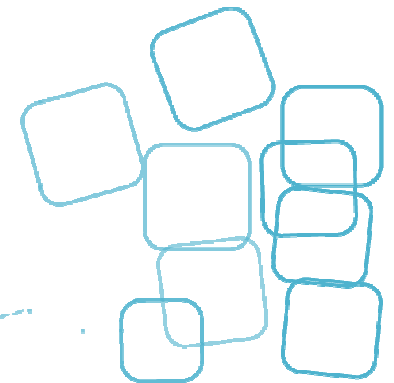




# **A Sustainable Logistics Model in the Food Supply Chain**

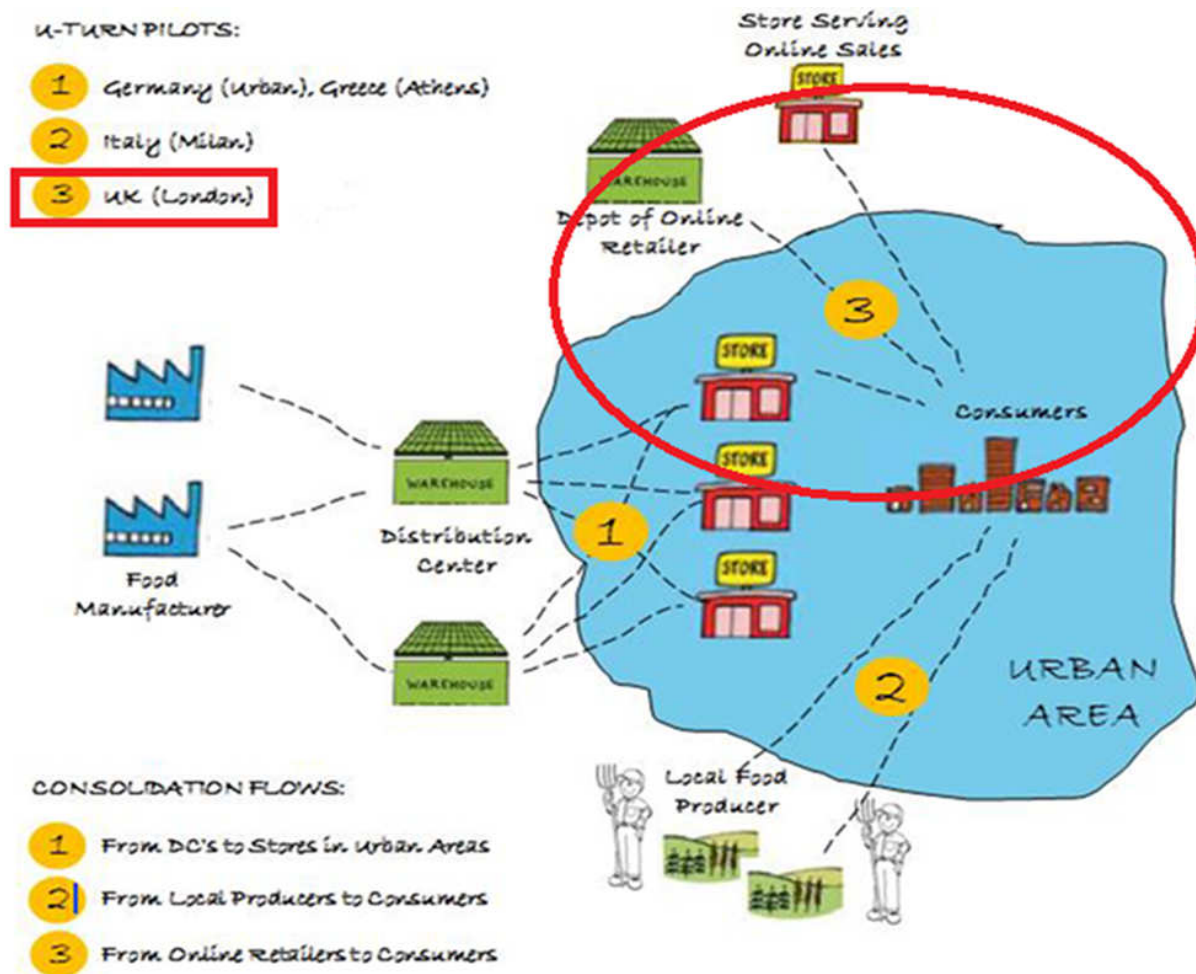
**Dimitris Zissis, Emel Aktas, Michael Bourlakis,**

**10-16 July 2016, ESCC, Greece**



**Transforming  
knowledge  
into action**

# Pilot 3



# Outline

- Motivation
- Research Problem
- Current Situation
- Primary Data
- Collaborative Model
- Future Work

Funded by the Horizon 2020  
Framework Programme of  
the European Union

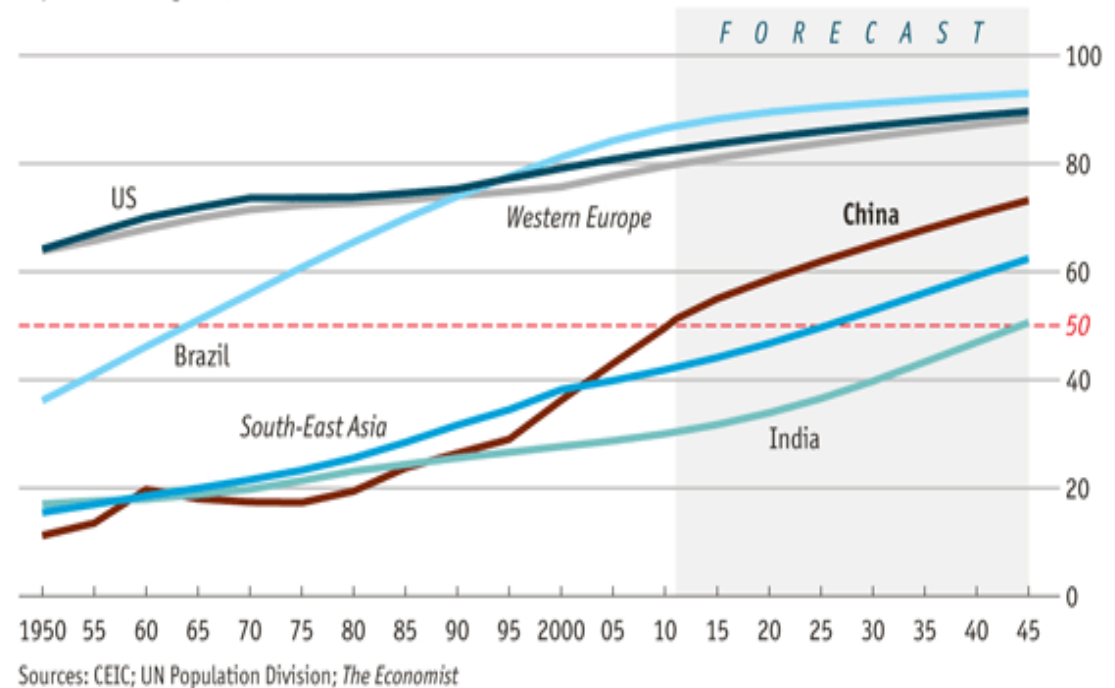


# Motivation

- 75% of the population in urban areas in Europe (estimation 80% by 2020)
- 21% of the CO2 emissions attributable to freight transport in the UK (or 6% of the CO2 emissions in the country)

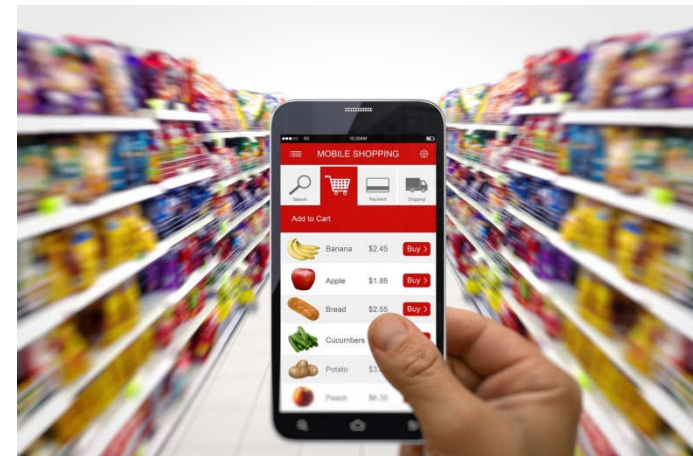
## Urbanisation

Population living in urban areas, % of total



# Research Problem

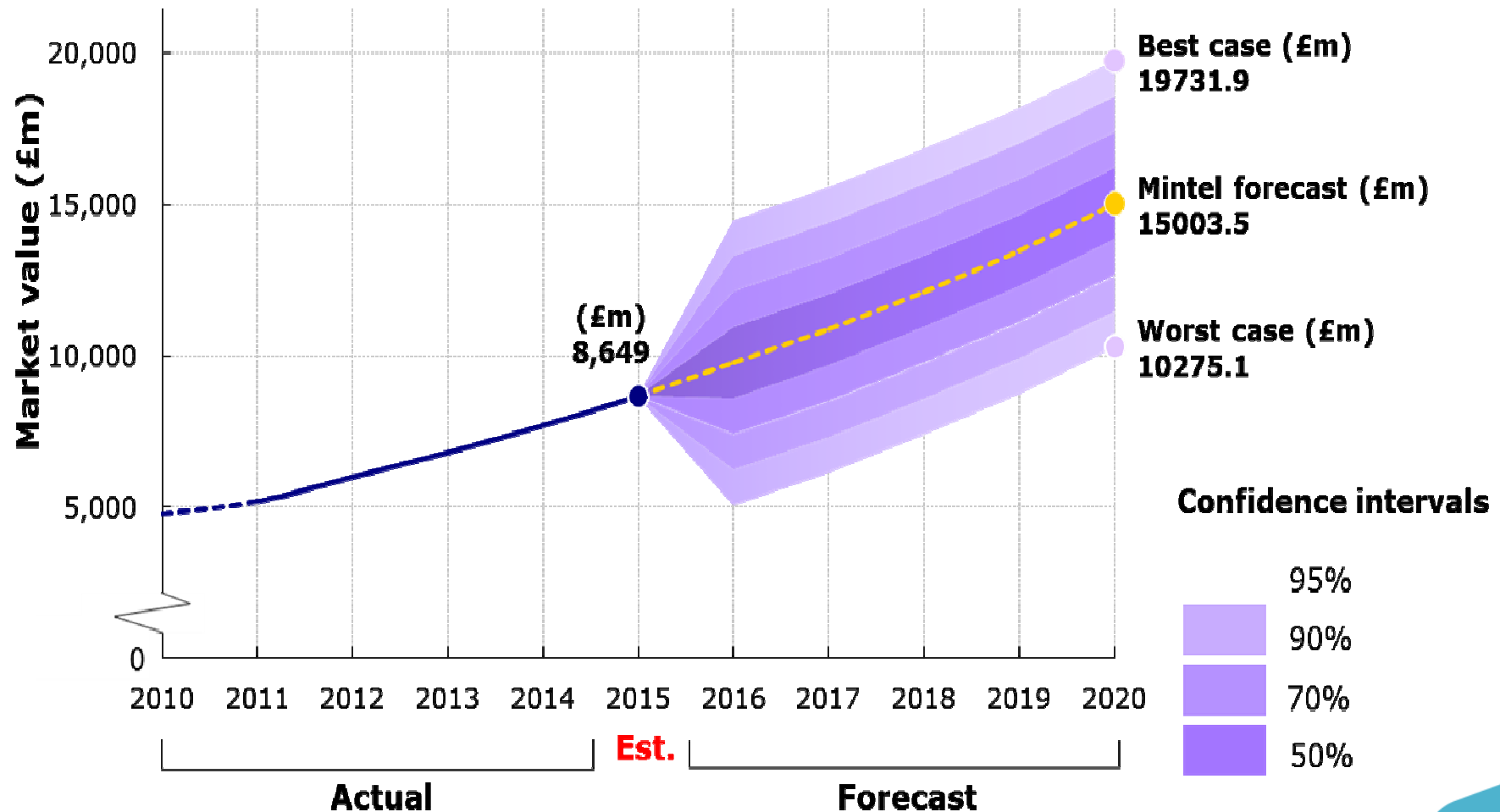
- The UK online grocery retail market
  - Yearly growth: 17%
- The traditional grocery market
  - Yearly growth < 5% in the last 10 years



(IGD, 2015)

# Online grocery market

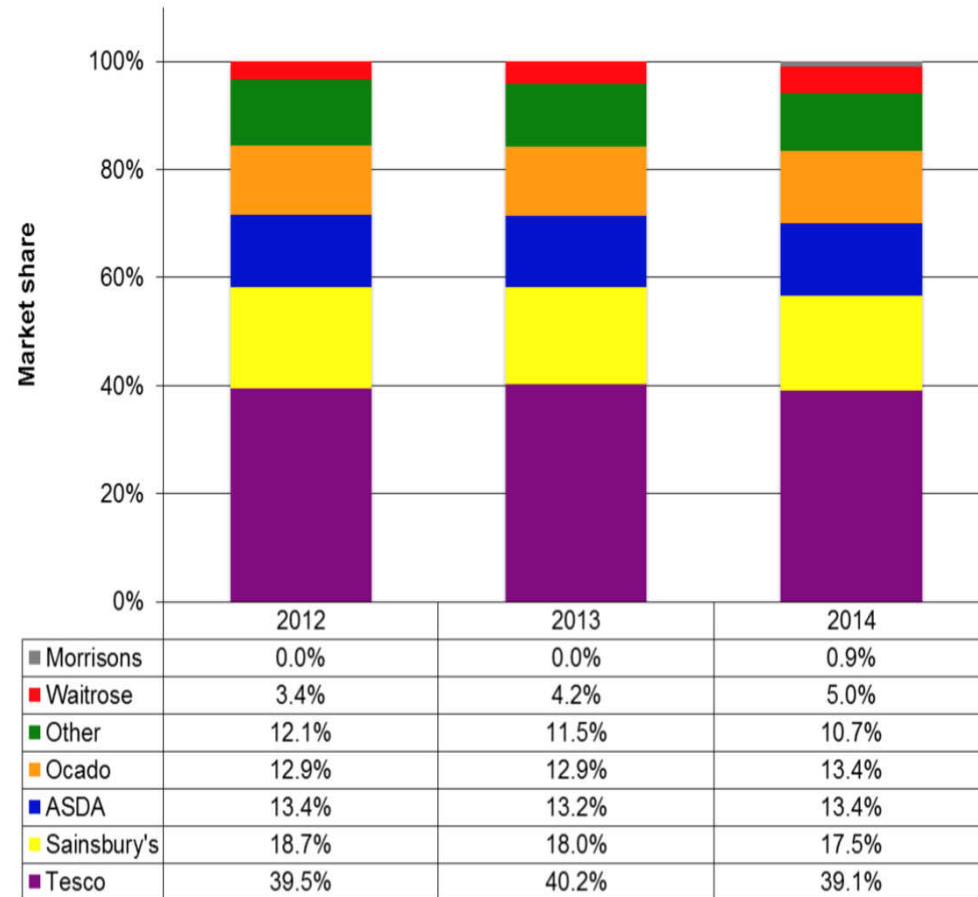
- Second largest (after Chinese)



# Growth of online grocery market

## Overall Market Value

- 2012: £5.673 billion
- 2013: £6.555 billion
- 2014: £7.532 billion



Mintel (2015)

# Existing Model

- **Home Delivery:** Delivery food to the consumers' location
- **Click & Collect:** Transports food to a predefined collection point and the customer has to collect his order



# Logistics Models

- Home Delivery
  - Attended
  - Unattended
  
- Picking and despatch
  - Fulfilment centre / dark store
  - Store fulfilment
  
- Routing and scheduling
  - Use of pricing to even out the demand

# Current Situation

- Number of orders: 94M for 2015 (185M for 2020)
- Time slot 1 hour
- Fee £1- £6 and delivery passes
- Average cost / delivery = £21 (Ocado)

# Retailer R

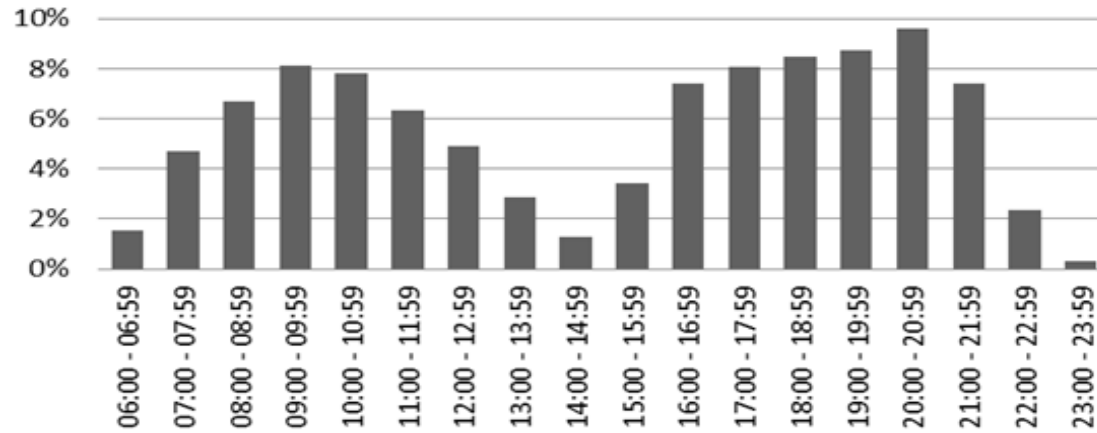
- **#346,745 transactions**
  - from **01/06/2014 to 31/05/2015**
- Average number of deliveries by location
- The spoke serving the location
- Percentage of orders delivered / hour / day
- Average order weight for postcode
- Average order volume for postcode

# Ocado data

➤ **Ocado** (13.4% on 2014)

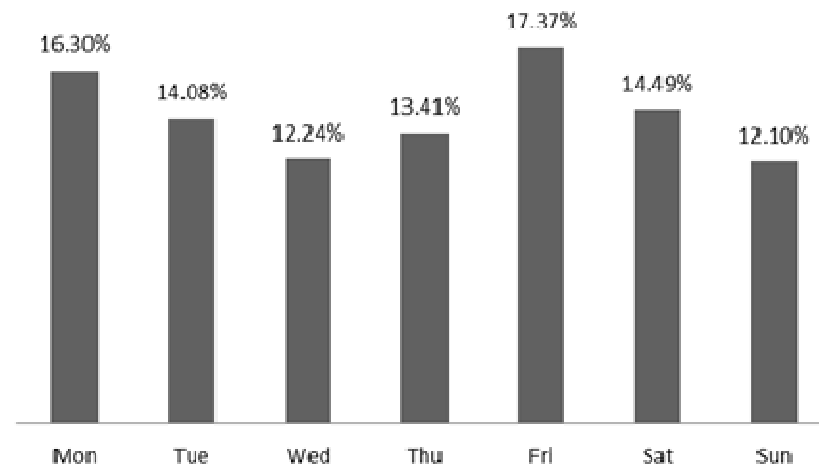
➤ <b>Financial report:</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
➤ <b>Size:</b>	<b>£972M</b>	<b>£1,116M</b>
➤ <b># Orders:</b>	<b>8.684M</b>	<b>10.14M</b>
➤ <b>Active Customers</b>	<b>453K</b>	<b>509K</b>

# Retailer R's non-uniform demand

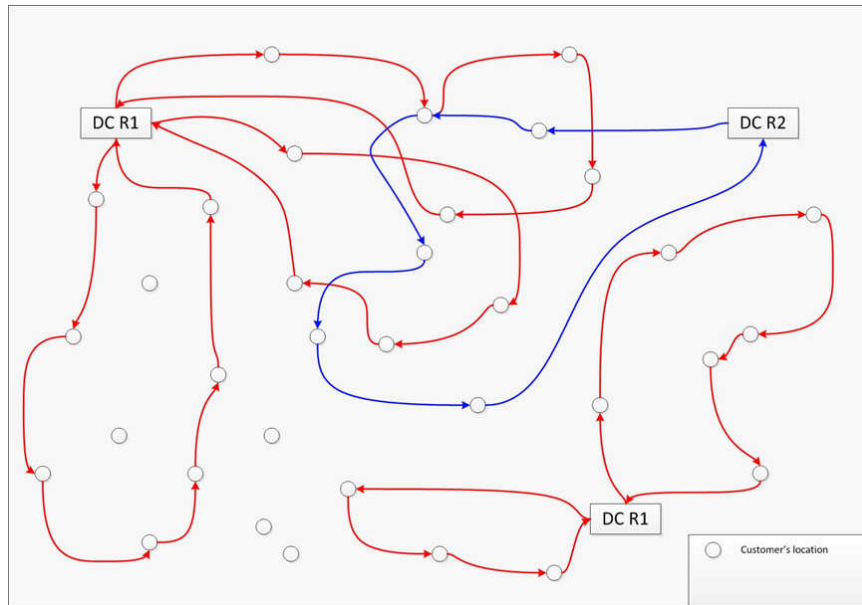


Morning & Evening Peaks

End-of-week & Start-of-week Peaks



# No collaboration



- Cost based on: How many DCs ( $N_i$ ) are operated exclusively by the  $i$ -retailer and the distance ( $X_i$ ) for satisfy his demand
- (Individual) Cost:  $C_i = aN_i + cX_i$ ,

Where

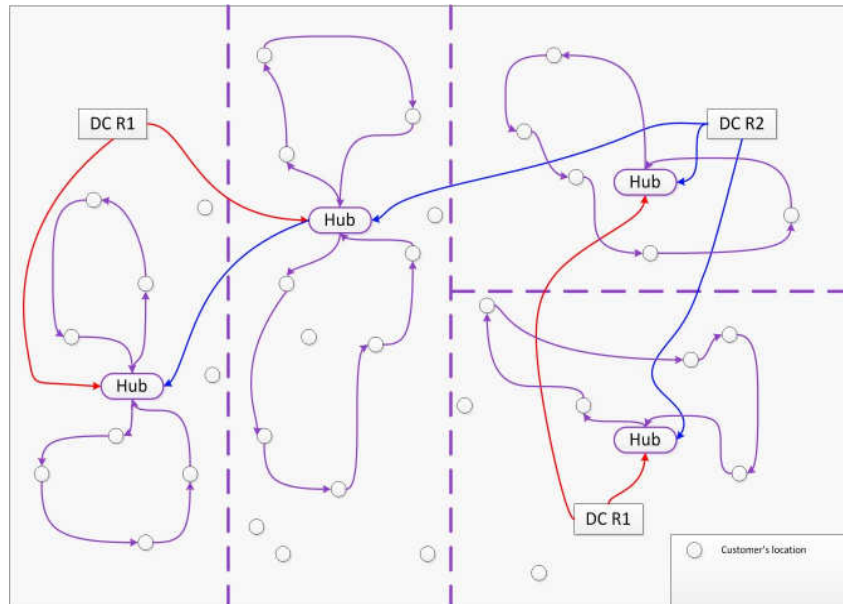
$a$ : the cost for each individually owned fulfilment centre

$c$ : the cost per each travelled kilometre

# Proposed model

- Collaboration among the retailers
  - Single decision maker for the routing
  - Minimum overlapping areas
- Raise fleet utilization
- Reduced costs, emissions, noise levels
- Sustainable model

# Collaborative model



- Total distance:  $TX < \sum_{\forall i} X_i$
- Total cost based on: total number of DCs ( $TN$ ) and total distance ( $TX$ ) for satisfy the home deliveries from all retailers
- Total cost:  $CT = (a + b)TN + cTX$ , where  $b$  is the additional cost when a DC is shared
- **Question:**  $CT < \sum_{\forall i} C_i$ ? And what is the reduction?



# Now working on...

- Design a game among the retailers, where retailers have an incentive to participate in the shared logistic model
- Simulate real data under the proposed distribution model
- Measure the economical and the environmental impacts

# Questions

