

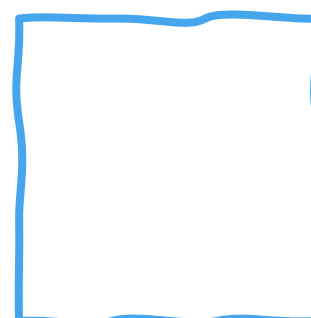
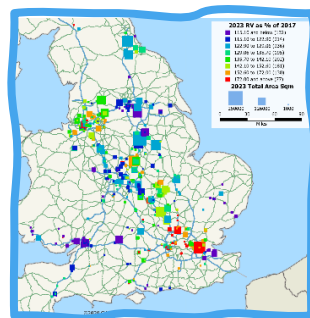
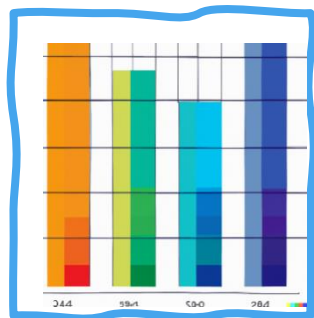
SCALA Supply Chain Best Practice Forums

Kirsten Tisdale FCILT

31 January 2024

Some industry challenges:

- > Inflation
- > Demand
- > Transport
- > Warehousing
- > Staffing
- > Benchmarking

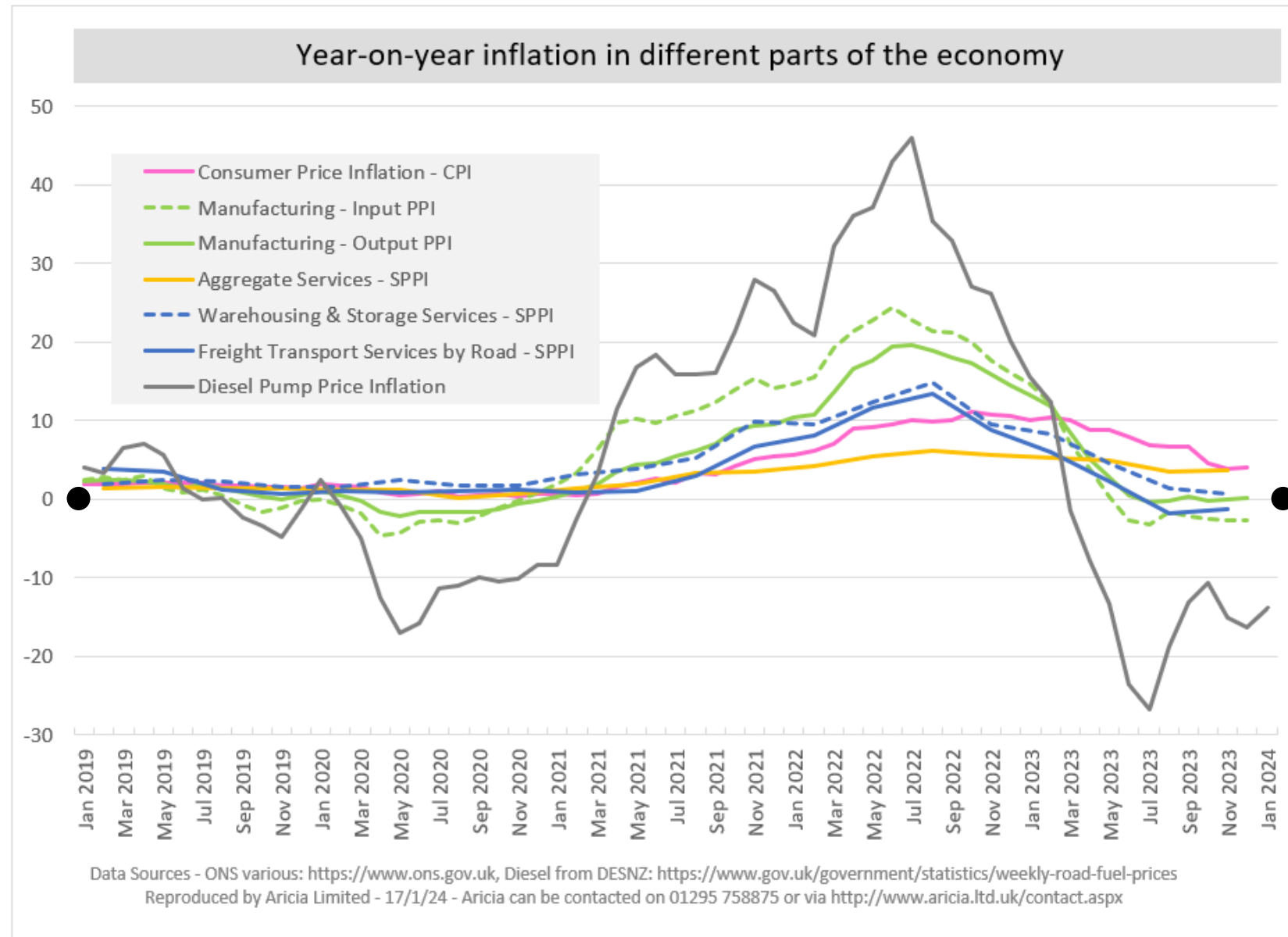




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Inflation

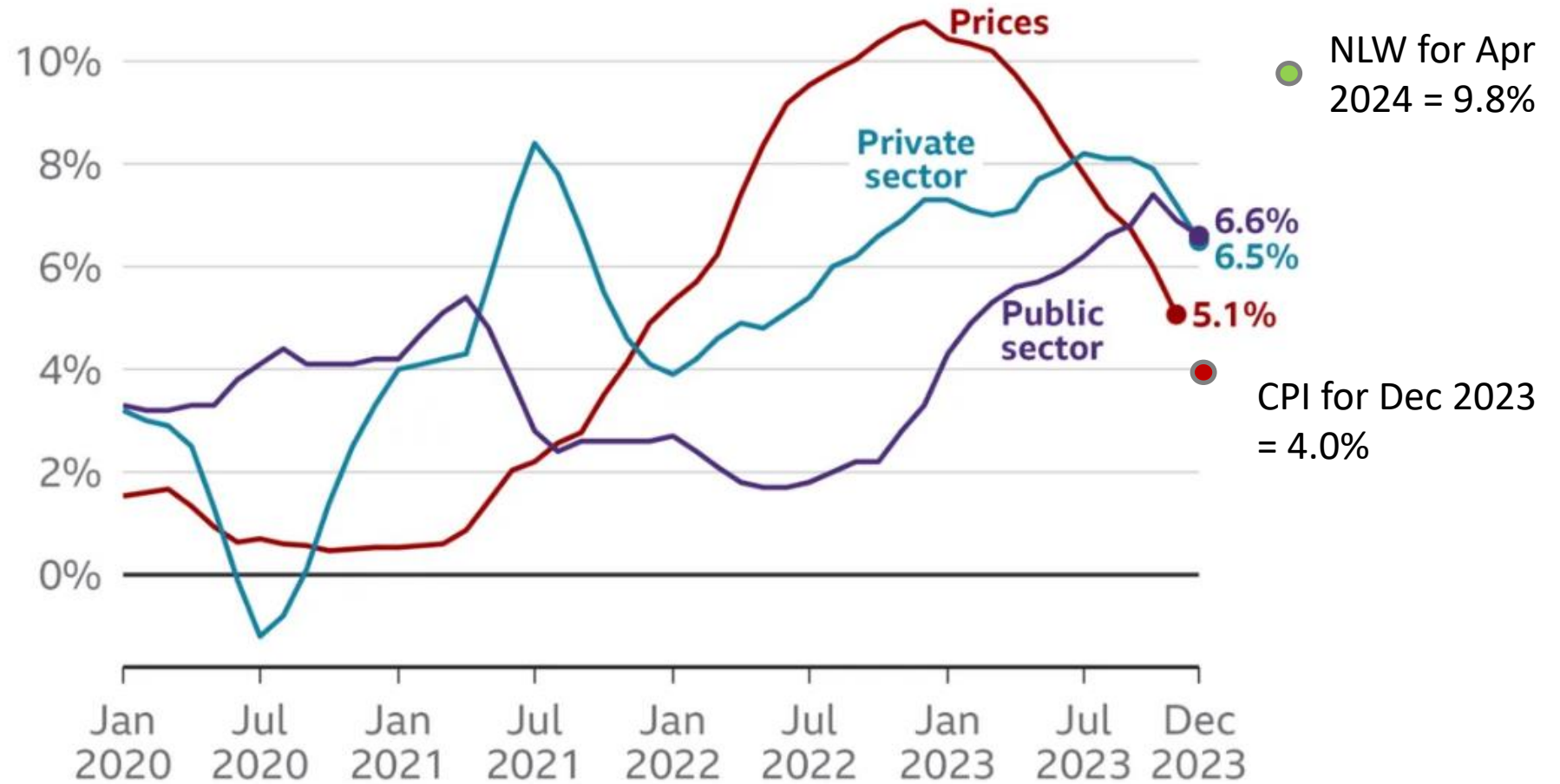
- > Inflation – rate of change of prices
- > Reducing inflation doesn't mean prices are going down
- > Prices are only going down if the trace goes below zero on this graph (marked by ●)
- > CPI = Bank of England KPI of 2%
- > PPI = like the CPI but for manufacturing – input & output
- > Inflation from commodities drops out after a year ...even if the price doesn't go down!
- > SPPI = services, quarterly, inc logistics – wages play larger part
- > Inflation from wages is 'stickier'



Inflation v wage growth

- > Graph based on BBC graph published 16 January 2024
- > Extra spots added for latest CPI & for National Living Wage increase
- > NLW in April 2024 £10.42 -> £11.44 for c2.7m low paid workers
- > These spots are intended to be approx. correct with respect to both axes – date and inflation

Annual wage and price growth, three months to Dec 2023



Source: Office for National Statistics

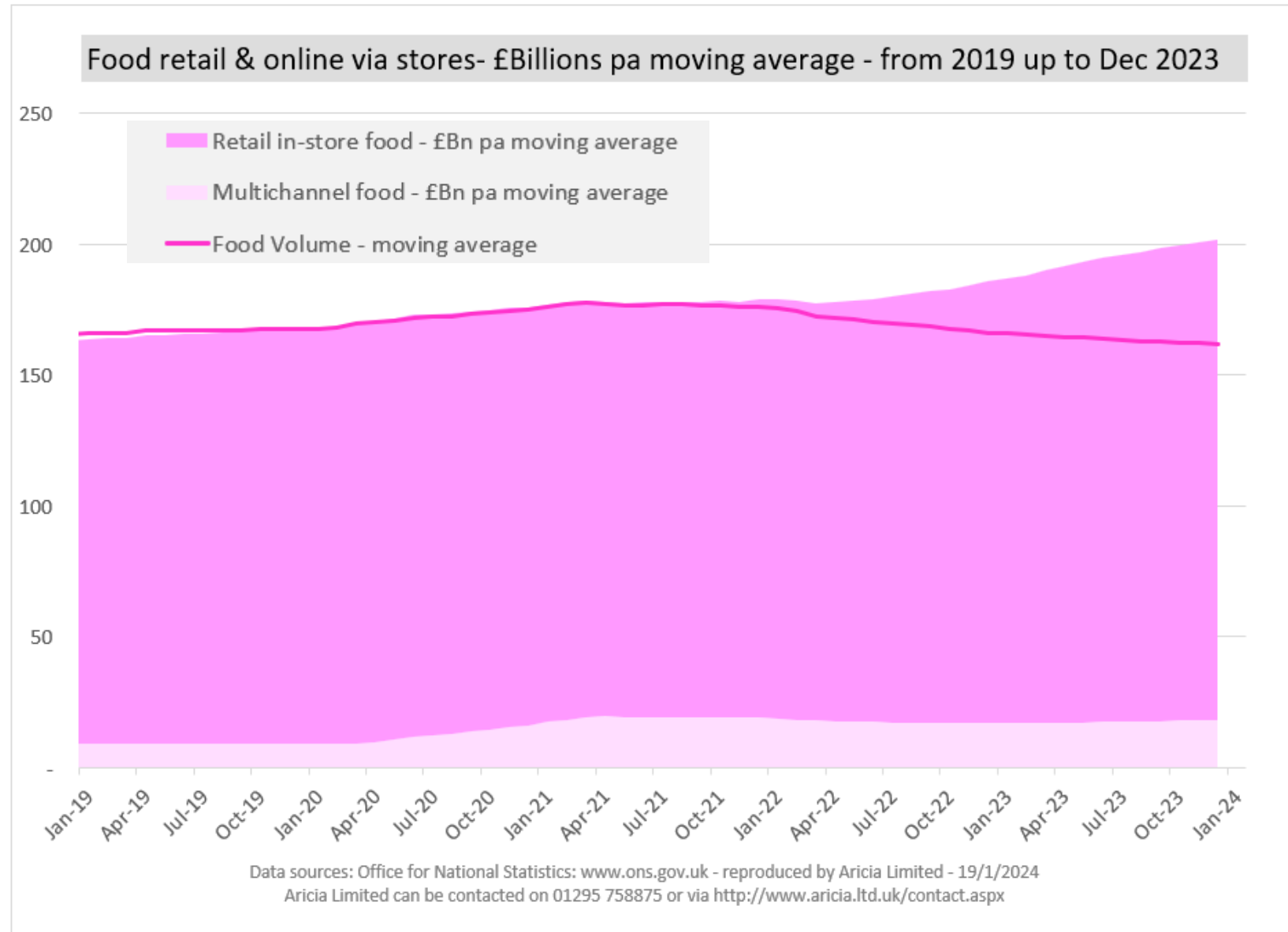




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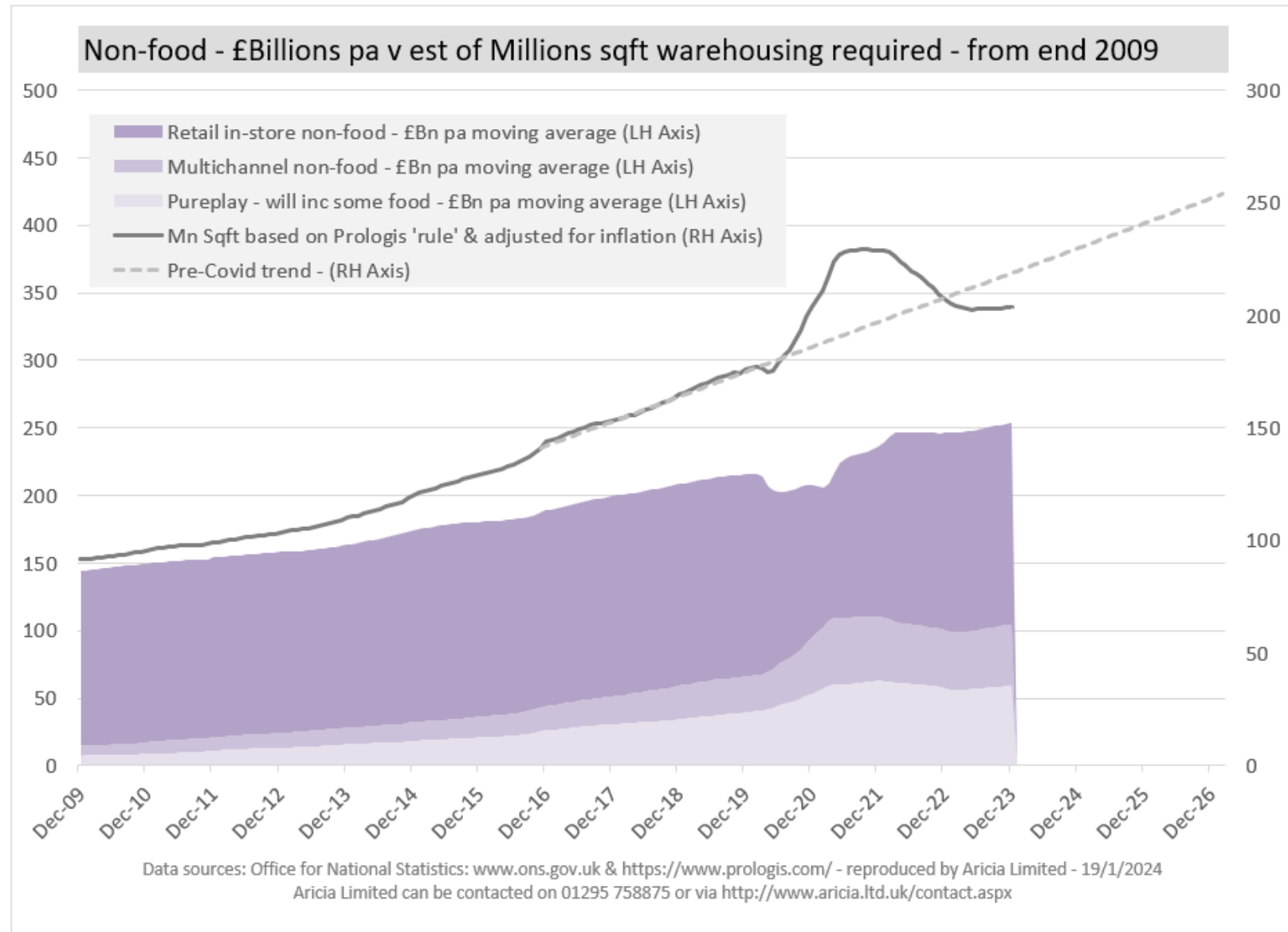
Changing demand - food retail - value v volume

- > The cost of living is impacting demand
- > Inflation means that the value of food being bought continues to rise
- > But it is also impacting on volume – people are buying physically less food
- > And volume is what manufacturers produce and logistics companies store and deliver



Warehousing – changing pressure from ecommerce

- > In 2016, Prologis came up with a formula that said online sales required approx. 3x the fulfilment space compared with traditional retailers
- > The graph applies this to non-food retail & internet sales
- > It's adjusted for inflation: the value of retail sales is increasing, but the overall *volume* is decreasing
- > And the *mix* is changing as people return to the high street

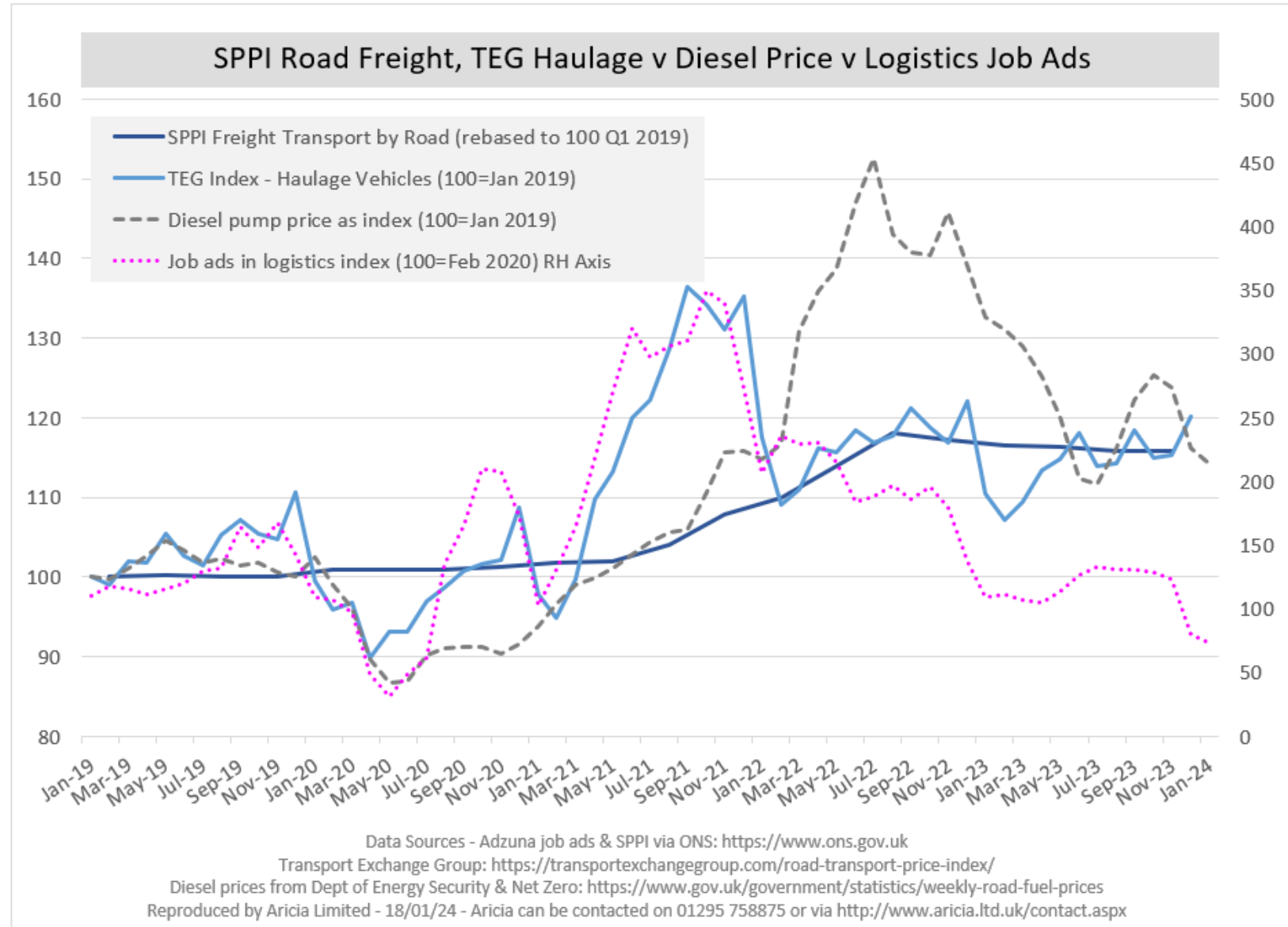




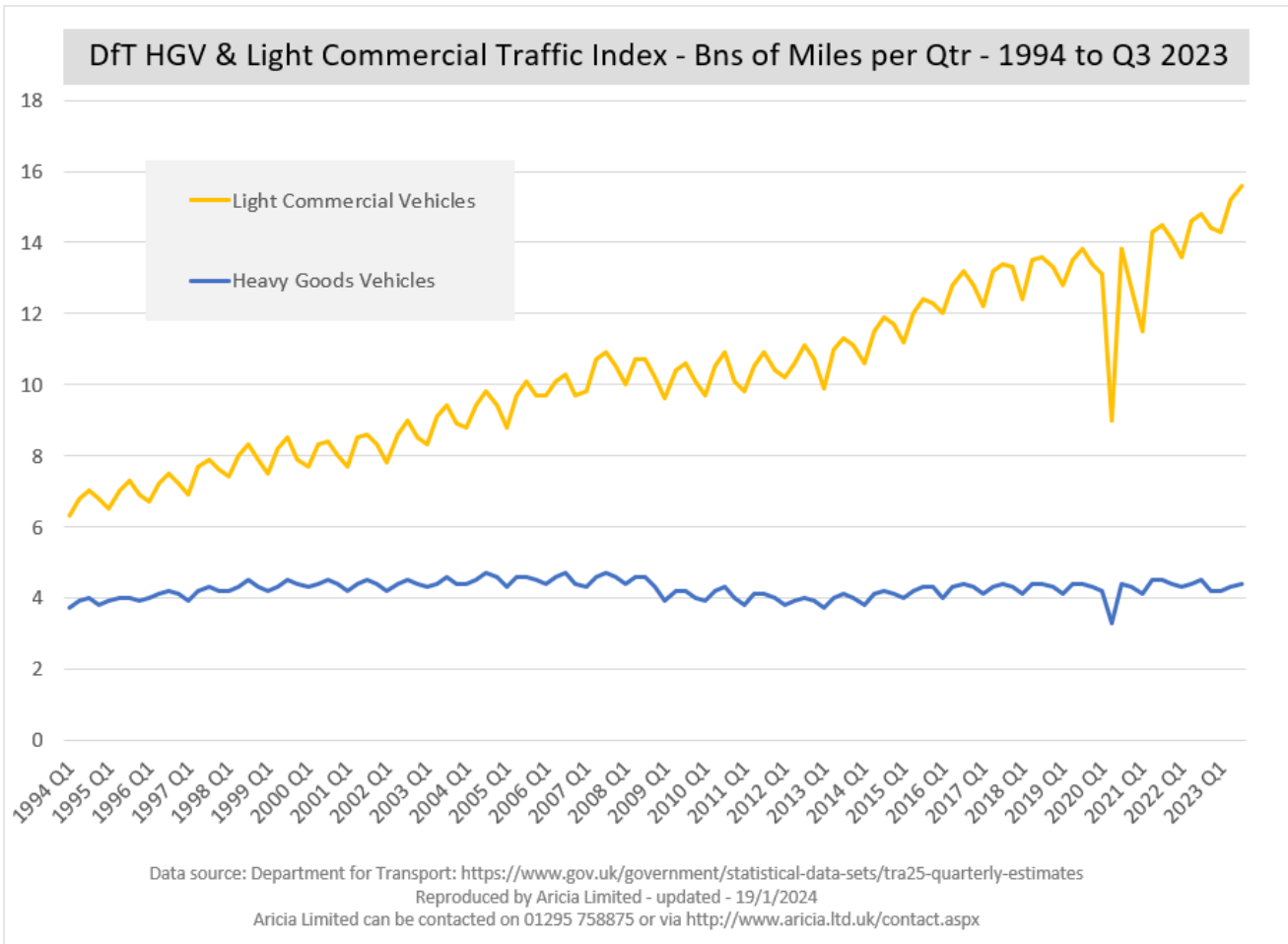
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Cost drivers in road transport

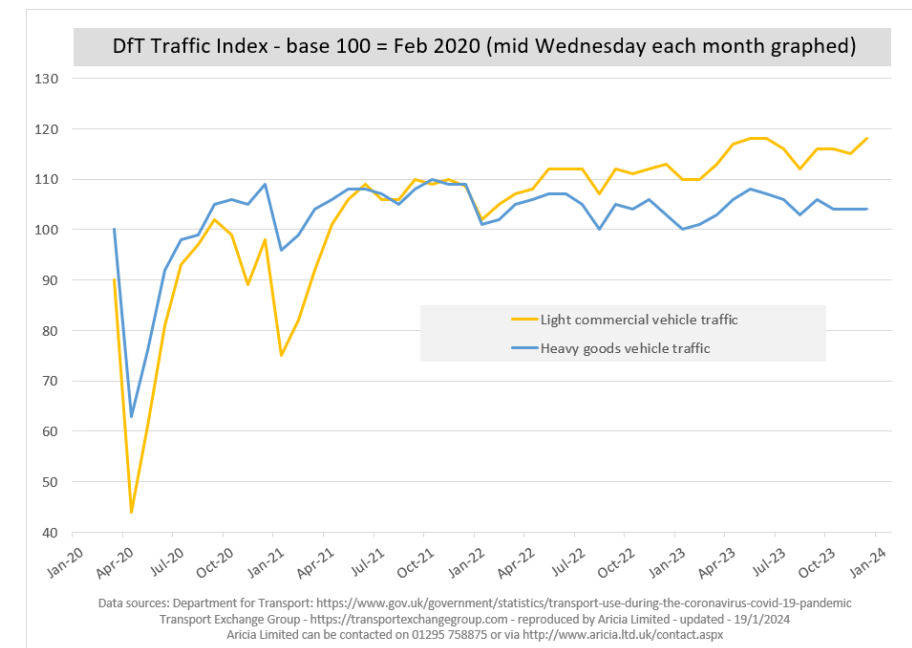
- > The influences for contractual rates and spot haulage can be quite different
- > SPPI much less variation:
 - > a) Quarterly takes out some seasonality
 - > and b) More contractual content
- > Spot rates, as shown by the TEG Haulage Index, are much more driven by supply & demand



Traffic levels as a proxy for demand



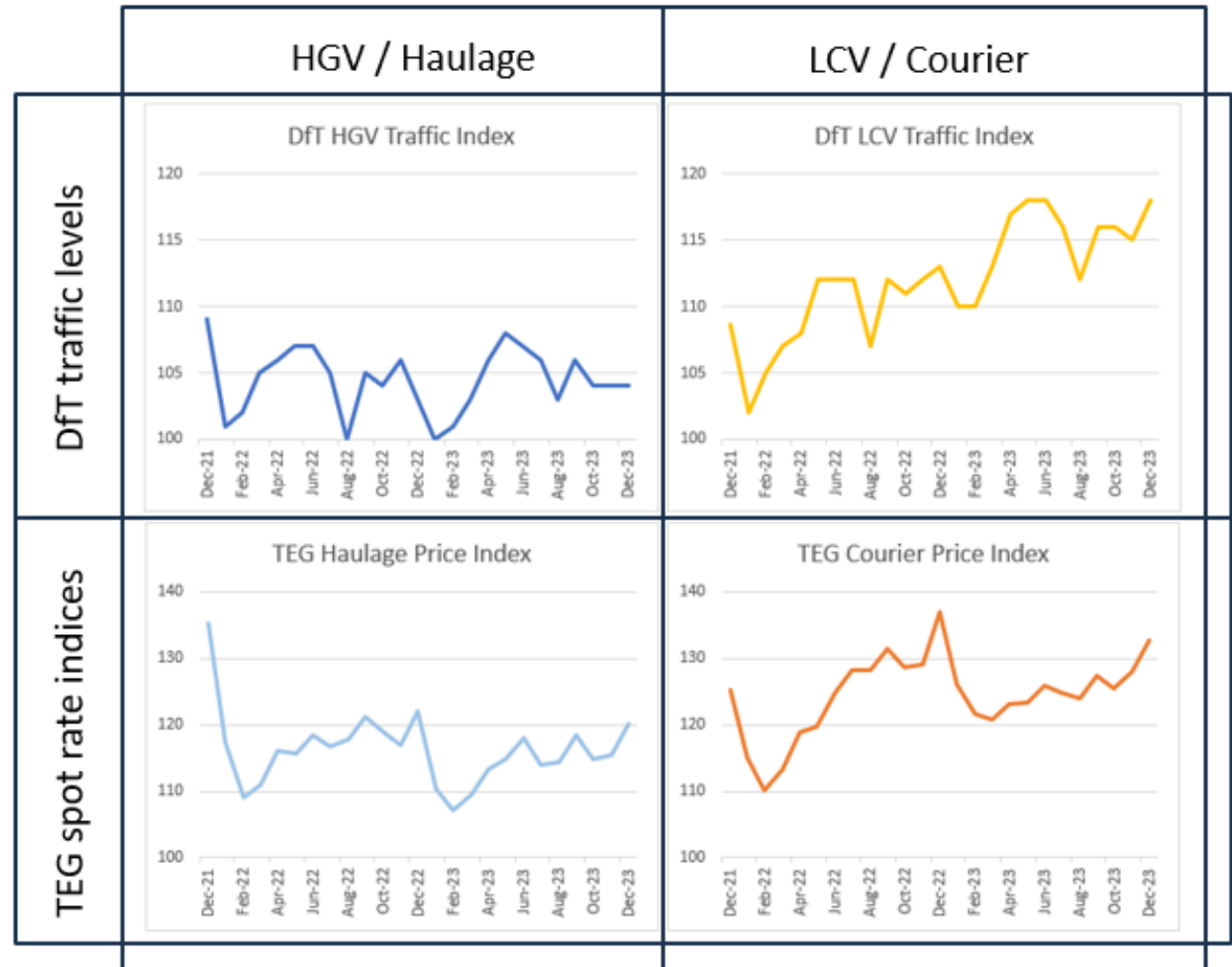
- > To left - very long-term trend for GB from 1994 through to Q3 2023 - HGV miles don't change much, whereas van miles keep increasing
- > Van miles aren't just logistics - deliveries only accounted for c24% in 2019/20 (Trades c61%)
- > Below – more timely DfT traffic index designed to monitor Covid impact (100 = first week Feb 2020) – divergence continues



Impact of 'demand' on spot rates

- > Traffic levels v spot rates for the two years December 2021 to December 2023
- > HGV traffic levels have reduced (top left), and so have haulage spot rates (bottom left) despite large increases in operator costs
- > Whereas LCV traffic levels have risen (top right) and so have the spot rates for smaller vehicles (bottom right)
- > NB The correlation is closer over c3.5 years for LCV/Courier than for HGV/Haulage

Comparison of DfT traffic levels and TEG spot rate indices

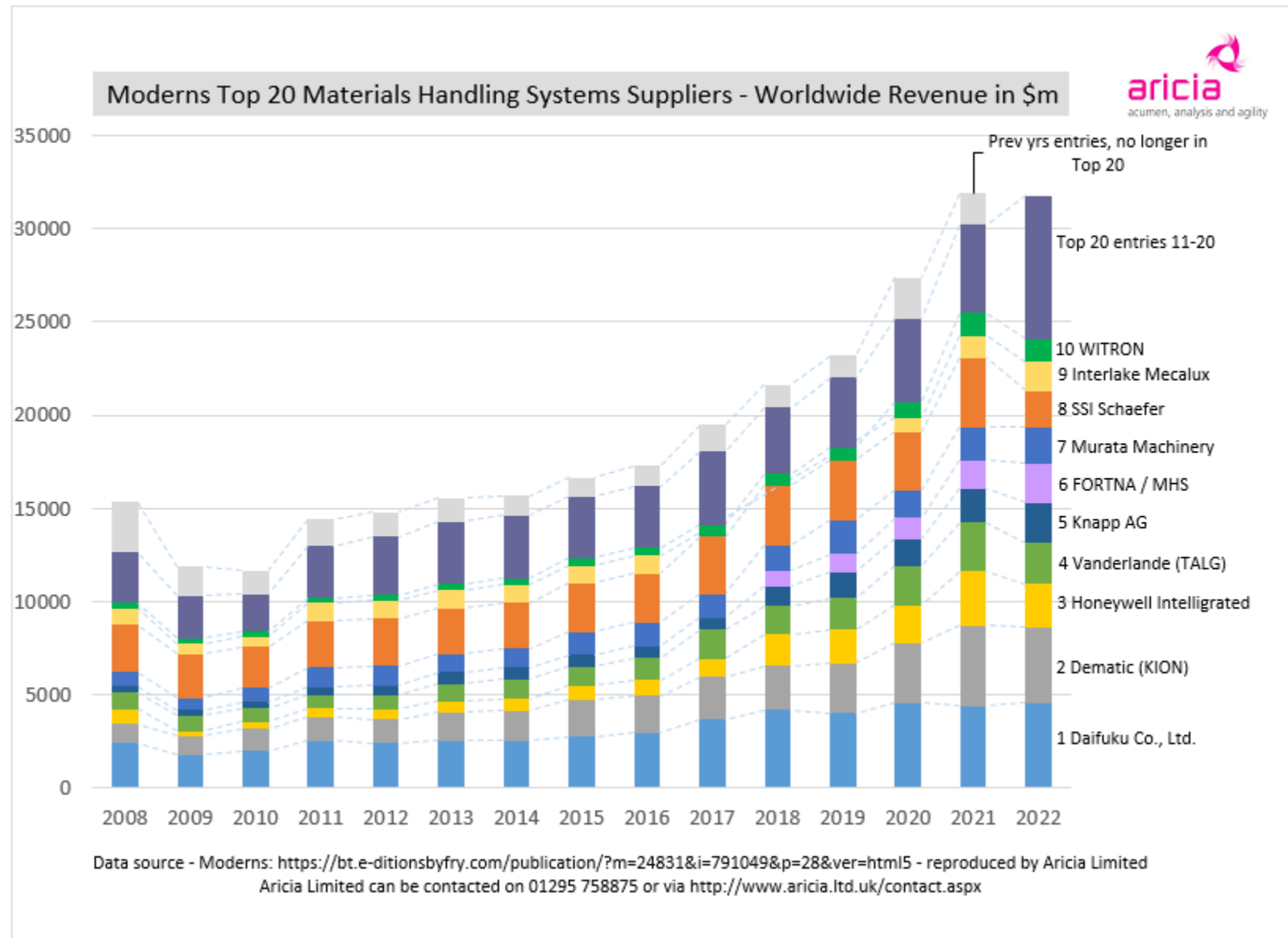




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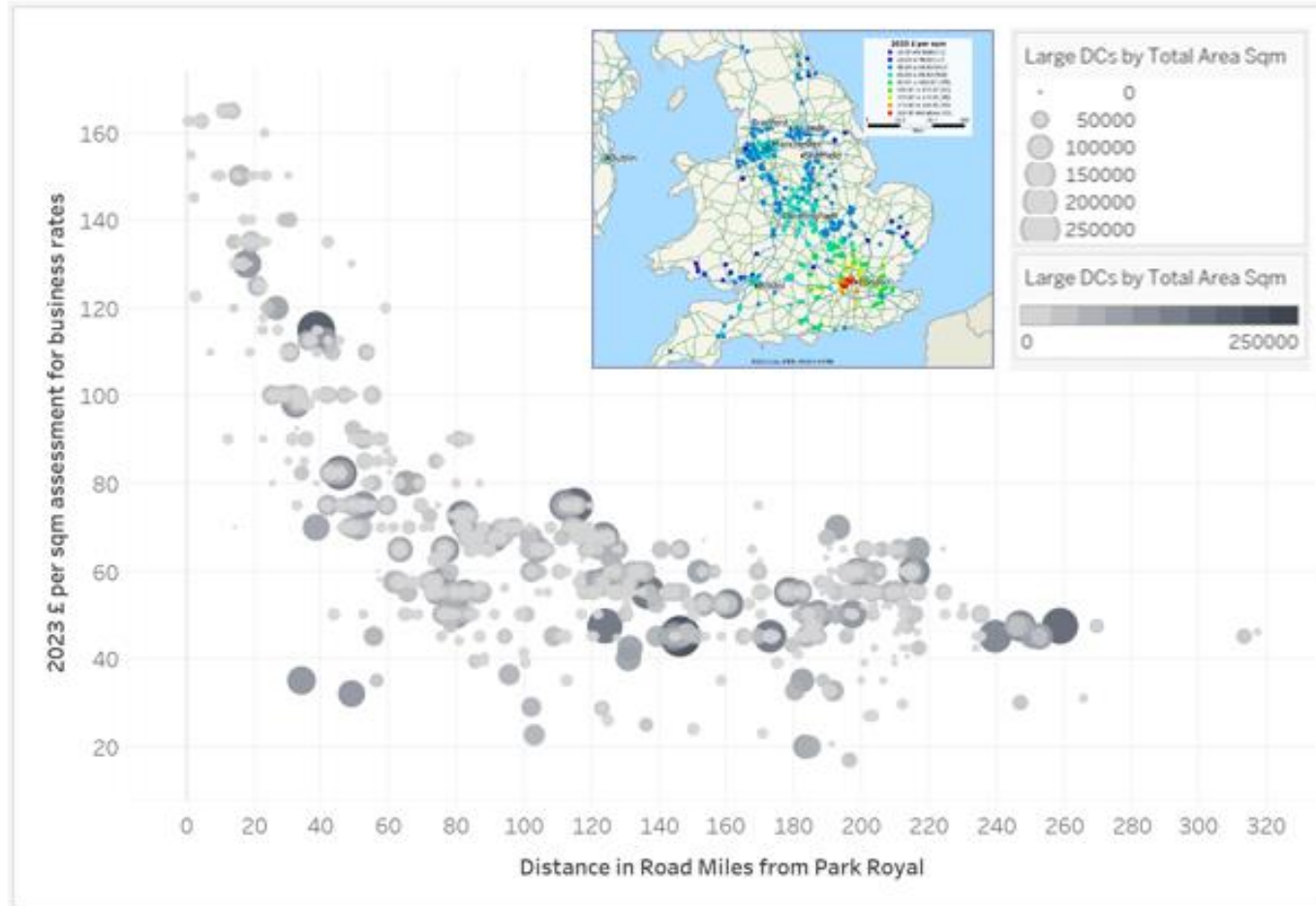
Modern's Top 20 Materials Handling Systems Cos

- > This graph is based on Modern Material Handling Magazine's annual reports
- > Worldwide revenue
- > Top 10 - individually coloured bars
- > Entries 11-20 combined shown in purple
- > Companies that were previously in the top 20, but not now - light grey
- > Accelerated growth between 2015 and 2021, resulting in approx doubled revenue over that period
- > 2022 broke the mould, with expansion for smaller cos



Impact of property value on transport

The non-green impact of property prices on logistics



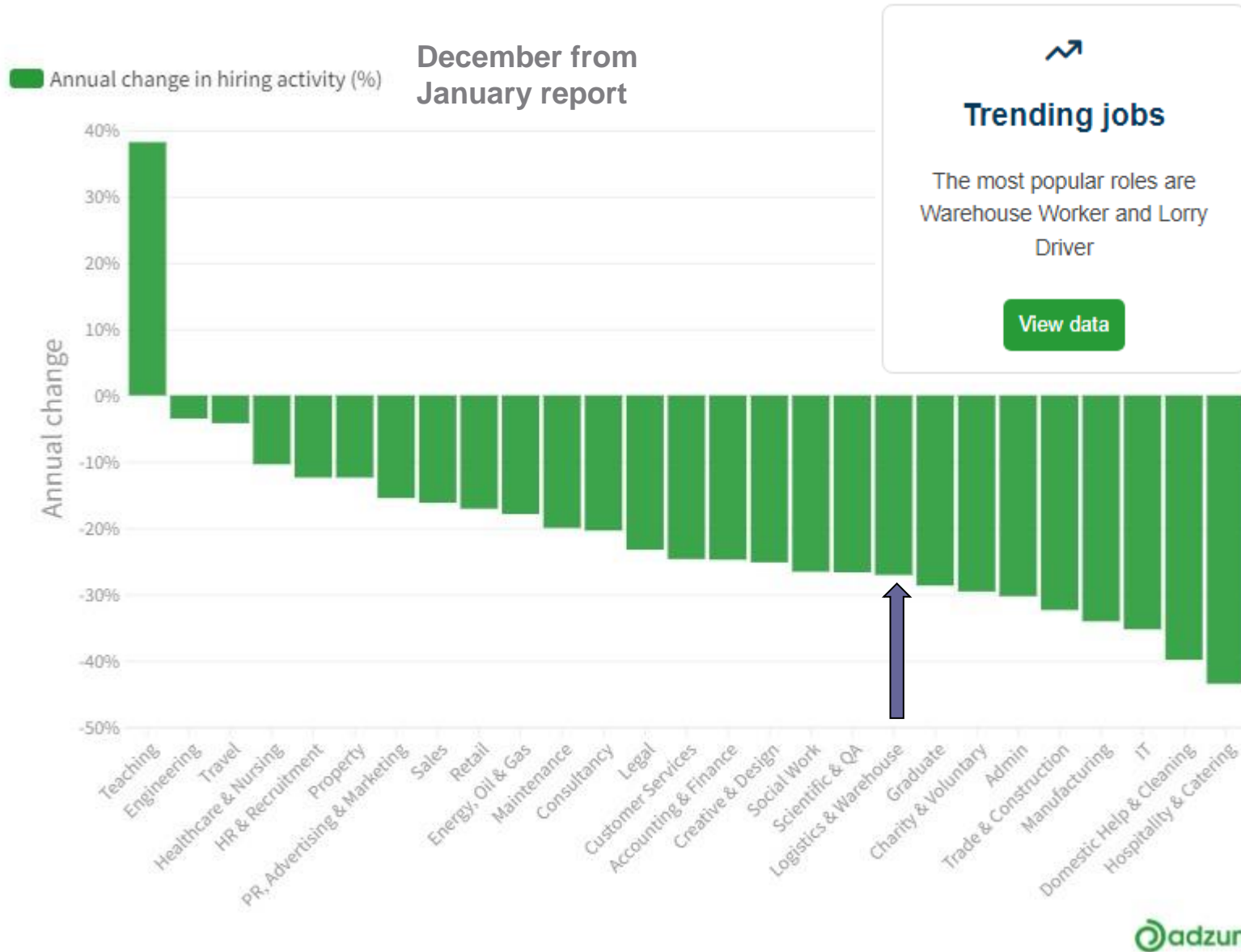
- > This graph uses business rates assessments plotted against the distance from Park Royal
- > Each spot is a 'large DC'
- > It can be seen that
- > a) The value of property is higher the closer you are to London
- > b) There aren't many properties close to the centre
- > c) Those that exist aren't large
- > Extra transport = not 'green'

Data sources: Government - <https://voaratinglists.blob.core.windows.net/html/rlidata.htm> - downloaded November 2022
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Staffing issues easing



> UK unemployment rate from ONS



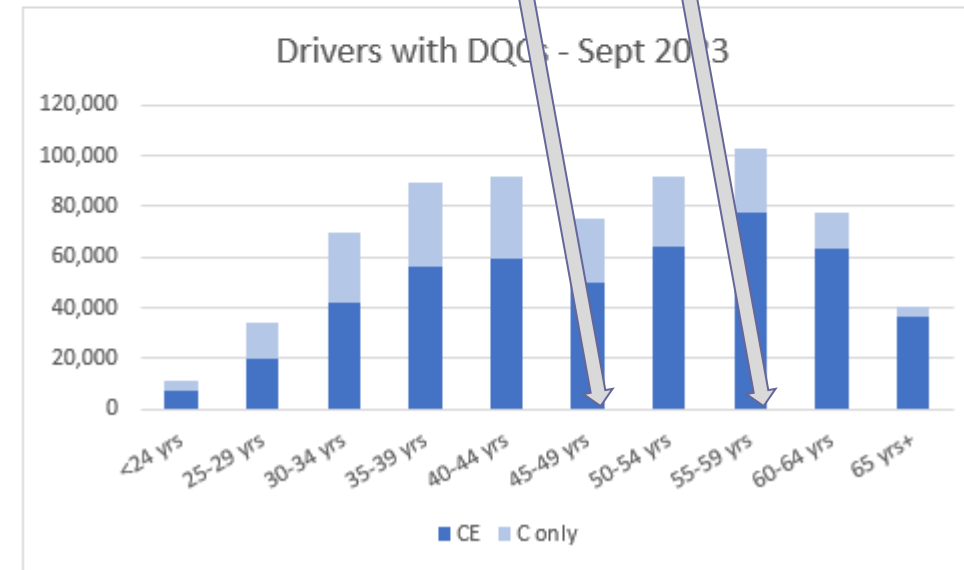
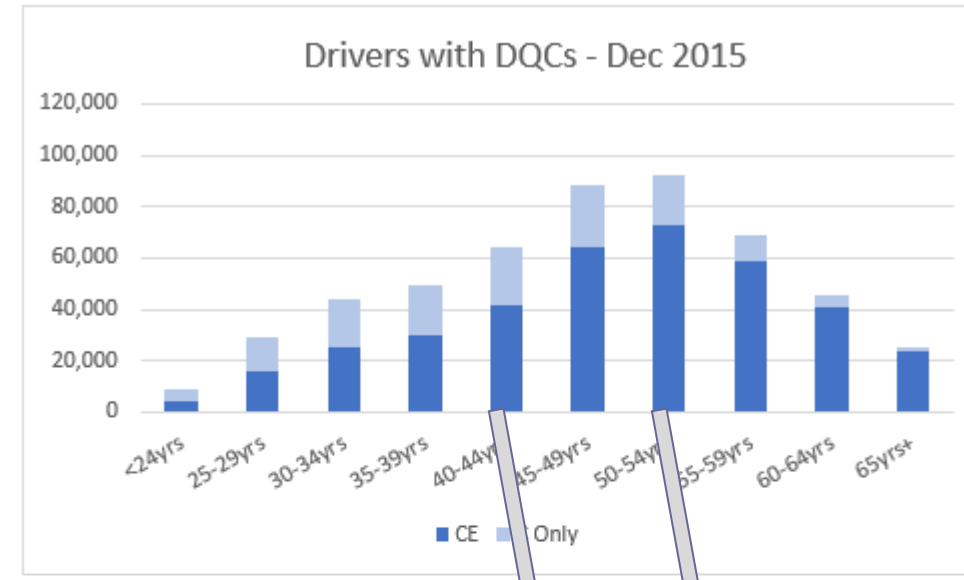
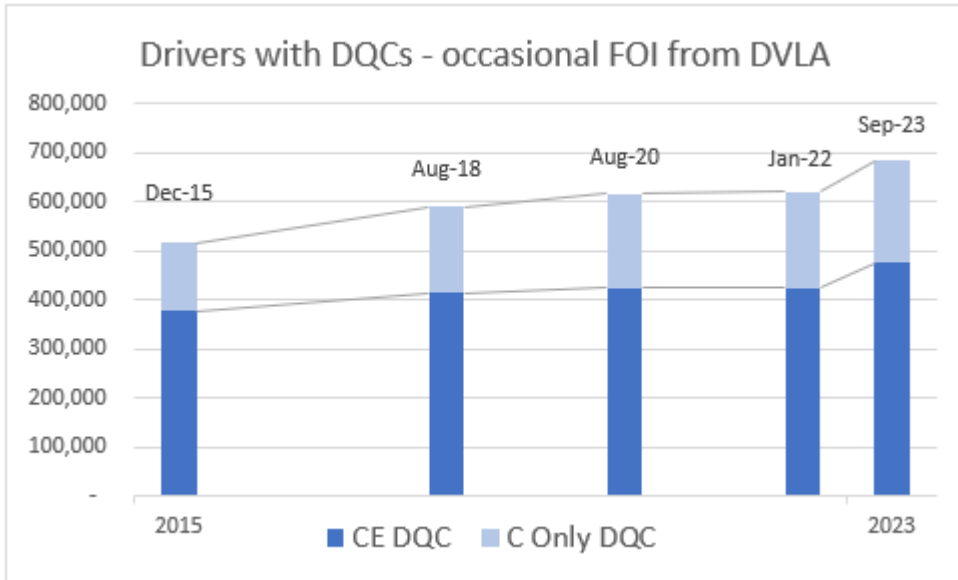
> Graph to left from Adzuna – the job ads site

> Stats below also Adzuna - UK-wide, not just logistics

↓ Days to fill vacancies in Sep: 35.6 v 40.5 a year previous

↑ Jobseekers per vacancy for Dec: 1.68 v 1.42 in Dec 2022

HGV driver numbers – latest DQC data



	2015	2023	% Increase	<45 in 2023
People who work as HGV drivers (UK)				
8211 Large goods vehicle drivers	283K	304K	7%	36%
No split				
Drivers with DQC + licence entitlement (GB)				
CE DQC	377K	476K	26%	39%
Just C DQC	140K	172K	23%	53%
Licences with medical (GB)				
CE inc Auto & DB	601K	627K	4%	44%
Just C inc Auto	304K	354K	16%	50%



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Market data for benchmarking

Whether you run your own fleet or contract out your transport, much of this market data can be used for benchmarking your own operation - a list of sources is included as an appendix to this presentation

Some questions to ask, include:

- > How does your fuel escalator work – is it fair?
- > Is the data representative – for HGV driver wages, for instance?
- > What proportion of new vehicles are there in the fleet? And what residuals is it sensible to assume?
- > How ‘attractive’ is your traffic?
 - > Stable or peaky
 - > Terms of business
 - > Does it offer good backload opportunities
- > How similar is the benchmark operation?



