



RESEARCH

PASSENGER MOBILITY IN THE LOWER ADRIATIC (PMLA) INTERREG IPA CBC ITALY-ALBANIA-MONTENEGRO 2014-2020

LASTING

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Executive Summary

This report aims to offer a comprehensive analysis of passenger traffic flow in the lower Adriatic region, providing a focus on the connectivity between the main ports in Region: Bari (Italy), Bar (Montenegro) and Durres (Albania). The quantitative research is developed by using statistical analysis and it is supplemented by the design of a qualitative survey, which would allow identifying the passengers' reasons for travelling over the routes connecting the ports of Bari, Bar and Durres, and obtaining a description of the difficulties faced by passengers, and their expectations for the future.

The quantitative research is reported in Section I and Section 2. Specifically, Section I shows the results of the context analysis. The research examines the aggregated passenger traffic at Italian, Albanian and Montenegrin ports by considering the total number of passengers and its growth rate over a period of time of ten years, to shed some light on the general passenger traffic trend, with attention to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, the research, still considering the aggregated passenger traffic, place attention on passenger traffic flow between the ports of Bari/Brindisi and all the ports in Albania and Montenegro.

The results of the analysis carried out in Section I are necessary to better contextualize the results from the analysis shown in Section 2, which focuses on the specific passenger traffic flow on the routes connecting the ports of Bari, Durres and Bar. To this aim, Section 2 first provides an overview of the port infrastructures. Then, the research turns the attention to the analysis of the passenger traffic on the routes connecting the ports of Bari, Durres and Bar. Additionally, the air passenger traffic on the Tirana-Bari city pair is analysed to offer a comparison between two competing modal alternatives. Finally, Section 2 concludes with an analysis of the port-city-to-airport connectivity, to identify the main obstacles and difficulties in the connectivity between the port and the other transport facilities. The main results from the quantitative research are summarized by the following points:

- Bari port, and to some extent also Brindisi port, show a positive outlook in terms of total passenger traffic compared to the trend of the Italian ports overall considered; a positive rebound emerges after the COVID-19 lockdown that interrupted the passenger traffic internationally;
- -the percentage share of passenger traffic at Bari port to/from ports of Albania appears to be remarkable and shows an increasing trend: starting from the third quarter of 2018, the share of passenger traffic is 60% and even more (except for the third quarter of 2020 in which the share of passenger traffic falls to about 44%);
- -the passenger traffic from Albanian ports has constantly ranged above I million passengers since 2010, showing a robust and persistent increase up to the years 2020-2021 when the COVID-19 pandemic determined a significant decline in passenger traffic, that anyway seems to be reverted in 2022; in this generally positive framework, Durres outperforms other ports in the country;
- -the Durres-Bari-Durres route shows a relatively stable and increasing trend in the period 2014-19 and a strong rebound after the COVID-19 pandemic;
- -the Bar-Bari-Bar route instead is characterised by a weak passenger performance and is in line with the steady decline of the passenger traffic to/from Montenegro;
- -the air passenger traffic trend of the Bari-Tirana city pair is in line with the passenger traffic trend on the Bari-Durres route; indeed, it shows a robust performance before and after the COVID-19 pandemic, with a substantial increase in the total number of passengers by 42% from 2017 (56.344 pax) to 2022 (79.905 pax);

-concerning connectivity, port and train stations are located near each other; however, the transit from the port to the train station with public transport facilities is not always direct and is not frequently available; on the other hand, there is always an available public transport transit to (from) the nearest international airport.

The qualitative research, reported in Section 3, provides the design of a survey questionnaire that collects information on three main dimensions of travelling passengers: I) the socio-economic characteristics of the passengers; 2) the travel information (among the others, the ferry company, the travel motivation, the ticket price and purchase methods, the travel frequency both before and after the COVID-19 pandemic); the difficulties experienced by passengers and their expectations for the future (among the others, the means of transport used to reach the port and the time taken to reach the port of call and the factors that might represent a difficulty for the journey). The qualitative survey, enclosed in this research in four languages, can be administered to passengers through direct interviews both at the ports and at the airports.

I. Context analysis: the passenger traffic at Italian, Albanian and Montenegrin ports

Introduction

The present section provides an analysis of the total passenger traffic at Italian, Albanian and Montenegrin ports by considering the total number of passengers and its growth rate over a period of time of around ten years, to shed some light on the general passenger traffic trend, with attention to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

Firstly, the analysis considers the aggregated passenger traffic at Italian ports; then, still considering the aggregated passenger traffic, the attention is placed on passenger traffic flow between the ports of Bari/Brindisi and all the ports in Albania and Montenegro. Secondly, the section analyses the total passenger traffic flow at the four Albanian ports (Durres, Vlora, Saranda and Shengjini) and concludes with the analysis of passenger traffic in Montenegro.

The results of the analysis carried out in this section are needed to better contextualize the results from the analysis shown in the following section, which focuses on the specific passenger traffic flow on the routes connecting the ports of Bari, Durres and Bar.

I. I Passenger traffic at Italian ports

Table 1.1 shows passenger traffic, in terms of number and growth rate, at all Italian ports, over the period 2010-2021. Special attention is also devoted to total passenger traffic at Bari and Brindisi ports. Figure 1.1 graphically displays the growth rate of passenger traffic to highlight the trend during the period considered.

Table 1.1 Passenger traffic (embarked/disembarked).

			<u> </u>			
	Bari po	ort	Brindisi	port	ltalian p	orts
	Passengers (thousands)	Growth rate (%)	Passengers (thousands)	Growth rate (%)	Passengers (thousands)	Growth rate (%)
2010	1,486		413		87,658	
2011	1,597	7.47	492	19.13	81,895	-6.57
2012	1,393	-12.77	467	-5.08	76,735	-6.3
2013	1,324	-4.95	466	-0.21	73,238	-4.56
2014	1,083	-18.2	467	0.21	72,225	-1.38
2015	1,005	-7.2	434	-7.07	70,268	-2.71
2016	881	-12.34	423	-2.53	67,273	-4.26
2017	1,153	30.87	501	18.44	73,876	9.82
2018	1,517	31.57	568	13.37	85,382	15.57
2019	1,390	-8.37	520	-8.45	86,530	1.34
2020	366	-73.67	207	-60.19	55,147	-36.27
2021	843	130.33	262	26.57	57,916	5.02

Source: Elaborations on EUROSTAT data.

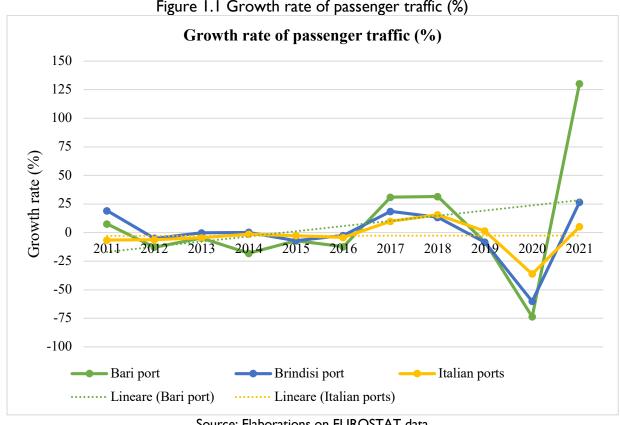


Figure 1.1 Growth rate of passenger traffic (%)

Source: Elaborations on EUROSTAT data

First, after a year of growth in 2011, the passenger traffic at Bari and Brindisi ports steadily decreases over the period 2012-2016. Particularly, the greatest reduction in passenger traffic at Bari port occurs in 2014 (-18.2%), while at Brindisi port occurs in 2015 (-7%). Overall, Bari port experiences a more marked decrease in passenger traffic as compared to Brindisi ports and all the other Italian ports. During the following years 2017-2018, passenger traffic at Bari port is characterised by a substantial growth of about 31% for both years. Such an increase also concerns, to a lesser extent, the Brindisi port, about 18% in 2017 and 13% in 2018. Instead, 2019 is characterised again by a reduction in passenger traffic at both ports of about 8%, in contrast with the other Italian ports that experience a limited increase of 1%. The negative trend extends to 2020 because the COVID-19 pandemic has determined a huge reduction in passenger traffic at Bari and Brindisi ports of about 74% and 60%, respectively. Such a negative situation also concerns, but to a lesser extent, the Italian ports that, overall, are characterised by a reduction of 36% in passenger traffic. Instead, 2021 shows signs of recovery as the passenger traffic, although lower than in previous years, remarkably increases at Bari and Brindisi ports by 130% and 26%, respectively, while the Italian ports show an increment of only 5%.

Figure 1.2 portrays passenger traffic by taking into account the distinction between embarked and disembarked passengers at Bari and Brindisi ports.

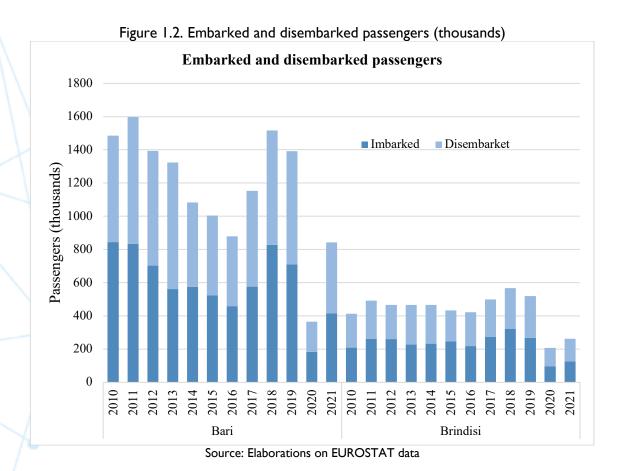


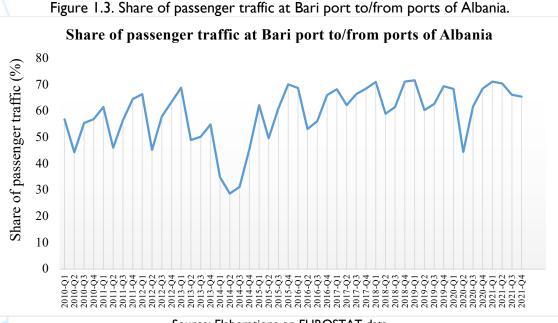
Table 1.2 shows quarterly data on passenger traffic at Bari and Brindisi ports to/from ports of Albania and Montenegro over the period 2010-2021.

Table 1.2. Passenger traffic at Bari port and Brindisi port to/from ports of Albania and Montenegro.

Table 1.2. I	Passenge			•	rt to/from			and Montenegro.
				t Bari port				c at Brindisi port
		(thousands	s)	(share	,	,	usands)	(share%)
	Total	Montenegr	Albania	Montenegr	Albania	Total	Albania	Albania
-		0		0				
2010-Q1	197	7	112	3.55	56.85	48	24	50.00
2010-Q2	232	10	103	4.31	44.40	51	18	35.29
2010-Q3	637	33	354	5.18	55.57	258	61	23.64
2010-Q4	209	4	119	1.91	56.94	30	14	46.67
2011-Q1	213	5	131	2.35	61.50	73	28	38.36
2011-Q2	256	8	118	3.13	46.09	82	17	20.73
2011-Q3	603	28	341	4.64	56.55	267	76	28.46
2011-Q4	223	6	I 44	2.69	64.57	71	34	47.89
2012-Q1	125	3	83	2.40	66.40	40	24	60.00
2012-Q2	247	9	112	3.64	45.34	75	25	33.33
2012-Q3	595	26	345	4.37	57.98	262	79	30.15
2012-Q4	170	5	108	2.94	63.53	91	34	37.36
2013-Q1	138	5	95	3.62	68.84	70	25	35.71
2013-Q2	204	8	100	3.92	49.02	96	29	30.21
2013-Q3	507	24	255	4.73	50.30	211	96	45.50
2013-Q4	142	4	78	2.82	54.93	88	37	42.05
2014-Q1	146	4	51	2.74	34.93	106	47	44.34
2014-Q2	202	8	58	3.96	28.71	92	34	36.96
2014-Q3	452	25	141	5.53	31.19	184	71	38.59
2014-Q4	200	3	91	1.50	45.50	85	37	43.53
2015-Q1	114	4	71	3.51	62.28	64	22	34.38
2015-Q2	173	7	86	4.05	49.71	89	29	32.58
2015-Q3	522	22	319	4.21	61.11	187	105	56.15
2015-Q4	154	3	108	1.95	70.13	89	38	42.70
2016-Q1	125	4	86	3.20	68.80	52	24	46.15
2016-Q2	156	4	83	2.56	53.21	55	28	50.91
2016-Q3	402	24	226	5.97	56.22	225	88	39.11
2016-Q4	121	2	80	1.65	66.12	91	30	32.97
2017-Q1	120	n.a.	82	n.a.	68.33	80	29	36.25
2017-Q2	172	n.a.	107	n.a.	62.21	93	26	27.96
2017-Q3	500	n.a.	332	n.a.	66.40	219	85	38.81
2017-Q4	159	n.a.	109	n.a.	68.55	78	27	34.62
2018-Q1	152	n.a.	108	n.a.	71.05	60	20	33.33
2018-Q2	222	n.a.	131	n.a.	59.01	102	32	31.37
2018-Q3	67 I	n.a.	413	n.a.	61.55	227	98	43.17
2018-Q4	184	n.a.	131	n.a.	71.20	103	33	32.04
2019-Q1	152	n.a.	109	n.a.	71.71	81	25	30.86
2019-Q2	212	2	128	0.94	60.38	96	28	29.17
2019-Q3	670	15	420	2.24	62.69	251	81	32.27
2019-Q4	193	2	134	1.04	69.43	77	23	29.87
2020-Q1	98	n.a.	67	n.a.	68.37	40	n.a.	n.a.
2020-Q2	27	0	12	0.00	44.44	45	5	10.11
2020-Q3	165	ĺ	102	0.61	61.82	81	22	27.16
2020-Q4	73	n.a.	50	n.a.	68.49	40	0	0.00
2021-Q1	139	n.a.	99	n.a.	71.22	84	10	11.90
2021-Q2	200	1	141	0.50	70.50	94	8	8.51
2021-Q3	880	9	583	1.02	66.25	246	62	25.20
2021-Q4	238	I	156	0.42	65.55	98	18	18.37

Source: EUROSTAT (number of passengers excludes cruise passengers). Data on passenger traffic at Brindisi port to/from Montenegro are not available.

Figures 1.3 to 1.5 graphically display the percentage share of passenger traffic at Bari and Brindisi ports to/from ports of Albania and Montenegro over the total passenger traffic (all ports).



Source: Elaborations on EUROSTAT data

The percentage share of passenger traffic at Bari port to/from ports of Albania appears to be remarkable over the period considered. In more detail, the lowest share occurs in the fourth quarter of 2014 (about 1.5%), while the highest share occurs in the first quarter of 2019 (about 72%). It is worth noting that the share of passenger traffic at Bari port to/from ports of Albania shows an increasing trend. Specifically, starting from the third quarter of 2018, the share of passenger traffic is 60% and even more, except for the third quarter of 2020 in which the share of passenger traffic falls to about 44%.

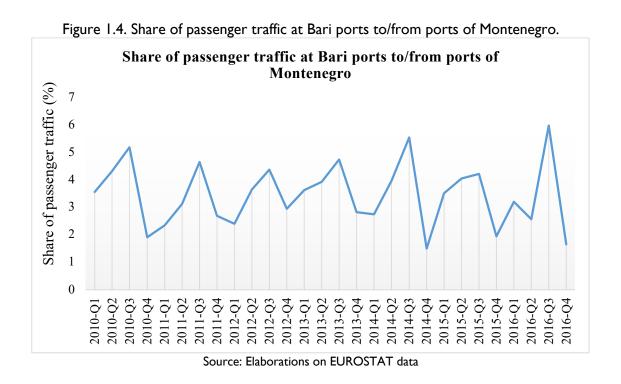
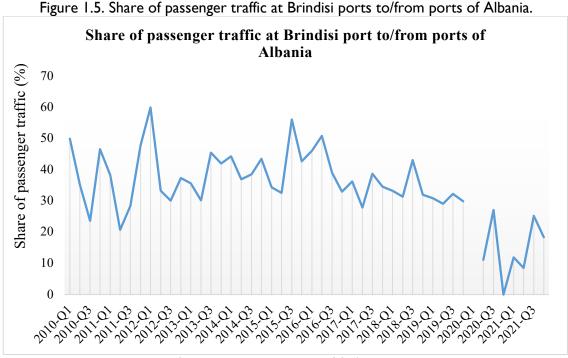


Figure 1.4 focuses on the period 2010-2016 because the following data on passenger traffic to/from ports of Montenegro are not available. Differently from passenger traffic to/from ports of Albania, the percentage share of passenger traffic at Bari port to/from ports of Montenegro appears to be limited. In more detail, the lowest share occurs in the third quarter of 2014 (about 31%), while the highest share occurs in the third quarter of 2016 (about 6%). It is worth noting that the share of passenger traffic at Bari port to/from ports of Montenegro is remarkably seasonal, with peaks occurring typically in the third quarter of each year.



Source: Elaborations on EUROSTAT data

Similarly, to Bari port, the share of passenger traffic at Brindisi port to/from ports of Albania is notable over the period 2010-2021 (see Figure 1.5). In more detail, the lowest share occurs in the first quarter of 2021 (0%), while the highest share occurs in the first quarter of 2012 (about 60%). Differently from Bari port, the share of passenger traffic at Brindisi port to/from ports of Albania shows a decreasing trend, which seems to start from the third quarter of 2015 and steadily continues to the last available year.

1.2. Passenger traffic at Albanian ports

Table 1.3 shows passenger traffic, in terms of number and growth rate, from the four Albanian ports (Durres, Vlora, Saranda and Shengjini) over the period 2010-2021. The total passenger traffic is reported also for the entire passenger traffic in Albania. Moreover, Figure 1.6 graphically displays the growth rate of passenger traffic to highlight the trend during the period considered.

Figure 1.6 also shows the relative weight of the four main ports in Albania.

Table 1.3 Passenger traffic (embarked/disembarked) at Albanian ports.

	Durres	port	Vlora	port	Saranda	a port	Shengjir	i port	Albanian	Ports
	Passengers	Growth Rate								
2010	834,040		165,227		116,069		4,467		1,119,803	
2011	853,748	2%	190,228	15%	121,793	5%			1,165,993	4%
2012	798,524	-6%	190,82	0%	111,681	-8%			1,100,880	-6%
2013	717,399	-10%	159,625	-16%	132,162	18%			1,009,104	-8%
2014	774,681	8%	156,407	-2%	163,481	24%			1,094,865	8%
2015	774,411	0%	219,429	40%	192,114	18%			1,186,531	8%
2016	839,598	8%	198,079	-10%	251,311	31%			1,289,283	9%
2017	879,905	5%	184,917	-7%	442,119	76%	175		1,682,681	31%
2018	854,637	-3%	186,043	1%	482,216	9%			1,522,964	-9%
2019	878,687	3%	179,22	-4%	516,188	7%			1,574,156	3%
2020	311,302	-65%	62,193	-65%	5,589	-99%			376,796	-76%
2021	688,586	121%	109,969	77%	64,202	1049%	••		875,224	132%

Source: Elaborations on Port Authority data

Figure 1.6 Growth rate of passenger traffic (%) 160% 140% 120% 100% 80% Growth Rate (%) 60% 40% 20% 0% 201 2015 2016 2018 2020 2021 -20% -40% -60% -80% -100% Vlora Albanian Ports

Source: Elaborations on Port Authority data

The above table and figure show that the passenger traffic from Albanian ports has constantly ranged above I million passengers since 2010, with significant upward fluctuations between 2014 and 2017. After that the 2018 financial crisis has determined a significant decline in terms of volume of passengers, that remained in the period 2018-2019 above the level reached between 2010 and 2016, showing a robust and persistent increase in compared to historical trends.

However, this situation changed dramatically in 2020 and in 2021 when the COVID pandemic and its aftermath determined a significant decline in passenger traffic, that anyway seems to be reverted in 2022.

When we turn our attention to the relevance of the Albanian ports in terms of passenger traffic it is apparent how Durres represents the main passenger port in the country followed by Vlora and Saranda (see Figure 1.7).

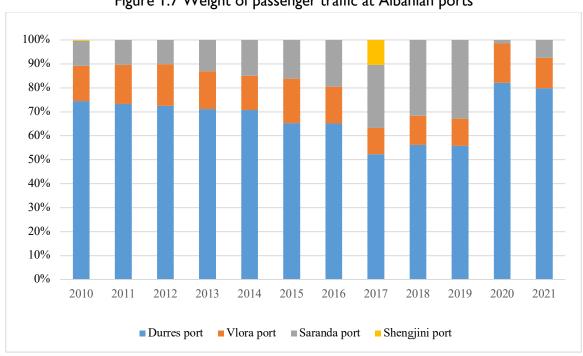


Figure 1.7 Weight of passenger traffic at Albanian ports

Source: Elaborations on Port Authority data

Durres constantly hosts around 800 thousand passengers each year with relatively stable traffic over time and it represents around 75 percent of the passenger traffic in Albania.

However, in this stable picture, with the well-known fluctuation relative to the COVID and post-COVID crisis, an interesting dynamic is affecting the relative relevance of other ports in Albania. Saranda port, while being constantly outperformed by Vlora in the period 2010-5 has regularly increased its traffic overtaking Vlora from 2016 and showing a very dynamic performance over time.

This is linked to the increase in tourism in the Saranda region which has heavily suffered the COVID-19 crisis but nonetheless represents a significant trend in the Albanian port scenario.

1.3. Passenger traffic at Montenegrin ports

The passenger traffic in Montenegro, while limited to the period 2010-2016, shows the well-known seasonality with peak passenger traffic in the third quarter confirming the touristic inclination of Montenegro destinations, with traffic in the third quarter representing 60% of the annual traffic.

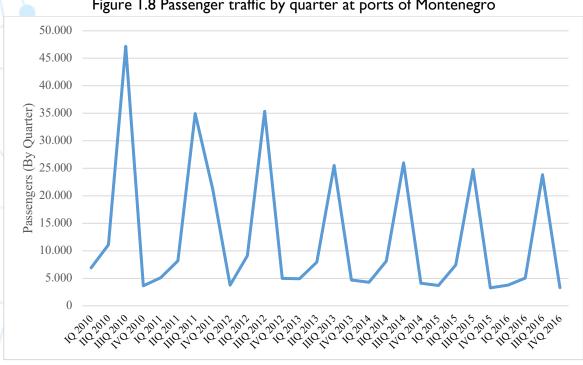


Figure 1.8 Passenger traffic by quarter at ports of Montenegro

Source: Elaborations on Statistical Office of Montenegro

If we look at the annual growth rate in the period considered we can identify a clear declining trend starting after 2011, which is confirmed both in the summer period (third quarter) as well as in the remaining periods.

This negative trend has stabilised the passenger traffic below the threshold of 40000 passengers per year, almost halving the level registered in 2010.

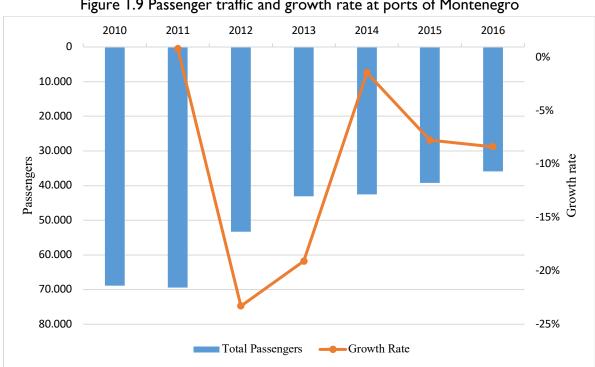


Figure 1.9 Passenger traffic and growth rate at ports of Montenegro

Source: Elaborations on Statistical Office of Montenegro

2. Passenger traffic flows on the routes connecting the ports of Bari, Durres and Bar

Introduction

As mentioned before, the analysis carried out in the previous section considers the total passenger traffic at Italian, Albanian and Montenegrin ports. Instead, the present section focuses the analysis on the routes connecting the ports of Bari, Durres and Bar, to provide a more detailed knowledge of the passenger traffic flow.

To this aim, this section starts by providing an overview of the infrastructures of Bari, Durres and Bar ports. Then, it analyses the passenger traffic, in terms of the number of passengers and its growth rate, on the Bari-Durres-Bar routes.

Additionally, the air passenger traffic on the Tirana-Bari city-pair is analysed to offer a comparison between two competing modal alternatives. Finally, Section 2 concludes with an analysis of the port-city-to-airport connectivity, to identify the main obstacles and difficulties in the connectivity between the port and the other transport facilities.

2.1. Characteristics of the port infrastructures

Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 provide the overview, respectively, of the quays at the Bari Port and the Brindisi Port with information on their length, depth and use

Figure 2.1. Quays at the Bari Port. 85 5,00 Ormoggic traphets cor 2 120 8.00 centrazione extra 165 7.00 Schengen 115 6.00 4.50 Ormeggic heighett cor destinazione extra 46 100 4.50 Schergen 70) 4.50 Orreiggio stagnists con 230 7.00 0 Gerthazione estra Schengen 75 5.50 Mecai rurutidi. pmorphiston. 8-9 380 6.00 omeggiatori, Vigili on Fueco 245 91,50 θò Crereggio singhesti con dettiringroms.Schenge 11 91.50 300 e. manufia propiere 15 280 9.00 Ormeggic traghest con destructions Schenger 12bis 60 9.00 a maniful coopers Ormeggio navi da 13:114 297 0.00 ennovers Ormeggio navi de 15 Tho. 9000 carico 130 10 6.00 Ormegaic nevi da LY tissi 11.00 170 99:00 IR 199 TIÖ 9.00 104 20 100 9.00 Omneggio mays dia 21 120 12,00 chilco 22 100 12.00 23 12.00

Source: Port Authority's website

Figure 2.2. Quays at the Brindisi Port.



Moreover, Table 2.1 provides information on the quays at the Durres Port.

Table 2.1. Quays at the Durres Port.

Terminal	Quay	Quay	Terminal	Yard	Storage	Handling	Rails	Lines
	length	depth	building	surface	capacity	capacity		
Ferry	500	8.5-	5.400			1.5		Durres-Ancona
	ml	10.00 m	m2			million psg/year		Durres-Bari
Container	265	8.6-		60.062	3.000	180.000		MSC (Gioia Tauro)
	ml	10.00 m		m2	TEU	TEU/year		CMA CGM (Valleta) Maersk (Valleta) Cosco (Piraeus) Hapaglloyd (Piraeus) Zim (Piraeus)
General	800	7.00-8.2		92.680		1.500.000		, ,
cargo	ml	m		m2		tons/year		
west								
Bulk cargo	422	6.5-11.5		135.000		1.8 million tons	1.000	
east	ml	m		m2			ml	

Source: Durres Port Authority (https://www.durresport.al/index.php/en/berths-terminals/)

Finally, Figure 2.3 reports an overview of the quays at the Bar Port.

Figure 2.3. Quays at the Bar Port.

OPERATIONAL QUAY	BERTHS	DRAFT (m)	LENGTH (m)
Pier I, south quay	1,8	11.5	165
Pier 1, south quay	1.2	71.5	165
Pier 1, north quay	1.4	31,12	165
Pier I, north quay	1.4	11.0	165
Pier 2. south duay	2.1	11.0	155
Pier 2, south cury	2.2	11:0	155
Pier 2. west quay	2,3	10.5	150
Pier 2, north quay	2,4	71,0	140
Pier 2, north quay	2.5	10,5	140

Source: Port Authority's website

2.2. Analysis of passenger traffic on Bari-Durres-Bar routes

Table 2.2 reports traffic data, in terms of passengers, vehicles and ferries on the route Durres-Bari-Durres over the period 2012-2022. Moreover, Figure 2.1 portrays traffic by taking into account the distinction between incoming and outgoing traffic on the observed route.

Table 2.2. Traffic on the route Durres-Bari-Durres

			Traf	fic on the	route D	urres-E	Bari-Durre	s		
	lr	ncoming		C	Outgoing			Tota	I	
	Passengers	Vehicles	Trucks/ Trailers	Passengers	Vehicles	Trucks/ Trailers	Passengers	Vehicles	Trucks/ Trailers	Ferries
2012	367074	87319	26696	376330	70199	24515	743404	157518	51211	1086
2013	320709	72574	27208	317022	56185	25084	637731	128759	52292	914
2014	336011	68285	2682 I	349285	58522	25189	685296	126807	52010	943
2015	343665	70910	25672	382277	64499	24569	725942	135409	50241	943
2016	373997	76738	24322	388793	69513	23589	762790	146251	47911	807
2017	393041	82887	27244	414063	76138	25917	807104	159025	53161	836
2018	373804	79395	25754	387687	72645	25605	761491	152040	51359	822
2019	383217	79473	25223	396397	73875	25808	779614	153348	51031	814
2020	133636	30466	24774	138974	26255	25642	272610	56721	50416	649
2021	290925	73912	27429	293549	64917	29474	584474	138829	56903	825
2022*	286577	65837	22815	327534	69972	25152	614111	135809	47967	684

Source: Durres Port Authority (*note: ten months for 2022)

Figure 2.1. Incoming/outgoing traffic on the route Durres-Bari-Durres Incoming/outgoing traffic on the route Durres-Bari-Durres 900000 ■ Incoming ■ Outgoing 800000 700000 Traffic (unit) 600000 500000 400000 300000 200000 100000 Truck / Trailer Passengers Vehicles

Source: Elaborations on Durres Port Authority data

Moreover, Figures 2.2 to 2.5 graphically display the growth rate of traffic (passengers, vehicles and trucks/trails and ferries, respectively) to highlight the trend during the period considered.

Growth rate in passenger traffic (%) on the route Durres-Bari-Durres 114,40 120 100 80 60 Growth rate (%) 40 5,93 5,81 5,08 7,46 20 2.38 -5,65 0 -14.21 -20 2013 2019 2020 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2021 -40 -60 -65,03 -80

Figure 2.2. Growth rate in passenger traffic (%) on the route Durres-Bari-Durres

Source: Elaborations on Durres Port Authority data

The years 2014-2017 are characterised by a steady increase in passenger traffic, from 5 to 7.5%. Instead, in 2018 passenger traffic decreases by 5.6%, while in 2019 passenger traffic again increases but to a lesser extent (2.4%), as compared to previous years. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020 passenger traffic substantially drops by 65%. Nevertheless, in 2021 passenger traffic more than doubled, thus showing signs of recovery.

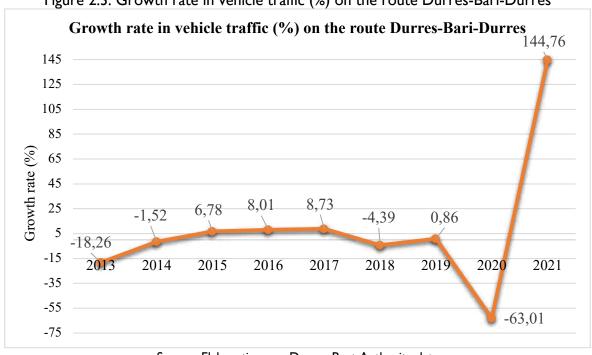


Figure 2.3. Growth rate in vehicle traffic (%) on the route Durres-Bari-Durres

Source: Elaborations on Durres Port Authority data

The growth rate in vehicle traffic almost mirrors the growth rate in passenger traffic. The years 2015-2017 are characterised by a steady increase in vehicle traffic, from 6.7 to 8.7%. Instead, in 2018 vehicle traffic decreases by 4.4%, while in 2019 vehicle traffic modestly increases by less than 1%. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020 vehicle traffic substantially drops by 63%. However, in 2021 vehicle traffic remarkably increases by 144%.

Growth rate in track/trail traffic (%) on the route Durres-Bari-Durres 12,87 14 10,96 12 10 8 Growth rate (%) 2,11 -0,54-0,641,21 2013 201 2015 201 2017 018 2021 -2 -4 -3,40-3,39 4,64 -6

Figure 2.4. Growth rate in truck/trail traffic (%) on the route Durres-Bari-Durres

Source: Elaborations on Durres Port Authority data

The years 2013-2021 are, generally, characterised by a decrease in truck/trail traffic, except for a few years that, instead are characterized by an increase, such as 2013 (+2.1), 2017 (+11%) and 2021 (-12.8%).

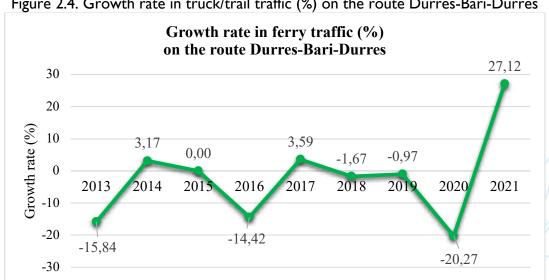


Figure 2.4. Growth rate in truck/trail traffic (%) on the route Durres-Bari-Durres

Source: Elaborations on Durres Port Authority data

The growth rate in ferry traffic is negative at the beginning (-15.8% in 2013) but modestly increases in the following two years. Instead, in 2016 ferry traffic decreases by 14.4%, while in 2017 ferry traffic again modestly increases by 3.6%. Over the year 2018-2020, ferry traffic again decreases, especially in 2020 in which, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the traffic drops by 20%. However, in 2021 ferry traffic increased by 27%.

The passenger and vehicle traffic to Bar-Bari-Bar is also analysed below. This route is the only seaway connecting the low Adriatic ports in Italy with Montenegro and therefore represents the global traffic in the southwest direction from/to Montenegro. The data available are limited and refer to the period 2019-21 and are therefore heavily biased by the COVID-19 pandemic that has reduced to only 1901 passengers, 4% of the passenger traffic compared to pre-pandemic levels, while the vehicles traffic in 2020 stabilised at 10% suggesting that the route has been used in 2020 only for commercial reasons. In 2021 the traffic rebounded to 11528 in only 3 trimesters, showing an encouraging recovery at around 25% of the–pandemic traffic.

Table 2.3. Traffic on the route Bar-Bari-Bar

A.	Passen	gers	Vehi	cles	Tot	al
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Passengers	Vehicles
2019	28004	18049	5907	0	46053	5907
Quarter I	226	135	19	0	361	19
Quarter 2	3077	3099	537	0	6176	537
Quarter 3	23256	12285	5109	0	35541	5109
Quarter 4	1445	2530	242	0	3975	242
2020	1066	835	292	284	1901	576
Quarter 2	75	50	25	20	125	45
Quarter 3	991	785	267	264	1776	531
2021	6669	4859	1905	1412	11528	3317
Quarter 2	778	682	234	232	1460	466
Quarter 3	5322	3733	1511	1086	9055	2597
Quarter 4	569	444	160	94	1013	254
Total	35739	23743	8104	1696	59482	9800

Source: Bari Port Authority

Figure 2.5 illustrates the well-known peak in the summer trimester (trim 3) that represents 80% of the annual traffic (in each year) with a prevalence of incoming passengers (directed to Bari).

While the limitation in the data availability prevents to identify general trends, the data provided seems to confirm a declining trend as described in section 1.3 (Passenger traffic at ports of Montenegro) that is now well below the 40,000 passengers (per single direction) recorded in the period 2010-2016 as in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic recorded only 28000 incoming passengers, representing 1 to 3% (peak/off-peak period) of the total traffic at Bari port during the year.

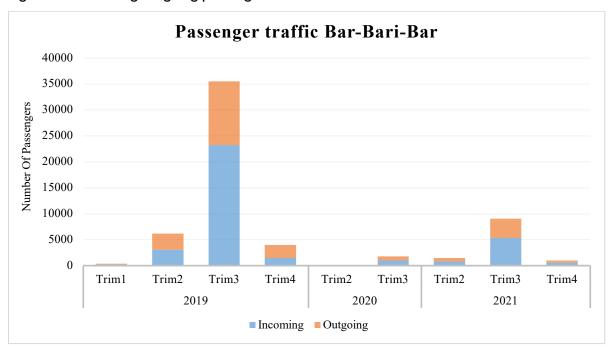


Figure 2.5. Incoming/outgoing passenger traffic on the route Bar-Bari-Bar

Source: Bari Port Authority

2.3. Analysis of the air traffic on the Tirana-Bari city-pair

Along with the maritime connection between Bari Port and Durres Port, it is also available an air connection between the Bari Airport and the Tirana Airport. Therefore, it is also useful to analyze the volume and the growth of air passenger traffic to make a comparison between the two modal alternatives. Table 2.4 shows the size of air passenger traffic, while Figure 2.6 portrays the growth rate of air passenger traffic on the Tirana-Bari city-pair.

Table 2.4. Air passenger traffic on the competing routes.

						YE	AR			
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Total
Country	Origin/Desti	nation	Airport	PAX						
	Tirana	TIA	Brindisi	435	1.167	78	122			1.802
Albania	Hrana	TIA	Bari	56.344	36.552	34.153	18.902	46.785	79.905	272.641
	Total			56.779	37.719	34.231	19.024	46.785	79.905	274.443
Mantanasus	Tivat	TIV	BRI	3.084						3.084
Montenegro	Total			3.084						3.084
Total				59.863	37.719	34.231	19.024	46.785	79.905	277.527

Source: Airport data (*note: January-august for 2022).

Growth rate of air passenger traffic on the Tirana-Bari city pair (%) 200 150 147,51 Growth rate (%) 100 70,79 50 -6,56 2019 202 2021 2018 2022 -50 -35,13 -44,65 -100

Figure 2.6. Growth rate of air passenger traffic on the Tirana-Bari city pair.

Source: Elaborations on Airport data.

As emerges from the figure above, the growth rate of the air passenger traffic on the Tirana-Bari city-pair is negative for the period 2018-2020. Particularly, in 2020 air passenger traffic reduces by 44.65% compared to the previous year. However, a notable increase of 147,5% occurs in 2021. This positive trend seems to be confirmed for 2022 (+70.8%) whose data, it is important to note, refers only to 8 months (January-August), thus the actual increase between 2021 and 2022 is likely to be much greater.

2.4. Analysis of the port-city (railway) to airport connectivity

One of the objectives of this research is to identify the main obstacles and difficulties in the connectivity between the port and the other transport facilities including the connectivity with the nearest railways and airport in the three target ports analysed in this report.

Figure 2.6 below shows that port facilities are situated in close vicinity to the main railway station of the city considered, within a radius that varies between 3 to 6 km. This is due to the structure and traditional interlinkages between rail and port facilities that have often been considered complementary infrastructure for commercial and touristic development and therefore have been combined in close coordination.

The data also show that the availability of a nearby international airport is less convenient and the distances range between 13 to 47 km from the considered port locations.

This reflects the locational constraints that have characterised the development of airport facilities, which typically cannot be located in close vicinity of port facilities, and the limited coordination of the intermodal connectivity in the location considered.

The duration of the trip reflects this different localisation. The transfer time remains quite short between the train station and port facilities ranging between 7 to 20 minutes depending on the timing of the transfer by car and are only partially impacted by local traffic condition. Only the connection between the port and the railway station in Bari shows a measurable difference in peak and off-peak traffic situations. Whereas the transit time by car between port facilities and the nearest international airport ranges between 20 to 55 minutes depending on the location considered and it is very little affected by traffic conditions, showing good highways and motorways infrastructures between ports and airports and direct connectivity.

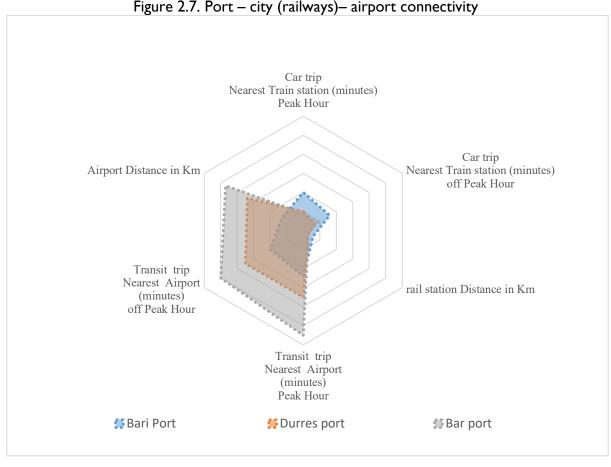


Figure 2.7. Port – city (railways)– airport connectivity

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Google map, MUVT data, port authorities' data

However, if we turn our attention to the mode of connectivity between those transport facilities, the situation is more scattered with only partial and incomplete transit services to and from port locations. Typically, the offer for port-to-trans station transit is very limited, also due to the relative closeness of the two infrastructures, limiting the offer of this service that is only provided by taxi service. When available, public transportation between port and railways requires a relatively long duration (between 47 and 75 minutes in Bari) and it is not available with good continuity.

The transit service between ports and airports is better structured with greater availability of connection, however also in this case the service quality and frequency are concentrated in the peak hours of the day and might require a significant lead time after 19:00.

Table 2.5. Port-city- airport connection overview

Trimester	Depart	ure	Time	Travel Modes	Duration trip Nearest Train station (minutes)	Distance in Km	Duration trip Nearest Airport (minutes)	Distance in Km
Trim 2	Bari Port	11/05/2023	7:00 AM	Driving	16	6	20	13
Trim 2	Bari Port	11/05/2023	13:00 PM	Driving	20	6	24	13
Trim 2	Bari Port	11/05/2023	19:00 PM	Driving	16	6	20	13
Trim 2	Bari Port	11/05/2023	7:00 AM	Transit	47	6	69	13
Trim 2	Bari Port	11/05/2023	13:00 PM	Transit	75	6	51	13
Trim 2	Bari Port	11/05/2023	19:00 PM	Transit	NO	6	56	13
Trim 2	Bari Port	11/05/2023		Walking	72	6	NO	13
Trim 2	Durres port	11/05/2023	7:00 AM	Driving	7	3	35	34
Trim 2	Durres port	11/05/2023	13:00 PM	Driving	10	3	35	34
Trim 2	Durres port	11/05/2023	19:00 PM	Driving	9	3	35	34
Trim 2	Durres port	11/05/2023	7:00 AM	Transit	NO	3	76	34
Trim 2	Durres port	11/05/2023	13:00 PM	Transit	NO	3	76	34
Trim 2	Durres port	11/05/2023	19:00 PM	Transit	NO	3	76	34
Trim 2	Durres port	11/05/2023		Walking	36	3	NO	34
Trim 2	Bar port	11/05/2023	7:00 AM	Driving	9	3	50	47
Trim 2	Bar port	11/05/2023	13:00 PM	Driving	9	3	55	47
Trim 2	Bar port	11/05/2023	19:00 PM	Driving	9	3	55	47
Trim 2	Bar port	11/05/2023	7:00 AM	Transit	NO	3	NO	47
Trim 2	Bar port	11/05/2023	13:00 PM	Transit	NO	3	NO	47
Trim 2	Bar port	11/05/2023	19:00 PM	Transit	NO	3	NO	47
Trim 2	Bar port	11/05/2023		Walking	41	3	NO	47

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Google map, MUVT data, port authorities' data

3. Analysis of passengers' reasons for travelling, the difficulties faced by passengers, and their expectations for the future.

Introduction

The quantitative research on passenger traffic flow developed in the previous sections is supplemented by the realization of a qualitative survey. This survey can be administered by direct interviews with passengers – selected by systematic random sampling – to be interviewed at the ports of Bari, Durres and Bar, as well as at the airports of Bari and Tirana.

This section starts by offering a description of the qualitative survey's construction, which is articulated in three main parts: I) socio-economic characteristics of the passengers; 2) travel information; 3) evaluation of difficulties experienced by passengers and their expectations for the future. Thereafter, the surveys in English, Albanian, Montenegrin and Italian are enclosed in this document.

3.1.Description of the qualitative survey

The qualitative survey aims to provide an accurate picture of passenger's profile along with a description of the difficulties experienced by passengers, and their expectations for the future. The qualitative survey is divided into three parts:

- I. the first part of the qualitative survey includes questions aimed at collecting information on the socio-economic characteristics of the passengers, such as gender, country and city of residence, income level, education and job.
- 2. the second part of the qualitative survey includes questions aimed at acquiring travel information, by focusing on the type of trip (one-way or return), the ferry company, the port of departure and arrival, and the eventual intermediate stages of the trip; moreover, further questions concern the travel motivation, the ticket price, the ticket purchase methods, the type of accommodation on the ferryboat, the time spent in port before embarkation and the embarked vehicle; finally, a specific question in devoted to travel frequency both before and after the COVID-19 emergency to understand whether and how the pandemic has affected the travel behaviour;
- 3. the third part of the qualitative survey includes questions that point out the difficulties experienced by passengers and their expectations for the future. First of all, the survey questionnaire collects information on the means of transport used to reach the port and the time taken to reach the port of call. Then, a specific question is devoted to understanding the factors that might represent a difficulty for the journey by including a wide range of factors such as the reachability of the port of call, the offer of public transport services to/ from the port of call, the waiting times at boarding and disembarkation, the clarity in the display of port signs and indications, the total duration of the trip and services offered on board. The passengers interviewed are asked to evaluate the level of difficulty of each factor, starting from no difficulty up to high difficulty. Moreover, the passengers interviewed are asked to indicate three of the factors previously mentioned that they consider a priority to improve in the near future to make the journey more efficient and comfortable. There is also a specific question regarding the means of transport chosen to reach the port that aims at identifying the importance of several factors in this choice, such as total travel time, the total cost of transport, the number of changes, the probability of arrival on time and compatibility with departure time, the link frequency, the availability of friends/relatives to accompany and of a private car. The passengers interviewed are asked to evaluate the level of importance of each factor, starting from no importance up to extreme importance. Finally, two questions concern maritime transport as compared to air transport in terms of factors that might favour the choice of maritime transport.

The qualitative survey can be administered to passengers through direct interviews at the ports of Bari, Brindisi, Durres and Bar. The survey questionnaire has been developed in Italian and English and translated into Albanian and Montenegrin by the personnel of the respective port authority. In the following pages, the survey questionnaire in the four languages is enclosed.

3.2. Qualitative survey in English

1. Gender			2. Residence				
☐ Man		☐ Woman	Country		City		
3. Age			4. Gross anni	ual income	(in euro	os)	
☐ Under 18 years		□ 45-54	☐ Up to 5.00	0 €	□ 20	0-35	.000 €
□ 18-24		□ 55-64	□ 5–10.000 €		□ 3!	5–50	0.000 €
□ 25-34		☐ More than 65 years	□ 10–20.000	€	□M	lore	than 50.000 €
□ 35-44							
5. Education (plea	se state	which highest level of	6. Job				
education you hav	e compl						
☐ Primary school		Bachelor's degree	□ Freelance professiona		Trader		☐ Housewife/ husband
☐ Secondary Scho	ol	Master	☐ Executive, Officer		Employ	'ee	□ Unemployed
☐ High School		Doctorate	□ Farmer, Craftsman, Workman		Studen	t	Retired
			Other				
			Oulei				
7. Type of trip			8. Shipping co	ompany cho	sen for	the	trin
☐ One way		☐ Return	O. Shipping co	ompany en	23011 101	uic	СПР
		recuiri	1				
9. Port of departu	re		10. Port of ar	rival			
	-						
II. Final destination	on of the	e trip	12. Please stat	te if you ha	d any in	tern	nediate stage for
			□ No □ Yes	(Specify) _			
13. Did you travel	alone o	r with somebody else?	14. Main reas	on for the	trip		
□ Nobody	☐ Frier	nds	☐ Tourism		☐ Study	/	\square Religion
☐ Partner			☐ Business/W	ork/		t	☐ Health care
☐ Relatives	Enter t	the number	☐ Visit relatives/fri	ends	□ Even	ts	□ Other
15. Ticket price (i	n euro) ַ						
		nased your ticket?	17. Type of a	ccommoda			
☐ Port ticket offic	e	☐ Travel agency	☐ Deck seat			<u>abin</u>	
□ Internet		☐ Altro	☐ Assigned Se	eats		ther	·
			1				
18 Time spent in	port bof	ore embarkation for	19. Embarked	d vehicle			
control procedure		OF CHIDAFKAUOH IOI	17. Lilibai ked	1 ACHICIE			
☐ Less than 30'		□ between I e 2 ore	□ None	☐ Motoro		_ \ \	Van/Truck
☐ Between 30' and	d 60'	☐ Over two hours	☐ Bicycle	☐ Car		□ Camper	
			☐ Other			_	(please
			specify)				\

you travel to/from		emergency, how often did		After the COVID-			cy, ho	ow o	itten (bib
,	this por		you	travel to or from	this po	ort?				
☐ Less than once a	a year	☐ Four to six times a year		ess than once a yea	ar	□ Fou year		ix ti	mes a	1
□ Once a year		☐ Seven to ten times a year		Once a year	1	□ Seve year		ten	times	a
☐ Two to three ti	mes a	☐ More than ten times a	ПТ	wo to three times	а	□ Mor		n te	n tim	es 2
year	iics a	year		ear	"	year				C5 a
/ Cui	L.	/ Cui		Cu.	<u> </u>	/ cu.				
22. Means of trans	sport use	d to reach the port of call		23. Time taken to the place of depa		the p	ort o	of ca	II froi	n
☐ Private vehicle	□ Bus	□ Other		☐ Less than 30'			etwee	en I	e 2	
☐ Rental vehicle	□ Taxi	Expenses (in Euros)		□ Between 30' ar 60'	nd			wo h	ours	
24. Which of the difficulty; 5 = high		factors represents a diffic	ulty f	or your journey to	/from	this p	ort c	of ca	II (I =	= no
		,				I	2	3	4	5
Reachability of the	port of	call from the point of origin	n							
		ervices to/from the port of								
		including pre-boarding che								
Waiting time on d										
		t signs and indications								
Total duration of										
		catering, toilets, points of	sale. b	pattery charging po	ints)			П	П	
		, , ,		7 0 01						1
		following aspects in choosextremely important).	sing tl	he means of transp	ort us	ed to	reach	n thi	s por	t? (I
•	,	, ,			- 1	2	3	}	4	5
Total travel time (from the	place of departure to the	port)]				
Total cost of trans	sport (tic	ket, fuel, highway, parking)]		
Number of change)C							_		
Probability of arriv	=3						-			
		ne								
Compatibility with	al on tim]		
Compatibility with Link frequency	al on tim]		
	/al on tim 1 departu	re time								
Link frequency Availability of frier	val on tim n departu nds/relativ	re time								
Link frequency	val on tim n departu nds/relativ	re time								
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr	val on time departured on depa	re time								
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr	val on time departured on depa	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence tl						npar		
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr	val on time departured on depa	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence tl				nspor	t cor	npar	cred to	a air
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no	val on tim n departu nds/relativ ivate car d the fol ot at all in	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence tl			me tra	inspor	t cor	npar	ed to	
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no	val on time departured on the following at all in the poort with	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence tl fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport			me tra	Inspor	t cor	npar		
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no Lower rates Centrality of the p	val on time departured and strelation in the following at all in the port with a means of	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence tl fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport	uenti	al).	me tra	inspor	t cor	npar		
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no Lower rates Centrality of the p Need to embark a	departu nds/relativi ivate car d the follot at all in port with means coloor space	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence the fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport of transport	uenti	al).	me tra	.nspor		npar		
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no Lower rates Centrality of the p Need to embark a Availability of outon	departu nds/relativi ivate car d the follot at all in port with means coloor space	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence the fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport of transport	uenti	al).	me tra	.nspor	t cor	npar		
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no Lower rates Centrality of the p Need to embark a Availability of outco Overall travel con 27. In light of your	departunds/relativity at a car all in means confort	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence the fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport of transport)VID-	19)	me tra	inspor	tt con	mpar	ed to	
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no Lower rates Centrality of the p Need to embark a Availability of outco Overall travel con 27. In light of your destination next to	departunds/relativity at a car all in means confort	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence the fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport of transport tes during the trip (wrt CC))VID-	19)	me tra	inspor	tt con	mpar	ed to	
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no Lower rates Centrality of the p Need to embark a Availability of outco Overall travel con 27. In light of your destination next to	departunds/relativity at a car all in means confort	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence the fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport of transport tes during the trip (wrt CC))VID-	19)	me tra	inspor	tt con	mpar	ed to	
Link frequency Availability of frier Availability of a pr 26. How much di transport? (I = no Lower rates Centrality of the p Need to embark a Availability of outco Overall travel con 27. In light of your destination next to	d the following means of travel example?	re time ves to accompany lowing aspects influence the fluential; 5 = extremely influence to the airport of transport tes during the trip (wrt CC))VID-	19)	me tra	inspor	tt con	mpar	ed to	

28. Please indicate three factors that you think are a priority to improve in the near future to make						
journey to/from this port of call more efficient and comfortable.						
Reachability of the port of call from the point of origin						
Offer of public transport services to/from the port of call						
Waiting times at boarding (including pre-boarding checks)						
Waiting time on disembarkation						
Clarity in the display of port signs and indications						
Total duration of the trip						
Services offered on board (catering, toilets, points of sale, battery charging points)						

3.3. Qualitative survey in Albanian

I. Gjinia					2.vendbanimi							
☐ Mashkull			□ Femër	Shteti			Qyteti					
				<u> </u>			_					
3. Mosha				4. Të ardhura vjetore Bruto (në euro)								
□ Nën 18vjeç			□ 45-54		☐ Mbi 5.000	5.000 €						
□ 18-24 □ 55-64					□ 5–10.000 €	0.000 €						
□ 25-34			☐ Më shumë se 65 vje	Ç	□ 10–20.000				numë se 50.000			
□ 35-44												
5. Edukimi (Ju të arsimit që l			oni nivelin më të lartë Jar)	6.	Profesioni							
☐ Shkolla	Diplom				Profesionist I I		□Tr	egtar	☐ Shtëpiake /			
Fillore	•		•		pavarur			-6	Bashkëshort			
	Master			_	Ekzekutiv , Ofic	cer	☐ Pu	nonjës	□ I Papunë			
☐ Shkolla	Doktor	atur	ë		Bujk, Zejtar,			udent	☐ Në Pension			
mesme					Punëtor							
					Tjetër	<u> </u>						
•												
7. Lloji I udhe	timit				8. Kompania udhëtim	e Transp	ortit	që keni	zgjedhur për			
☐ Vetëm vajtj	e		☐ Kthim									
9. Porti i nisje	S				10. Porti i mbërritjes							
				-	-							
II. Destinacio	ni fundit	i 11d	lhötimit	I	12. Ju lutem tregoni nëse keni pasur ndonjë fazë të							
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□ AsnJë					☐ Turizëm ☐ Studime ☐ Fe							
☐ Partner		oleg	ze		☐ Biznes/ Pune ☐			port	☐ Shëndet			
☐ Të afërm			ni Numrin					vente	□ Të tjera			
				_	afërmit/Miqtë							
15. Çmimi Bil	etës (në	euro	o)									
						F						
16. Ku e keni					17. Lloji I ako		1					
☐ Pranë zyrav	e portua	le	☐ Agjensi udhëtimi		□ Vend në ku			☐ Kabir				
□ Internet			□ Tjetër	-	□ Vende të ca	aktuara		□ Tjetë	r			
			_		<u> </u>							
10 Vala a la	luan = = =	0 rs+	nove nicios não nuestados		10 M:-+:	anles -						
e kontrollit	·		para nisjes për proçedui	at	19. Mjeti emb	T		ı				
□ Më pak se 3	0'		Midis I ose 2 orë		□ Asnjë	☐ Moto kuter		ta/S 📗	Fugon/Kamion			
☐ Midis 30' d	he 60'		Mbi dy orë		☐ Biçikletë	☐ Makir	në	☐ Kamper				
☐ Tjetër							(Specifiko)					

20. Përpara CO' udhëtuar drejt/ ng		21. Pas COVID-19, sa shpesh keni udhëtuar drejt/nga ky port?											
☐ Më pak se një h	1ë pak se një herë n	<u>:</u>	□ Ka	tër -		htë h	erë						
vit	ere ne	☐ Katër – gjashtë herë nëvit	v	•			vit	gjas	iice ii	CIC			
□ Një herë në vit □ Shtatë deri në 10 □ Një herë në vit						☐ Shtatë deri në dhjetë							
herë në vit							rë në		ic dii	Jece			
☐ Dy ose tre herë	në vit	☐ Më shumë se dhjetë		y ose tre herë në vi	t				e dhj	etë			
			y obe are mere me			rë në		C C,					
herë në vit													
22. Mjetet e transportit të përdorura në portin prites 23. Koha e nevojshme p prites nga vendi i nisjes							arri	tur n	іё роі	rtin			
☐ Mjet privat	☐ Bus	☐ Tjetër		□ Më pak se 30'			1idis	l e 2	2 orë				
☐ Mjet me qira	□ Taxi	Shpenzime (në Euro) _		☐ Midis 30'dhe 60	יי		Mbi d	v ori					
□ Pijet me qira		Shperizime (he Luro) _	_	I'iidis 30 dile 6	J		ם וטוי	y Oi e	=				
		l -				1							
24. Cili nga faktor pa vështirësi; 5 =		oshtëm përfaqëson një vësh	ntirës	i për udhëtimin tuaj	drejt/	nga k	у ро	rt pr	ites	(1 =			
pa vesitii esi, 5 –	vesiitii esi	e iai tej				1	2	3	4	5			
Arritchmäria e po	rtit Dritös	nga pika e origjines				П							
		për tek/ nga Porti prites				П							
						П							
Koha e pritjes në hipje duke përfshirë dhe kontrollet						П		-		+			
Koha e pritjes gjatë zbarkimit													
Qartesia e vijëzimit dhe treguesve në port													
Kohëzgjatja totale e udhëtimit Shërbimet e ofruara në bord(katering, tualete, pika shitjeje, pika karikimi të													
baterive)	ira ne bor	u(katering, tualete, pika sii	irgeje	, ріка капкіпп се									
bacerive)								1					
25. Sa të rëndësis	hme ianë a	aspektet e mëposhtme në :	zgied	hien e mieteve të tra	anspo	rtit të	ë për	doru	ra pë	r të			
		spak e rëndësishme; 5 = jas											
		, , ,			Τí	2	\top	3	4	5			
Koha totalo o udh	ötimit (na	a vendi i nisjes për në port	. 1				_						
		oileta,karburanti, autostrad	,	rkimi)									
Numri i ndryshim	,	meta,kai bui amu, autosti au	a, pai	Killii j									
Mundësia e arritje													
Pajtueshmëria me							_						
Frekuenca e lidhje		lisjes					_						
•		të të afërmve për shoqërin	`										
Disponueshmëria			<u> </u>				_						
Disponuesiinieria	e nje mak	ine private											
26.Sa kanë ndikua	r aspektet	e mëposhtme në zgjedhje	n e p	ërdorimit të transpo	ortit d	etar	në kr	ahas	im m	e			
		k me ndikim; 5 = jashtëzak											
·	,	•		ŕ	I	2	3	}	4	5			
Norma më të ulë	ta												
Afërsia portit me	aeroportii	n]					
Nevoja për të për	dorur një	mjet transporti											
Disponueshmëria	e hapësir	rave të jashtme gjatë (wrt	COV	ID-19)									
Komoditeti i përgjithshëm në udhetim													

27. Nga ekperienca juaj në udhetime , cfare mjeti transporti do të perdorni për të udhëtuar nga /tek	
destinacioni juaj l ardhshëm ?	
☐ Anije/Traget	
☐ Aeroplan	
□ Çdo mjet transporti	
□ Nuk do të kthehesha më këtu	
28.Ju lutemi, tregoni tre faktorë që mendoni se janë prioritet për t'u përmirësuar në të ardhmen e afër	t për
ta bërë udhëtimin tuaj drejt/nga ky port kontakti më efikas dhe komod.	
Arritshmëria e portit pritës nga pika e origjines	
Ofertat e transportit publik pëer tek/ nga Porti prites	
Koha e pritjes nëe hipje duke përfshirë dhe kontrollet	
Koha e pritjes gjatë zbarkimit	
Qartesia e vijezimit dhe treguesve në port	
Kohëzgjatja totale e udhëtimit	
Shërbimet e ofruara në bord(katering, tualete, pika shitjeje, pika karikimi të bateriye)	

3.4. Qualitative survey in Montenegrin

I. Pol		2. Prebivališt	2. Prebivalište						
□ Muški	□ Ženski	Država		Grad_					
3. Godine		4. Bruto god	šnji prihod (u eurima`)				
☐ Ispod 18 godina	□ 45-54	□ Do 5.000 €		□ 20-35.000 €					
□ 18-24	□ 55-64	□ 5–10.000 €		□ 35–50.000 €					
□ 25-34	☐ Više od 65 godina	□ 10–20.000			od 50.000 €				
□ 35-44	□ vise od 63 godina	10-20.000	<u> </u>	U VISE	0d 30.000 E				
□ 33-44									
5. Obrazovanje (molim stepen Vašeg obrazova	no Vas da navedete najviši inja)	6. Zanimanje							
□ Osnovna škola	Bečelor diploma	☐ Frilenser		rgovac	□ Domaćica/ domaćin				
☐ Srednja stručna škola	a Master diploma	☐ Menadžer, služ	benik 🗆 🗆	Zaposleni	□ Nezaposleni				
□ Srednja škola	Doktorat	☐ Zemljoradnik, zanatlija, radnil		tudent	☐ Penzioner				
		□ Ostalo							
7. Vrsta putovanja		8. Kompanija	koja je izabi	ana za di	utovanie				
☐ U jednom pravcu	☐ Povratno								
9. Luka polaska		10. Luka dola	ıska						
II. Konačno odredište	e putovanja	12. Molimo V			o ste u				
			međuvremenu negdje pristajali □ Ne □ Da (Navesti)						
			(1 vavesti)						
13. Da li ste putovali sa	ami ili sa još nekim?	14. Glavni razlo	og putovanja						
□ Sam/a	□ Sa prijateljima	□ Turistički		Studiranj	e □ Religija				
☐ Sa supružnikom/com	□ Sa kolegama	□ Posao		Sport	☐ Zdravstveni razlozi				
□ Sa rođacima	Unesite broj	□ Posjeta rođacima/prij	iateliima	Događaji	☐ Ostalo				
	_				<u> </u>				
15. Cijena karte (u eur	ima)								
16. Gdje ste kupili kart	tu?	17. Vrsta smj	eštaja						
□ Na šalteru luke	□ U putničkoj agenciji	□ Rez kahins		□ Kabina					
□ Na internetu	☐ Avio sjediš	te	□ Ostalo						
L		L							
18. Vrijeme provedeno procedure kontrole	o u luci prije ukrcaja zbog	19. Ukrcano vozilo							
☐ Manje od 30'	□ Između I i 2 sata	□ Nijedno	☐ Motocikl/Skuter ☐ Kamion						

□ lzmeđu 30' i 60'	□ Preko dva sata □ Bicikl □ Automobil						oil	il 🗆 Kamp prikolica					
				□ Ostalo _									
	(molimo Vas navedite)												
20. Prije COVID-19, ko	oliko d	često ste	e putovali u ovu	21. Nakor	ı C	OVID-19, ka	oliko	čest	o ste	put	ovali	u	
luku/iz ove luke?			'	ovu luku/i:						'			
☐ Manje od jednom		☐ Četiri do šest puta ☐ Manje od jednom							tiri d	lo še	st pu	ta	
godišnje		godiš		godišnje					dišnje				
☐ Jednom godišnje			m do deset puta	☐ Jednom	god	dišnje	[eset _l	outa	
		godiš							dišnje				
□ Dva ili tri puta godišr	nje		od deset puta	⊔ Dva ili t	rı p	uta godišnje					et pu	ta	
		godiš	inje					go	dišnje	=			
22. Vid transporta kori	šćen o	da bi se	stiglo do usputne	luke	2:	3. Vrijeme p	otrol	nno (da se	ctio	ne od		
			6			sputne luke					110 00		
	□А	utobu	☐ Ostalo			·							
☐ Privatni automobil	S				Ш	Manje od 30) [′]		zmed	lu I	i 2 sa	ta	
□ Iznajmljen	□ Ta	aksi	Troškovi (u euri	ma)		Između 30'	i		rako	dva	sata		
automobil	· ·	aitsi				60'			I CRO	uva	Jaca		
24 17 11 11 11 11 11	<u> </u>		1	\/ \		•		ı <i>1</i> ·				/1	
24. Koji od sljedećih fal nema prepreka; 5 = do			vijaju prepreke na	vasem put	ova	anju u usputi	nu Iu	KU/IZ	usp	utne	luke	(1 =	
nema prepreka, 5 – do	sta te	3KU)						1	2	3	4	5	
Udaljenost usputne luke od mjesta polaska											<u>і</u>		
Ponuda usluga javnog prevoza iz/do usputne luke													
Vrijeme čekanja pri ukrcaju (uključujući kontrole pri ukrcaju)													
Vrijeme čekanja priliko			•	• /									
Jasnoća prikaza lučkih z	nako	va i ozna	aka										
Ukupno trajanje putova	anja												
Usluge koje se nude na	palub	oi (keter	ing, toaleti, proda	jna mjesta, e	elek	trične							
punionice)													
25. Koliko su važni slje	doći (aspoleti r	ori odobiru vido tr	ancoerta de	. hi	so stiglo de	. 01/6	اماد	o2 (1		opšto	niio	
važno; 5 = veoma važno		aspeku j	ori Odabiru vida ti	ansporta da	1 01	se stigio do	OVE	iuk	e: (1	– u	opste	iije	
vario, o vooma vario	<u> </u>						Ι	2	3	3	4	5	
Ukupno vrijeme putova	anja (d	od mjest	a polaska do luke))									
Ukupni troškovi prevoz	za (ka	rta, gori	vo, put, parking)										
Broj presijedanja													
Vjerovatnoća dolaska n													
Usklađenost sa vremen	om o	dlaska											
Učestalost													
Dostupnost prijatelja/ro			ıju										
Dostupnost privatnog a	autom	nobila											
2/ Malilea au aliadati		احدند، ند	: :	-1	. 4-:			د اد _	<u>:</u>		- 4-:2	/1 -	
26. Koliko su sljedeći uopšte ne utiču; 5 = ve			i na izbor pomor	skog saobra	ıcaj	u odnosu i	ia va	ızdus	olli Sa	lODI	acaj:	(1 –	
dopate he diled, 5 ve	Oma	uticu).						2	1	3	4	5	
Niže cijene													
Udaljenost luke od aero	odror	ma											
Potreba da se ukrca ne													
Dostupnost otvorenih	površ	ina toko	om putovanja (wrt	COVID-19	9)								
Cielokupna udobnost putovania							Г	1					

27. S obzirom na Vaše putovanje, koje biste prevozno sredstvo koristili naredni put do/iz ove destinacije	?
□ Brod/feribot	
□ Avion	
☐ Bilo koji vid transporta	
□ Ne bih se ovdje vraćao/la	
28. Molimo Vas da ukažete na <u>tri faktora</u> za koja mislite da treba unaprijediti u bližoj budućnosti kako bi V	∕aše
putovanje u/iz ove usputne luke učinili efikasnijim i udobnijim.	
Udaljenost usputne luke od mjesta polaska	
Ponuda usluga javnog prevoza iz/do usputne luke	
Vrijeme čekanja pri ukrcaju (uključujući kontrole pri ukrcaju)	
Vrijeme čekanja prilikom iskrcaja	
Jasnoća prikaza lučkih znakova i oznaka	
Ukupno trajanje putovanja	
Usluge koje se nude na palubi (ketering, toaleti, prodajna mjesta, električne punionice)	

3.5. Qualitative survey in Italian

1. Genere	Z. Resider	Z. Kesidenza									
□ Uomo		□ Donna	Nazione _	Nazione			Città				
			_								
3. Età			4. Reddito annuo lordo (in euro)								
☐ Meno di 18 anni		☐ 45-54 anni	☐ Fino a 5	.000 €		□ 20-35.000 €					
□ 18-24 anni		☐ 55-64 anni	□ 5–10.00	□ 5–10.000 € □ 35–50.000 €							
☐ 25-34 anni		☐ Più di 65 anni	□ 10–20.0	000€		☐ Pio	ù di 50.000 €				
☐ 35-44 anni											
5. Istruzione	T		6. Profess		T						
□ Licenza elementa	are L	aurea triennale	☐ Imprend Libero profess		□ Comr	mercia	a □ Casalingo				
☐ Licenza media	L	aurea magistrale	☐ Dirigen Funzion	te,		gato	□ Disoccupato				
□ Diploma	С	Oottorato	☐ Agricol Artigiar	tore,	☐ Stude	nte	☐ Pensionato				
					1						
	I										
7. Viaggio di:			8. Compa	gnia mar	rittima sce	elta pe	er il viaggio				
☐ Andata		Ritorno									
9. Porto di partenz	<u>za</u>		I0. Porto	di arrivo)						
			-	.							
L <u> </u>											
II. Destinazione fi	nale del v	viaggio	12. Tappe intermedie								
				1							
12 Compogni di vi	oggio.		I.4 Motive	- nuin ain	المام مام						
13. Compagni di vi☐ Nessuno	aggio ☐ Amici		I4. Motivo principale del viaggio □ Turismo □ Studio □ Religione								
□ Partner				☐ Affari/Lavoro			☐ Keilgione ☐ Salute				
□ Parenti	☐ Colleg	il numero	+			ort enti	☐ Altro				
□ Farenti	indicare			☐ Visita parenti/amici		enu	- Aluo				
			pai entira	iiiici			<u> </u>				
15. Prezzo del bigl	ietto (in o	euro)									
	`	/									
16. Canale di acqu			17. Tipolo								
☐ Biglietteria portu	ıale	☐ Agenzia viaggi	□ Passaggi	o ponte	:	□ Ca	bina				
□ Internet		☐ Altro		a		□Alt	ro				
10 Ta	··		10.1/	_ :1							
18. Tempo di pern dell'imbarco per le			19. Veicol	o imbar	cato						
□ Meno di 30'		a I e 2 ore	□ Nessun	<u> </u>	1oto/Scoo	ote	☐ Furgone/Camion				
		. 1 6 2 016	- i vessuii	r			- 1 di gonici Cannion				
□ Tra 30' e 60'	□ Oli	tre due ore	☐ Biciclett	a 🗆 🗸	Automobi	le	☐ Camper				
			☐ Altro _								
			(indicar	re)							

20. Prima dell'emerger frequenza ha viaggiato	21. Dopo l'emergenza COVID-19, con che frequenza ha viaggiato da o per questo scalo portuale?											
☐ Meno di una volta l'anno		Quattro-sei volte anno	☐ Meno di una vol· l'anno	ta	□ Qu l'ar	iattr ino	o-se	i vc	lte			
□ Una volta l'anno	□ Se	ette-dieci volte l'anno	☐ Una volta l'anno ☐ Sette-dieci volte l'									
☐ Due-tre volte l'anno	□ Pi	ù di dieci volte l'anno	Due-tre volte l'anno 🗆 Più di dieci volte l'a									
22. Mezzo di trasporto scalo portuale	o utilizzat	o per raggiungere lo	23. Tempo impiegato per raggiungere lo scalo									
☐ Mezzo privata	☐ Bus	☐ Altro										
☐ Mezzo a noleggio	□ Taxi	Spesa (in euro)	□ Tra 30' e 60'	ore □ Oltre ore	e due		□Т	ra	30' e	60'		
24. Quali dei seguenti (1 = nessuna difficoltà;		nno rappresentano una c coltà elevata).	difficoltà per il suo v		/per c					1		
5		1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			I	2		- t	4	5		
	•	ale dal punto di origine						-				
		ubblico da/per lo scalo j					_	-+				
		mpresi i controlli pre-im	ibarco)									
Tempi di attesa allo sb							_					
Comprensibilità della s		a portuale										
Durata totale del viaggio												
Servizi offerti a bordo (ristorazione, toilette, punti vendita, punti di ricarica batterie)												
25 0												
		seguenti aspetti nella sce niente importante; 5 =			•		•					
questo scalo portuale?	(I = per	niente importante; 5 =	estremamente imp	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza	(= per a totale (c	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp	(= per a totale (c	niente importante; 5 =	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi	totale (corto (bigl	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in	totale (corto (biglorario	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find lietto, carburante, autos	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora	a totale (corto (biglorario di pa	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find lietto, carburante, autos	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar	a totale (corto (biglorario di pamento	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find lietto, carburante, autos rtenza	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar Disponibilità di amici/p	a totale (dorto (bigliorario di pamento parenti ad	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find lietto, carburante, autos rtenza	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar	a totale (dorto (bigliorario di pamento parenti ad	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find lietto, carburante, autos rtenza	estremamente imp o porto)	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar Disponibilità di amici/p Disponibilità di un'auto	a totale (corto (bigle) orario ario di pamento parenti ad po privata	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find ietto, carburante, autos rtenza l'accompagnarla ienti aspetti nella scelta c	estremamente impo porto) trada, parcheggio) di utilizzare il traspo	ortante)		2	3		4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar Disponibilità di amici/p Disponibilità di un'auto 26. Quanto hanno influ	a totale (corto (bigle) orario ario di pamento parenti ad po privata	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find ietto, carburante, autos rtenza l'accompagnarla	estremamente impo porto) trada, parcheggio) di utilizzare il traspo	ortante)	ttimo	2 risp	3 	alt	4	5 		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar Disponibilità di amici/p Disponibilità di un'auto 26. Quanto hanno influaereo? (1 = per niente	a totale (corto (bigle) orario ario di pamento parenti ad po privata	niente importante; 5 = dal luogo di partenza find ietto, carburante, autos rtenza l'accompagnarla ienti aspetti nella scelta c	estremamente impo porto) trada, parcheggio) di utilizzare il traspo	ortante)		2 risp	3	alt	4	5		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar Disponibilità di amici/p Disponibilità di un'auto 26. Quanto hanno influaereo? (I = per niente	a totale (corto (bigle) orario ario di pamento parenti ado privata uito i segue i influente	rtenza accompagnarla enti aspetti nella scelta ce; 5 = estremamente infl	estremamente impo porto) trada, parcheggio) di utilizzare il traspo	ortante)	ttimo	2 risp	3 	alt	4	5 		
questo scalo portuale? Tempo di percorrenza Costo totale del trasp Numero di cambi Probabilità di arrivo in Compatibilità con l'ora Frequenza del collegar Disponibilità di amici/p Disponibilità di un'auto 26. Quanto hanno influaereo? (I = per niente Tariffe più basse Centralità del porto ri	a totale (corto (bigle) orario ario di pamento parenti ado privata sitto i segue influente	rtenza l accompagnarla lenti aspetti nella scelta ce; 5 = estremamente infl	estremamente impo porto) trada, parcheggio) di utilizzare il traspo	ortante)	ttimo	2 risp	3 	alt	4	5 		
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28. Indichi <u>massimo tre fattori</u> che ritiene sia prioritario migliorare nel prossimo futuro per rendere il vi						
da/per questo scalo portuale più efficiente e confortevole.						
Raggiungibilità dello scalo portuale dal punto di origine						
Offerta di servizi di trasporto pubblico da/per lo scalo portuale						
Tempi di attesa all'imbarco (compresi i controlli pre-imbarco)						
Tempi di attesa allo sbarco						
Comprensibilità della segnaletica portuale						
Durata totale del viaggio						
Servizi offerti a bordo (ristorazione, toilette, punti vendita, punti di ricarica batterie)						

4. Conclusions

The analysis provided in this report has offered a comprehensive overview of passengers' mobility in the lower Adriatic region, providing a special focus on the connectivity between the main ports in Region: Bari (Italy), Bar (Montenegro) and Durres (Albania).

The research has analysed, based on the data available at the time of the compilation of the study, long-term trends in Port connectivity and has briefly analysed the Air transport connectivity between Bari – Albania (Tirana) and Montenegro (Tivat).

The report has also explored the availability and characteristics of port-city-airport connectivity for each of the port destinations analysed.

- -The analysis has shown that Bari port, and to some extent also Brindisi port, show a positive outlook in terms of general port traffic compared to the trend in Italy, performing a positive rebound after the CO-VID-19 lockdown that has virtually stopped port traffic internationally.
- -The long-term trend with data normalised at the reference year (2010 Q1) depicted in Fig 2.8 shows two diverging trends, with a growing weight in relative and absolute terms of the traffic to and From Albania and a slightly decreasing trend for Montenegro. While in absolute value the volume of traffic from Albania has been larger than the traffic from Montenegro, (representing respectively 59% and 5% of the total passenger traffic mobilised at Bari Port for the period considered) this difference in terms of relative and absolute weight is increasing over time due to the decline in passengers' traffic from Montenegro.

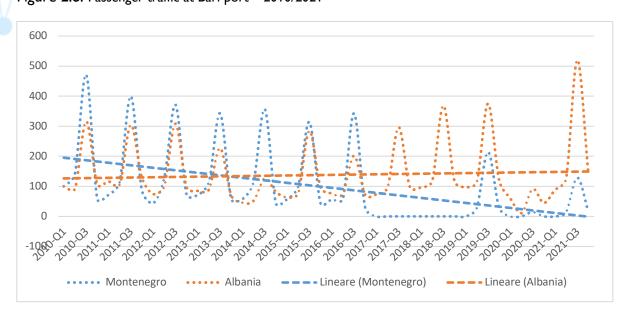


Figure 2.8. Passenger traffic at Bari port – 2010/2021

Source: EUROSTAT (number of passengers excludes cruise passengers).

These results are confirmed when we focus on the main routes, connecting respectively Durres-Bari-Durres and Bar-Bari-Bar.

- -The route Durres-Bari-Durres shows a relatively stable and increasing trend in the period 2014-19 and a strong rebound after the COVID-19 pandemic. In this generally positive framework, Durres outperforms other ports in the country (Vlora and Saranda) and confirms its leading role in Albania (refer to Fig. I.6. and I.7.)
- -The route Bar-Bari-Bar instead is characterised by a weak passenger performance and is in line with the steady decline of the passenger traffic to/from Montenegro.

Also, the air traffic data confirm the picture described above for port passengers in the Region.

- Air traffic Bari-Tirana shows a robust performance before and after the COVID-19 pandemic and increased the total number of passengers on the route from 56.344 in 2017 to 79.905 in 2022.
- -On the contrary, the air traffic Bari Tivat connecting Bari with Montenegro ceased activities after 2017 confirming the negative outlook limited offer and demand for connectivity between these locations.

We have turned our attention to analysing the interconnectivity between transport facilities and infrastructures at the city level exploring the transit time between port, nearest train station and nearest international airport. The results depicted in Table 2.5 show a multifaceted situation.

- -Port and train stations are located in close proximity to each other (max 6km radius) and this undoubtedly facilitates the transit to and from the station after (before) disembarkment (embarkment) with own transportation or on foot.
- -However, the transit from the port to the train station with public transport facilities is not always direct and is not available with continuity.
- -On the other hand, there is always an available public transport transit to (from) the nearest international airport. However, this might be direct (Durres, Bar) or with changes (Bari) with an obvious impact on the duration of the transit.

From the above indications, some consideration seems to emerge. The general macroeconomic scenario defines a relatively stable, trending upward, traffic between the two shores of the Adriatic Sea, where the decline in one route (Bar-Bari-Bar) has been more than compensated by the increase between Durres-Bari-Durres. In this framework, the increasing integration and mobility of the respective communities gravitating around the three port areas considered requires a parallel integration of the intermodal transport opportunities between air, sea, and rail passengers that would benefit from reinforced interconnections between transport facilities at the destination.

Finally, we consider it would be beneficial to identify directly from customers and passengers obstacles and priorities for maritime transportation at each destination. This analysis together with a set of socio-economic indicators will allow policymakers and port authorities to better calibrate their interventions in the future to align their service offering to ciustmers needs and expectations. To this end, a set of qualitative surveys has been designed and is made available for further adoption in the future.











Autorità di Sistema Portuale del Mare Adriatico Meridionale Sviluppoltalia Molse