

5th Florence Intermodal Forum

Internalising the external costs of transport

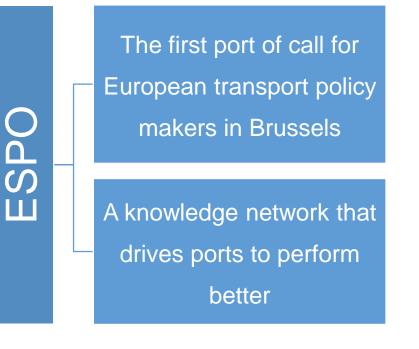
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Florence, 20 May 2019

European Sea Ports Organisation

- Port authorities
- Port associations
- Port administrations from EU and Norway
- Observers: Iceland, Israel & Ukraine
- Since 1993



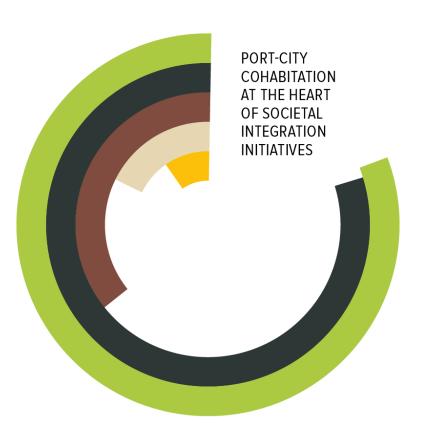
90% of European ports are urban ports



INITIATIVES LED BY THE PORT AUTHORITY AIMED AT IMPROVING SOCIETAL INTEGRATION OF PORT ACTIVITIES

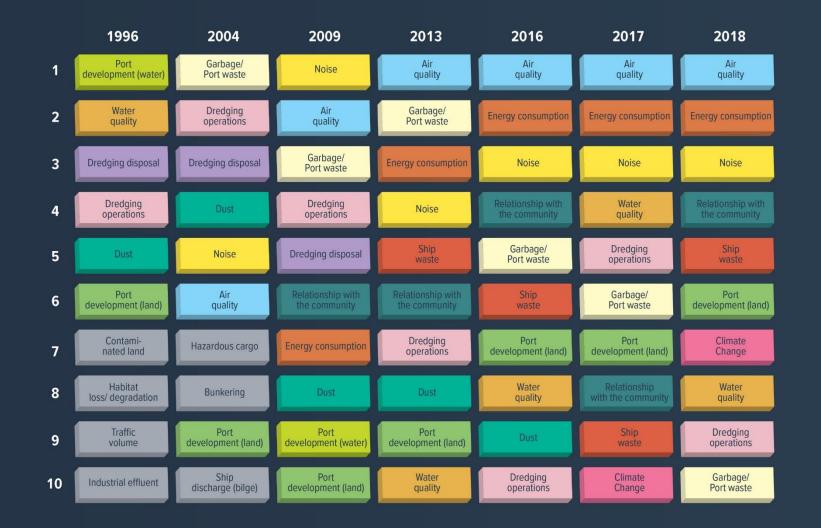
 81% Initiatives to establish cohabitation with local communities in and around the port area

 80% Initiatives to make society experience and understand the port
36% Initiatives to attract young people to work in the port
18% Other societal integration initiatives
10% None



Air quality	1	2 The second sec	3	4 Belationship with local community
Ship waste	5	6 Fort development (land related)	7 Climate change	8
Dredging operations	9	10 Contraction of the second s	Top 10 environmental priorities of European ports for 2018	

TOP 10 ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES OF THE PORT SECTOR OVER YEARS



Income of port authority

- General port dues charged on ships calling at the port
- Land lease fees charged to cargo handling operators
- Port dues may represent half of ports' revenues
- Port dues only represent 5% up to 10% of the total cost of a ship calling at a port



Green rebates

- 54% of European ports offer green discounts
- Bottom-up and voluntary decision of each port
- In line with their port strategy and regional environmental challenges and within their financial capacity
- Port dues: essential source for port investments including green infrastructure

Green rebates

- Rewarding first movers
- Better market reputation
- Port dues should not be used to turn ports into convenient tax collectors and undermine their financial autonomy
- Port dues not a tool for internalising the external costs (environmental, accidents, congestion) of maritime shipping

Emission Control Areas

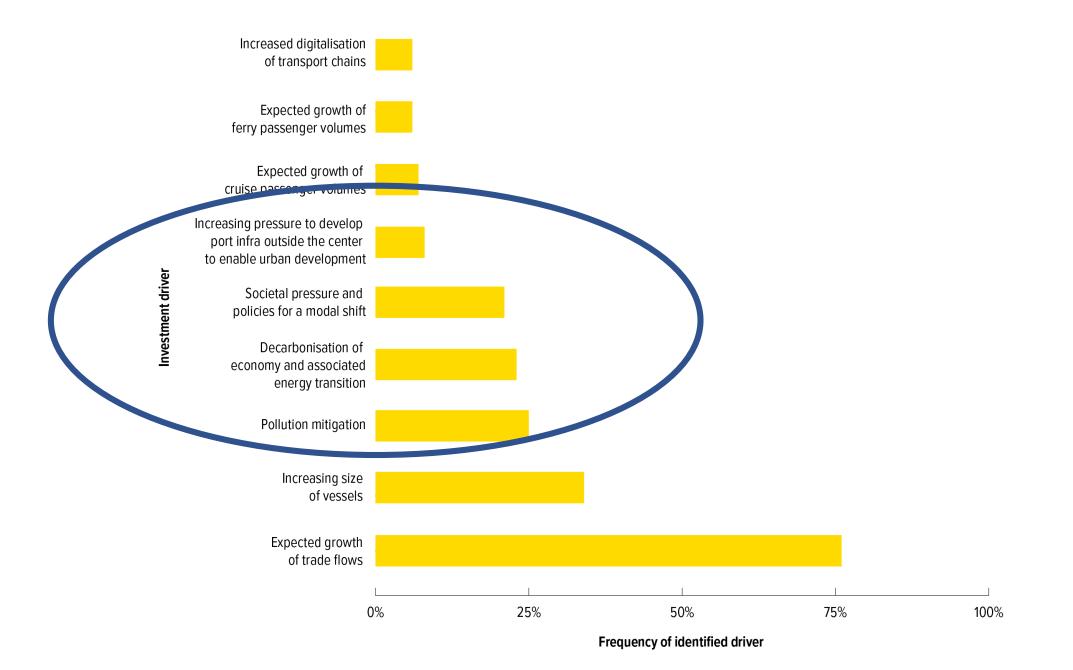


Achieving internalization objectives through non pricing measures

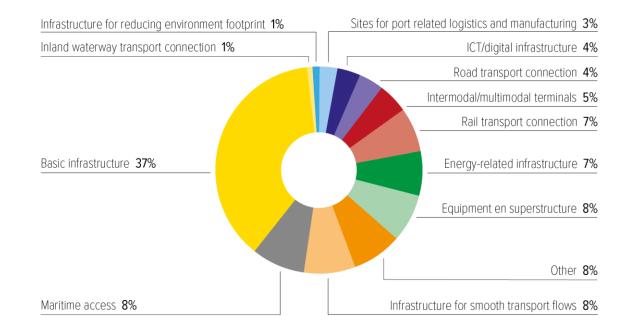
- SOx 0.1% in SECAs
- SOx 0.5% globally in 2020
- NOx Tier III standard for new ships in NECAs in 2021
- CO2 emissions at IMO & EU (MRV and GHG Strategy)
- Directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure
- National Emission Ceilings Directive
- Ambient Air Quality Directive

Role of ports: Infrastructure challenges

- Availability of future fuels
- Technical challenges in storage and bunkering for some future fuels
- Availability of renewable electricity
- Policy barriers coherence



48 billion EUR investment needs in ports in coming 10 years



Source: ESPO study - THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS AND FINANCING CHALLENGE OF EUROPEAN PORTS - 2018



Thank you for your attention!



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