

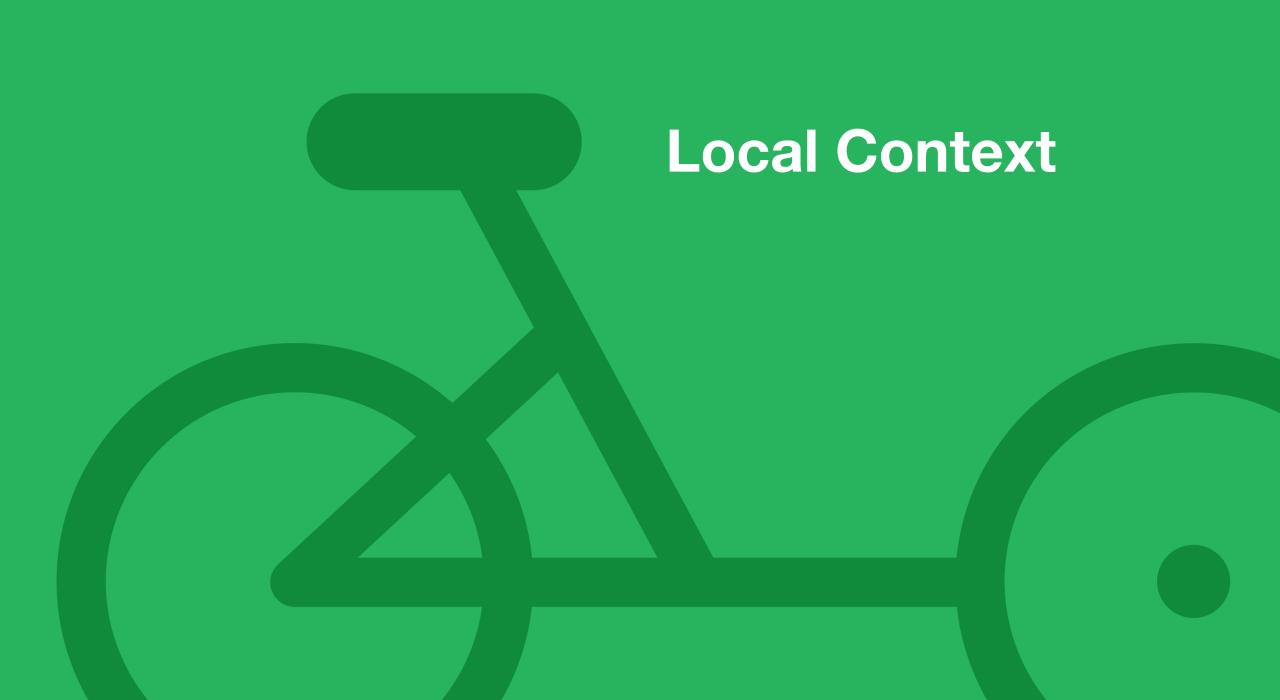


City of Milan

Presenters: Veronica Oppici (AMAT)

Alessandro Giovannini (AMAT)

Date: 17/05/2022





Milan – SUMP approved in 2018

Specific and general objectives

Sustainable Mobility

Ensure high accessibility

Reduce dependancy on private vehicles

edistribute public space in favor of active mobility

Encourage compliance with the road rules Equity, security, social cohesion

Reduce road accidents

Reduce the exposure to noise and air pollutants

Overcome barriers in access to mobility services

Enhance freedom of choise in favor of more sustainable modes of transport Environmental quality

Reduce emissions of air pollutant

Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases

Preventing and reducing noise pollution

Improve the urban landscape quality Innovation and economic efficiency

Ensure economic balance to mobility system

Internalise environmental, social and health costs

Promote economic efficiency of commercial traffic

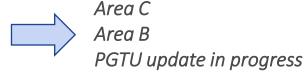
Optimize use of mobility resources



Milan - SUMP approved in 2018

Strategies and lines of action

 Establishment of a freight LTZ with an accreditation system for access to specific functions (eg loading / unloading areas), verifying efficiency standards, through reward mechanisms (eg by incentivising zero-impact vehicles);



- Control and management of loading and unloading areas in order to rationalize their use and reduce the resulting impacts
- Smart Parking
 PGTU update in progress
- Promotion of private initiatives for the creation and management of UCC through the definition of specific rules



Wholesale food market center PTM update in progress











2017 - Green and Healthy Streets Declaration

March 2021 – Zero Emission Urban Goods Transportation Programme

Cognitive framework Freight distribution

- Stakeholder engagement
- Urban Goods Transportation Survey
- Goods flows estimation



New policies
New measures
Priority solutions

Pilots ideas

- CityHub(s) from where small e-vehicles and cargo bikes will transfer goods to end users
- Use of a freight train to bring goods into the city during off-peak hours combined with e-vehicles and cargo bikes for last mile deliveries



Milan – Stakeholder engagement

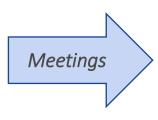
Mapping

Transport operators (logistics and cycle logistics)

Trade associations
Commercial businesses
Service providers



Collecting data and information Understanding their opinions on the z-e transition Involving them in a dialogue – cooperation



Lessons learnt:

Growing attention in sustainable transportation
High costs for sustainable vehicles
Lack of space in urban areas for logistics activities
Vehicle technology barriers

Milan – Urban Goods Transportation Survey



Objectives:

Gather quantitative and qualitative information Gauge interest in z-e urban goods delivery Understand obstacles, challenges and opportunities in z-e transition

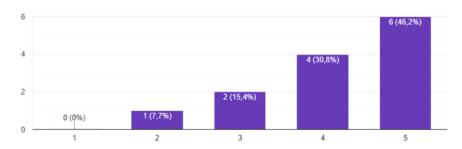
Lessons learnt:

Resistence in sharing data

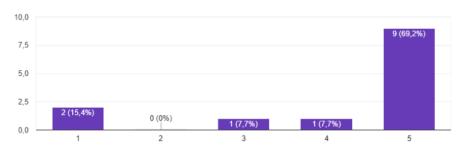
Limited use of cargo bikes and electric vehicles but planned for the future Negative impacts from lack of space for loading/unloading activities and traffic congestion

Positive assess about the introduction of Area C despite the additional costs Asking for space for urban depots and more fast charging points

Effect of the level of congestion of the road network on the performance of activities (1 = non-impactful, 5= very impactful)



Effect of the level of availability of parking areas and loading / unloading areas in the performance of activities (1 = non-impactful, 5 = very impactful)





1

Preliminary research

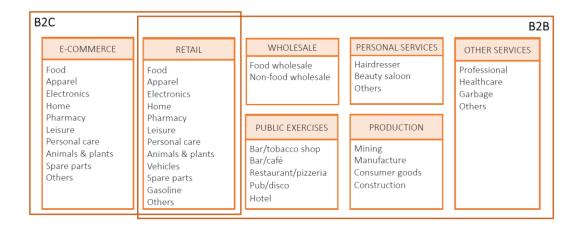
- Literature
- Existing data

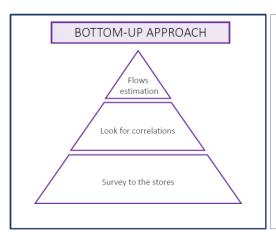
2 Classification of the goods flows

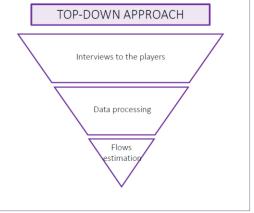
- Type of constumer
- Sector of activity
- Product categories

3 Quantification of the flows

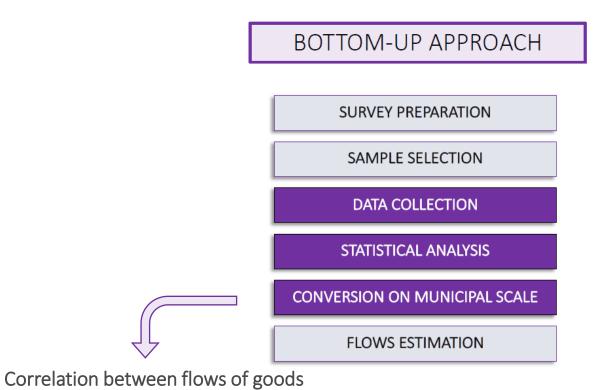
- Bottom-up
- Top-down

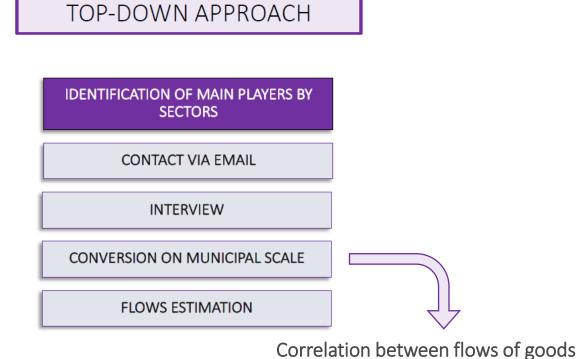












The B2C e-commerce flows were estimated from B2c e-commerce Observatory data

and market share of the player

and characteristics of local units



B2b/B2c	Sector	Product sector	Shop	Flows (ton/week)	Range		% weight	Methodology
					min	max		
B2b	Vendita al dettaglio	Alimentari	Supermercato	13.091	9.351	16.832	18%	Top-down
			Alimentari, panetteria, pasticceria, gelateria	1.807	1.626	1.987	2%	Bottom-up
		Abbigliamento	Abbigliamento, accessori, calzature, borse e valigie	671	604	1.221	0,9%	Bottom-up
		Elettronica	Dispositivi elettronici, elettrodomestici	359	323	395	0,5%	Penetration rate
		Casa	Mobili e arredamento	6.907	2.843	7.598	10%	Top-down
		Farmacia		110	99	122	0,2%	Top-down
		Ricreazione	Libri, riviste, cancelleria e giocattoli	628	149	691	0,9%	Bottom-up
		Cura animali e piante		-	-	-	-	
		Cura della persona		55	50	61	0,1%	Top-down
		Carburante		12.641	11.377	13.905	17%	Altro
		Commercio ambulante		7.874	7.087	8.662	11%	Top-down
		Veicoli	Veicoli e ricambistica	1.439	1.295	1.583	2%	Altro



Lessons learnt and next steps:

- Bottom-up approach time consuming
- Difficulties in estimating certain categories (supermarkets, public excercises, production)
- Translate ton/week in orders/week

Alessandro Giovannini Veronica Oppici

alessandro.giovannini@amat-mi.it veronica.oppici@amat-mi.it

