NAVIGARE NECESSE EST VIVERE NON EST NECESSE

"TO SAIL IS NECESSEARY; TO LIVE IS NOT NECESSARY"



ATTRIBUTED BY PLUTARCH TO *POMPEY THE GREAT*, DURING A SEVERE STORM, COMMANDING SHIP MASTERS AT SEA TO BRING FOOD FROM AFRICA TO ROME ABOUT 50 BC

"DOES FINLAND HAVE ENOUGH **MARITIME TRANSPORT CAPACITY ?"**

BÖS-11.9.2015

SECURITY OF SUPPLY OVER SEAS MAINTAINING THE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE Raw materials excl fuel 10,5 Foreign trade

Maritime Import:

Mtn Fuel and lubricantes 21 Mtn,

Of which coal and coke 5,7 Mtn, Mineral oils and -product 15,2 Mtn

Chemicals

4,3 Mtn, **Foods** 2,25 Mtn

= 38, 05 Mtn

Maritime Export,

(metric tonnes)= 78 % of the total import to Finland (metric tonnes)= 90 %

MARITIME TRANSPORTS:

IMPORTS 45 Mtn

EXPORTS 41 Mtn of the total export from Finland

THE FINNISH FOREIGN TRADE, TRANSPORTS 2014 TOTAL = 103 Mtn

MARITIME TRANSPORT 83 %, 85 Mtn.

ROAD AND TRAIN 14 %, 14 Mtn, AIR 0,2 %, 0,235 Mtn

SOURCES: Statistics from Finnish Transport Agency 2014, Finnish Customs 2014

Raw materials, wood and

pulp 11,3 Mtn,

Paperd and carboard 9,0 Mtn

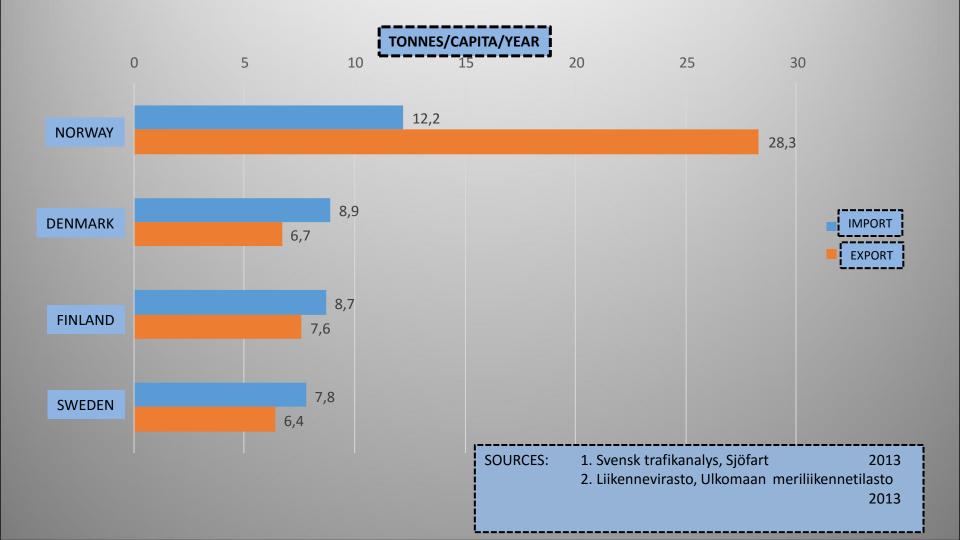
Iron and steel

2,8 Mtn

= 23,1 Mtn

MARITIME TRANSPORTS IMPORT AND EXPORT IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES Tonnes (metric)per capita

BÖS 14.3.2015



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BÖS-11.9.2015

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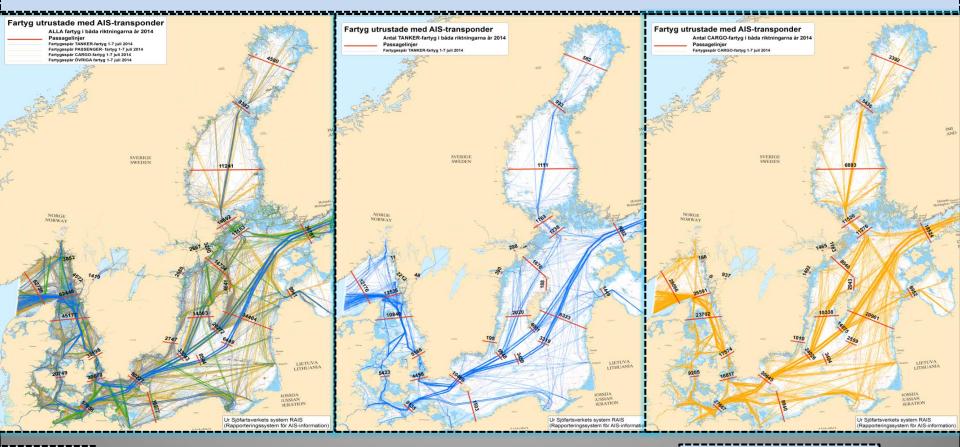
THE BALTIC MARITIME TRAFFIC INTENSITY 1.-7.1.2014, NUMBER OF SHIPS PER YEAR

All ships at Bornholm longitud, sailing South or North, both directions

67 204 AIS targets,

EVERY MOMENT THERE ARE APPR **45U**

2500 AIS-SHIPS SAILING IN THE BALTIC



ON THE BALTIC

2500 SHIPS SAILING EVERY MOMENT DURING THE DAY

FROM A FINNISH POINT OF VIEW 160 SHIPS ARRIVING OR DEPARTING FROM OR TO OUR HARBOURS EVERY DAY ALL OVER THE YEAR FROM

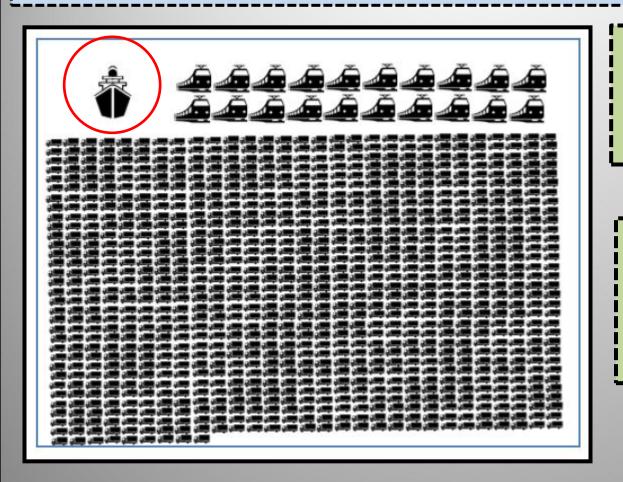
= 320 000 METRIC TONNES CARGO

THE CARGO FROM 160 "DAILY" SHIPS EQUAL TO <u>7000 RAILWAY</u> WAGON <u>OR 11 200</u> TRUCKS

1000 CONTAINER(TEU) CARGO CAPACITY EQUAL TO = 500 TRUCKS

1500 TEU CARGO SHIP CAPACITY COMPARED TO OTHER TRANSPORT ALTERNATIVES 2009

(AVERAGE SHIP, CAPACITY IN SSS 1400 TEU)



75 TEU,
A TRUCK IN AVERAGE
1,6 TEU

EQUAL TO

20 CARGO TRAINS

OR

939 TRUCKS

BÖS-12.5.2015

Source: Applied Short Sea Container Models in the Baltic Sea Reagion, July 2014

MARITIME TRANSPORT

1. A government report on Finland's security and defence policy states that the *functionality of transport services* vital for Finland must be ensured *in all circumstances*.

= MERCHANT FLEET, WITH ADEQUAT PERFORMANCE

- 2. Critical import products include *energy and food*. In a more long-term disruption, it is also necessary to be able to safeguard the *transport of exports* in order to maintain a balanced economy.
- 3. At the moment, Finnish vessels are capable of handling all imports of **energy necessary** for the functions of society. In the event of a shift in the import of oil and coal from neighbouring areas to geographically distant markets, the current vessel capacity and its structure **would be insufficient**.

= CRITICAL SHARE OF THE CARGO CAPACITY

FINLAND IS THE <u>ONLY COUNTRY</u> (+ESTONIA, NOW AND THEN) IN THE WORLD WHERE THE SEA TRAFFIC IS POSSIBLE ALL AROUND THE YEAR ONLY BY ICEBRAKER ASSISTANCE

"DEMANDING" IS'N IT

BÖS-12.9.2015



(ONLY)

A THIRD OF THE MARITIME TRANSPORT SERVICES OF FINNISH FOREIGN TRADE

ARE CARRIED OUT ON FINNISH KEEL

ENOUGH OR INSUFFICIENT?

Liikenneviraston ja Tullin tilastot 2014 "Finnish Critical Industries, Maritime Transport Vulnerabilities ... Yliskylä &al 2011, MKK/ University of Turku Haaparanda E4 Alternative route via Sweden Vaasa-Umeå Kapellskär Tallinn Stockholm Via Baltica To Denmark & Germany Riga, Latvia Kaunas, Lithuania Rotterdam Travemünde Bremerhaven Hamburg To Warsaw, Poland

THE ROUTE ALTERNATIVES FOR THE FINNISH FOREIGN TRADE

2014 103 Mtn transported in Finnish Foreign trade

> BÖS 8.9.2014, 9.9.2015

CRITICAL INDUSTRY SECTORS IN FINLAND AND THEIR MAIN IMPORTS

ACCORDING TO A INDUSTRY SURVEY 2011

Critical industry	Main imported goods and materials	Rate of import dependency (%)
Energy	Oil, gas, uranium, coal	Crude oil, uranium, coal, natural gas 100% - Share of imports in all energy production 65 % - Electricity: 15-20 %
Food sector	Pesticides, fertilizers and their raw materials, animal feed, agricultural machinery, chemicals, packaging materials	Pesticides 100 % Fertilizers (surplus approx. 50 %) Ammonia % noble metal catalysts used in fertilizer production 100 % Animal feed (soya protein) 70 %
	Raw materials for the foodstuffs Packing materials	Machinery 45 % Raw materials for foodstuff 20 % Food sold for customers 30 % Packing materials
Health care	Pharmaceuticals, equipment, chemicals	Raw materials for pharmaceutical production Pharmaceuticals 85 % Equipment 70 % Packing materials
Forestry industry	Timber, fillers, coating pigments	- Timber 10-23 % - Fillers (kaolin) 70 % - Pigments
Chemical industry	Crude oil, basic chemicals, rubber	- Crude oil 100 % - Basic chemicals - Rubber 100 %
Technology industry	Components and parts, metals, minerals, fuels	Components & Parts Iron concentrate 100 % Copper, nickel, & zinc concentrate Components and other raw materials

Sources:

- 1. FINNISH CRITICAL INDUSTRIES, MARITIME TRANSPORT VULNERABILITIES AND SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS, PUBLICATIONS FROM THE CENTRE FOR MARITIME STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, A 55, 2011,
- 2. HUOLTOVARMUUSKESKUS 2009,
- 3. MANNI & RIIPINEN 2002,
- 4. SIMOLA 2010,
- 5. HE 151/2008,
- 6. SUNDBERG 2009,
- 7. TEM 2008,
- 8. TEM & ELY 2010

BÖS- 11.9.2015

BÖS- 11.9.2015

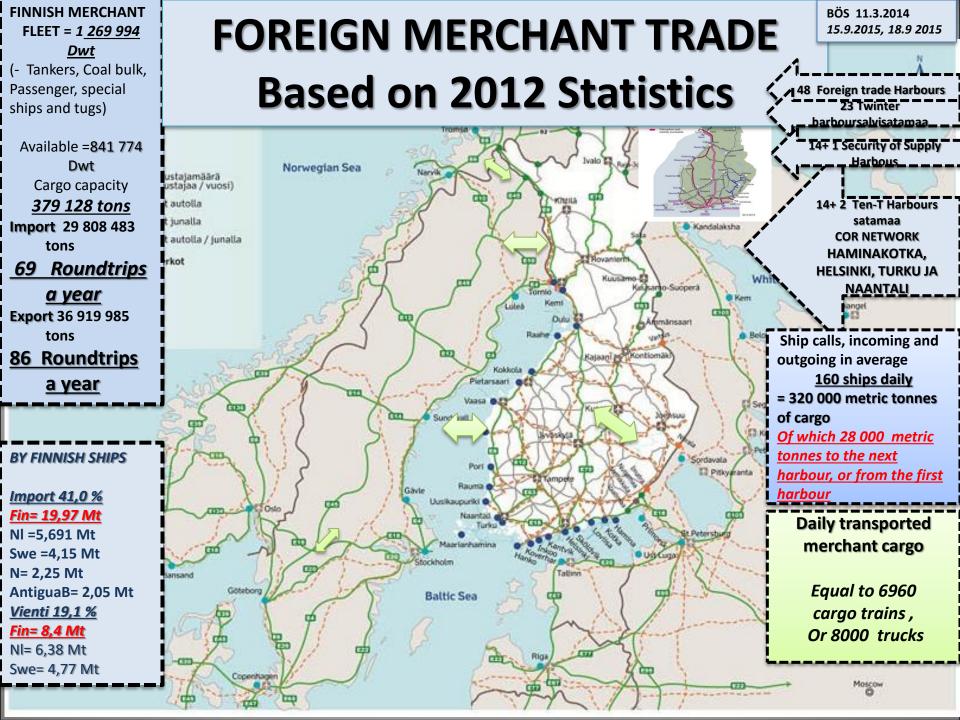
CRITICAL LENGTH OF DISRUPTION BY INDUSTRIES

BASED ON INDUSTRIES INTERVIEWS AMONG INDUSTRIES DEPENDENT ON THE MARITIME TRANSPORTS VIA THE GULF OF FINLAND

Industry	How long production can be carried out after a disruption	
Energy production	Coal: 3 months (reserves by law 3 months)	
	Oil production: 2–3 days (production process is then forced to put down), reserve stocks of critical products (corresponding the amount of imports for 90 days)	
Food supply & food	Grain imports & exports: several months (can be stored)	
exports	Meat 2-3 weeks (whit special arrangements)	
	Animal feed: 2-3 weeks (whit special arrangements: if there is a breakdown etc.	
	at a factory, it will have an immediate impact)	
	Malt: several months (can be stored)	
	Milk products: 2-3 days	
	Consumer products: from 2-3 days (perishable products) to 2-3 weeks (based on	
	the products)	
Chemical industry	Approximately 2 weeks (whit special arrangements) 2-9 days	
Pharmaceuticals &	Mandatory reserves by law industry & imports (3,6 & 10 months)	
healthcare supplies	of critical supplies, hospital (3-6 month stocks)	
	Other supplies*: 3 weeks to 2 months	
Forestry	12 hours- 2 days	
Metals and mining	Depending on the product: from a few weeks to 2-3 months	
Technology industry	2-3 days	

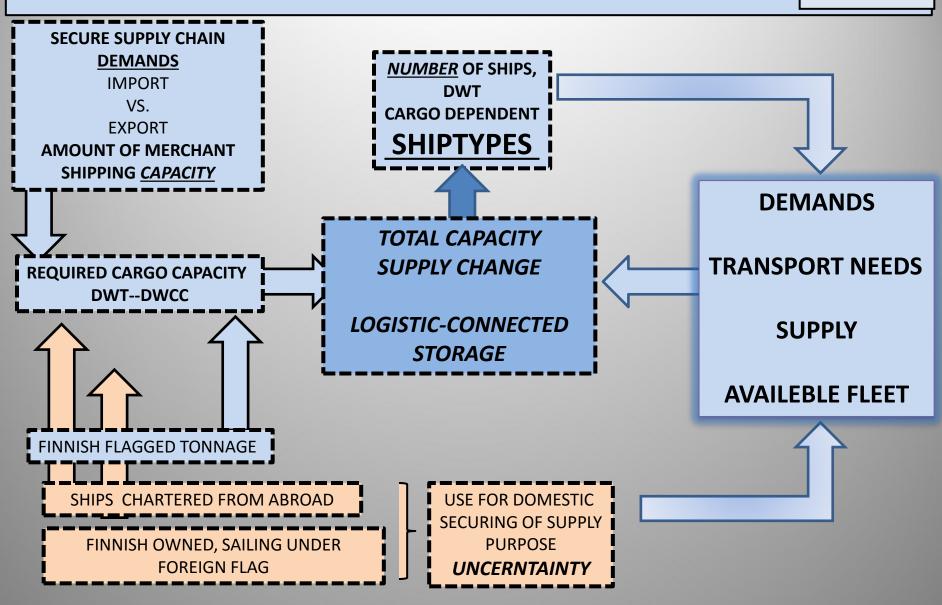
Sources:

FINNISH CRITICAL INDUSTRIES, MARITIME TRANSPORT VULNERABILITIES AND SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS, PUBLICATIONS FROM THE CENTRE FOR MARITIME STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, A 55, 2011.



CONCLUSIONS-----SUMMARY

BÖS-20.9.2015



THIS IS AN ONGOING *RESEARCH* PROJECT

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

ANY SHORT ANSWERS
REQUIRING
QUESTIONS?