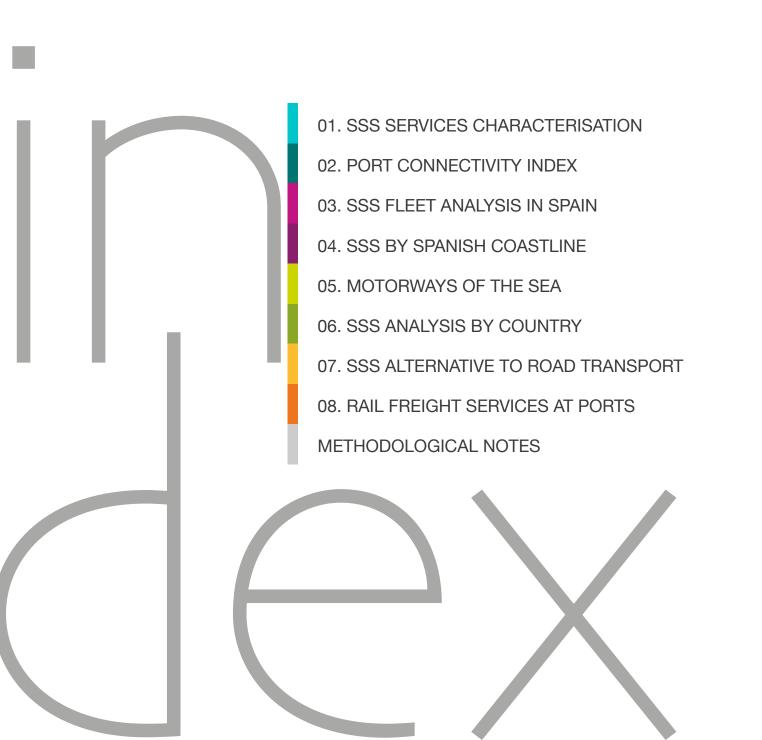
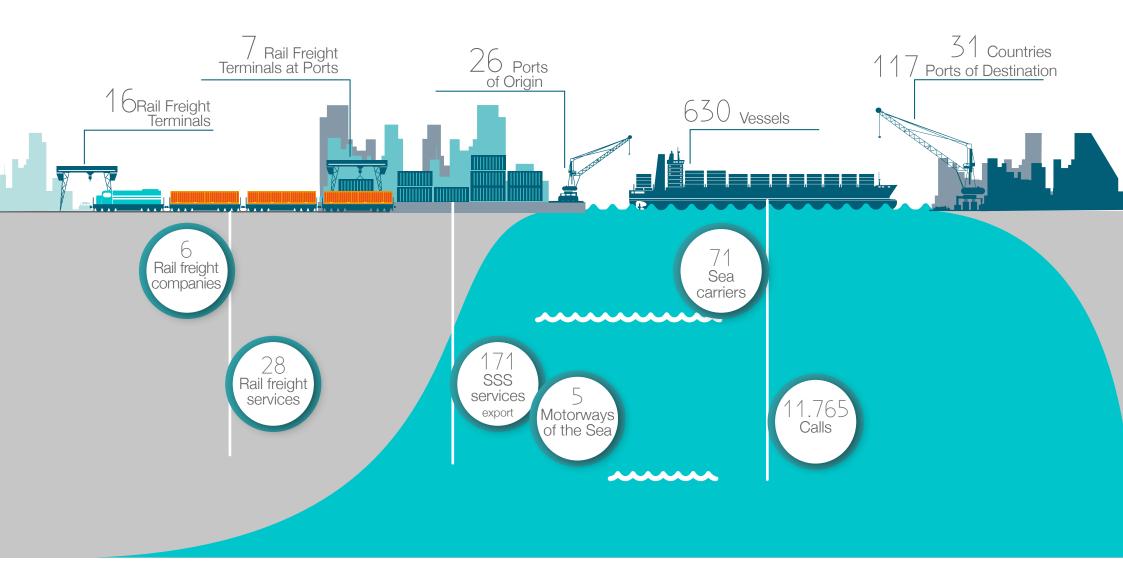
# SUPPLY OF SSS AND RAIL FREIGHT SERVICES

AT SPANISH PORTS







## SSS SERVICES CHARACTERISATION

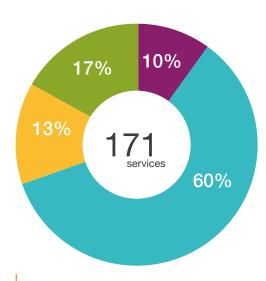


Figure 1. SSS services by type of freight

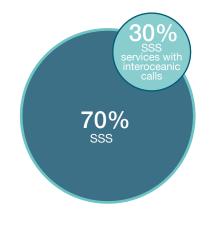
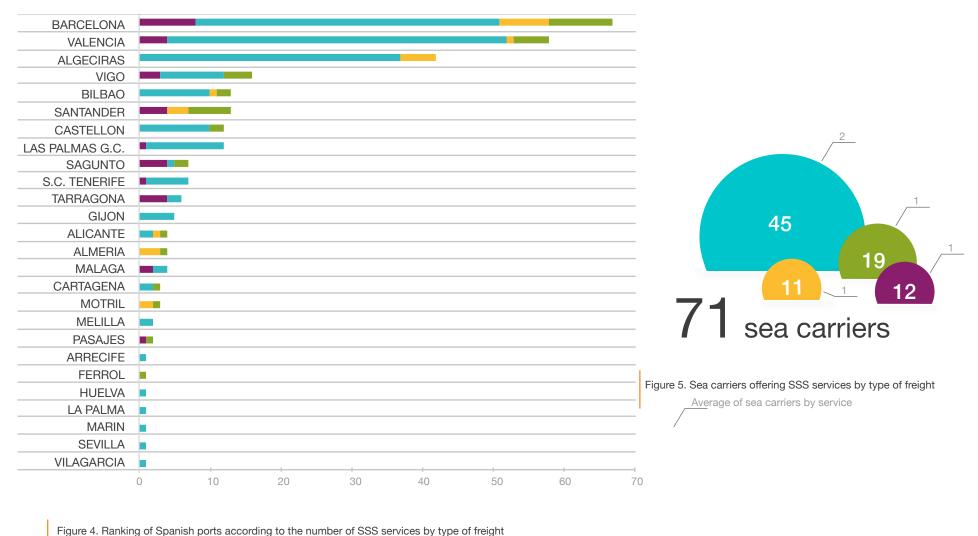


Figure 2. SSS services with interoceanic calls



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



CAR-CARRIER CONTAINER ROPAX

# PORT CONNECTIVITY INDEX



CONTAINER

ort	
origin_ VALENCIA	2018
	100
BARCELONA	90.81
ALGECIRAS	86.26
CASTELLON	30.82
LAS PALMAS S.G.	29.67
BILBAO	20.59
VIGO	20.05
GIJON	12.03
TENERIFE	11.91
TARRAGONA	11.54
MALAGA	8.16
SAGUNTO	7.51
MARIN	5.76
MELILLA	5.74
ALICANTE	5.42
CARTAGENA/SP	5.00
HUELVA	4.03
SEVILLA	3.02
VILAGARCIA	2.81
LA PALMA	2.69
ARRECIFE	2.28

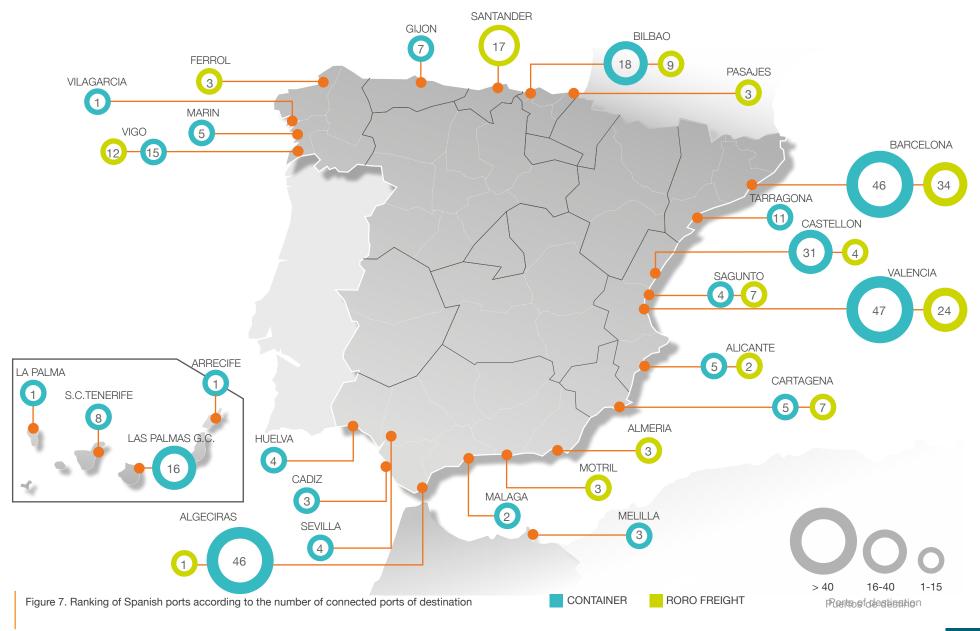


RORO FREIGHT

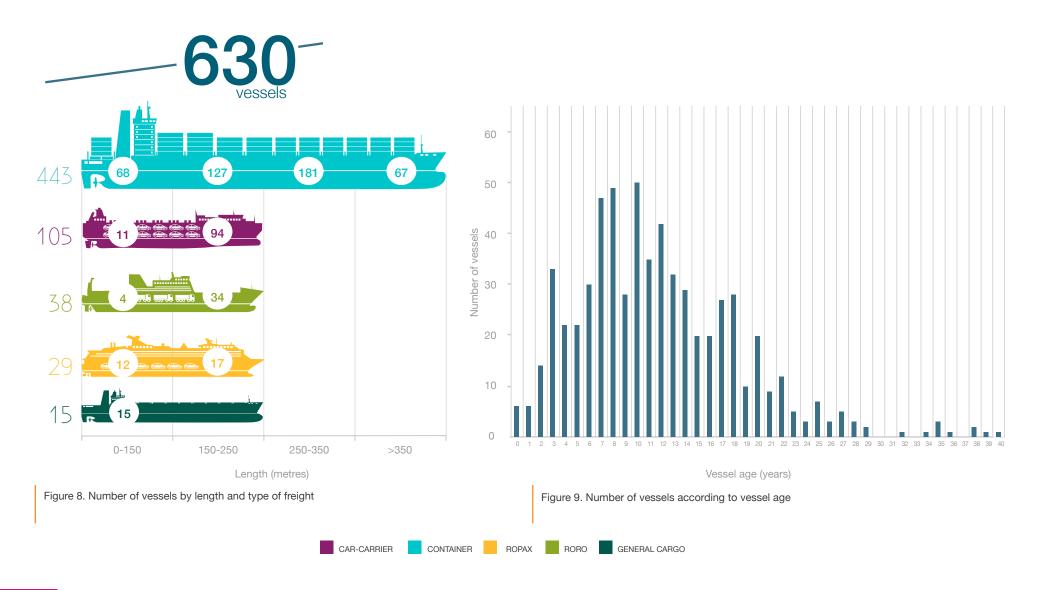
Port	PC
origin	2018
BARCELONA	100
ALGECIRAS	52.80
VALENCIA	50.37
SANTANDER	43.72
VIGO	31.99
CASTELLON	27.31
BILBAO	25.85
SAGUNTO	20.66
MOTRIL	18.16
ALMERIA	14.51
ALICANTE	13.96
CARTAGENA/SP	12.91
PASAJES	9.01
FERROL	7.62

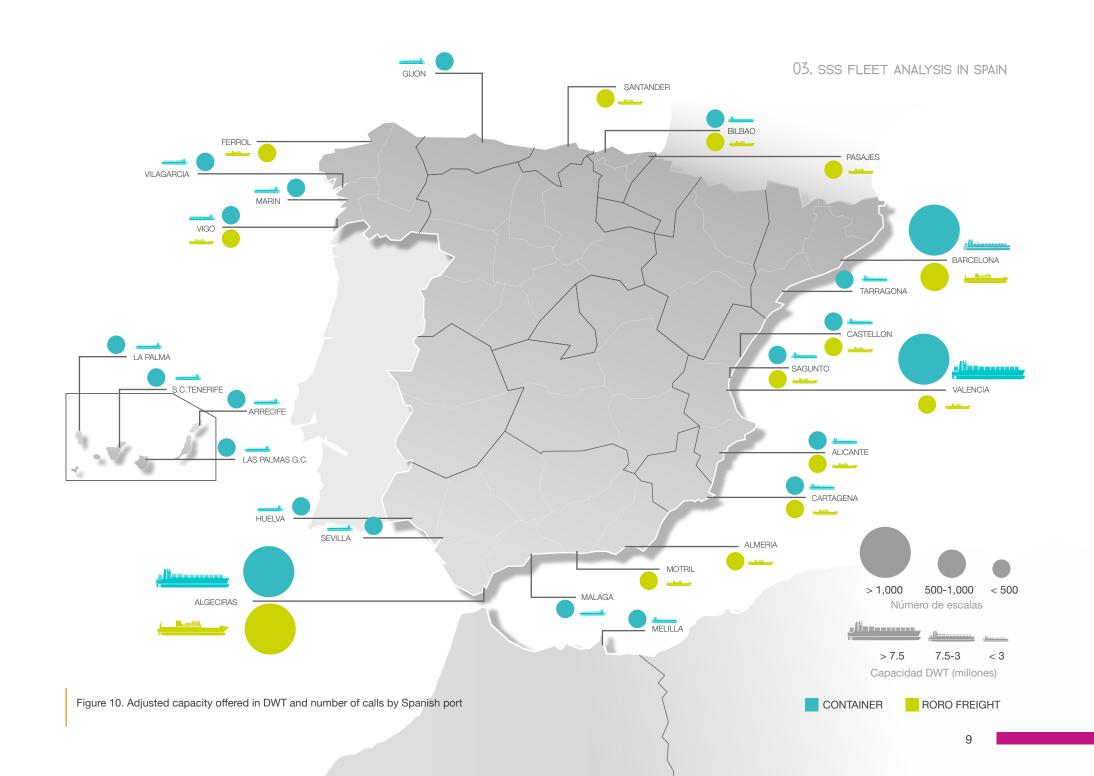
Figure 6. Port connectivity index by type of freight

### 02. ÍNDICEDBEPOBRECTINHBADI PURTUAREX



# SSS FLEET ANALYSIS IN SPAIN





# 04

## SSS BY SPANISH COASTLINE

52 VESSELS

ATLANTIC COASTLINE

38 SERVICES

21 OCEAN CARRIERS

PORTS

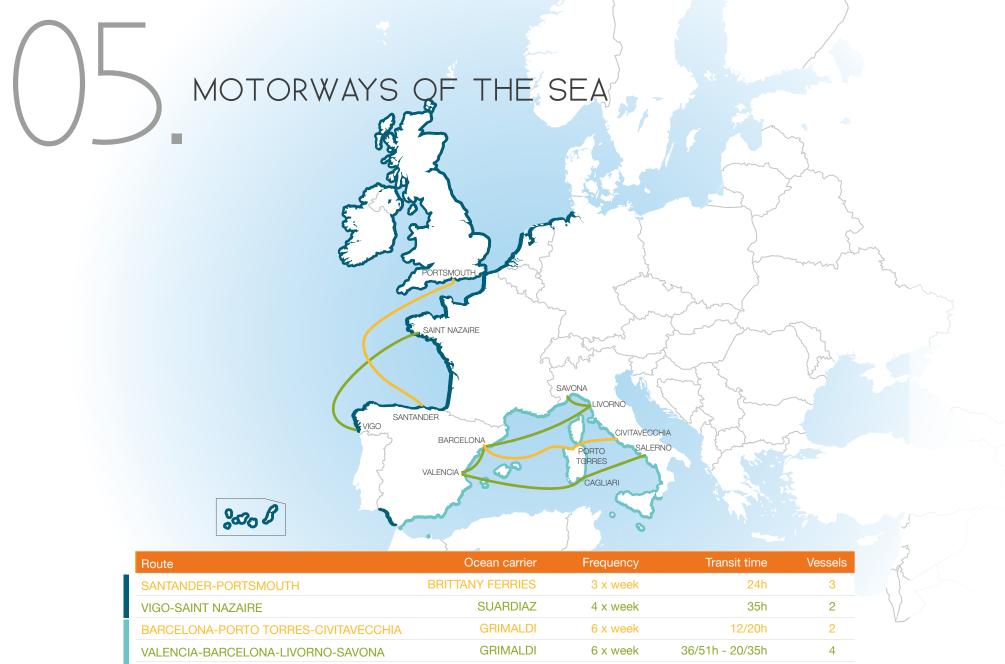
11 origin

53 destination

1.2 Weekly departures

97 VESSELS





Route	Ocean carrier	Frequency	Transit time	Vessels
SANTANDER-PORTSMOUTH	BRITTANY FERRIES	3 x week	24h	3
VIGO-SAINT NAZAIRE	SUARDIAZ	4 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

ROPAX RORO South-West MoS Western MoS

# SSS ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

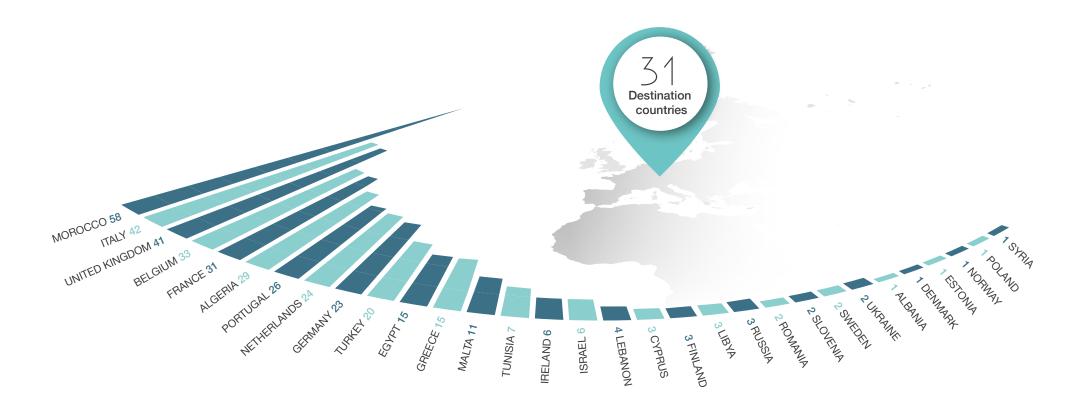


Figure 11. Destination countries according to the number of SSS services

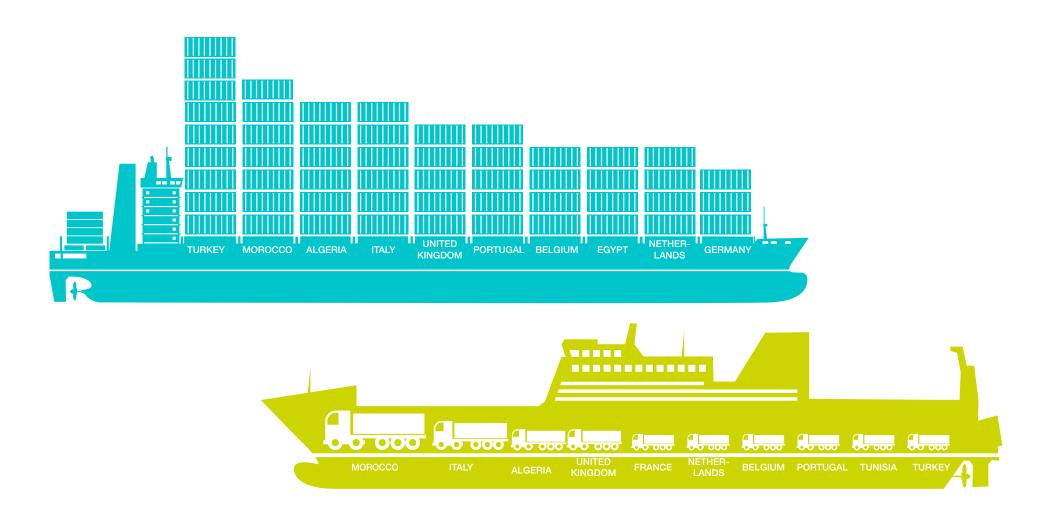


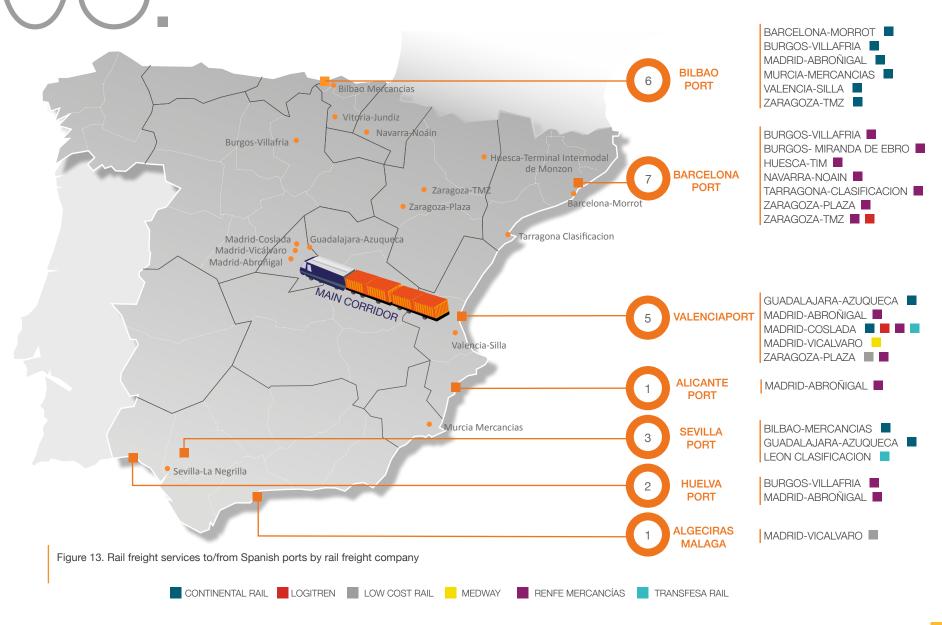
Figure 12. Ranking destination countries according to the adjusted capacity offered (TEU and line metres)

# SSS ALTERNATIVE TO ROAD TRANSPORT 29% 22 65 services 100% sss 59% 1.0 Weekly departure **)**+ocean carriers CAR-CARRIER CONTAINER ROPAX RORO GENERAL CARGO destination countries 1 ALBANIA FINLAND 3 2 SWEDEN GREECE 9

18 <sub>Origi</sub>	n	73 Destination		
Ports				

	Comisso	Ocean	Ocean Ports		Eve evenes /	Vessele
	Services	carriers	Origin	Destination	Frequency	Vessels
Atlantic Coastline	27	17	8	37	1	57
<b>Both Coastlines</b>	6	12	10	12	1	18
Mediterranean Coastline	32	22	6	47	2	113

# RAIL FREIGHT SERVICES AT PORTS



# Methodologian

The LinePort and LineRail databases, developed by the Fundación Valenciaport, compile information related to the regular short sea shipping services (SSS) for EXPORT (therefore, they do not include national services) and rail freight services that have fixed frequency, departure times and routes and, therefore, reflect the open and ongoing supply of transport.

This section details the methodology used to calculate the indicators published in this edition.

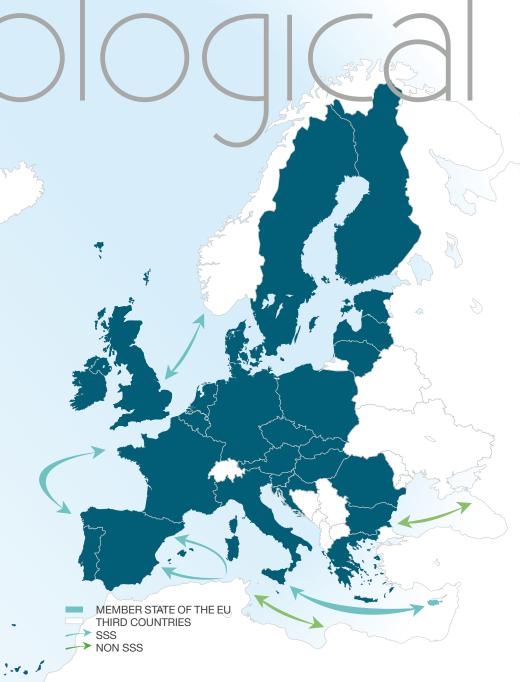
### **SSS SERVICES**

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.
- Motorways of the Sea: SSSS services that both meet the criteria regulators established by the European Commission as defined by the Fundación Valenciaport, in coherence also with the criteria defined in successive calls for financial instruments for development of the Trans-European Transport Network.
  - European Commission criterion (Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013):
  - 1. Projects of common interest for motorways of the sea in the trans-European transport network shall be proposed by at least two Member States. They shall comprise:
    - (a) a maritime link and its hinterland connections within the core network between two or more core network ports; or
    - (b) a maritime link and its hinterland connections between a core network port and ports of the comprehensive network, with a special focus on the hinterland connections of the core and comprehensive network ports.
  - 2. Maritime links between maritime ports of the comprehensive network or between a port of the comprehensive network and a third-country port where such links are of strategic importance to the Union;
  - Fundación Valenciaport criterion:

Minimum frequency of three departures per week.

Three maximum number of calls.

### 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.

### CANTABRIAN 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.

**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.

$$\mathsf{PCI}_{|,i} = \left( \left( \frac{N_j}{Max(N_{j...n})} + \frac{L_j}{Max(L_{j...n})} + \frac{C_j}{Max(C_{j...n})} + \frac{B_j}{Max(B_{j...n})} + \frac{TB_j}{Max(TB_{j...n})} + \frac{F_j}{Max(F_{j...n})} + \frac{PD_j}{Max(PD_{j...n})} \right) / X \right)$$

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.

Adjusted capacity 
$$=$$
 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.

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 consideratial, 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.	CAPTRAIN ESPAÑA (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.	TRACCION 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.	ALSA FERROCARRIL, S.A.U.	03/ 2010
11.	GUINOVART RAIL, S.A.U.	12/ 2010
12.	FERROVIAL RAILWAY, S.A.	03/ 2011
13.	LOGIBÉRICA RAIL, S.A.U	11/2011
14.	TAKARGO- TRANSPORTE DE MERCADORIAS	10/ 2012
15.	TRANSITIA RAIL, S.A.	04/ 2013 🛑
16.	MONBUS RAIL, S.A.	04/ 2013
17.	ASTURMASA RAIL, S.A.U.	10/ 2013
18.	ECO RAIL, S.A.U.	10/ 2013
19.	INTERBUS, S.A.	10/ 2013
20.	ARREMELE SIGLO XXI, S.A.	11/ 2013
21.	LA SEPULVEDANA, S.A.U.	06/ 2014
22.	RENFE MERCANCIAS, S.A.U.	07/ 2014
23.	TRANSPORTES MIXTOS ESPECIALES, S.A. (TRAMESA)	01/2015
24.	NOGARTRAIN, S.A.U.	10/ 2015
25.	CONSTRUCCIONES Y AUXILIAR DE FERROCARRILES, S.A.	12/ 2015
26.	GLOBAL RAIL, S.A.U.	06/ 2016
27.	FGC RAIL, S.A.	07/ 2016
28.	LOW COST RAIL, S.A.	09/ 2016
29.	MEDWAY OPERADOR FERROVIARIO E LOGISTICO	09/ 2017
30.	SUARDIAZ RAIL COMPANY, S.A.	04/2018

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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