

- Ms Zoe PAPASIOPI

Head of Planning, Project Finance
and Project Controls Division of
EGNATIA ODOS A.E.

- Mr Vassilys Fourkas

Head of Observatory Unit, EGNATIA ODOS A.E.

Spatial Impact Observatory of the Egnatia Motorway Greece

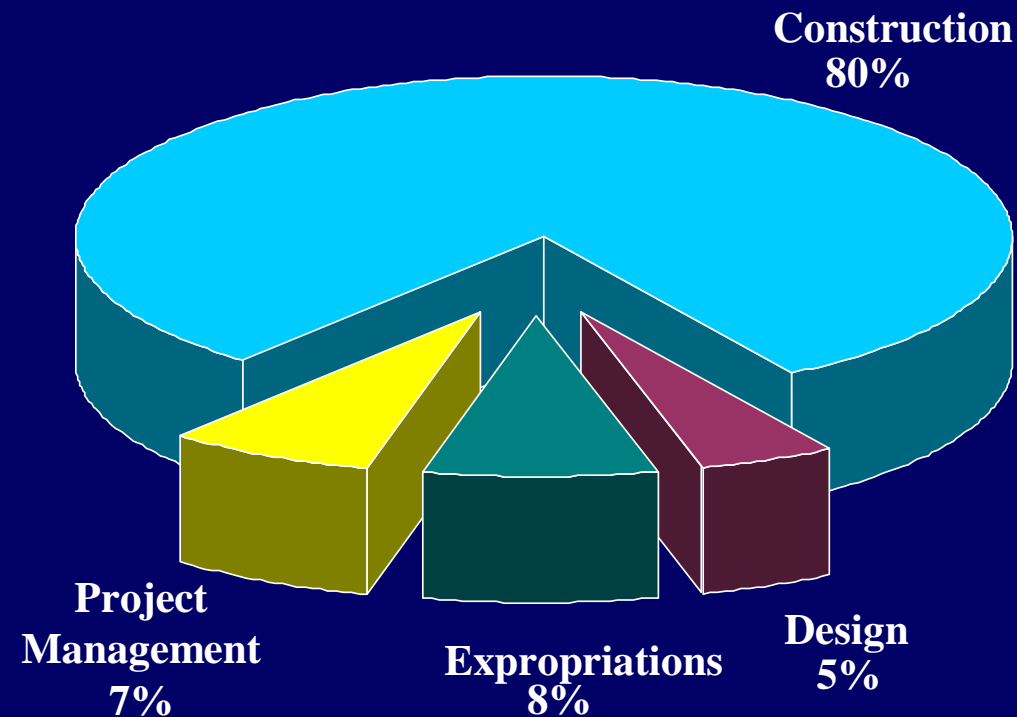




PROJECT IDENTITY

- **AXIS LENGTH:** 670 km
(From Igoumenitsa through to Kipi)
- **TECHNICAL FEATURES:** Dual carriageway with a central reserve.
Two traffic lanes per carriageway plus a hard shoulder.
- **STANDARD CROSSECTION:** 24.5 m
- **MAIN ENTRANCE– EXIT JUNCTIONS:** 50
- **OVERBRIDGES / UNDERPASSES:** 353
- **SERVICE ROADS** 720 km
- **TOTAL BRIDGE LENGTH** 40 km
- **TOTAL TUNNEL LENGTH** 2x45 km

COST ANALYSIS



TOTAL COST OF MAIN AXIS : 5,900 M€ (with VAT)

Construction Cost : 5,000 M€

EGNATIA MOTORWAY

PROJECT STATUS – COST

	Length	Construction Cost	Total Cost
	(km)	M€ (VAT incl.)	M€ (VAT incl.)
Sections constructed during previous periods before 1994	25		
PROJECTS AFTER 1997			
• Completed and opened to traffic (September 2006)	428	2,354	2,800
• Under construction (to be open to traffic during 2006)	46	2,646	3,100
• Other sections under construction	171		
TOTAL AXIS	670	5,000	5,900

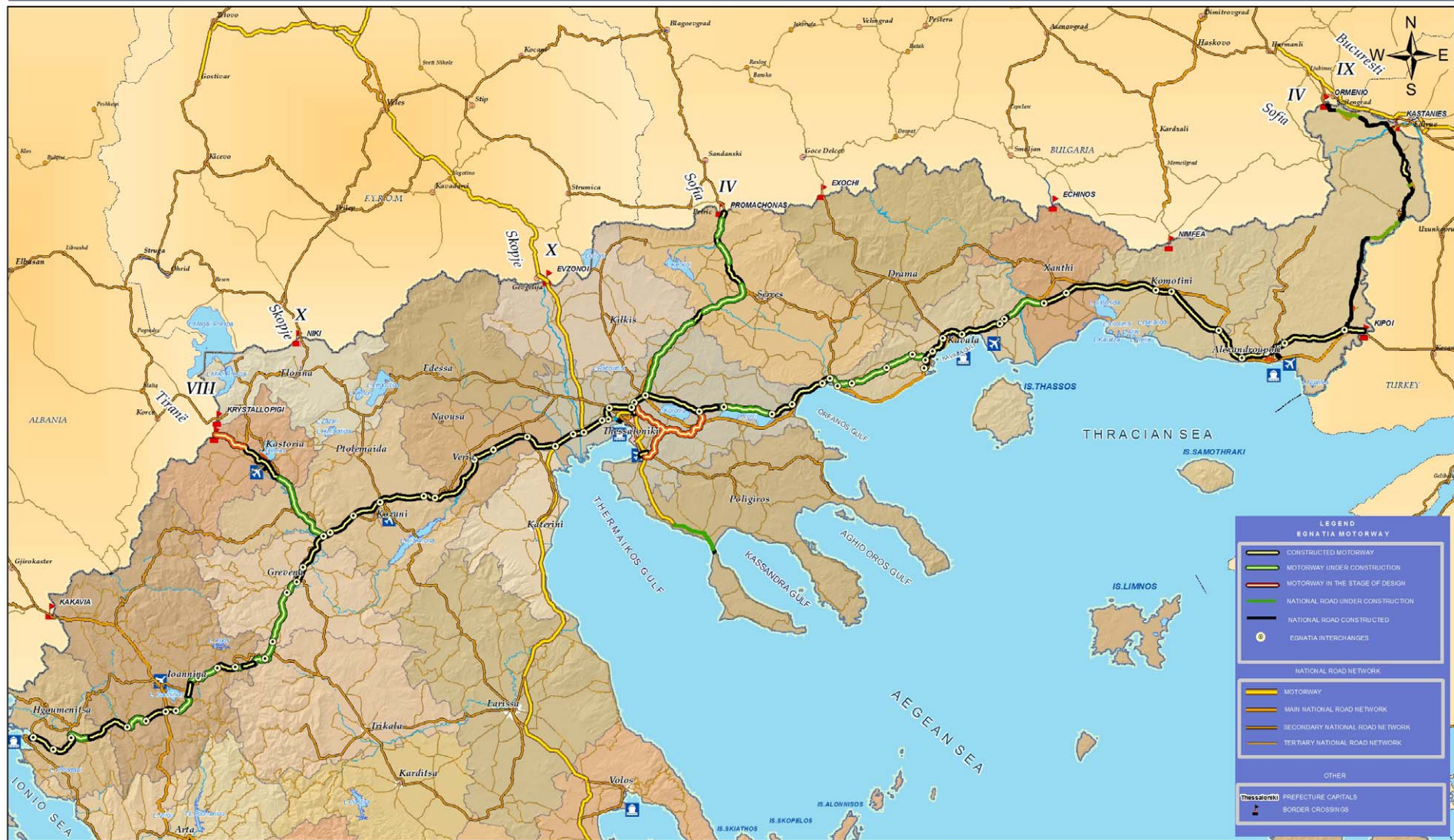
VERTICAL AXES

PROJECT STATUS - COST

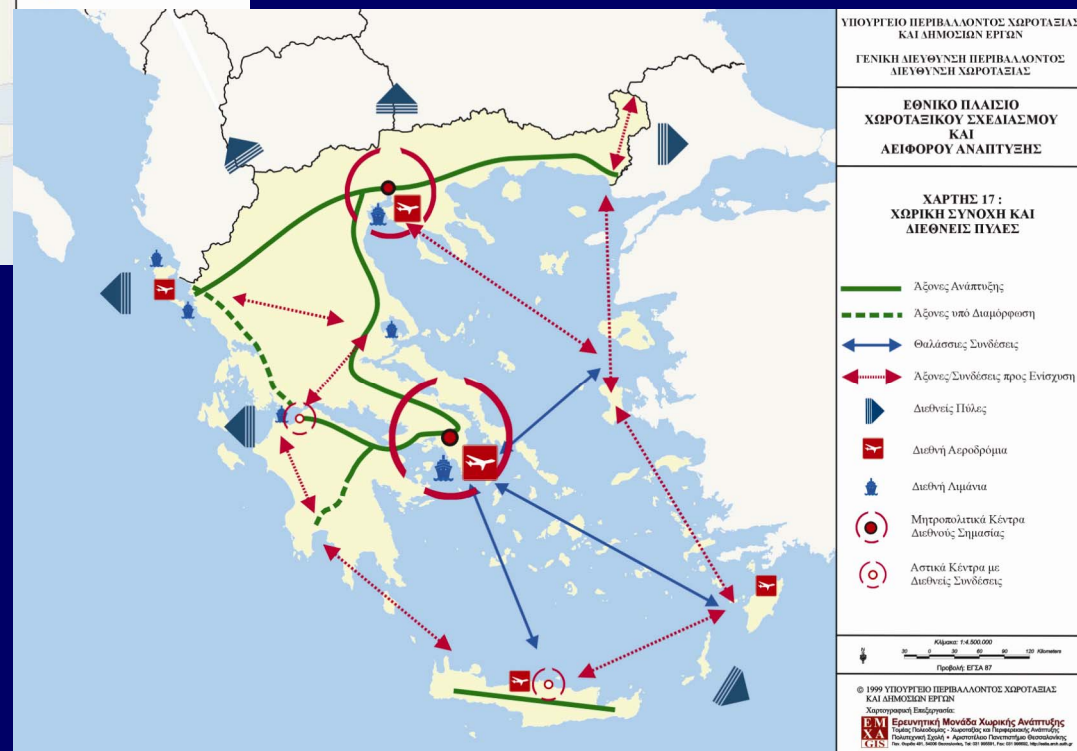
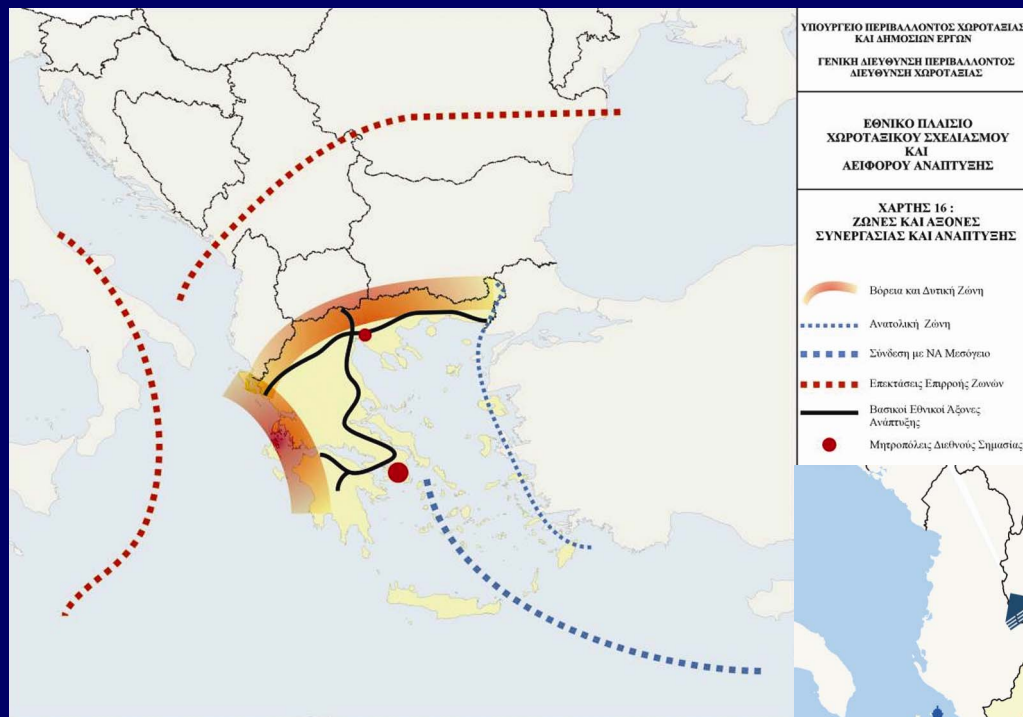
	Length	Total Cost
	(Kms)	M€ (VAT incl.)
PROJECTS COMPLETED BEFORE 1994		
• Open to traffic	24	
• Open to traffic – to be upgraded / 4 th CSF	50	170
PROJECTS AFTER 1997 - Egnatia Odos A.E.		
• Completed and opened to traffic (December 2005)	83	235
• Under construction	143	585
TOTAL	300	990

EGNATIA MOTORWAY & VERTICAL AXES

Project status, September 2006



Egnatia Odos Motorway: *axis of growth and collaboration*



Egnatia Odos Observatory

monitoring and assessing the spatial impacts of the motorway

The Observatory develops a methodological and operational framework, which applies well-documented scientific methods and modern GIS & Internet infrastructure, in order to collect and provide reliable and updated information and data for the monitoring and assessment of the Egnatia Odos Motorway's spatial impacts. This information concerns:

- the mobility in and accessibility to regions, urban centres, markets, and services,
- the development level, the cohesion degree, the competitiveness, and the intraregional inequalities,
- the building development and the networking of urban centres,
- the properties of the transport system and the operation of the road network, and
- the quality of the environment.

Egnatia Odos Observatory

- The **INDICATORS OF SPATIAL IMPACTS** monitored by the Observatory fall into three major groups:

- (a) *Socio-Economic,*
- (b) *Environmental, and*
- (c) *Transport.*

In total, there are approximately 50 indicators that are updated and appropriately adapted according to the scientific and operational requirements.

- **IMPACT ZONES**

Egnatia Odos Observatory



EGNATIA ODOS A.E.
SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION - OBSERVATORY UNIT

Socio-economic Indicators

Basic
Benefited population
Market size (GDP)
City gravity
Growth and prosperity level (GDP per head)
Unemployment rate
Framework
Accessibility of transport modes
Accessibility of industrial areas
Accessibility of sites of cultural & tourist interest
Population change within impact zones
Urban population changes
Hierarchy of urban centres
Population density
Special
Composition of production by industry sector (GVA)
Labour force
Composition of employment by industry sector
Business location
Foreign trade

Environmental Indicators

Basic
Noise pollution
Tunnel air quality
Cohesion - fragmentation of settlements
Framework
Population no longer exposed to noise pollution
Landscape restoration
Fragmentation of natural areas
Pressure for land use change
Proximity to conservation areas
Special
Air pollution
Crossings with surface waters
Pattern of use of combined modes of transport

Transport Indicators

Basic
Traffic volumes (AADT)
Traffic composition
Average occupancy rate
Travel speed
Travel time
Human movements and commuting
Commercial transportation
Time distance between towns and terminal stations
Generalized cost of transport
Framework
Road safety
Traffic capacity
Level of service
Special
Induced traffic
Patterns of mobility at border stations
Combined transport modes
Service Stations
Changes in residential areas
Changes in the spatial patterns of industrial development
Change in the value of road side plots

Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

Current conditions and the initial spatial impacts in the Regions on the path of Egnatia motorway

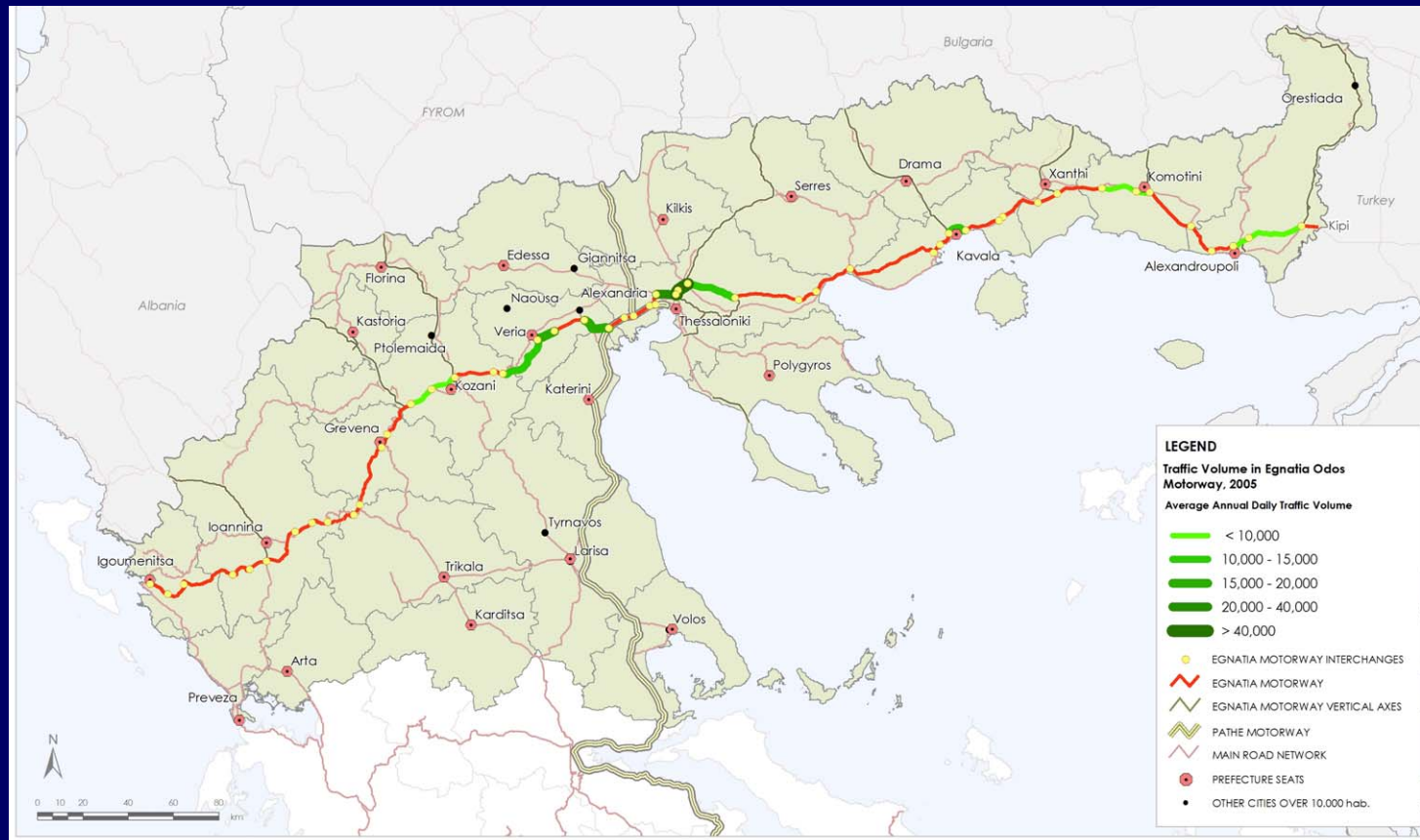
The Impact Zone of interest consists of five of the Regions of Greece (Epirus, Thessaly, Western Macedonia, Central Macedonia, Eastern Macedonia & Thrace) crossed by the motorway and its vertical axes, and represents:

- 50% of the Greece's total area,
- 36% of the Greek population,
- 33% of the country's total GDP,
- 72% of EU25 average GDP per head,.
- 35% of the country's workforce,
- 32% of the country's production (GVA),
- 41% of the country's exports,
- 60% of the country's total energy production.

Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

mobility - accessibility

- The highest traffic volumes (54.100 AADT) were recorded along the sections in the outer area of Thessaloniki.



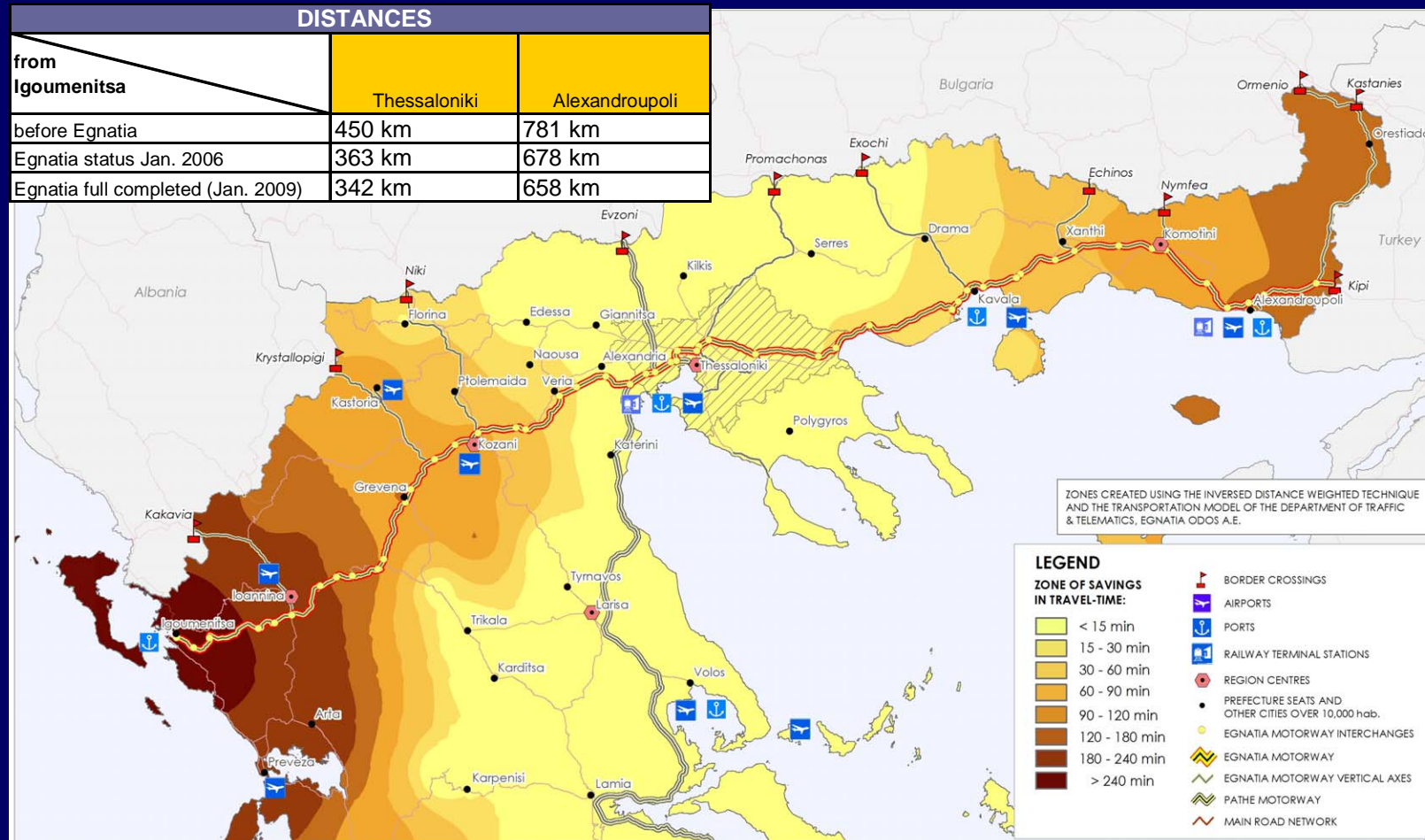
- Composition of traffic: 80-90% are passenger cars or similarly sized vehicles.

Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

mobility - accessibility

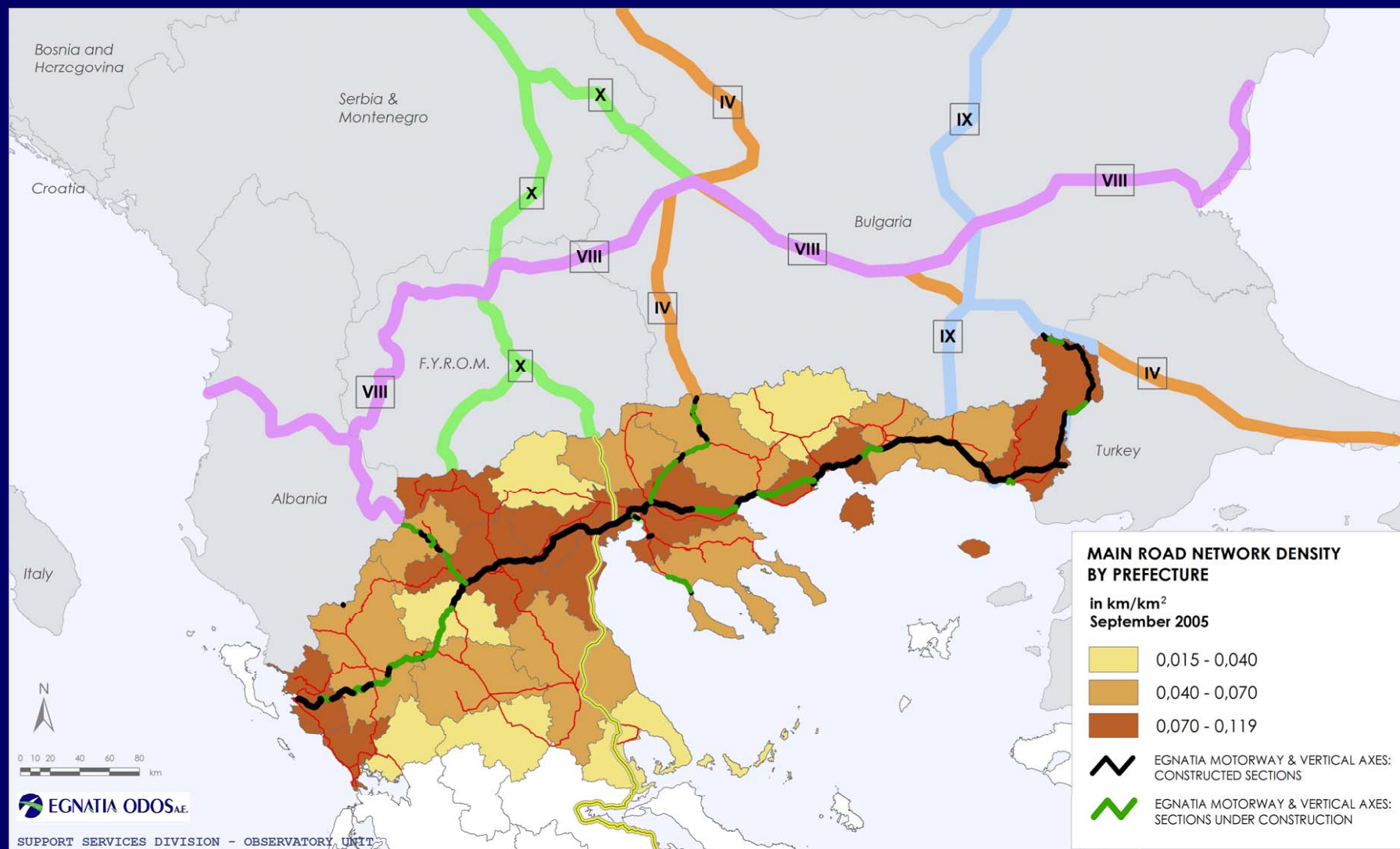
travel-time savings

DISTANCES		
from Igoumenitsa	Thessaloniki	Alexandroupoli
before Egnatia	450 km	781 km
Egnatia status Jan. 2006	363 km	678 km
Egnatia full completed (Jan. 2009)	342 km	658 km



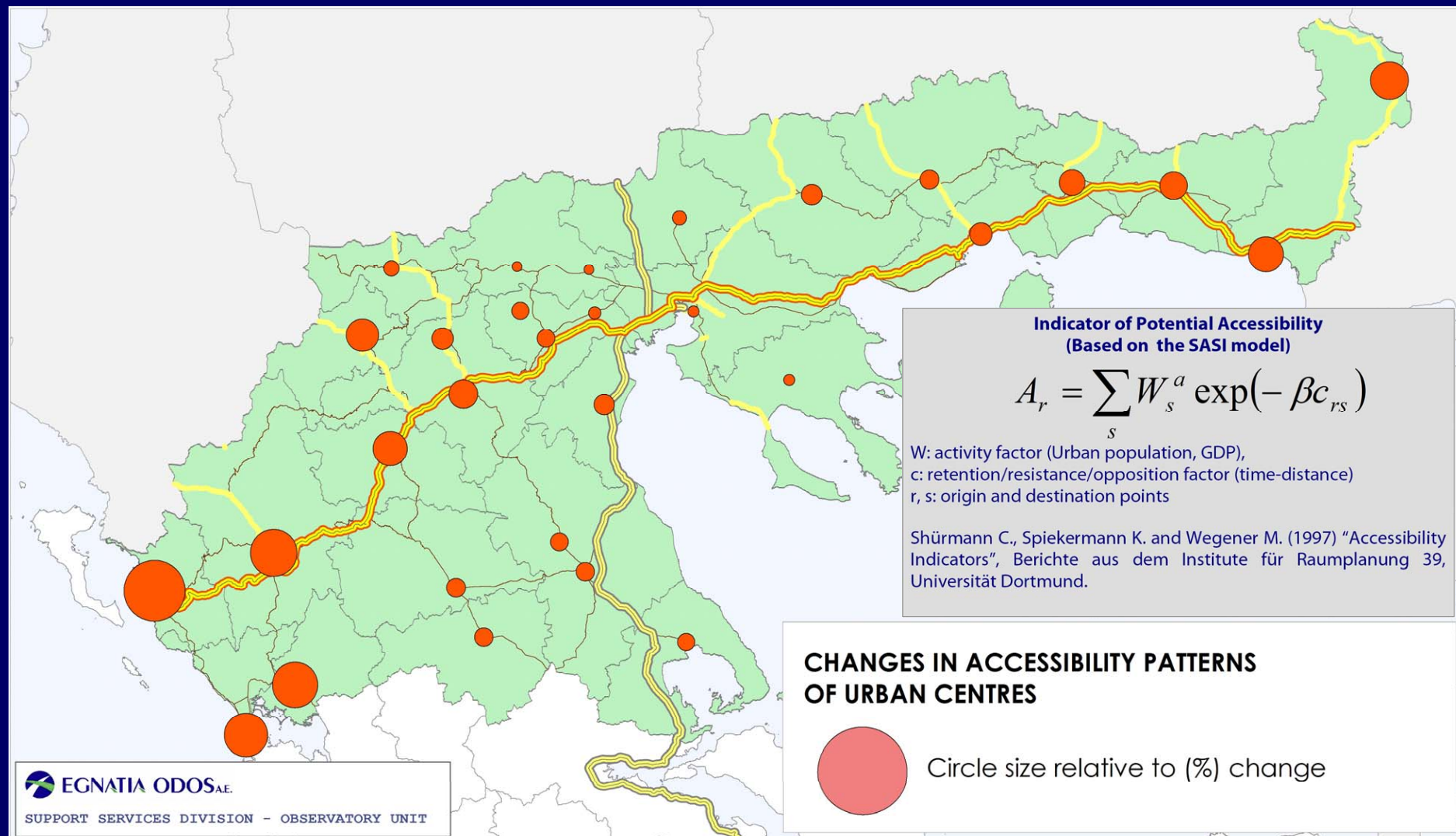
Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

mobility - accessibility



Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

mobility - accessibility



Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

development - cohesion



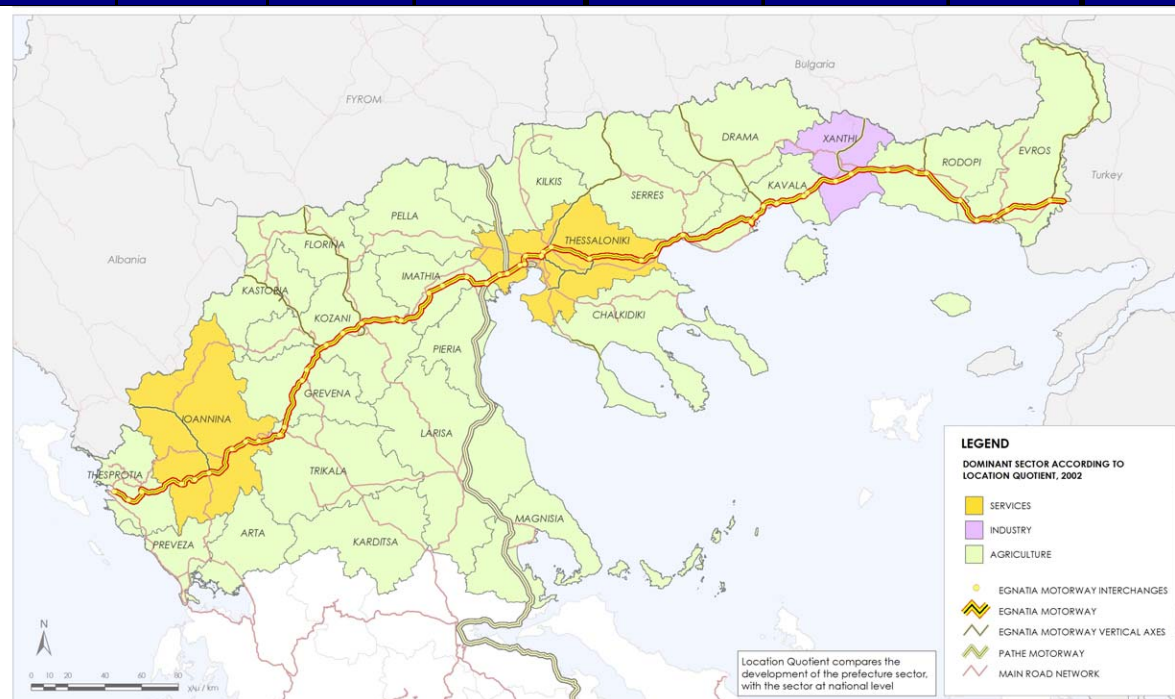
	GDP per head in Euro	Convergence with the average GDP per head in EU 25	Annual rate shift 2000- 2003
EU 25	21,740.60	100 %	1,02%
Greece	14,110.10	81%	4,21%
Impact Zone IV	12,575.02	72%	3,65%
Evros (Alexandroupoli)	11,897.20	68%	3,07%
Thessaloniki	15,710.30	90%	2,49%
Thesprotia (Igoumenitsa)	11,072.70	64%	6,29%

Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

development - cohesion

Composition of production (Gross Value Added – GVA), 2003

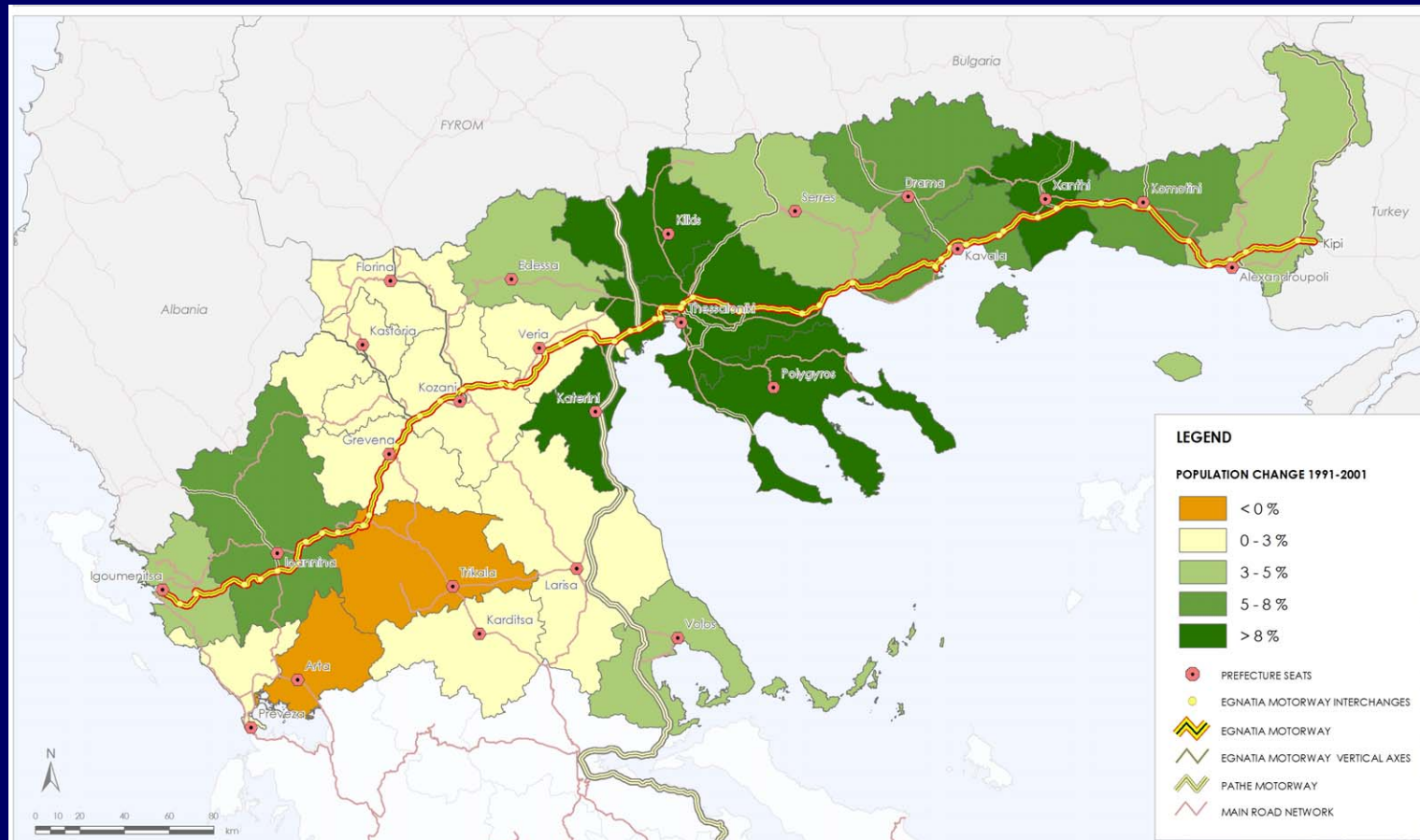
Region/ Prefecture	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	(%) in national GVA	(%) in regional GVA	Annual rate shift 2000-2003	(%) in national GVA	(%) in regional GVA	Annual rate shift 2000-2003	(%) in national GVA	(%) in regional GVA	Annual rate shift 2000-2003
Greece	100.00%	6.77%	2.11%	100.00%	22.00%	5.74%	100.00%	71.23%	4.65%
Impact Zone IV	50.15%	10.54%	1.68%	32.82%	22.40%	5.43%	30.33%	67.05%	4.09%
Evros (Alexandroupoli)	3.59%	21.42%	-2.01%	1.08%	20.96%	4.29%	0.92%	57.62%	4.83%
Thessaloniki	4.17%	2.52%	1.31%	11.24%	22.09%	2.39%	11.85%	75.39%	3.99%
Thesprotia (Igoumenitsa)	0.52%	11.35%	0.94%	0.08%	5.84%	8.38%	0.36%	82.81%	6.83%



Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

balance - networking

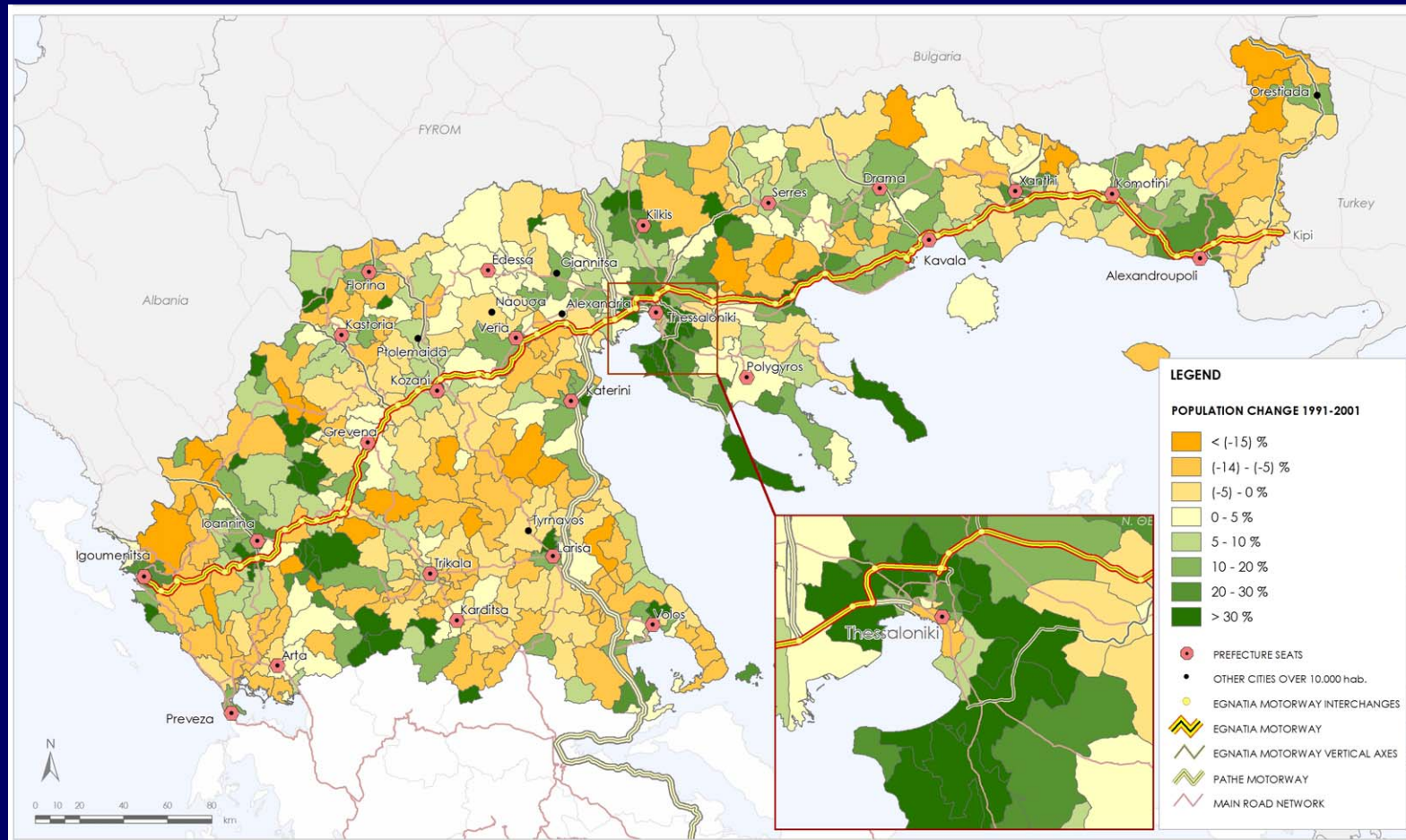
population changes



Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

balance - networking

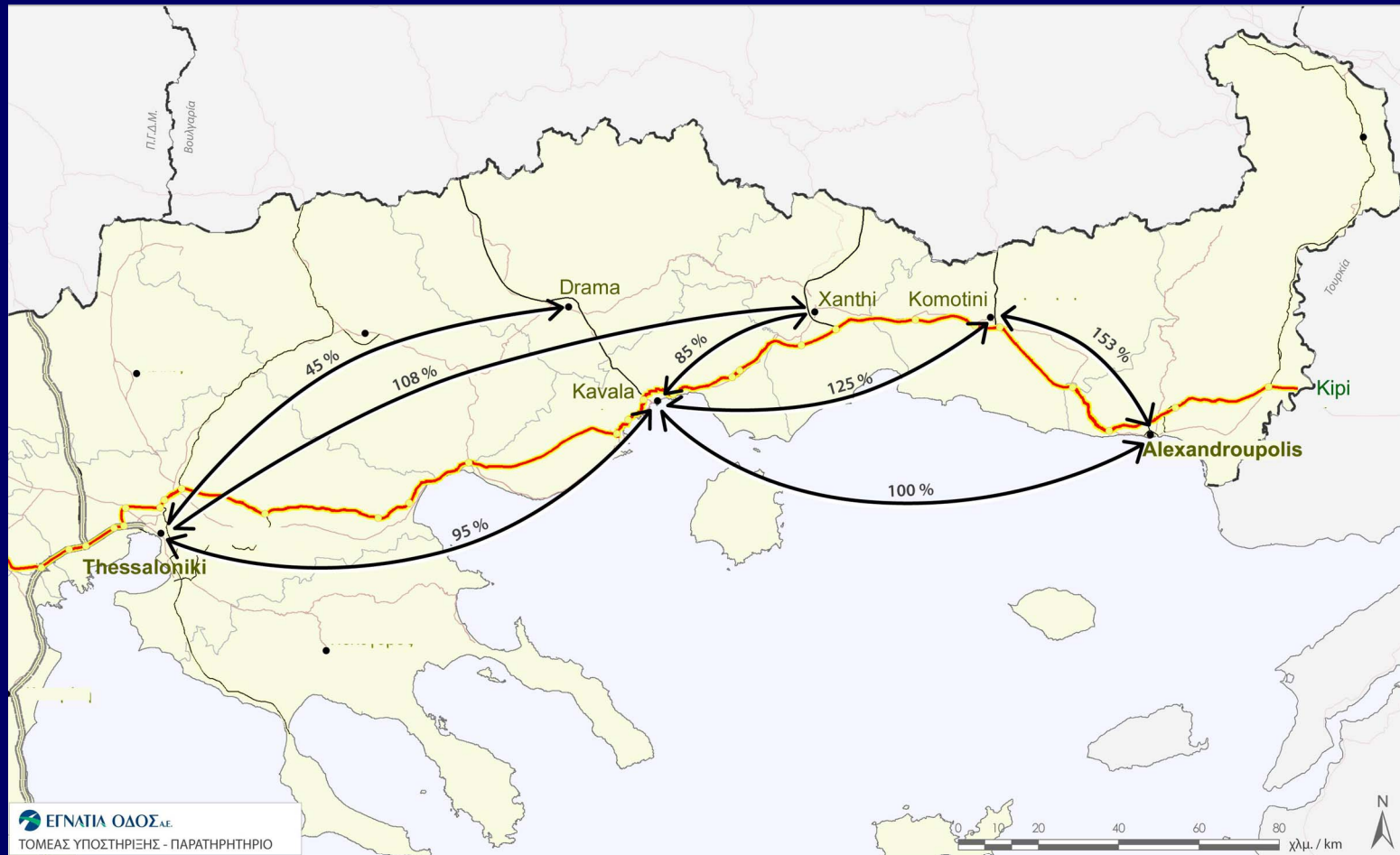
population changes



Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

balance - networking

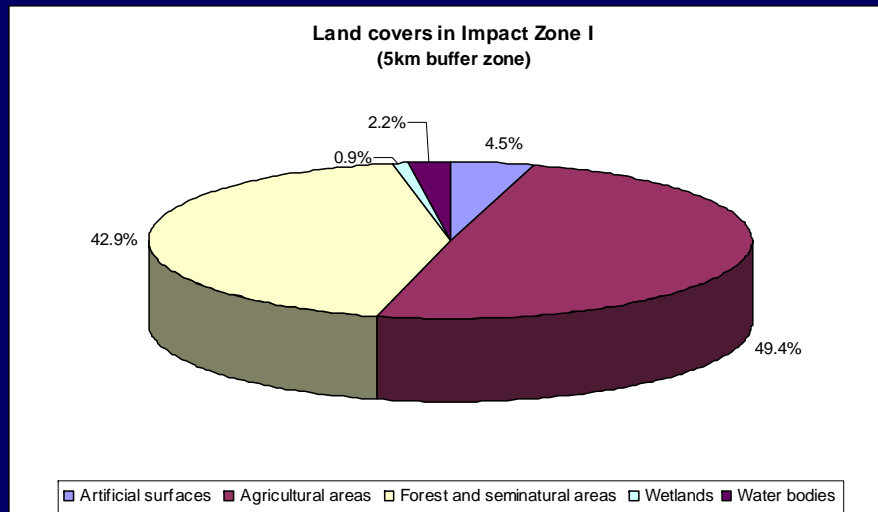
networking of urban centres – increases (%) in mobility 1993-2002



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Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

environment



Raw data source: CORINE Land Cover 2000

Fragmentation of Natural Areas		
Prefecture	Indicator without Egnatia Motorway	Indicator with Egnatia Motorway
Thesprotia	4,35	4,47
Ioannina	2,83	2,87
Grevena	3,74	3,86
Kozani	3,57	3,60
Imathia	4,48	4,58
Thessaloniki	6,65	6,75
Serres	3,43	3,43
Kavala	3,39	3,60
Xanthi	3,24	3,22
Rodopi	3,20	3,23
Evros	4,42	4,43
Zone II	3,76	3,82

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Egnatia Odos Observatory: RESULTS

environment

Fragmentation of settlements

Prefecture	<i>Indicator before Egnatia</i>	<i>Indicator after Egnatia</i>
Evros (Alexandroupoli)	7.6	4.8
Rodopi	21.6	10.1
Xanthi	20.9	2.4
Kavala	20.2	12.2
Thessaloniki	32.5	11.3
Serres	0.7	0.3
Imathia	9.0	2.0
Kozani	13.1	1.7
Grevena	-	1.0
Ioannina	8.5	4.5
Thesprotia (Igoumenitsa)	8.5	4.4
Trikala	-	0.3

- The problems with noise and atmospheric pollution are mainly located in the suburban area of Thessaloniki.

Egnatia Odos Observatory: CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Egnatia motorway:
 - main backbone of transport infrastructure
 - development axis
- Observatory:
 - Monitoring and information mechanism
- Direct and positive impacts:
 - traffic properties of the road network,
 - mobility,
 - networking of urban centres,
 - accessibility.
- Further investigation and monitoring:
 - spatial organisation
 - land use and value changes
 - gateways development
 - multimodal transport

Thank you for your attention!

<http://www.egnatia.gr>

<http://observatory.egnatia.gr>

Tel: ++ 30 2310 470 200

Fax: ++30 2310 475 937

Email: observe@egnatia.gr

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