# D.T.1.2.7 BOLOGNA FUA





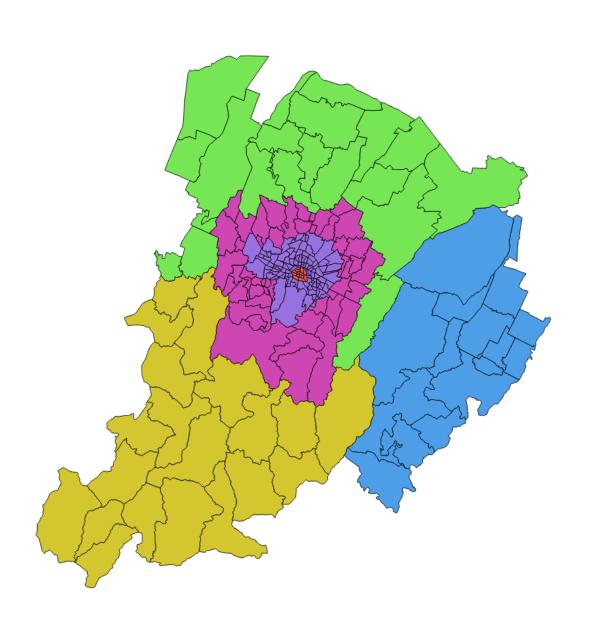
#### **European Union** European Regional Development Fund

# **Objectives**

- Let logistics contribute in reaching targets of SUMP (short period: -20%) of motorized traffic; long period: -40% GHGs emissions)
- Achieve an effective collaboration between administrations and stakeholders to develop a less fragmented strategy for FUA logistics
- Study measures aimed to shift movement of goods from motorized vehicles to railways
- Investigate and improve the freight transport relations between the Bologna urban area and the metropolitan area.
- Understand (making it more efficient) the role of the existing logistics

# The territorial context IT009

- Km<sup>2</sup> involved in the study-area: 3,703
- Inhabitants: 1,004,323
- N. of municipalities involved: 55
- N. of working units (employers): 351,710
- N. of zones used in the tool and in the o/d matrix: 234
- Zoning criteria: 6 macro areas





#### platforms

- Reduce the overall distance covered by freight vehicles, favor freight consolidation to reduce trips and optimize utilization of vehicle
- Optimise LTZ access regulations (e.g., less pollutant vehicles allowed with wider time window)
- Increase the environment friendliness of the freight delivery fleet (e.g., supporting electric vehicles)

# Freight Quality Partnership (FQP)

#### **Objectives**

- Direct involvement of authorities in the process to draft and develop the SULP in the FUA, with responsibility for decision making, formal adopting of SULP, and measures implementation
- Consultation to obtain businesses stakeholder's in-depth knowledge of the real opportunities, problems and needs of logistics within the FUA

#### **Participants**

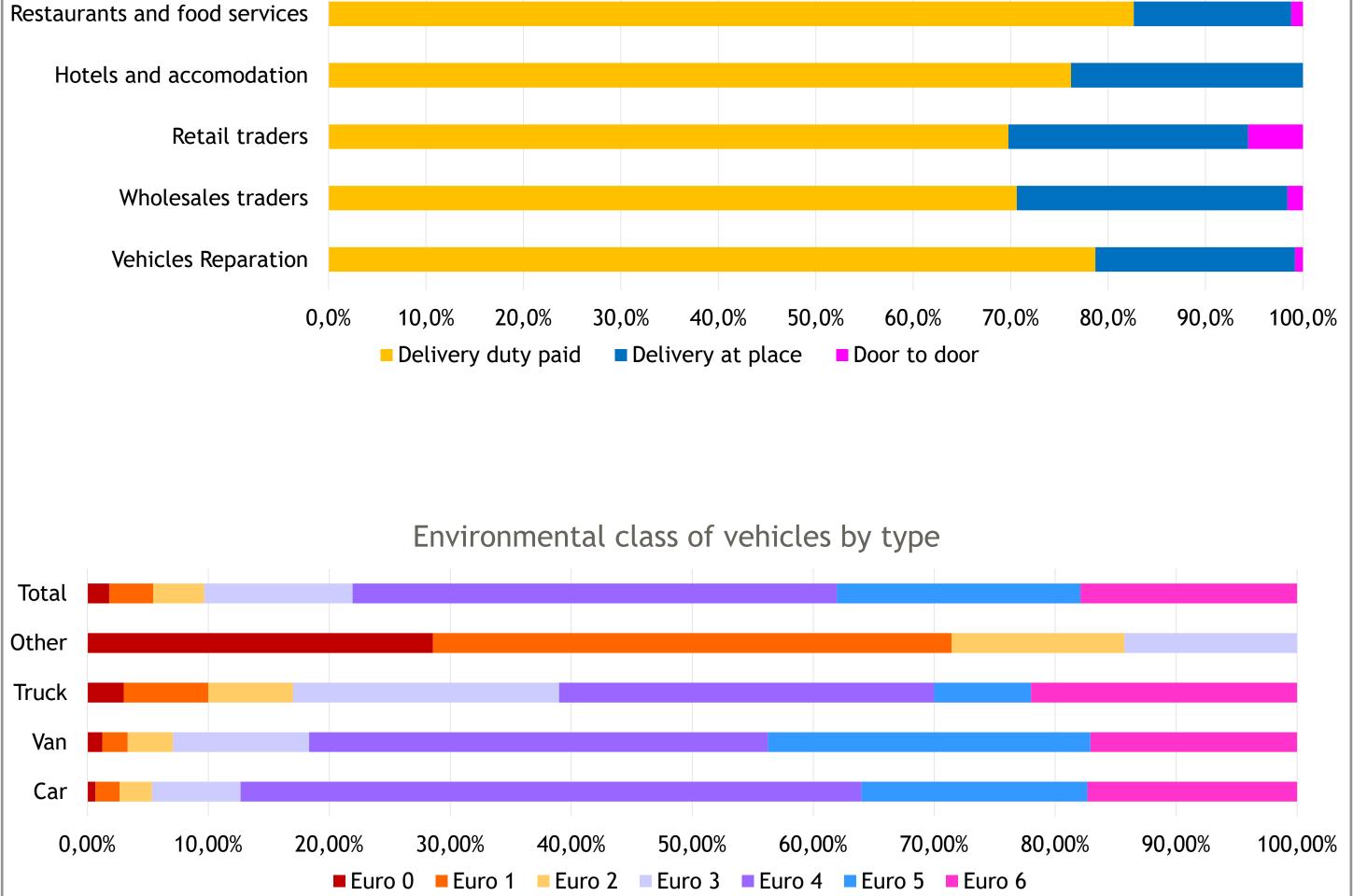
• Municipality of Bologna (city level) • Metropolitan City of Bologna (metropolitan level) Public SRM (Authority for Public Transport and Mobility at authorities metropolitan level) Emilia-Romagna Region (regional level)

# **SULPITER > SULP > SUMP**

# Results achieved from the Survey on commercial flows

- Total number of surveys and interviews to shopowners: 1,200
- Retailers without external warehouse: 94%
- Retailers equipped with own fleet vehicles: 30%

Type of deliveries per supply chain



#### Problems revealed by interviewees

Private entities	<ul> <li>Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>10 private sector associations (e.g., trade unions, social cooperatives, retailers associations, couriers groups)</li> <li>18 private subjects (e.g., Interporto, food terminal, companies for delivery, couriers, shops, airport)</li> </ul>
Key dates	<ul> <li>16/01/2018: SULP Steering Committee_Authorities FQP establishment</li> <li>10/04/2018: Next planned Authorities FQP meeting</li> </ul>

• second half of April: Private FQP meetings



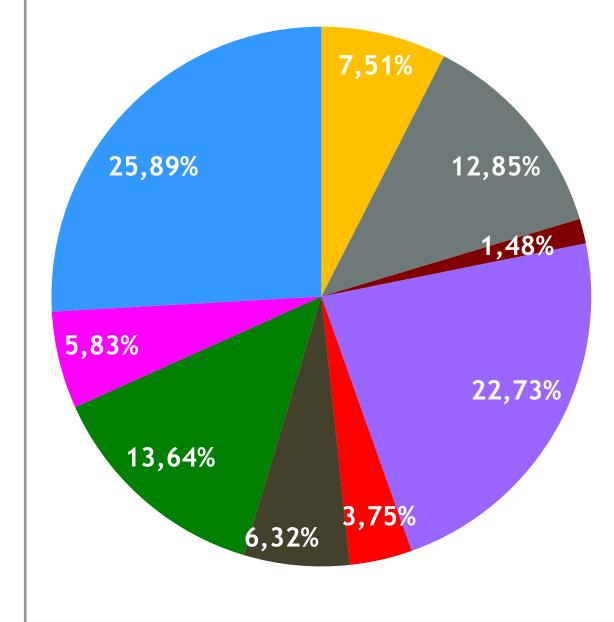


Sustainable Mobility Forum SUMP-SULP

Meeting with private stakeholders

# Logistics Sustainability Index (LSI) - current situation

- Seven impact areas considered
- Data on vehicles disaggregated by EUROx emission standard



Difficulty of transporting the goods from the parking lot to the premises or vice versa

Difficulty of accessing means to loading / unloading sites

Duration of loading / unloading operations

Lack of nearby loading / unloading pitches

Necessity of use of lifting equipment

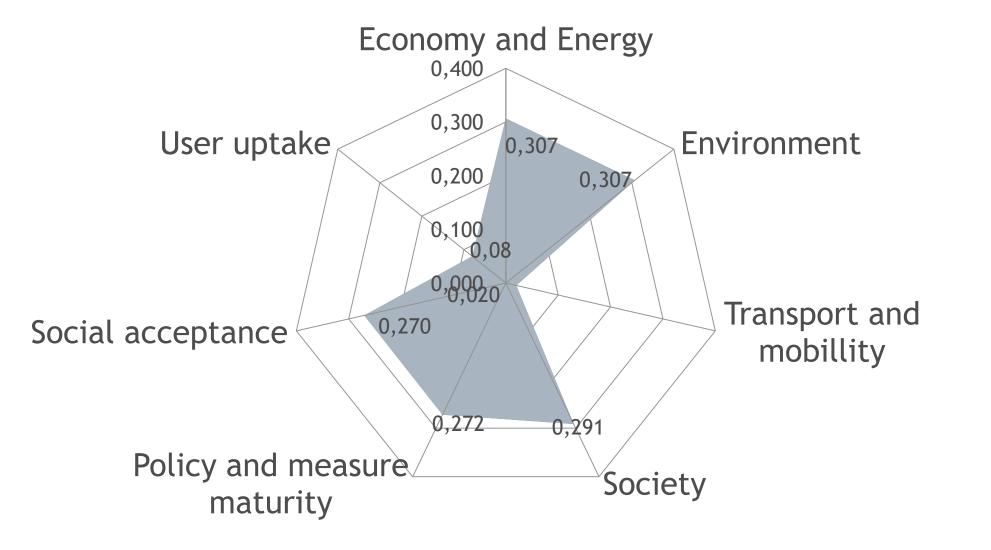
Delivery time

Dedicated parking lots already occupied

Security of goods

Traffic

Results fed by input from stakeholders in FQP



### TAKING COOPERATION FORWARD