply chain disruption by COVID-19

The projected supply chain disruption is calculated as an annual loss of internationally traded industrial inputs in 2020, assuming a two-month shutdown of all industrial facilities in China, the European Union and the United States. The focus is exclusively on the effect of factory lockdowns, abstracting from other economic channels, such as trade restrictions, reduction in the final demand, as well as structural changes in demand that may boost production and trade.

Projected supply chain export loss, by sector

The top table in this section (area C) focuses on the exports of industrial inputs within supply chains, singling out the top affected sectors. The first three columns describe the sector prior to COVID-19, showing exports in 2019 and indicators of SME presence and of women employment. The round dots are green when the presence of SMEs and women are greater than or equal to the respective country average, otherwise they are red.

All other industrial sectors are aggregated and shown at the end of the list, alongside the total industrial exports.

The subsequent columns report the predicted loss of industrial exports in 2020 caused by the supply chain disruption in the G3. First, the table shows the predicted reduction in relative terms – as a share of the loss expected in 2020 in the total yearly exports of the sector, then the value of the loss visually (the higher the loss, the longer the bar) and in absolute terms (\$ million). The share of the predicted loss is relatively low in most cases, because it compares the export of industrial inputs to the G3 to the total industrial exports (including inputs and final goods) to all partner countries. The three last columns disaggregate the effect by the destination market for the inputs, namely China, the European Union and the United States, where a two-month factory shutdown is assumed.

Projected supply chain import loss, by sector

The bottom table in this section (area D) provides information on the imports of industrial inputs within supply chains. The spotlight is on the most affected sectors based on the value of imported goods necessary for production, but that cannot be obtained due to factory shutdowns in the G3. The first three columns describe the sector prior to COVID-19, showing required imports of inputs in 2019, and indicators of SME presence and women employment. The round dots are green when the presence of SMEs and women are greater than or equal to the respective country average, otherwise they are red. All other industrial sectors are aggregated and shown at the end of the list, alongside the total industrial imports.

The subsequent columns report the predicted loss of industrial imports in 2020 caused by the supply chain disruption in the G3. First, the table shows the predicted reduction in relative terms – as a share of the loss expected in 2020 in the total yearly imports of the sector,

then the value of the loss visually (the higher the loss, the longer the bar) and in absolute terms (\$ million). The share of the predicted loss is relatively low in most cases, because it compares the import of industrial inputs from the G3 to the total industrial imports (including inputs and final goods) from all partner countries. The three last columns disaggregate the effect by the origin country of inputs, namely China, the European Union and the United States, where a two-month factory shutdown is assumed.

Projected export loss of industrial inputs: Examples

The left chart at the bottom (area E, Figure 33) puts the spotlight on selected industrial products (inputs and intermediate goods), showing the likely decrease in their exports in 2020 due to the factory shutdowns in the G3. The length of the bar corresponds to the projected loss in value terms (\$ million), while the shares represent the loss expected in 2020 in the total exports of the good measured in the previous year. Red, blue and grey colours are used to disaggregate the value of the loss by the destination markets, comprising China, the European Union and the United States.

Projected import loss of industrial inputs: Examples

The right chart at the bottom (area F, Figure 33) puts the spotlight on selected industrial products (inputs and intermediate goods), showing the likely decrease in their imports in 2020 due to the factory shutdowns in the G3. The length of the bar corresponds to the projected loss in value terms (\$ million), while the shares represent the loss expected in 2020 in the total imports of the good measured in the previous year. Red, blue and grey colours are used to disaggregate the value of the loss by the origin country of inputs, comprising China, the European Union and the United States.

In addition to factory shutdowns, the supply chain trade is affected by many other factors, such as restrictive trade measures enacted by governments and structural shifts in demand for selected products (e.g. pharmaceutical components and medical personal protective equipment). To keep the focus on goods for which the supply chain disruption is likely to be the strongest driver in trade reduction, country profiles do not feature industrial inputs that are likely to gain from the pandemic or that are subject to restrictive trade policies.

Index of country and territory profiles

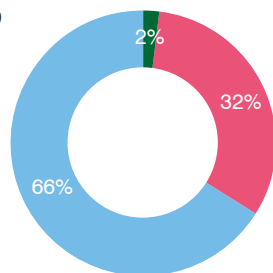
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Antigua and Barbuda

Industry snapshot, 2019

GDP COMPOSITION, 2019

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Services



Total GDP: 1 714 \$ million
Industry: 552 \$ million

INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY CHAINS, 2019

	Total trade	Supply chain trade	
	Value	Value	Share in total
Industrial exports	184	4	2%
Industrial imports	1 024	26	3%

All figures are in \$ million, unless specified otherwise.

Annual projections, 2020: International supply chain disruption by COVID-19

PROJECTED SUPPLY CHAIN EXPORT LOSS, by sector

MOST AFFECTED SECTORS	SECTOR CHARACTERISTICS, 2019			EXPECTED LOSS: Exports of industrial inputs, 2020					
	Export	SME presence	Women employment	Total export loss to the G3			to China	to the European Union	to the United States
Chemicals	2	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	3%	<div><div></div></div>	<0.5	0	<0.5	<0.5
Boats & parts	125			0%	<div><div></div></div>	<0.5	0	<0.5	<0.5
Textile products not elsewhere classified	<0.5			10%	<div><div></div></div>	<0.5	0	<0.5	<0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	4	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	1%	<div><div></div></div>	<0.5	0	<0.5	<0.5
Machinery	4			0%	<div><div></div></div>	<0.5	0	<0.5	<0.5
Other subsectors	48	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	0%	<div><div></div></div>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Total	184	100%	30%	0%		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5

All figures are in \$ million, unless specified otherwise. Green dot: share above the average. Red dot: share below the average. Blank cells: data is not available or not applicable.

PROJECTED SUPPLY CHAIN IMPORT LOSS, by sector

MOST AFFECTED SECTORS	SECTOR CHARACTERISTICS, 2019			EXPECTED LOSS: Imports of industrial inputs, 2020					
	Required imported inputs	SME presence	Women employment	Total import loss from the G3		from China	from the European Union	from the United States	
Boats & parts	43			7%	<div></div>	3	1	1	2
Machinery	1			12%	<div></div>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	1	<div></div>	<div></div>	8%	<div></div>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Chemicals	1	<div></div>	<div></div>	6%	<div></div>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Motor vehicles & parts	<0.5			10%	<div></div>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Other subsectors	1	<div></div>	<div></div>	8%	<div></div>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Total	47	100%	30%	7%		3	1	1	2

All figures are in \$ million, unless specified otherwise. Green dot: share above the average. Red dot: share below the average. Blank cells: data is not available or not applicable.

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