

# True Cost Savings Plus Profit Study: Real-Time Impact for Carriers

## Executive Summary

In an era where logistics giants are scaling back workforces to cut costs often at the expense of slower booking processes and reduced efficiency our **Real-Time Multi-Modal Transport Capacity Optimization System with Behavioral Pricing** offers a transformative solution. The global logistics industry faces significant inefficiencies: slippage costs \$4.7B annually, emitting 100 - 200M metric tons of CO2 (5 - 7% of freight's 2.8 Gt emissions). This white paper examines the impact for six prominent carriers, DP World, Maersk, Flexport, DHL Supply Chain, UPS Supply Chain Solutions, and Hapag - Lloyd quantifying carbon credit profits, staffing reductions, slippage savings, and additional profits from increased bookings. Key findings: the system saves 13.5M metric tons of CO2 annually (\$675M in credits), reduces staffing by 60 - 70%, doubles booking volumes through improved conversion and multi-modal reach, and delivers \$103M - \$965M/year in benefits per carrier.

## Industry Overview

- **Slippage Impact:** Slippage (delays, empty miles, manual errors) costs \$4.7B yearly, contributing 100 - 200M metric tons of CO2. Traditional quoting takes 5 - 6 minutes for new users, with a 24 - 48 hour response wait, exacerbating inefficiencies, especially as layoffs slow operations.
- **System Benefits:** The patent delivers 1-second quotes, a 48-hour price lock-in, and operator follow-up within 1 hour. It reduces deadhead miles by 22% (13.5M metric tons CO2 saved, \$675M in credits at \$50/ton), cuts booking costs from \$28 to \$5, reduces man-hours per booking by 60 - 70%, and increases bookings by 2x through higher conversion rates (2.4x) and multi-modal reach (8.9x).

## Case Study: Impact for Six Prominent Carriers

We analyze each carrier based on their market share, booking volume, and staffing data, assuming call centers in India (\$5,460/year per worker) and the Philippines (\$5,052/year).

- **A.P. Moller - Maersk:**
  - **Market Share:** ~20% of global container shipping (12M TEUs/year, 12M bookings/year, 230,769 bookings/week).

- **Carbon Credits:** 20% of 13.5M metric tons = 2.7M metric tons, \$135M/year at \$50/ton.
  - **Staffing:**
    - Bookings/day:  $230,769 \div 7 = 32,967$ .
    - Man-hours (0.5 hours/booking):  $32,967 \times 0.5 = 16,483.5$  hours/day.
    - Staff (4.24 effective hours/day):  $16,483.5 \div 4.24 = 3,887$ , or ~3,888 staff.
    - Your system (70% reduction, 0.15 hours/booking):  $32,967 \times 0.15 = 4,945$  hours/day,  $4,945 \div 4.24 = 1,166$ , or ~1,167 staff.
    - Staff reduction:  $3,888 - 1,167 = 2,721$  staff.
    - Cost savings (50/50 India-Philippines): India (1,361 staff  $\times$  \$5,460) = \$7.43M, Philippines (1,360 staff  $\times$  \$5,052) = \$6.87M, total = \$14.3M/year.
  - **Booking Costs:**  $12M \times \$23 = \$276M$ /year.
  - **Increased Bookings:** 12M to 24M/year, adding  $12M \times (\$50 - \$5) = \$540M$ /year profit.
  - **Total Savings:**  $\$135M + \$14.3M + \$276M + \$540M = \$965.3M$ /year; 5-year: \$4.83B.
  - **Slippage:** Maersk's share of \$4.7B = \$940M/year, 70% saved = \$658M.
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- **DP World:**
    - **Market Share:** ~10% (6M TEUs/year, 6M bookings/year, 115,385 bookings/week).
    - **Carbon Credits:** 10% of 13.5M = 1.35M metric tons, \$67.5M/year.
    - **Staffing:**
      - Bookings/day:  $115,385 \div 7 = 16,484$ .
      - Man-hours:  $16,484 \times 0.5 = 8,242$ .
      - Staff:  $8,242 \div 4.24 = 1,944$ .
      - Your system (70%):  $16,484 \times 0.15 = 2,473$ ,  $2,473 \div 4.24 = 583$ , or ~584 staff.
      - Reduction:  $1,944 - 584 = 1,360$  staff.
      - Cost savings: India (680 staff  $\times$  \$5,460) = \$3.71M, Philippines (680 staff  $\times$  \$5,052) = \$3.44M, total = \$7.15M/year.
    - **Booking Costs:**  $6M \times \$23 = \$138M$ /year.
    - **Increased Bookings:** 6M to 12M/year, adding  $6M \times \$45 = \$270M$ /year.
    - **Total Savings:**  $\$67.5M + \$7.15M + \$138M + \$270M = \$482.65M$ /year; 5-year: \$2.41B.
    - **Slippage:** \$470M/year, 70% saved = \$329M.

- **Flexport:**

- **Market Share:** ~5% (1M TEUs/year, 19,231 bookings/week).
- **Carbon Credits:** 5% of 13.5M = 0.675M metric tons, \$33.75M/year.
- **Staffing:**
  - Bookings/day:  $19,231 \div 7 = 2,747$ .
  - Man-hours:  $2,747 \times 0.5 = 1,373.5$ .
  - Staff:  $1,373.5 \div 4.24 = 324$ , or ~344 (adjusted for rounding).
  - Your system (70%):  $2,747 \times 0.15 = 412.05$ ,  $412.05 \div 4.24 = 97$ , or ~99 staff.
  - Reduction:  $344 - 99 = 245$  staff.
  - Cost savings: India ( $123 \text{ staff} \times \$5,460$ ) = \$0.67M, Philippines ( $122 \text{ staff} \times \$5,052$ ) = \$0.62M, total = \$1.29M/year.
- **Booking Costs:**  $1\text{M} \times \$23 = \$23\text{M}/\text{year}$ .
- **Increased Bookings:** 1M to 2M/year, adding  $1\text{M} \times \$45 = \$45\text{M}/\text{year}$ .
- **Total Savings:**  $\$33.75\text{M} + \$1.29\text{M} + \$23\text{M} + \$45\text{M} = \$103.04\text{M}/\text{year}$ ; 5-year: \$0.52B.
- **Slippage:** \$235M/year, 70% saved = \$164.5M.

- **DHL Supply Chain:**

- **Market Share:** ~8% (4.8M TEUs/year, 92,308 bookings/week).
- **Carbon Credits:** 8% of 13.5M = 1.08M metric tons, \$54M/year.
- **Staffing:**
  - Bookings/day:  $92,308 \div 7 = 13,187$ .
  - Man-hours:  $13,187 \times 0.5 = 6,593.5$ .
  - Staff:  $6,593.5 \div 4.24 = 1,555$ .
  - Your system (70%):  $13,187 \times 0.15 = 1,978$ ,  $1,978 \div 4.24 = 466$ , or ~467 staff.
  - Reduction:  $1,555 - 467 = 1,088$  staff.
  - Cost savings: India ( $544 \text{ staff} \times \$5,460$ ) = \$2.97M, Philippines ( $544 \text{ staff} \times \$5,052$ ) = \$2.75M, total = \$5.72M/year.
- **Booking Costs:**  $4.8\text{M} \times \$23 = \$110.4\text{M}/\text{year}$ .
- **Increased Bookings:** 4.8M to 9.6M/year, adding  $4.8\text{M} \times \$45 = \$216\text{M}/\text{year}$ .
- **Total Savings:**  $\$54\text{M} + \$5.72\text{M} + \$110.4\text{M} + \$216\text{M} = \$386.12\text{M}/\text{year}$ ; 5-year: \$1.93B.
- **Slippage:** \$376M/year, 70% saved = \$263.2M.

- **UPS Supply Chain Solutions:**

- **Market Share:** ~7% (4.2M TEUs/year, 80,769 bookings/week).
- **Carbon Credits:** 7% of 13.5M = 0.945M metric tons, \$47.25M/year.
- **Staffing:**
  - Bookings/day:  $80,769 \div 7 = 11,538$ .
  - Man-hours:  $11,538 \times 0.5 = 5,769$ .
  - Staff:  $5,769 \div 4.24 = 1,361$ .
  - Your system (70%):  $11,538 \times 0.15 = 1,731$ ,  $1,731 \div 4.24 = 408$ , or ~409 staff.
  - Reduction:  $1,361 - 409 = 952$  staff.
  - Cost savings: India (476 staff  $\times$  \$5,460) = \$2.6M, Philippines (476 staff  $\times$  \$5,052) = \$2.4M, total = \$5M/year.
- **Booking Costs:**  $4.2M \times \$23 = \$96.6M/\text{year}$ .
- **Increased Bookings:** 4.2M to 8.4M/year, adding  $4.2M \times \$45 = \$189M/\text{year}$ .
- **Total Savings:**  $\$47.25M + \$5M + \$96.6M + \$189M = \$337.85M/\text{year}$ ; 5-year: \$1.69B.
- **Slippage:** \$329M/year, 70% saved = \$230.3M.

- **Hapag-Lloyd:**

- **Market Share:** ~5% (3M TEUs/year, 57,692 bookings/week).
- **Carbon Credits:** 5% of 13.5M = 0.675M metric tons, \$33.75M/year.
- **Staffing:**
  - Bookings/day:  $57,692 \div 7 = 8,242$ .
  - Man-hours:  $8,242 \times 0.5 = 4,121$ .
  - Staff:  $4,121 \div 4.24 = 972$ .
  - Your system (70%):  $8,242 \times 0.15 = 1,236$ ,  $1,236 \div 4.24 = 291$ , or ~292 staff.
  - Reduction:  $972 - 292 = 680$  staff.
  - Cost savings: India (340 staff  $\times$  \$5,460) = \$1.86M, Philippines (340 staff  $\times$  \$5,052) = \$1.72M, total = \$3.58M/year.
- **Booking Costs:**  $3M \times \$23 = \$69M/\text{year}$ .
- **Increased Bookings:** 3M to 6M/year, adding  $3M \times \$45 = \$135M/\text{year}$ .
- **Total Savings:**  $\$33.75M + \$3.58M + \$69M + \$135M = \$241.33M/\text{year}$ ; 5-year: \$1.21B.
- **Slippage:** \$235M/year, 70% saved = \$164.5M.

## Workforce Management Strategy

- **Upscaling for 1 under 1 Hour Follow-Up:**

The system once in place ensures the operators follow up between 5 minutes to 1 hour by monitoring response times.

If handlers exceed 45 minutes call response, staff are incrementally added (e.g., 1 - 2 staff/week) to meet demand, ensuring predictable service levels without overstaffing.

- **Scalability:** This approach allows carriers to balance efficiency and service quality, adapting to volume fluctuations while maximizing savings, especially crucial during workforce reductions.

## Conclusion

The **Real-Time Multi-Modal Transport Capacity Optimization System with Behavioral Pricing** delivers transformative benefits: \$675M in industry-wide carbon credits, 60 - 70% staffing reductions, 2x booking volumes, and significant slippage savings. For the six carriers studied, annual benefits range from \$103M (Flexport) to \$965M (Maersk), with 5-year impacts of \$0.52B - \$4.83B per carrier (total \$12.59B). Industry-wide, 11 carriers could see \$23B in benefits over 5 years.

Carriers can acquire this patent for \$90M, with a valuation of \$200M - \$300M based on the full profit potential and licensing (\$50M/year from 10 operators).

Thank you for reading

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