

# EU sanctions against Russia

impact & implementation challenges

perspective  
Port of  
Antwerp-Bruges

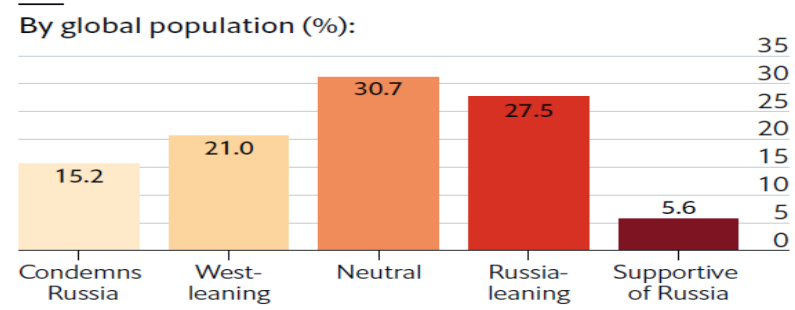
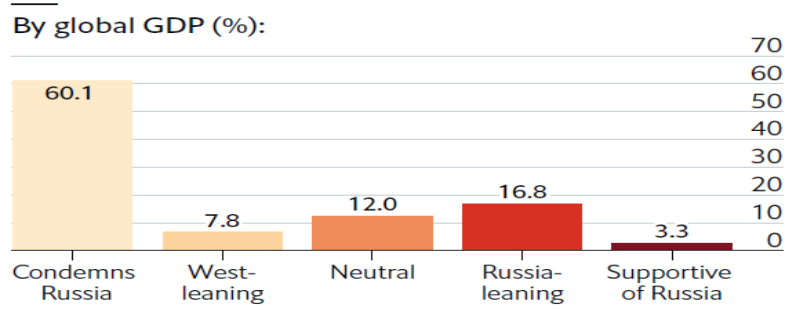
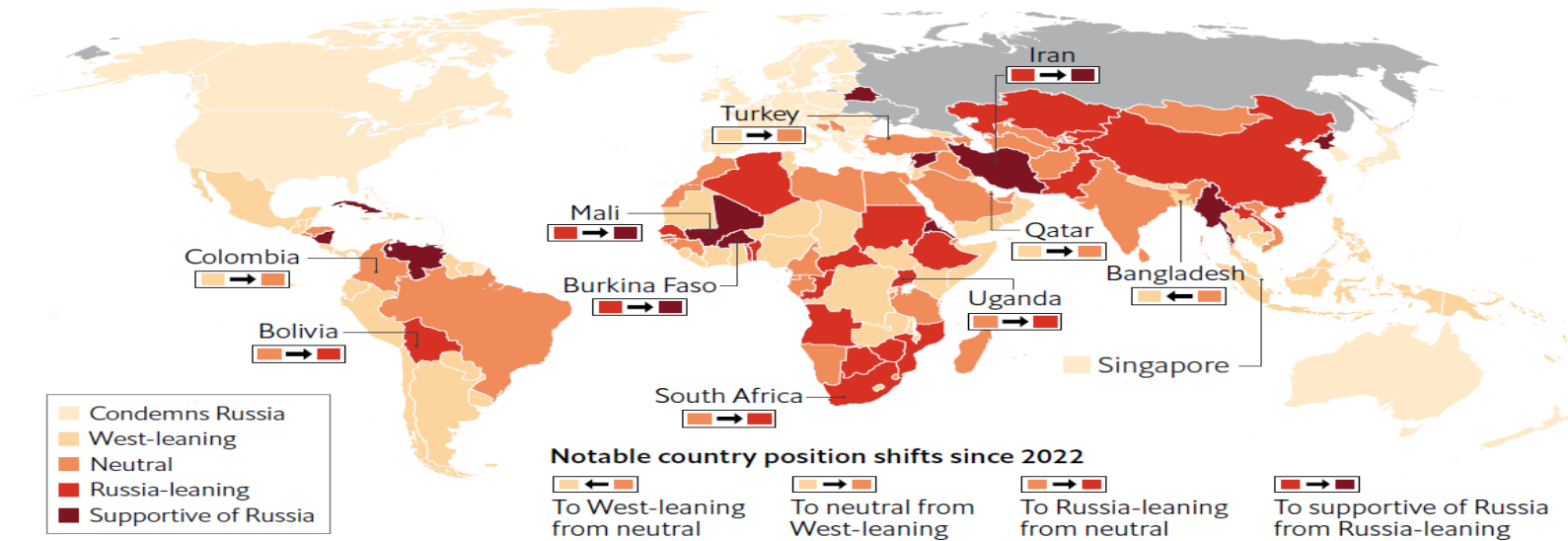


Port of  
Antwerp  
Bruges

Luc Arnouts  
9/6/2023

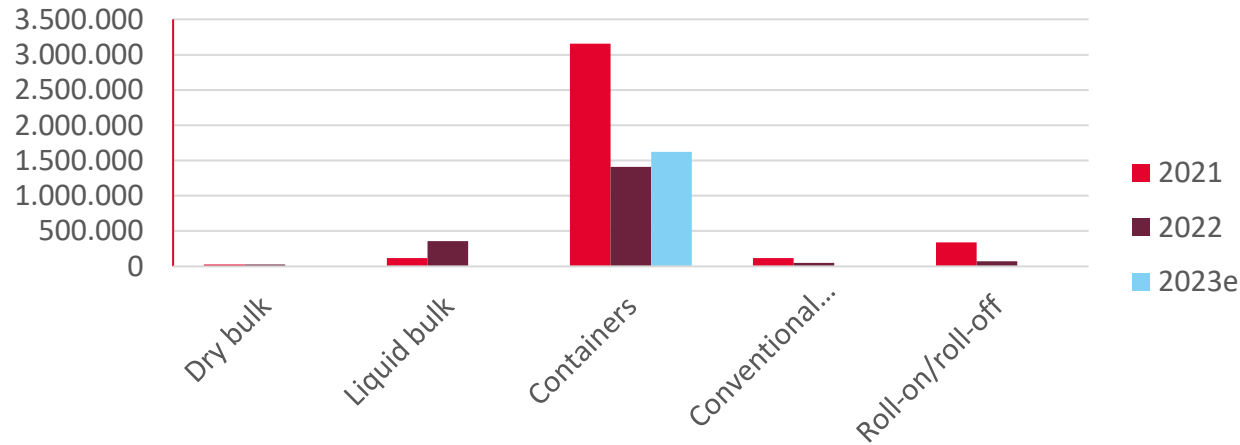
# Reminder: not the entire world joins into the sanctions regime

One year after the start of the war, an increasing number of countries are siding with Russia

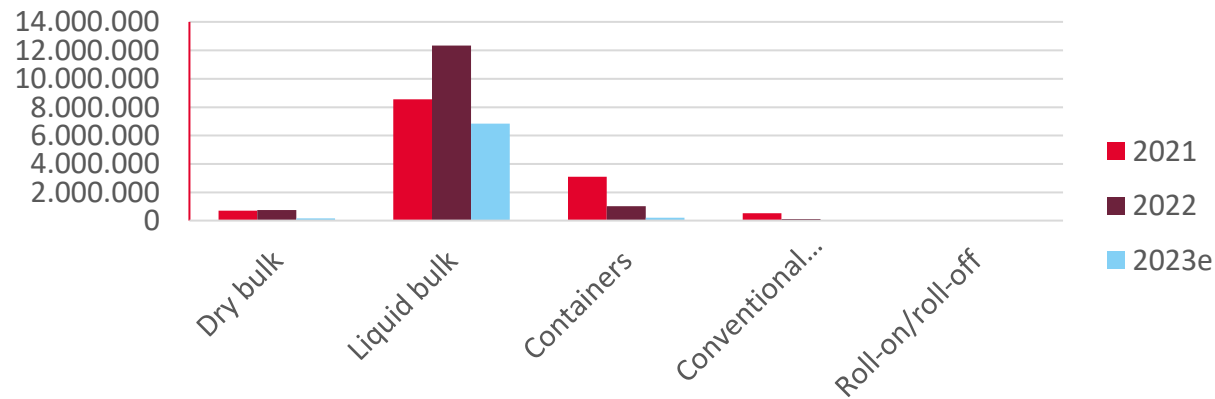


# Flows between Russia and PoAB

Export cargo PoAB 2022



Import cargo PoAB 2022

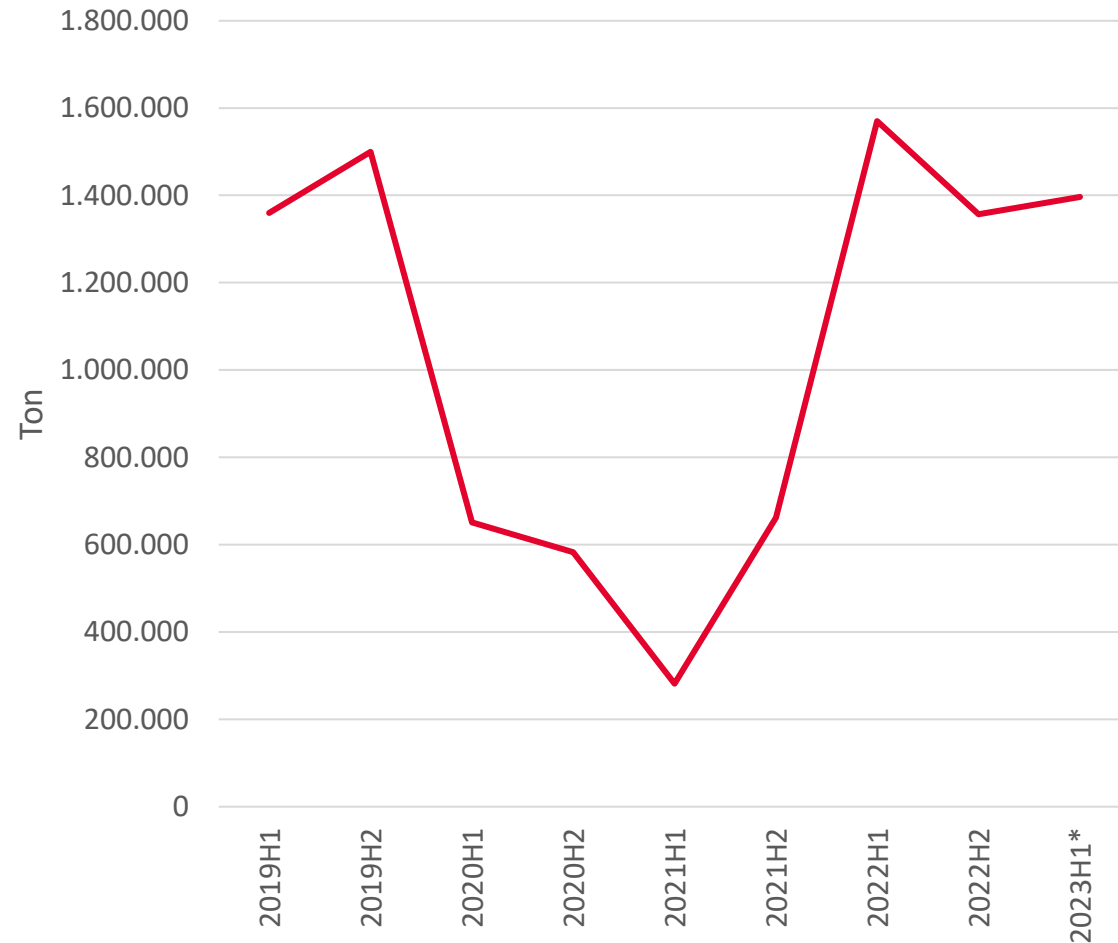


Russian cargo accounted for 5,6% of our total throughput in 2022 (PoAB)

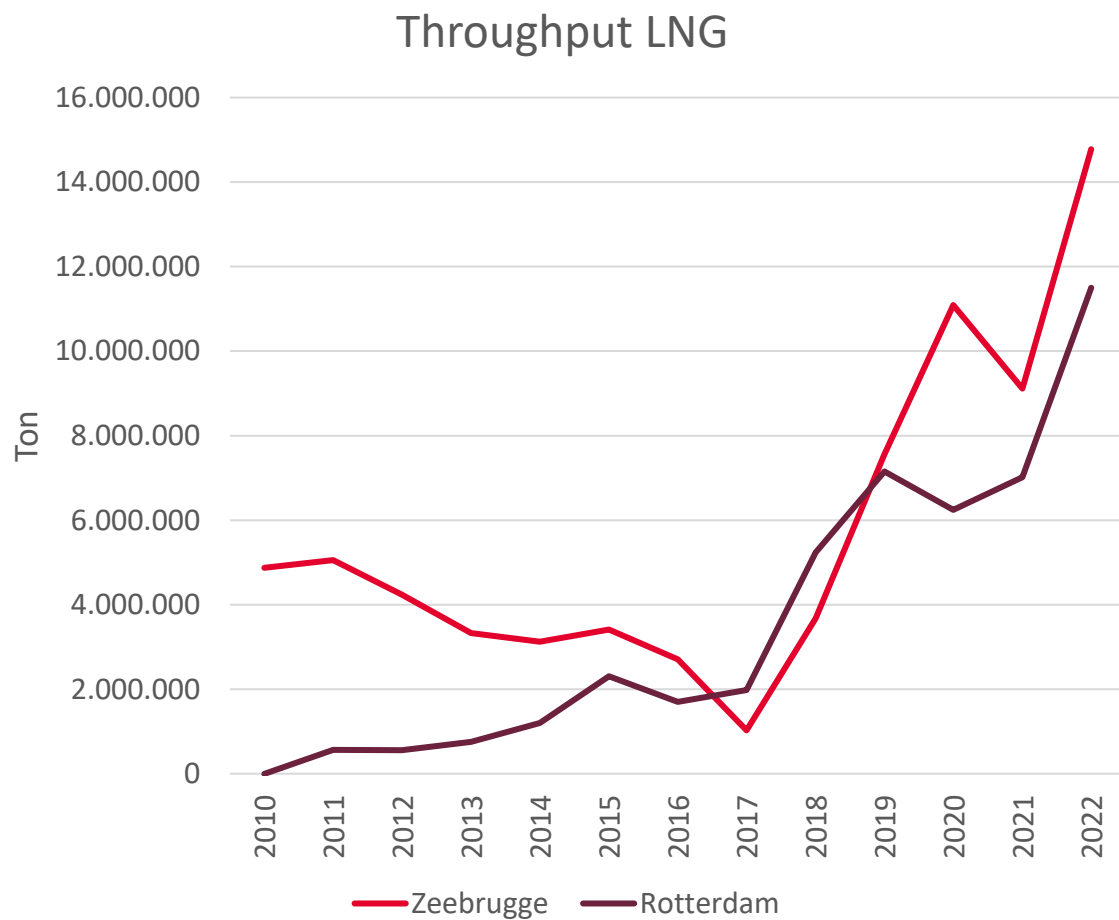
- **Container** : 490K TEU (2021) to 200K TEU (2022) (-60%)
- **Roro** : export of cars to Russia almost down to zero
- **Growth of LNG/LPG** flows during 2022 as an alternative for Russian gas normally delivered via pipelines to Europe

Ukraine, like all of the Black Sea countries, was not serviced extensively through direct flows, but rather through transshipment.

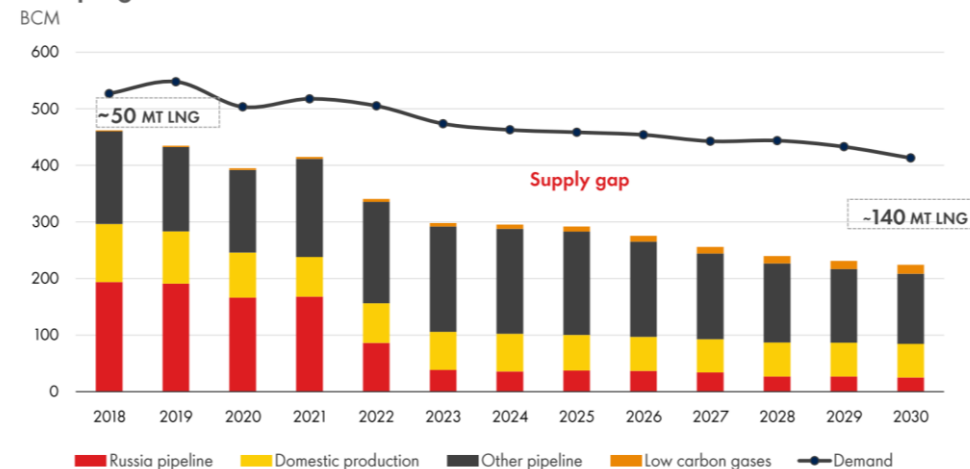
# Throughput coal: German thermal centrals demand on the rise



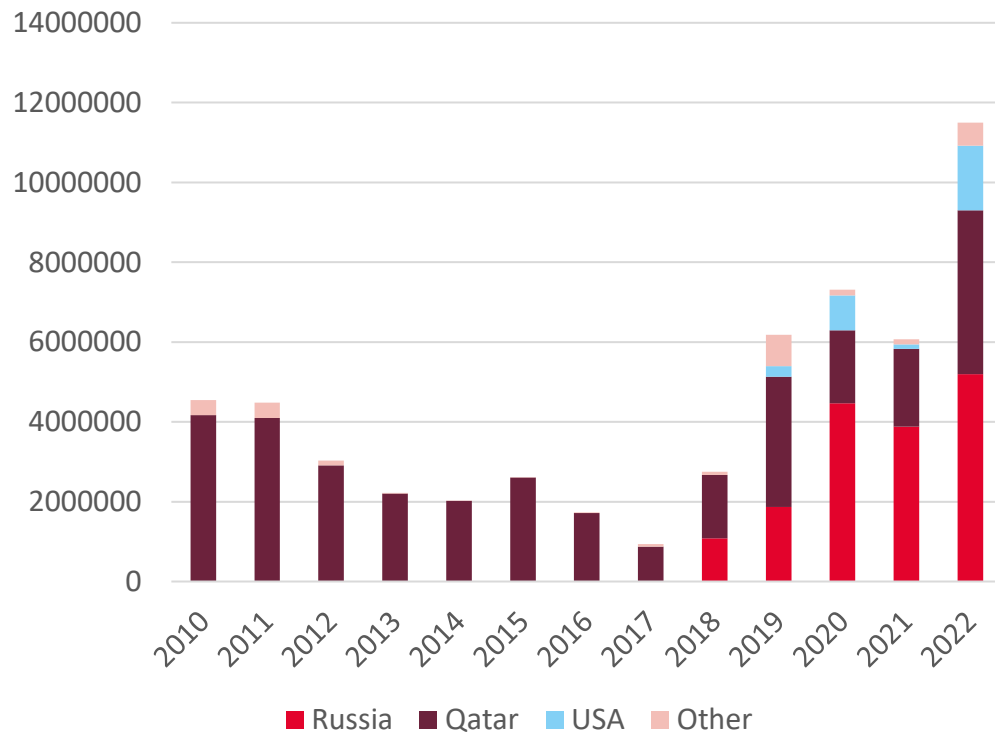
# Throughput LNG



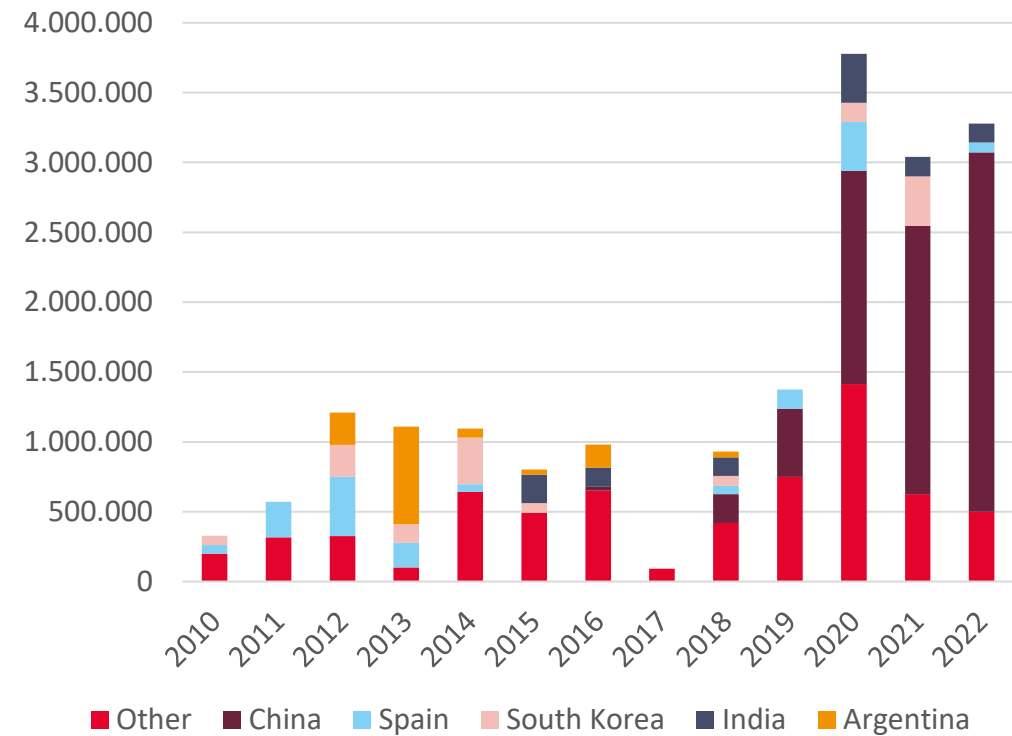
## Europe gas balance



### Import – in ton



### Export – in ton



# Challenges & concerns

## 1. Implementation challenges

- Difficulty to identify correctly vessels under Russian flag
- Ensuring proper coordination between port & customs authorities
- Enforcement Russian oil ban (T/S)

## 2. Impact on energy

- Energy reliability
- Energy pricing : competitiveness chemical industry in Europe
- (Tanker shipping to become more expensive)

## 3. Concerns :

- proper alignment sanction regimes (US-EU)
- Human side of Russian & Ukrain crew onboard ships