



## COREALIS Antwerp Demo/Training Webinar

# COREALIS Brokerage Platform

Tomasz Dowgielewicz – Marlo

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# Sharing economy





\$335B

by 2025

UBER





## Sharing economy





#### **Common Definitions of the Sharing Economy**

Definition Reference

Sharing economy is potentially an entirely new socio-economic system with sharing and collaboration at its heart (Matofska 2016) enabled through 10 building blocks (people, production, value & systems of exchange, distribution, planet, power, shared law, communications, culture, future).

Sharing economy is an economic model where people are creating and sharing goods, services, space and money (Miller 2016) with each other.

Sharing economy is the product of a new age where underutilized assets become peer-to-peer services for hire, (Cusumano 2014) enabled by the internet and smartphones.

Sharing economy is a way for individuals to succeed by sharing privately owned assets and by sharing information (Dyal-Chand 2015) about a market demand for those assets.

Sharing economy is a market, which satisfies the following conditions: 1) Users are individuals, businesses, or (Olson & Kemp 2015) machines, 2) There is excess supply of an asset or skillset and sharing creates economic benefit for both the sharer and the user, 3) The internet provides means for communication and coordination of the sharing.

Sharing economy facilities community ownership, localized production, cooperation, small-scale enterprise, and the (Posen 2015) regeneration of economic and natural abundance; and encourages innovative forms of sharing underused facilities.

The sharing economy is the growing ecosystem of providers and consumers of temporary access to products and (Santana & Parigi 2015) services.

Sharing economy is the collaborative consumption made by the activities of sharing, exchanging, and rental of (Choi et al. 2014)

Sharing economy is an internet mediated economic model based on sharing, swapping, trading, or renting products (Botsman & Rogers 2010) and services, enabling access over ownership.

... internet based economic business model on sharing, swapping, trading or renting products and services enabling access over ownership.



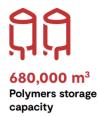


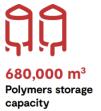
## Port of Antwerp case

6.15 million m<sup>2</sup> Covered storage space



# What's here to share?







in breakbulk



90,000 pallet spaces Refrigerated storage space



63,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Storage capacity life science & healthcare (GDP certified)



3 Vehicle processing centers

7.5 million m<sup>3</sup> Liquid bulk storage capacity



All weather terminal



7 Steel service centers

ANTWERP

12,068 ha Port area

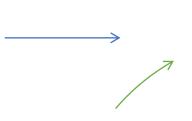




### How does it work?



File your assets



Offer and keep bookings



Rent and maintain









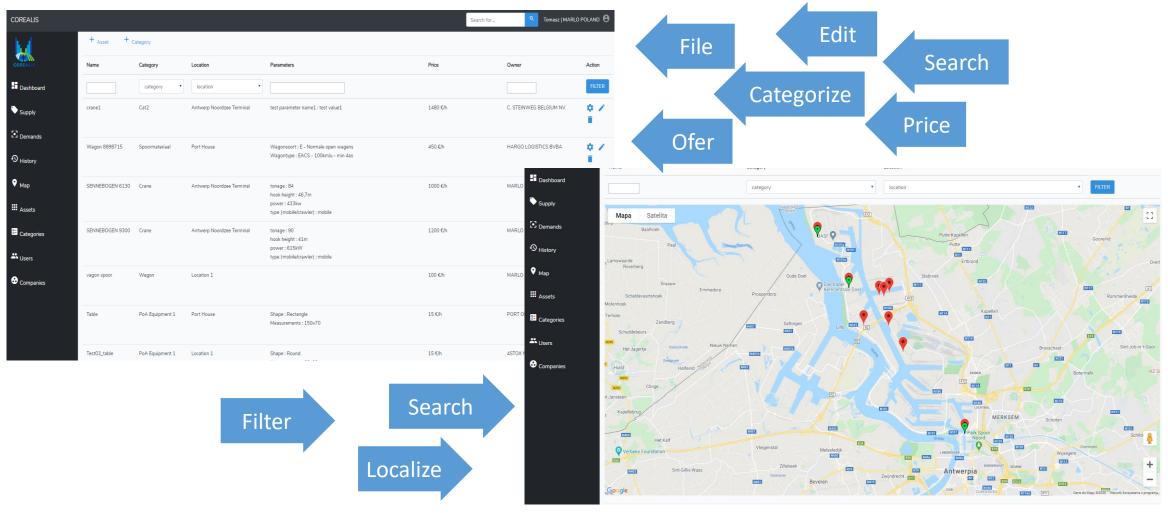
Track assets





# How does it work – offer side



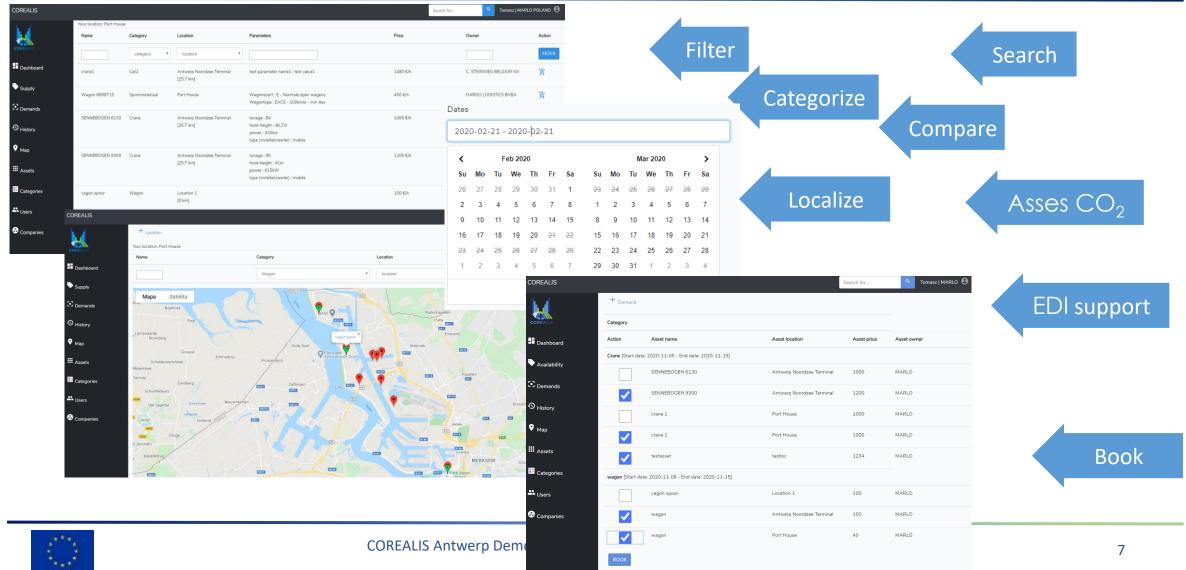






## How does it work – renting

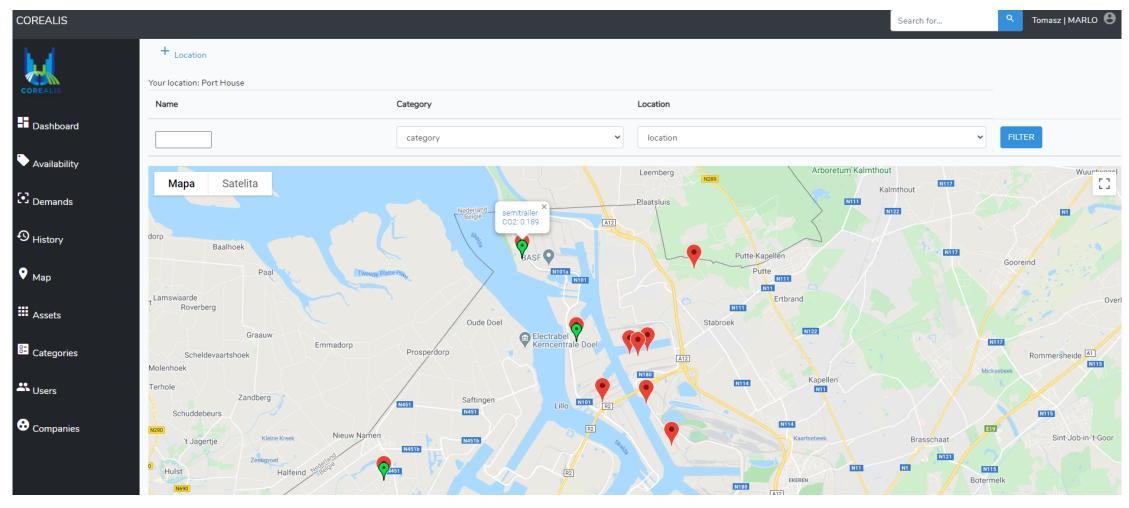






# How does it work – localization



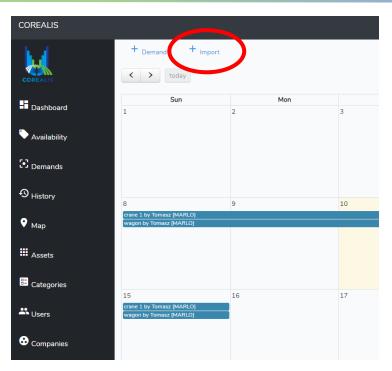


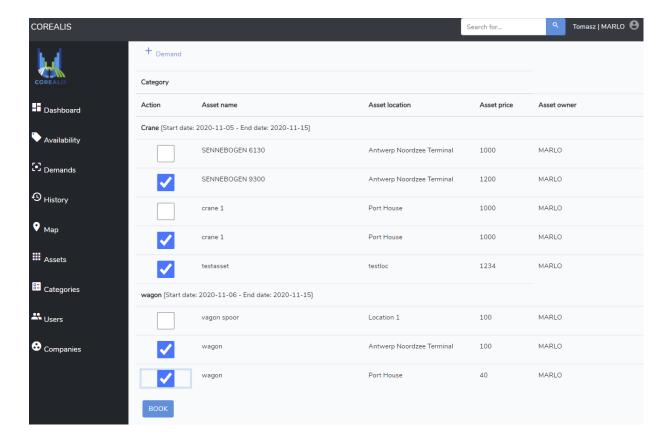




# How does it work – automatic booking











## How does it work – features



- Localization of assets
- Measure distance and CO<sub>2</sub>
- Automatic booking
- Superuser to manage companies
- Customized dashboard
- Monitoring of revenues
- Idle time assessment









#### Competitiveness

- Works when the market is not competing on the assets shared
- •Use at areas with synergy effect i.e. automatically book based on arriving times and vessel requirements

#### Cooperation

 Mindshift is needed which already happens in many areas of supply chain

#### Data

•Sharing data with external systems is problematic

#### Ecosystem

Connecting broader environment that could extend the offer





# Other implementations











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**COREALIS EU Project** 



Corealis\_eu



info@corealis.eu

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION MARLO

Tomasz Dowgielewicz, Wojciech Rachuta



tomasz.dowgielewicz@marlo.pl

