

From Inventory based supply chain to time-based supply chain —CAREC cross-border Supply chain planning and some thoughts in light of B&R



Chongqing Jingyixing Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.

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1、Four drivers for evolution of global supply chain

2. Cross-border supply chain planning framework in B&R initiative.

3、 Challenges and opportunities in CAREC cross-border supply Chain.



1. Four drivers in the evolution of global supply chain—driver 1 : BRF





"一带一路"国际合作高峰论坛 Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation 圆桌峰会联合公报(全文)



We reiterate the importance of expanding economic growth, trade and investment based on a level-playing field, market rules and universally recognized international norms. We welcome the promotion of industrial cooperation, scientific and technological innovation, and regional economic cooperation and integration so as to increase, inter alia, the integration and participation of micro, small and medium enterprises in global value chains. Attention should be paid to tax and fiscal policies, prioritizing growth and productive investment. We stand for strengthening physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity among all countries. The provide the stand for strengthening chain Management Co. Ltd.



- **Joint Communique of the OBOR Summit proposed 14 actions, including** —
- (4) Promote practical cooperation in areas including road, railway, port, sea and inland waterway shipping, air aviation, energy pipelines, power, submarine cable, optic fiber, telecom, ICT, etc. Welcome various comprehensive corridor and international highway development, initiatives including New Euro-Asia Land Bridge, Northern Sea Routeacross, CAREC Corridors, to establish an international infrastructure network.
- (5) To maximize the synergy among infrastructure planning and construction by learning from international standards, and harmonize rules and tech standards when necessary.
- (6) Deepen trade and economic cooperation, keep the authority and effectiveness of multi-lateral trade regimes, and promote trade liberalization an facilitation
- (7) To expand trade by nurturing new trade growth areas, promote trade balance, promote e-commerce and digital economy, and welcome interested countries to **develop FTZs and sign FTAs**.
- (8) To develop global value chain and supply chain connectivity, while ensuring safe production, strengthening social security, increase bilateral investment, enhance cooperation in industry, trade, industrial parks, cross-border economic zones, etc.
- (10) Strengthen information exchange on customs procedures, promote mutual recognition of control results, law enforcement interactions, and information sharing, and to strengthen customs cooperation through harmonization of procedures, lowering costs, etc. to promote trade facilitation, and promote IPR cooperation.

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- To deepen pragmatic cooperation based on programs. Only actions can lead to realization.
- In infrastructure connectivity, to develop land corridors including railways and roads, to speed up seaport development, and to improve oil pipelines, power transmission, ITC networks, etc.
- In real economy cooperation, to massively develop economic corridors, and develop economic and industrial parks, in order to promote investment, industry clusters and employment, and to develop based on innovation.
- In liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment, to develop FTZs, and to enhance compatibility among various rules and standard systems, in order to provide a better business environment and unleash positive impact from connectivity.
- In **financial cooperation**, to expand financing channels, innovate financial modality, reducing financing costs and to make breakthroughs on financing.

—President Xi Jinping's Opening Remarks on the OBOR Summit





- Industry is the foundation of economy. We shall deepen industrial cooperation, so that industry plans of various countries can be better coordinated, deepen cooperation on international machinery and equipment manufacturing, develop new business models and maintain the growth momentum.
- Finance is the blood modern economy. We shall develop a stable and sustainable financial system with controllable risks. We shall innovate investment and financing modalities, promote PPP, develop a diversified and multi-level capital market, develop inclusive finance and improve the overall financial networks.
- Connectivity is the foundation of cooperation. We shall develop connectivity on the land, on the sea, in the sky and on the internet. We shall focus on key corridors, cities, projects, etc.
- Trade is a key driver for economic growth. We shall "look outside", protect multilateral trade regimes, promote the development of FTZs and promote liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment.



President Xi Jinping's Opening Remarks on the OBOR Summit





 Six economic corridors as the strategic backbones of OBOR, connecting over 60 countries en route.

- 1 PRC MON Economic Corridor
- **2** The 2nd Euro Asia Land Bridge
- 3 Central West Asia Economic Corridor
- Indo-China Peninsula Economic
 Corridor
- 5 PRC PAK Economic Corrido

6 BCIM





China—Central Asia—West Asia Corridor starts from Xinjiang, and reaches the Persian Gulf, including five Central Asian Countries (KAZ, KYG, TAJ, UZE, TKM), Iran, Turkey, etc.





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- ✓ Oct 2, 2013, proposed by President Xi Jinping
- Oct 24, 2014, 21 founding member countries including China, India, Singapore, etc. signed agreement in Beijing on the establishment of AIIB.
- ✓ December 25, 2015, **AIIB** was officially established.
- ✓ By May 13, 2017, there are 77 member countries of AIIB.
- ✓ The first multilateral financial institution established on China' initiative, with HQ in Beijing and 100 billion USD contributed capital



- Contribute 100 bn RMB to Silk Road Fund
- CDB, and EXIM Bank provided 250 bn RMB and 130 bn RMB ear marked loans to support OBOR cooperation on infrastructure, industry and financial sector.
- ✓ To provide 60 bn RMB of assistance to developing countries and international organizations on OBOR.
- To provide 2 bn RMB of emergency food aid to OBOR countries.
- To increase contribution to South-South Cooperation Fund by 1 bn USD







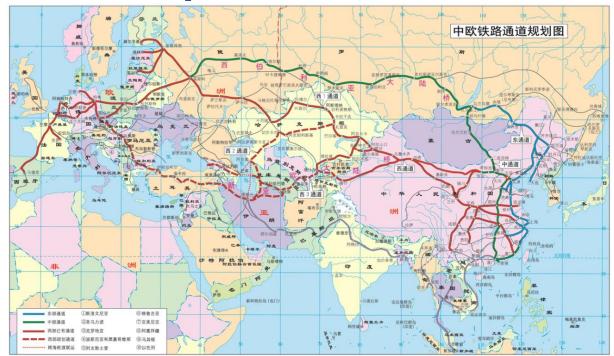




- Sharp increase of China-EU Railway Express. 2016 has seen 109% increase of CRE, totaling 1702 trips, 1.3 times of the total trips for five years since its start in 2011. By mid May, CRE has totaled over 1000 trips.
- May 19, 2017, CRE X8086 from Chengdu to Tilburg of Holland was the 4000th trip of CRE.
- More companies see CRE as a key element in China-EU logistic supply chain. In 2017, back haul trips increases, with 346 trips, up by 158% YOY.
- Currently, there are 51 scheduled CRE, from 28 Chinese cities to 11 EU countries and 29 EU cities.







CRE Development Plan 2016-2020 proposed three major corridors, the east, the central and the west corridors.

A harmonized regulatory system. Actively promote cooperation with IUR, WCO, UPU, to harmonize and mutally recognize of rules and tech standards, including document formats, cargo security, insurance claims, customs facilitation, data sharing, etc. so as to enhance quality and efficiency of railway transport.



资料来源:《中欧班列建设发展规划(2016—2020年)》

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Shanghai,

Tianjin, Fujian, Liaoning, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Henan, Hubei, Chongqing, 2013年获批 Sichuan, Shaanxi 2014年获批 2016年获批 宇自留区 天津自留区 上海自贸区 河南自贸区 浙江自贸区 四川自窓区 重庆自贸区 福建自贸区 湖北自贸区 广东自贸区 南海诸岛

Currently, China' s 1+3+7 FTAs serves as a key strategic support to OBOR. Fourn FTAs, namely Shanghai, Guangdong, Tianjing and Fujian will focusing on cooperation with OBOR. 7 new FTAs will focus on coordinating with OBOR

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≪区域全面经济合作伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)	中国-哥伦比亚
中国-海合会	中国-摩尔多瓦
中日韩	中国-斐济
中国-斯里兰卡	中国-尼泊尔
中国-马尔代夫	中国-巴新
中国-以色列	中国-加拿大
中国−挪威	中国-孟加拉
中国-巴基斯坦自贸协定第二阶段谈判	中国-毛里求斯
中国-新加坡自贸协定升级谈判	中国-蒙古
——— 中国-新西兰自贸协定升级谈判	中国-秘鲁自贸协定升级联合研究
中国-智利自贸协定升级谈判	中国-瑞士自贸协定升级联合研究
	 《区域全面经济合作伙伴关系协定》(RCEP) 中国-海合会 中日韩 中国-斯里兰卡 中国-马尔代夫 中国-以色列 中国-挪威 中国-挪威 中国-把基斯坦自贸协定第二阶段谈判 中国-新加坡自贸协定升级谈判 中国-新西兰自贸协定升级谈判

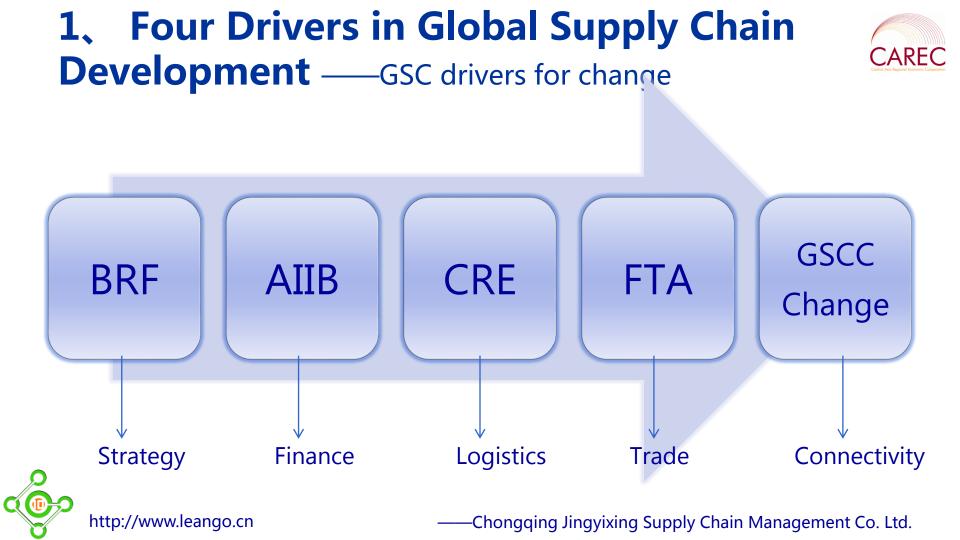
工去火焰的方面反



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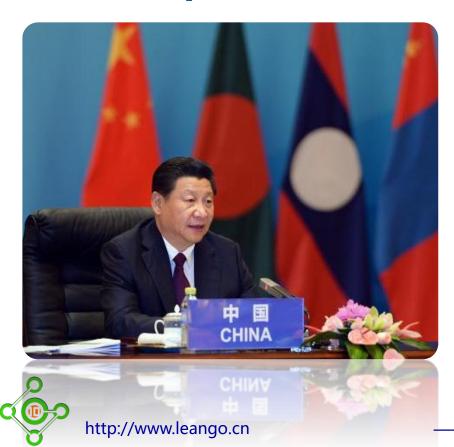
China has so far signed 15 FTAs, covering 23 countries/regions. 资料来源 http://www.leango.cn Chongging Jingvisi

资料来源:中国自由贸易服务网 http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn -Chongqing Jingyixing Supply Chain Management Co. Ltd.



1、 Four Drivers in Global Supply Chain Development ——GSC drivers for change





Connectivity is more than building roads or bridges. It should include infrastructure, regulations, and human resources, focusing on policies, infrastructure, trade, finance and people's understanding. It shall be a comprehensive, enthusiastic and collective effort. ——Xi Jinping



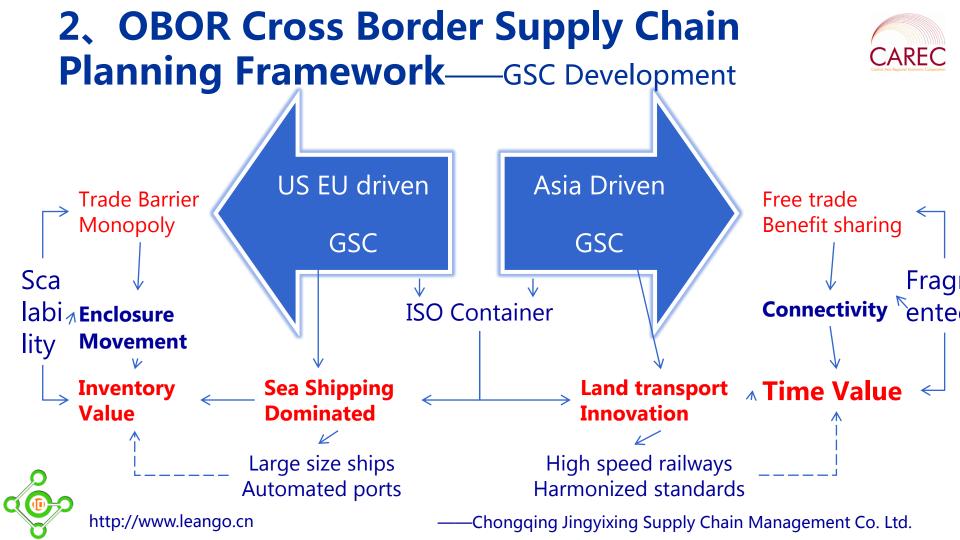
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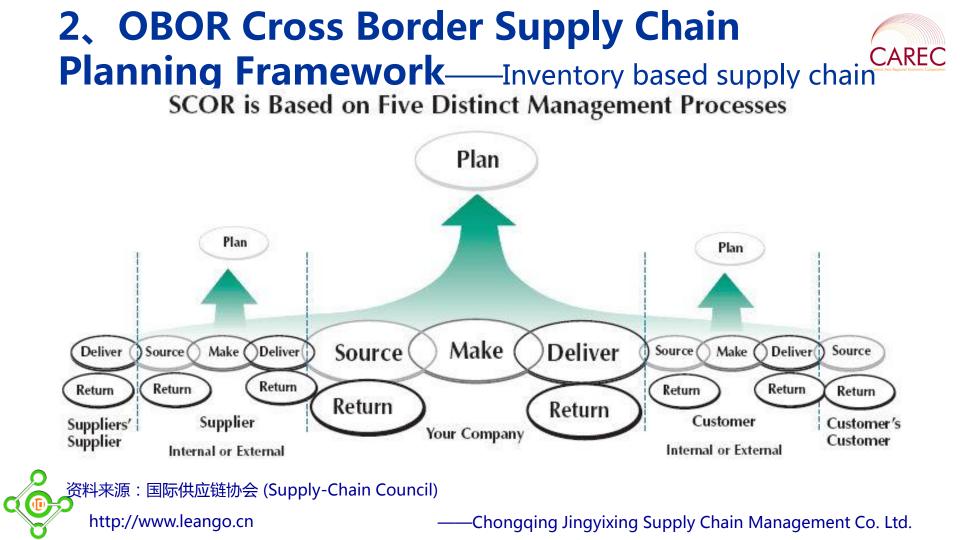
1、Four Drivers in Global Supply ChainDevelopment

2、OBOR Cross Border Supply Chain Planning Framework

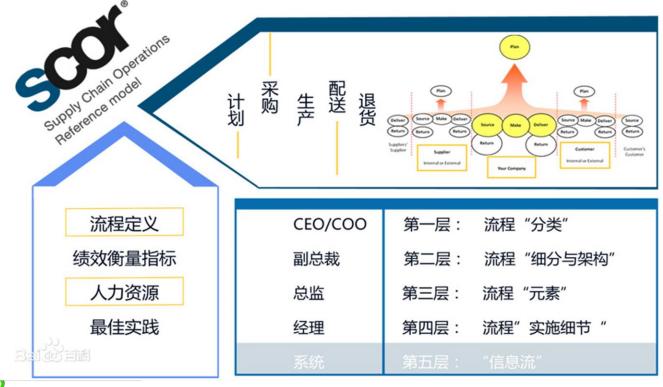
3、Opportunities and Challenges for CAREC CB Supply Chain







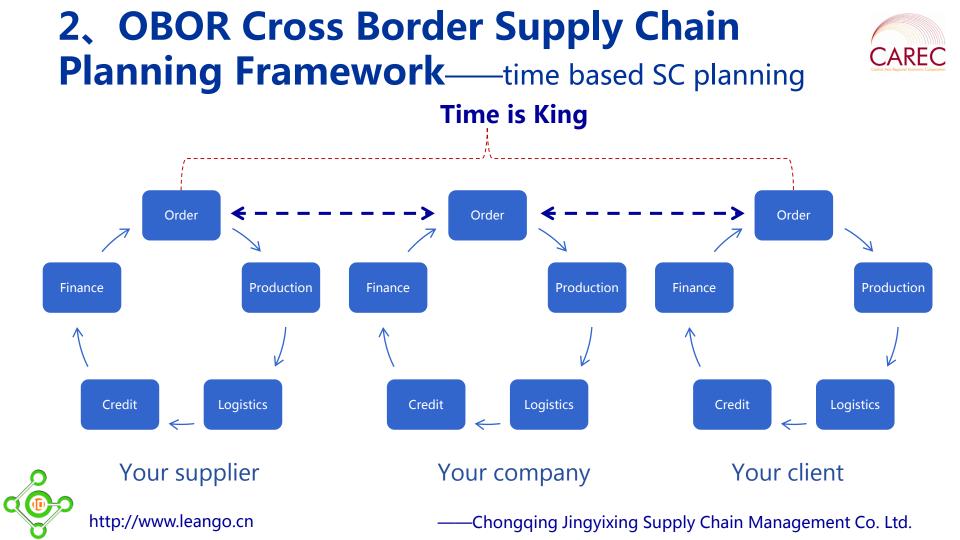
2. OBOR Cross Border Supply Chain Planning Framework—Inventory based supply chain

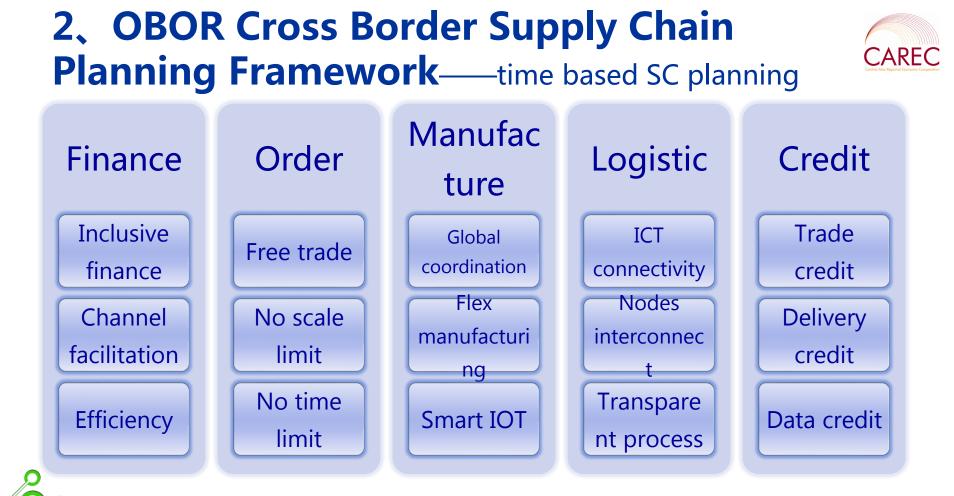


The traditional inventory based SC focuses on planning, procurement, production, distribution and returns, including procedures, indicators, HR and best practice.

资料来源:国际供应链协会 (Supply-Chain Council)

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1, Four Drivers in Global Supply Chain Development

2. OBOR Cross Border Supply Chain
Planning Framework
3. Opportunities and Challenges for
CAREC CB Supply Chain



3. Opportunities and Challenges for CAREC CB Supply Chain — Opportunity: Time Value		
F	 More diversified and inclusive financing, in larger scale, more targeted, huge potential in increasing overall efficiency of GSC 	
Ο	With facilitated and liberalized int'l trade environment, infrastructure development brings GSC orders,, which drive CB logistic orders	
Μ	 CB investment, esp. industry parks, will promote SC cross-border coordination Smart manufacturing, IOT, mobile internet greatly improve productivity 	
L	 Investment on logistic infrastructure increases efficiency of the whole SC Logistic transparency and mobile IOT greatly increase logistic management efficiency 	
C	• Int'l credit based on quality of int'l trade and logistic delivery generated through big data further increases financial efficiency.	
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3、CAREC Cross-Border Supply Chain Opportunities and Challenges - Challenges





Conclusions and Recommendations



- For CAREC, the key word to better serve the regional supply chain development under the Belt and Road Initiative is "timeliness "instead of "inventory" of traditional supply chain.
- CAREC member manufacturers and cross-border e-commerce businesses should focus on building the timely supply chain composed of the five key points, deepen cooperation, enhance supply chain planning and standardization and promote CAREC trade and logistics facilitation.
- Making best use of the CPMM and CFCFA advantages, CFCFA should strengthen its role in enhancing the cross-border supply chain planning and standardization and encourage logistics companies and industrial associations to make innovations.
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