TRENDS IN EU PORTS' GOVERNANCE 2022

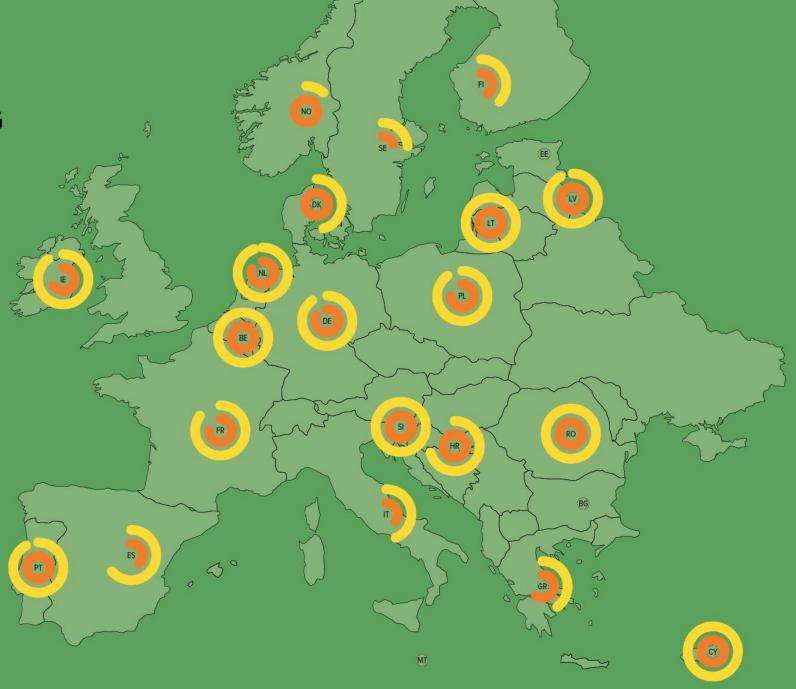




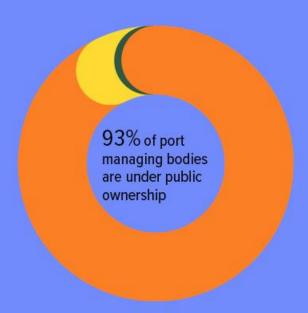
OVERVIEW OF RESPONDENTS TO THE FACT-FINDING SURVEY 2021 – 2022

#### Differentiation according to region

- 24% North Sea
- 24% Baltic Sea
- 20% Atlantic
- 17% Western Mediterranean
- 13% Eastern Mediterranean
- 3% Black Sea

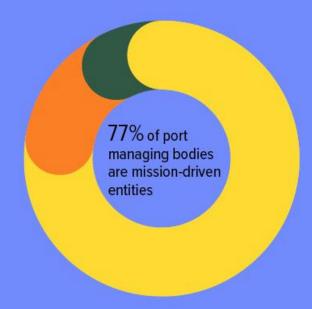


**PortinSights** 



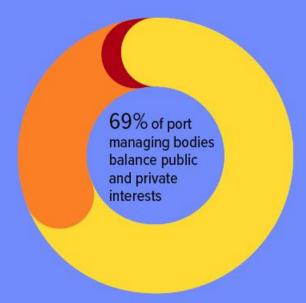
#### Ownership of EU port managing bodies

- 93% Public ownership
- 6% Mixed public- private ownership
- 1% Private ownership



#### Port managing body by type of organisation

- 77% A mission-driven entity where profit/cost recovery is a must but not the only consideration
- 15% A non-economic public body run with general interest objectives
- 7% A profit-maximising business



#### Goals of the port managing body

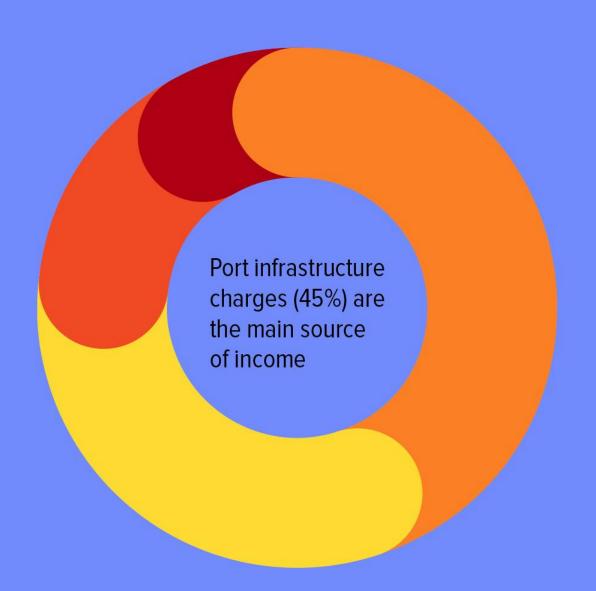
- 69% The balance between public and private interests
- 28% The realisation of public interests
- 3% The realisation of private interests

#### Average percentage of port income source

- 45% Port infrastructure charges
- 32% Land lease or

#### concession fees

- 15% Services
- 8% Other sources

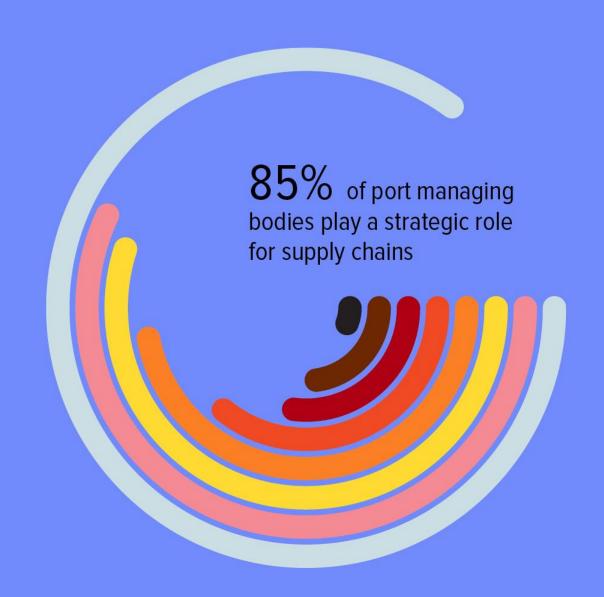


#### Port activities considered strategic functions

- 85% Supply chain
- **57**% Storage of goods
- 55% Passenger transport
- 47% Access to essential industries

#### in the port

- 36% Energy supply
- 27% Energy storage
- 23% Energy production
- 6% Other

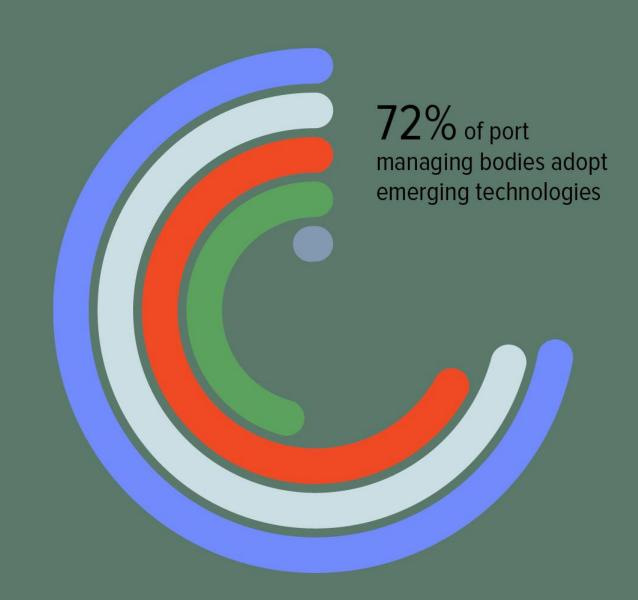


## ACTIVE MANAGERS OF AN EXTENSIVE PORT ECOSYSTEM

#### ACTIVE MANAGERS OF AN EXTENSIVE PORT ECOSYSTEM

#### Stimulating innovation in the port

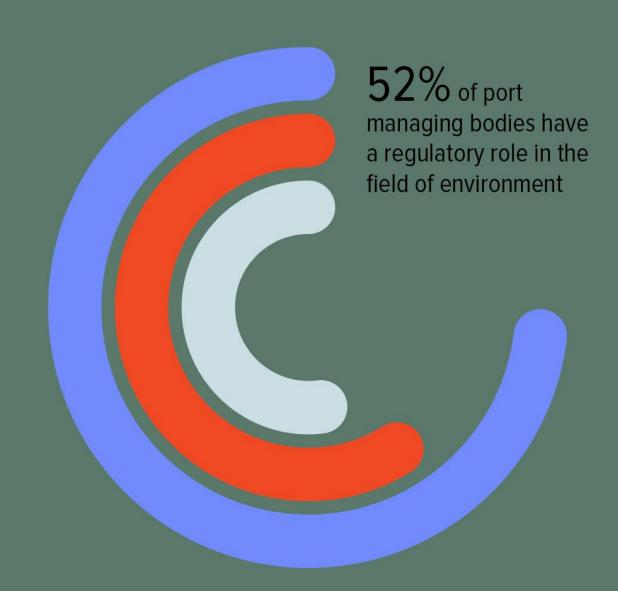
- 72% Adopting emerging technologies and digitalisation
- 71% Looking for new business models and opportunities for the Port Managing Body
- 67% Partnering in projects with customers, port operators and other companies
- 46% Creating an innovation ecosystem in the port
- 1% Other



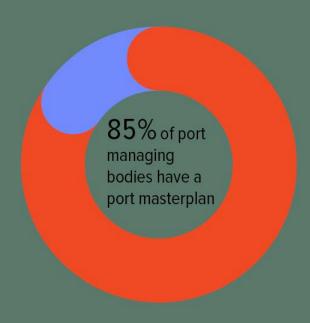
#### ACTIVE MANAGERS OF AN EXTENSIVE PORT ECOSYSTEM

#### Regulatory role of port managing bodies

- 73% Security
- **59**% Safety
- 52% Environment

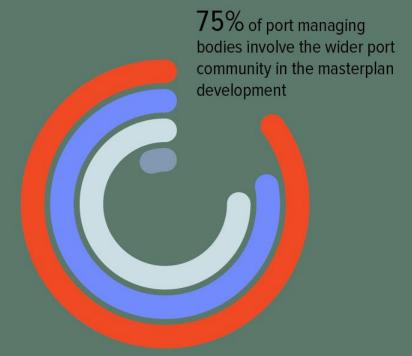


#### ACTIVE MANAGERS OF AN EXTENSIVE PORT ECOSYSTEM



#### Port managing bodies with a port masterplan

- **85**% Yes
- 0 15% No



#### Categories of stakeholders involved in the development of the masterplan

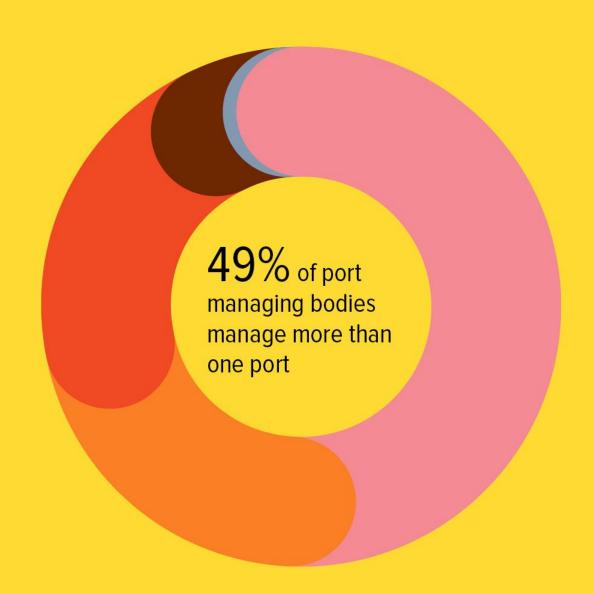
- **85**% Internal stakeholders (employees, shareholders, ...)
- 78% External contractual stakeholders (shipowners, terminal operators, ...)
- 75% External non- contractual stakeholders (local authorities, citizens, NGO's, ...)
- 5% Others

## MORE COOPERATION WITHIN AND BEYOND THE PORT

### MORE COOPERATION WITHIN AND BEYOND THE PORT

#### Number of ports managed by the port managing body

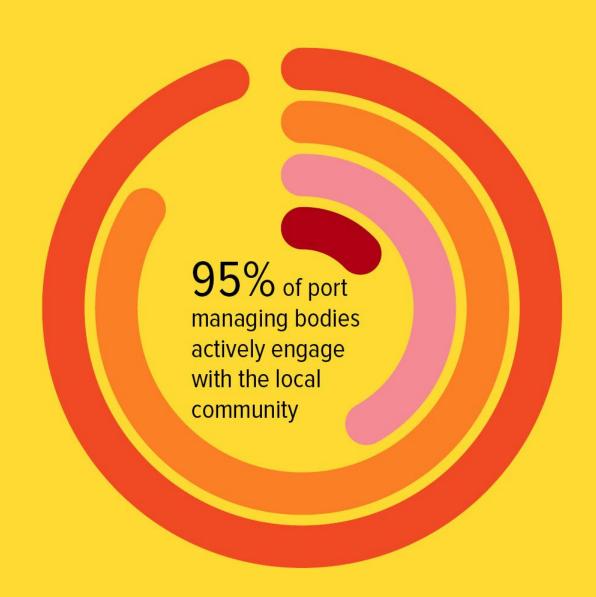
- **51**% 1 port
- **21**% 2 ports
- 21% 3 5 ports
- **6**% 6 10 ports
- **1**% 10+ports



#### MORE COOPERATION WITHIN AND BEYOND THE PORT

## Initiatives led by the port managing body aimed at improving societal integration of port activities

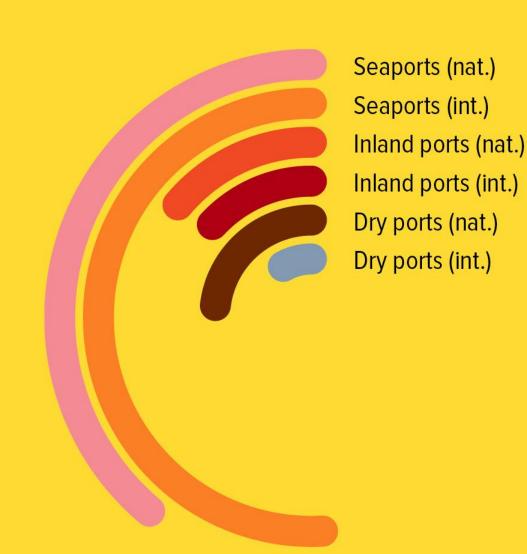
- 95% Initiatives to establish cohabitation with local communities in and around the port area
- 84% Initiatives to make society experience and understand the port
- 42% Initiatives to attract young people to work in the port
- 13% Other societal integration initiatives



#### MORE COOPERATION WITHIN AND BEYOND THE PORT

#### Partnerships with other seaports, inland ports and dry ports

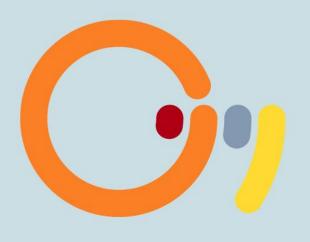
- 39% Seaports at national level
- 51% Seaports at international level
- 14% Inland ports at national level
- 13% Inland ports at international level
- 23% Dry ports at national level
- 8% Dry ports at international level



## KEY PLAYERS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN

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Port services remain in private hands

#### Port services to ships

- 26% Port managing body
- 11% Government
- **69**% Private Operator
- **3**% Other

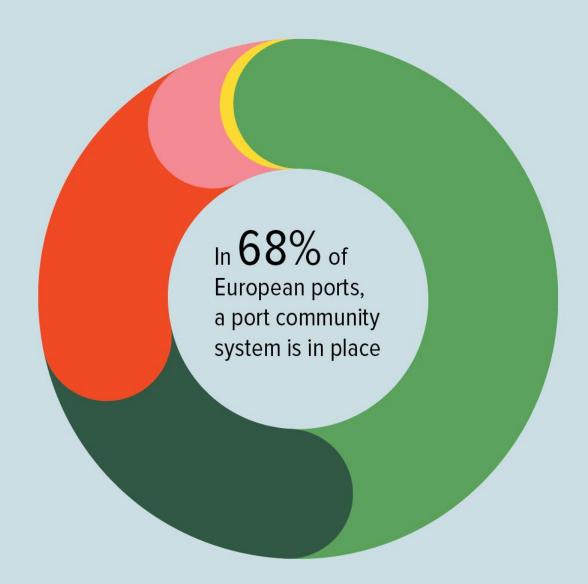
#### Average of all services to cargo

- 9% Port managing body
- 2% Government
- 95% Private operator
- 2% Other

#### KEY PLAYERS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN

#### **Existence of port community system**

- 32% No system available in the port
- 18% System operated by third party
- 28% System operated on non-cost recovery basis
- 15% System operated on cost recovery basis
- 7% System operated on profit basis

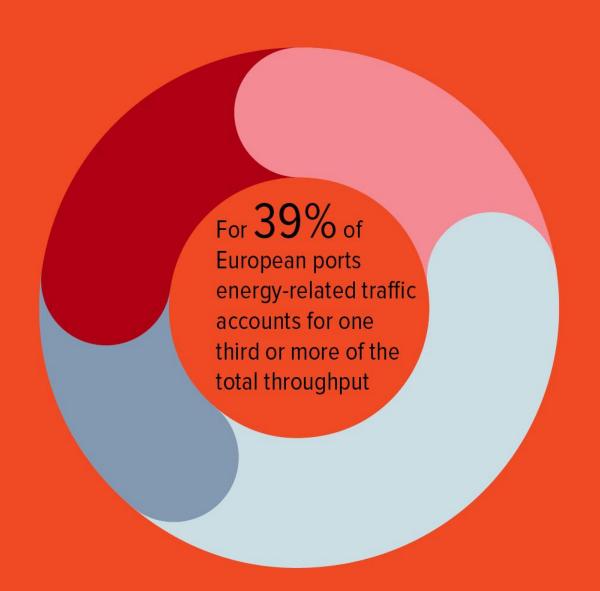


# ENERGY INCREASINGLY PART OF THE PORT BUSINESS

### **ENERGY INCREASINGLY PART**OF THE PORT BUSINESS

## Approximate percentage of energy-related traffic in the port by volume

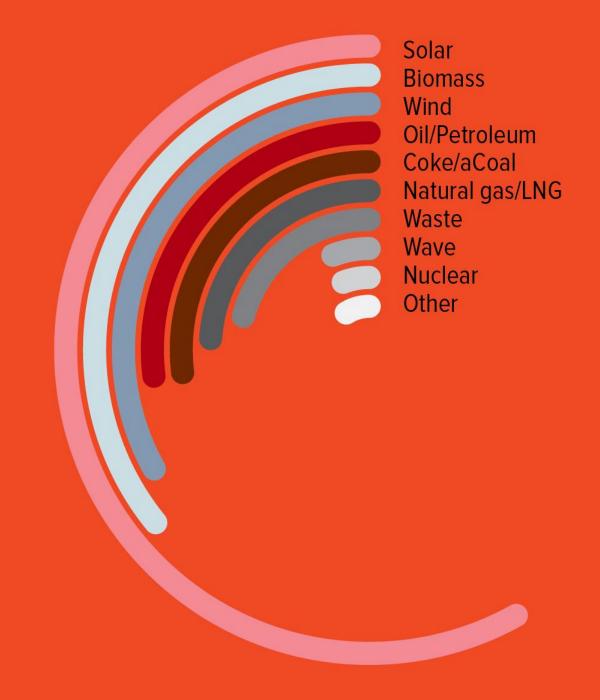
- 23% Less than 10%
- **39**% 10% 30%
- **16**% 30% 50%
- 23% More than 50%



#### **ENERGY INCREASINGLY PART**OF THE PORT BUSINESS

#### **Energy sources for energy production in ports**

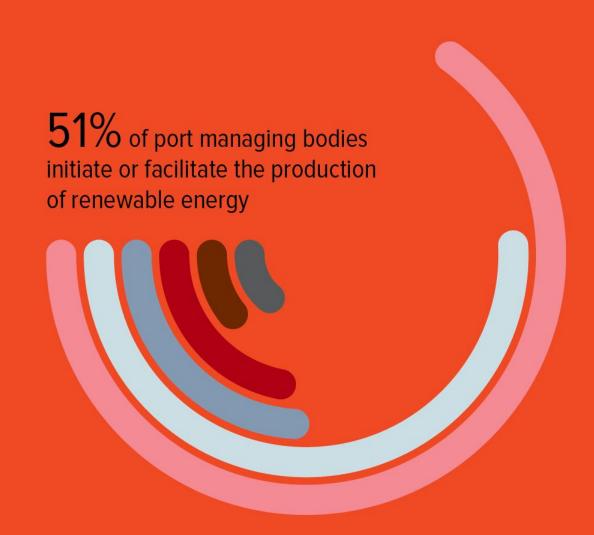
- **58**% Solar
- **36**% Biomass
- **33**% Wind
- 27% Oil/petroleum
- 27% Coke and Coal
- 24% Natural gas/LNG
- 21% Waste incinerator
- **6**% Wave
- 6% Nuclear
- 9% Other



### **ENERGY INCREASINGLY PART**OF THE PORT BUSINESS

## Role of port managing body in the production of renewable energy

- 65% Provider of land
- 51% Initiator/facilitator
- 24% Investor/ co-investor
- 22% Logistics support
- 11% Operator of the facilities
- 14% Other roles



## MORE OFTEN HOME OF INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

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#### **Sectors of industry in the ports**

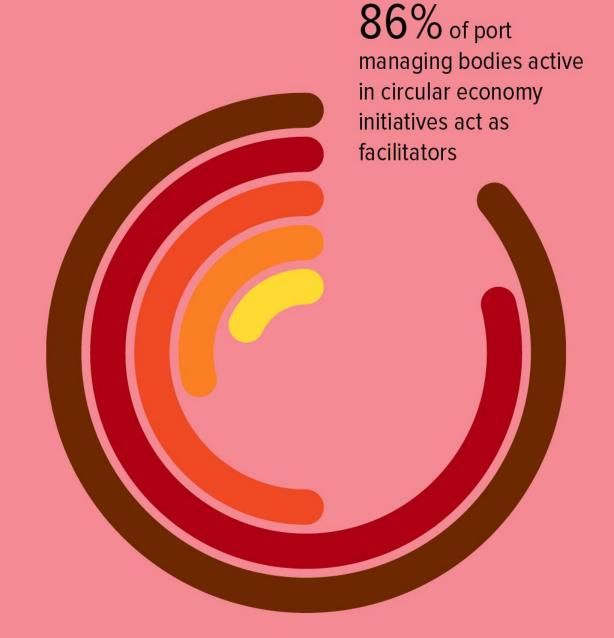
- 62% Shipbuilding
- 54% Chemical
- **54**% Food industry
- 48% Petroleum
- 48% Construction
- 46% Electrical power
- 42% Fishing industry
- 36% Steel industry
- 20% Automotive
- **34**% Other



### MORE OFTEN HOME OF INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

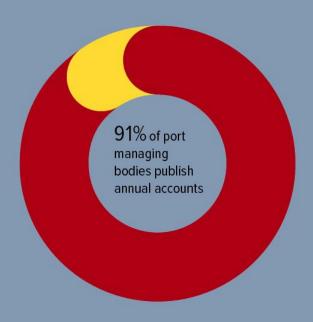
#### Role of port managing body for circular economy

- 86% Facilitator
- 79% Provider of land
- 50% Initiator
- 29% Logistics support
- 18% Co-Investor



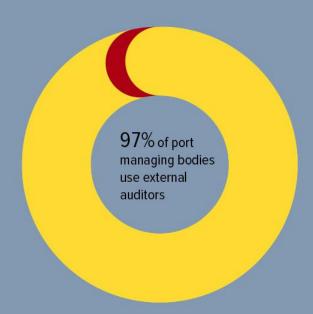
## TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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#### Public availability of annual accounts

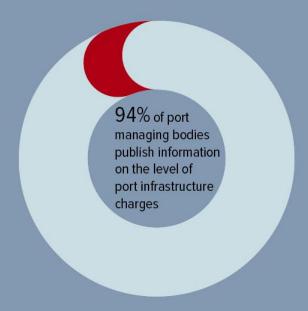
91% Yes9% No



#### Annual accounts are audited by an external auditor

97% Yes

● 3% No



#### Public availability of the port infrastructure charges

94% Yes

• 6% No

Thank you for your attention

**PortinSights**