

1 **EVALUATING SELECTED EFFECTS OF PAVEMENT RIDING**
2 **QUALITY ON LOGISTICS COSTS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

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7 **AUTHORS:**

8 WJvdM Steyn (Corresponding author)¹, W Bean², D King², J Komba²

9
10 ¹University of Pretoria

11 Lynnwood road

12 Hatfield

13 Pretoria

14 South Africa

15 0002

16 Tel: +2712 420 2171

17 wynand.steyn@up.ac.za

18
19 ²CSIR Built Environment

20 PO Box 395

21 Pretoria

22 South Africa

23 0001

24 wbean@csir.co.za

25 dking@csir.co.za

26 jkomba@csir.co.za

1 **ABSTRACT**

2 The efficient operation of a country's economy depends, inter alia, on an efficient logistical system to ensure
3 that goods can be transported efficiently between producers and users. The costs of logistics include aspects
4 such as the transport, storage, inventory and management costs. Of these, the transport costs are directly
5 influenced by the condition of the transport infrastructure. In this paper the effects of specifically road riding
6 quality on the costs of logistics is evaluated. This is done through analysis of data obtained from a Logistics
7 Service Provider on actual truck costs (specifically vehicle damage and maintenance) as well as road riding
8 quality data for the routes used by the company. Analysis of the data indicated that the vehicle operating costs
9 increased with decreasing riding quality (as would be expected). The benefit of spending adequate resources on
10 maintenance of routes in a country to decrease the vehicle operations costs of vehicle fleets and ultimately the
11 logistical costs of the country has been verified. It is recommended that the study be broadened to incorporate a
12 larger sample of vehicles and road conditions.

1 INTRODUCTION

2 The efficient operation of a country's economy is dependent on a number of factors. These may include an
3 efficient transport system, efficient logistics system and efficient economical system. One factor that became
4 more visible in recent times is the cost of the logistics (goods transportation) in a country. These costs have a
5 direct effect on the broader economy, as logistics cost is usually absorbed through increasing end-product cost to
6 the consumer. The higher end-product cost may lead to a decrease in the global competitiveness of a country,
7 since products are more expensive in the global market. Various studies have been performed over the years
8 regarding the components of the cost of logistics and the following factors are typically incorporated into such
9 costs:

- 10 • Transport costs;
- 11 • Storage and port costs;
- 12 • Inventory carrying costs, and
- 13 • Management, admin and profit (*I*).

14
15 The control and efficient management of these costs are important to ensure that the costs of logistics
16 in a country do not become out of balance with the cost of general goods. The costs of logistics in a country
17 typically range between 10 per cent and 20 per cent (2).

18 Road roughness is used as a primary indication of the condition of a road by engineers. This is mainly
19 due to the fact that most structural and functional pavement defects (cracking, rutting, potholes, unevenness etc.)
20 translate to an increase in road roughness (and a decrease in riding quality). The development of these defects
21 over time on a road typically leads to the increase in road roughness over the life of a road. Maintenance of
22 roads (through resurfacing and rehabilitation) is used to reinstate the riding quality to acceptable levels.

23 Road roughness affects the Vehicle Operating Costs (VOCs) directly as the uneven surface of the road
24 is transposed to the body of the vehicle through the tires and suspension systems and this typically leads to
25 damage of vehicle components and also increase in the energy required to move the vehicle (leading to
26 increased fuel costs). A portion of this may be offset by lower operational speeds on uneven roads. Further,
27 depending on the type of suspension and the general vehicular dimension, these vibrations generated by the
28 uneven road surface may lead to damage to the cargo being transported (3). Various studies have been
29 conducted to investigate the effects of road roughness on VOCs (e.g. 4, 5, 6). One of the typical outcomes of
30 these studies is equations to relate road conditions to the components of VOCs. These relationships can be used
31 to set optimum strategies for maintaining pavements at adequate levels of service.

32 In South Africa (SA) an annual State of Logistics (SOL) survey has been conducted since 2004.
33 Recently, an attempt was made to broaden the SOL surveys to also evaluate the potential effect of riding quality
34 on the broader state of the logistics, as it was realized that inadequate road conditions would have a direct effect
35 on the operational costs of vehicle, and therefore on the cost of logistics in the country. In this study actual
36 Vehicle Operating Cost (VOC) data obtained from Imperial Logistics (the leading Logistics Service Provider
37 (LSP) in southern Africa) were used to analyze the effects of the actual riding quality of the roads used by these
38 vehicles on the VOCs. Existing VOC models were evaluated and the benefit cost ratios of improving roads with
39 inadequate riding qualities evaluated.

40 The methodology includes identification of costs that can typically be attributed to deteriorating riding
41 quality and analysis of the potential effects that worsening road conditions can have on each of the identified
42 costs (based on actual data from Imperial Logistics). The outcome of this analysis forms an important part of the
43 annual SOL survey for South Africa.

44 This paper details the project in the SOL where the potential effects of inadequate riding quality on the
45 logistics costs in SA were evaluated. First, background is provided on the cost of logistics, the vehicle
46 components affected by riding quality changes and the background to the annual SOL surveys and the specific
47 study. The data used for the analyses are then presented and discussed and finally, the beneficial effects of
48 improving existing road riding quality against the cost of operating trucks on roads with inadequate riding
49 quality is evaluated. The main purpose of the broader study on which the paper is based is to investigate the
50 effect of road roughness on repair and maintenance costs of trucks on typical South African roads.

51 DETAILS ON SPECIFIC CONCEPTS

52 Concept of vehicle-pavement interaction

53 Vehicle-Pavement Interaction (V-PI) can be defined as the system in which the vehicle and pavement exert
54 forces on each other (7). It is affected by both pavement surface condition and vehicle characteristics (including
55

1 properties of the tires, suspension, configurations and speed). Pavement roughness is the primary ride excitation
2 source (8, 9).

4 **Postulated linkages between road quality and logistical costs**

5 There are many ways in which bad road quality can have a direct, or indirect, influence on the logistics cost in a
6 country. Some of the potential effects that worsening road quality can have on logistics cost and the broader
7 economy of a country are illustrated in Figure 1 (3). Uneven road surfaces will result in an increase in vibrations
8 experienced by a vehicle traveling on that particular road which in turn may lead to increased damages to the
9 transported cargo and increased vehicle damages. A potential approach that can be followed to reduce vehicle
10 and cargo damages is to improve the packaging of products or the design of vehicles in order to minimize the
11 effects of bad roads. This is not an economically feasible solution as this will increase packaging and/or vehicle
12 design and manufacturing costs with the sole purpose to protect vehicles and cargo for trips between suppliers
13 and customers.

14 The additional packaging, vehicle maintenance, design and manufacturing costs associated with
15 deteriorating road quality can eventually be translated into increased logistics cost and an increase in logistics
16 cost can potentially be absorbed by increasing the cost of end products. This will adversely affect the broader
17 economy of a country.

18 Vibrations caused by uneven road surfaces increase the dynamic load of vehicles on the road, resulting
19 in faster road deterioration rates. Faster road deterioration rates can be translated into an increase in road
20 maintenance and reconstruction costs for the same amount of cargo transported. This will also have a negative
21 impact on the economy of a country.

22 Another manner in which deteriorating road quality can adversely impact the economy of a country is
23 through increased fuel consumption. It is known that the fuel consumption of vehicles on uneven roads increase
24 (10). Inadequate riding quality thus leads to more fuel consumed for the same amount of cargo transported. This
25 eventually translates to an increase in carbon emissions and the use of natural resources which will increase
26 environmental costs significantly.

27 Finally, congestion and overloading of roads will result in faster road deterioration rates, a decrease in
28 the lifespan of roads and therefore an increase in road maintenance and reconstruction costs. This can adversely
29 impact the economy.

31 **Background to the State of Logistics Survey for South Africa**

32 The State of Logistics (SOL) Survey for South Africa is an annual initiative initiated by the CSIR in 2004 (1).
33 The purpose of these surveys is to evolve a comprehensive picture of the logistics and supply chain sector in
34 South Africa, incorporating a macroeconomic viewpoint (top-down), an industry-level perspective (bottom-up),
35 and a small business development perspective that deals with logistics as a developmental constraint for Small,
36 Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) in urban and isolated rural environments.

37 The multiple perspectives considered by the SOL survey include established areas of research such as
38 costs modeling, transport economics and supply chain analysis, as well as areas such as the role of logistics in
39 socio-economic development. The research methodology reflects this holistic approach, as well as the relative
40 maturity of these research areas. A more formal and quantitative approach is adopted for the development of the
41 costs of logistics, based on the American model of calculating logistics cost, and for the land freight
42 transportation cost calculations while a more qualitative and exploratory approach is applied to the industry,
43 small business and economic development perspective.

44 The 5th Annual SOL survey for South Africa, entitled "Logistics value and cost drivers from a macro
45 and micro economic perspective", was released in April 2009 (11) and the 6th SOL survey, entitled "Logistics
46 value and cost driving macro and micro-economic change towards global competitiveness and sustainability"
47 was released in April 2010 (12). Logistics costs for 2007 in South Africa amounted to R317 billion
48 (approximately \$42.3 billion (July 2010 exchange rate)) or 15.9 per cent of South Africa's gross domestic
49 product (GDP), a rise of 1 per cent from the previous year. In comparison, the United States of America's
50 logistics costs (for the same period) were 10.1 per cent of GDP. Although the scales of the two economies differ
51 widely, the difference is significant. Transport dominated the logistics cost distribution in South Africa and
52 contributed 53 per cent (11). This is much larger than the world average of 39 per cent. Inventory carrying cost
53 increased significantly and more than doubled between 2004 and 2007, whereas transport grew by more than 50
54 per cent (Figure 2 (11)).
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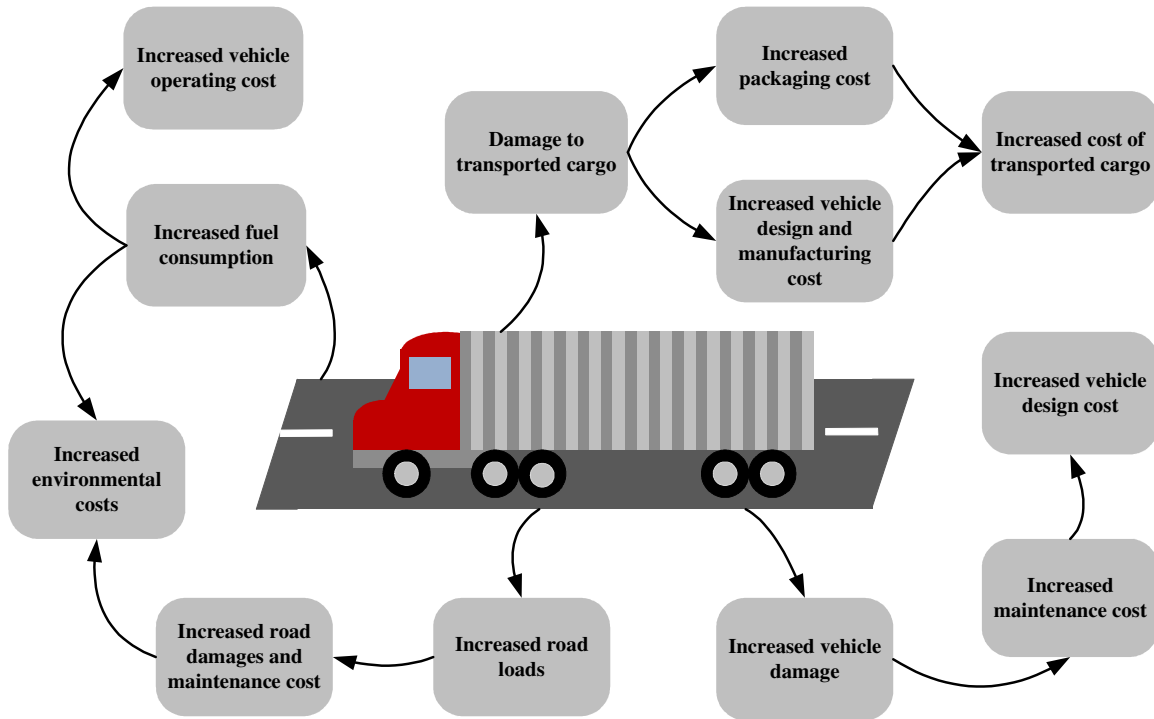


FIGURE 1 Conceptual indication of the effect of riding quality on truck logistics costs (3).

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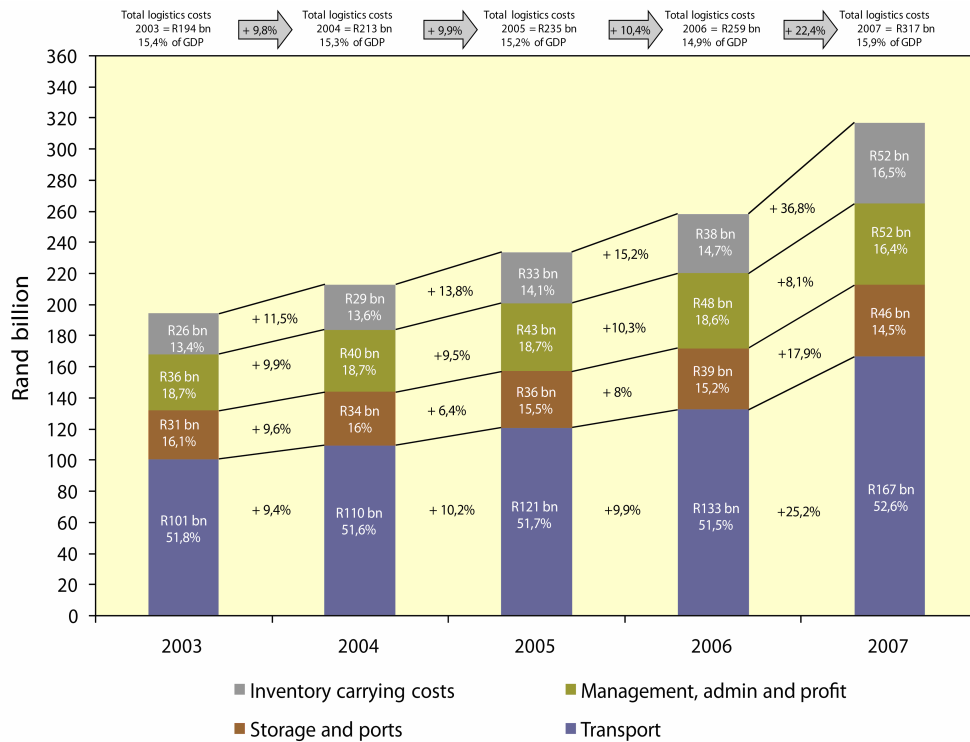


FIGURE 2 Costs of logistics in South Africa (11).

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1 Land freight transport's impact on domestic logistics costs remains the biggest challenge for South
2 Africa. Close to 1.6 billion ton of freight was moved in South Africa during 2007, of which 1.4 billion ton
3 (87 per cent) was moved by road at an average transport distance of 178 km, delivering 245 billion ton-km
4 (66 per cent). Rail only contributed 205 million ton (13 per cent) at an average transport distance of 629 km,
5 delivering 129 billion ton-km (34 per cent). The skewed reliance on road transport in South Africa, especially on
6 the major long distance corridors, places a heavy burden on road infrastructure maintenance and delivery and
7 increases logistics costs for the country. Attention is currently focused on evaluating the options of moving
8 various commodities to rail, to lower the logistics costs and the effect of truck transport on the country's roads
9 (*11, 13*).

10 **Relationships for VOC**

11 Costs associated with road transport can be divided into three major groups. These are road construction costs,
12 road maintenance costs and road-user costs. Road-user costs are the biggest proportion of total road transport
13 cost (*14, 15, 16, 17*). Improvements in road conditions typically reduce vehicle operating costs and ultimately
14 generate benefits to the national economy. The World Bank initiated a series of studies of road user costs (*14*) in
15 Brazil, Kenya, the Caribbean and India with the objective of determining trade-offs between initial road
16 construction costs, maintenance costs and road user costs (reported as Highway Design and Maintenance
17 Standards Models (HDM-III)) (*14, 18*). These models were refined using road users and environmental effects
18 and also calibrated for specific countries' own transport conditions (*19*). In SA such calibration efforts lead to a
19 set of local relationships for calculating fuel consumption, tire wear, maintenance costs, interest costs and
20 depreciation costs as related to road condition (*16*). Although the existing relationships for SA conditions were
21 evaluated and improvements recommended in a recent research study (*20*), the discussion on these
22 improvements do not form part of this paper.

23 **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

24 The project on which this paper is based originated from the need to demonstrate the impacts of inadequate road
25 riding quality on the SA economy in order to create awareness and illustrate the importance of proper and timely
26 road maintenance and reconstruction. Although relevant information exists in this regard, the need existed
27 specifically in South Africa during recent years to focus attention on this again, as spending on maintenance and
28 rehabilitation of roads decreased significantly, specifically on rural networks (*21*). The aim is to scientifically
29 determine the potential effects that deteriorating riding quality can have on logistics cost and the broader
30 economy of South Africa. The methodology includes identification of costs that can typically be attributed to
31 deteriorating riding quality and analysis of the potential effects that worsening road conditions can have on each
32 of the identified costs (based on actual data from a local LSP). The outcome of this analysis forms an important
33 part of the annual SOL Survey for South Africa.

34 **Analysis planning and methodology**

35 The methodology followed in the project entailed the following steps:

- 36 • Identifying road sections in South Africa on which truck cost data and riding quality data are available;
- 37 • Obtaining the repair and maintenance costs of groups of trucks traveling on the selected road sections from
38 the available truck database;
- 39 • Calculating the average cost per kilometer for each group of trucks on each selected road and comparing the
40 results with the road roughness (in terms of International Roughness Index (IRI)) of each road section to
41 determine the effect that riding quality have on vehicle operating cost, and
- 42 • Calculating savings in vehicle operating costs due to improved riding quality and comparison with the cost
43 of road maintenance in order to determine the benefit-cost ratios of improved riding quality.

44 **Data**

45 Imperial Logistics, the leading LSP in southern Africa provided a database of actual maintenance costs of a fleet
46 of 577 trucks over a period of 9 months, operating on a range of roads in South Africa. Typical trucks had Gross
47 Vehicle Masses (GVM) of around 50 000 kg and typically had 6 axles. Similar trucks were included in the
48 database for the various routes, with the actual routes (and thus riding quality) being the main factor of
49 difference in the analysis. The selected sample of trucks travelled for around 90 per cent of their active duty on
50 dedicated routes, enabling their respective cost data to be attributed to the specific routes that they travelled on.
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1 The VOCs for the various trucks were also calculated from this database. Only these heavy trucks are included
2 in the analysis, and all travel was on highways.

3 Table 1 contains a summary of the various road conditions, traffic volumes, operating costs and
4 damage data for the study. The various routes from which the data were sourced are shown in Figure 3. The
5 following specific data are summarized:

- 6 • Actual road sections that the trucks traveled on and their respective riding quality over the period of
7 operation (riding quality data obtained from the South African National Road Agency Limited (SANRAL));
- 8 • Actual truck repair and maintenance costs for vehicles on each of the routes (collected from actual company
9 records), and
- 10 • Percentage of total vehicles with broken suspension and trailer components on each of the road sections
11 (collected from actual company records).

12
13 Increasing economic activities in South Africa have resulted in growth in road transport and increases
14 in vehicle populations on SA road networks. Road transport account for over 1 400 million tones of total freight
15 transported annually (11). Both the National Traffic and Information System (NATIS) and SANRAL traffic
16 count data indicate that the rate of increases of trucks population in SA road networks is high, especially in the
17 6-axle and 7-axle category (22, 23). Trucks in the survey traveled between 10 000 km and 1 000 000 km.

18 The total distance traveled by each truck was calculated and used in order to calculate the average
19 repair and maintenance costs per kilometer. The VOCs of the various trucks were calculated using current
20 standard SA equations (20, 16) as well as the truck population information and riding quality information.

21 The additional costs of traveling with the suite of trucks on the 11 road sections indicated are
22 compared to the typical maintenance and repair costs for these roads to obtain a benefit-cost ratio. The objective
23 of this is to determine whether or not it is economically beneficial to keep the roads in a condition with a better
24 riding quality. Obviously, improved riding quality will benefit all vehicle classes, however, the focus of this
25 study is on the benefit affected to the specific truck types indicated.

26 27 **GENERAL OUTCOMES OF THE ANALYSES**

28 The data analysis provided the following major outputs:

- 29
- 30 • Relationship between riding quality and truck maintenance and repair costs;
- 31 • Relationship between riding quality and vehicle operating costs, and
- 32 • Relationship between vehicle operating costs and road maintenance costs.

33 34 **Relationship between riding quality and truck maintenance and repair costs**

35 It was observed that costs associated with breakage of suspension and trailer components for trucks traveling on
36 roads with poor riding quality made a significant contribution to the total truck repair and maintenance costs
37 (Table 1). These problems are mostly caused by the vibration experienced by vehicles traveling on uneven
38 roads. Apart from causing breakages of suspension and trailer components, excessive vehicle vibrations are
39 translated to the transported cargo resulting in cargo damage.

40 The problem of vehicle vibration can be addressed from mechanical engineering side by designing a
41 good vehicle suspension system with optimum vibration performance, or from pavement engineering through
42 improved riding quality. The fact that breakages of suspension and trailer components are dominating indicates
43 that the problem needs to be addressed from pavement engineering side through improved riding quality. The
44 major need for a pavement engineering solution is driven by the fact that a direct relationship exists between the
45 increased road roughness and increased truck repair and maintenance costs (Table 1 and Figure 4).

46 Comparing the observed truck repair and maintenance costs with road roughness, there is a significant
47 increase in repair and maintenance costs as road roughness increases (Figure 4). The data in Figure 4 show the
48 collected data from the study indicated, as well as data obtained from a recent US study (6) and converted to
49 similar units than the South African study. The road roughness range for the US study was more limited than
50 the South African study, but it is significant that similar cost ranges were observed for the lower range where
51 data exist for both studies.

1 **TABLE 1 Summary of Road Sections, Riding Qualities and Costs Used in the Analysis**

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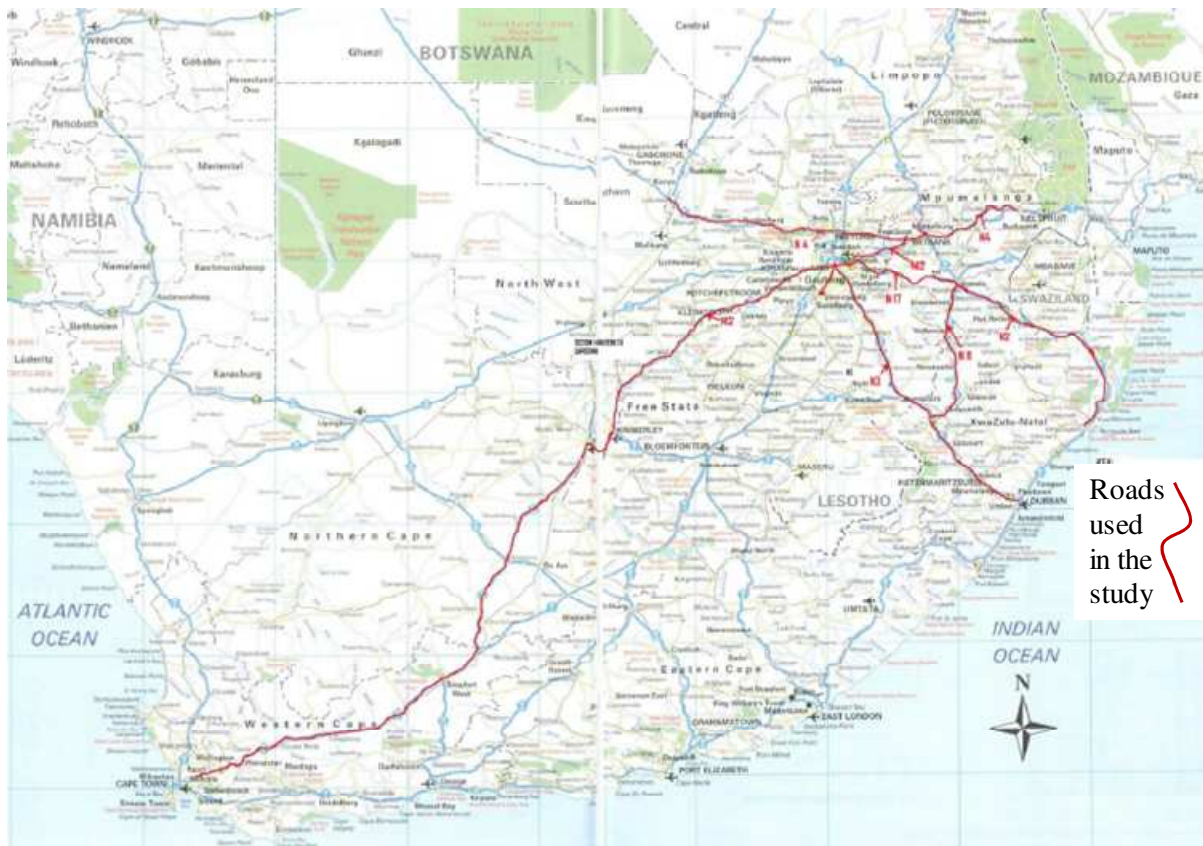
Section Number	Location Origin and destination (route number) [Road length, ADTT*]	Average Road Roughness (IRI) [m/km]	Average Repair and Maintenance cost [ZAR/km]	Percentage vehicles with broken suspension / trailer components [%]
1	Gauteng to Durban (N3) [630 km, 3 000]	2.7	0.90	5
2	Gauteng to Nelspruit (N4) [355 km, 1400]	2.9	0.82	0
3	Gauteng network [Road length vary]	3.2	0.84	3
4	Gauteng to Witbank (N12) [140 km, 2 000]	3.4	1.27	2
5	Gauteng to Rustenburg (N4) [140 km, 500]	3.3	1.04	4
6	Gauteng to Richardsbay (N17 and N2) [600 km, 900]	3.6	1.31	4
7	Johannesburg to Vereeniging (R82) [70 km, 900]	3.6	1.57	6
8	Gauteng to Cape Town (N12 and N1) [1 400 km, 2 000]	3.6	1.29	2
9	Gauteng to Botswana (N4) [280 km, 500]	3.9	1.35	10
10	Newcastle to Gauteng (N11 and N17) [290 km, 700]	4.2	2.09	59
11	Gauteng to Construction sites [Road length vary]	4.3	2.13	5
Median		3.6	1.29	Not applicable
Standard deviation		0.48	0.45	Not applicable

3 *ADTT – Average Daily Truck Traffic 2008

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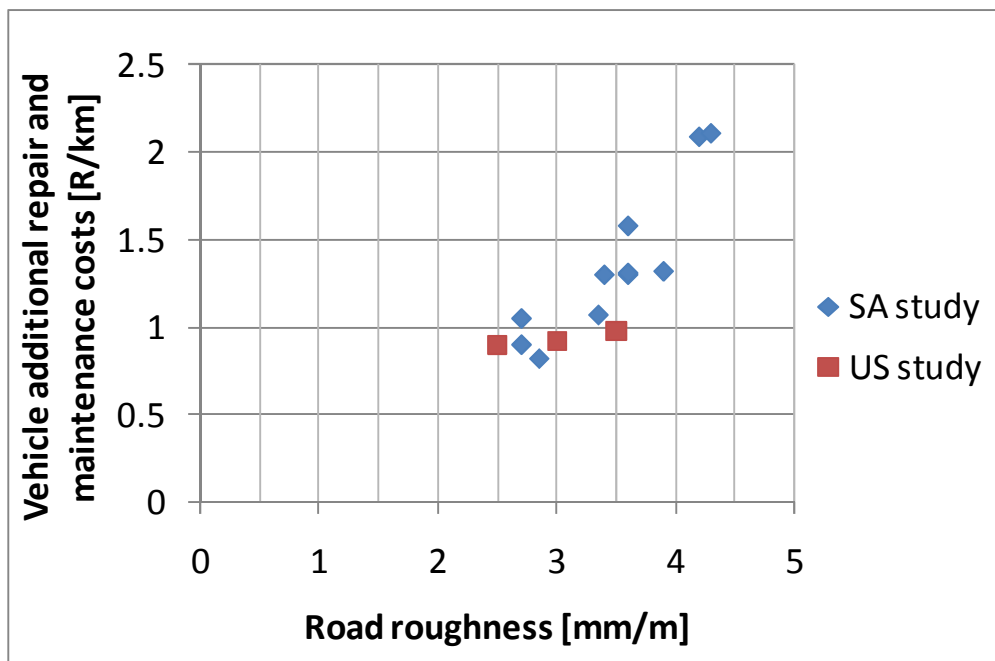
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FIGURE 3 Routes from which data for this paper were sourced.



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FIGURE 4 Road roughness versus Actual truck repair and Maintenance cost for current study and a recent US study (6).

Relationship between riding quality and vehicle operating costs

The database of truck costs from the LSP were augmented with information on fuel, oil and tire costs to enable a relationship between total VOCs and riding quality to be performed. Analysis of the total VOCs against the riding quality of the various roads evaluated indicated an increasing trend (as would typically be expected). Full analysis of these costs is covered in a recent research project (20).

Relationship between vehicle operating costs and road maintenance costs

The first two steps of the analysis of VOCs against road riding quality supported the well-known trend that decreasing riding quality causes a direct increase in VOCs. A clear indication of the increasing damage to vehicle components was also demonstrated (Table 1 and Figure 4). An obvious recommendation from this data is that all roads should just be maintained to ensure as good as practical riding quality, to enable the lowest logistical cost component due to road roughness. However, this argument is not as simple, as the cost of maintaining roads to a desired riding quality should be added to the overall argument.

The road maintenance costs required to improve riding quality were thus compared to the saving in VOCs gained due to improvement of riding quality, and a benefit-cost ratio of such an improvement calculated. Firstly, the potential saving in VOCs for transporting goods on a good riding quality road was calculated. In order to simplify this computation of saving in VOCs, the following assumptions were made:

- Road maintenance will be conducted at an intervals of 7 years;
- Discount rate of 8 per cent was used;
- Exponential increase in road roughness after road maintenance (based on typical data sets for the type of roads investigated in South Africa (24)), and
- Constant volume of trucks on each road section.

Road maintenance costs were based on historical road maintenance projects for SANRAL. Although these costs depend on factors such as the geometry of the road, the materials involved and the specific pavement structure, the typical cost provides a good average for this range of roads with similar properties. These data showed typical road maintenance costs for similar roads and a similar period to be approximately ZAR 1 million per kilometer (US\$ 133 000) (25, 26).

The VOCs on roads ranging from very good to bad ranged between ZAR 3 and ZAR 7 per kilometer (US\$ 0.40 and US\$ 0.93 per kilometer) (focusing only on the truck types indicated earlier in this paper). A VOC of ZAR 3 per kilometer was thus taken as the VOC at year zero and the VOC was increased exponentially over a period of 7 years up to a maximum of ZAR 7 per kilometer (indicating the increased cost due to riding quality decrease over the same period). The maximum savings in VOC was thus ZAR 4 per kilometer. The present value of the savings calculated over a period of seven years was ZAR 8.92 per kilometer per truck (Table 2).

TABLE 2 Potential Saving in Vehicle Operating Costs (for the trucks evaluated in this paper, excluding other vehicle types)

Year	Potential Savings [ZAR/km (US\$/km)]
0	0.00 (0.00)
1	0.50 (0.07)
2	0.80 (0.11)
3	1.10 (0.15)
4	1.60 (0.21)
5	2.20 (0.29)
6	3.00 (0.40)
7	4.00 (0.53)
Nett Present Value [ZAR / km / vehicle (US\$ / km / vehicle)]	8.92 (1.19)

The total savings in VOCs were calculated by multiplying the average truck traffic volume on each road section during the analysis period by ZAR 8.92 (US\$ 1.19) per kilometer per vehicle. The benefit-cost ratio for each of the road sections was calculated using the average maintenance cost of ZAR 1 million

(US\$ 133 000) per kilometer obtained from SANRAL. Table 3 indicates the average truck traffic volume, calculated VOC savings and benefit-cost ratios over the analysis period of 7 years on each of the road sections used for the study.

Comparing the anticipated road maintenance costs with savings in VOCs showed significant benefits due to improved riding quality with benefit-cost ratios between 7.2 and 12.8 for the selected road sections. Only the truck volume was used for the cost-benefit analyses and therefore the actual benefit-cost ratios should be higher than these figures. Although a different set of assumptions will probably lead to different ratios, these calculated ratios are viewed as significant indicators of the positive effect of road maintenance on vehicle damage costs.

Linkages between road quality and logistics cost

The results obtained from the comparison between road roughness and truck repair and maintenance cost indicate that repair and maintenance cost of a truck increase as the roughness of the road, on which the truck is traveling, increases. The increased truck repair and maintenance cost of a company, due to deteriorating road conditions will lead to an increase in the total logistics cost of that company.

Other costs that can potentially be attributed to deteriorating road quality are increased vehicle operating cost, increased fuel consumption, increased cargo damages and ultimately increased vehicle design and manufacturing costs. The analysis of the actual effects that road quality may have on these costs does not form part of this paper. However, an increase in any of these costs can potentially lead to an increase in the internal logistics cost of companies without adding any additional value to the final product. This will have negative effects on the total logistics cost of a country.

TABLE 3 Anticipated Traffic Volume, VOC Savings and Benefit-Cost Ratios on Selected Road Sections

Section Number	Location	Average annual truck traffic volume	Potential VOC Savings [ZAR/km (US\$/km)]	Benefit-Cost Ratio
1	Gauteng to Durban (N3)	204 400	12 762 522 (1 701 670)	12.8
2	Gauteng to Nelspruit (N4)	127 750	7 976 577 (1 063 544)	8.0
3	Gauteng network	Not used in analysis due to difficulty to obtain details on range of road sections		
4	Gauteng to Witbank (N12)	116 800	7 292 870 (972 383)	7.3
5	Gauteng to Rustenburg (N4)	109 500	6 837 066 (911 609)	6.8
6	Gauteng to Richardsbay (N17 and N2)	158 775	9 913 745 (1 321 833)	9.9
7	Johannesburg to Vereeniging (R82)	157 680	9 845 374 (1 312 717)	9.8
8	Gauteng to Cape Town (N12 and N1)	140 160	8 751 444 (1 166 859)	8.8
9	Gauteng to Botswana (N4)	116 070	7 247 290 (966 305)	7.2
10	Newcastle to Gauteng (N11 and N17)	135 780	8 477 961 (1 130 395)	8.5
11	Gauteng to Construction sites	Not used in analysis due to difficulty to obtain details on range of road sections		

Impact on the general economy, logistics and road maintenance

The increase in internal logistics cost due to inadequate road conditions are experienced by most, if not all, transportation companies in a country. This figure eventually adds up to a significant increase in the logistics cost of a country. As the logistics cost of a country increases, the cost of its products in the global marketplace increases which can have devastating effects on the global competitiveness of that country (12). It is therefore of

1 critical importance to manage logistics cost effectively and minimize unnecessary costs that can potentially be
2 translated into higher product costs.

3 Results obtained from the analyses discussed in this paper indicate that the potential effect of
4 deteriorating road quality on vehicle repair and maintenance costs, and ultimately the total logistics cost of a
5 country, is significant. It is therefore imperative to create awareness of the potential impacts of bad roads
6 amongst stakeholders to ensure that proper attention is given to the timely and proper maintenance of roads.
7

8 **CONCLUSIONS**

9 The objective of this paper is to present data to indicate that the effect of inadequate riding quality on
10 VOCs and ultimately the logistic costs of a country can be substantial. This data should be utilized to motivate
11 for the adequate funding of road maintenance in the country, as the beneficial effect of these maintenance
12 actions stretches much wider than the condition of road infrastructure. Based on the information provided in this
13 paper the following conclusions are drawn:
14

- 15 • Inadequate riding quality causes significant increases in vehicle operating costs manifesting as increased
16 breakages of specifically suspension and trailer components;
- 17 • Improvement in riding quality is the most direct method of decreasing these VOCs as the root cause of the
18 problem is solved;
- 19 • Benefit-cost analysis comparing the potential savings in VOC while transporting goods on roads with
20 improved riding quality with the maintenance costs of roads, indicate a major benefit in maintaining roads
21 with good riding quality in a country
22

23 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

24 Based on the analyses contained in this paper it is recommended that the limited study that this paper was based
25 on be extended to incorporate a range of different routes and vehicle types, to ultimately express the cost of
26 inadequate riding quality as a percentage of the GDP of the country.
27

28 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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32

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