



# Connecting Asia & Europe

## Keynote Address for Panel 3 „Maritime Dimension“

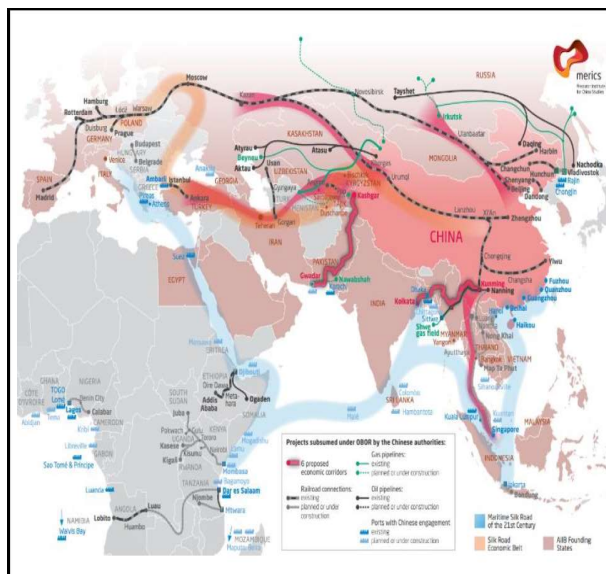
Dr. Ernst Schmied | Chair DMRBW 2015-2020

(in cooperation with)

Dr. Ting Ho | CEO QBT  
Dominik Schmied | Program Director DMRBW

Österreichische Nationalbank, Vienna  
14.12.2018

Conference organized by the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) and the  
Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee (RBWC)



# Agenda

## 1. New Trade Realities in a Multipolar Framework

- I. Adjustment of Global Material Flows
- II. Alignment of Global Infrastructure
- III. Evolution of Global Macro Regions

## 2. The Maritime Dimension

- I. Marine Connectivity & One Belt One Road
- II. Container Market Potential and Northern Adriatic Ports

## 3. The Danube Macro Region

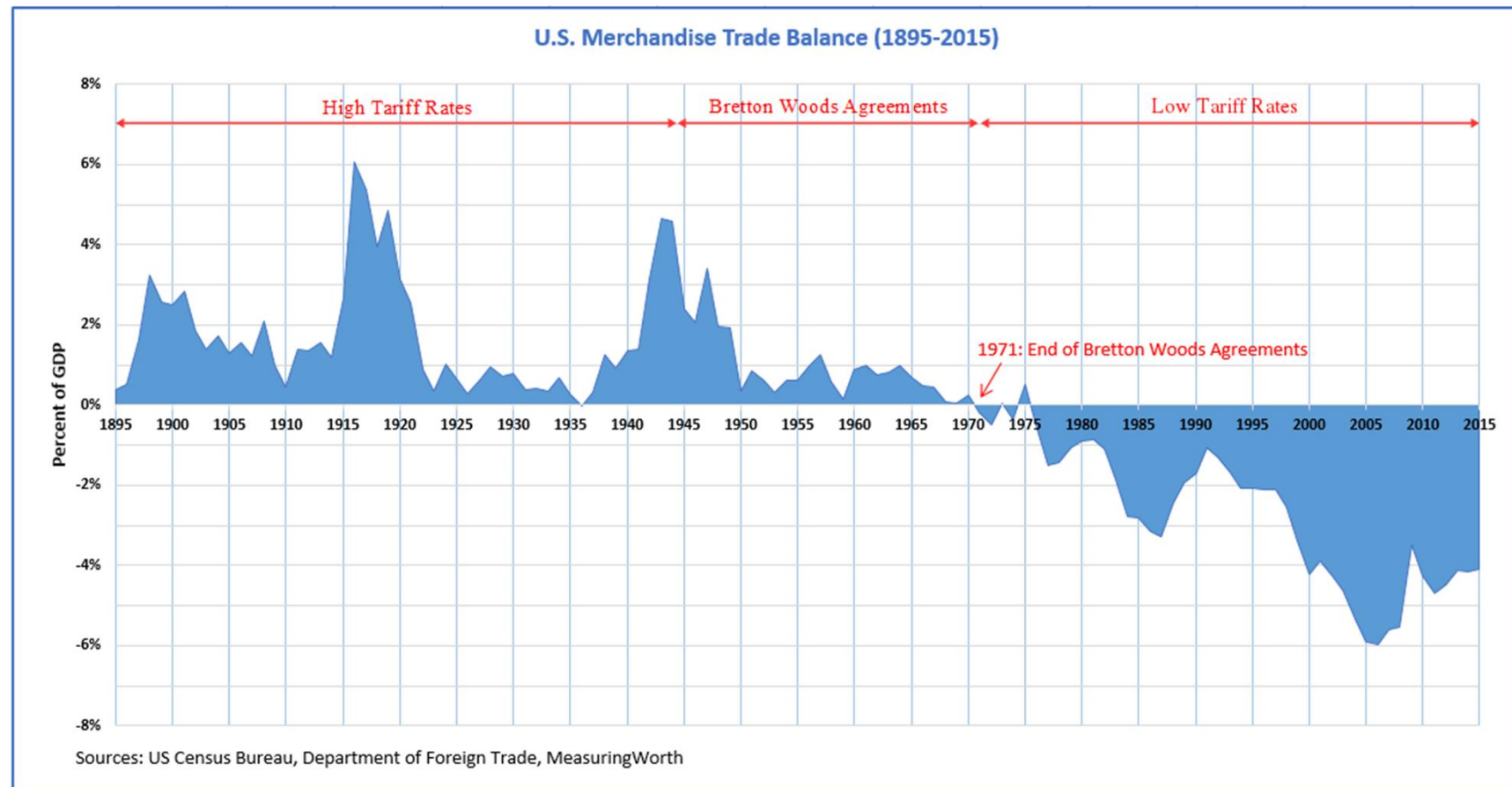
- I. Industrial Capacities Moving East
- II. New Ways of Global Collaboration
- III. EU Strategy Danube Region (EUSDR)
- IV. EU Strategy Danube Region (EUSDR)

## 4. Supply Chain Management & Design

- I. Today's Impact of Supply Chain Design
- II. Logistics since 1970s – 2010 in Europe
- III. Supply Chain Architecture
- IV. Learning from the Crisis
- V. Infrastructure is Key
- VI. Appeal to SCM & Logistics Community

## 5. Conclusion

# Introduction



# Adjustment of Global Material Flows

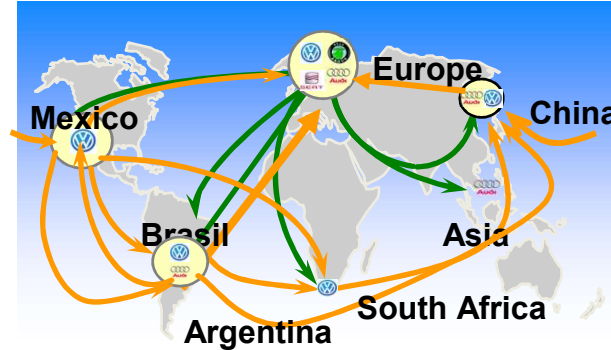
## Transport Volumes

1998



Total 110.000 TEU  
6 main trades

2007



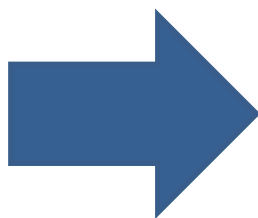
Total 125.000 TEU  
18 main trades & cross trades

2012ff.



Total >140.000 TEU  
21 main trades & cross trades

## Increased Supply Chain Complexity due to Additional Number of Trade Lines



- South Africa
- India
- Central Asia
- Russia
- Malaysia
- Middle East

Sources: Factfinding CVI/NAPAs March 2008

	Value of exports to world	Value of intra-regional exports	Value of extra-regional exports	Share of intra-regional trade in exports to world			Annual % change in exports to world		Annual % change in intra-regional exports		Annual % change in extra-regional exports	
	2010	2010	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
<b>North America</b>												
Automotive products	205.3	156.6	48.7	72.2	75.6	76.3	-32	43	-28	45	-40	39
Vehicles	132.4	94.2	38.1	66.4	70.7	71.2	-33	45	-29	46	-42	42
Parts and components	73.0	62.4	10.6	83.1	84.4	85.5	-29	41	-28	43	-34	31
<b>Europe</b>												
Automotive products	538.8	385.9	153.0	75.2	77.1	71.6	-31	18	-29	10	-36	46
Vehicles	351.1	247.3	103.7	73.5	76.5	70.5	-32	16	-29	7	-39	46
Parts and components	187.8	138.5	49.2	78.6	78.3	73.8	-29	22	-29	15	-28	47
<b>Asia</b>												
Automotive products	276.5	89.8	186.7	24.5	31.8	32.5	-34	45	-14	48	-40	43
Vehicles	170.7	43.9	126.8	17.6	24.0	25.7	-41	45	-19	55	-45	42
Parts and components	105.8	45.9	59.9	39.5	44.2	43.4	-19	44	-10	42	-26	46

# Alignment of Global Infrastructure

## World infrastructure champions

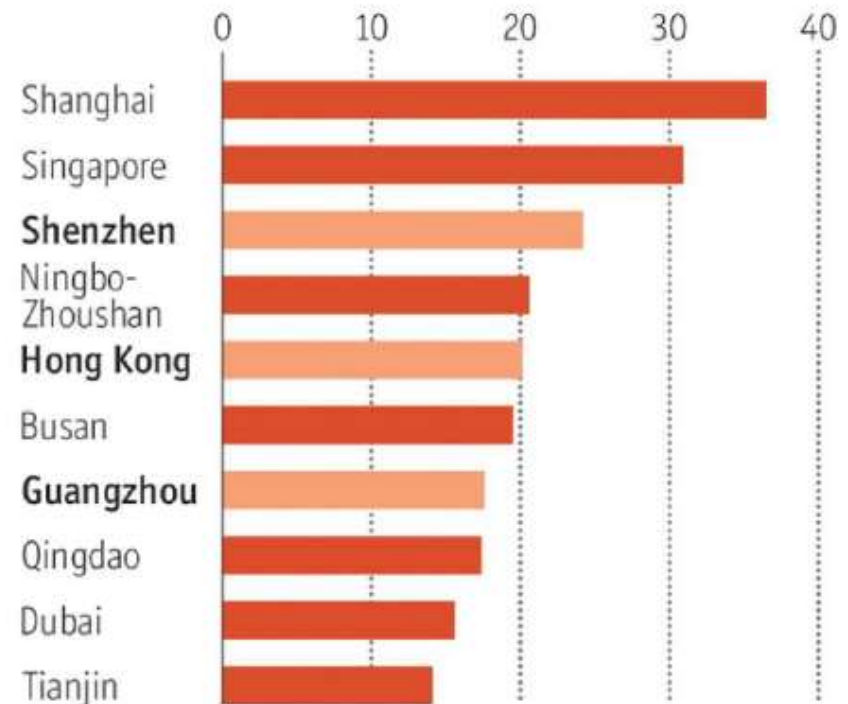
### Busiest airports

By freight and mail, tonnes m, 2015



### Busiest container ports

TEUs\*, m, 2015

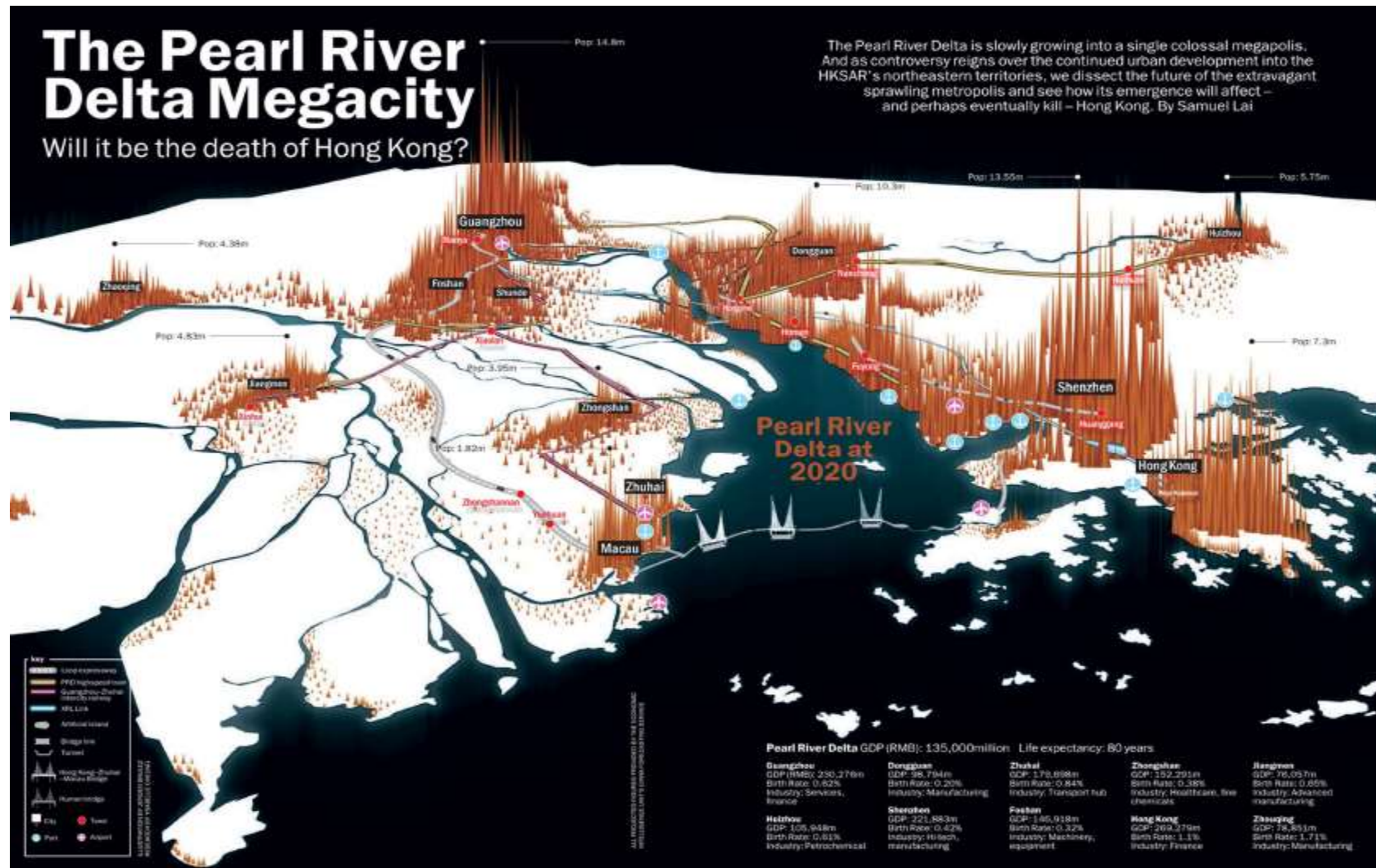


Sources: Airports Council International; Marine Department of Hong Kong

\*20-foot standard container equivalent



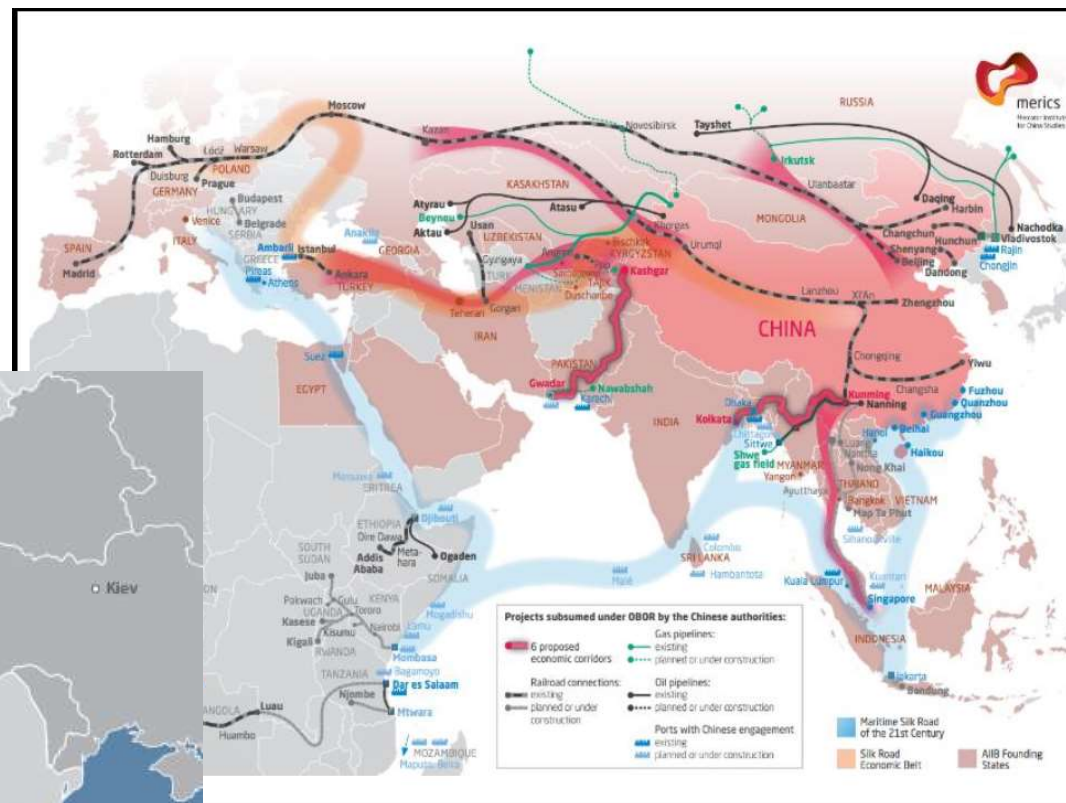
# Evolution of Global Macro Regions



Source: Visual Capitalist

# Marine Connectivity & One Belt One Road

Route	West Bound	East Bound
Asia-North America	7,490,000	19,482,000
Asia-North Europe	9,924,000	5,139,000
Asia-Mediterranean	5,504,000	2,409,000



**2000 Nm SHORTER ROUTE**  
**up to 8 days shorter transit times\***  
 \* If "slow steaming" at 12 knots

Shipping 1 TEU (18 gross ton) from Korea to Koper saves 320 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>

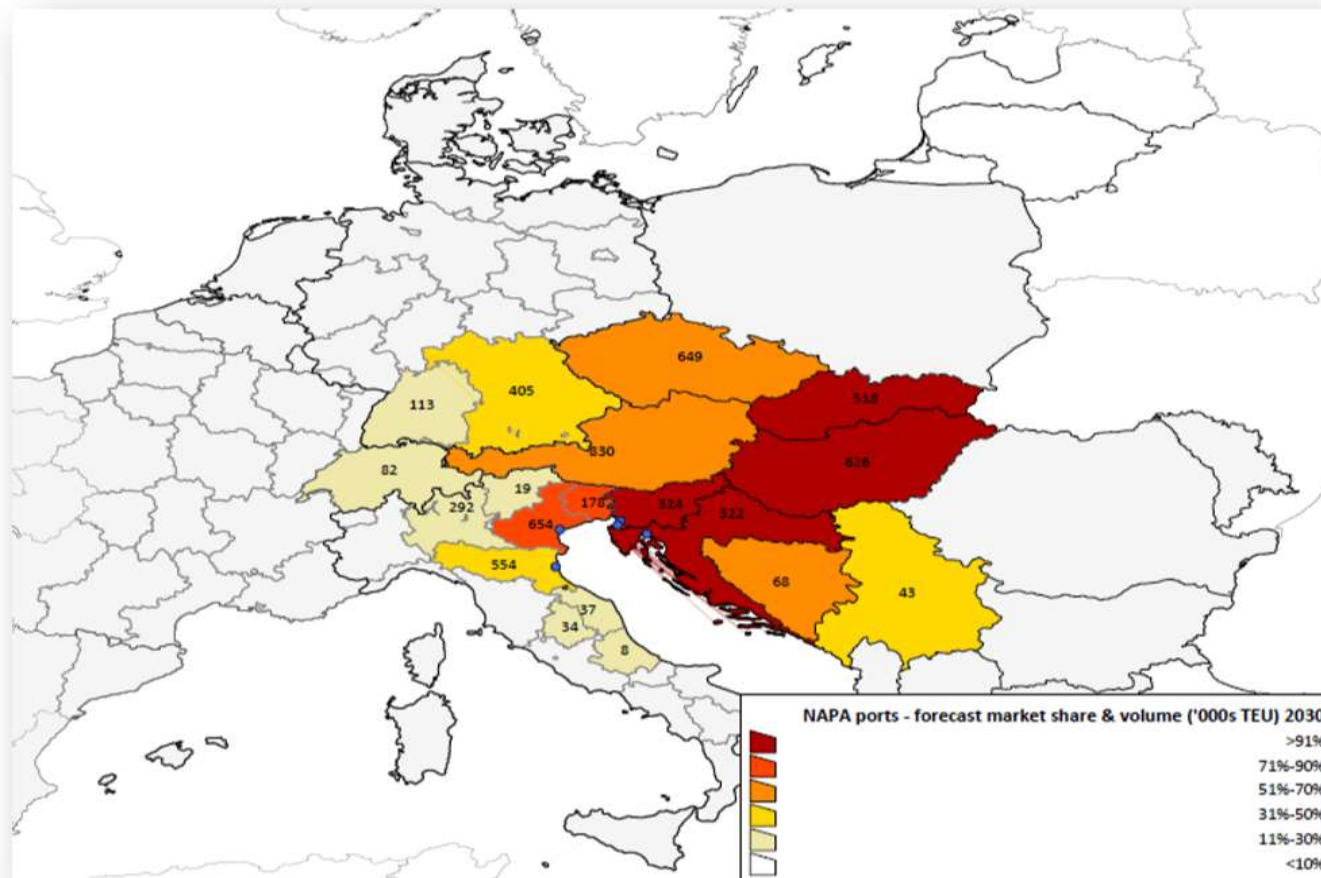
Source: Northern Adriatic Port Association

# Container Market Potential of NAPA Ports

According NAPA dedicated market study

(project: ITS Multiport Adriatic gateway; consulting: MDS Transmodal):

**potential for container traffic 6 mio TEUs by 2030**



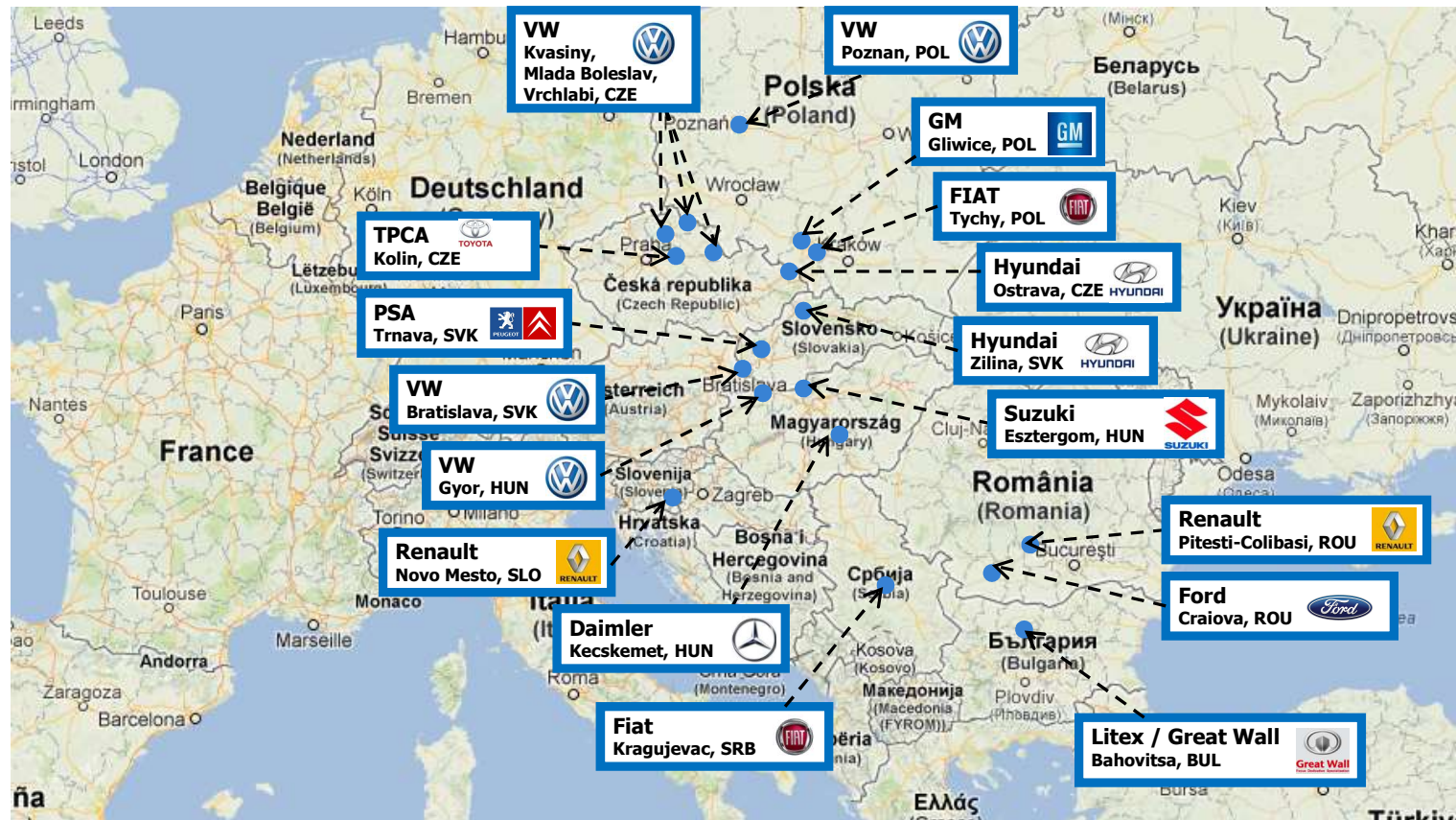
Source: Northern Adriatic Port Association



# New Ways of Global Collaboration

Baltic Region (2009)	Danube Region (2011)	Gulf Region (2010)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Denmark</li><li>• Sweden</li><li>• Finland</li><li>• Estonia</li><li>• Latvia</li><li>• Poland</li> <li>• Mecklenburg</li><li>• Brandenburg</li> <li>• 71 Mio. Inhabitants</li><li>• 1375 bn EUR GDP</li> <li>• Norway</li><li>• Russia</li><li>• Belarus</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Romania</li><li>• Bulgaria</li><li>• Hungary</li><li>• Slovenia</li><li>• Slovakia</li><li>• Czech Republic</li><li>• Austria</li><li>• Bavaria</li><li>• Baden Württemberg</li> <li>• 89 Mio Inhabitants</li><li>• 1620 bn EUR GDP</li> <li>• Bosnia &amp; Herzegowina</li><li>• Croatia, Serbia</li><li>• Moldova, Montenegro</li><li>• Ukraine</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Bahrain</i></li><li>• <i>Kuwait</i></li><li>• <i>Oman</i></li><li>• <i>Qatar</i></li><li>• <i>Saudi Arabia</i></li><li>• <i>UAE</i></li> <li>• <i>42 Mio. Inhabitants</i></li><li>• <i>917 bn USD GDP</i></li> <li>• <i>Arab League</i></li><li>• <i>Iran</i></li></ul>

# Industrial Capacities moving East



# EU Strategy Danube Region (EUSDR)

## Strategy

addresses these various topics through  
4 pillars  
11 priority areas,  
and of course actions and projects

## Definition

Macro Region not yet determined  
by Policy and „Völkerrecht“  
Aim is to support  
practical application of territorial  
cohesion on transnational level

## THE FOUR PILLARS



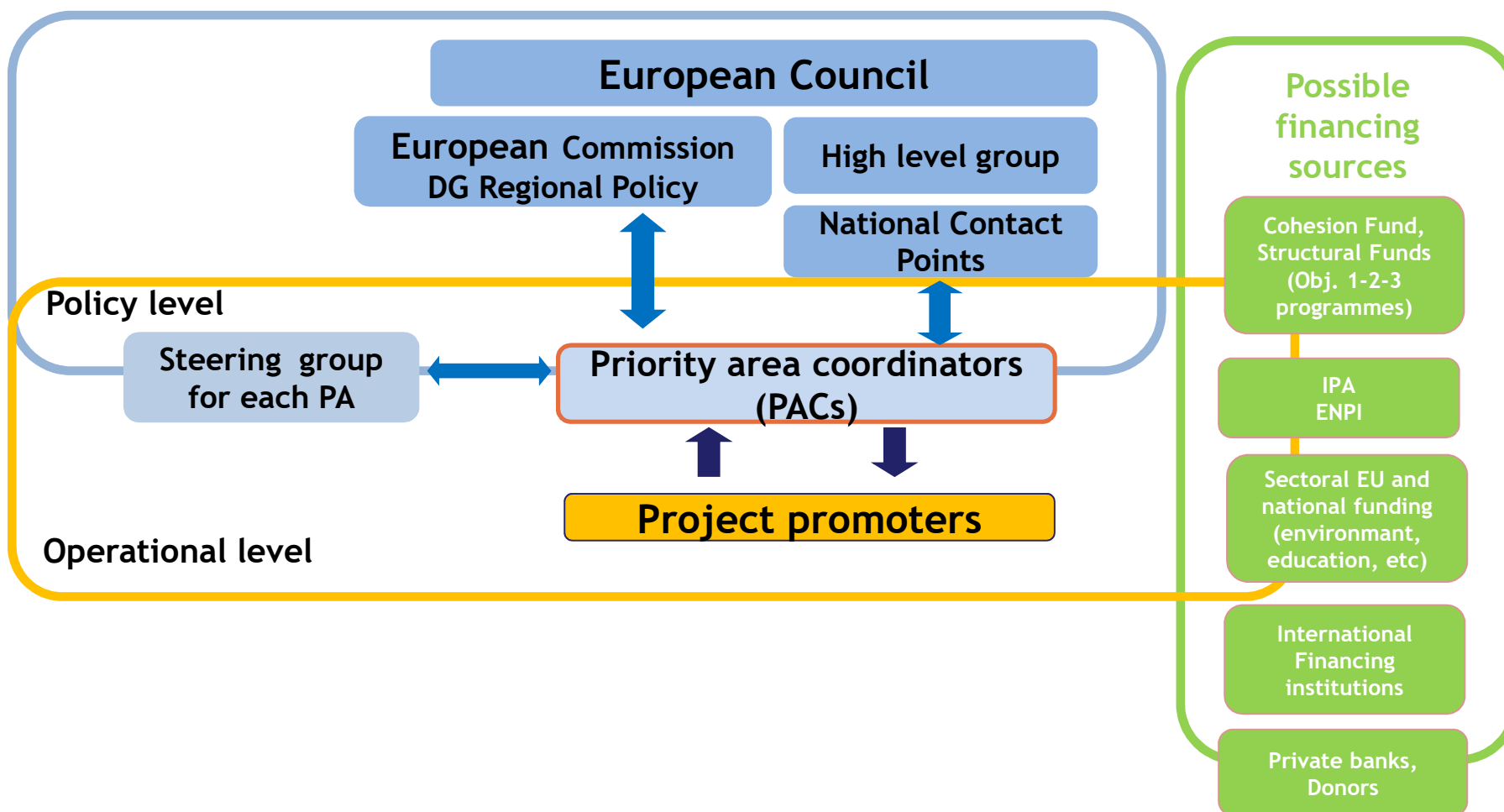
**11 priority areas, coordinated by a priority area coordinator**

**Actions**

**Projects**

# EU Strategy Danube Region (EUSDR)

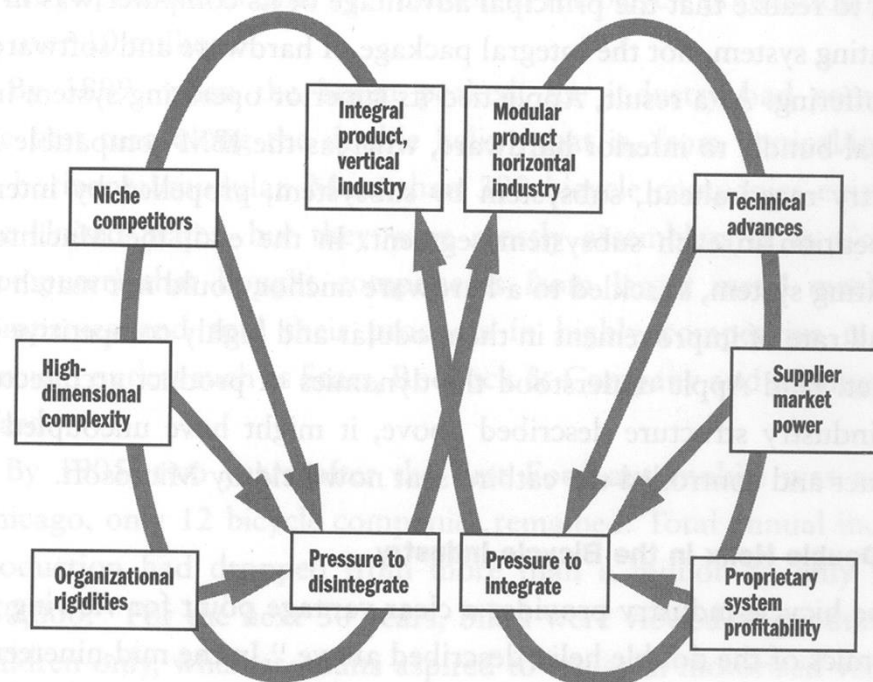
## The governance model of the EUSDR





# Today's Impact of Supply Chain Design

**Technologies and Competition** are driving **Industries, Clusters and Organisations** and their Supply Chains to integrate and desintegrate based on certain Clock Speeds



**Figure 4.3. The Double Helix, Illustrating How Industry/Product Structure Evolve from Vertical/Integral to Horizontal/Modular, and Back<sup>10</sup>**

Source: Fine, Clockspeed

## Clockspeed of

- Products: life cycle
- Processes: asset obsolete rates
- Organisation: CEO changes

## Supply Chain consisting of

- Organisations: Legal entities
- Technologies: BoM & working plans
- Capabilities: R+D, JIT, Assembly

# Logistics since 1970s – 2010 in Europe

- **LOGISTICS was NOT the Inventor of...but**

- Containerisation & Multimodality
- Integrators and Aircargo
- Warehousing- and Material Handling
- Packaging; one way & returnables
- Internet and Real time
- CIM incl. CAD/CAQ/CAM/Barcode/Rfid
- Artificial Intelligence, Robots & 4.0

SEALAND  
FEDEX  
MANNESMANN  
GE PLASTICS  
INTEL/MICROSOFT  
SAP/IBM

- **LOGISTICS is INTERCONNECTING** the core processes of R+D, Purchasing, Manufacturing and Sales (and Financing and HR) to exploit the Advantages

**measured by**

Service levels  
Capacity utilization of workforce & assets  
Inventory levels  
Logistics costs (direct and indirect)

**managed by**

Macrologistics for mobility of societies  
Micrologistics  
Logistics enterprises

- **....All together have achieved over few decades**

- Improvement of service levels including shortening time to market
- Saving inventories/GDP by app 50 % and freeing cash plus stabilizing logistics costs

# Supply Chain Architecture

## Why the Big Blue lost app. USD 100 bn in Market Cap?

The power in the chain shifted to a horizontal structure and upwards in the chain, as the financial rewards. Here is what happened in the Supply Chain Architecture:

### Vertical Structure (old)

Microprocessors  
Operating systems  
Peripherals  
Application software  
Network services  
Assembled hardware

IBM	DEC	Bunch
IBM	DEC	
IBM	DEC	
IBM	DEC	
IBM	DEC	
IBM	DEC	
IBM	DEC	

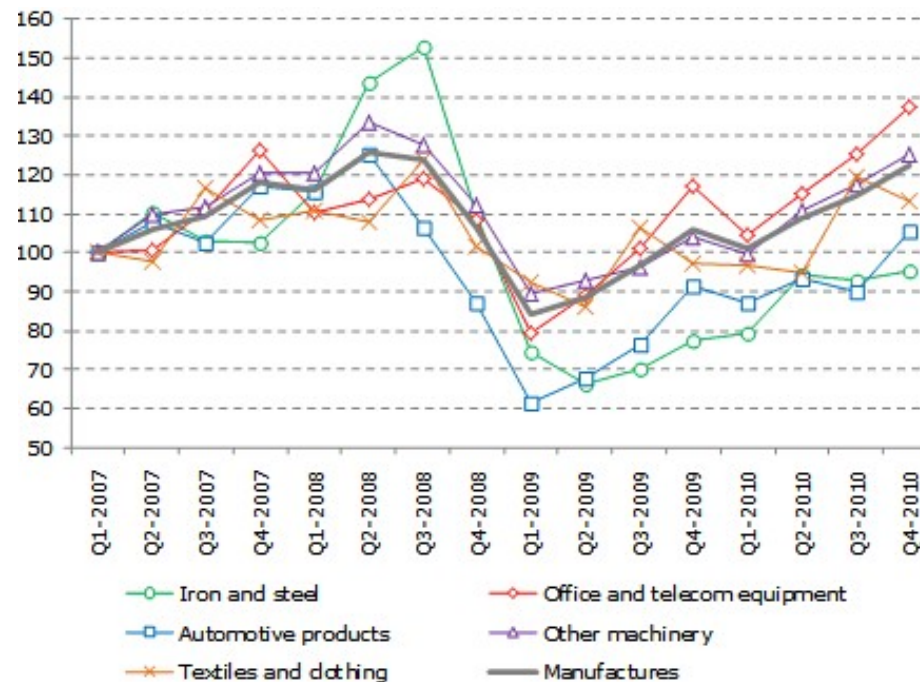
### Horizontal Structure (new)

**Microprocessors**  
**Operating systems**  
Peripherals  
**Application software**  
Network services  
Assembled hardware

Intel			Moto	AMD	etc.
Microsoft			Apple		Unix
HP	Epson	Seagate	etc.		etc.
Microsoft		Lotus	Novell		etc.
DEC	HP	IBM		EDS	etc.
HP	Compaq	IBM		Dell	etc.

# Learning from the Crisis

The crises has told us, that we are living in exponential & nonlinear times with high volatilities like 60 % + f.e.:  
**Steel & Automotive**



Source: World exports of manufactured goods by product, 2007-10  
Indices, 2007Q1=100, WTO April 7th 2011

## Logistics is:

- owning forecasts based on S & O Planning.
- coordinating/chairing the manufacturing program committee meetings.
- running the permanent inventory control.
- managing dispo buffers & stock allocations.
- in charge of the smooth capacity utilisation of manpower (direct labor) and critical assets.
- in charge of setting/securing delivery dates.
- managing & executing the physical flows.
- setting up information systems & intelligence.

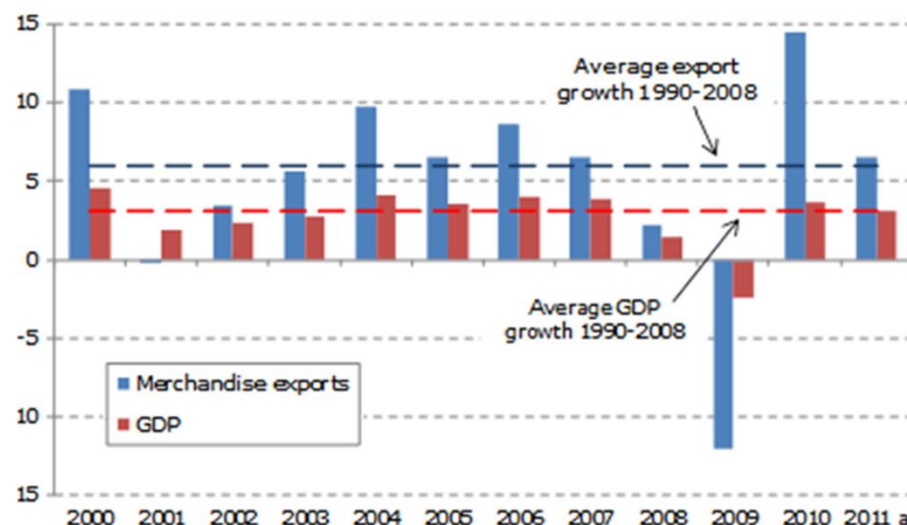
Redefinition of the interface between Supply Chain Management and the Finance World for Supply Chain Ownership based on

- process quality
- system integrity
- safety and security

**RESEARCH & THEORY BUILDING & EDUCATION  
WILL BE KEY f. e. TO HELP THE FINANCE TO GET  
REINTEGRATED**



# Learning from the Crisis



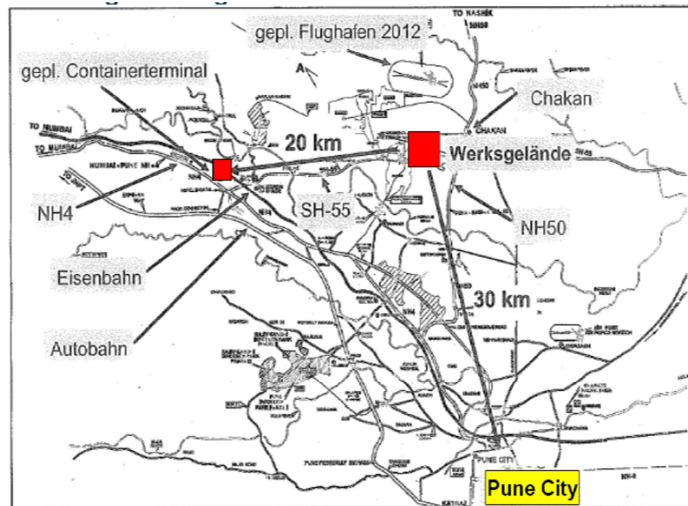
	GDP			Exports			Imports		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
<b>World</b>	1.4	-2.4	3.6	2.2	-12.0	14.5	2.2	-12.8	13.5
<b>North America</b>	0.1	-2.8	3.0	2.1	-14.8	15.0	-2.4	-16.7	15.7
United States	0.0	-2.6	2.8	5.8	-14.0	15.4	-3.7	-16.4	14.8
<b>South and Central America a</b>	5.1	-0.2	5.8	0.8	-7.9	6.2	13.2	-16.3	22.7
<b>Europe</b>	0.5	-4.0	1.9	0.2	-14.1	10.8	-0.6	-14.2	9.4
European Union (27)	0.5	-4.2	1.8	0.0	-14.5	11.4	-0.9	-14.2	9.2
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</b>	5.5	-7.1	4.3	2.0	-5.2	10.1	16.4	-25.6	20.6
<b>Africa</b>	4.8	2.1	4.7	1.2	-4.2	6.5	14.6	-5.0	7.0
<b>Middle East</b>	5.3	0.8	3.8	3.5	-4.3	9.5	14.2	-7.8	7.5
<b>Asia</b>	2.8	-0.2	6.3	5.5	-11.2	23.1	4.7	-7.5	17.6
China	9.6	9.1	10.3	8.5	-10.5	28.4	3.8	2.9	22.1
Japan	-1.2	-6.3	3.9	2.2	-24.8	27.5	-1.0	-12.2	10.0
India	6.4	5.7	9.7	14.4	-6.8	19.9	17.3	-1.0	11.2
Newly industrialized economies (4) b	1.9	-0.8	7.7	4.9	-5.7	21.3	3.5	-11.4	18.0
<b>Memo: Developed economies</b>	0.2	-3.7	2.6	0.8	-15.1	12.9	-1.2	-14.4	10.7
<b>Memo: Developing and CIS</b>	5.7	2.1	7.0	4.2	-7.8	16.7	8.5	-10.2	17.9

## Learnings from the crises

- The factors that contributed to the unusually large drop in world trade in 2009 may have also helped boost the size of the rebound in 2010.
- These include **the spread of global supply chains and the product composition of trade compared to output.**
- Global supply chains cause goods to cross national boundaries several times during the production process, which raises measured world trade flows compared to earlier decades.
- The quantification of this effect would require **data on trade in value added that are not currently available.**

(Source: WTO April 7th 2011)

# Infrastructure is Key

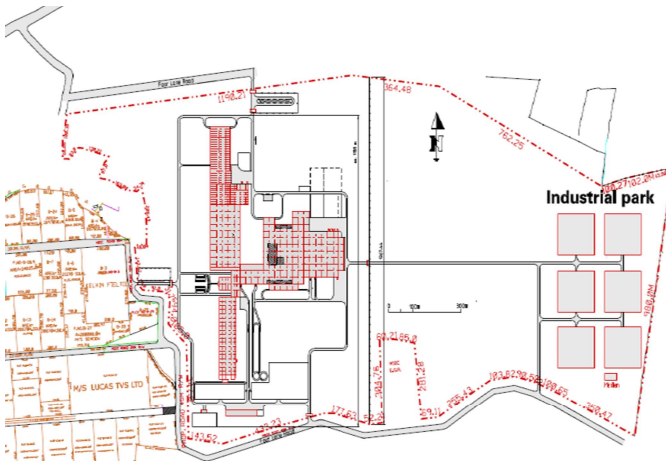


## Property/asset development aligned between **Macrologistics** like:

- ports for import & export of parts and CBUs
- motorways, railway tracks, short sea shipping
- multimodal terminal infrastructure inc. overnight/in-night CEP services
- industrial parks on site & off site, localization

.....and commercial, technical, legal and financial relationship with **Micrologistics** entities

**Logistics Service** companies asset & non asset based



## Interface and shake hand

- policy makers on the macro level
  - users on the micro level
- including knowledge bases, communicated into the cycle of **RESEARCH, THEORY BUILDING and EDUCATION**

# Appeal to SCM & Logistics Community

## 1. Free trade is under threat.

The Doha round is going no where. Politicians are still looking for blames rather than confronting realities.

## 2. Freer trade flows will still be the route to lift countries out of poverty.

It is counterproductive to adopt baggar-the-neighbor policy which will only reduce volume of world trade and thus cargo movements.

## 3. China, India and Southeast Asia will become major center(s) of growth.

## 4. Development of supply chain infrastructure and services in these countries will be enormous.

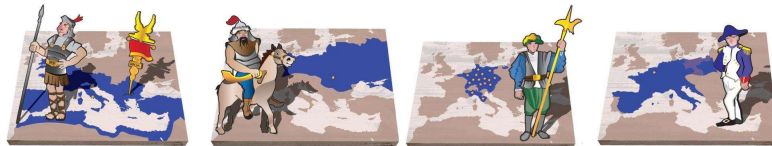
## 5. Supply Chain professionals have an important role to play in communicating with decision makers the value of collaboration and cross country business.

## 6. Since the world has become more inter-connected, to survive and prosper new supply chain professionals need to develop cross cultural skills and a global mindset of where opportunities are in the increasingly globalized world.

## 7. Do not ignore the power of IT revolution in revolutionize the world of logistics including visibility and on-time deliveries.

Source: Manuscript of Dr. Ting HO from the Opening Session on Sept 26th 2010 at the CSCMP Annual in San Diego/US: „Mastering the New Global Realities by Carlos M. Gutierrez, former secretary of the US Department of Commerce“

# Competitiveness



South East European Corporative Initiative (SECI)

## EU Parliament Strategy for the Danube Region

EU REGIO, Countries, Districts, NGOs, Clusters

### Identify the Core Competencies along the Chain

- Try to avoid cost competition only
- Innovate and seek time sensitive segments

### Defend your Technology & Capability Chain

- Learn to live with nearly no IPR protection
- Develop an intelligence mentality

### Restructure the whole Supply Chain

- Improve global access
- Selective outsourcing in region, MED & Globally

### Take Advantage of the Chinese & Indian Market, dont forget the Potentials of Danube Macro Region



# Q & A



## More information

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