

EFEKTI COVID-19 KRIZE NA SAOBRAĆAJNU MOBILNOST

Apstrakt

Kriza sa kojom se suočavamo u protekle dvije godine izazvala je brojne efekte kako na zdravlje, tako i na globalnu ekonomiju, društveno - političke tokove, ali i mobilnost saobraćaja kao jednog od ključnih faktora funkcionisanja društva i ekonomije. Takvi efekti su posljedica uvođenja intervencija svih država svijeta, u vidu ograničenog kretanja, zatvaranja gradova i država, a sve u cilju sprječavanja širenja zaraze koronavirusom.

Cjelokupna situacija stvara brojna pitanja koja se odnose na ovu tematiku. U ovom radu ćemo izvršiti analizu efekata pandemije na saobraćajnu mobilnost i dati odgovore na nekoliko ključnih pitanja. Koliko je saobraćajna mobilnost bila važna za ekonomiju u periodu prije pandemije? U kojoj mjeri su zatvaranja poremetila saobraćajne tokove i da li su se pojavili i neki pozitivni efekti? Kakvi su efekti prekida drumskog, vazdušnog i morskog saobraćaja u periodu zatvaranja? Koje su posljedice na globalne lance snabdijevanja? Koje mjere intervencije treba preduzeti da bi se u periodu krize ublazili ovi efekti i kakva su dalja očekivanja?

Radi što preciznije i relevantnije analize, neophodno je osvrnuti se i na saobraćajne tokove u periodu prije pandemije, a samim tim izvršiti i poređenje sa aktuelnom situacijom. Činjenica je da su u prvom talasu pandemije, prilikom prvih zatvaranja zemalja, ekonomske aktivnosti bile usporene, što je značajno promijenilo mobilnost i funkcionisanje saobraćaja kakvog smo do tog trenutka poznavali. Dalji razvoj situacije doveo je do djelimičnog uspostavljanja kontrole nad pandemijom, pa je i u tom periodu prilagođavanja mobilnost saobraćajnog sistema imala značajnu ulogu.

Abstract

The crisis we are facing in the past two years has caused numerous effects on health, global economy, socio - political trends, but also the mobility of transport as one of the main factors in the functioning of society and the economy. Such effects are a consequence of the implementation of interventions in all countries of the world, in the form of limited movement, lockdown in cities and countries, all in order to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection.

The overall situation raises a number of issues related to this topic. In this paper, we will analyze the effects of the pandemic on traffic mobility and provide answers to several key questions. How important was traffic mobility for the economy in the pre-pandemic period? To what extent did the closures disrupt traffic flows and did any positive effects occur? What are the effects of disruption of road, air and sea traffic during the closure period? What are the implications for global supply chains? What intervention measures need to be taken to mitigate these effects during the crisis and what are the further expectations?

For the purpose of the most precise and relevant analysis, it is necessary to look at the traffic flows in the period before the pandemic, and thus make a comparison with the current situation. The fact is that in the first wave of the pandemic, during the first closures of the countries, economic activities were slowed down, which significantly changed the mobility and functioning of transport as we knew it until then. Further development of the situation led to the partial establishment of control over the pandemic, so even in that period of adjustment, the mobility of the transport system played a significant role.

Teze:

- Značaj saobraćajne mobilnosti – zavisnost ekonomskih aktivnosti od mobilnosti saobraćaja do trenutka pandemije, njihova povezanost
- Obrasci transportnog sistema u periodima zatvaranja i njihov uticaj na ekonomiju
- Pozitivni i negativni efekti prekida saobraćaja
- Saobraćaj u periodima prilagođavanja pandemiji i naglog oporavka
- Poremećaji u lancima snabdijevanja
- Drumski, vazdušni i morski saobraćaj u COVID-19 krizi
- Cijena nafte kao faktor poremećaja saobraćajnog sistema, cijene prevoza, pad tražnje i nagli skok nakon otvaranja

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