



Baltic Motorways of the Sea - barriers and challenges

High Quality Rail and Intermodal Nordic Corridor - Königslinie

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1. Introduction of the MoS project "Königslinie"

Project Framework: Trans-European Network of Transport

Priority project no. 21 of the TEN-T (blue lines) programme covering 4 areas:

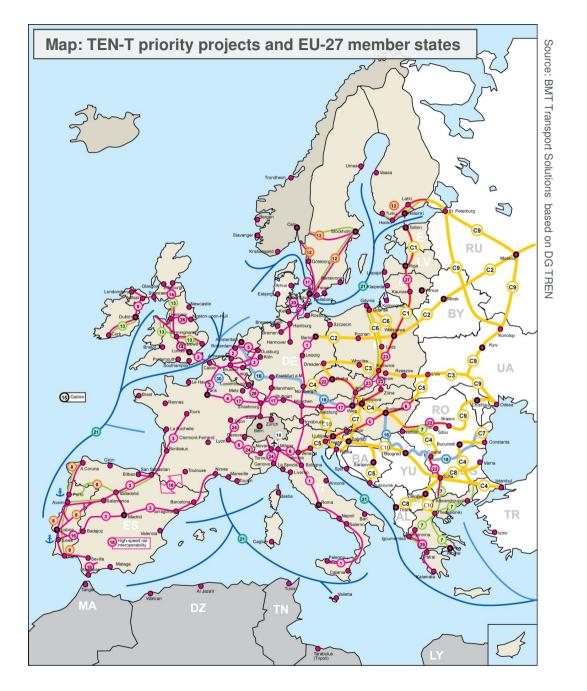
- Baltic Sea
- North Sea and Atlantic Arc
- West MED
- East MED

A Motorway of the Sea action is

- A strategic and integrated maritime transport link, and
- of high relevance for the trans-European network of transport (TEN-T) and for a sustainable development of the EU.

Financial budget for TEN-T development (period of 2007-2013):

- approx. € 8 billion in total
- approx. € 450 million for MoS projects



One of the first Motorway of the Sea Actions adopted

Rail-based ferry service "Königslinie" linking Scandinavia and the Continent

Busy market place with limited options for rail-bound transport

European Commission adopted Decision 2008-EU-20101-P on 28 October 2009

Project duration: 01/2008-12/2013

Project budget: > € 50 million (total)

EU financial contribution: 20.26% (of total)

Project partners / beneficiaries:

- Trelleborg Hamn AB (Sweden)
- Fährhafen Sassnitz GmbH (Germany)
- Scandlines AB (Sweden)
- Scandlines Deutschland GmbH (Germany)



Source: BMT Transport Solutions

Business rationale and political motivation

Rationale and service development

- A mature (traditional service (100 years))
 and high quality (frequent, reliable,
 integrated) transport option as the shortest
 distance between Germany and Sweden.
- Improved port and shipping services (technical, operations, management, administration) and an integrated market approach (rail/ intermodal, port, shipping).

Political motivation

- Development of TEN-T network/ corridors (high quality, long-term rail capacity in a competitive environment);
- Contribution to modal shift away from road (mixed service of rail, intermodal, RoRo) and reduction of environmental impact;
- Development of a single European market and increase of freight (and pax) mobility.

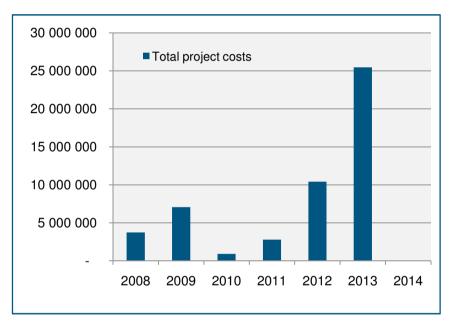


Project budget and EU financial support

Distribution by investment category

Investment category	Budget share	Funding rate
Infrastructure	81%	20%
Start-up aid	9%	20%
Support equipment	4%	20%
IT-systems	3%	20%
Studies	1%	50%
Project management	ca. 2%	20%
Total	100%	20,3%

Distribution by year



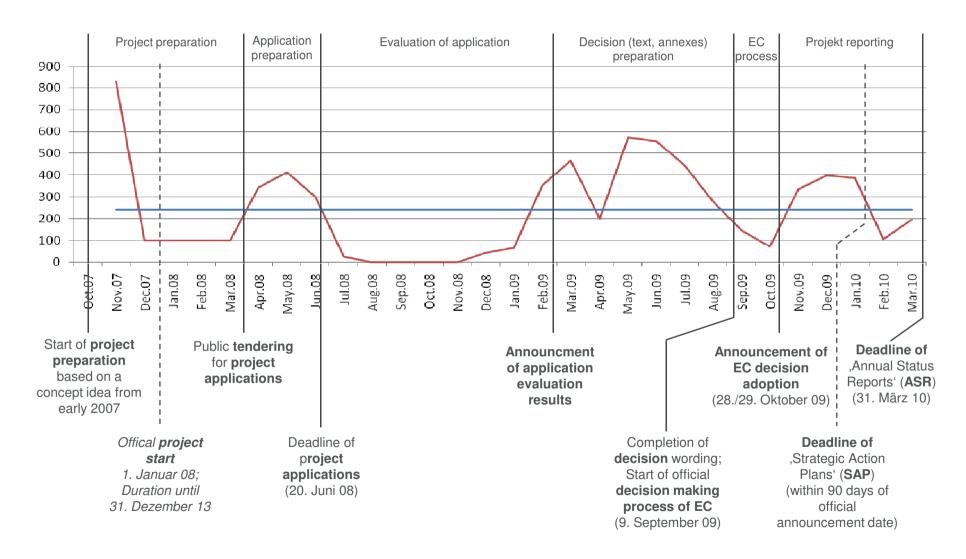
Total project budget (eligible costs) of € 50,35 million with a total EU financial contribution of € 10,2 million.

Annual investment distribution (majority in 2012-13) reflects market impact and project implications.

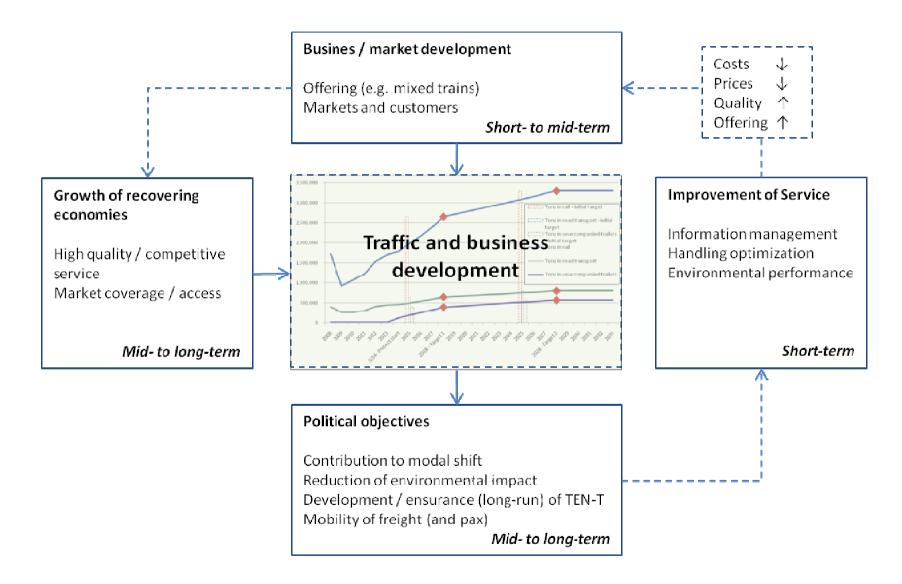
Strategic infrastructure main receiving elements of EU financial support.

2. Challenges and opportunities of a MoS action

High demand of project/ application management effort



Interdependency of key success factors



Match of common objectives and project aims

European Commission/ EU	Königslinie/ Consortium	
High quality transport infrastructure	Service quality improvement (operation, administration etc.)	
Long-term rail transport capacity	Ensured/ enhanced rail-bound ferry service	
Competitive transport industry	Decreased cost level, rail link choice in regional market	
Increased modal shift away from road	Competitive rail-based transport service and "new" markets	
Reduction of environmental impact	Reduced bunker, inceased rail share and asset utilisation	
Cohesion and access to peripheries	Connection to Nordic countries	
Development of domestic market	Linkage of Nordic and central/ southeast Europe markets	
Improved mobility of freight	Integrated offer and reduced barriers of an improved service	
Increased social welfare	Increased efficiency, creation/ ensuring of work	

3. Evaluation of project and MoS framework

High potentials with limited risks for a real business case with a clear European development focus

STRENGTHS

Funding in form of "subsidy"

High co-finance rates (20-50%)

EU and national funding is complementary

Flexibility in budgeting and planning

WEAKNESSES

Complex applications

Long time from application to decision

High demand of project management

Fixed payment plans

Projects and the programme framework of MoS

OPPORTUNITIES

Strengthened financial basis
Better access to private capital
Improved international reputation
Vehicle for business development

Threats

Implementation risk (partnership, duration)
Unfavourable cash flow (impact on liquidity)
Risk of grant re-payment in case of failure
Long-term commitment, limitation of flexibility

Thank you for your attention and good luck!

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