













Content

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Introduction







The Danube region includes 14 countries (18 countries, federal lands and authorities)

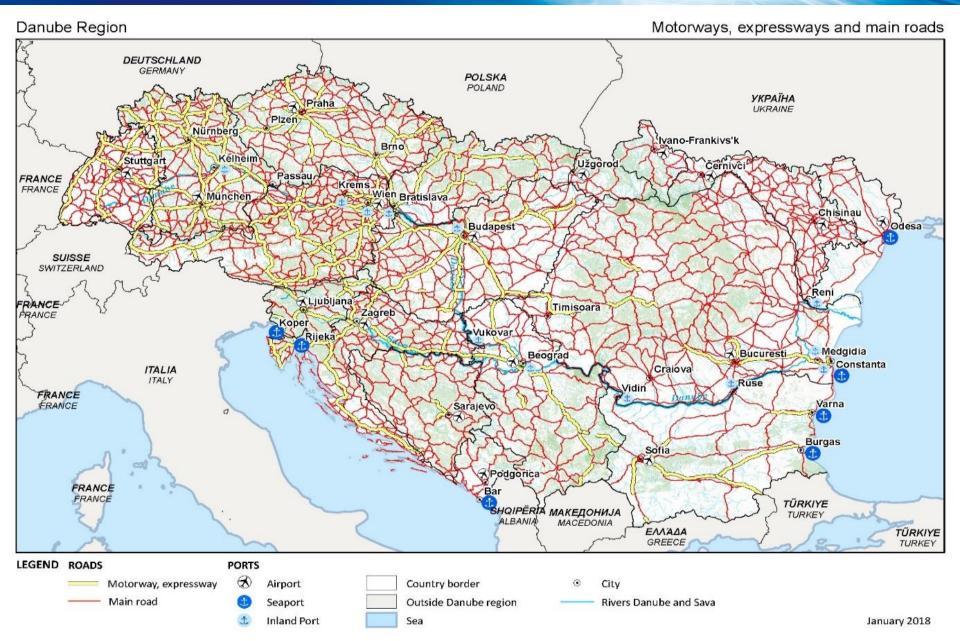
- 1. Germany:
- Baden Wuertemberg
- Bayern
- 2. The Czech Republic
- 3. Austria
- 4. Slovakia
- 5. Slovenia
- 6. Croatia
- 7. Hungary
- 8. Serbia

- 9. Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 10. Montenegro
- 11. Moldova
- 12. Ukraine:
- Odessa
- Ivano Frankivska
- Chernovitsi
- Zakarpatya
- 13. Bulgaria
- 14. Romania















Project: Transport infrastructure in the Danube region – **ROAD LINKS**

• Client – Ministry of Infrastructure, Slovenia



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE







Project was prepared by – SLOMAN d.o.o.

SLOMAN company activities

- Consulting and leading of projects and supervision in traffic infrastructure
- Preparing of professional assigments, studies and reports
- Leading of professional associations
- · Preparing of technical and project design for road and traffic infrastructure
- Implementation of new technologies in building and maintenance of road infrastructure
- Pavement measurments and measurments of road sorroundings
- PMS Pavement Management System
- Preparation and executing of environmental projects
- Organising and preparing of technical regulations, ensuring sistem and quality control for traffic infrastructure
- Organising of specialaized technical events, round tables and conferences
- International projects and cooperation















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Data gathering:

- Phase 1: Official EU databases (EUROSTAT, Road statistical year book 2016, official EU websites)
- Phase 2: A questionnaire (first part) was sent to countries which are a part of the region
- Phase 3: A questionnaire (second part) was sent to countries which are a part of the region
- Phase 4: A draft of the elaborat was sent to countries for an overview of data and any additional comments





Elaborat (general report)

General data

- 1. Description of the road network
- 2. Main features of the road network
 - Traffic
 - International road corridors
 - Toll system
 - Condition of road surfaces and structures
 - Speed Limits
 - Traffic safety
 - OMain weaknesses on the road network
 - Missing sections
 - **OBottlenecks**
 - ○Hazardous road sections
 - Olnadequate protection of the environment and inhabitants
 - •Links with neighbouring countries
 - Protection of the environment and inhabitants from the impact of road traffic (noise, water)
 - Systems for informing users of individual transport systems
 - Notification by category of roads
 - **OWays of informing**
 - Responsibility and operators





Elaborat (general report)

- 4. Investing spending and maintenance expenditures
 - •Gross investment spending in road infrastructure
 - •Maintenance expenditures in road infrastructure
- 5. The objectives of the transport policy and the future development of the road network
 - The goals of the transport policy
 - The main priorities of road development

Motorway map

Motorway and main road map





Sources of graphic data:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gisco/geodata/referen ce-data/administrative-units-statistical-units http://download.geofabrik.de/europe.html https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/eu-dem#tab-european-data https://www.google.com/maps

The maps were created with the program ArcGIS.

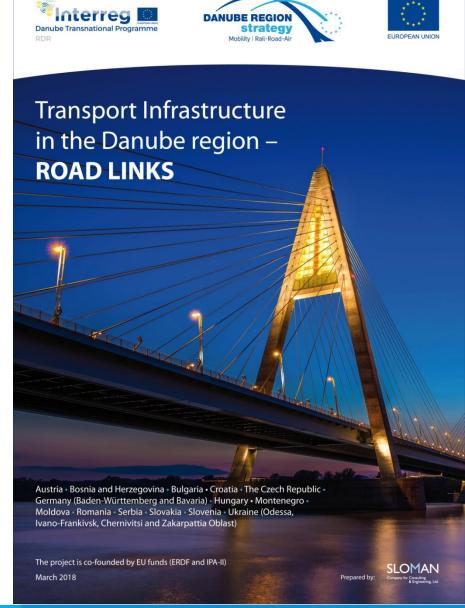






A brochure and a elaborat was prepared using the gathered data

Review of the road data in the region and in individual country









Basic information about the Danube region and roads







The Danube region includes 14 countries (18 countries, federal lands and authorities)

- 1. Germany:
- Baden Wuertemberg
- Bayern
- 2. The Czech Republic
- 3. Austria
- 4. Slovakia
- 5. Slovenia
- 6. Croatia
- 7. Hungary
- 8. Serbia

- 9. Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 10. Montenegro
- 11. Moldova
- 12. Ukraine:
- Odessa
- Ivano Frankivska
- Chernovitsi
- Zakarpatya
- 13. Bulgaria
- 14. Romania





Population and land area

Number of inhabitants in the Danube region:

112 mio (2016)

Total land area of the Danube region:

1.1 mio km²





Length of different type of roads in the Danube region

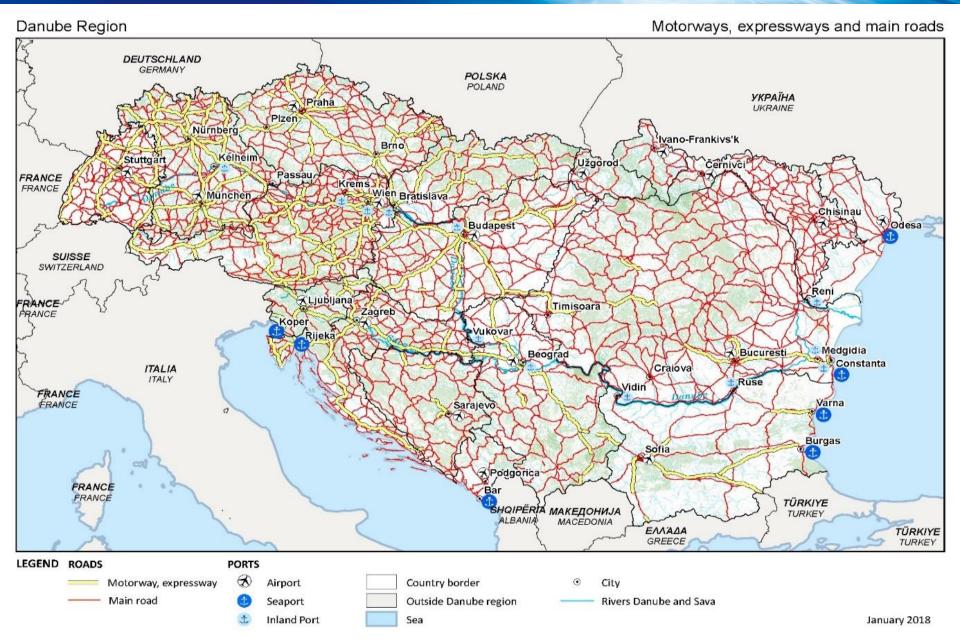
Classification* of roads:	km	%
length of motorways	13.107	1,5
length of main or national roads	113.115	12,9
length of secondary or regional roads	210.927	24,0
length of other roads	542.768	61,7
total lengths of all roads	879.916	100,0

^{*}data about the classification of national roads in individual categories is not uniform in all countries. Nevertheless, we followed the sorting in the EU bases and tried to unify the categories as much as possible.







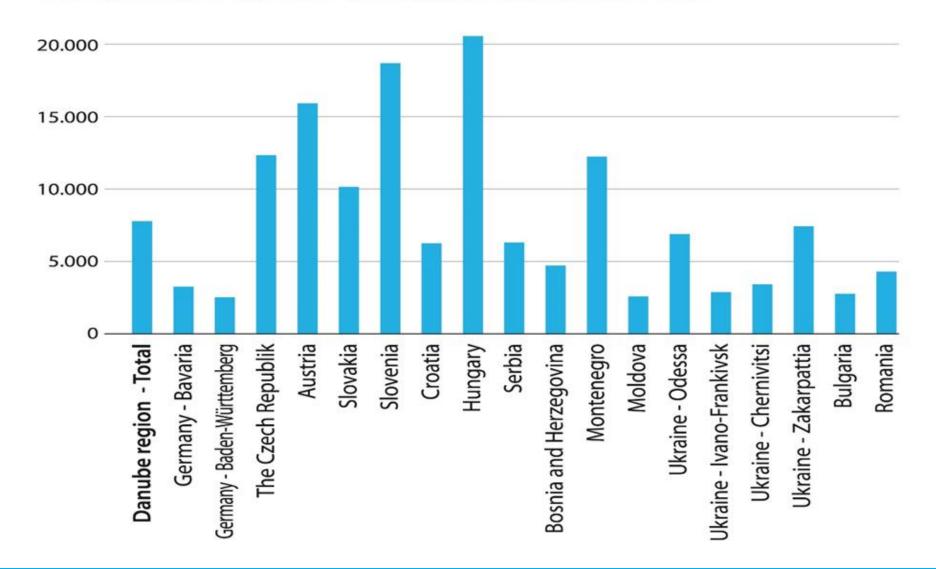








Kilometers of roads per million inhabitants

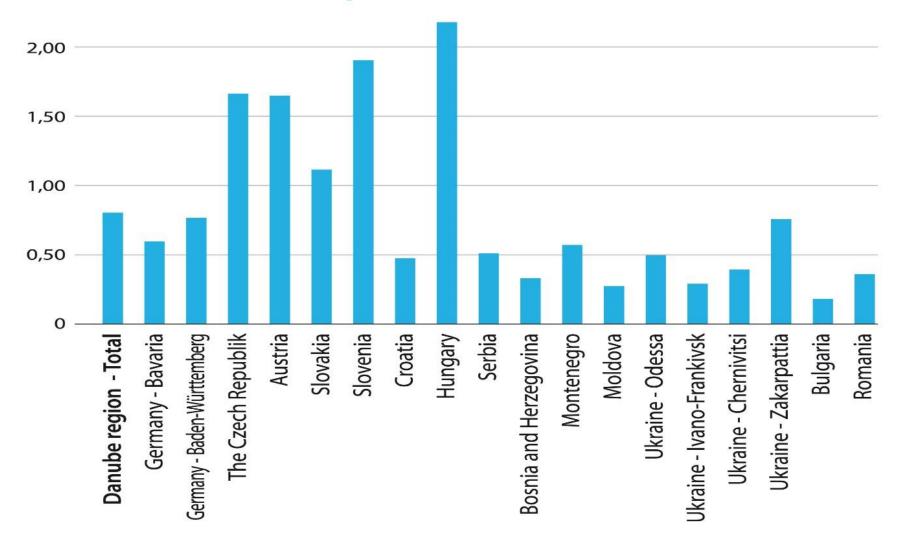








Kilometers of roads per km² of the land area

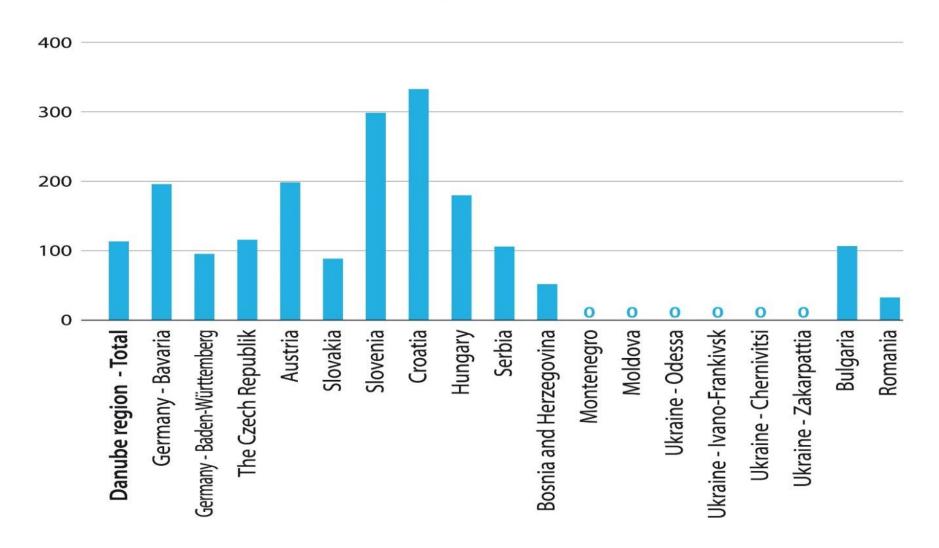








Kilometers of motorways per million inhabitants

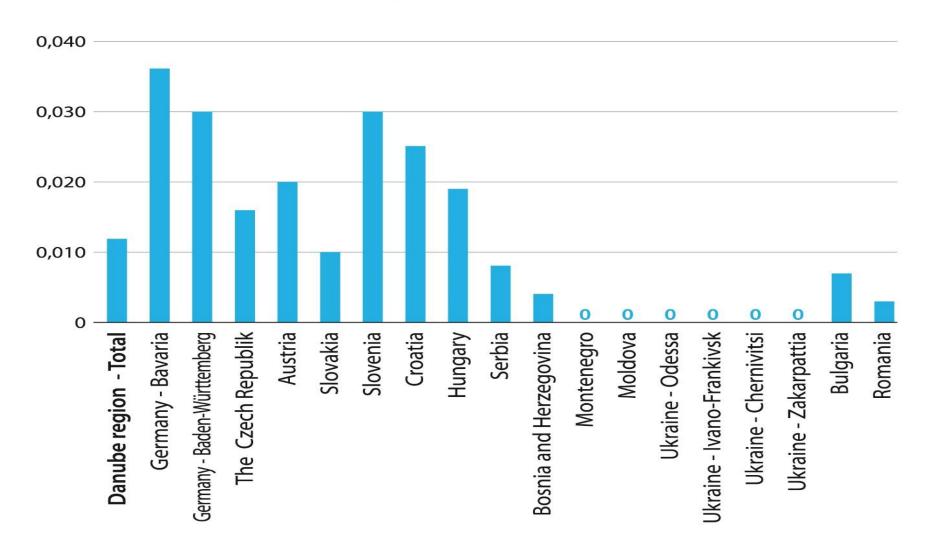








Kilometers of motorways per km² of the land area







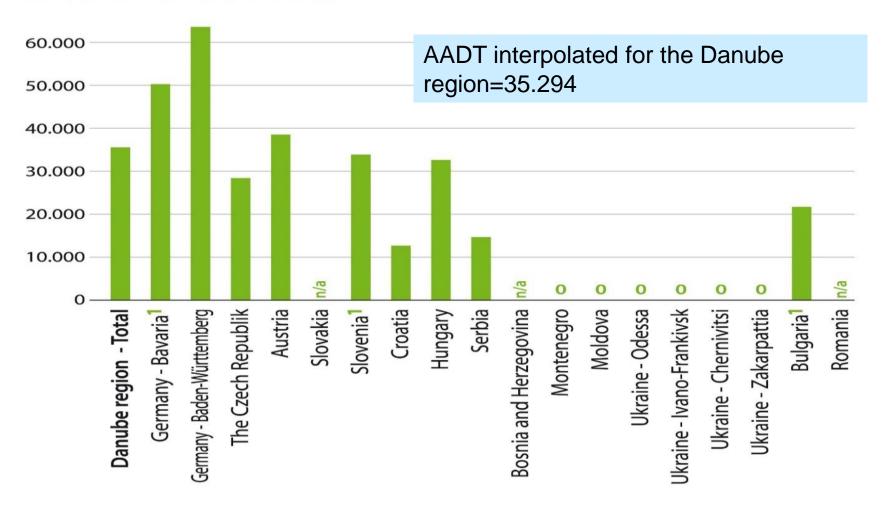


Traffic and safety





Average annual daily trafic (AADT) on motorways in year 2016 (20151)

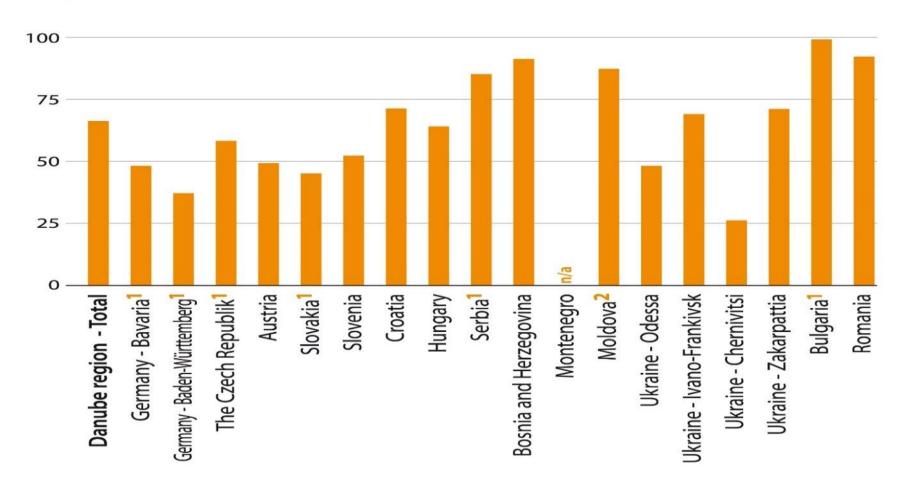








Traffic safety - number of killed persons per million inhabitants in road accidents in year 2014 (2016¹, 2017²)









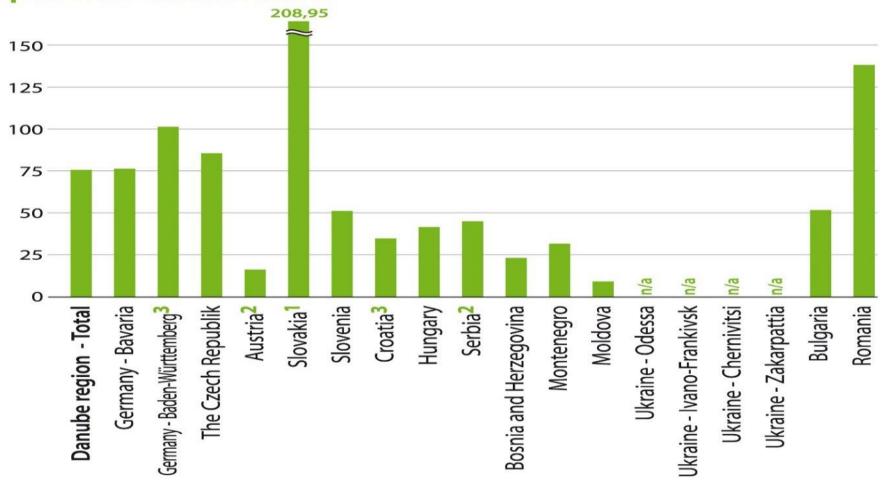
Data about investments and maintenance







Gross investment spending in road infrastructure in mio EUR/year 2013 (2015¹, 2016², 2017³) per mio inhabitants

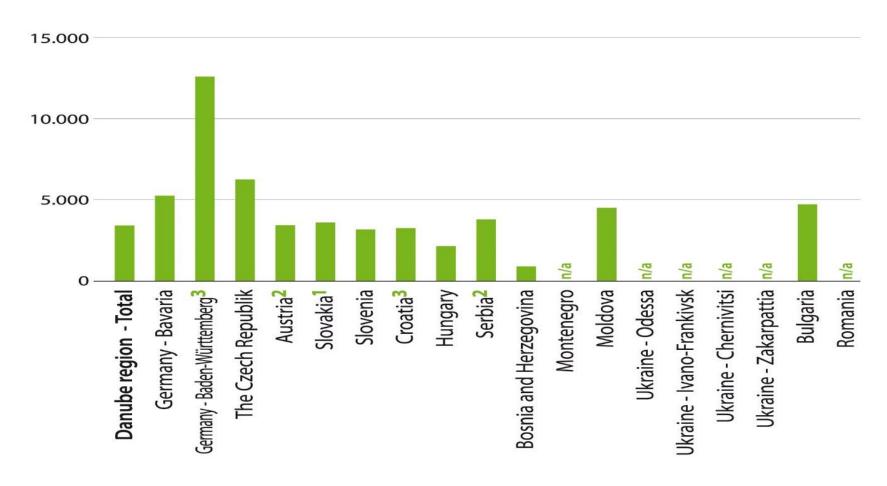








Maintenance expenditures in road infrastructure in EUR/year 2013 (2015¹, 2016², 2017³) per km of road network (lenght of all roads)









Condition of road surfaces and structures

Differences in road surfaces and structures between countries occur mainly because of:

- the age of the road network
- traffic loads
- investments in new roads
- maintenance







Condition of road surfaces and road structures*

		min	max	average
pavement structures on motorways in %	good	10	100	71,03
	marginal	0	47,4	22,57
	poor	0	62	20,66
pavement structures on national roads in %	good	15	70	40,97
	marginal	10	58,35	28,55
	poor	10	60	30,48
road structures on motorways in %	good	76,9	100	63,03
	marginal	0	16	5,73
	poor	0	14,3	2,67
road structures on national roads in %	good	21	90	31,96
	marginal	10	60	23,67
	poor	0	43	15,80

^{*}complete data about condition of road surfaces and structures was obtained from 4 countries.

^{*}uncomplete data about condition of road surfaces and structures was obtained from 4 countries.







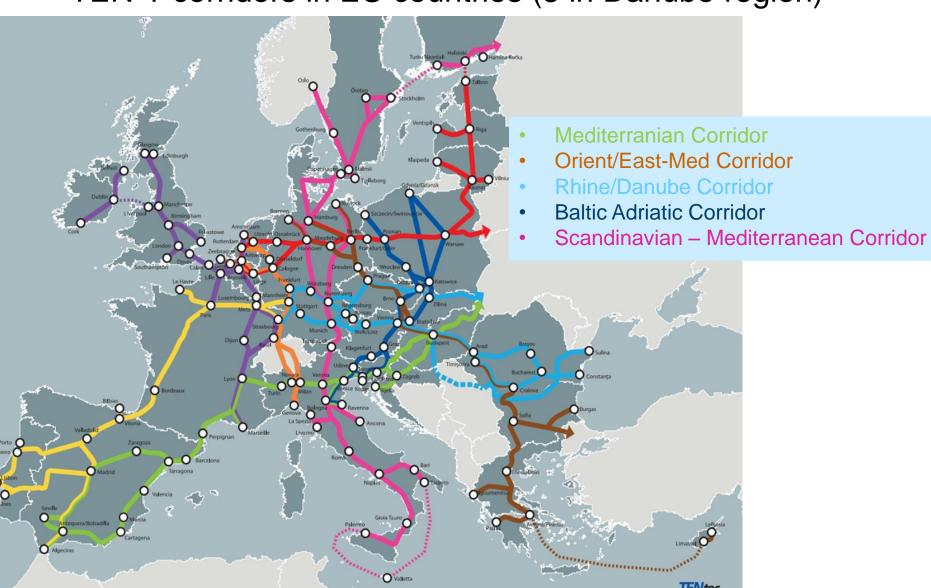
TEN-T corridors and bottlenecks







TEN-T corridors in EU countries (5 in Danube region)









Extended TEN-T corridors in non-EU countries in Danube region

- Mediterranian Corridor
- Orient/East-Med Corridor
- Rhine/Danube Corridor









Most problematic missing sections and bottlenecks in the Danube region are:

- the Rhine-Danube Corridor: on the Bavarian motorway A8 south of Munich towards the German border of Austria
- the Baltic Adriatic Corridor and Orient East Mediterranean Corridor: road cross-border section Brno (CZ) – Wien (Schwechat) (AT)
- Orient East Mediterranean Corridor: in Bulgaria, Struma the border with Greece.
- On the comprehensive network, the missing sections and bottlenecks are most exposed on sections:
- the Karawanks tunnel between Austria and Slovenia and in Hungary, the bypass Csorna in the direction to Austria or Slovenia.

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(for more information see Elaborate)







Missing sections and bottlenecks

- In countries where motorway network is available but not completed
- Sections with low traffic permeability
- Traffic jams at rush hours in larger cities and nearby urban agglomerations where traffic is mixed (i.e., long distance, regional and urban)
- Traffic jams due to Maintenance work
- Other local bottlenecks







Main goals and measures on roads in Danube region







Main goals of transport policy in Danube Region countries are:

- improving mobility and accessibility
- reducing travel times
- improving supply of the economy
- increasing road safety
- reducing energy consumption and emissions







General measures on roads in Danube region

- ensuring an adequate standard of existing road infrastructure, including road rehabilitation
- traffic safety
- protection of the natural and living environment from the impact of road transport
- improving accessibility to regional center
- preparedness for extreme weather events and
- road measures in individual parts of the country















PMS - Pavement Management System







Main goal of Pavement management system

- A preparation of the most optimal strategy for road maintenance
- The best economical and technical solution
- Increased safety
- Comfortable driving

PMS in Danube region

- Significant differences between countries
- Good practices where PMS was implemented





Pavement management systems in countries

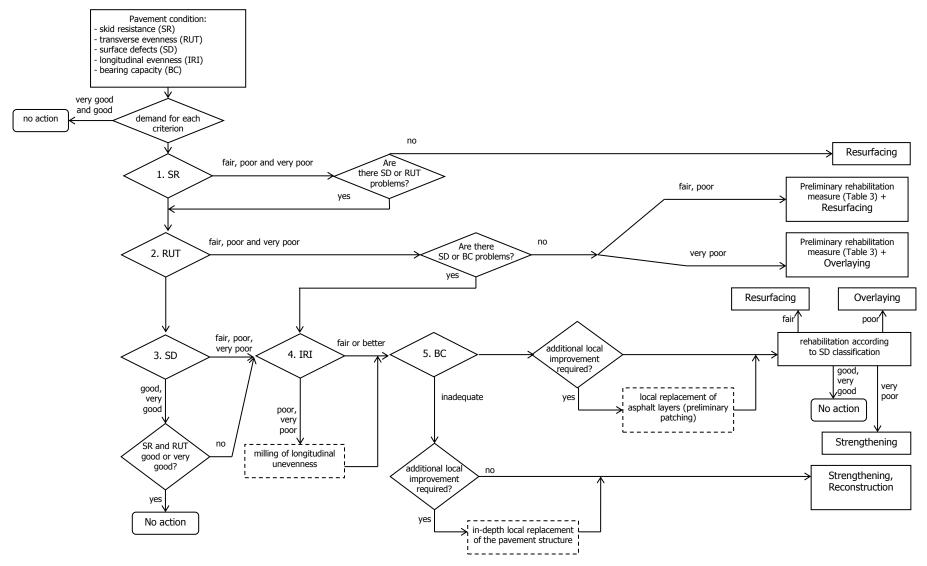
Countries	Type of PMS system
Baden	
Wuertemberg	PMS - unknown type
Bavaria	PMS - unknown type
Austria	a computer-aided system (e.g. DTIMS_CT)
	software tools especially developed for Information System of
Slovakia	Road Network Model
Slovenia	a computer-aided system (e.g. DTIMS_CT)
Hungary	a computer-aided system (e.g. DTIMS_CT)
Bosnia and	
Hercegovina	a computer-aided system (e.g. DTIMS_CT)
Moldova	a computer-aided system (e.g. DTIMS_CT)
Odessa	PMS - unknown type







Methodology for choosing the best (economical and technical) possible pavement measure









Further development







Further development of road network in the Danube region

Integrated policy between countries, for management and planning of road network







Road maintenance

- Constant investments Golden rule of investment
- Pavement Management Systems
- Ecological measures
- Constant development and education
- Advanced technology (recycling, low noise, low rolling resistence, warm asphalt, ...) and digitalisation







Policy for further road development in the Danube region

- Implementation of TEN-T corridors
- Ensuring stabile long term funding
- Knowledge transfer between countries
- Cooperation with neighboring countries







Further work on road field in Danune Region

- Connection of databases and usage of same methodology
- Development of intelligent road systems, toll systems and their connection between countries
- Further research and development
- Cooperation on all levels







Further work on other traffic systems

- railroad
- harbor
- airport







Conclusion







Conclusion

- Road network is a national treasure to the country and to the whole region. Therefore, this infrastructure should be properly maintained.
- The Transport Infrastructure Study in the Danube region road links, shows the basic data on the network in the Danube region.
- The current road quality level, as is evident from the study, is a result of different developmental, landscape and climatic variations in the Danube Region
- The study will be able to serve a number of purposes, for further joint treatment







Concluding thoughts

Hard, professional, interdisciplinary, well-organized and intensive work may lead to the successful implementation of major projects.

Only a well maintained road network will enable reaching the Vision Zero Goal (no deaths on roads)







" It is not the wealth of a nation that builds roads, but the roads that build the wealth of nation."

John F. Kennedy

