



Businesses and Cities of the Mediterranean

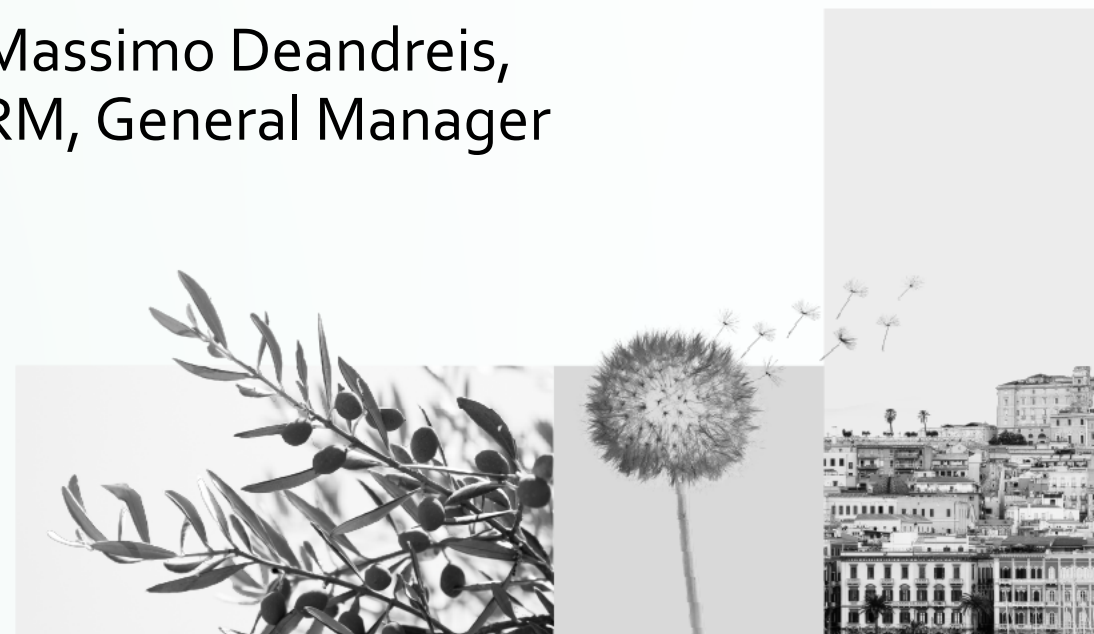
Engines of Innovation, Cohesion and Peace

September 19th 2025
Cagliari, Italy

*Port Development and Urban
Mobility in the Mediterranean*

The evolving landscape of Ports and Future Perspectives

Massimo Deandreis,
SRM, General Manager



The current global context and its impact on the maritime economy

The regionalisation of globalisation

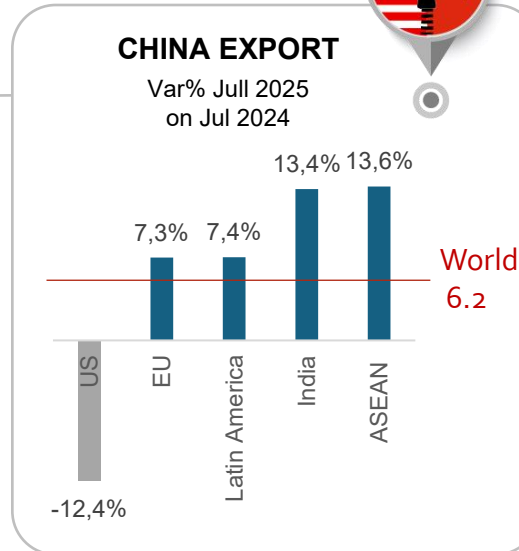
Notwithstanding regionalization, the US, EU, China, ASEAN and India still maintaining high levels of **mutual interdependence**.

Decoupling

Direct trade traffic between China and the US decline while **indirect flows** through ASEAN countries and from China to Europe and the Gulf **increase**.

Regional container routes between 2021 and 2026 grow by **7.3%** (average for all routes: **6.1%**).

Intra-Asia traffic growth: 8.5%.



Source: SRM on China Customs

Trends in trade

Manufacturing trade is mostly by **containers**, but maritime trade is made up of a wide variety of sectors such as raw materials, energy, cereals and agricultural produce which employ other types of vessels.

As for **Tourism**, the role of cruise ships must be considered.

Shipbuilding

The Ships for AMERICA ACT is aimed at boosting the US shipbuilding sector. Starting from 14th October, ships built in China or with China Flag calling at US ports will be subject to a toll per net ton which will gradually rise in 2028.

This Act is also intended to revamp the US LNG and Car Carrier sectors.

We need
to see
the bigger
picture

From Crossroads to Powerhouse: the strategic role of the Mediterranean in Global Maritime Trade

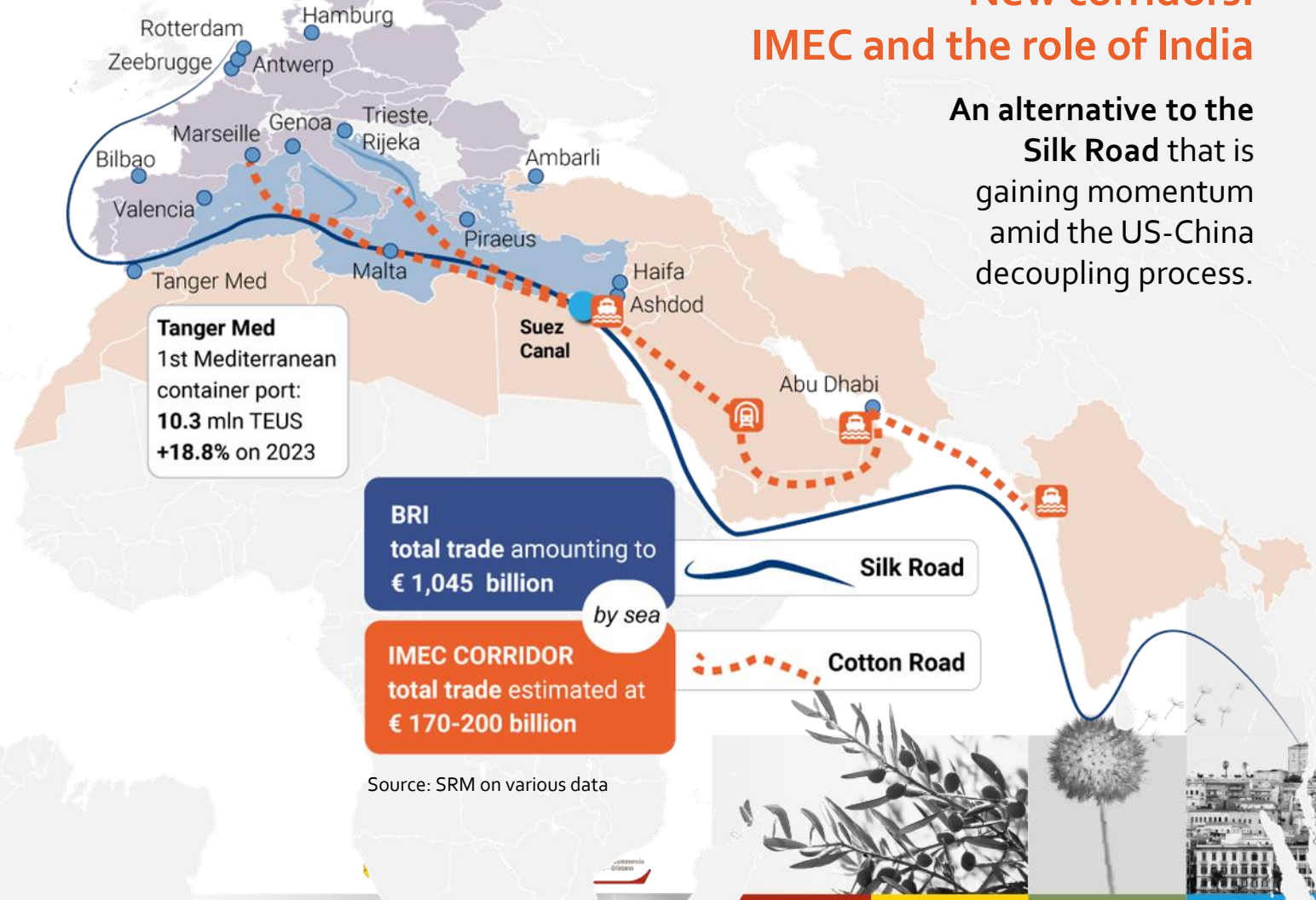
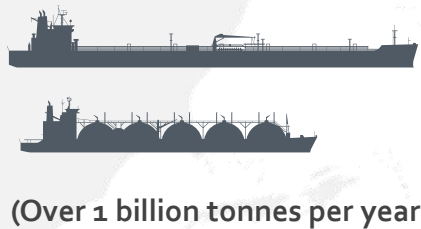
The Mediterranean at the crossroads between the EU, Asia and Africa

Suez remains strategic for trade with Asia, like Gibraltar for routes to the US and the Atlantic. Growing role of ports and SEZs.

62 million TEUs in 2024, up 5.1% from 2023.

Energy

30% of global oil and gas passes through the Mediterranean.



What's at Stake in Maritime Competition and how to gain a prominent position

The role of major carriers

vertical and horizontal integration, and vessel gigantism

Shipbuilding and national fleets

the EU and Asia take the lead; the US less so, but note the *Ships for America Act*

Control of port terminals and inland distribution

focus on routes serving key markets. The Mediterranean remains strategic for the future

Logistics, urban mobility, digitalisation, and sustainability

as drivers of port competitiveness

Free Zones



ports and terminals as hubs for industrial development

Ports as energy hubs

the new frontier



Port models have an impact on urban development wider than in the past

INTERNATIONALISATION

Department for
internal development
Monitoring for
international trade



INTERMODALITY

Department for
intermodal traffic
Local transport
network
Monitoring of
transport phenomena



TRAINING & ACADEMY

Relation with
universities and
research centres
Proper use and
application of AI
Database and clouds



INNOVATION & START-UPS

Incentives
Specialised expertise
Drones and security



FREE ZONES & TERRITORIAL MARKET

Financial &
bureaucratic
incentives
Plan for territorial
development



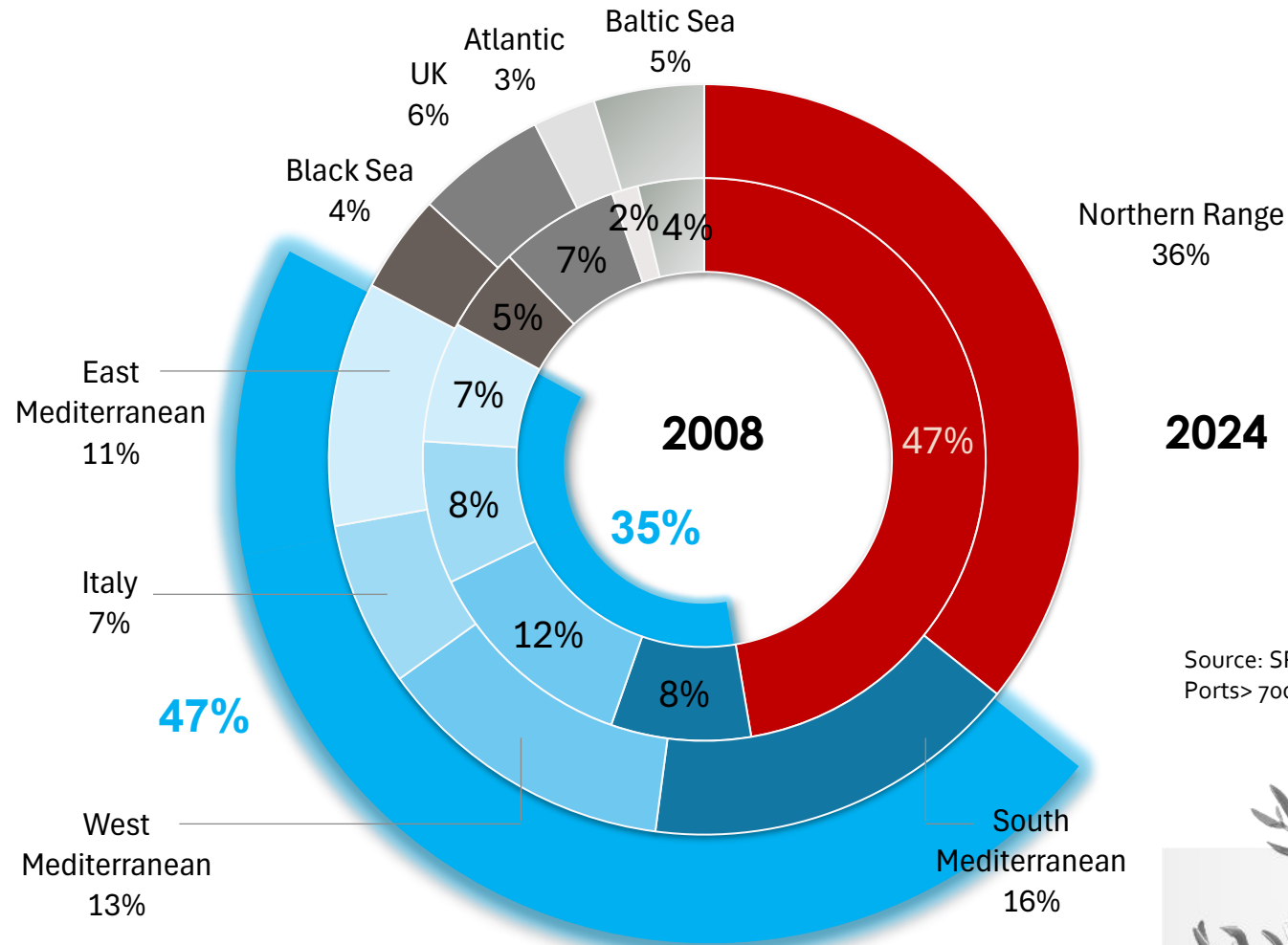
SUSTAINABILITY

Creating economic
and social value



Container ports in the Mediterranean: years of significant development

The Mediterranean increased its market share from **35%** in 2008 to **47%** in 2024, while the Northern Range contracted.



Source: SRM on Port Authorities
Ports > 700,000 TEUs



Conclusions



Pivotal Mediterranean

Regionalization, protectionism, and geopolitics further increase the importance of the Mediterranean — the only area connecting the Atlantic, Europe, and Asia — a role strengthened by the search for new corridors (e.g. IMEC).



Intermodality

Ports play a full role if there is connectivity. Integration between port development and sustainable mobility is the main policy element to focus on.



Growing Competition

Maritime competition revolves around major carriers, shipbuilding, and the role of ports when they operate at the intersection of three key dimensions: logistics, energy, and the attraction of new industrial investments.



Main Players

Europe and Asia lead at sea, but the US is looking to catch up.



The Mediterranean: More than Geography

The sea is a pillar of the economy, but competitiveness must be regained.

All countries must increase investment in port efficiency, free zones, and in developing ports as **intermodal hubs.**