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D7.5

Policy adaptation and standardization recommendations

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Abstract

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
4PL	Fourth Party Logistics
CA	Consortium Agreement
CluCS	Cluster Community System
D x.x	Deliverable x.x
EB	Executive Board
EHLIG	European High Level Industry Group
EU	European Union
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LL	Living Lab
M x	Month x
NMLU	New Modular Loading Unit
PM	Project Management
PRINCE2	PRojects IN Controlled Environments
Risk ID	Risk Identifier
UK	United Kingdom
VAS	Value Added Service
WP	Work Package
ISO	

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Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The first chapter of deliverable D7.5 displays the purpose of the document and gives an initial introduction to standardization itself. Additionally, the approach that has been deployed is explained.

1.1 Purpose of Document

This document is intended to give an overview of the current situation regarding standardization, conduct a comparative analysis and develop suggestions and indications for further standardization. For this purpose, standardization in the field on modular loading units and collaborative data management will be analyzed. Furthermore, policy considerations for improving rail connections between clusters will be considered. The results shown in this document will provide feedback to the consortium in order to further adapt standardization activities.

1.1 Standardization

A standard is something that serves as a model to which actions, objects or processes can be compared to. Standards for the industry could for example be devices used to regulate the size, weight or other product attributes. Standards can also appear in the shape of mathematical descriptions, formulas etc. in order to state the important features of actions to be performed or products to be developed. Furthermore, standards can contain properties such as tolerances, materials, descriptions etc. The aim of defining and sing standards is to impede conflict and duplication effort, to meet national standards needs, to coordinate different standardization activities and to promote a general acceptance of basic standards. The international body that contributes to these objectives in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The ISO is an independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 162 national standards bodies and brings together experts share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant International Standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges.
In an industrial environment, standardization leads to a clear communication between different actor of the supply chain, relatively low costs and manufacturing on the basis of interchangeable parts. Generally, applying standards are having the advantages that consumers and users can be sure that products and features of actions are safe, reliable and of good quality.[1,2]

1.2 Approach

2. Considerations on standards related to modular load units (IML)

e.g. related standards on loading units and vehicle size

[1] https://www.britannica.com/technology/standardization
[2] https://www.iso.org/home.html

2.1 Overview / Inventory
2.2 Problems of not having the standard
2.3 Requirements for a standard
2.4 Recommendations (?)

3. Considerations on collaborative data management and exchange for transport and logistics

e.g. data standards for CargoStream / CluCS, message exchange

3.1 Overview / Inventory
3.2 Problems of not having the standard
3.3 Requirements for a standard
3.4 Recommendations (?)

4. Policy considerations for improving rail connections between Clusters

5. Gaps

e.g. where might additional standardization be useful?

6. Consolidated Recommendations (?)

7. Conclusion