

Challenges within: Environmental performance assessment in supply chains

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www.ntmcalc.org

Background of the Network for transport and environment

1993	1997	1998	1998	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007
Initially only freight	of energy	Passenger transport included, name changed to NTM	NTM web launched including database for energy and emission factors	Freight	NTMCalc Travel published	Inter- national data launched	ISO14048 Air data Fuel data	More sea and travel data Industry data
with the name NGM				2008-2012 Artemis Road Data Updated Air data				
Updated Rail data								
					teu kan da homepage			
						ology pape	er/supply.cl	hain
General methodology paper/supply chain New basic calculation tool								
NTMCalc 3.0								
					dardization	process		
					ic network	process		

Objective

In order to promote and develop the environmental work in the transport sector, the Network for Transport and Environment (NTM) acts for a common and accepted method for calculation of emissions, use of natural resources and other external effects from goods and passenger transport. The method is primarily developed for buyers and sellers of transport services, hence enabling evaluation of the environmental impact from their own transports.

NTM offers:

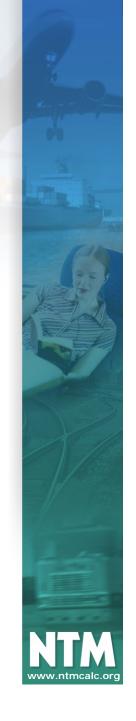
- A calculation method and relevant environmental data
- Tools for supplier evaluation
- A forum for exchange of knowledge and experiences in the field of environmental impact from transport

This is developed in mutual understanding within the working groups of NTM by the members and in cooperation with other stakeholders. The work is communicated via the NTM homepage, reports, educations, member meetings and a newsletter.

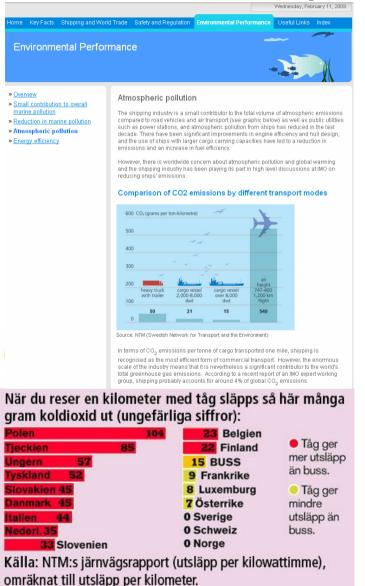


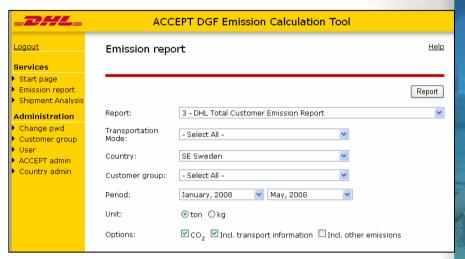
General achievements

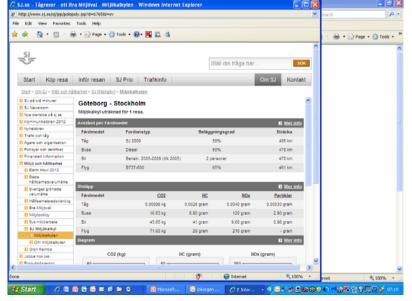
- NTM develops and are actively developing methodologies and data for energy and emission calculations
- NTM has built a platform of independent relevant data for goods and passenger transport all modes
 - Offering relevant data
 - Traffic neutral e.g. usefulness
 - Continuous improvements
- NTM provides models for transport supplier evaluation and procurement
- NTM organize WG- meetings, seminars, breakfast meetings and annually two member meetings with external speakers
- We are <u>not</u> an official body to which a proposed measure is referred for legal or other official consideration. Neutrality i.e. credibility is our key asset.



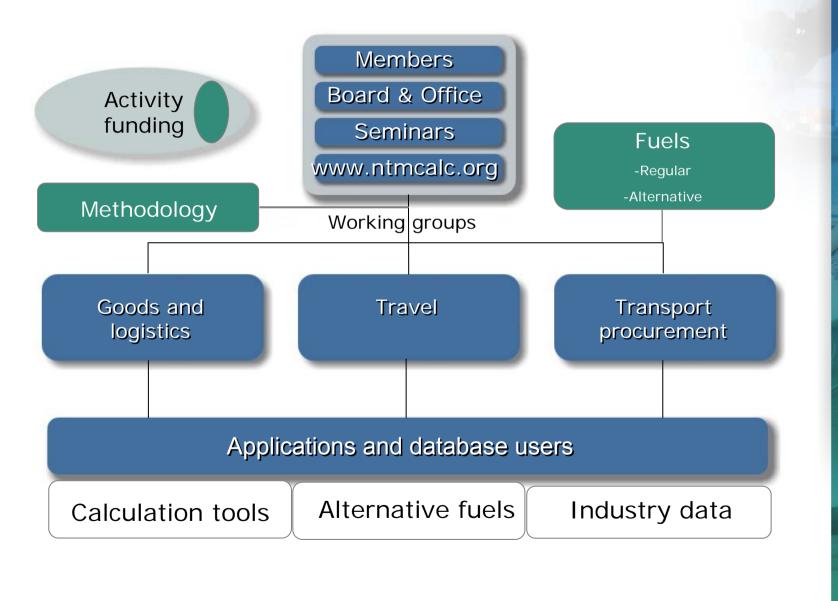
Calculators, input to other calculators and contribution to various NGOs impact on public opinion







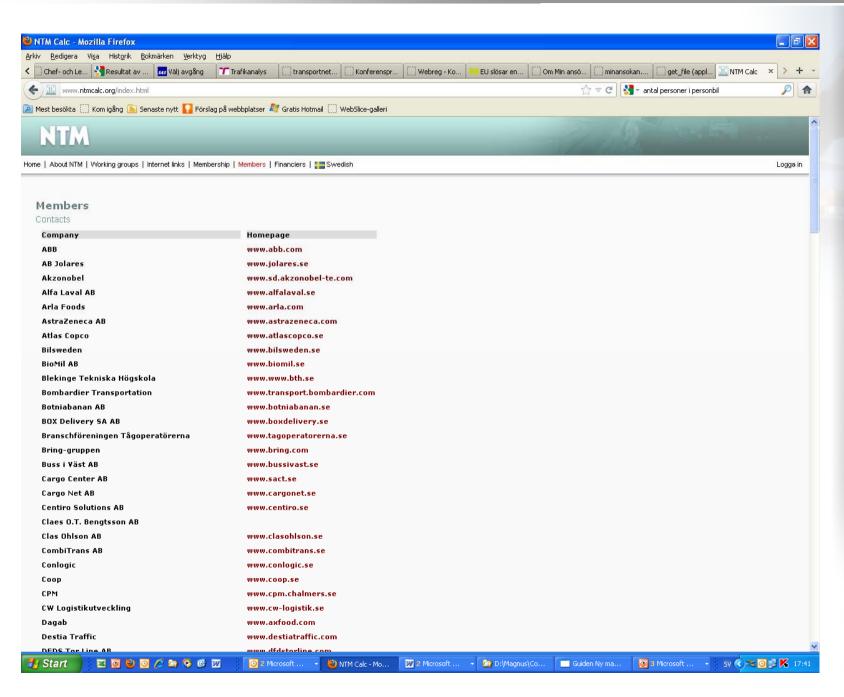
Organisation



Our members are NTM

- The number of members, geographical spread of members and different types of members increases the credibility of the database.
- More members leads to a higher turnover which in turn enables a more professional work.





Board

Chairman:

Jörgen Stadler Bring Frigo

Board members:

Carl Carlsson Swedish Ship Owners Association

Catherine Löfquist Bring Express

Jerker Sjögren Closer

Urban Wästljung Scania

Monica Jadsén Holm Schenker

Ulrika Wennergren Trafikverket

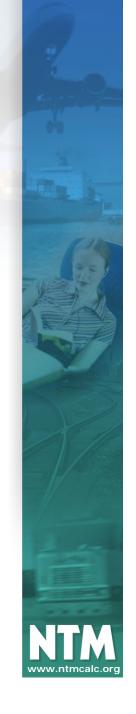
Ingela Melkersson Train operators Association

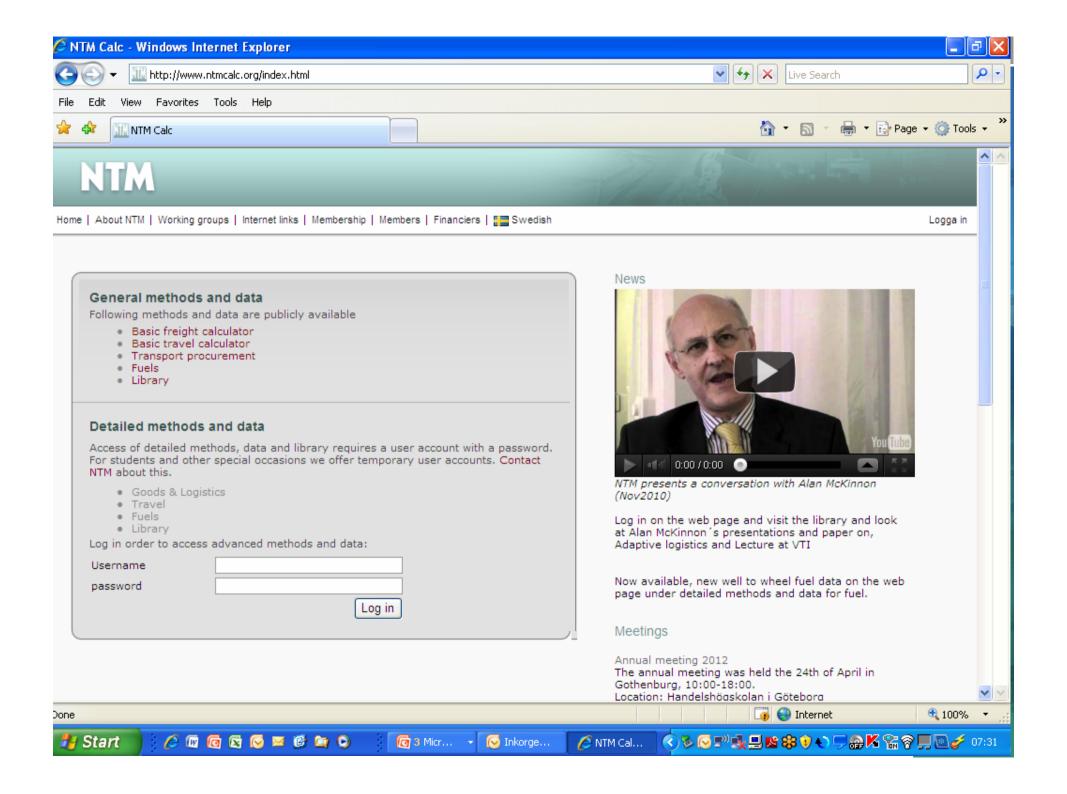
Linda Bergsten DHL

Deputy members

Anna Wilson Swedish Aviation Association

Susanna Fink Postnord





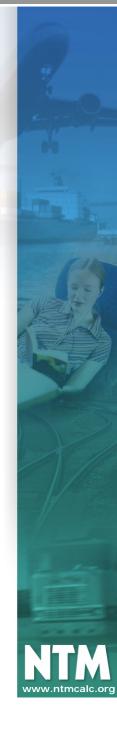
The challenges for an environmental calculator

- Easy to handle
- Limited amount of input data
- Cost efficient
- Repetitive with reliability
- Deliver accurate results (and uncertainty?)
- Enable improvement measurements



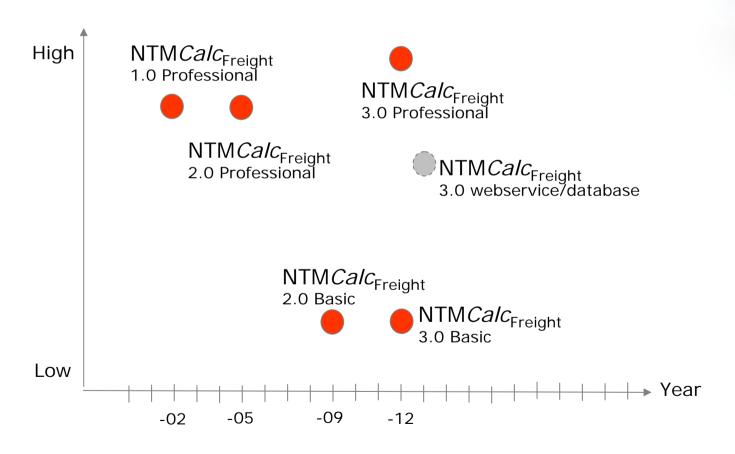
NTM environmental performance tools

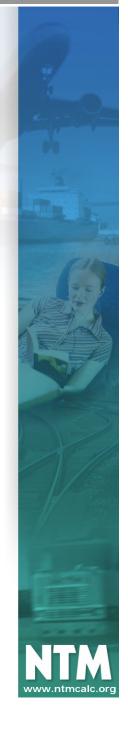
NTM Tools	Option	Capabilities
NTMCalc Freight/Travel	Basic	Fixed assumptions
NTMCalc Freight/Travel	Professional	Flexible assumptions
		Standard API
		Web services/database service

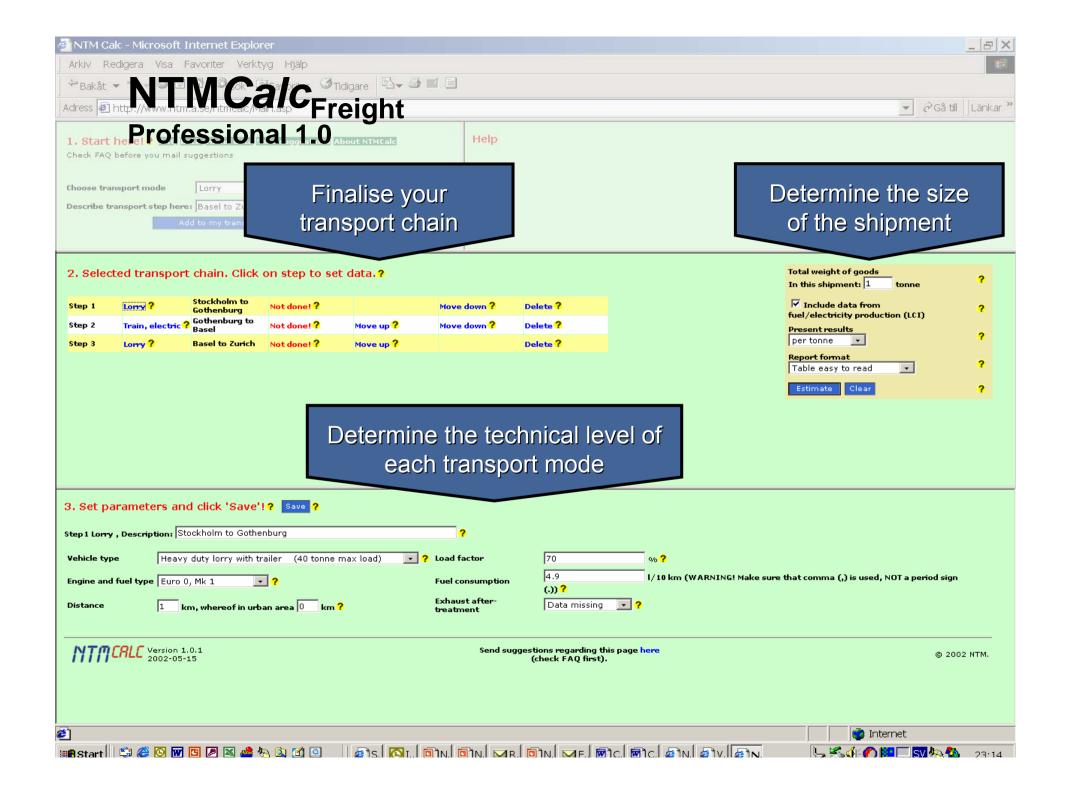


NTM Calc_{Freight}

Resolution

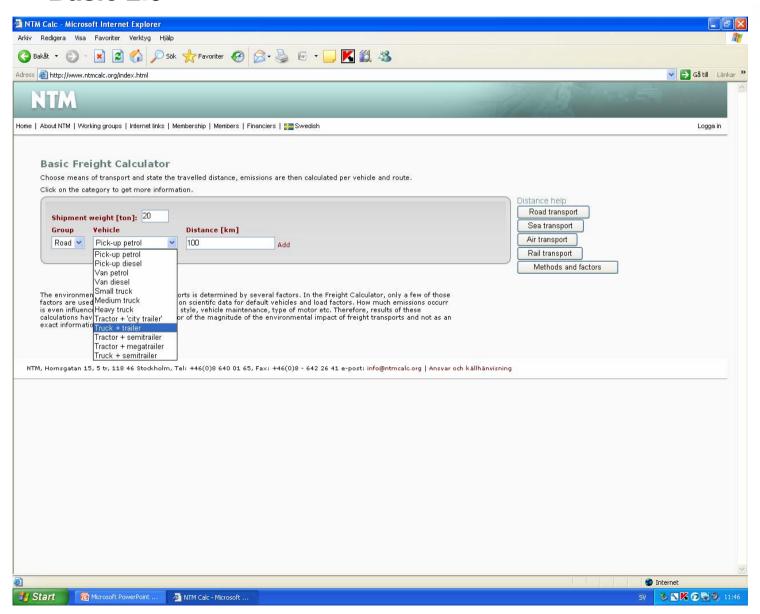




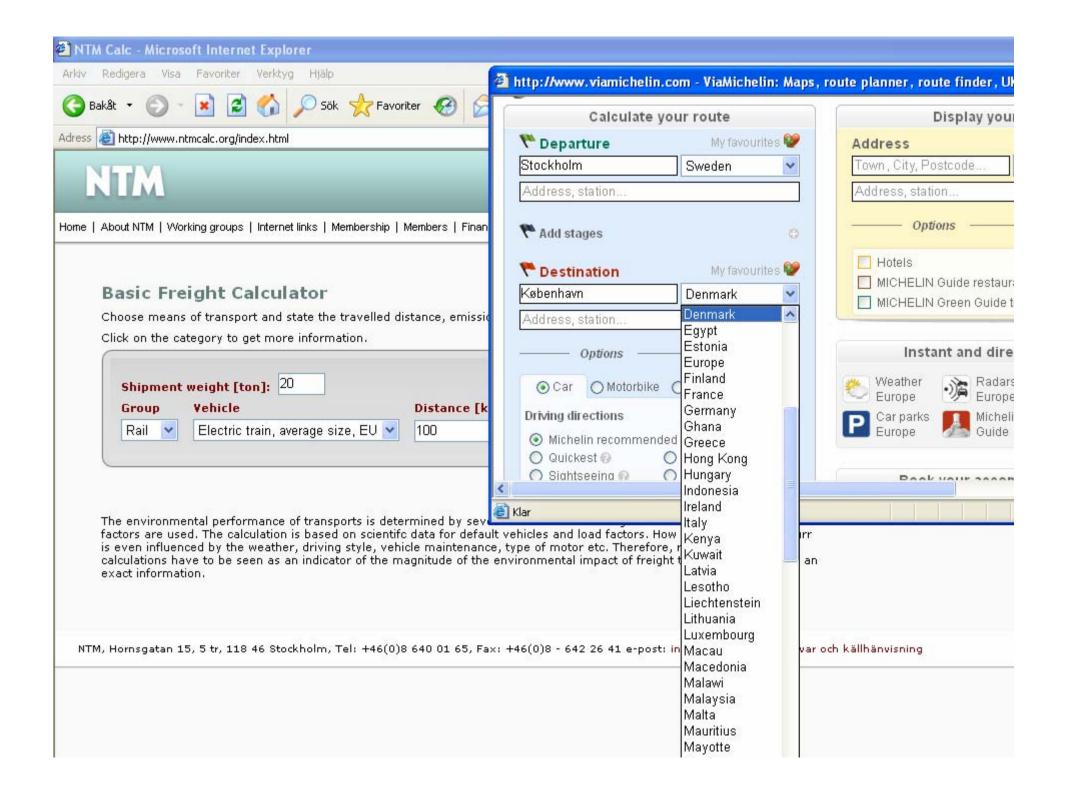


NTM Calc_{Freight}

Basic 2.0







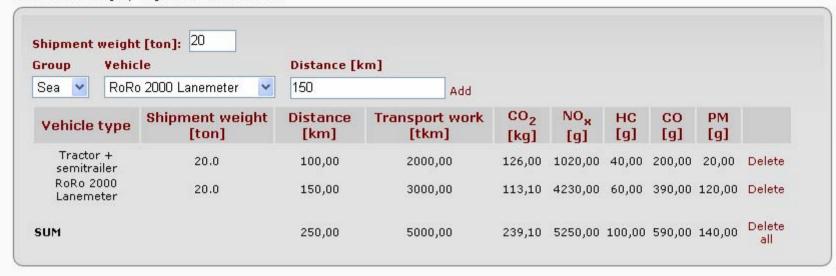


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Basic Freight Calculator

Choose means of transport and state the travelled distance, emissions are then calculated per vehicle and route.

Click on the category to get more information.



Distance help
Road trans

Sea transp

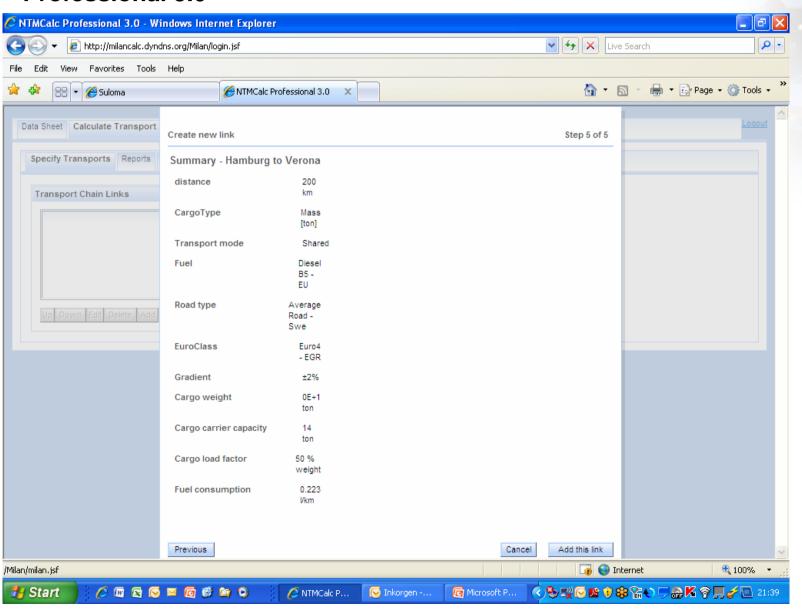
Air transpor

Rail transp

Methods

The environmental performance of transports is determined by several factors. In the Freight Calculator, only a few of those factors are used. The calculation is based on scientific data for default vehicles and load factors. How much emissions occurr is even influenced by the weather, driving style, vehicle maintenance, type of motor etc. Therefore, results of these calculations have to be seen as an indicator of the magnitude of the environmental impact of freight transports and not as an exact information.

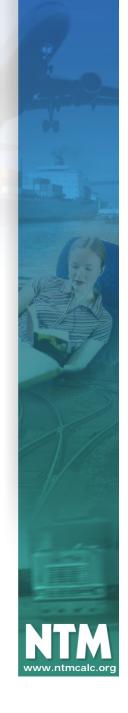
NTM Calc_{Freight} Professional 3.0

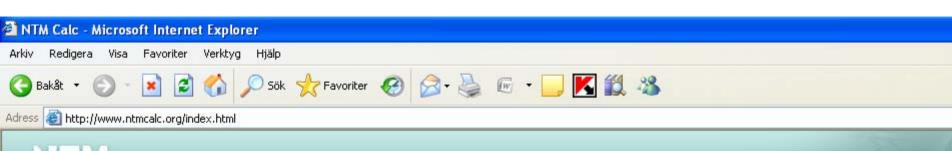


Next step - continuous improvement

- Maintenance plan towards NTMCalc 4.0

- Maintenance organization and resources
- "Stability" focus
- API/webservice/database
- Aligning with standards (CEN, ISO 14025, GHGprotocol and coming legal requirements)
- Routing and distances
- Model and operational data
- Various converters
- Other issues







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Library

Method reports freight transport:

Road transport Sea transport Rail transport Air transport

Method reports passenger transport:

Calculation factors (in Swedish only)
Electricity in train operation
Ethanol busses (in Swedish only)
Method for busses (in Swedish only)
Method for diesel trains (in Swedish only)
Method for electric trains (in Swedish only)
Method for sea traffic (in Swedish only)
Method for track-bound traffic (in Swedish only)
Passenger cars: fuel consumption (in Swedish only)
Passenger cars: calculation of environmental performance (in Swedish only)

Method report transport procurement

The methods reports will be published soon.

Method reports fuels

Alternative fuels

Working groups:

Annual member meetings:

2010 2009

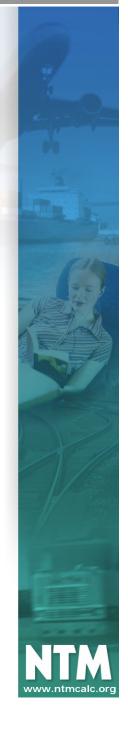
Environmental performance assessment

Methodology	Standards	Freight	Travel	
	CEN	Goods	Passengers	
	ISO 14 025		Road	
	PCR/EPD		Rail	
	GHG protocol	Sea	Sea	
	Legal	Air	Air	
		Fuels	Fuels	
		Infrastructure	Infrastructure	
		Vehicle/vessel	Vehicle/vessel	



Assessment of performance

- 1. Determine scope of calculation
- 2. Establishing relevant system boundary
- 3. Determine allocation principles
- 4. Define the system to analyze
- 5. Capturing and calculating data
- 6. Assess total emissions
- 7. Assess relative emissions
- 8. Sensitive analysis



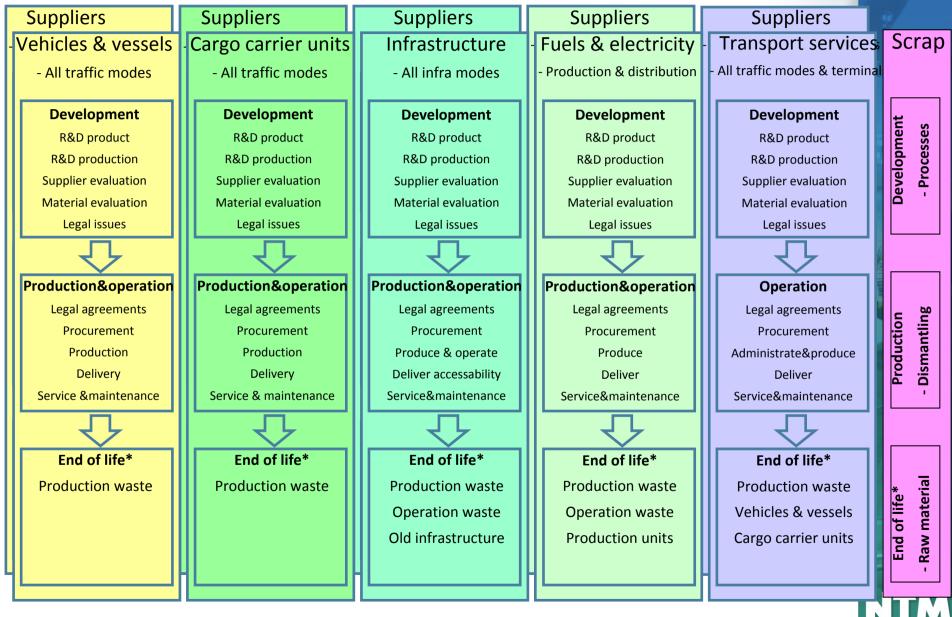
1. Determine scope

- Objective of assessment (periodical report or improvement targets)
- CO₂ or CO₂ e (GHG) and other emissions?
- Supply chain/product or company/organisation



2. Establish relevant system boundaries and Environment

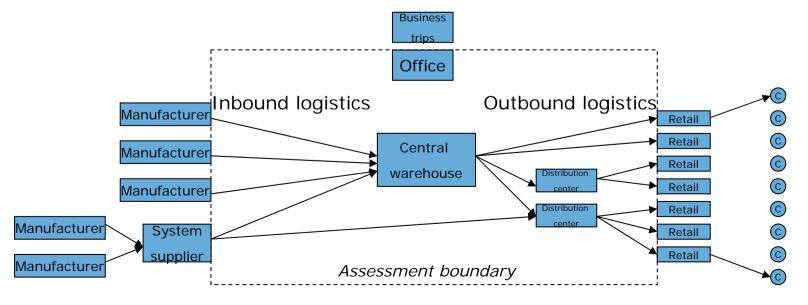
- From cradle to grave



^{*} Includes waste delivered to scrap gate for reuse or recycle

4. Define the system to analyze

- 1. Dedicated or Shared transport services
- Type of vehicle or vessel
- Load factors
- 4. Total fuel consumption (TFC = FCMAIN + FCAUX)
- 5. Fuel quality (cc and electricity)





Dedicated and shared transport system

Shared transport systems

Allocation =

Dedicated transport systems



Ferry line systems

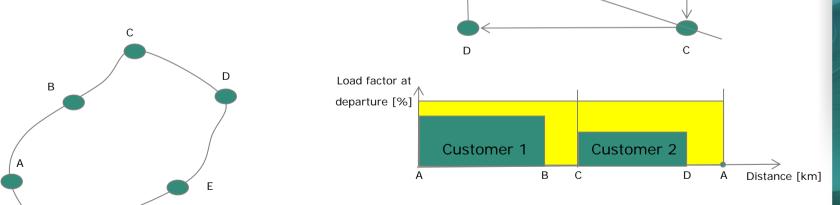
Mail distribution system

Container transport system(leg)

Parcel distribution system

Air transport systems

Railway transport systems

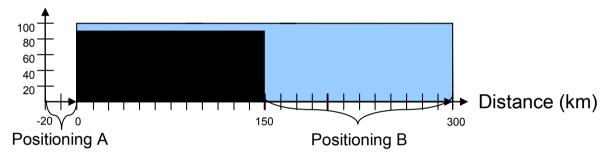


Total energy use/emissions

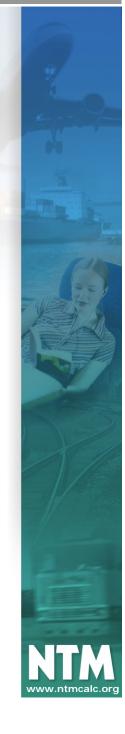
Total customers transport work or number of mail etc

Load factor

Load factor (%)



- Vehicle/vessel degree of utilisation
- Vehicle/vessel maximum degree of utilisation
- $= \eta$ = Ratio is the degree of utilisation



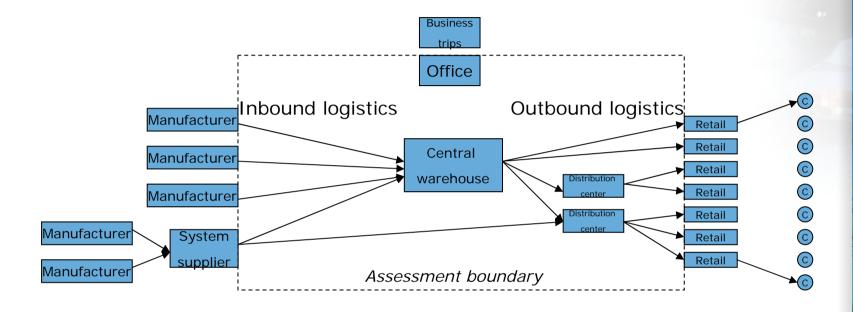
5. Capturing and calculating data

- Real data or model data?
 - Handbook for emission factors
 - Piano
 - EEDI
 - UIC
 - etc

Transport resources	Own resources	External resources
"Dedicated"		
"Shared"		



A supply chain example



Key findings (based on 10 kg of food)

From manufacturer to retail; 0.5 kg CO₂e

From retail to home by car; 1 kg CO₂e



A supply chain example

Primary production	CO2e [kg/kg]	Total weight [kg]	Total GHG [kg]
Milk	0,85	4	3,4
Potato	0,1	2	0,2
Bread	0,8	1	0,8
Beef	23	1	23
Ham	4,2	1	4,2
Chicken	1,4	1	1,4
Total		10	33

		<u> </u>
10% waste in SC	Potential GHG [kg]	GHG emissions [kg]
10%	33	3,3



7. Relative emissions

- Absolute numbers
- Relative numbers



8. Sensitive analysis

(Do we want to hear this?)

Länk		Från	Till	MAX	MIN	Genomsnitt	(+/-)	(+/-) [%]	Rankning
1	Bil i Stockholm	Bro	Tomteboda	36	13	24	12	48%	2
2	Järnväg	Tomteboda	Alvesta	293	53	173	120	69%	1
3	Bil i Småland	Alvesta	Växjö	16	7	11	4	39%	3
	Summa			344	73	208	136	65%	



Findings and conclusions

- Minimum system boundary
- Measure what you can/want to improve
- Make other factors constant
- Be transparent about uncertainty



Questions?

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