

Urban Freight Development in Chinese Cities

SMART FREIGHT CENTRE

Boyong Wang,
Director
Strategic Partnerships

















Topics

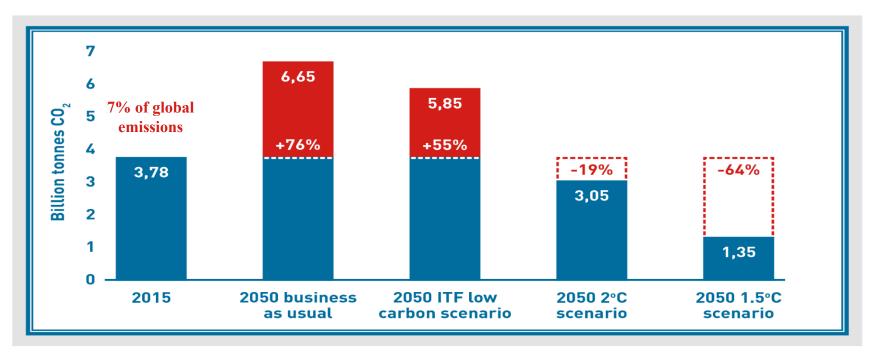
- Who we are: Smart Freight Centre
- China' freight sector, a snap shot
- Challenges for Chinese Cities
- Developing a Urban Freight Plan
- Elogistics and Sustainable Solutions
- Conclusions and suggestions





Significant emission reductions needed from freight and logistics





Smart Freight Centre (2017). Smart Freight Leadership, based on data from ITF Transport Outlook 2017 and SLoCaT 2016

The business case is clear: competitive advantage from smarter freight



BUSINESS VALUE

- Competitiveness
- Recognition
- Compliance & policy influence



SOCIETAL VALUE

- Climate, air pollution, environment
- Socio-economic benefits

<1.5-2°C

Carbon
emission
reductions

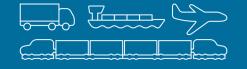






Solutions are known

VEHICLES, VESSELS & FUELS



- Cleaner fuels
- Cleaner and efficient technologies
- Efficient vehicles/vessels
- Vehicle/vessels maintenance
- Fuel management

FREIGHT MOVEMENT



- Vehicle/vessel operation
- Load optimization
- Routing and timing
- Load consolidation and asset sharing
- Logistics centers and warehouse management

TRANSPORT SYSTEM



- Modal shift
- Multi-modal optimization
- Restructure supply chains

Smarter freight is rising on the











SmartV



















Logistics Innovation through Collaboration













Transporte









LES CHARGEURS S'ENGAGENT

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL



Japan Green

Logistics

Partnership















CLIMATE POLLUTANTS





TRANSPORT and ENVIRON







EcoTrans



... but there is lack of



Capacity

Global standards to calculate emissions

Global coordination between key initiatives and players

Confidence in technologies performance

Leadership

Infrastructure

Supportive policies

Collaboration between businesses

Access to financing

... and thus we do not see at scale adoption of solutions

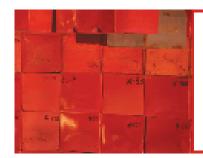
Smart Freight Centre

A dedicated global NGO leading the way to a more efficient and environmentally sustainable freight and logistics sector



We help remove market barriers that businesses face

collectively:



SMART FREIGHT LEADERSHIP

Define and drive business leadership and collaboration between the private sector, government and civil society



GLOBAL LOGISTICS EMISSIONS COUNCIL (GLEC)

Create and implement a universal way of calculating logistics emissions across the global supply chain



SMART TRUCKS PLATFORM

Catalyze the sector-wide adoption of proven and costeffective technologies and solutions

Our team





Sophie Punte **Executive Director**



Maarten Koets Director Programs and



Floor Bollee Manager Communication



Mirjam Botman Office Manager



Imke Koldijk Administrative Assistant



Chantal van Schaik **STP Platform** Advisor



Alan Lewis **GLEC Director**



Kate Hay GLEC Coordinator Industry Relations



Eszter Toth-Weedon Manager



Bonne Goedhart Industry Programs Coordinator



Suzanne Green **GLEC Technical** Advisor



Colin Smith **GLEC** Technical Advisor



Boyong Wang Director Strategic Partnerships



Su Li China Office Manager & Project



Yan Peng Strategic Advisor China



Sudhir Gota **Technical Advisor Green**



China's Road Freight Sector 2016





Truck drivers 19.2 million



GDP 18%



Trucks
13,51 million (3.3m HDV)



Freight volume 6470.5 billion tons

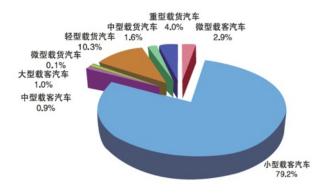


Small operators
1.7 vehicles

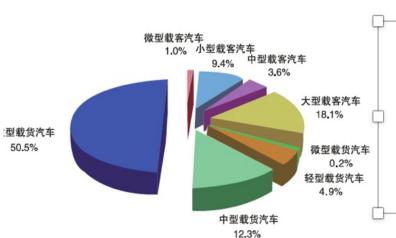


road length
4.69 million KM

Freight vehicle are the major transport emission source

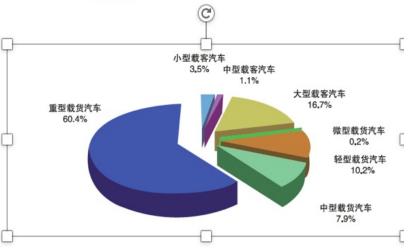


汽车保有量组成



各类汽车NOx排放量分担率

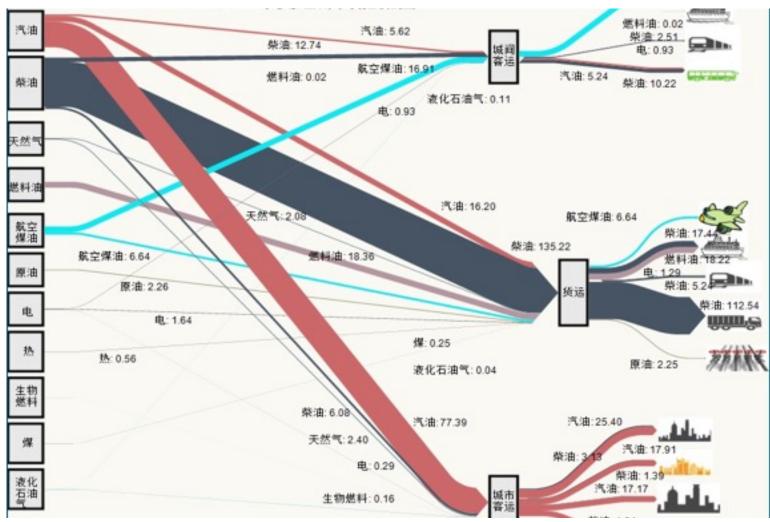
▶ 货车占汽车保有量的16%, 排放了68%的NOx和78%的 颗粒物 freight vehicle takes up 16% of total fleet, but contribute 68% NoX, 78% of PM



各类汽车PM排放量分担率

Source, 中国机动车污染防治年报2014

Freight and Urban Passenger Transport Main Energy Source



Source: Energy Research Institute, NDRC

China's Freight Structure need to be improved

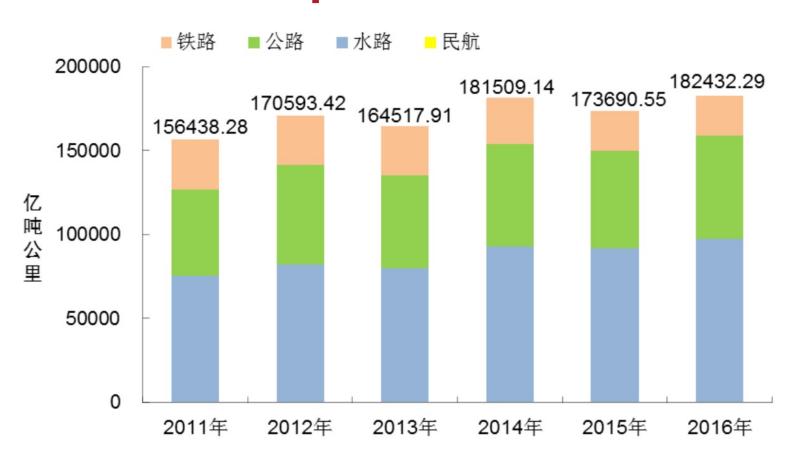


图11 2011-2016年全社会货物周转量

Source: MoT 2016 Annual Report



Beijing developments 2014





Population 21.14 million



GDP 223% since 2004



Vehicles
5.58 million



Freight volume
254 million tons
16.5 billion tonne-km



Freight avg distance
65 km
(45 km in 2008)

Challenge of addressing freight impacts



Inefficient

Freight delivery Carriers Fragmentation

Government agencies

Old trucks

Few trucks meet N-IV emission standards

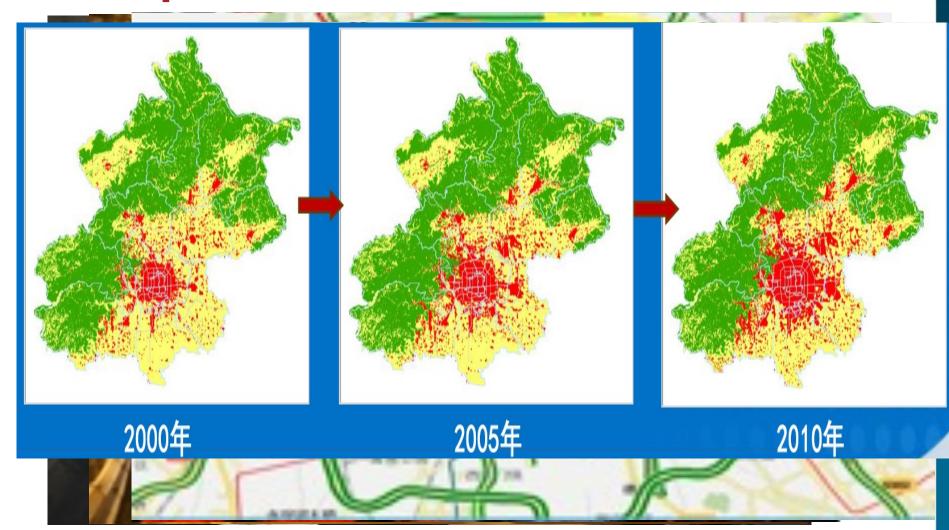
Trucks from outside Beijing

Lack of data

Diesel dependency

Poor planning logistics centers

Negative impact of growing transport





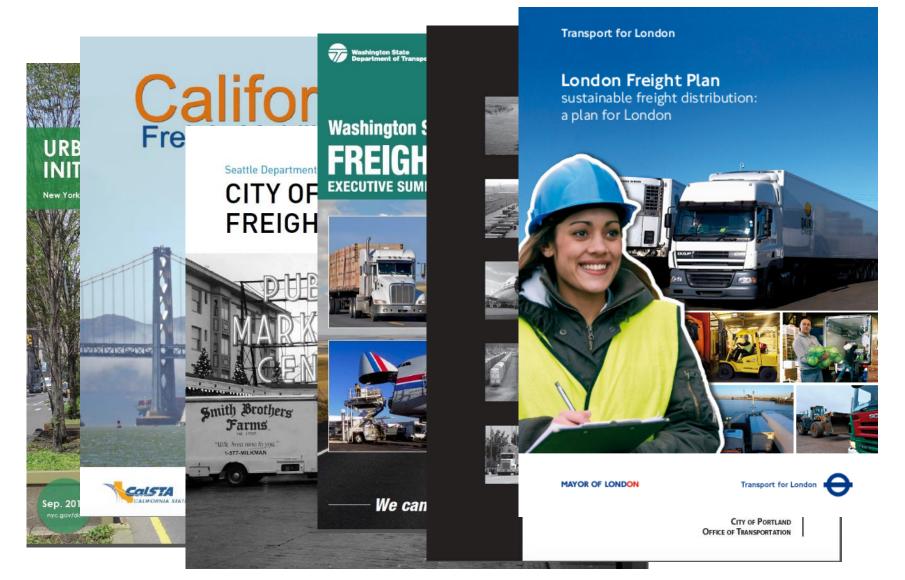
What is a city freight plan?



- A "city freight plan" is a plan with a long-term goal and measures oriented toward a safe, efficient and environmentally sustainable urban freight system and can align stakeholders' views and actions towards a common goal.
- Reduce freight impacts especially air pollutions, CO2, fuel, congestions, land use
- Efficient, safe and sustainable freight movement is the lifeblood of cities
- Builds on and integrated existing and planned efforts
- Position a city a a champion and leader on green freight
- Urban freight management often overlooked

Example of city and region freight plan





What is in a City Freight Plan: Content



Where are we now

- Freight developments and impacts
- Challenges
- Existing efforts

Where are we going

- Vision
- Goals
- KPIs

How do we get there

- Actions/projects
- Institutional and policy framework
- · Partnerships and stakeholder engagement
- Freight data system

What do we need

- Staffing
- Funding
- Communication plan

Where are we going?

If we do not know what green freight should look like, how do we plan, implement and measure progress towards that goal?"



VISION

Defines the optimal desired future state of what you wants to achieve over time and provides guidance and inspiration



GOALS

States an ambitious commitment to address a single challenge in support of an overarching vision



KPIs

Measure progress toward defined goals and should be relevant, comprehensive, transparent, and feasible to measure



How do we get there: Actions



Vehicles & Fuels



Freight Movement



Transport System



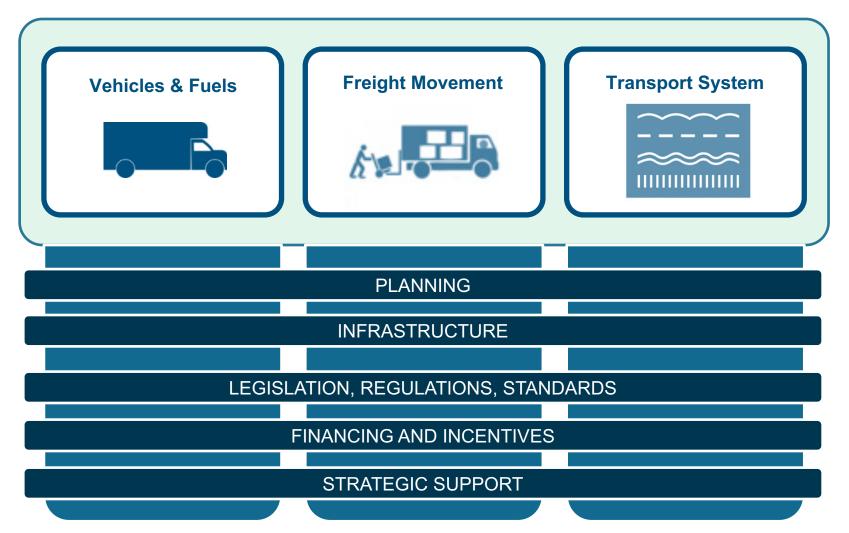
- Cleaner fuels
- Cleaner and efficient technologies
- Cleaner and efficient vehicles
- Inspection and maintenance

- GPS & ICT
- Driving behavior
- Fleet management
- Increase load factor
- Reduce empty runs
- Reduce trips
- Logistics centers and warehouse management
- Asset management and sharin
- Restructure supply chains

- Multi-modal freight optimization
- Shift from trucks to trains, barges, motorbikes, cargo bikes
- Infrastructure transport, fuels, ICT

Many opportunities for improvement





Linking actions to policies Vehicles and Fuels



ACTIONS

- Cleaner fuels/oils/lubricants
 - Low Sulfur diesel
 - Alternative fuels
 - Low viscosity lubricants
 - Oil by-pass filtration system
- Cleaner and efficient technologies
 - Tires
 - Aluminum wheels
 - Aerodynamics devices
 - Idling reduction technologies
- Cleaner and efficient vehicles
 - Truck replacement
 - Lighter weight trucks
 - Hybrid/Electric/LNG/CNG trucks
- Inspection and maintenance

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

- Standards
 - Vehicle emissions
 - Fuel economy
 - Fuel quality
 - Alternative fuels
- Legislation
 - Import restrictions
 - Technology mandates
- Programs
 - Inspection & maintenance
 - Technology verification
 - Emission labels
 - Truck replacement schemes
 - Driver / fleet manager training
- Economic instruments
 - Fines, faxes, fees, subsidies, rebates

Linking actions to policiesFreight Movement



ACTION

- GPS and information systems
- Safe and efficient driving
- Fleet management systems
- Increase truck/trailer use
 - Articulated trucks ("Drop-and-Hook")
- Maximize load factor
 - · Adjust truck size to load
 - Mixed weight/size of loads
- Reduce empty runs
 - Truck loading capacity match loads
 - Back-loading of trucks on return trips
 - Freight exchange platforms
- Reduce truck/trips
 - Routing
 - Timing of delivery
 - Collaboration/consortium
 - Freight consolidation centers

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

- Standards/legislation
 - Standards truck sizes
 - Enforcement anti-overloading
- Restrictions / preferences for city access and parking
 - Vehicle sizes
 - Vehicle types
 - Locally produced goods
- Driver /Fleet manager training
- Routing signage and driver information
- Night-time delivery programs
- Logistics centers creation
- Economic instruments
 - Parking fees
 - Tolls/road pricing

Linking actions to policies Transport system



ACTIONS

- Multi-modal freight
- Shift from trucks to trains, barges, motorbikes, cargo bikes

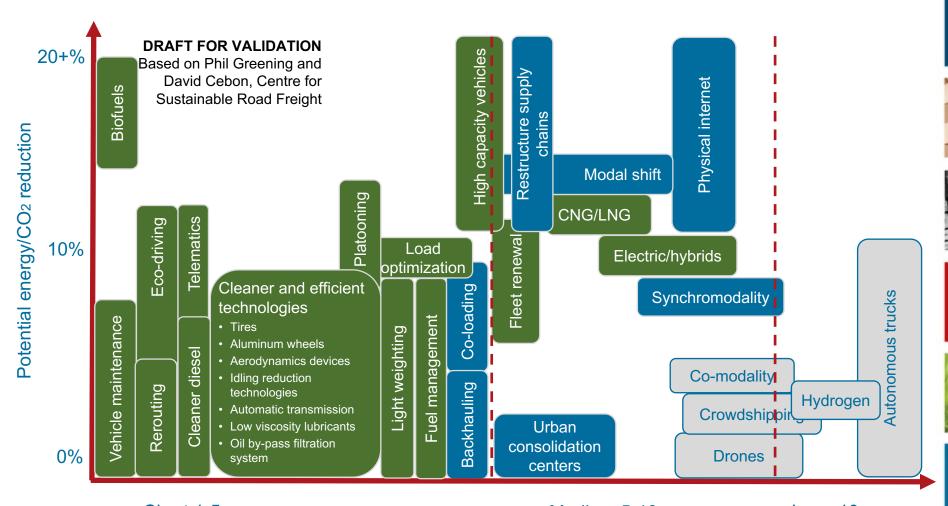
GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

- Infrastructure cleaner trucks
 - Parking / delivery bays
 - Electricity charging points
 - Alternative fuels refilling stations
- Infrastructure alternative modes to road freight
 - (Motor)bike paths
 - Parking /delivery freight vehicles
 - Railways
 - Waterways
 - Transhipment centers
 - Intermodal connectivity
- Economic instruments to promote investments
- Public-private partnerships for infrastructure

Smart Freight Solutions Map

- how industry can act NOW!





Short 1-5 years

Medium 5-10 years

Long 10+ years

20 Solutions suggested by McKinsey



20 potential solutions addressing different parts of the delivery value chain.

	_	Value		Feasibility			
		Cost effectiveness	Customer preference		Technological maturity	Infrastructure	Assessment
Suppliers	Order grouping						Marginal impact
	Return management						Return management is low at ~5%¹ of B2C commercial transport
	On-demand 3-D printing						Reduces number of deliveries required
Warehousing and sorting facilities	Urban consolidation centers						Significantly reduces delivery costs, but initial investment is high
	Warehouse logistics						Improves truck utilization through more efficient loading
Transportation	Electric vehicles						Reduces vehicle-related pollution, emissions, and noise
	Load pooling						Improves delivery efficiency for both B2B and B2C
	Route optimization						Marginal impact
	Combining parcel and passenger delivery						Marginal impact
	Night delivery						Significant positive impact on the environment and congestion, due to use of larger trucks
	Bike delivery						Limited impact due to weight, volume, and distance restrictions
	Autonomous light commercial vehicles						Cost reduction is limited but could be good for the environment
	Autonomous ground vehicle (AG' lockers	V)					Not available now but could be significant in the future
	Drones	•		•			Limited impact because many urban homes cannot be served
	Droids			•			Limited applications and thus limited impact
Delivery destination	Parcel lockers						Significantly reduces loading time and failed delivery attempts
	Individual parcel boxes						Reduces failed delivery attempts
	Click and collect						Limited future impact because already widely available
	Trunk delivery						Reduces delivery failures; convenient to consumers
	Dynamic hand delivery						Convenient to customers, costly for carriers

Overview of different categories of political measures and examples from Europe



Market access and regulations 市场准入及规则

- Access to railway network 铁路网络 的准入
- Homologation requirements (emission standards)
 同素化要求(排放标准)
- Harmonised rules on vehicle dimensions车辆尺寸的统一
- Abolishment of cabotage 取消航权 限制

Financing of extension or new infrastructure 基础设施扩建的融资

- Extension of railway network (and waterways) 铁、水路网络的扩建
- Building of new terminals for intermodal traffic 新建多式联运枢 纽
- Extension of railway sidings 专线铁路的扩建
- Segregation of freight and passenger rail traffic 铁路货运、客 运线路的分离

Regulatory measures 政策性措施

- CO₂ targets for vehicle 车辆减排目标
- Weekend/night lorry ban 周末/夜间的卡车限行
- Environmental zones 环保区域
- Speed limits 限速
- Obligatory in-job training (e.g. ecodriving) 必须的职业培训(如节能驾驶 培训)
- Advantages for user of low emission vehicles 对低排放车辆的优惠政策

Integrated land use and transport planning 整合土地使用及交通规划

- Federal transport planning 联邦交通 规划
- Strategic planning for freight distribution centres and intermodal terminals 货运分拨中心及多式联运 站的战略规划
- Alignment of roads 道路联网
- Air pollution and noise protection plans 空气污染及噪音防护计划

Economic measures 经济性措施

- Fuel and vehicle taxes 燃油及车辆 税
- CO₂ taxes 碳税
- Road user charges or tolls (for roads or areas) 道路通行收费
- Train path prices 铁路轨道使用费
- Public private partnership (PPP)
 公私合作伙伴
- Emission trading system 碳排放交易系统

Subsidy programmes 补贴项目

- Subsidies / low interest rate for advanced introduction of new emission standards or for purchase of new trucks 对引入新排放标准及购 买符合该标准车辆的补贴/低利率贷款
- Funding of alternative fuelled vehicles 对使用替代燃油车辆的补贴 Subsidies schemes for scrapping old vehicles 报废旧车辆的补贴计划

Smart Freight Centre 2017 Source: INFRAS

Approach considerations: Include carrots and sticks in your strategy

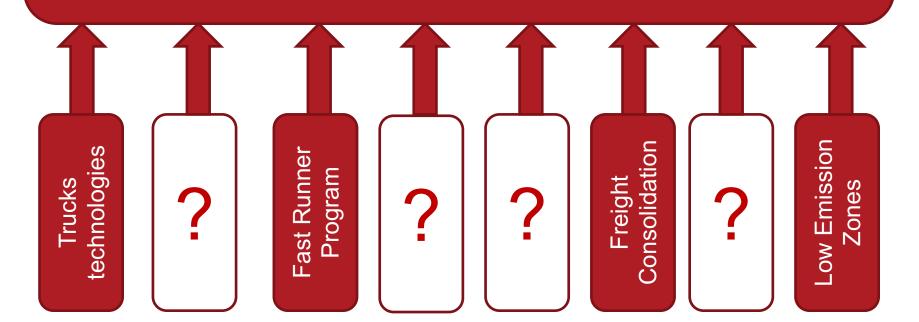




Approach considerations: Develop "top down" with "bottom up" in parallel



Beijing Green Freight Strategy





Conclusions and suggestions (I)



- Keep it simple
- Building on existing efforts and balance quick gains and long term objectives
- Considering successful experience and practice
- Align key stakeholders in developing vision, intervention strategies and action plans
- Development KPI, monitoring and evaluation system and review

Conclusions and suggestions (II)



- avoiding transport by logistic optimization
- shifting transport to more environmental-friendly modes
- improve fuel efficiency and reducing environmental impacts by using vehicle technologies and operational measures
- using cleaner fuels
- Logistic optimization and improving fuel efficiencies
- comprehensive set of measures for green freight is available, but they must be localized to regions and nations based on analyses of barriers and bottlenecks; furthermore the measures must be combined in an optimal way ("packages").
- Besides governmental measures actions form the logistic companies, shippers and logistic associations are needed to realize green logistic solutions.



Smart Freight Centre, Dedicating to Smart Freight!

www.smartfreightcentre.org - info@smartfreightcentre.org

boyong.wang@smartfreightcentre.org

















