

# Sustainable transport and logistics for Svalbard

## A preliminary study

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This report presents the results of a preliminary study conducted by the Norwegian Institute of Transport Economics (TØI) on behalf of Longyearbyen lokalstyre (Longyearbyen Local Council). The purpose of the study has been to map the current transport and logistics activities associated with Longyearbyen and Svalbard, estimate the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from these activities, and present potential measures that can be taken to reduce these emissions. These measures include rationalization opportunities, technological possibilities, new collaborations, and different forms of incentives.

Passenger transport constitutes by far the largest share of the total emissions. Passenger traffic by air is responsible for the largest emissions. Cruise and tourist boat traffic also contribute significantly to emissions, and overseas cruises contribute the most. Emissions from road traffic are clearly important, but constitute a relatively smaller share of the total emissions. Freight transport, primarily by ship, also constitutes a major source of emissions, albeit with a lower share than passenger transport.

The study employs a combination of different data sets and data collection methods and covers land, sea, and air transport of people and freight. The findings are intended to be used as a knowledge base for future projects and decision-making processes related to the development of more rational and sustainable transport and logistics in relation to Longyearbyen and Svalbard.