COFRET
Carbon Footprint of Freight Transport

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SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

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From fragmentation to a common way forward

TRB, Washington

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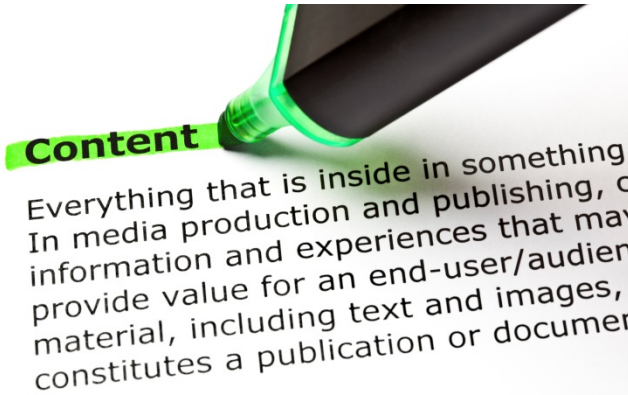
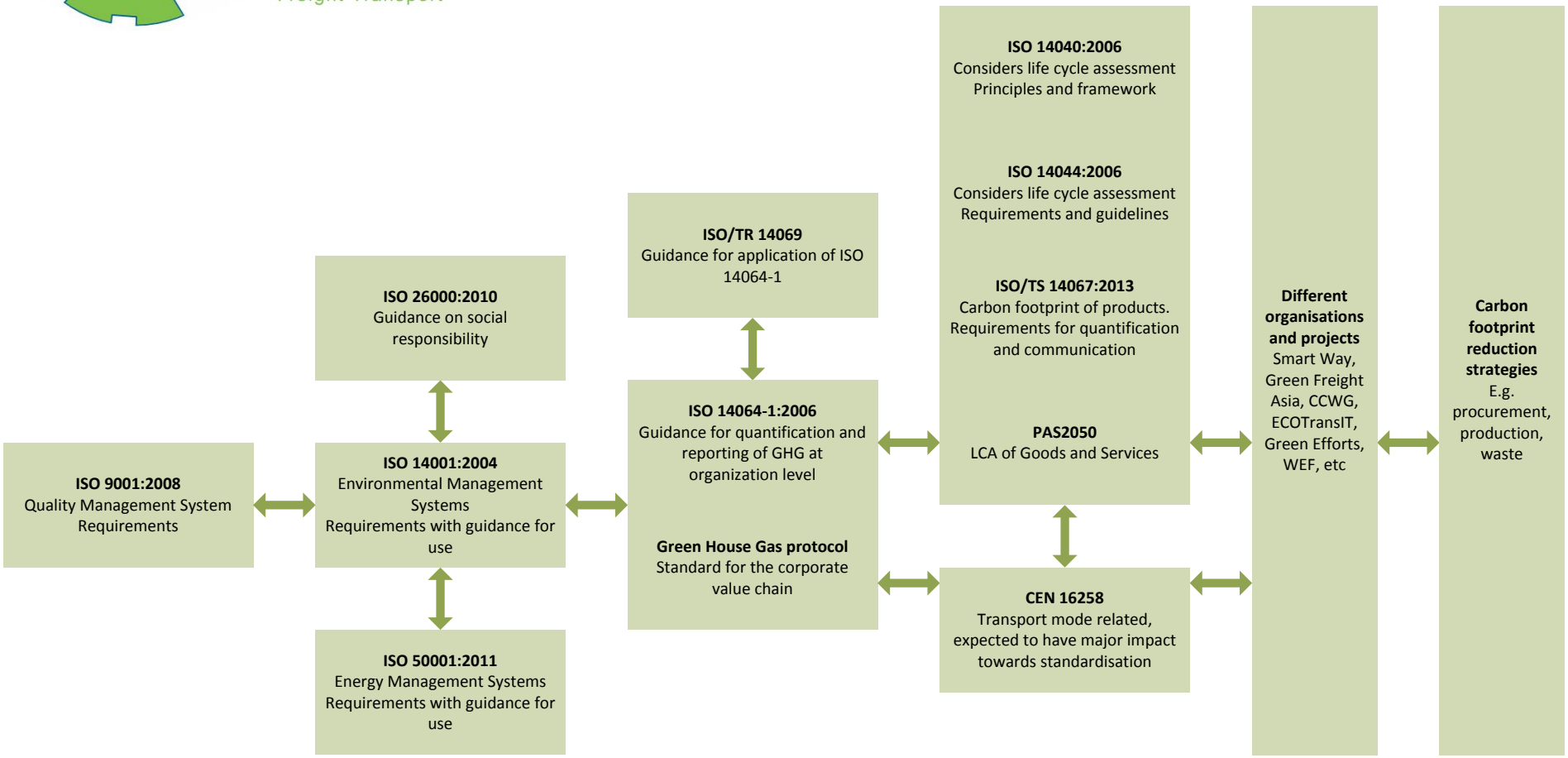
Jan Kiel
Panteia

Content

- Different standards and protocols
- Identified gaps and ambiguities in standards
- Identified gaps and ambiguities in CEN 16258
- Further issues from case studies
- Conclusions and next steps



Different standards and protocols



Issues and identified gaps in standards

- Often concentrated on mode specific transport operations. Other actors or **non-transport logistics operations usually neglected**
- **Upstream energy processes are partly reached by tools and databases**, here the well-to-tank part is often missing
- **Differences exist between modes** regarding the level of precision
- Most databases and tools are **geographically limited**, focusing on the national context
- The opportunities to adjust data and the data items used in tools to reflect the **actual transport conditions** are limited

Gaps and ambiguities in CEN 16258

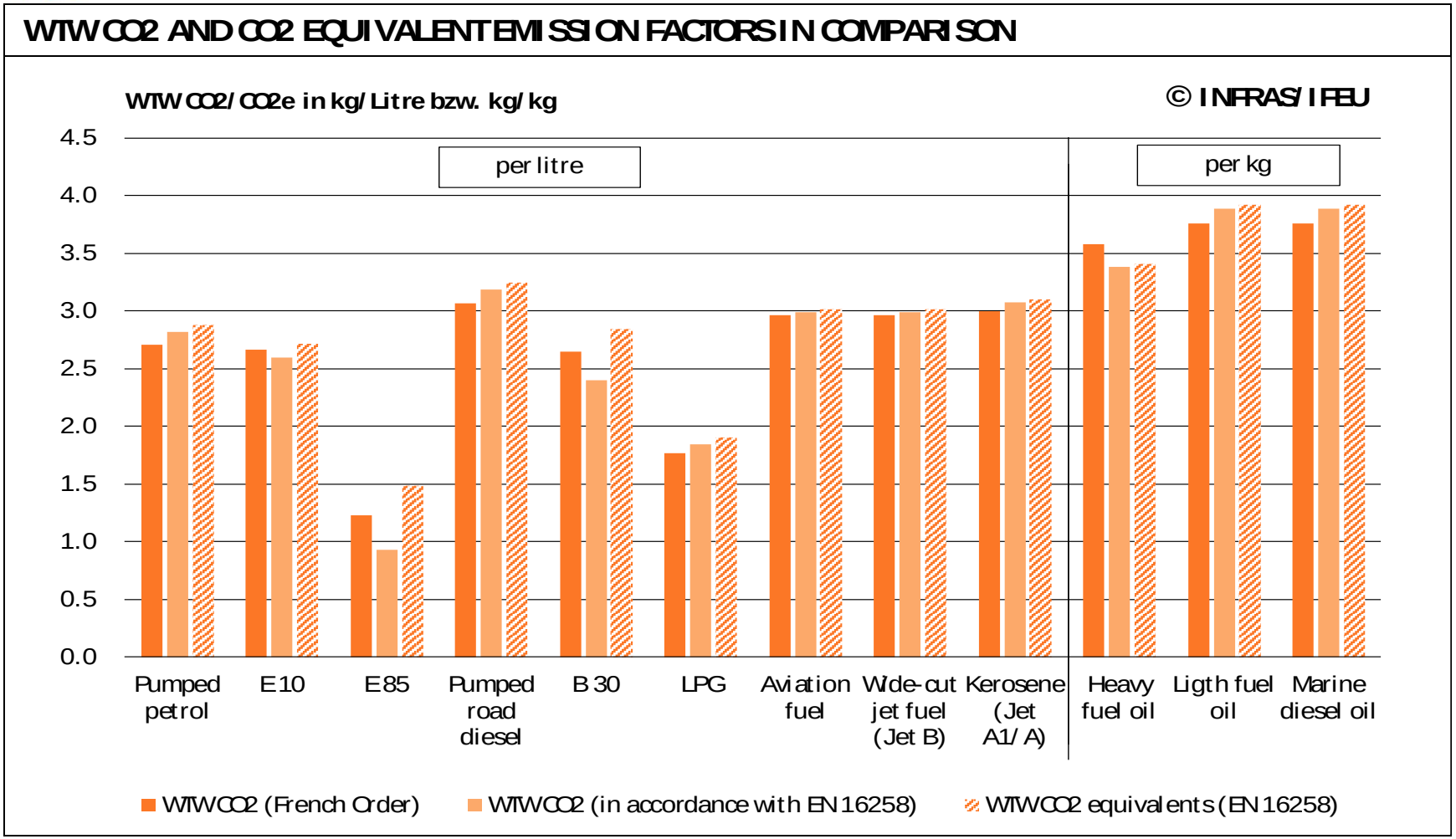
- **CO_2 emissions from nodes are not taken into account** – handling and storage processes. Currently treated as black box consuming energy.

- **Quality of data differs per stakeholder** – use operator owned data or use rules-of-thumb or general data. CEN leaves a great deal of freedom.

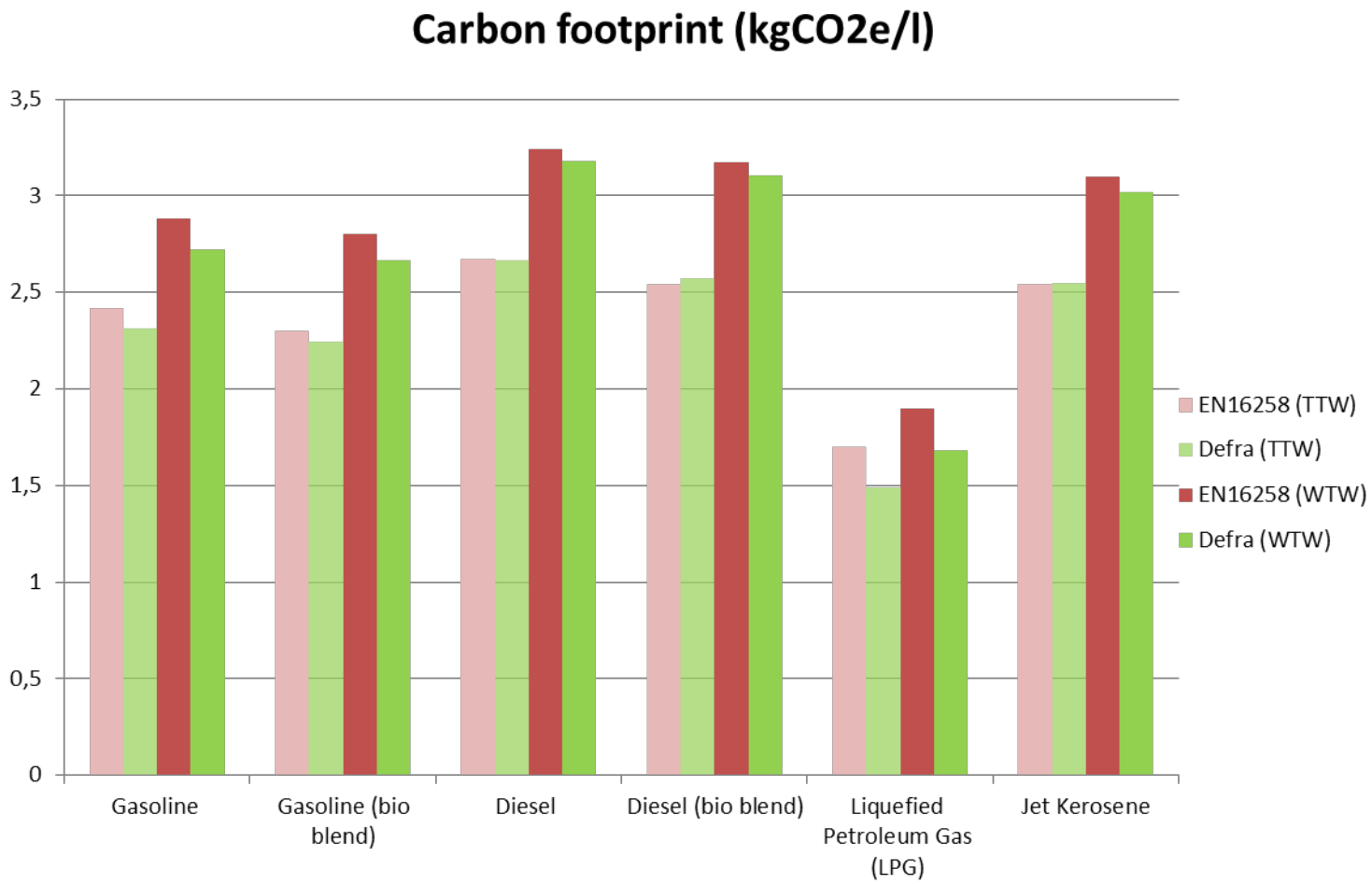
- **CEN promotes practical solutions** – this does not promote standardization

- **CEN looks at individual modes**, not at supply chain

Difference in emission factors (I)



Difference in emission factors (II)



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Issues from case studies

van Oers UNITED
delivering excellent produce

coop

CAMION TRANSPORT

DACHSER
Intelligent Logistics

NORCEM
HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

The Biofore Company UPM

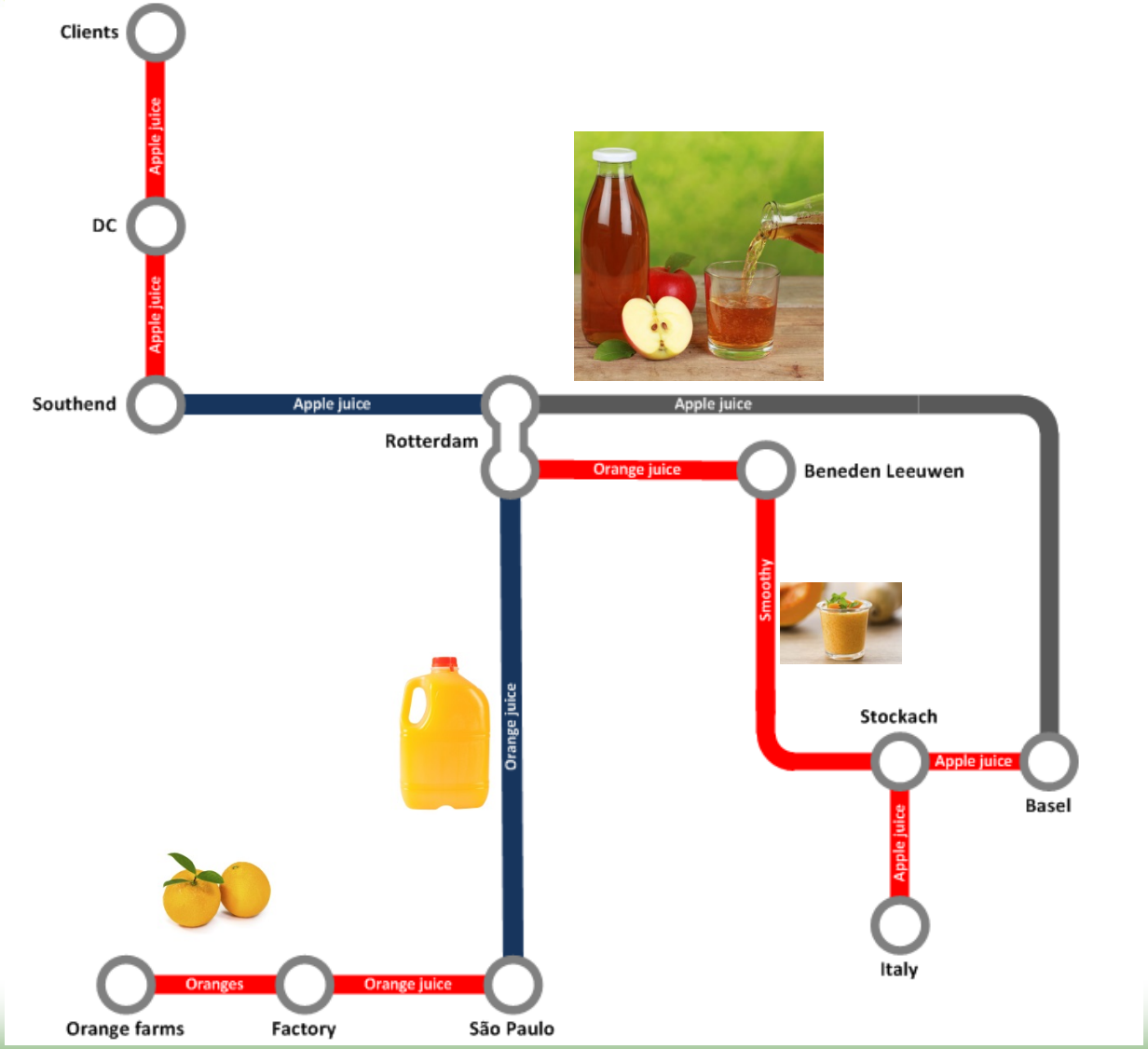
DHL

CMA CGM

TOTEN TRANSPORT AS

H&S GROUP

Example H&S group



Issues for CO_2 calculation of a supply chain

- Product (orange, orange juice, smoothie)
- Unit (container, reefer)
- Mode (road, sea, rail)
- Accuracy of data (own account, others)

- Supply chain calculation of CO_2 for just one (1) product, not unit
- Avoid double counts

Consequence of variety of approaches

- No comparability of different modes and routings
- No direct comparability of different providers
- No comparison over time
- No calculation for supply chains of multiple players
- No comparability of different supply chains

There is a need to harmonize CO_2 emission calculations, as expressed by industrial partners

Conclusions

- Problem is acknowledged, widespread willingness to tackle problem
- Cases and analysis show gaps and ambiguities in CO2 calculation methods and data, which need to be resolved
- Despite gaps the CEN 16258 standard provides a step forward
- Industry is waiting for a good and practical standard
- Transparency and co-operation to develop a common approach aligning all modes and regions
- Direct involvement of recognised standardisation bodies
- Identification and use of international channels for dissemination and exploitation so that the global potential is maximised

Questions?