

The Common Framework - A Logistics Service Providers View

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Gebrüder Weiss

Facts & Numbers

- Founded in 1823 in Fussach, Austria
- Still owned by the founding family
- 150 branch offices around the globe
- 6.000 employees
- 10.000.000 shipments per year
- 1.200.000.000 €turnover in 2013
- 500.000 m2 of warehousing space





GW Branch Offices in Europe





Worldwide Air & Sea Network



Europa

Belgien = Bosnien-Herzegowina = Bulgarien = Dänemark = Deutschland = Frankreich = Italien = Kroatien = Mazedonien = Montenegro = Niederlande = Österreich = Polen = Rumänien = Schweiz = Serbien = Slowakei = Slowenien = Spanien = Tschechien = Türkei = Ukraine = Ungarn = Vereinigtes Königreich

Nord-, Mittel- und Südamerika Argentinien = Bolivien = Chile = Paraguay = Uruguay = Kanada = USA

Standorte*

- Gebrüder Weiss Netzwerk*
- Strategische Partner
- Agenten
 - * GW, Röhlig, Weiss-Röhlig

Afrika Mosambik - Südafrika

Asien

China • Georgien • Indien • Japan • Russland • Singapur • Südkorea • Turkmenistan • Taiwan • Thailand • Vereinigte Arabische Emirate • Vietnam

Ozeanien Australien • Neuseeland

The Status Quo

Gebrüder Weiss 💮

The International Network of Gebrüder Weiss

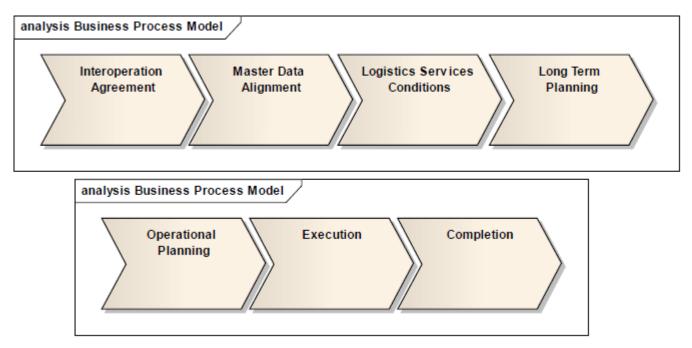
- Branch offices in 30 countries around the globe (approx. 50% outside the EU)
- Multimodal transports (road, rail, air, sea), warehousing and complete logistics solutions
- 3rd and 4th party logistics service provider
- International network of partners, subcontractors and Air & Sea carriers
- Member of several logistics alliances
 - e.g. SAE (56 members in 29 countries)
- EDI integration with 800 customers and partners no global standards for information exchange in the supply chain
- Being able to integrate customers and partners is a major competitive advantage





Business Processes

- Important are definied processes on the strategic AND the operational level
- Long term capacity planning can only work through an integration between logistics services providers and clients

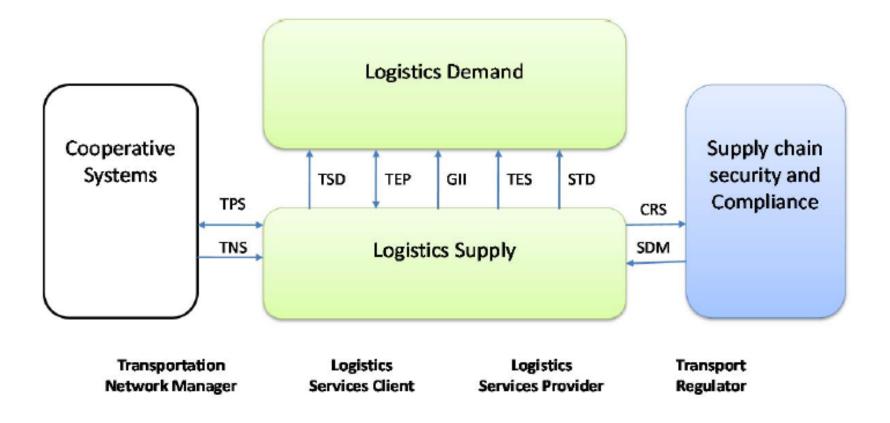


J.T. Pedersen: "One Common Framework for Information and Communication Systems in Transport and Logistics – Facilitating Interoperability", eFreight, June 2011

The Common Framework



The Domains and the Interactions



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The Common Framework

The Main Features for a LSP

- Integration between client and service provider through
 - Transport execution plans
 - Transport service descriptions
 - Regular updates on the execution status
 - Itinerary of the transported goods
- Integration between the infrastructure, the means of transport and the LSP
- Integration between the LSP and customs and authorities
- Clear descriptions of the information along the whole supply chain
- A standardized data format and aligned information





Does It Meet the Needs?

From an LSPs point of view...

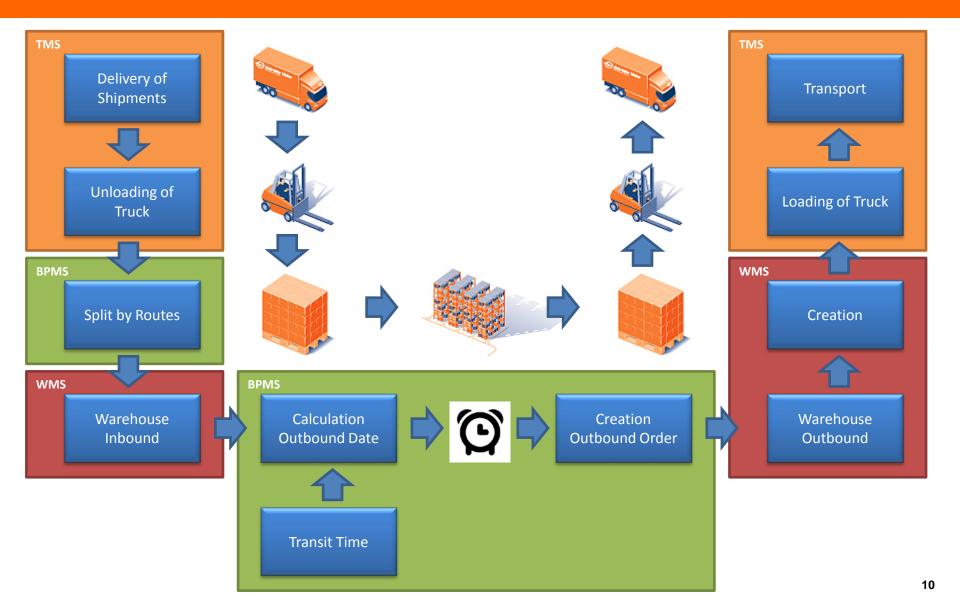
- Single-mode and multimodal transports are covered the information flow from the consignor to the consignee is guaranteed
- Does the framework scale for a 4th party logistics provider that manages several 3rd party logistics providers?
- Transports are only part of the service portfolio of a LSP – other services are not covered by the Common Framework
 - Inbound and outbound orders for warehousing
 - Value added services (e.g. packaging)
 - Crossdocking





Process Example Supply Chain Solution





Does It Meet the Needs?

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From an LSPs point of view...

- What if parts of the service are provided by LSPs that do not use the Common Framework? E.g. the first leg of the transport is provided by such a LSP? What does that mean for the rest of the transport?
- Orders might get consolidated or split by the LSP what does that mean for the information flow along the supply chain?
- A critical mass is needed to establish the Common Framework within the industry. It should become a standard and needs to be adopted by key market players (e.g. large LSPs)
- What about supply chain resilience? How can the SC react to exceptions?



An Outlook

. . .



What will the future bring?

- Higher integration between logistics service clients and logistics service providers – integration will be on the operational and on the strategic level
- Increased outsourcing of the whole supply chain to 4th party logistics service providers
- More complex supply chains and, thus, more complex requirements from the logistics service clients (exception handling, consolidation, splitting, value added services, etc.)
- Global supply chains that need integration across multiple countries, cultures, languages,



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Thank you for your attention!

The Common Framework



Description

- Cooperative Systems Traffic management systems / vehicle and infrastructure
- Logistics Demand Consignor, Consignee, Logistics Service Clients
- Logistics Supply Logistics Service Providers
- Supply Chain Security and Compliance Transport regulators, customs and other authorities

- TEP Transport Execution Plan
- TES Transport Execution Status
- TSD Transport Service Description
- GII Goods Item Itinerary
- STD Single Transport Document
- SDM Security Data Message
- CRS Common Regulatory Reporting Schema
- TPS Transport Progress Status
- TNS Transportation Network Status