

Indicator	
13	Volume of port traffic
Measurement	
13.2	Volume of goods handled per port
What should the measurement tell us?	
<p>We want to build-up a picture of the relative importance of ports to the coastal economy. This is not an easy exercise. Nowadays, cargo is loaded and unloaded mechanically and the effect of changes in the amount of goods handled on local employment or the demand for port services is difficult to ascertain. Again, it is often hard to work out whether profits generated by port activities are recycled locally or repatriated elsewhere. What is more certain is that an increasing throughput of goods year-on-year will lead to a demand for additional port infrastructure such as new docks, roads, sea defences, freight storage facilities and so on and that these will have varying degrees of benefit or detriment to the local and regional economy and environment.</p>	
Parameters	
(i)	Volume of inward and outward goods (in thousands of tonnes) handled by each port as a proportion of the total volume of goods handled by all ports in the wider reference region or country.
Coverage	
Spatial	Temporal
All ports in the coastal zone	Annually from 2000 but earlier if possible ⁽¹⁾

Data sources	
<p>Since 2000, maritime traffic data has been collected on a uniform basis by member states in accordance with the EU Maritime Statistics Directive (95/64/EC).⁽²⁾ Member states are required to provide information about goods moving in and out of European ports. Annual data on the throughput of goods are available for all cargo ports. More detail is available for ports handling goods in excess of one million tonnes per year, including type of vessel⁽³⁾ and type of cargo carried.</p> <p>Information is collected from member states by EUROSTAT and reported on its website, www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat. Data are collated by theme (Transport), sub-theme (Maritime transport) and topic (Goods) and stored in folders and tables. Folder MAMEGOAA contains table MAGOACMP: <i>Total annual seaborne transport of countries, Maritime Coastal Areas and all ports (main and small from 2000) for each country – by direction (in 1000 tonnes)</i>. Folder MAMEGOAC contains <i>Annual seaborne transport for the main ports of each reporting country (ports handling over 1 million tonnes per year)</i> in a series of tables with the prefix MAGOA followed by the country code. Thus the table for Belgium is MAGOABE, for Denmark MAGOADK and so on.</p> <p>Data about maritime traffic <i>before 2000</i> must be obtained from the competent national authority. EUROSTAT data are not reliable. Although there are some discontinuities in the data resulting from changes in the way statistics are collected now compared to the pre-2000 period, information about volume of goods handled is considered to be generally comparable between earlier time series and today.</p>	
Methodology	
Steps	Products
1	<p>Go to www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat; access folder MAMEGOAA and table MAGOACMP</p> <p>A file containing data on goods handled by every coastal cargo port in Europe</p>
2	<p>Select required <i>time, reporting entity</i> (i.e. port, coastal area or country) and <i>direction</i> (select 'total'). Click on 'Next', then 'OK' and then 'Download'</p> <p>Annual volume of goods handled (in thousand tonnes) for each selected port, wider reference region and country</p>
3	<p>For each year, divide the volume of goods handled per port (or per wider reference region) by the total volume of goods handled by all ports in the wider reference region (or country) and multiply by 100</p> <p><u>Volume of inward and outward goods handled by each port as a proportion of the total volume of goods handled by all ports in the wider reference region or country</u></p>
Presentation of the data	
Map 1	For the latest year, represent the relative importance of individual ports at the national level by circles proportional to the total volume of goods handled.
Graph 1	Line graph showing the volume of goods handled per port year-on-year in the wider reference region or country.

Graph 2	100% stacked column per year showing the volume of goods handled per port as a percentage of the total volume of goods handled by all ports in the wider reference region or country.
Adding value to the data	
<u>Trends in cargo and vessels</u> ⁽³⁾	
Both national statistics and EUROSTAT data reveal a considerable amount of information about ongoing developments in the shipping industry. Data about the type and size of vessels in which goods are carried and how they are transferred from one transport mode to another and about changes in the type of cargo shipped, where it comes from and where it is going to, all tell us a great deal about the likely future impact of maritime transport on the coastal zone.	
Aggregation and disaggregation	
Statistics on flows of goods can be aggregated on any geographic scale required, from province to country to regional sea to all of Europe.	

Notes

- (1) Data from the pre-2000 period will help identify long term trends in the volume of goods handled overall as well as the relative importance of individual ports.
- (2) Data is available for all coastal EU15 from 2000 and for all coastal EU25 from 2002, excepting Malta but including Bulgaria, Romania and Norway.
- (3) Cargo vessels which come within the ambit of the Maritime Statistics Directive are classified according to the International Classification of Ship Types (ICST-COM).

Liquid bulk vessels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oil tanker ▪ Chemical tanker ▪ LG tanker ▪ Tanker barge ▪ Other tanker 	Dry bulk vessels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bulk/oil carrier ▪ Bulk carrier
Container vessels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full container 	Specialised vessels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barge carrier ▪ Chemical carrier ▪ Irradiated fuel carrier ▪ Livestock carrier ▪ Vehicle carrier ▪ Other specialised
General cargo vessels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reefer ▪ Ro-ro passenger ▪ Ro-ro container ▪ Other ro-ro container 	Combination carrier general cargo/passenger

Naval vessels, dredgers, research and survey vessels, tugs, fish-catching and fish-processing vessels and vessels for drilling and exploration are not required to report.