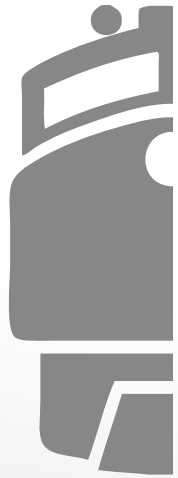


OCTOBER
2017



SUPPLY OF SSS AND RAIL FREIGHT SERVICES



AT SPANISH PORTS



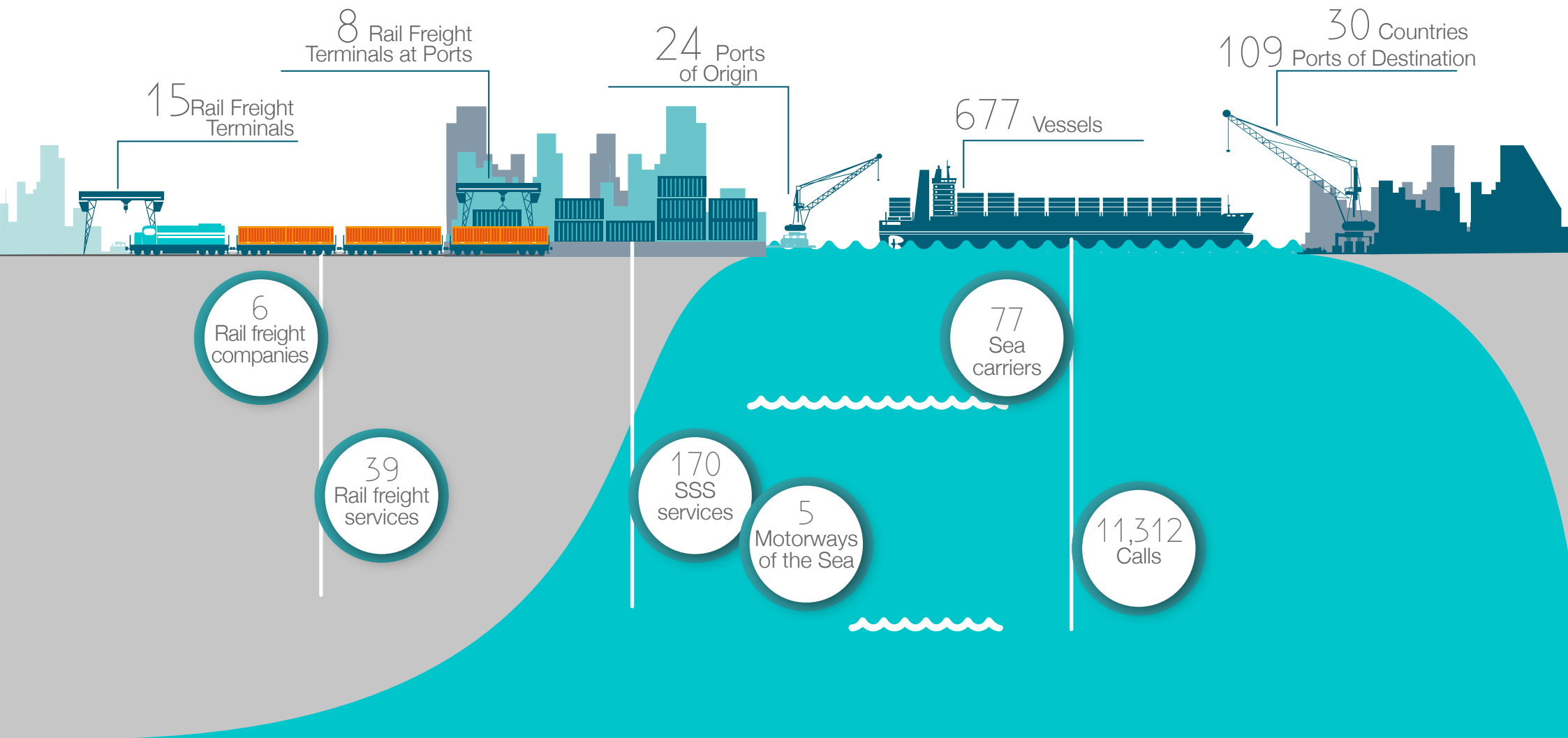
FUNDACIÓN
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index



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- 02. PORT CONNECTIVITY INDEX
- 03. SSS FLEET ANALYSIS IN SPAIN
- 04. SSS BY SPANISH COASTLINE
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- 06. SSS ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY
- 07. SSS ALTERNATIVE TO ROAD TRANSPORT
- 08. RAIL FREIGHT SERVICES AT PORTS
- METHODOLOGICAL NOTES



01. SSS SERVICES CHARACTERISATION

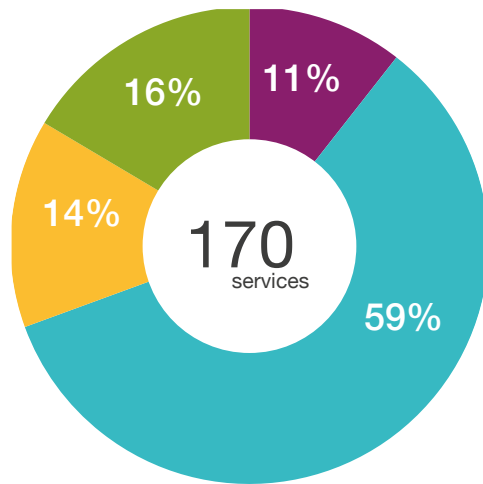


Figure 1. SSS services by type of freight

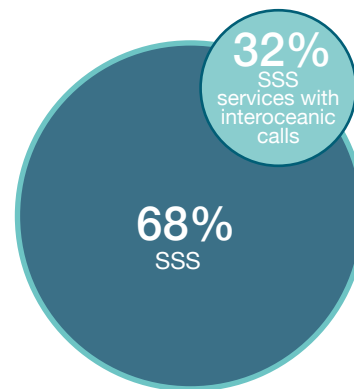


Figure 2. SSS services with interoceanic calls

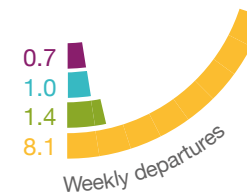


Figure 3. Average frequency of SSS services by type of freight

■ CAR-CARRIER
 ■ CONTAINER
 ■ ROPAX
 ■ RORO

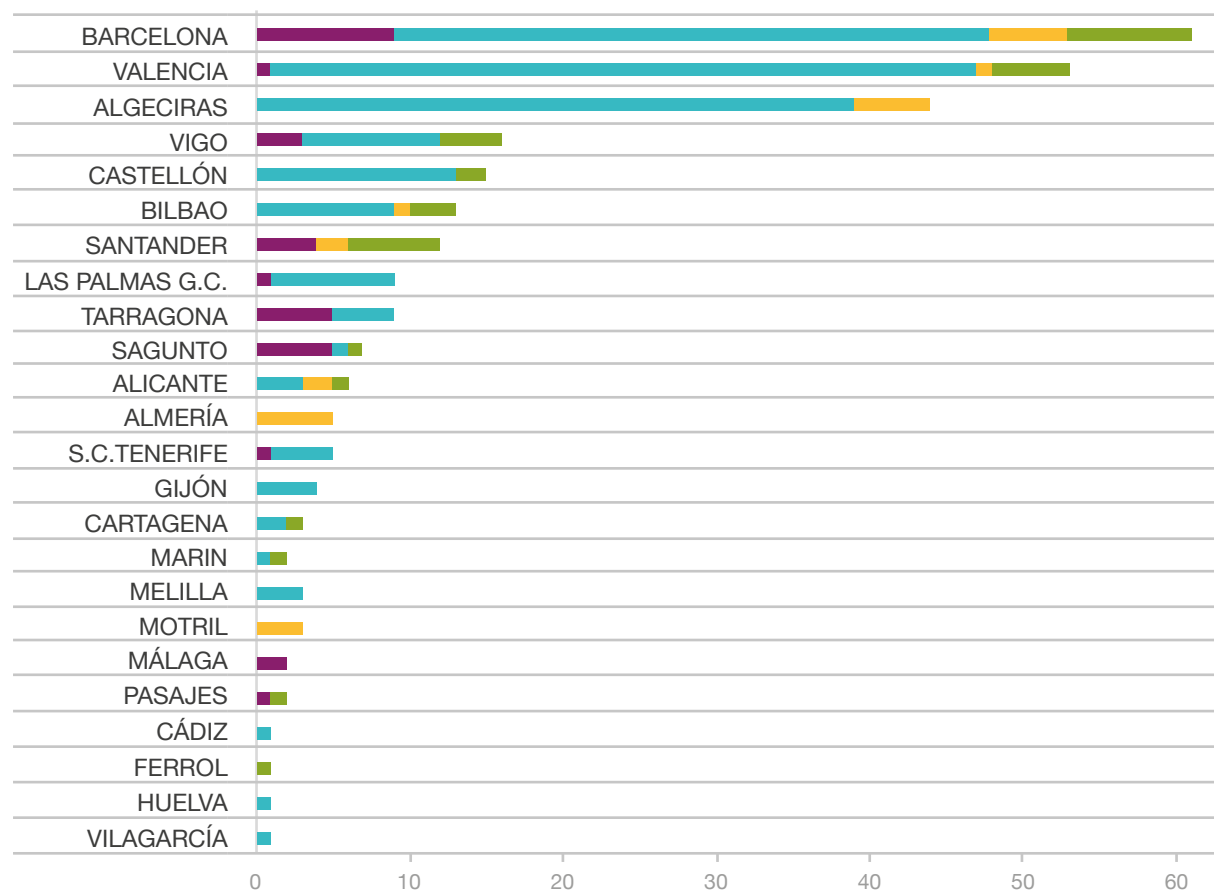


Figure 4. Ranking of Spanish ports according to the number of SSS services by type of freight

CAR-CARRIER CONTAINER ROPAX RORO

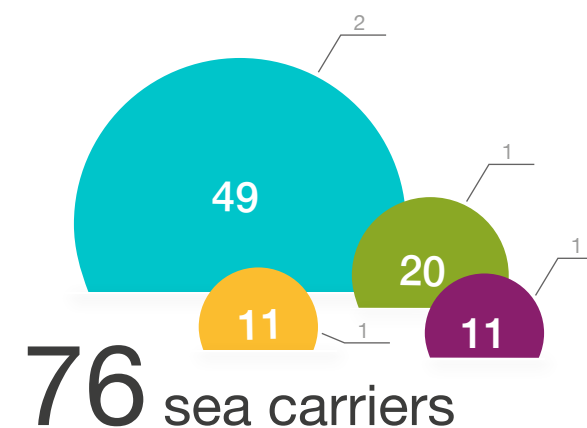


Figure 5. Sea carriers offering SSS services by type of freight

Average of sea carriers by service

02. PORT CONNECTIVITY INDEX



CONTAINER

| Port | PCI |
|-----------------|-------|
| origin | 2017 |
| VALENCIA | 100 |
| ALGECIRAS | 89.65 |
| BARCELONA | 88.56 |
| CASTELLÓN | 32.69 |
| LAS PALMAS G.C. | 27.78 |
| VIGO | 19.62 |
| BILBAO | 19.58 |
| TARRAGONA | 15.78 |
| TENERIFE | 9.97 |
| GIJÓN | 9.19 |
| MELILLA | 7.91 |
| SAGUNTO | 7.14 |
| CARTAGENA | 6.05 |
| ALICANTE | 5.48 |
| MARIN | 5.24 |
| CÁDIZ | 4.57 |
| HUELVA | 3.63 |
| VILAGARCÍA | 2.92 |



RORO FREIGHT

| Port | PCI |
|-----------|-------|
| origin | 2017 |
| BARCELONA | 100 |
| VALENCIA | 60.30 |
| SANTANDER | 58.99 |
| ALGECIRAS | 56.81 |
| BILBAO | 39.50 |
| VIGO | 38.78 |
| CASTELLÓN | 30.35 |
| ALMERÍA | 20.46 |
| ALICANTE | 16.71 |
| MOTRIL | 16.14 |
| CARTAGENA | 14.07 |
| PASAJES | 13.14 |
| MARIN | 12.17 |
| SAGUNTO | 10.39 |
| FERROL | 10.34 |

Figure 6. Port connectivity index by type of freight

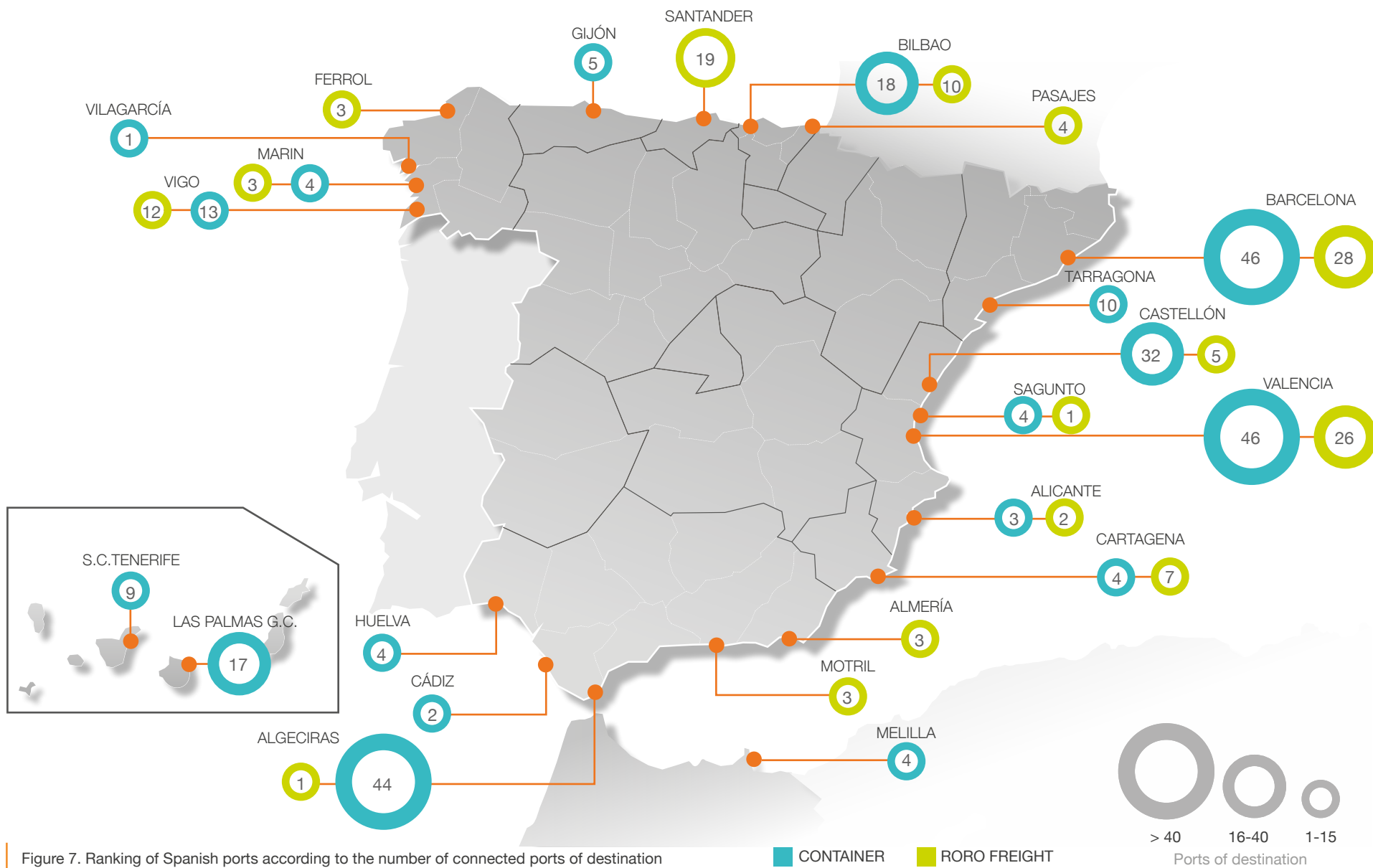


Figure 7. Ranking of Spanish ports according to the number of connected ports of destination

03. SSS FLEET ANALYSIS IN SPAIN

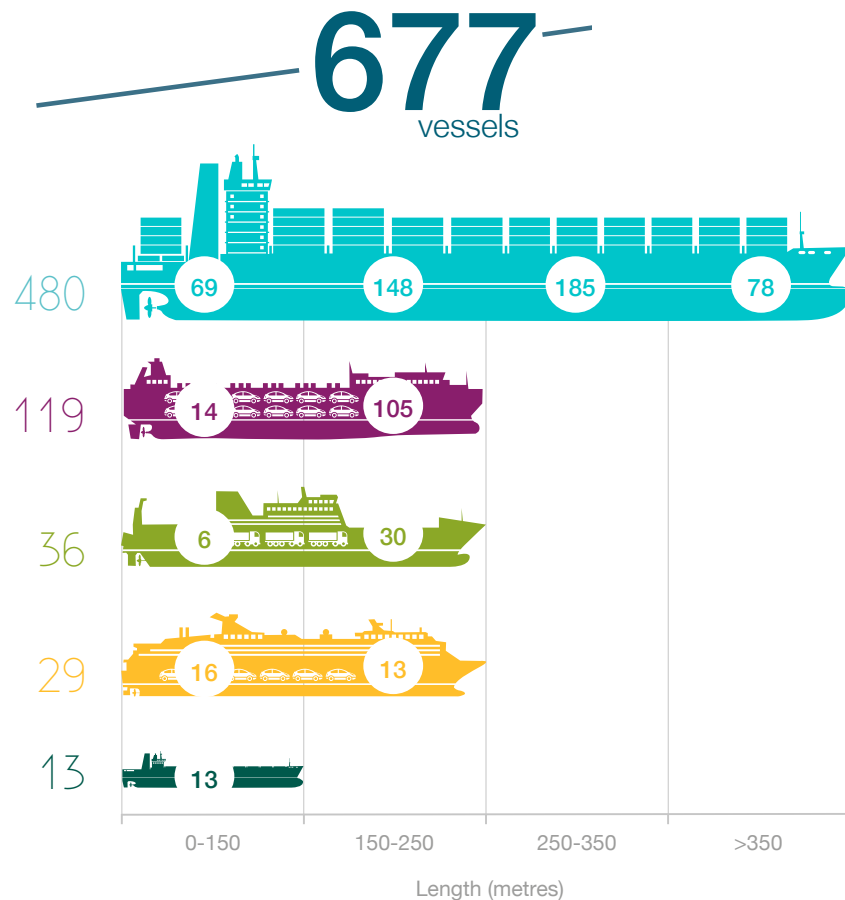


Figure 8. Number of vessels by length and type of freight

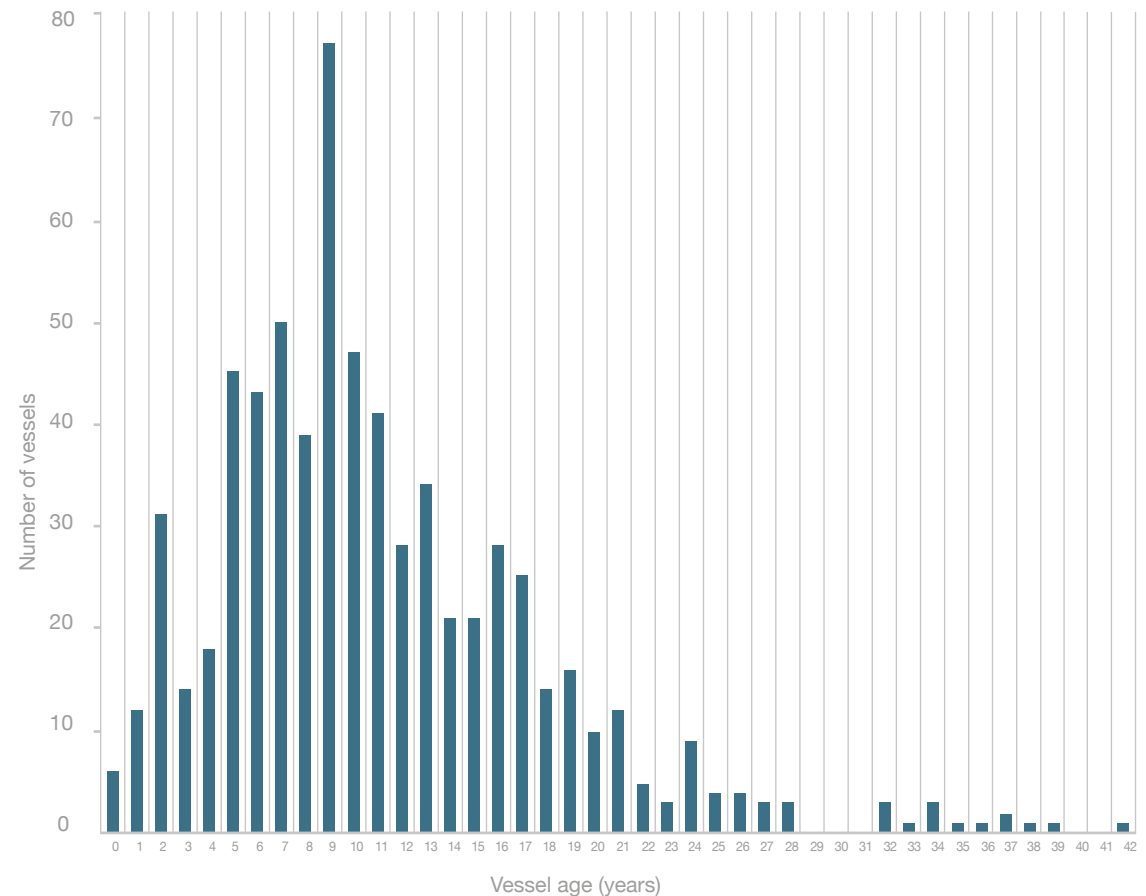


Figure 9. Number of vessels according to vessel age

■ CAR-CARRIER
 ■ CONTAINER
 ■ ROPAX
 ■ RORO
 ■ GENERAL CARGO

03. SSS FLEET ANALYSIS IN SPAIN

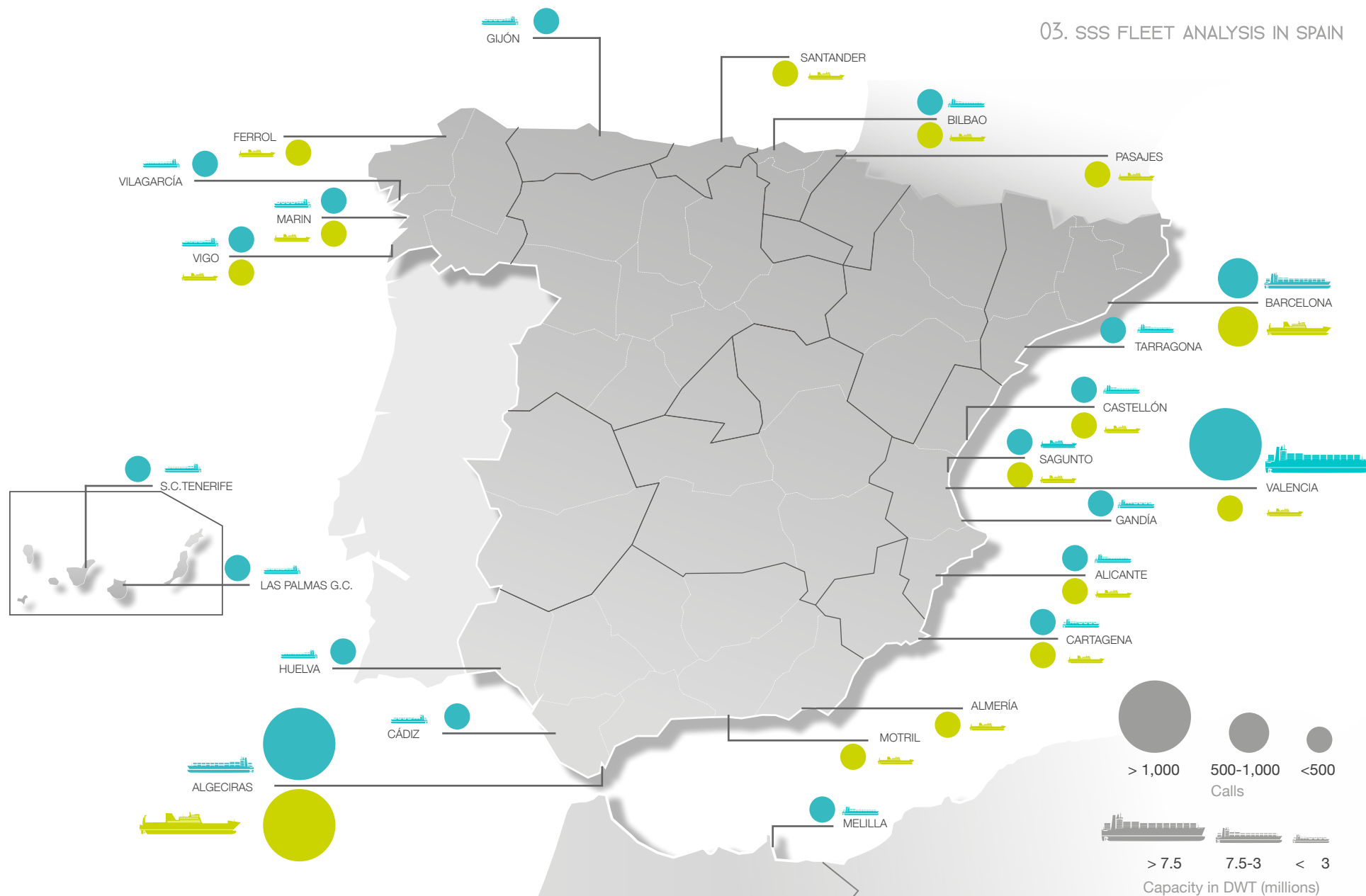


Figure 10. Adjusted capacity offered in DWT and number of calls by Spanish port

04. SSS BY SPANISH COASTLINE

ATLANTIC COASTLINE

37 SERVICES

26 OCEAN CARRIERS

PORTS | 11 origin
54 destination

1.3 Weekly departures

113 VESSELS

MEDITERRANEAN COASTLINE

121 SERVICES

63 OCEAN CARRIERS

PORTS | 11 origin
85 destination

2.4 Weekly departures

519 VESSELS

BOTH COASTLINES

12 SERVICES

16 OCEAN CARRIERS

PORTS | 15 origin
34 destination

0.9 Weekly departures

48 VESSELS



05. MOTORWAYS OF THE SEA



| Route | Ocean carrier | Frequency | Transit time | Vessels |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| SANTANDER-PORTSMOUTH | BRITTANY FERRIES | 3 x week | 24h | 2 |
| VIGO-SAINT NAZAIRE | SUARDIAZ | 3 x week | 35h | 2 |
| BARCELONA-PORTO TORRES-CIVITAVECCHIA | GRIMALDI | 6 x week | 12/20h | 2 |
| VALENCIA-BARCELONA-LIVORNO-SAVONA | GRIMALDI | 6 x week | 36/51h - 20/35h | 4 |
| VALENCIA-CAGLIARI-SALERNO | GRIMALDI | 3 x week | 26/45h | 2 |

Western MoS

South-West MoS

ROPAX RORO

06. SSS ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

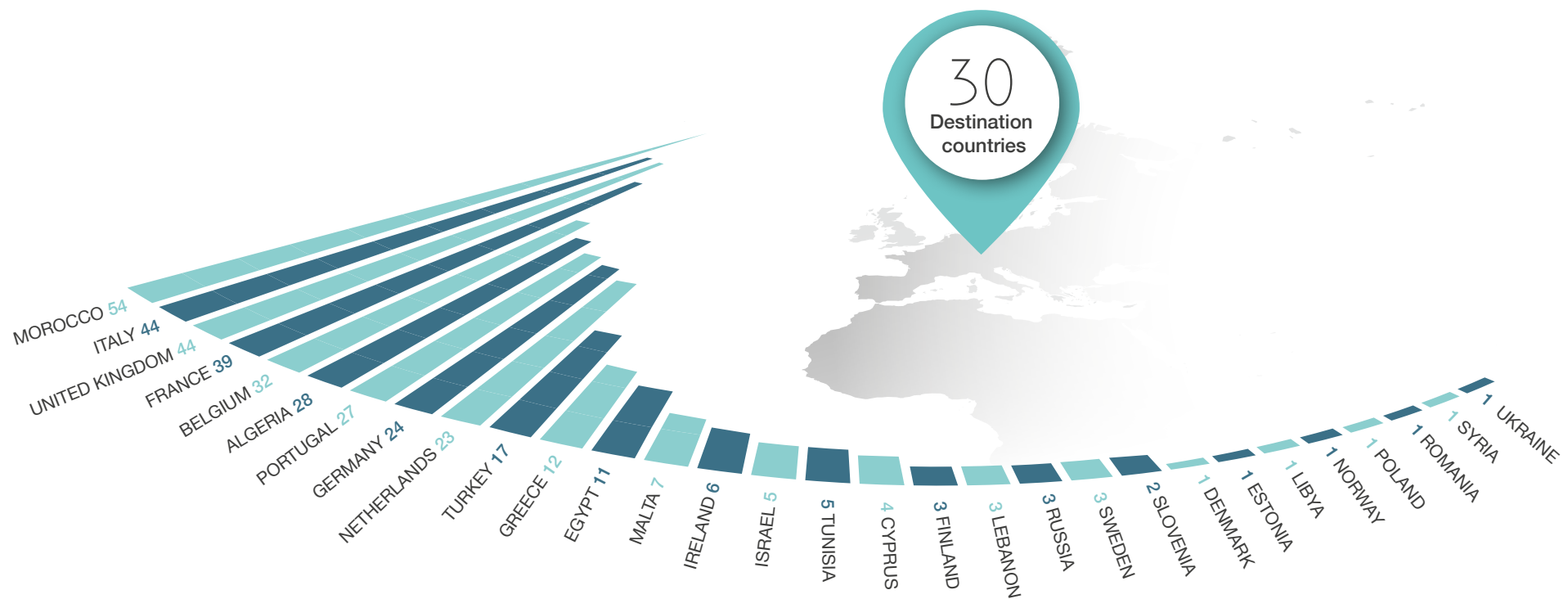


Figure 11. Destination countries according to the number of SSS services

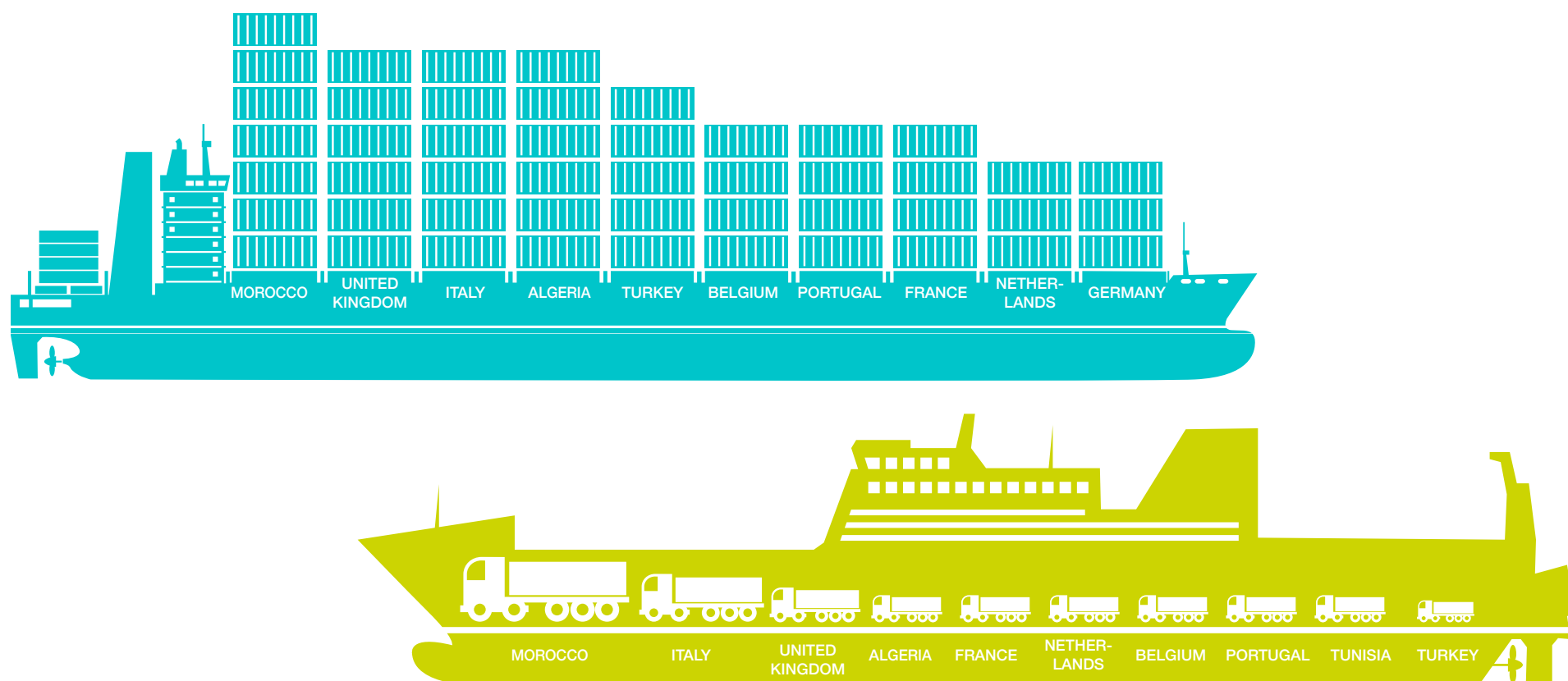
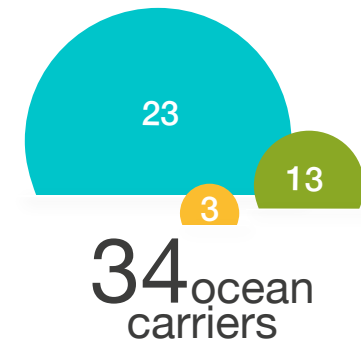
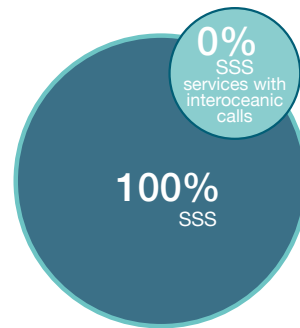
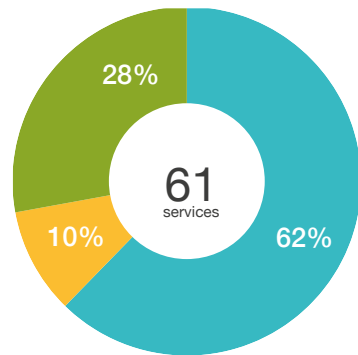


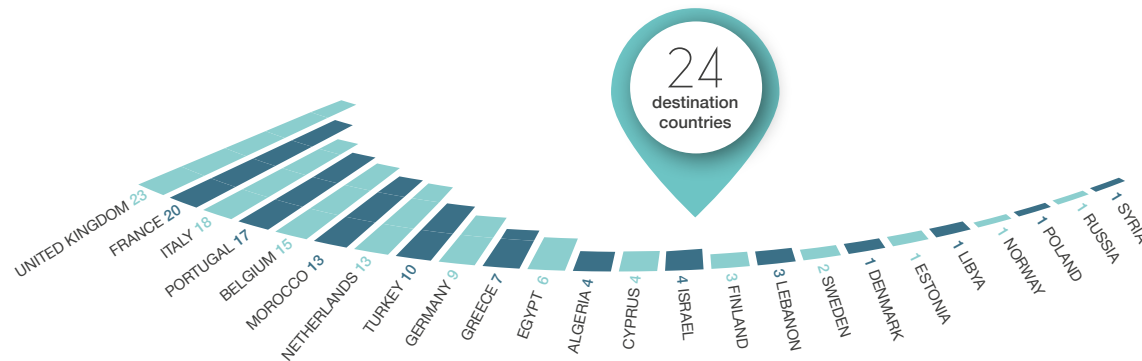
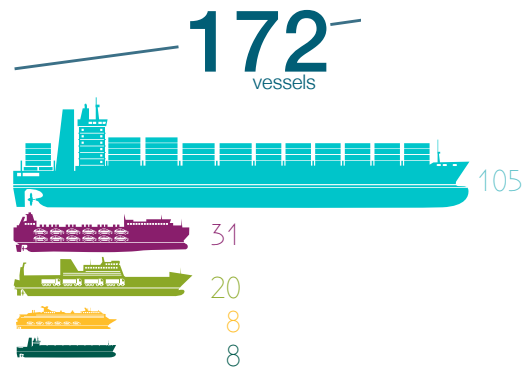
Figure 12. Ranking destination countries according to the adjusted capacity offered (TEU and line metres)

07.

SSS ALTERNATIVE TO ROAD TRANSPORT



■ CAR-CARRIER
 ■ CONTAINER
 ■ ROPAX
 ■ RORO
 ■ GENERAL CARGO



20 Origin
 83 Destination
 Ports

| | Services | Ocean carriers | Ports | | Frequency | Vessels |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Origin | Destination | | |
| Atlantic Coastline | 26 | 20 | 10 | 45 | 1.5 | 56 |
| Both Coastlines | 5 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 0.9 | 16 |
| Mediterranean Coastline | 30 | 22 | 5 | 54 | 1.5 | 101 |

08 RAIL FREIGHT SERVICES AT PORTS

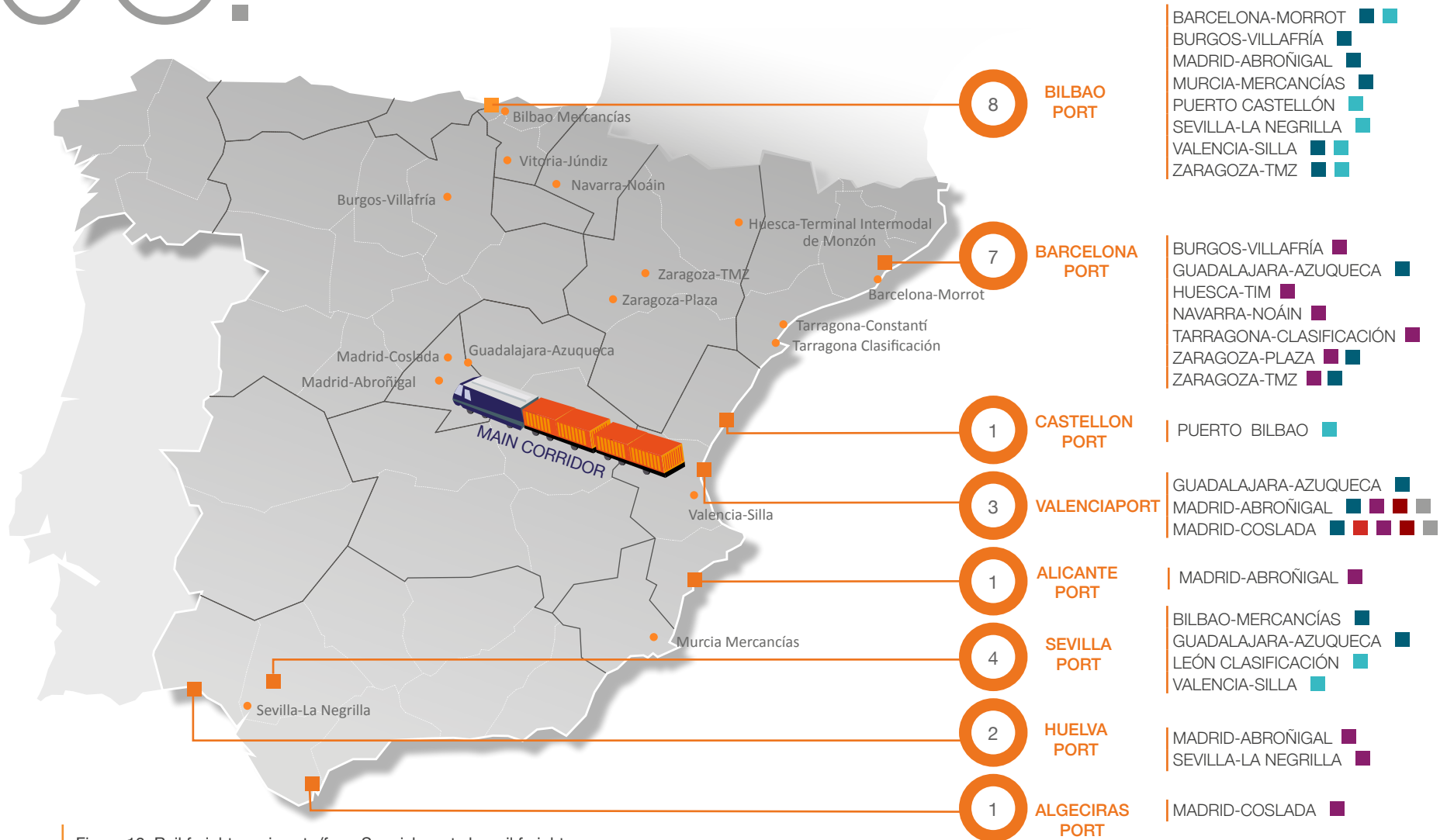


Figure 13. Rail freight services to/from Spanish ports by rail freight company

CONTINENTAL RAIL LOGITREN RENFE MERCANCIAS TRANSFESA RAIL ACCIONA RAIL SERVICES LOW COST RAIL

Methodological notes

The LinePort and LineRail databases, developed by the Fundación Valenciaport, compile information related to the regular short sea shipping services (SSS) and rail freight services that have fixed frequency, departure times and routes and, therefore, reflect the open and ongoing supply of transport. These essential tools for analysing SSS and rail freight services provide data referring to the characteristics of the services (frequency, transit time, origin and destination, etc.) and the characteristics of the fleet (capacity, age, size, etc.). This section details the methodology used to calculate the indicators published in this edition.

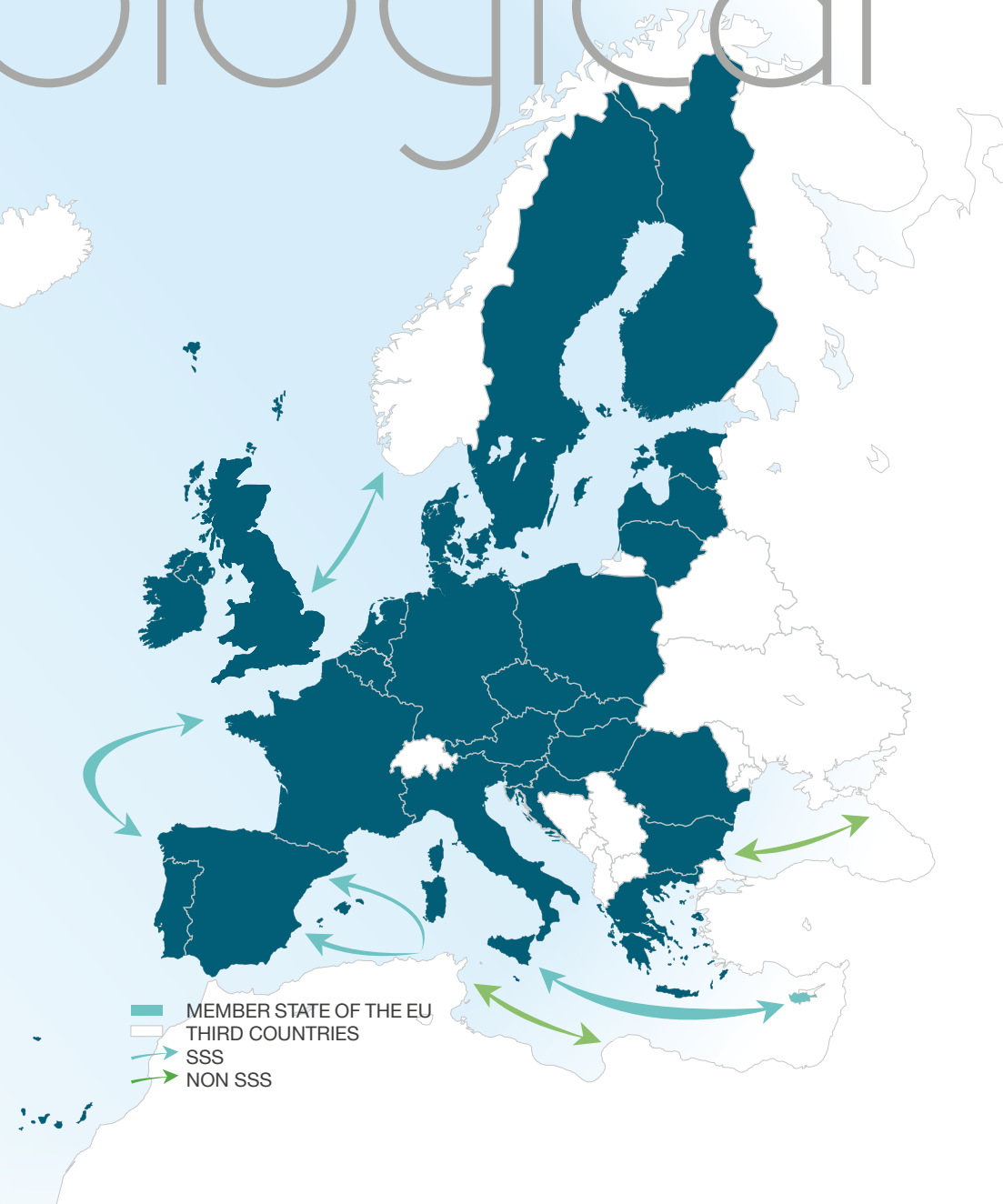
SSS SERVICES

Classifications defined in the LinePort database

Classification of services

- **SSS:** commodity and passenger transport services by sea between ports in geographical Europe or between those countries and others situated in non-European countries having a coastline on the enclosed seas bordering Europe - in keeping with the definition of SSS by the European Short Sea Network (ESN).

Interoceanic maritime transport services that accept freight bound for destination countries studied by the LinePort database have also been considered.



- **SSS alternative to road transport:** this category includes maritime container or ro-ro services that we believe represent an alternative to overland transport. The traffic between Spain and countries or islands not accessible over land* (except Ireland) have therefore been excluded from this classification, along with bulk and vehicle freight and interoceanic services, as they are considered to have a series of logistical features that make road transport unfeasible or uncompetitive and can consequently be considered, to a certain extent, a captive market of maritime transport.

*The routes with ports in Ireland, Malta, Cyprus, Iceland, Corsica, Sardinia, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla are therefore excluded.

- **Motorways of the Sea:** SSS services that are defined as follows: minimum frequency of 3 departures per week and 3 maximum number of calls
Two geographical areas are considered:

- **Western MoS:** SSS services competitive with road haulage established in the Western European corridor connecting the ports on Spain's Atlantic coastline with the North Sea and the Irish Sea, considering the port of Hamburg as the Eastern boundary of the motorway.

- **South-West MoS:** SSS services competitive with road haulage established in the South-West European corridor connecting ports along the Spanish Mediterranean coastline to the Mediterranean coast of France, Italy and Malta.

The port of Algeciras is deemed capable of offering MoS services in both the Western and South-West corridors.

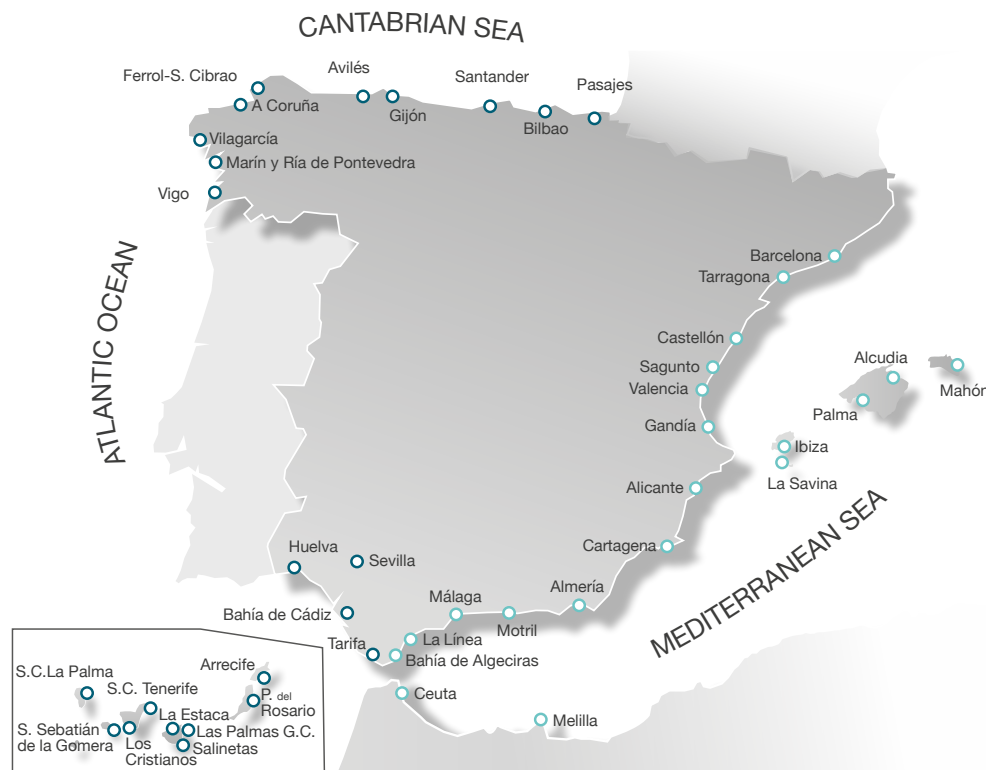
Ports studied

- **Origin ports:** 46 Spanish ports of general interest grouped in 28 Port Authorities.

The following classification is obtained using the location of the Spanish ports as a basis:

- **Atlantic Coastline:** Includes the Spanish ports on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Cantabrian Sea.

- **Mediterranean Coastline:** Includes the port of Algeciras Bay, the Spanish ports on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.



- **Destination ports:** The ports included in the LinePort database are located in geographical Europe or in non European countries having a coastline on the enclosed seas bordering Europe.

Calculation of indicators

Total SSS services: total number of services in the LinePort database during the sample period.

Total SSS services with interoceanic calls: total number of services in the LinePort database that accept freight bound for destination countries studied.

Total services by port of origin and type of freight: total number of operative services during the sample period broken down into Spanish load ports, grouped according to type of service and the type of freight defined previously. The aggregate of this classification differs from Total SSS Services as one same line is accounted for in all the Spanish ports it calls at where goods can be loaded.

Average frequency: average frequency of all services, calculated as the number of departures per week offered by the services during the period they are operative.

Ocean carriers by type of freight: total number of ocean carriers that provide services over the sample period.

Total origin ports: total number of Spanish ports offering SSS services.

Total destination ports: total number of foreign ports of destination connected with Spanish ports.

Destination ports by origin port and type of freight: sum of foreign ports of destination connected with Spanish ports according to type of freight.

Connectivity index of Spanish ports: Based on the Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI) proposed by UNCTAD for the connectivity index by country, the Fundación Valenciaport has calculated an index focusing on the connectivity of Spanish ports only in terms of the regular SSS services.

$$PCI_{ij} = \left(\left(\frac{N_j}{\text{Max}(N_{j...n})} + \frac{L_j}{\text{Max}(L_{j...n})} + \frac{C_j}{\text{Max}(C_{j...n})} + \frac{B_j}{\text{Max}(B_{j...n})} + \frac{TB_j}{\text{Max}(TB_{j...n})} + \frac{F_j}{\text{Max}(F_{j...n})} + \frac{PD_j}{\text{Max}(PD_{j...n})} \right) / X \right)$$

PCI= Port Connectivity Index

j= port under study

i= year for which the PCI is calculated

n= total number of ports included in the PCI

N (Ocean carriers): number of ocean carriers offering services in each Spanish port

L (Lines): number of SSS services offered during the year under study

C (Adjusted Capacity): total DWT of the vessels offering services in each port

B (Vessels): total number of vessels per service involved in the rotation

TB (Vessel size): maximum size of vessel operating in the port in question, in DWT

F (Frequency): number of departures per week offered by each port

PD (Ports of destination): total number of connected foreign ports of destination for each Spanish port.

X: total number of variables that make up the PCI.

Total vessels: total number of vessels deployed for all the services that are operative during the period under consideration.

Vessels by size and type of freight: sum of vessels that are operative during the period under consideration according to the length of the vessel and type of freight.

Vessels according to the vessel age: sum of vessels that are operative during the period under consideration grouped by vessel age.

Total capacity: calculated bearing in mind the frequency of the line and the characteristics of the vessels that operate on the route.

- **Total capacity offered in DWT:** sum of the total DWT offered by each service.
- **Total capacity offered in TEU:** sum of the total TEU that can be transported by each service.
- **Total capacity offered in LINE METRES:** sum of the total line metres offered by each service.

Adjusted capacity by origin port: Due to the fact that the load capacity allocated to a port does not coincide with the maximum capacity of the vessel on certain routes, the concept of adjusted capacity has been used. This figure is the result of applying a weighting factor to the total capacity of the vessel.

$$\text{Adjusted capacity}_{\text{origin port}} = \text{Total capacity} \times \left(\frac{1}{\text{No. ports origin}} \right)$$

Adjusted capacity by destination country: The concept of adjusted capacity also applies when considering the capacity by country of destination, using a weighting factor which distributes total TEU and line metres among calls by country destination.

$$\text{Adjusted capacity}_{\text{destination country}} = \frac{\text{Total capacity}}{\text{No. destination ports in the same destination country}} \times \left(\frac{\text{No. destination ports in the same destination country}}{\text{Total destination ports}} \right)$$

Concerning SSS services with interoceanic call, as the ultimate purpose of these lines is to transport freight between large geographical regions (e.g. Far East-Mediterranean line), a correction factor of 0.1 is added to the foregoing adjustment ratio to calculate adjusted capacity. The correction factor stems from the hypothesis that only 10% of freight will be bound for the ports studied by LinePort.

Calls by origin port and type of freight: Total vessel calls at the spanish ports during the period under consideratinal, grouped according to type of freight.

The indicators calculated in this publication include methodological improvements that represent a break in the historical series of the data calculated so far. In order to save this break, the Fundación Valenciaport will elaborate a special edition, calculating the historical data with the current methodology.

RAIL FREIGHT SERVICES

The present publication provides the national and international rail freight services with origin and destination at any rail terminal at port.

The following information details the current rail model in Spain as well as the rail freight companies that are current offering rail freight services.

Rail freight service providers

• Commercialisation:

- **Rail freight operator:** a company that organises and sells rail freight transport and is responsible for it. The company may have its own locomotive or need to contract one from a rail company.
- **Entitled Candidate:** a company that may directly request rail slots for new freight transport traffic from Adif, although the company must contract the locomotion from rail companies, the only authorised companies where the safety conditions and professional skills required by the Rail Sector Act are concerned.

| ENTITLED CANDIDATE | INITIAL LICENSE |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. CONTE RAIL S.A. | 02/ 2007 |
| 2. TRAMESA | 02/ 2010 |

- **Locomotion:**

- **Rail Company:** a company that provides locomotion. Any company that wishes to provide a rail freight transport service on the RFIG (General Interest Rail Network) must have a rail license and a safety certificate in order to be able to request rail slots on the RFIG from Adif to transport freight.

This table includes the rail companies that are current holders of a rail license in Spain. ►

| ● SAFETY CERTIFICATE |

| RAIL COMPANY | | INITIAL LICENSE |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | RENFE - OPERADORA | 09/ 2005 |
| 2. | COMSA RAIL TRANSPORT, S.A. | 09/ 2005 ● |
| 3. | CONTINENTAL RAIL, S.S. | 10/ 2005 ● |
| 4. | ACCIONA RAIL SERVICES, S.A. | 03/ 2006 ● |
| 5. | TRANSFESA RAIL , S.A.U. | 07/ 2006 ● |
| 6. | TRACCIÓN RAIL, S.A. | 07/ 2006 ● |
| 7. | EUSKO TRENBIDEAK-FERROCARRILES VASCOS, S.A. | 08/ 2006 ● |
| 8. | ARCELORMITTAL SIDERAIL, S.A. | 07/ 2007 |
| 9. | LOGITREN FERROVIARIA, S.A.U. | 04/ 2008 ● |
| 10. | FESUR- FERROCARRILES DEL SUROESTE, S.A. | 05/ 2008 |
| 11. | FGC- MOBILITAT, S.A. | 07/ 2009 |
| 12. | ALSA FERROCARRIL, S.A.U. | 03/ 2010 |
| 13. | GUINOVART RAIL, S.A.U. | 12/ 2010 ● |
| 14. | FERROVIAL RAILWAY, S.A. | 03/ 2011 ● |
| 15. | LOGIBÉRICA RAIL, S.A.U.. | 11/ 2011 |
| 16. | TAKARGO- TRANSPORTE DE MERCADORÍAS | 10/ 2012 |
| 17. | TRANSITIA RAIL, S.A. | 04/ 2013 ● |
| 18. | MONBUS RAIL, S.A. | 04/ 2013 |
| 19. | ASTURMASA RAIL, S.A.U. | 10/ 2013 |
| 20. | ECO RAIL, S.A.U. | 10/ 2013 |
| 21. | INTERBUS, S.A. | 10/ 2013 ● |
| 22. | ARREMELE SIGLO XXI, S.A. | 11/ 2013 ● |
| 23. | LA SEPULVEDANA, S.A.U. | 06/ 2014 |
| 24. | RENFE MERCANCÍAS, S.A.U. | 07/ 2014 ● |
| 25. | TRANSPORTES MIXTOS ESPECIALES, S.A. (TRAMESA) | 01/ 2015 |
| 26. | NOGARTRAIN, S.A.U. | 10/ 2015 ● |
| 27. | CONSTRUCCIONES Y AUXILIAR DE FERROCARRILES, S.A. | 12/ 2015 |
| 28. | GLOBAL RAIL, S.A.U. | 06/ 2016 |
| 29. | FGC RAIL, S.A. | 07/ 2016 |
| 30. | LOW COST RAIL, S.A. | 09/ 2016 |

Source: Adif

Data from databases



For quotation this information, please refer to: LinePort and/or LineRail database of the Fundación Valenciaport.

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