



Towards an integrated transport system in the Baltic Sea Regior

# The green transport system of the Baltic Sea Region

Intro to the panel debate, TransBaltic Conference 2011, Skellefteå, 11-12 May 2011

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### Strategic partners to the TransBaltic project



















- TransBaltic a follow-up to pan-Baltic transport & accessibility initiatives
- TransBaltic a meeting place to jointly discuss imbalances and incompatibilities of transport networks and solutions across the BSR
- The pan-Baltic organisations a communication channel for TransBaltic issues









# Components of an integrated transport system as seen by the pan-Baltic organisations

- network of European and transnational multimodal transport corridors for better external accessibility of the Region,
- cross-border sections of priority networks, which facilitate interoperability of transport solutions existent in the neighbouring countries,
- inter-regional and regional transport links, which improve access from the European and transnational corridors to local and regional production areas and customer markets,
- ports and airports acting as interfaces between land, sea and air transport modes, well
  connected with their respective hinterlands,
- network of inland waterways as a part of intermodal transport,
- facilities enabling interoperability between modes of transport, with emphasis to railroads and short sea routes,
- efficient local and regional public transportation, contributing to better mobility within commuting areas and to more compact settlement structures,
- innovative solutions in logistics and in traffic monitoring systems,
- platforms for cooperation between public administration, research and business sector to identify potentials and pave the way for future investments,
- harmonised policy interrelations between transport planning bodies



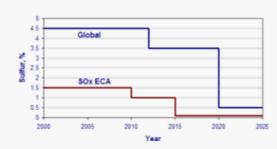




### BUT... unknown impact of policies...



**EU Baltic Sea Strategy** 



MARPOL fuel sulphur limits



Europe 2020 priorities



**Future EU Cohesion Policy** 



White Paper 2011



Revised and extended TEN-T





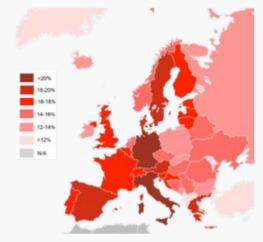




#### ...or natural and infrastructural developments



Northern Sea Route



Source: Wikipedia

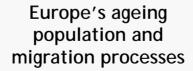


The landbridge





**Emerging new Baltic hubs** (Gdansk? Ust-Luga?)



India to become the world economic power



Source: www.voxeu.org/index.php?q=node/4428







### ...can change geography of freight flows in the BSR

- Drop in port turnover volumes on the Baltic Sea, some lines out? (IMO regulation)
- Preferred Mediterranean routes and feeding of Adriatic/Mediterranean ports from the BSR by trucks?
- Dynamic container feeder service from Gdansk/Gdynia as a new gateway to BSR market; southern Scandinavia a new hinterland?
- Fewer transit corridors and bigger, multifunctional ports competing for Asian cargo (China, India)?
- Boom in rail services to Russian ports?
- Barents vs. South Baltic? Centre of political gravity moving north?
- New East-West divide: eco-technologies too costly for the new EU Member States and Russia, investments in conventional infrastructure preferred - to improve connectivity to European markets







# Is our envisioned system able to cope with those challenges?

Specific geographic location...

Global dynamics and trade flows...

Context of sustainable regional growth...

Policy coordination challenges...







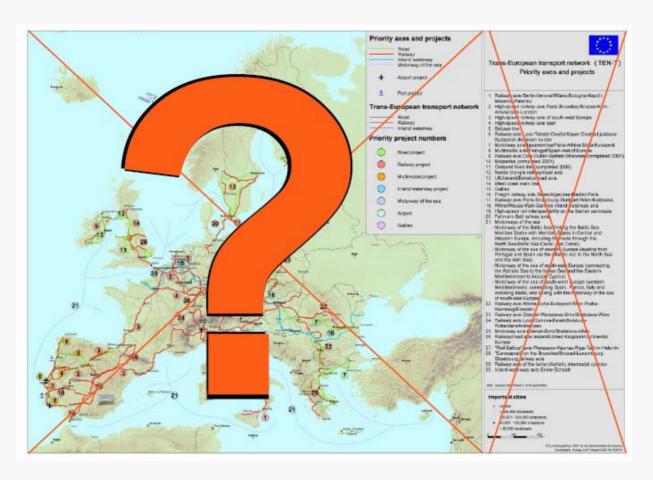








### The policy response: the old mono-modal network is cancelled...











# The green scenario as one of possible trajectories till 2030...

- Surge of eco-consciousness (e.g. higher demand for environmental friendly vehicles, locally produced goods and products with low environment impact)
- Concentration of public resources in 'green economy' sectors → stimulated new transport technologies and innovative intermodal solutions
- Harmonisation measures of both EU and neighbouring countries (e.g. carbon taxes, certification, product labelling of terminals and particular services, common cargo safety standards etc.) to balance business models with societal expectations
- Focus on last mile infrastructure to strategic nodes (ports and inland terminals)



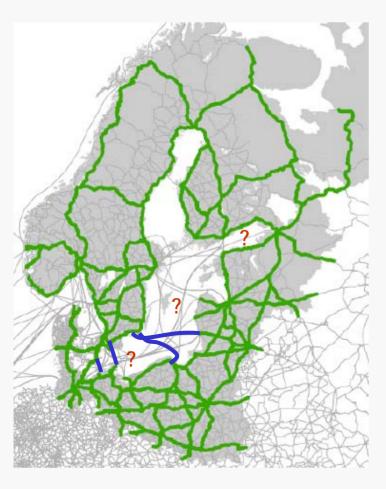
- Policy ambitions achieved: higher targets of the Europe 2020 strategy met (GHG emissions reduced by 30% compared with 1990 levels)
   + decreased transport demand + shift in modal split in favour of rail and waterborne transport
- More balanced development in rural and urban areas, fast growth of medium-sized cities in metropolitan hinterlands serviced by efficient public transport networks
- A network of green multimodal transport corridors; a mix of hubs and smaller feeding terminals







### Network of green multimodal transport corridors...



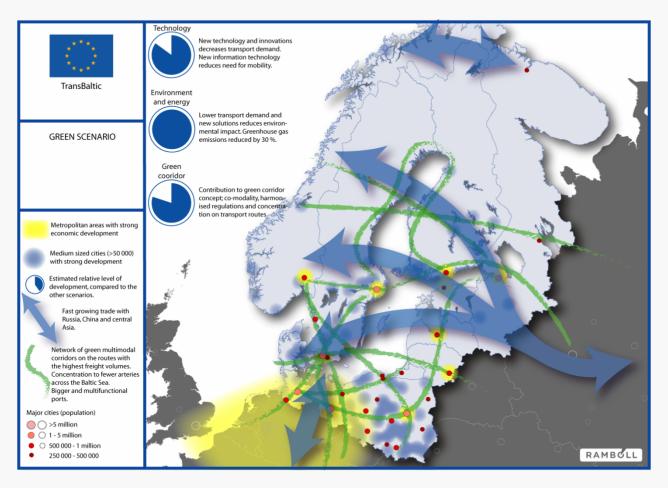
- Target: green corridors spread over the whole BSR territory
- Question mark on the routing of the Motorway of the Baltic Sea on the ECOM maps
- New TEN-T links + MoS links + nodes (ports, inland terminals, dry ports) to form a functional network
- Complementary short sea links needed in the central and northern part of the Baltic Sea!
- Who decides on the MoS status? Market?
   European Commission? National government?







### The BSR in the green scenario



DRAFT as of 9 May 2011

















#### Thank you for your cooperation!

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