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COURSE BROCHURE

Emerging Market Supply Chains and Volatile Logistics Training Course

2 – 6 August 2027
London

Emerging Market Supply Chains and Volatile Logistics Training Course

Ref: 3276_124814 **Date:** 2 – 6 August 2027 **Location:** London **Fees:** 5800 GBP

Emerging Market Supply Chains and Volatile Logistics is a 1-week training course for supply chain, logistics and sourcing managers who keep goods moving where ports congest, customs clearance stalls and local currencies swing, and who leave with a Volatile Market Supply Playbook. Developing economies now carry a growing share of sourcing and sales, so fragile corridors decide service levels and working capital. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on emerging market supply chains.

Why Emerging Market Supply Chains Matter Now

Two forces shape emerging market supply chains today. Buyers are spreading sourcing across more countries to reduce dependence on one hub, which pushes volume through younger ports and corridors. Exchange-rate swings and shifting import rules can change landed cost within weeks. An organisation that reads these conditions well protects margin, keeps shelves filled and earns trust from distributors; one that treats them like mature markets faces stockouts, demurrage, stranded cash and damaged partner relationships.

Who Gains Most from Emerging Market Supply Chains

- Managers who choose routes, ports and border crossings for inbound and outbound freight
- Sourcing leads who qualify local suppliers, agents and contract manufacturers
- Planners who set safety stock and replenishment rules for distant, slow-moving lanes
- Distribution managers who work with wholesalers, traders and informal retail channels
- Commercial and finance partners who carry landed-cost and currency exposure

Regional supply teams covering several developing-market countries gain most when their planners and sourcing leads attend together.

Emerging Market Supply Chains Capabilities

Participants build the judgement to run flows through thin infrastructure, uncertain border processes and fragmented trade channels.

- Assess corridor, port and border-crossing options on transit time, variability and landed cost — route selection
- Weigh local distributors, freight forwarders and customs brokers against capability and integrity criteria — partner appointment
- Calculate buffer stock for long, variable lead times and erratic demand — inventory investment
- Design responses to currency movement in pricing, payment terms and stock positioning — finance leadership
- Build disruption scenarios for strikes, clearance holds and power outages — continuity planning

- Communicate lane risk and mitigation choices to country managers and headquarters — investment approval

Key Emerging Market Supply Chains Terms

- Landed cost — the full cost of goods delivered to a warehouse, including freight, duties, clearance and insurance.
- Lead-time variability — the spread between the fastest and slowest delivery times on a lane.
- Bonded warehouse — a secured store where imported goods wait with duties suspended until they are released into the market.
- Informal distribution channel — the network of small traders, kiosks and open markets that reaches consumers outside organised retail.
- Dry port — an inland terminal linked by rail or road to a seaport, where containers are cleared and stored away from the coast.
- Currency pass-through — the share of an exchange-rate movement that flows into import cost and then into selling price.

Emerging Market Supply Chains Day by Day

Day 1: Market Conditions and Supply Exposure

- Infrastructure Gap Assessment — Which Lanes Face Road, Rail and Power Limits
- Country Trade Profile — Import Dependence and Local Manufacturing Options
- Demand Pattern Mapping — Urban Growth Versus Rural Reach
- Currency and Payment Exposure Review — Where Landed Cost Can Swing
- Supply Exposure Heat Map — Choosing Which Countries Need Attention First

Day 2: Routes, Ports and Border Clearance

- Corridor Comparison Matrix — Seaport, Dry Port and Overland Route Choice
- Transit Time Variability Analysis — Realistic Delivery Promises per Lane
- Customs Documentation Checklist — Avoiding Clearance Holds and Penalties
- Bonded Storage and Free Zone Use — Timing Duty Payment Against Demand
- Landed Cost Model — Comparing Total Delivered Cost Across Corridors

Day 3: Local Partners and Trade Channels

- Distributor Capability Scorecard — Appointing Partners With Reach and Discipline
- Forwarder and Broker Due Diligence — Integrity and Service Reliability
- Informal Channel Mapping — Reaching Traders and Small Retail Outlets
- Local Supplier Development Plan — Building Capacity Near the Market
- Partner Agreement Terms — Exclusivity, Credit Limits and Exit Rights

Day 4: Buffers, Currency and Disruption Response

- Safety Stock for Variable Lead Times — Sizing Buffers per Lane
- Stock Positioning Options — Central Hub Versus Forward Country Stock
- Currency Response Levers — Pricing, Payment Terms and Purchase Timing
- Disruption Scenario Cards — Strikes, Clearance Holds and Power Outages
- Continuity Trigger Points — When to Reroute, Expedite or Ration

Day 5: Practising the Volatile Market Supply Playbook

- Exposure Heat Map Refresh — Applying Day One Findings to a Case Market
- Corridor and Landed Cost Choice — Selecting the Case Route Set
- Partner Shortlist Exercise — Applying the Distributor Scorecard
- Buffer and Trigger Calibration — Setting Stock and Escalation Levels
- Volatile Market Supply Playbook — Final Route, Partner and Buffer Plan

Applying Emerging Market Supply Chains After the Course

- Rebuild the landed cost model for your two most variable lanes and present the corridor comparison to country management.
- Run the distributor capability scorecard on current partners and agree development or exit actions for the weakest.

Emerging Market Supply Chains Questions FAQ

What are emerging market supply chains and why do they matter now?

Emerging market supply chains are the flows of goods through developing economies where infrastructure, customs and currencies are less predictable. They matter now because more sourcing and sales growth sits in these markets, and fragile lanes decide availability and cost.

Which roles gain most from emerging market supply chains training?

Route planners, sourcing leads, inventory planners and distribution managers gain most. Finance partners carrying currency exposure also benefit.

How does emerging market supply chains training differ from a general logistics course?

It differs by focusing on conditions mature-market courses assume away. General logistics courses teach standard transport and warehousing; this one centres on corridor variability, clearance risk, informal channels and currency movement.

What do you bring back from emerging market supply chains training?

You bring back a playbook for one real market. It sets corridors and landed cost, a scored partner shortlist, buffer stock and rerouting triggers.

Emerging Market Supply Chains: The Way Forward

The Volatile Market Supply Playbook first informs which corridor and partner set a country should commit to for the next sourcing cycle. Country managers, planners and finance partners use it to align stock, routes and payment terms. After its first use, revisit the buffer and trigger levels, since lead-time variability and currency behaviour shift as infrastructure and trade rules change.