

Srbija na evropskim koridorima

European Corridors Running through Serbia



Putna mreža Koridora 10 definisana je i uvrštena u mrežu evropskih koridora 1997. godine na Panevropskoj konferenciji u Helsinkiju.

Panevropski Koridor 10, u okviru evropske mreže saobraćajnica, zapravo je spona između zapada, krajnjeg juga i jugoistoka evropskog kontinenta. On sa kracima 10b i 10c direktno povezuje devet zemalja Evrope: Austriju, Sloveniju, Hrvatsku, Mađarsku, Srbiju, Bugarsku, Makedoniju, Grčku i Tursku, a indirektno još pet zemalja: Nemačku, Italiju, BiH, Rumuniju i Albaniju.

Koridor 10 dug je 2 360 km, i sastoji se iz:

osnovnog pravca:

- Salzburg – Ljubljana – Zagreb – Beograd – Niš – Skoplje – Solun

i dva kraka:

- Krak B: Budimpešta – Novi Sad – Beograd
- Krak C: Niš - Sofija (Istanbul, preko Koridora IV).

Koridor 10 sa kracima u Srbiji

Kroz Srbiju prolazi 791,4 km Koridora 10 i to: 412,2 km autoputeva punog profila, 151,5 km poluautoputeva, 215,7 km profila dvotračnih puteva i 10,1 km u profilu višetračnog puta.

Putni pravac Šid – Beograd je deo međunarodnog putnog pravca E-70, putni pravac Subotica – Novi Sad – Beograd – Niš – Skoplje je deo međunarodnog pravca E-75, a pravac Niš – granica Bugarske deo međunarodnog pravca E-80.

Približavanje Srbije Evropi, pre nego što se stvore uslovi za njeno priključenje Evropskoj uniji, moglo bi se ostvariti podizanjem dela Panevropskog Koridora 10 na nivo kakav imaju ostale evropske saobraćajnice.

Imajući u vidu da ne postoji direktan autoput od zapadne Evrope do Grčke, odnosno jugoistoka, već se koriste alternativne saobraćajnice. Obnavljanjem i modernizacijom saobraćajne infrastrukture, na delu Koridora 10 kroz našu zemlju, rešio bi se problem "uskog grla" na Balkanu.

Korisnicima ovog putnog pravca bilo bi omogućeno kraće vreme putovanja, a u isto vreme bili bi smanjeni troškovi putovanja i transporta.

In 1997 the Pan-European Conference in Helsinki the defined road network of Corridor X and included it into the network of European corridors.

Within the European roads network, the Pan-European Corridor X is a link between the West, South and South East part of the European continent. With its branches X^b and X^c it connects directly nine European countries: Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece and Turkey, and indirectly another five countries: Germany, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and Albania.

Corridor X is long 2 360 km in total and it consists of:

Main Axis:

- Salzburg – Ljubljana – Zagreb – Beograd – Niš – Skopje – Thessalonica

And two branches:

- Branch B: Budapest – Novi Sad – Belgrade
- Branch C: Niš – Sofia (Istanbul, through Corridor IV)

Corridor X with Branches in Serbia

The length of Corridor X running through Serbia is 791,4 km, specifically: 412,2 km of motorway profile, 151,5 km of semi-motorway profile, 215,7 km of double lane road profile and 10,1 km multi lane road profile.

Traffic route Šid – Belgrade is a part of international road E-70, traffic route Subotica – Novi Sad – Belgrade – Niš – Skopje is a part of international road E-75, and traffic route Niš – Bulgarian border is a part of international road E-80.

Before the conditions for the association with the European Union are created Serbia's approach to Europe could be realized by upgrading the Pan European Corridor X to a level of other European roads.

Bearing in mind that there is no motorway connecting directly Western Europe with Greece, i.e. South Eastern Europe, and that alternative roads are used, reconstruction and modernization of road infrastructure of Corridor X section which runs through our country, the problem of bottle necking in the Balkans would be solved.

By using this traffic route the transportation time would be reduced, as well as the passengers and goods transportation costs.