Green logistics and sustainable corridor management

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Content of the presentation

- Aspects on corridor development
  - Geographical corridor
  - Business development
- Examples on corridor management structures
- Case Brenner Corridor
- Recommendations
Aspects on corridor development
Green and Sustainable

- Green corridor
  - Green corridors provide the most environmentally-friendly, sustainable, efficient and safest connections for freight transport in Europe (EWTC2)

- Sulphur and CO2 emissions
  - Low sulphur fuels at Baltic and North Sea in 2015, Mediterranean 2020
  - Examples of CO2 emissions; Truck (40 ton semi-trailer at highway) 54 g/net tonnekm, Ropax 18 knots (semi-trailers) 74 g/net tonnekm, eTrain (containers) 7 g/net tonnekm
Maturity level of a corridor

Corridor maturity & demand/supply -ratio

Business potential

Business –lead corridor mngmt

PPP –lead corridor mngmt

Public –lead corridor mngmt

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Organising Management Structure

Geographical corridor
- Memorandum of Understanding between areas/states
- Regional, national and EU-level actors, IMs, academic...
- Initiative can be as above or business players
- The leader depends on the needs and benefits, academia is natural leader in the development stage

Business development
- Collaboration agreements, strategic partnerships
- Operators the main actors, infrastructure managers involved
- Leader is an operator willing to develop own business
Management practices

Geographical corridor
- Projects (academia/consulting) in the development stage
- Normal project participation, financing and accountability
- Business actors contribute in workshops, case studies, steering groups etc.
- Results used for political purposes by lobbying
- Large number of actors -> more power
- More planned and structured communication

Business development
- Development based on the economic vitality on a specific business.
- Smaller scale: less power and lighter management structure
- Subsidies may be applied
- Light internal communication
Examples on corridor management structures
Governance structure of a Rail Freight Corridor

DG MOVE staff working document, 30.6.2011.
Governance structure of TEN-T core network corridors

Example on the leader

Operator – 3PL Model – Rail Freight Operator and 3PL share business responsibility; 3PL makes agreements with clients

Anchor Customer Model – Freight operator makes direct agreements with clients (anchor customers)

Agent Model – Agents of the rail freight operators make agreements with clients

3PL Model – 3PLs make agreements with clients and subcontracts the rail freight operator

Case Brenner Corridor
**Brenner Corridor**

- 400 km long transalpine section located in Germany, Austria and Italy between Munich and Verona
- Includes the Brenner Base Tunnel (55 km + 9 km) ready in 2025
- Traffic flows on the corridor: road 35 Mio net t and rail 14 Mio net t
- The development started 1989:
  - Combined transport operators
  - Ministries and other stakeholders -> Action Plan
  - BRAVO implementation project (under the EU 6th FP)
Brenner Corridor: actors and roles

- Brenner Corridor Platform (BCP)
  - strategic/political/technical – Following Action Plan, EC coordinates, MoU…
- Austria-Italy Intergovernmental Commission (CIG)
  - financial
- Aktionsgemeinschaft Brennerbahn – Comunità d’azione ferrovia del Brennero (AGB-CAB)
  - regional/local business lobbying
- Alpine Convention
  - transport protocols
- Companies founded for the Brenner base tunnel construction
Brenner Corridor success factors and challenges

▪ Success factors:
  ▪ MoUs
  ▪ Action Plans: commitments, responsibilities and timetables agreed
  ▪ EC has invested time and effort for political and financial issues
  ▪ Commitment of stakeholders is high
  ▪ Participation of relevant actors from different levels

▪ Challenges:
  ▪ Keep up the motivation
  ▪ Secretary and professional support is required
  ▪ Business actors are left outside collaboration frameworks
Recommendations
Recommendations for better use of existing infrastructure capacities

1. Business needs and the match between political and business targets should be improved
2. One stop shop solution with clear roles and responsibilities
3. Clear communication
4. Strong operators are playing together
5. Commitment and collaboration of relevant stakeholders combined with large participation
TECHNOLOGY FOR BUSINESS