



Rol Haven in Wereldwijde Logistieke Ketens

“Hoe kunnen we duurzaam nieuwe toegevoegde waarde creëren door meer naar de lading in de containers te kijken?”

Rob Zuidwijk
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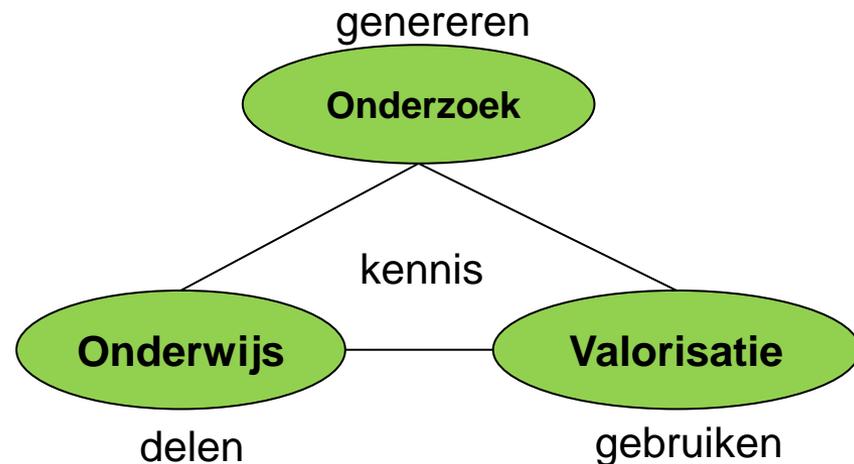


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Erasmus Smart Port

- Gesteund door sponsoren
- Slanke organisatie
- Havenhoogleraren – vijf faculteiten
- 40+ onderzoekers



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Port Professors



Rommert Dekker
Professor of
Operations Research

Erasmus School of
Economics (ESE)



Frank Smeele
Professor in
Commercial Law

Erasmus School of
Law (ESL)



René de Koster
Professor of Logistics
and Operations
Management

Rotterdam School of
Management (RSM)



Harry Geerlings
Professor of
Governance of
Sustainable
Mobility

Erasmus School of
Social Sciences
(ESS)



Hercules
Haralambides
Professor of Maritime
Economics and
Logistics

Erasmus School of
Economics (ESE)



Hein Klemann
Professor in
Social and
Economic
History,
Erasmus School
of History,
Culture and
Communication

Research Agenda

Operational Excellence in Ports
and Networks

Drivers for Green Port Related
Operations

Governance for a Sustainable
Port

Ports as Nodes in Global Supply
Chains

Visibility for a Connected Port

Contact



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A screenshot of a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the Erasmus Smart Port Rotterdam website. The browser's address bar shows the URL http://www.eur.nl/ERIM/Research/Centres/Smart_Port. The website header features the Erasmus University logo and the title "Erasmus Smart Port Rotterdam". A navigation menu includes links for Home, About, People, Participating Schools, Partners, Publications, Education, News, and Contact. The main content area features a large aerial photograph of the port facility, titled "Erasmus Smart Port". Below the photo is a brief description of the center's mission and a "Read more" link. To the right, there are sections for "Participating Schools" (RSM Erasmus University) and "Our partners" (ECT Europe Container Terminals). A "Linked in Erasmus Smart Port Group" section is also visible. A "Port business news" section lists several headlines, such as "Shanghai Shipping Exchange defends integrity of boxship freight indices" and "Boxship demand set to outstrip supply in 2010". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including a presentation and the Smart Port website.

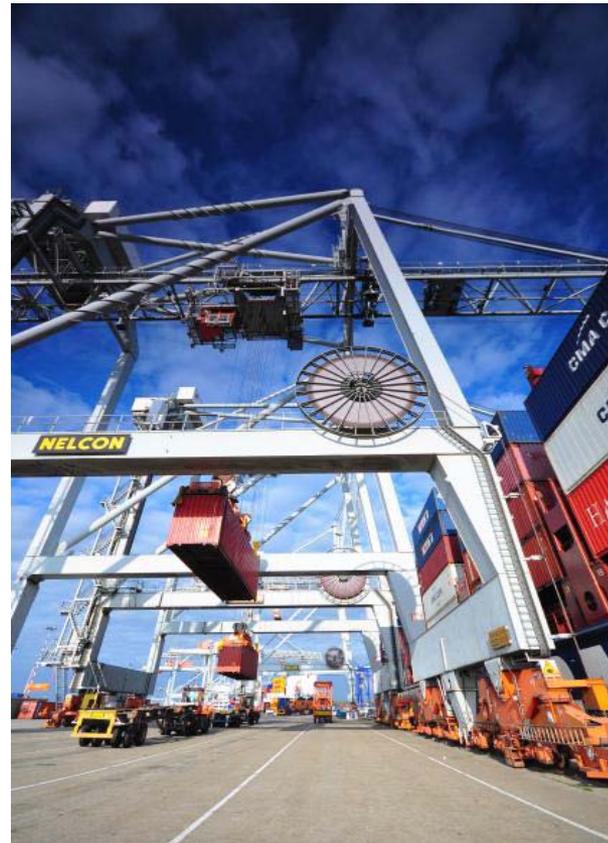
Begeleidende Vragen

- Hoe kunnen we informatie over containers benutten voor meer duurzame logistiek?
- Hoe kunnen we containerlogistiek aansturen op ladingniveau?

Succesverhaal Maritieme Container



bron: gemeentearchief Rotterdam
1963



bron: ECT
nu



Erasmus

Begeleidende Vraag 1

“Hoe kunnen we informatie over containers benutten voor meer duurzame logistiek?”



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Research Topic

The deployment of various hinterland transport modes under uncertainty while considering the triple bottom line of sustainability

Rob Zuidwijk and Albert Veenstra (2010). The Value of Information in Container Transport: Leveraging the Triple Bottom Line. ERIM Research Paper ERS-2010-039-LIS, Erasmus University Rotterdam.



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INTEGRITY



Objective

Significantly improve reliability and predictability of door-to-door container chains.

Means

Development Shared Intermodal Container Information System (SICIS).

Motivation

Growing information needs from growth in global container transport, bottlenecks in European deep sea ports and hinterland connections, supply chains complexity, and new security regulations.

Source: www.integrity-supplychain.eu

SICIS Feature: Container Tracking



SICIS - Windows Internet Explorer

https://www.sicis.integrity-supplychain.eu/sicis/HK.com.hit.integrity.sicis.SICIS/SICIS.html?locale=en#CONTAINER-JOURNEY-FUNC/RAW-CONTAINER-EVENT-FUNC

V1.1 Built on 2009-09-23 at PRO

Welcome Aveenstra, RSM (Aveenstra@rsm.nl/SICIS) [Help/Logout](#)

INTEGRITY **SICIS**

Home > Container Journey > Raw Container Event (GMT+00:00)

Raw Container Event Maintenance CN005

System Code: -- Please Select -- Container No.: TTN

Event Location: -- Please Select -- Date Time From: []

Event Code: -- Please Select -- Date Time To: []

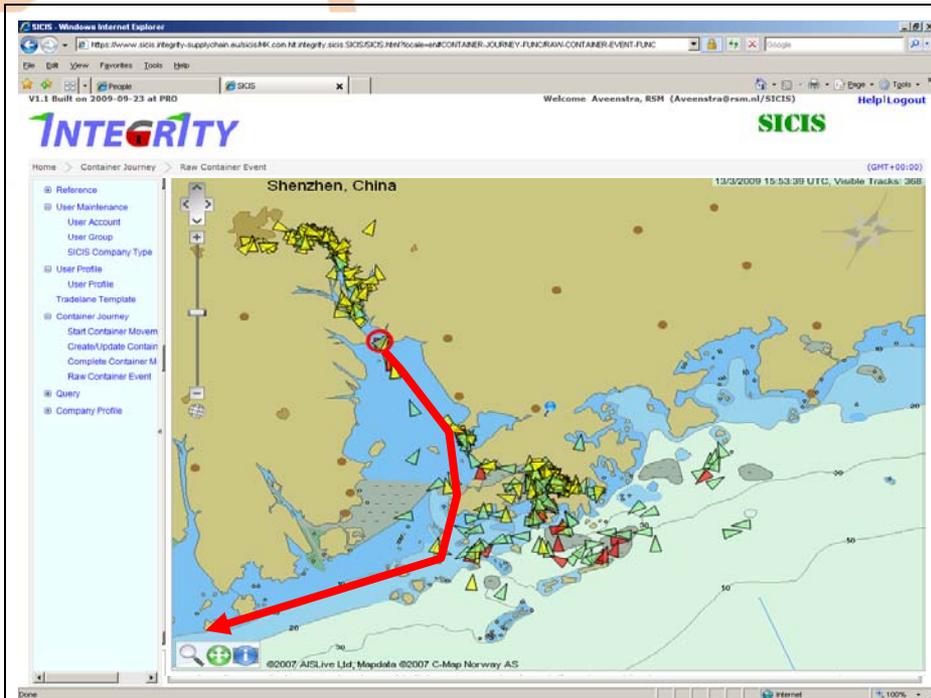
Container Event List

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Container No.	Event Code	Event Date Time ² ↓	Event Location	External Customer Code	System Code	Device No.	Longitude	Latitude	Security Status
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	TTNU3022932	Closing Container / Initiate Tracking	21-09-2009 04:00	CMML WAREHOUSE (SHEKOU)		SICIS				
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	TTNU3022932	Gate In	21-09-2009 12:50	YICT Terminal		HDN				
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	TTNU3022932	Loading	23-09-2009 20:16	YICT Terminal		HDN				
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	TTNU3022932	Unloading	14-10-2009 08:59	ECT Delta Terminal East		HDN				
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	TTNU3022932	Gate Out	16-10-2009 03:17	ECT Delta Terminal East		HDN				
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	TTNU3022932	Container Opening / end Journey	16-10-2009 05:00	DHL GF WAREHOUSE	DHL-FP7-STC	SICIS				

← Milestones Security Status →

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SICIS Feature: Vessel Tracking & Ship Arrival Predictions



Multiple data sources

Container tag (GPS)

Vessel tracking system (AIS)

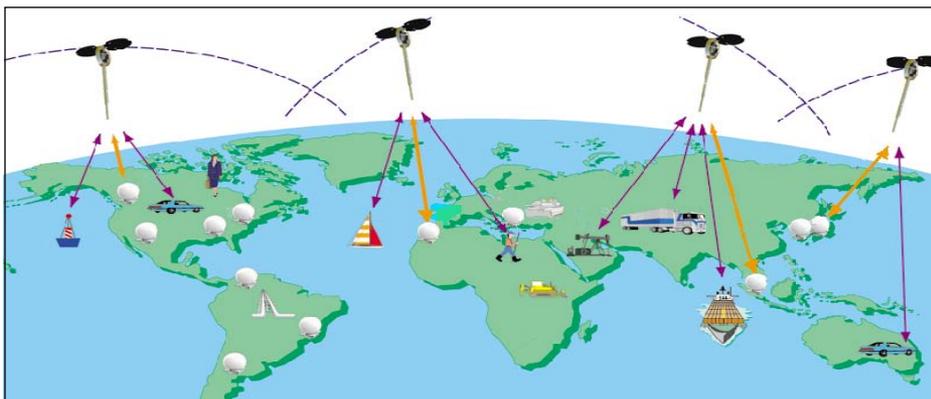
Vehicle board computers

RFID readers at the terminal

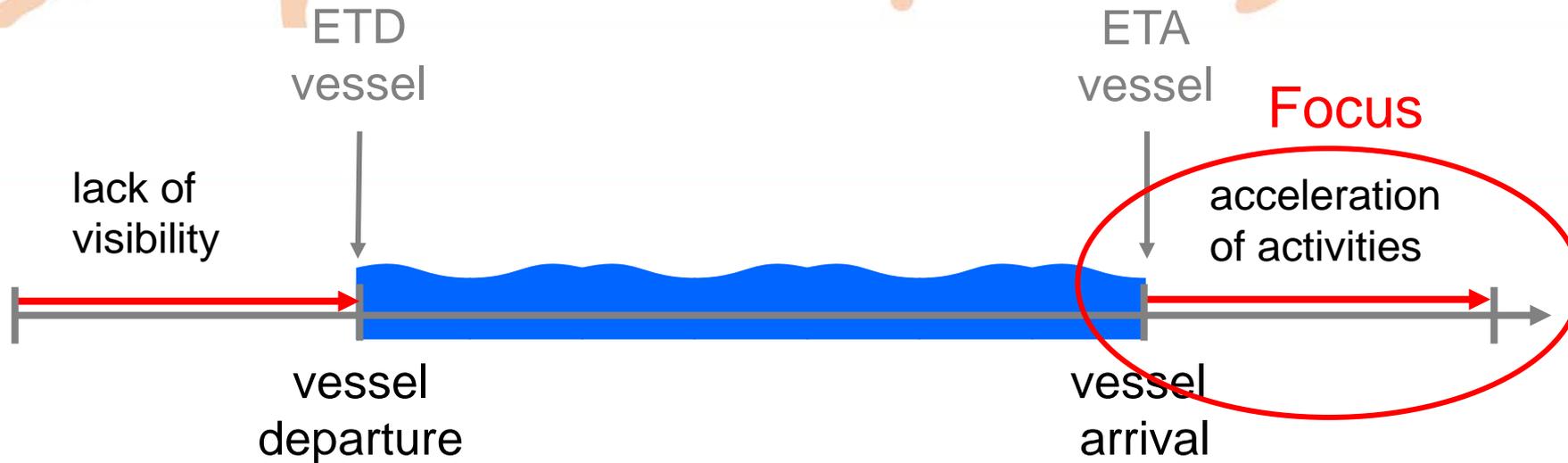
Use of quality tracking data

Monitor and control of
container position

Forecasts of events
(arrival times)



Global Supply Chain

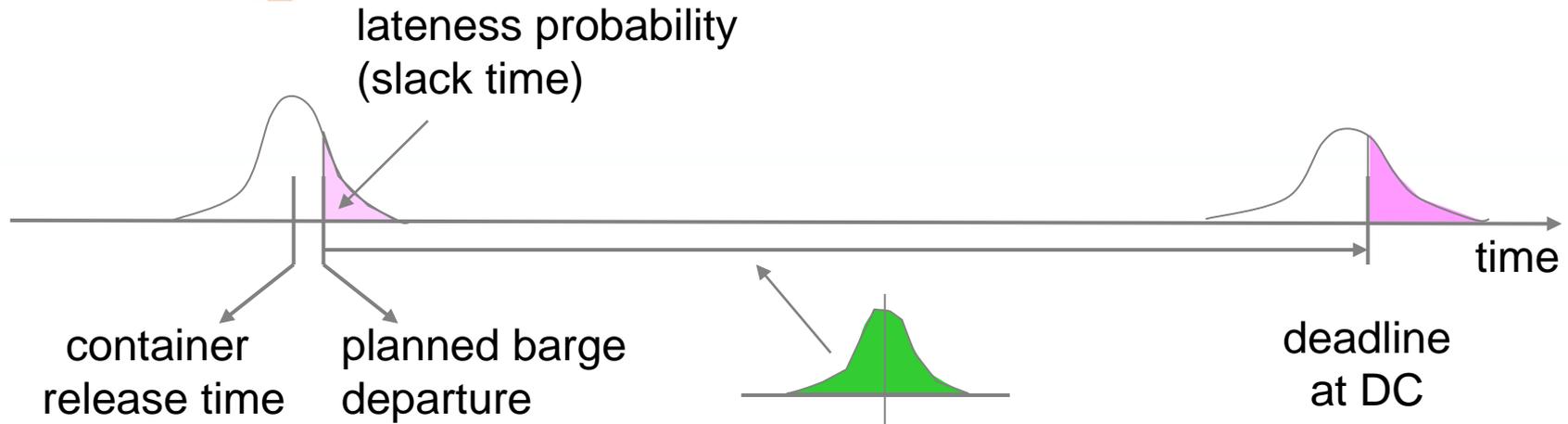


- ‘Decoupling points’ departure and arrival deep sea vessel
- Departure and arrival times are uncertain (days)
 - Present-day visibility requirements export low
 - Acceleration of supply chain activities import upon arrival

Decision Problem

- Container arrival destination port
- Co-modal transport mode inland (barge and truck)
 - Departure barge less flexible
 - Recourse shipment of late containers by truck
- Decision variables:
 - fraction of containers planned by barge
 - probability container not on time for barge

Decision Model



Decision variables

planned barge departure or
lateness probability
mode choice (truck or barge)

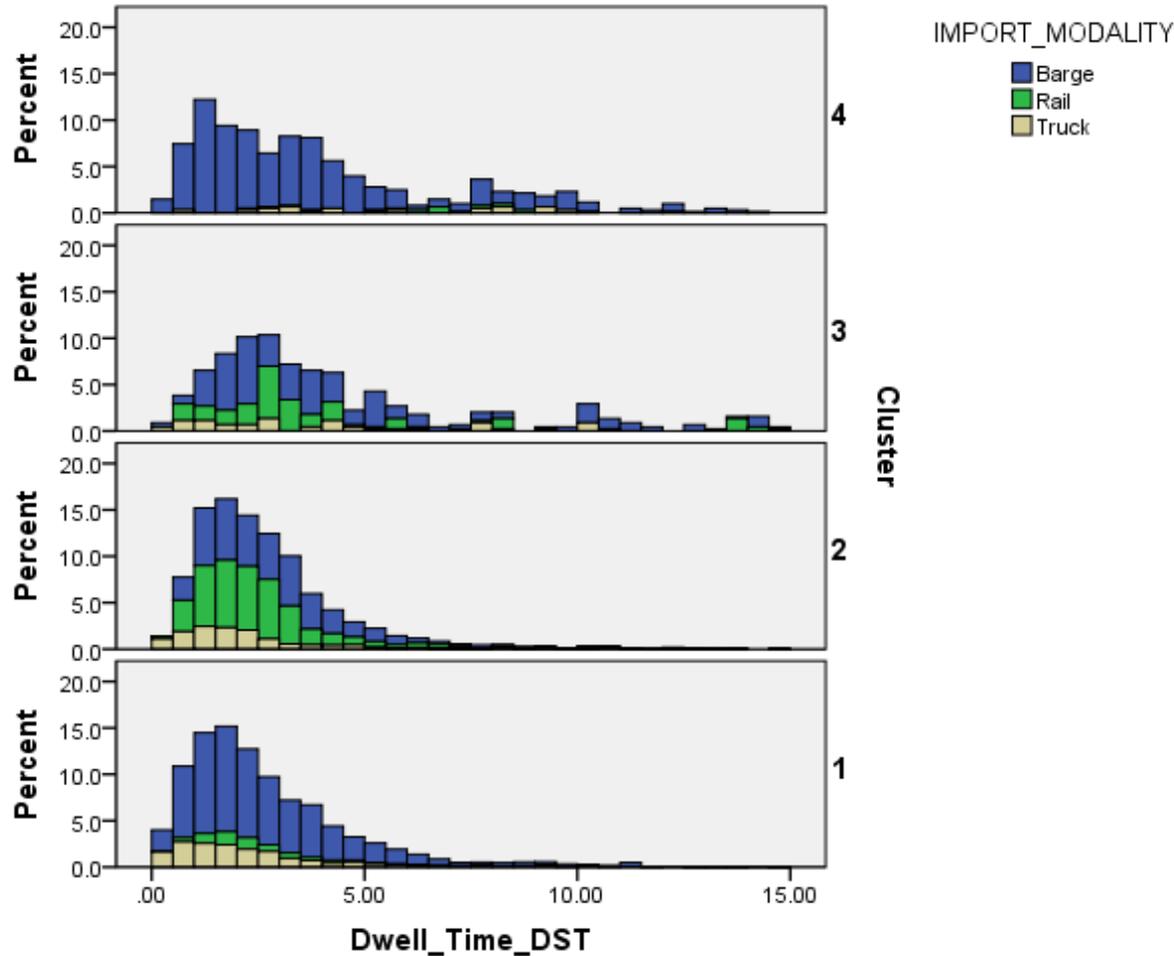
Stochastic parameters

container release time
transport times

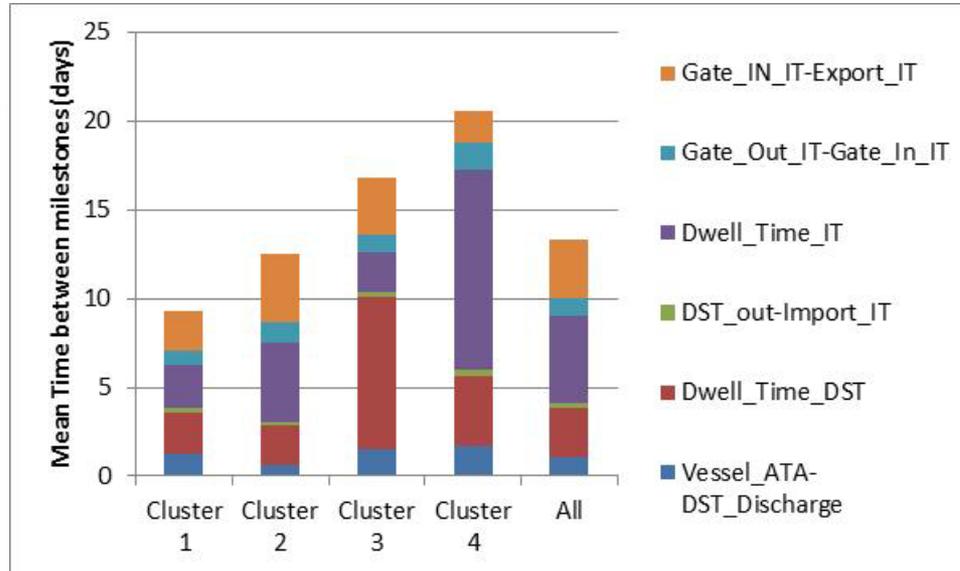
Recourse action

recourse truck
shipment

Dwell Time Clustering: Customers



Container Dwell Times



	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
Clients	91	28	6	5
Containers	6788	7306	394	700
Containers per client	74.59	260.93	65.67	140.00

Information Scenarios

1. No information

All containers are shipped by recourse truck

2. Distributions container arrivals and transport times

Fraction is planned to be shipped by barge, late arrivals are shipped by recourse truck. Remainder is shipped by planned truck

3. Distribution container arrivals per category

Same, fractions planned to be shipped by barge can differ among categories

4. Container arrival times known in advance

Containers can now be selected based on their arrival time, no recourse trucks required

Performance Measures

distance = 170 km	barge	truck	rctruck
costs (euro)	70	200	220
time (hours)	12	4	5
CO2 emissions (kg/ton)	6	23	25

Sources: personal communication LSP;
CO2 Emissions from Freight Transport in the UK (2007)

Normalized

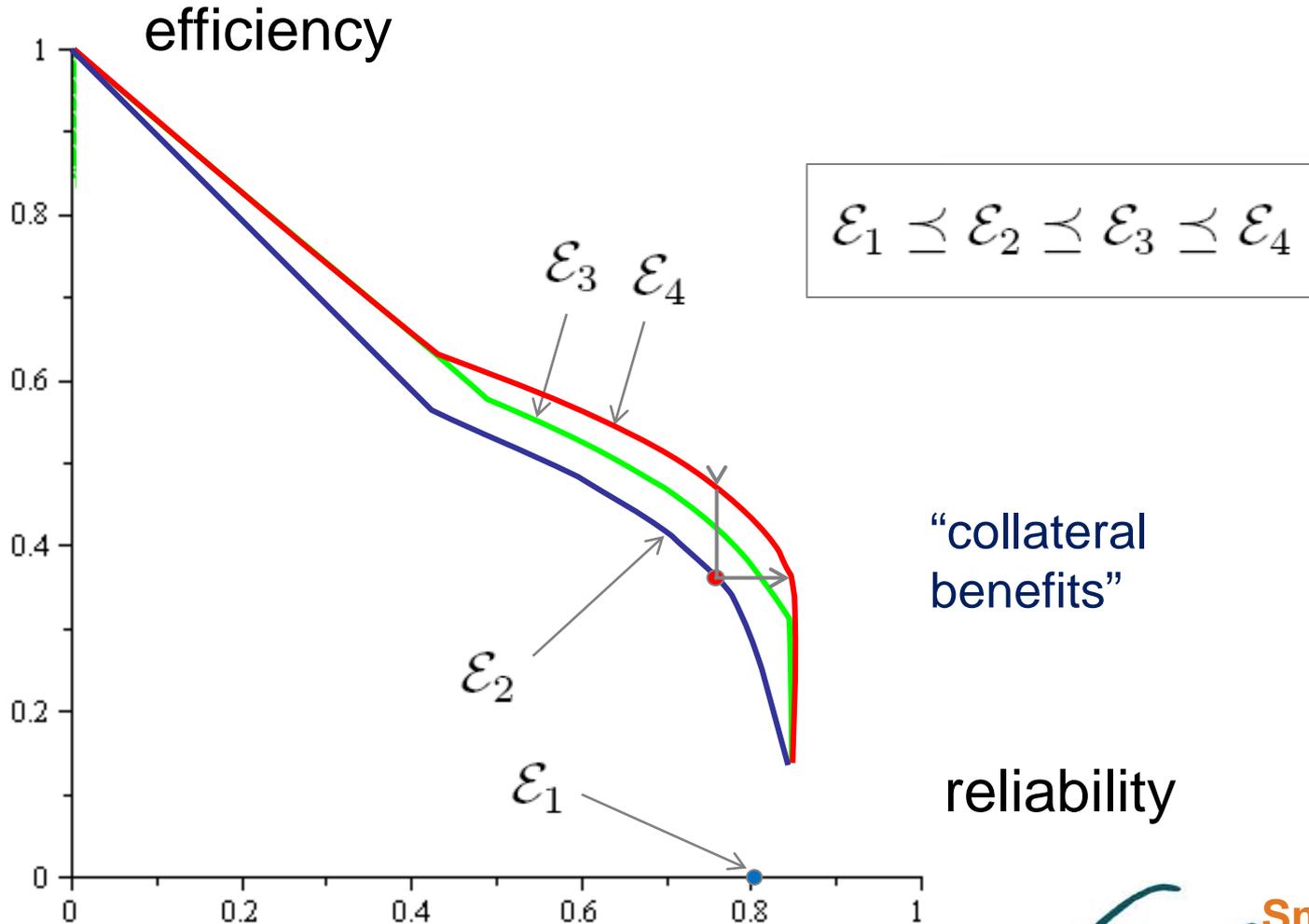
transport cost efficiency

emission efficiency

fraction containers shipped as planned (security)

fraction containers on time at DC

“Value of Information”



Discussie

Meer informatie over de container:

- Meer gedifferentieerde behandeling
- Toegevoegde waarde al bereikt bij bescheiden detailniveau



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Begeleidende Vraag 2

“Hoe kunnen we containerlogistiek aansturen op ladingniveau?”



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Research Topic

Cargo Driven Intermodal Transportation

Cargo Driven Intermodal Transportation Proposal for Dinalog R&D Project, May 2012.



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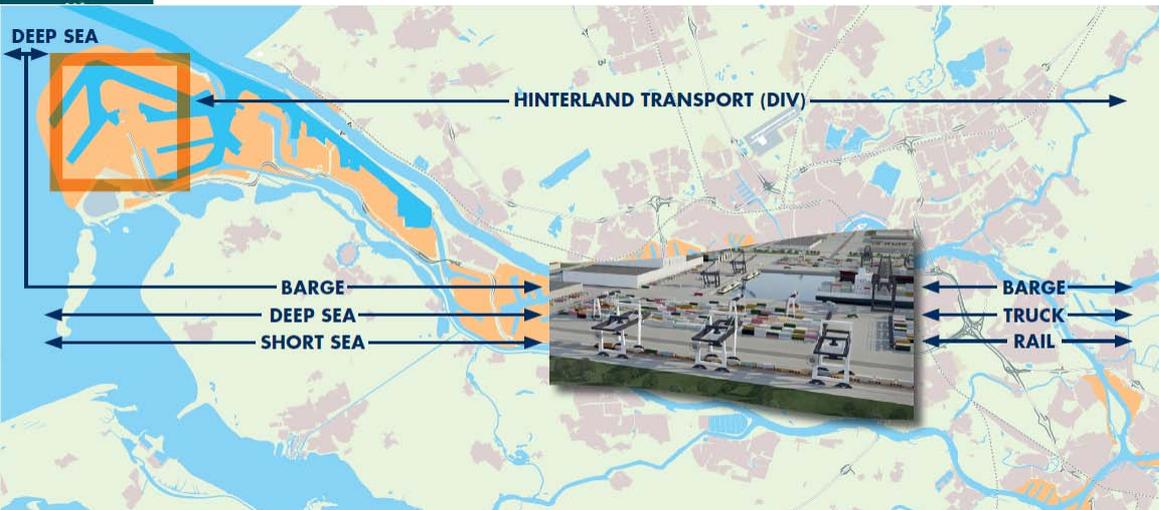
Motivation

- The need to further enhance the competitive position of the PoR and its hinterland;
- The need to better utilize containers and transport means;
- The need to establish a considerable modal shift;
- Stimulate and reap the benefits of containerization;
- The opportunities to balance (import-export) and combine (maritime-continental) cargo flows.

Rotterdam Cool Port

Source of inspiration for the project

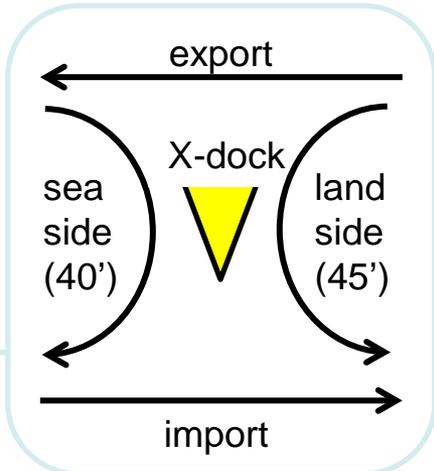
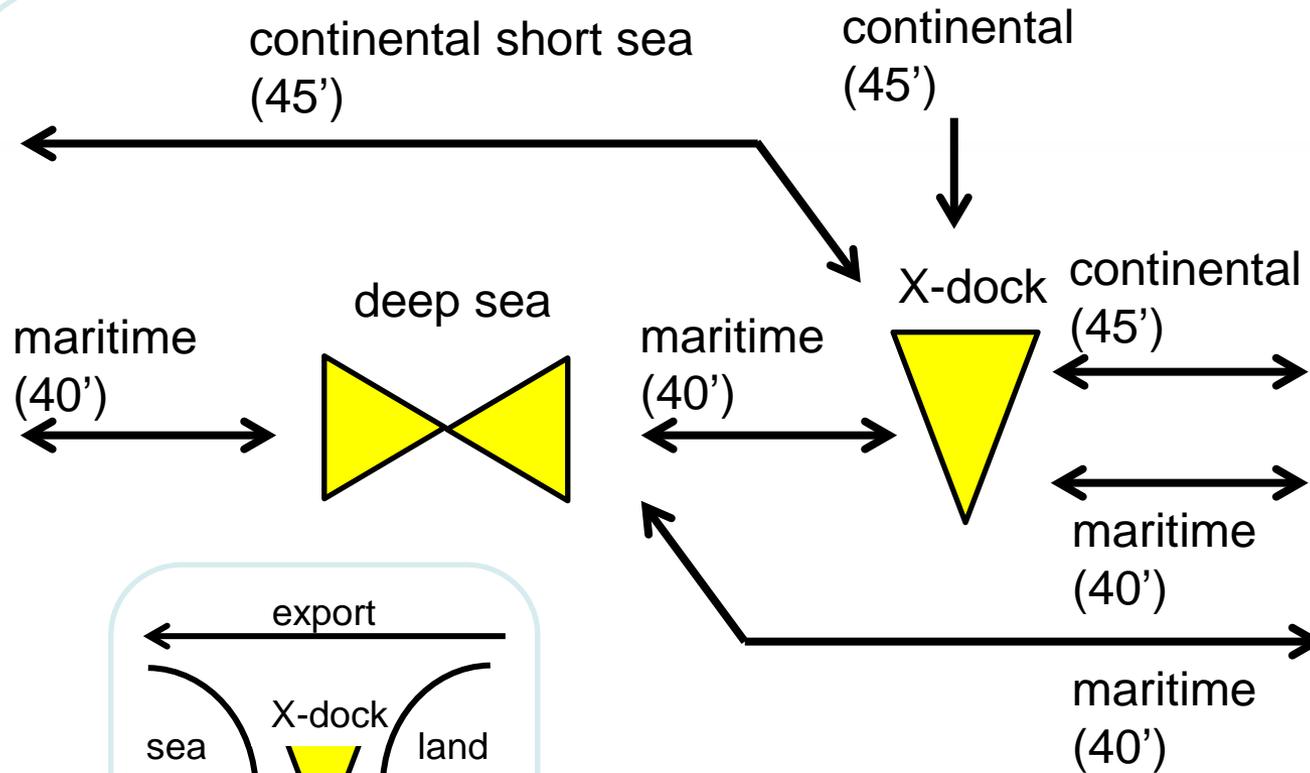
- Response to containerization of perishable product
- Relocation of hub for perishables in the port
- Centralized handling and storage of conditioned cargo, including cross-docking, quality inspections, customs procedures;
- Consolidation of volumes enables frequent intermodal connections deep sea terminals and hinterland;
- Connectivity European import and export flows via short sea;
- Facilitates repositioning of empty (reefer) containers.



Related Business Cases

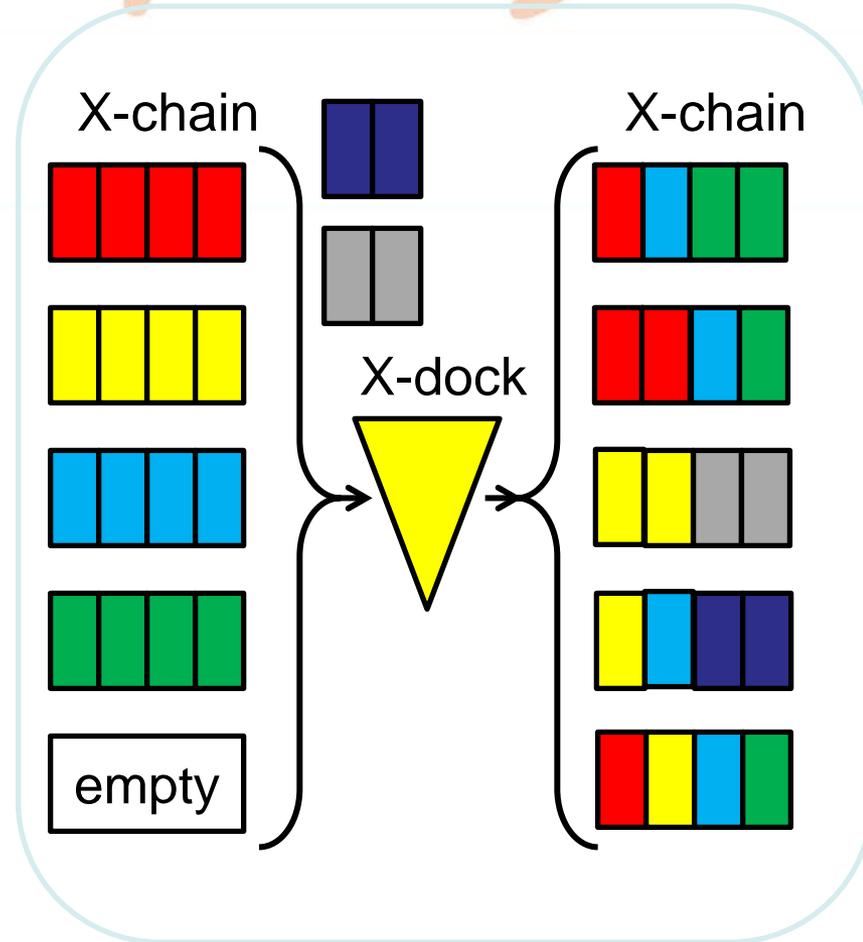
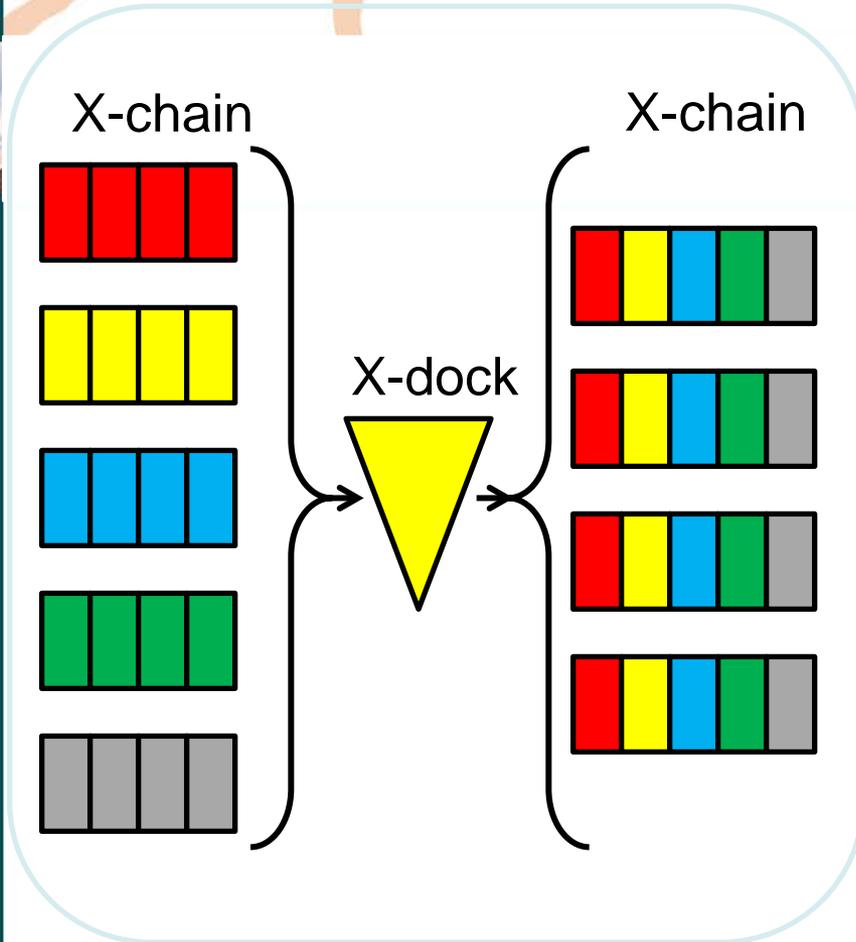
- **Kloosterboer:** Selection and further development and of efficient compact storage and cross-docking concepts in an intermodal network, at least 15% energy consumption reduction;
- **Markiezaat Container Terminal:** Further development of LCL distribution and container repositioning and re-use concepts (> 70%);
- **Visbeen Transport Groep:** Development of intermodal solutions for new product-market combinations; also cross-dock (daily fresh).

Flow Balance & Consolidation



X-dock both on-dock and hinterland

Better Utilization



Expected Benefits

- On dock distribution provides opportunity to combine efficient storage in container stack with cargo VAL and cross-docking;
- On dock hub and hinterland network may mitigate trade imbalance by synchronizing deep sea import and short sea export;
- On dock hub and hinterland network enables further containerization and modal shift;
- Planning and control at the cargo level provides better utilization of containers;
- LCL distribution system may help create an extensive Short Sea network that improves the competitive position of the port.
- Etc.



Research Contributions

- 1. Managing cross-dock operations at the cargo level:** Tools that optimize the design and operation of handling and compact storage facilities in an intermodal environment;
- 2. Managing container flows at the cargo level:** Tools to determine where to (de)consolidate, cross-dock and trans-load cargo flows under various product and operational conditions;
- 3. Creating value with information flows at the cargo level:** Tools to determine the value of information at the cargo level in intermodal network planning in terms of revenues and costs, reliability, security, and environmental impacts.

Feasibility Study Network

- Opportunities for added-value activities such as cross-docking: identification of product-market combinations that require LCL and allow for consolidation;
- Location of cross-docking and bundling: port of loading or port of discharge, near dock or more inland;
- Exploration of product-market combinations other than fresh product.

Challenges Perishables

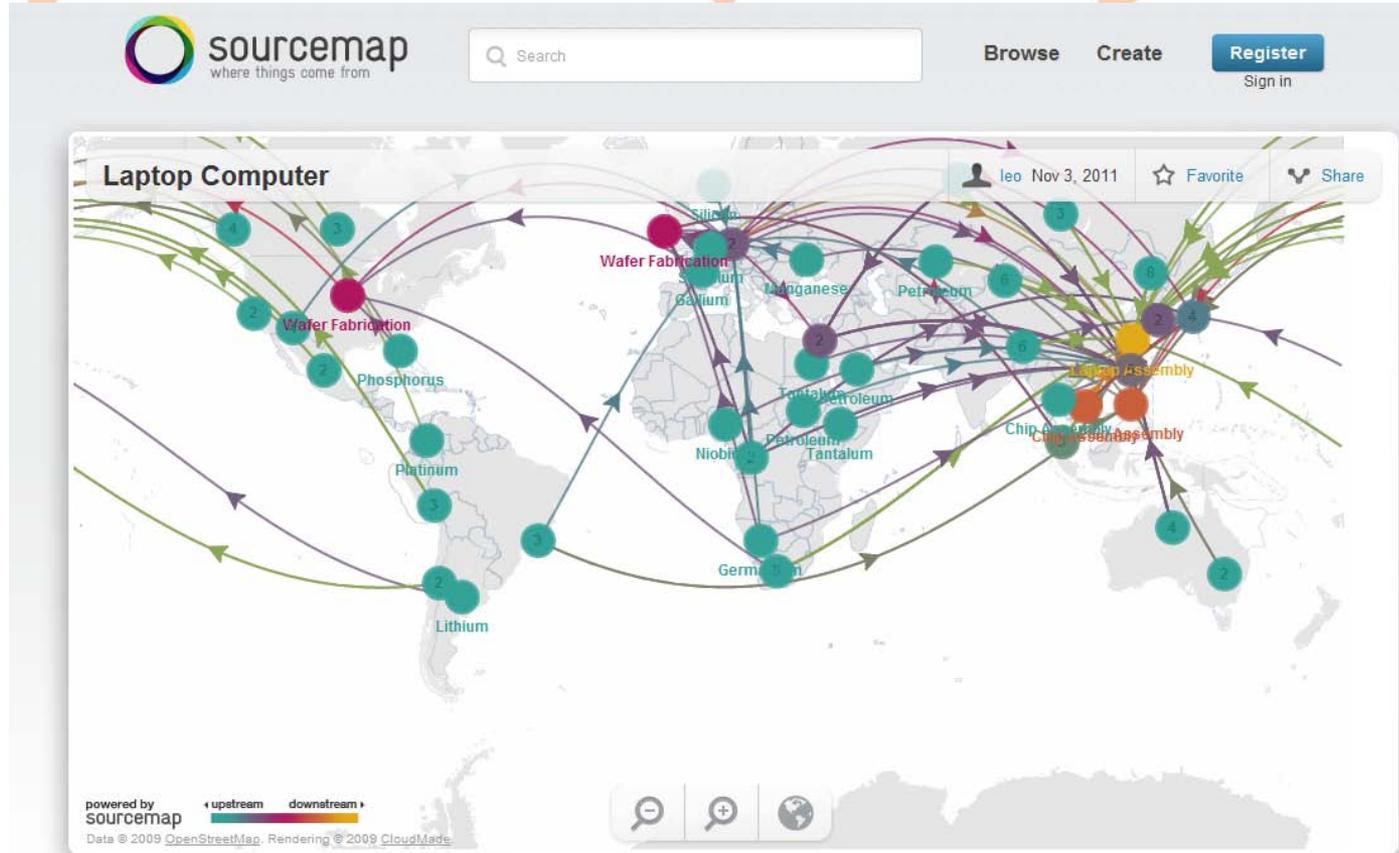
- Product variety
- Shelf life
- Conditioned container chain
 - handling
 - storage
 - transport
- Seasonal patterns import & export volumes

Discussie

Aansturing container transport op ladingniveau

- Mogelijkheden om stromen te combineren
- Mogelijkheden om containers te benutten
- Mogelijkheden om toegevoegde waarde activiteiten te combineren
- Aandachtspunten?

Rol Havens in Wereldwijde Ketens



Laptop Computer



leo, August 22, 2011

in Electronics & Computers

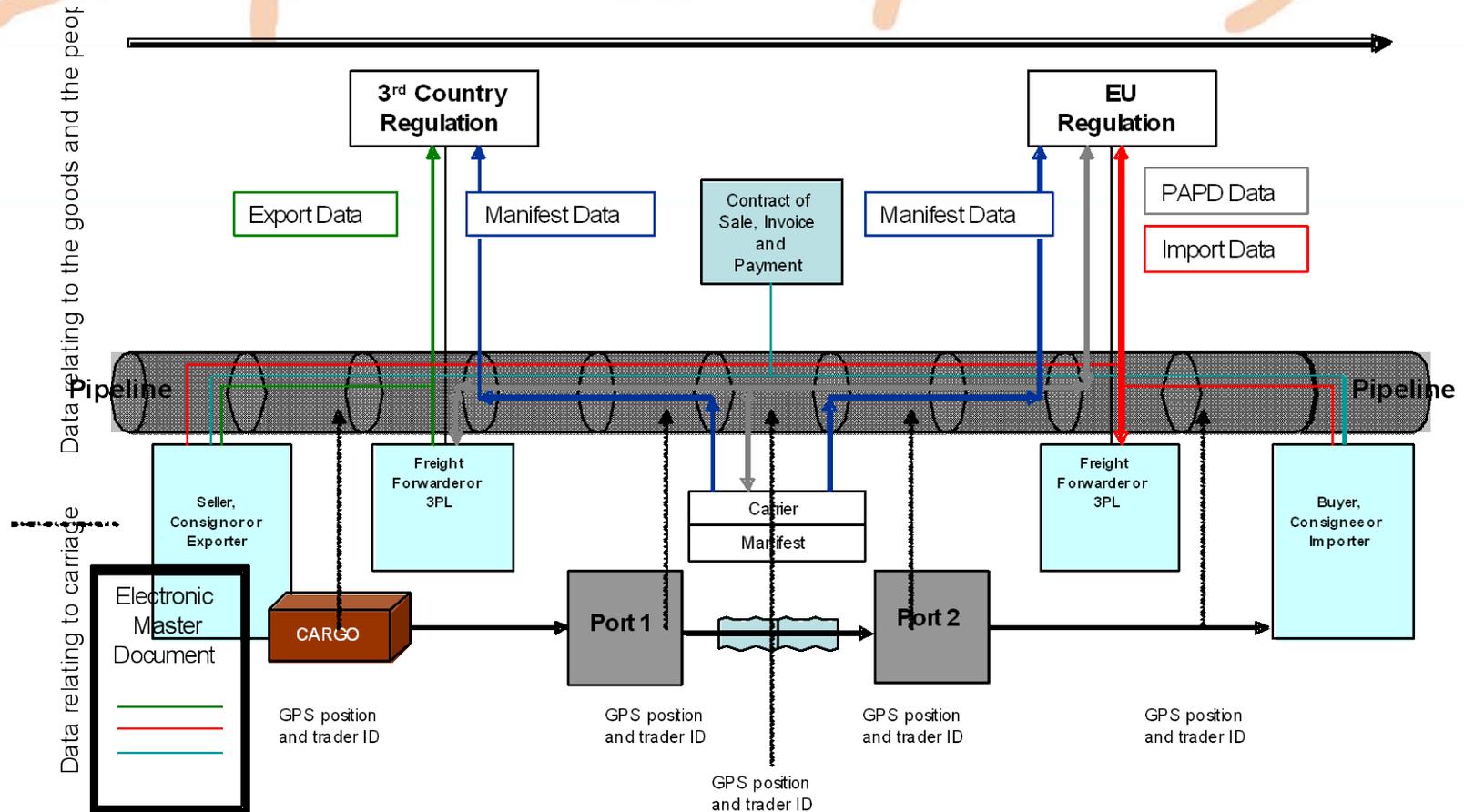
Share this Sourcemap



<http://srce.mp/ouv2kr>

<iframe width="640px" height="480">

Transparantie Ketens



Source: David Hesketh (2009)



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