



Motorways of the Sea in the Adriatic and Ionian region

6th EUSAIR Forum 2021-05-11

Prof. Kurt Bodewig, European Coordinator for the Motorways of the Sea

May 2021

Motorways of the Sea (MoS): Short background (1/2)

- The maritime pillar of the trans-European transport policy.
- Prioritizes the full integration of maritime transport operations in the logistic chain.
- Focus on short sea shipping, maritime links and maritime infrastructure.
- The MoS pillar is well placed to support the European maritime and shipping industry.

The Motorways of the Sea (MoS)

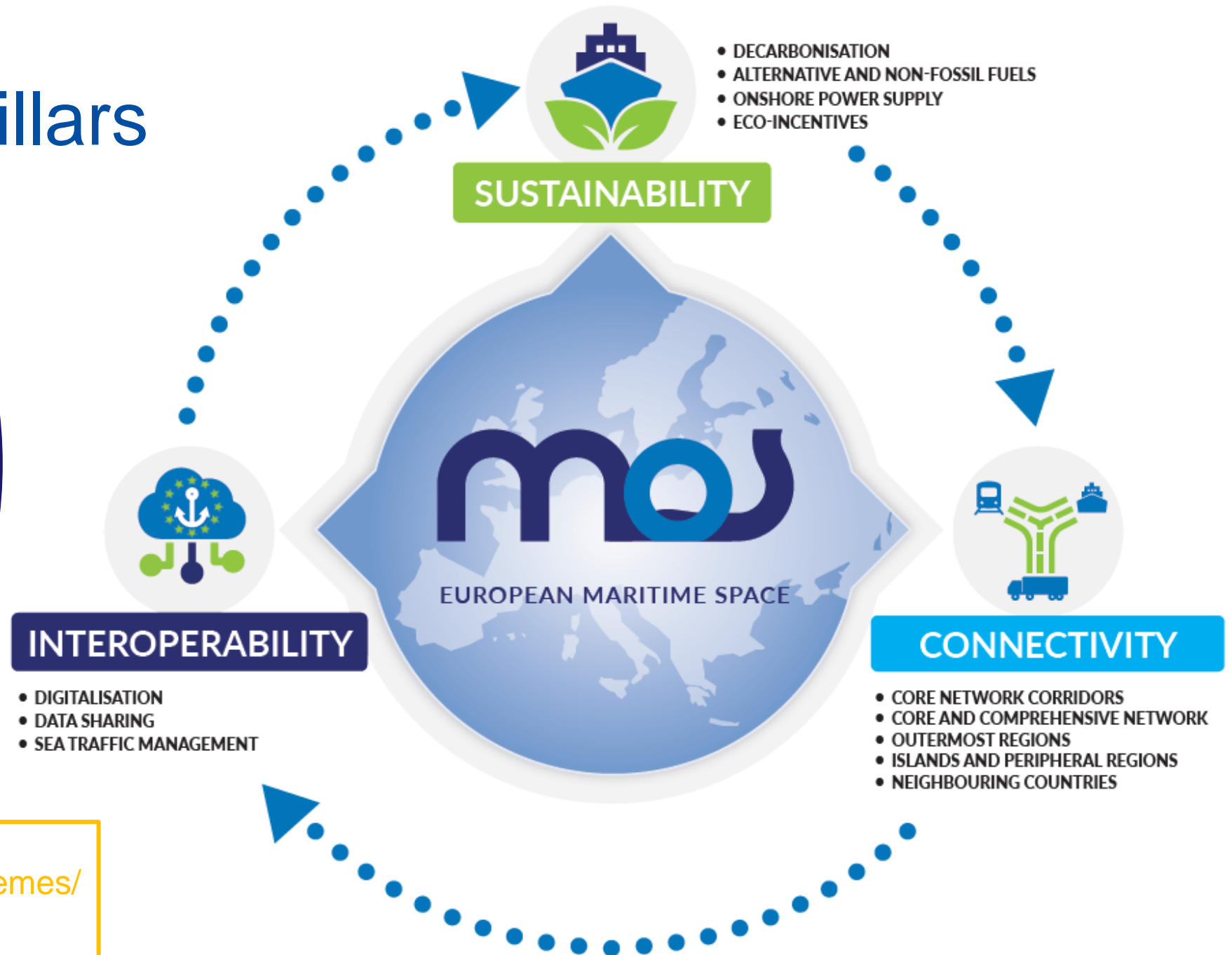
Short Background (2/2)

- The trans-European transport network consists of 335 ports.
- Roughly 80% of all goods are transported by sea.
- Shipping is the most efficient and cost-effective transport mode (tons/km traveled).
- Short sea shipping stands for ca 65% of all cargo transiting through EU ports.
- That equals 2.5 billion tons of cargo and more than 400 million passengers.

MoS DIP pillars



MoS DIP available at:
https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/infrastructure/motorways-sea_en



Introducing a fourth pillar: resilience

- **Digitalization:** The covid-19 crisis has shown the benefits to meet urgent needs while minimizing human interaction.
- **More connections:** Short-sea-shipping ensures continued operations. Stronger short-sea connections to the CNCs is essential.
- **Development of port infrastructure:** Critical services during crises is of key importance. Climate change adaptation such as breakwaters or dykes are also key.
- **Diversify energy usage:** The EU depends on fossil fuels mainly imported from outside the EU. Renewables and alternative fuels for vessels and ports is vital.

The Green Deal

- The European Green Deal is our plan to make the EU's economy sustainable through an action plan to:
 - Boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy;
 - Restore biodiversity and cut pollution.
- The EU aims to be climate neutral in 2050.
- The action plan outlines investment needs and financing tools available.
- It explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.

The Green Deal + the Sustainable & Smart Mobility Strategy (SSMS)

- A 90% cut in emissions by 2050.
- In December 2020, the European Commission presented the SSMS.
- A strategy for the transport sector with milestones for 2030, 2035 & 2050.
- Contributes to becoming more green, digital and resilient.
- Transport by inland waterways and short sea shipping will increase by 25% by 2030 and by 50% by 2050 (compared to 2015).

Which funding instruments are available?

- Global trade has contracted more now than during the crisis in 2008-2009.
- The recovery is likely to be long, but the needs are immediate.
- Several financial instruments will be used for Europe's recovery.
- The NextGenerationEU is just one example, which includes the instruments of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Horizon Europe and InvestEU.
- The Recovery and Resilience Facility offers an opportunity for more guided support to ports and the maritime sector.
- The Green Deal & the Connecting Europe Facility also highly relevant.

Overview

- Which funding instruments are available for the Green Deal as well as the Smart and Sustainable Mobility Strategy?

Components	Manufacturing	Infrastructure	Fleets	Clean Fuels	Operations
RRF					
InvestEU					
EIB					
		ERDF - CF			
		CEF			
Horizon EU					
				InnovFund	

CEF “maritime funding” in the East Mediterranean

- **45** core and comprehensive maritime ports, of which **17** have been co-funded with **€256 million of CEF grants**.
- **33 CEF Transport actions** in the East Mediterranean, whereof **11** are **MoS** actions.
- Majority of co-funding (**€100 million**) granted to actions upgrading the core port in Rijeka.



Current priorities and upcoming deliverables

- FuelEU Maritime, a legislative proposal on maritime fuels, aiming at accelerating the uptake of sustainable alternative fuels in European ports.
- The revised Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EC) with a binding renewable energy target by 2030.
- The ongoing revision of the Directive on the Deployment of Alternative Fuels (2014/94/EU). The revision will try to bring clarity on the role of transition fuels.
- Maritime projects will continue to be funded through the Connecting Europe Facility 2021-2027 Regulation.

The future of the Motorways of the Sea

- The maritime transport sector forms a big part of the intra-European transport system.
- It contributes to the efforts to reduce the overall external environmental and social costs from transport.
- The creation of a European Maritime Space will help to reinforce the maritime pillar in a smart, sustainable and seamless way.
- More attention is needed for short sea shipping, on-shore power supply and hinterland connectivity.
- A technology neutral approach is necessary for alternative fuels.

Outlook

- The transport sector's GHG emissions have increased. They represent 25% of the EU total.
- Investments needed in all transport sectors.
- Investments needed in fleet renewals, alternative fuels infrastructure and last mile connections to the rest of the TEN-T.
- Grants from the EU alone will not be enough.

Thank you for your attention!

kurt.bodewig@ec.europa.eu



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