

ΕΙΚΟΣΙΣΤΕΜΑ

# A macroeconomic view of the transportation sector

Līva Zorgenfreija TransBaltica 2015 June 4th 2015

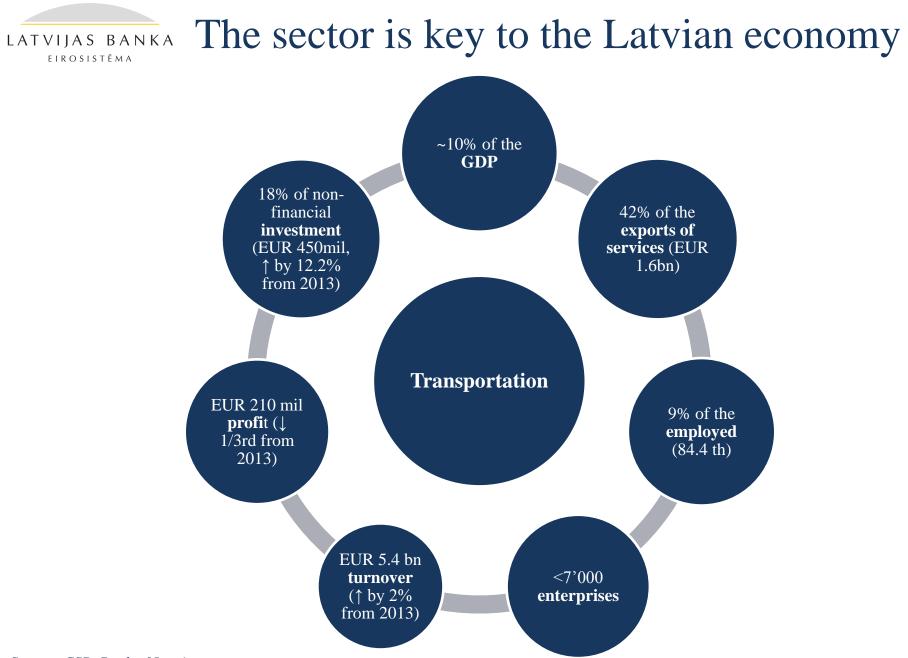


- The sector as a part of the economy
- Ports
- Rail
- Road
- Passanger transport



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# The sector as a part of the economy

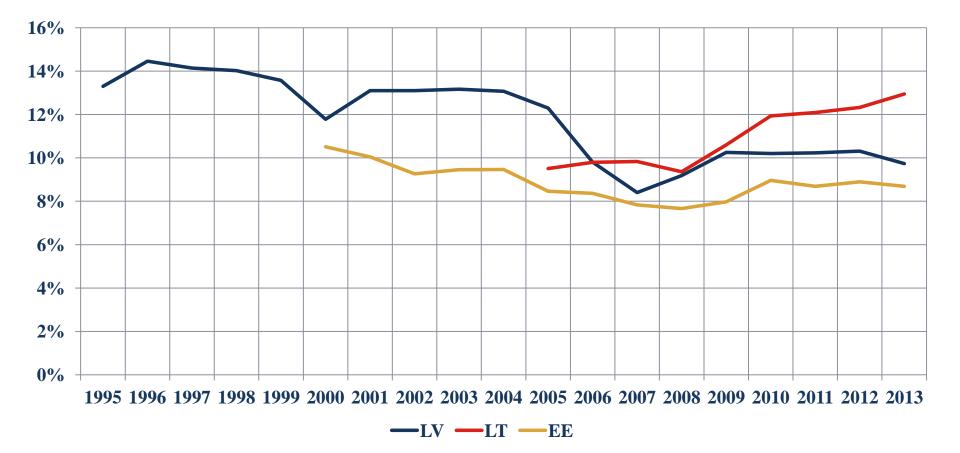


Source: CSB, Bank of Latvia



# Baltics: sector's importance has decreased over time in Latvia and Estonia, but increased in Lithuania

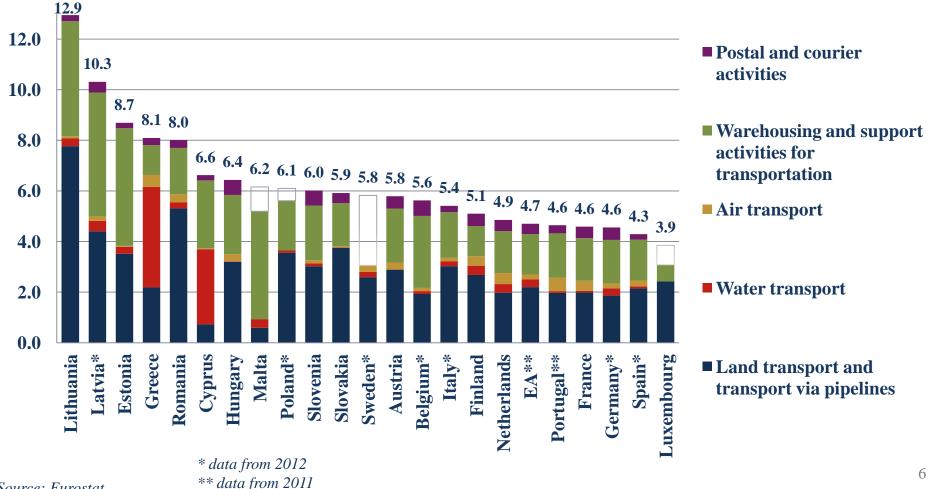
# Importance of the transportation sector in value added in the Baltic countries





EU: the transportation sector in Baltics constitutes a larger part of GDP than in other EU countries

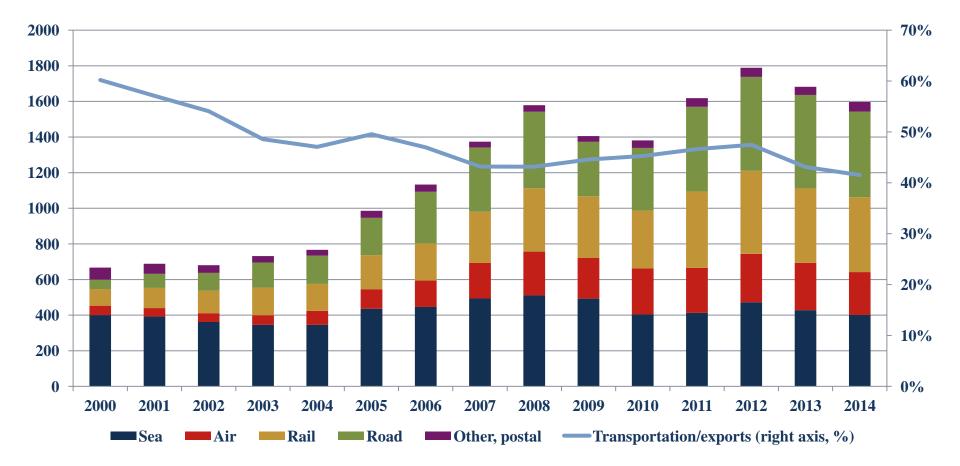
### **Transportation sector as % from total value added, 2013, %**





# Latvia: transportation is also key to the exports of services, but its importance is on a declining trend.

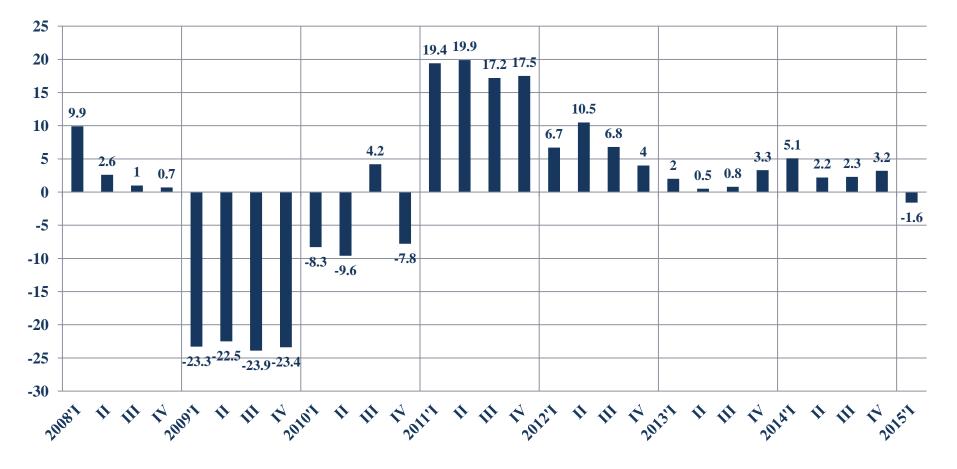
# Services exports – transport, balance of payments, mil. EUR





Latvia: growth in sector in 2014 better than expected, given the geopolitical situation. A negative start to 2015.

# The growth in value added of transportation by quarters, year-on-year, %





### ΕΙ Κ Ο ΣΙ ΣΤ Ε Μ Α

# **Ports**

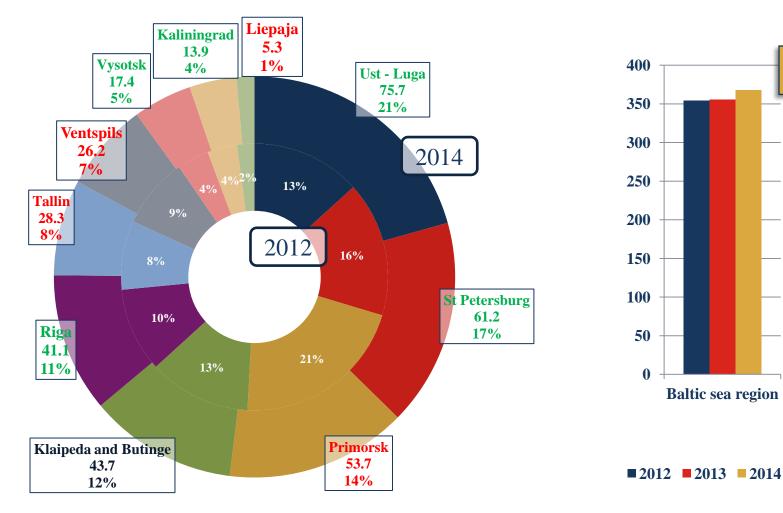


Baltic Sea region: competition is tough; Market shares in 2014: Riga and Liepaja ↑, but Ventspils ↓. Start of 2015: YoY increase for RU and LT ports, fall for EE and LV

2014:

+3.6%

### Cargoes loaded and unloaded in Baltic sea ports 2012 - 2014, % and mil. tons



Source: Klaipeda Seaport Authority

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# Latvia: most cargoes are directed through the port of Riga

# small ports 1.6 2% Liepaja 5.3 7% Ventspils Riga 26.2 41.1 35% 56%

Cargoes loaded and unloaded at ports, 2014, mil t and %

- Riga port:
  - o coal (36.4%)
  - o oil products (24.8%)
  - containers (10.1%);
- Ventspils:
  - o oil products (57.7%)
  - o coal (22.3%)
  - $\circ$  Roll on/roll off (7.1%);
- Liepāja:
  - o grain products (52.0%)
  - Roll on/roll off (14.7%)
  - $\circ$  timber, wood and wood chips (10.1%)
  - building materials (9.6%).



Latvia: the majority of cargoes in ports are either oil products or coal; container cargoes (higher value added) constitute only 6% of the total cargoes handled in ports.

#### Other (unloaded). 4% Roll on/ roll off (unloaded) 2% **Other (loaded)** 12% Roll on/ roll off (loaded) 2% Dry chemicals (loaded) **Oil products (loaded)** 6% 31% Cargo in container\_ (unloaded) 3% Cargo in Wood ships (loaded). containers 1% **Oil products (unloaded)** (loaded) 3% 3% **Timber and wood** (loaded) Coal (loaded) 5% 28%

# Cargoes in ports by type of cargo, 2014, %

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Cargoes in Latvian ports have fallen by 3.9% in the first 4 months of the year (year-on-year terms)

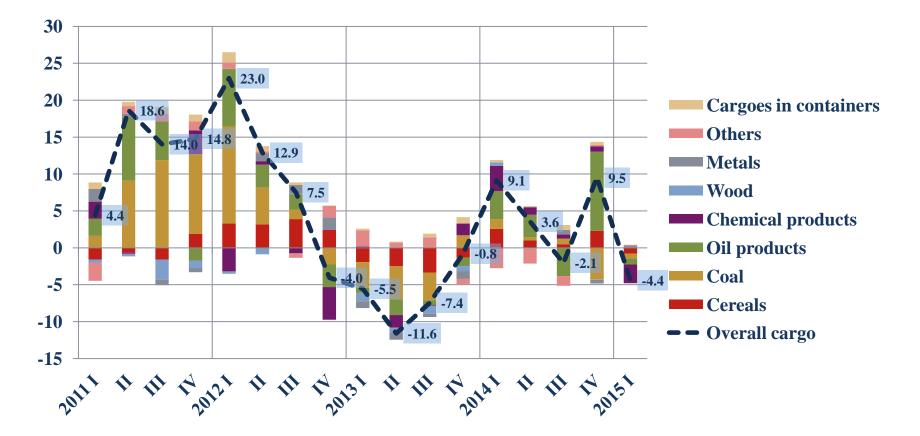
# **Cargoes in ports, mil tons**





# There has been a fall in almost all the largest cargo types in Latvian ports in Q1 2015

Contributions of the main cargoe types loaded and unloaded in ports, year-on-year, percentage points





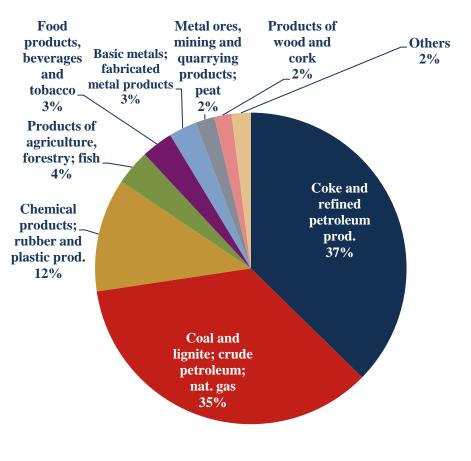
### ΕΙ Κ Ο ΣΙ ΣΤ Ε Μ Α

# Rail

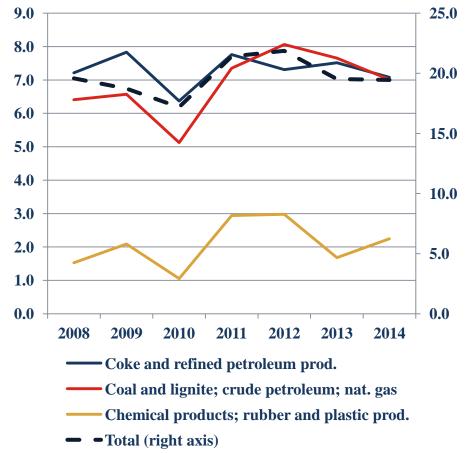


# Latvia: coal and petroleum products – largest type of rail cargo

### Freight traffic by rail in tons, 2014, %



# Freight traffic by rail, billion t-km\*



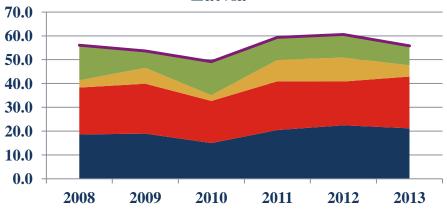
\* t-km: tonne-kilometers: a unit of freight carriage equal to the transportation of one metric ton of freight one kilometer

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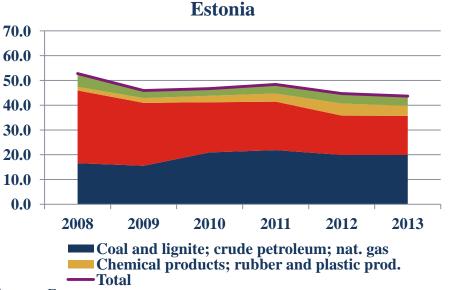
# Baltics: every year >40mil t of cargo are transported by rail in LT and EE, and >50mil in LV

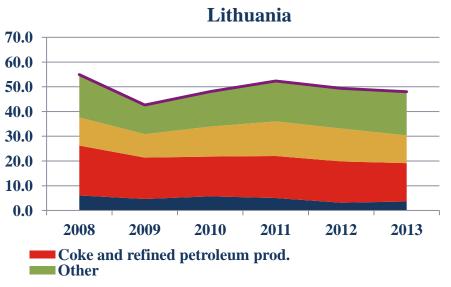
### Freight traffic by rail, types of cargo, mil tons



#### Latvia

- The composition has not changed materially over the years – the key types of products are coal, oil products and chemicals;
- In addition to these, LT has an important share of mining and quarrying products & peat

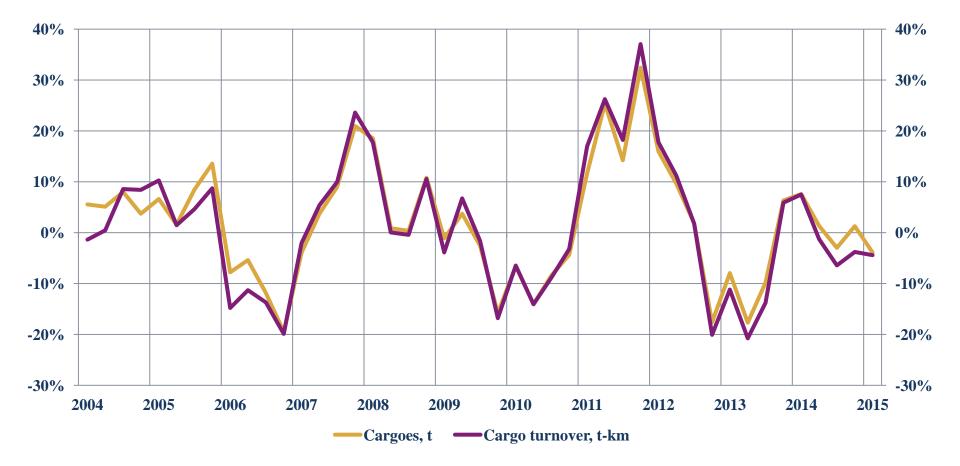




Source: Eurostat

# LATVIJAS BANKA EIROSISTEMA Latvia: a slowdown can be lately observed in rail transport

# The growth in cargoes (t) and cargoe turnover (t-km), year-on-year, %





Baltics since 2010: A fall in cargo turnover in EE; LT and LV maintaining the level of cargoes, but lately – declining trend

## Monthly rail cargo turnover in the Baltic states, Jan 2010 = 100



Source: National statistical bureaus



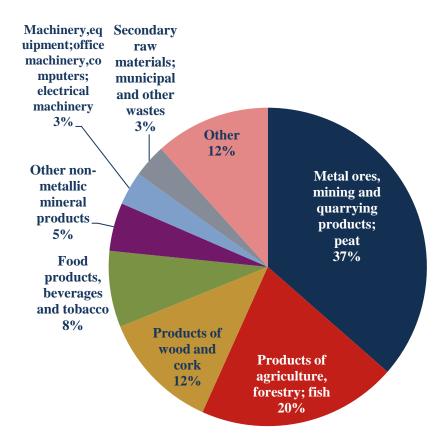
### ΕΙ Κ Ο ΣΙ ΣΤ Ε Μ Α

# Road

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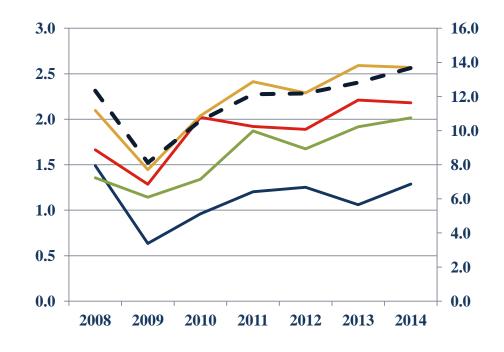
Latvia: by tonnes, mining and quarrying products agriculture and food as well as wood products are the largest types of cargoes

# Freight traffic by road, 2014, %



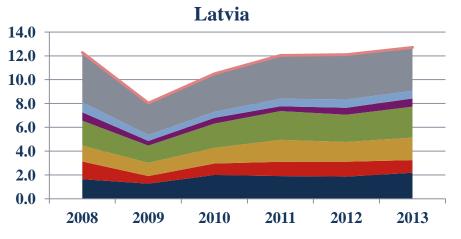
\* t-km: tonne-kilometers: a unit of freight carriage equal to the transportation of one metric ton of freight one kilometer

# Freight traffic by road, bn t-km\*

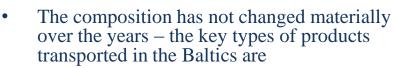


- Metal ores, mining and quarrying products; peat
  Products of agriculture, forestry; fish
  Products of wood and cork
  - ----- Food products, beverages and tobacco
- Total (rhs)

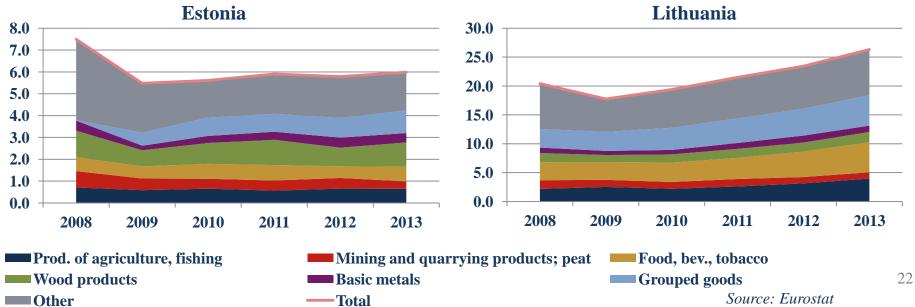
# LATVIJAS BANKA Baltics: Lithuania transports the most t-km



Freight traffic by road, bn t-km



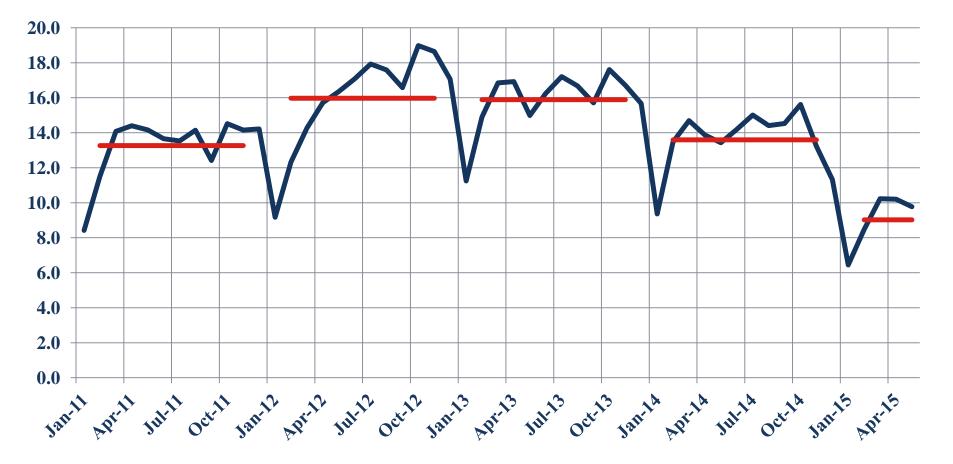
- agriculture products and food;
- Wood products;
- mining and quarrying products;
- "Other" cargoes include:
  - o LT: chemicals, transport equipment
  - EE: chemicals
  - LV: machinery and equipment
- In **tons** more cargoes are transported in LV than LT or EE. (~30mil t in EE, >50mil in LT, and >60mil in LV)





# Latvia: problems in the Russian market are having an impact on the sector

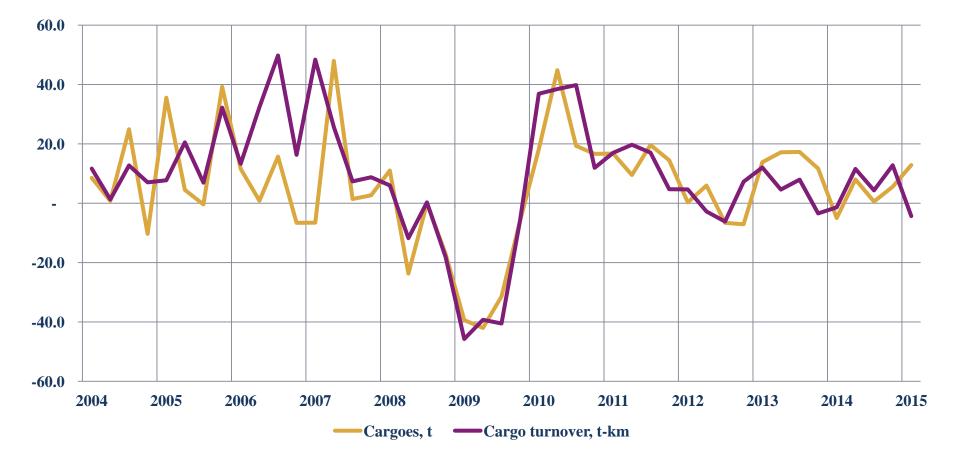
# Trucks that have crossed the Latvia-Russia border per month, thsds.





# Latvia: after a good performance in 2014, cargo turnover fell in Q1 2015

# The growth in cargoes (t) and cargoe turnover (t-km), year-on-year, %





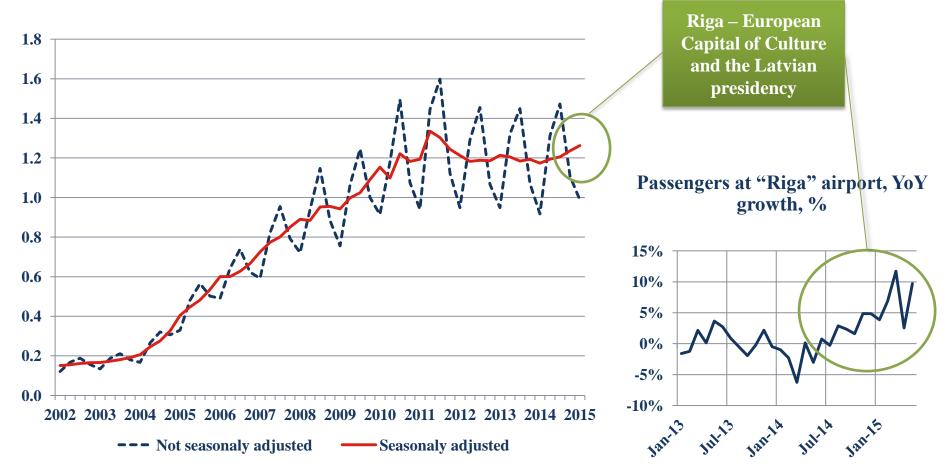
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# **Passenger transport**



Lately – a pick-up in air traffic due to Riga as the European Capital of Culture and the EU presidency

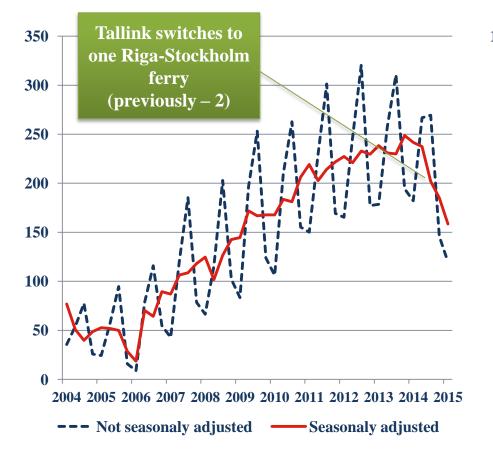
### Passengers at "Riga" airport, mil. pers



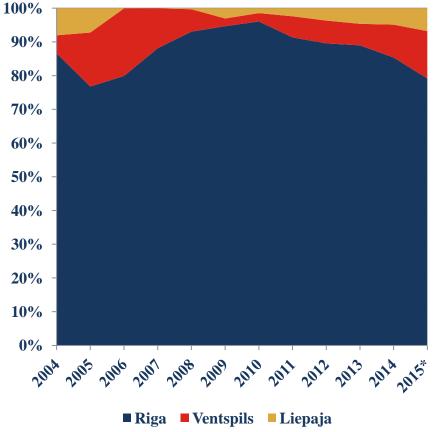
Source: CSB, Riga Airport Statistics

A steep fall in passengers in ports LATVIJAS BANKA

### Passengers in Latvian ports, thsd. pers.



### Structure of passengers in Latvian ports, %



\* Based on data about Q1

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