European Commission

Logistics topics in H2020 in 2017

Policy background:
Sustainable logistics from an EU transport policy perspective

Info Day & Brokerage Event
3th October 2016

Astrid SCHLEWING
European Commission
DG MOVE D1, Maritime Transport & Logistics

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- **Policy background**

- **Challenges and barriers**

- **How can public authorities help?**
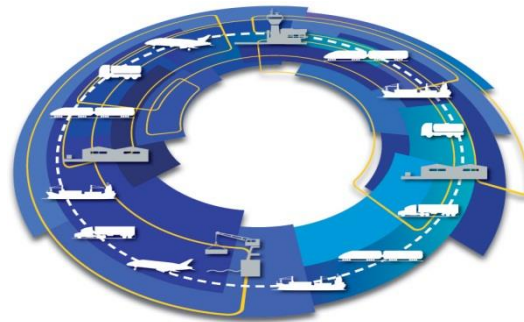
- **Digital Transport and Logistics**

Logistics – a key driver for the EU economy

10% of the EU's GDP

Transport costs are the main drivers of logistics costs

11 million jobs

Logistics costs account for 10-15% of the finished product costs

Top global logistics service providers are located in the EU

EU accounts for 19% of world exports and imports

EU is the world's largest exporter of manufactured goods and practices

6 MS under the top 10 global logistics performers

Background

- Freight Transport Logistics Action Plan 2007 (ITS Directive, single window concept, corridor concept/TEN-T, rail freight corridors, weights and dimensions, Motorways of the sea, e-Freight…)

- Revision of the logistics action plan embedded in the Transport White Paper 2011

- Discussions on barriers with top-level representatives in 2012 and 2013

- Logistics Conference November 2013

Commission objectives

- New boost for jobs, growth and investment

- Connected digital single market

- Resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy

- Deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base

- Stronger global actor

Relevant policies

- **Infrastructure**

  - ✓ TEN-T/CEF
  - ✓ EFSI

- **Digitalisation and simplification**

  - ✓ Digital Single Market
  - ✓ Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF)
  - ✓ Modal digital initiatives (e.g. one EU-wide single window for reporting in maritime transport, C-ITS, Digital Inland Navigation Area)
  - ✓ Horizon 2020

- **Functioning markets**

  - ✓ 4th Railway Package
  - ✓ Rail Freight Corridors
  - ✓ Maritime Strategy Review
  - ✓ Road initiatives (market access, internalisation of external costs, social aspects)
  - ✓ Combined Transport
  - ✓ Urban Mobility
  - ✓ Weights and Dimension

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Relevant policies

- **Environmental sustainability**

  - ✓ Decarbonisation, Clean power
  - ✓ European Sustainable Shipping Forum (ESSF)
  - ✓ Green Shipping Financing Tool
  - ✓ Freight Transport Services
  - ✓ Carbon footprint measurement
  - ✓ Horizon 2020

- **Professional skills**

  - ✓ Social task force
  - ✓ CEDEFOP

Challenges for the logistics sector

- Stay competitive in a globalised economy

- Shifting centers of global economic gravity

- Increasing complexity of supply chains

- Changing societies and rising customer expectations

- Limited resources

- Sustainability concerns and environmental impacts

- Circular economy – closed loop logistics systems

Barriers affecting efficient logistics as identified by industry

- Non-completed internal market

- Administrative and regular requirements, in particular customs procedures

- Availability and quality of transport infrastructure

- Availability and quality of transport services

- Availability and use of information and communication technologies

- Market access

Where the European Commission can help

- Logistics is a task of industry, but needs the right framework conditions to operate in

- The European Commission can set the appropriate policy framework

- Transport logistics is multimodal by definition and requires therefore an integrated transport policy approach

- But, transport logistics is also cross-sectorial and requires an integrated policy approach across different policy areas, modes and sectors

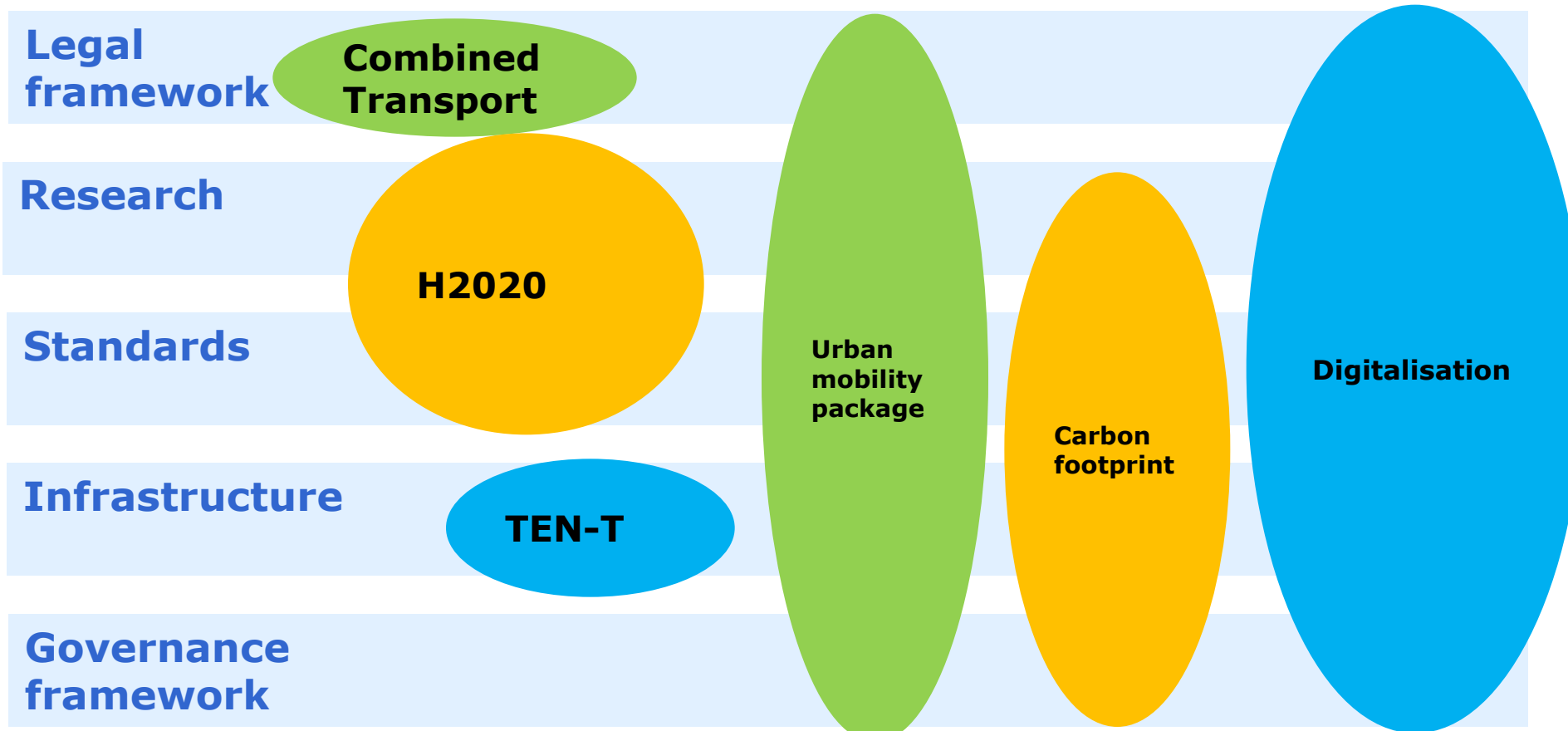- And it requires a system perspective, including urban systems!

The industry answers to those challenges through:

- **Innovating**

- **Flexibility and customisation of services**

- **Cooperation**

How do public authorities support industry in answering to challenges?

- **Appropriate legal framework**

- **Research and innovation**

- **Standards**

- **Infrastructure development**

- **Governance framework**

How do public authorities support industry in answering to challenges?

Legal framework

Research

Standards

Infrastructure

Governance framework

Combined Transport

H2020

TEN-T

Urban mobility package

Carbon footprint

Digitalisation

Digital Transport and Logistics

- **Vision**

- **Benefits**

- **E-transport is already happening**

- **However: remaining challenges**

- **How can public authorities help?**

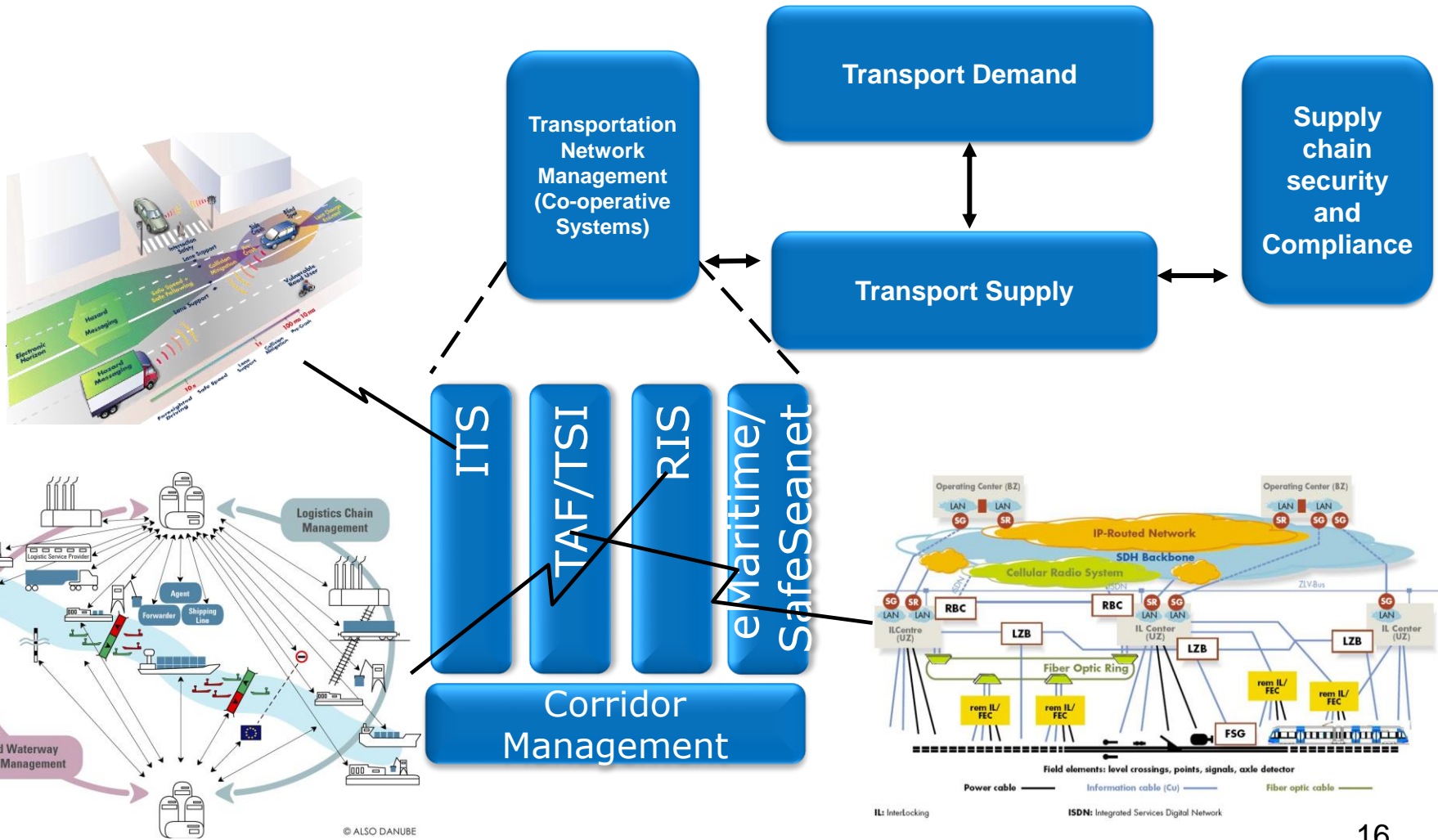- **Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF)**

Digital Transport and Logistics

Paperless freight transport in a multimodal context

- Once-only
- Across modes
- Across countries
- Along the whole supply chain: planning, execution, monitoring and reporting
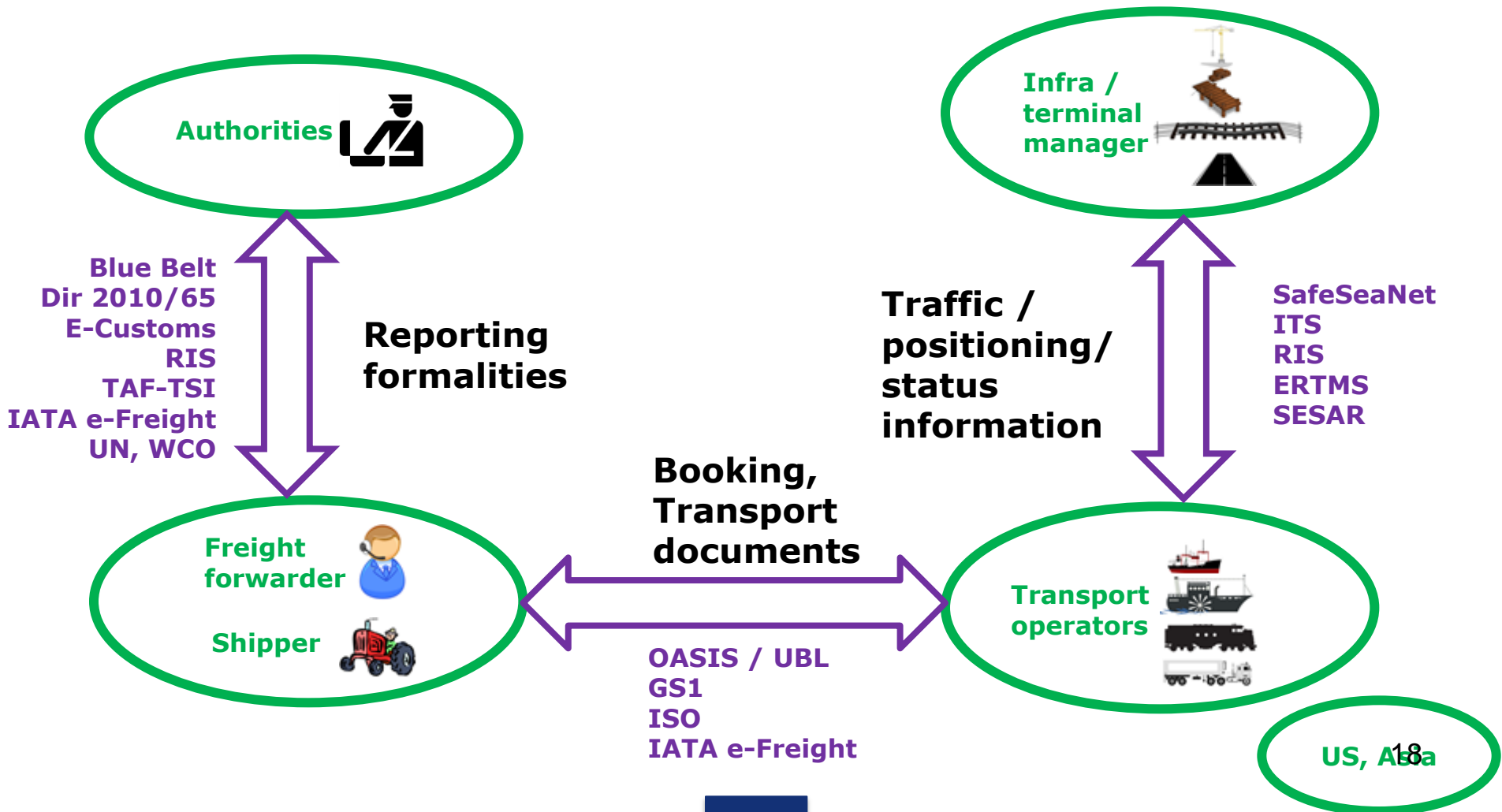
Digital Transport and Logistics

Digitalisation enables transport and supply chain optimisation

- Enhanced supply chain visibility
- More efficiency and better resilience
- Fewer costs, less administrative burden
- New business opportunities
- Optimised choice of transport services
- Better transport and event management
- Increased load factors
- Fewer CO_2 emissions

E-Transport is already happening

Authorities

Infra / terminal manager

**Blue Belt
Dir 2010/65
E-Customs
RIS
TAF-TSI
IATA e-Freight
UN, WCO**

Reporting formalities

Traffic / positioning/ status information

**SafeSeaNet
ITS
RIS
ERTMS
SESAR**

Booking, Transport documents

Freight forwarder

Shipper

Transport operators

**OASIS / UBL
GS1
ISO
IATA e-Freight**

US, Asia

...but there are remaining challenges

- Non-interoperable standards

- Lack of interconnected systems

- Process digitalisation and re-engineering

- Data ownership

- Data sharing, access to data, re-use of data

- Lack of trust/data confidentiality

- Data protection, cybersecurity

...but there are remaining challenges

- Non-recognition of e-Transport documents

- New business models

- Governance

- Big data, added value creation

- Low cost solutions, accessibility for SMEs

...which need to be addressed

- Solutions are available, but implementations on a large scale are slow to appear

- It is not only about technologies, but about change in organisation and behaviour

- Sharing of information requires trust and co-operation

- Co-operation requires interoperability

- Interoperability requires standardised solutions

- It may require an appropriate legal framework, in addition to data security and protection

How can public authorities help answer challenges ?

Legislation **Funding** **Concerted approach**

A mosaic of standards

Trust

Data protection, cybersecurity

H2020

CEF

Digital Transport and Logistics Forum

Critical mass of stakeholders

Recognition of e-documents

?

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Digital Transport and Logistics Forum: context

Digital Single
Market strategy
2015

- **For:** making the EU's single market fit for the digital age
- **Actions**: Better online access to digital services. An environment where digital networks and services can prosper. Digital as a driver for growth.

What is the DTLF?

EXPERT GROUP set up by Commission Decision

- Consultative platform for the coordination and cooperation between stakeholders (operators, logistics service providers, public authorities, cargo owners, technology provider) in a cross-modal and cross-sectorial perspective

- Provides expertise and user requirements for the further digitalisation of transport and logistics and the possible preparation/implementation of EU legislation

- Does not take any binding decisions, but should formulate opinions or recommendations and support the Commission in formulating a strategy/roadmap

Structure of the Forum
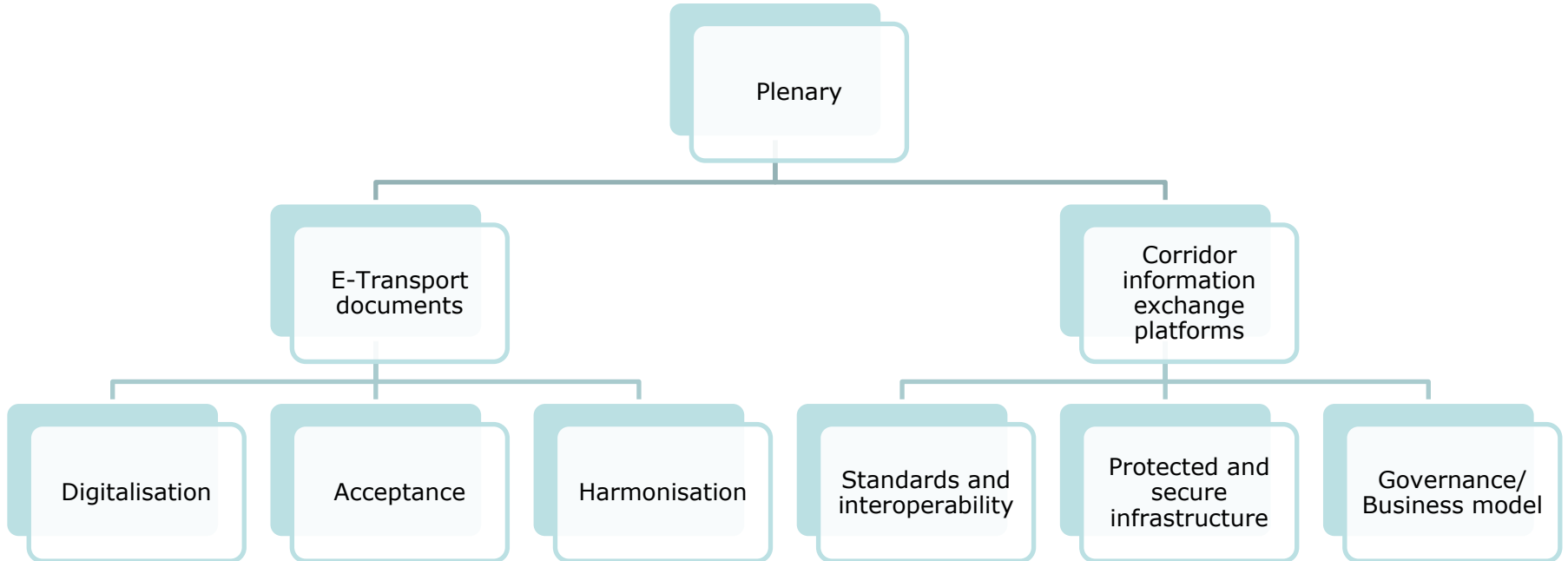
Topics addressed

- **Electronic transport documents:**

  ✓ Identify concrete measures for acceptance of electronic transport documents, in particular waybills/consignment notes , by Member States authorities as well as other entities (banks, insurances)

  ✓ Assess scope for the harmonisation of data elements and for the establishment of multimodal e-transport documents (across modes)

  ✓ Digitalisation of other transport documents, such as vehicle registration, ship certificates etc.

- **Optimisation of cargo flows along transport corridors:**

  ✓ Identify business cases where better exchange of data across different IT systems (e.g. traffic management / reporting systems / supply chain management systems / booking systems) could enable an optimised use of transport infrastructures

  ✓ Identify bottlenecks

  ✓ Propose short-, medium-, and long-term measures to overcome the identified barriers across all the TEN-T core network corridors.

Corridor Information and Management Systems

- Data sharing

- Exchange infrastructure

- Standards and interoperability

- Data protection, trusted environment, access rights

- Data quality

- Data ownership

- Business models

- Governance

Thank you