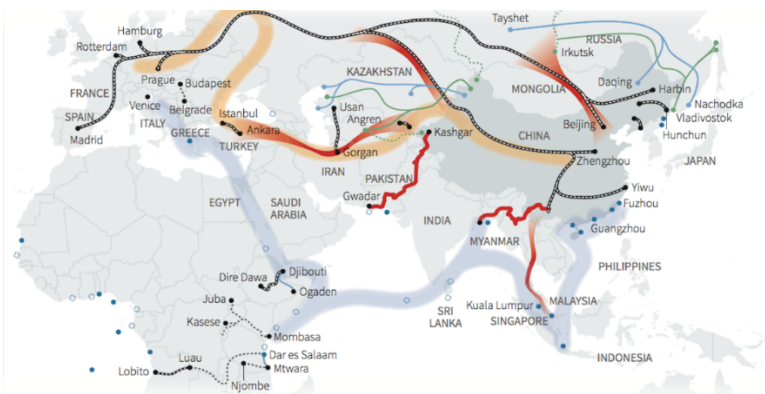


MINOR BELT & ROAD



Background

In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that China would deploy “One Belt One Road (OBOR)” for the coming decades; well-equipped connections via sea (the road) and land (the belt) between Europe and China. In early 2015, it became one of China's official priorities (called Belt & Road Initiative). The old Silk Road has been revived as a trade route between China and Eurasian countries by the construction of an 11,000 km railway line that visits 14 cities. Crossing through China Russia and Eurasia with Chongqing as starting point to Duisburg. Meanwhile more and more cities are joining. In the Netherlands this is Tilburg.



Trade, supply chain and geo political implications

In this global field of influence, the Netherlands appears to be a puny player. But the Netherlands is a distribution country, with a strong logistics sector. Rotterdam could be the natural start and end point of this New Silk Road. Does Rotterdam take this role or are there other considerations? Can Rotterdam and the business community benefit from the Chongqing-Duisburg railway line? Rail offers a new transport product in terms of costs and transit time. Think of important export sectors such as agri-food and horticulture for the Netherlands. What does the Greek port of Piraeus mean -with an access to Eastern Europe- for Rotterdam? Opportunities, threats? In particular, the consequences for logistics and trading companies are examined: how do they position themselves in the new field of influence?

Relevance

The relevance for professional practice is that you will gain insight into the relationship between geopolitical developments and the influence on economies and the business community. This gives you a broad international view that is indispensable in advising on strategic direction and choices for Dutch and Rotterdam logistics and trade companies. Positioning, location strategy related to production and the logistics goods flows play an important role in this.

You will learn:

- To outline and evaluate the main patterns and trends in international business activities, to distinguish the different approaches to internationalization, to describe the influence of increasing globalization, to discover international trade systems and financial relations on international issues.
- To assess international business operations and advise management on the most important aspects of supply chain management.
- To Identify complex problems and find information from a wide range of sources. Is able to integrate theory and practice. To indicate the information needs in complex situations.
- To indicate cultural differences or other behavior based on differences in cultural background, shows interest in the cultural background of others and is aware of basic elements of its own cultural background.
- To identify international network for itself and for the company.
- To Indicate the advantages and disadvantages of the different modalities on the NL China relationship in the areas of customs, risk, liability and sanctions (Russia).
- To indicate the promising product groups for export to China and the intermediate markets.
- To assess the opportunities for E-commerce between China and NL in relation to Belt & Road.



Need more information?

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