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An Integrated Approach Combining Different Transport Modes

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Integration modes

Integration and combining transport modes is preferred taking into account complete door-to-door chain

Transport mode is extension production chains / lines

Future challenge: making sustainable profitable, profitable sustainable

Harmonisation policy measures and operations seamlessly between producers, receivers and transport operators

Integration = Collaboration, Consolidation in Supply Chains

Consolidation and bundling of cargo important success formula

Increasing load factors, reducing deliveries

Making better use of existing infra, saving resources

Supply Chain Decarbonisation measures World Econ.Forum, 2009

	Measure	Explanation	Potential abatement (Mt CO2e)	Feasibilit
1	Clean vehicle technology	Introduce clean and environmentally efficient technologies	175	High
2	Slowing down product flow	Decrease transport speed and increase load fill	171	High
3	Localized sourcing of agricultural produce	Optimize the location of agriculture	178	Medium
4	Optimization of logistics networks	Improve network planning through transformation projects	124	High
5	Increased energy efficiency of buildings	Minimize emissions from operating activities	93	High
6	Improved packaging design	Reduce weight and volume of packaging	132	High
7	Enable low carbon production	Optimize manufacturing location	152	Medium
8	Training and communications	Provide training to road transport contractors and building	117	Medium
		operators		
9	Freight modal shift	Transfer freight from air and long- haul road freight to ocean,	115	Medium
		road and rail freight		
10	Reverse logistics / recycling	Improve percentage of total supply chain waste which is	94	Medium



New Logistics Collaboration

Highly competitive nature urban freight market

Collaboration, sharing data to optimise planning often challenging

Good news: new collaboration models exist: neutralisation sensitive data exchange between players; EU competition rules respected

Competition on the shelve, not on the road



Markets UFT (Urban Freight Transport)

Retail (including e-commerce): diversity versus econ. of scale

Express, courier and post: planning & bundling in networks

Hotel, restaurant and catering: less regular shipments

✓ Construction

✓ Waste



UFT most efficient (load factors, routing and deliveries) when economies of scale & bundling, larger operators/operations.

Road (electrified / smartly loaded): last mile deliveries

Rail & waterborne large-scale freight distribution parks on outskirts of urban areas

Need for 'Disseminating good practice in UFT throughout Europe' (MDS Transmodal study for DG MOVE 'Study on Urban Freight Transport' 2012)

New webportal for dissemination of (intermodal / urban) best practices: BESTFACT



Interporto Padova: Consolidation and Clean Vehicles



Cityporto 2 miles outside the city centre

Urban delivery of goods with a fleet of hybrid and CNG vehicles

Savings in:

- Mileage: 1200 km/day
- Fuel: >30,000 litres/year
- Emissions of CO2 and pollutants





Binnenstadservice Consolidation in Netherlands

Binnenstadservice operates warehouse & distribution service on behalf of joint retailers (inner) city.

Started in one city (Nijmegen); covers now many cities in NL



-Goods delivered at distribution centre just outside city;

- Goods are bundled and shipped to shops in city centre;
- Simultaneously empty equipment, packaging etc. taken back to distribution centre.



Benefits of Binnenstadservice

Financial benefits:

- Shop keeper: reduced stock at expensive shop floor
- Transport company/shipper: reduced time loss for last mile

Benefits in field of services:

- Shop keeper: pays a little fee for time consuming activities

Benefits for society:

- Less congestion, more liveable city centre.

Environmental benefits:

- Reduced CO₂ and PM due to bundling of freight and cleaner vehicles





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