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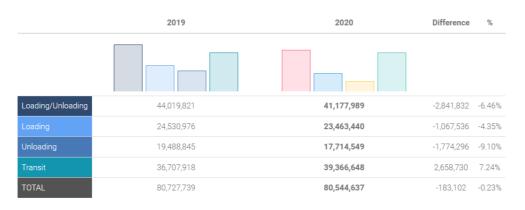
### THE PORT OF VALENCIA. FIGURES

### Highly diversified traffic. Specialized in containers

	Monthly	∆20/19	Accumulated
Tons	7.226.777	17,60% 📤	80.544.637
TEU	485.404	17,23% 📤	5.428.307
Vehicles	55.092	7,27% 📤	533.137
Passengers	24.615	-58,76% 🕶	419.121

#### Goods Traffic (MTs)

### Import/export represents close to 50%

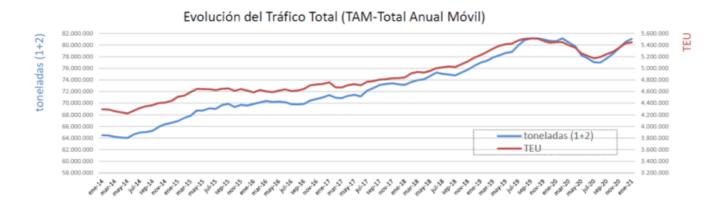






### THE PORT OF VALENCIA. FIGURES

### Highly diversified traffic. Specialized in containers







### THE PORT OF VALENCIA. FIGURES

### Nearly 30% of total traffic originates in or is destined for the Mediterranean

### 10.1 Traffic by Geographical Areas (t)

<b>E</b>	2020				
* 7	2019	Loaded	Unloaded	Transhipment	TOTAL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND BLACK SEA	23.221.492	5.166.073	5.226.096	11.965.969	22.358.138
FAR EAST	9.602.942	2.412.928	3.680.170	3.133.856	9.226.954
SPAIN	10.134.161	4.881.763	2.478.046	1.855.328	9.215.137
WEST AFRICA	4.980.450	1.963.382	924.133	3.071.524	5.959.039
INDIA-PAKISTAN-BANGLA-DESH-SRI LANKA	3.886.561	498.338	673.865	3.571.223	4.743.426
USA (SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF)	4.199.444	787.891	605.686	2.206.124	3.599.701
SOUTH AMERICA (ATLANTIC OCEAN)	3.910.070	453.283	457.138	2.605.887	3.516.308
ARABIAN GULF	3.360.201	1.338.847	522.566	1.476.664	3.338.077
ATLANTIC EUROPE	3.172.978	1.090.534	751.183	1.413.090	3.254.807
MEXICO-CENTRAL AMERICA (CARIBBEAN SEA)	3.277.002	1.314.649	463.096	1.142.972	2.920.717
CANADA-USA (NORTH ATLANTIC)	2.646.534	833.415	286.202	1.588.703	2.708.320
CANADA-USA (GREAT LAKES)	1.240.273	237.719	106.992	1.803.883	2.148.594
CANADA-USA (PACIFIC OCEAN)	1.494.138	332.935	138.689	1.318.533	1.790.157
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA (PACIFIC OCEAN)	1.441.538	499.092	338.119	848.951	1.686.162
RED SEA	1.146.573	681.333	127.473	548.608	1.357.414
BALTIC COUNTRIES	1.118.133	331.456	318.073	272.352	921.881
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA	632.551	283.159	178.795	189.113	651.067
UNKNOWN (TARES)	567.537	97.749	325.172	61.005	483.926
AUSTRALIA	402.768	199.107	23.374	227.483	449.964
NEW ZELAND	152.919	59.787	17.606	65.380	142.773
TOTAL	80.727.739	23.463.440	17.714.549	39.366.648	80.544.637



### **ADVANTAGES OF SSS**

The ship as an alternative infrastructure to the road that allows road haulier/freight forwarder to "exchange km for sea miles", traveling on board the ship, with the following advantages:

- 1. Saving time and money.
- 2. Increase the competitiveness of the final costumer by reducing the logistic cost.
- 3. With less environmental impact, something increasingly valued by end users.
- 4. Dealing with main road transport constrains:
  - Shorter transport times (less impact of driving and resting time regulations).
  - Better quality of life for the driver.
  - Less influence of fuel prices.
  - Less dependence on land transport infrastructures.
  - Avoids bottlenecks and traffic restrictions.
  - Reduced risk of penalties.
  - Increased security: less risk of theft.



### **ADVANTAGES OF SSS**







Cadena de Transporte sólo por carretera /'Only Road' transport Chain

Orig-Dest/From-To	Cost. (Eur)	Tiempo/Transit- Time (Hor)	Dist. (Km)	Cost.Ext/ Ext.Cost (Eur)	
Madrid> Turin	1,546	27.2	1,473	700	1,410

#### Cadena Tte Marítimo Corta Dist. (TMCD) /Short Sea Shipping(SSS) Chain

Orig-Dest/From-To	Cost. (Eur)	Tiempo/Transit- Time (Hor)	Dist. (Km)	Cost.Ext/ Ext.Cost (Eur)	Emis CO2 (Kg)
Madrid> Barcelona	590	7.7	621	295	595
Barcelona> Génova	450	20.0	652	78	657
Génova> Turin	171	1.9	171	81	164
Total: Madrid *** Turin	1,211	29.6	1,444	454	1,416

#### Cadena de Transporte sólo por carretera /'Only Road' transport Chain

Orig-Dest/From-To	Cost. (Eur)	Tiempo/Transit- Time (Hor)	Dist. (Km)	Cost.Ext/ Ext.Cost (Eur)	
Sevilla> Roma	2,459	47.7	2,342	1,112	2,242

#### Cadena Tte Marítimo Corta Dist.(TMCD) /Short Sea Shipping(SSS) Chain

Orig-Dest/From-To	Cost. (Eur)	Tiempo/Transit- Time (Hor)	Dist. (Km)	Cost.Ext/ Ext.Cost (Eur)	Emis CO2 (Kg)
Sevilla> Sagunto	641	8.2	675	320	646
Sagunto> Salerno	1,139	48.0	1,315	157	1,325
Salerno> Roma	267	3.0	267	127	256
Total: Sevilla *** Roma	2,047	59.2	2,257	604	2,227

Cost of externalities: Congestion, accidents, pollution, climate change, noise, infrastructures, etc.



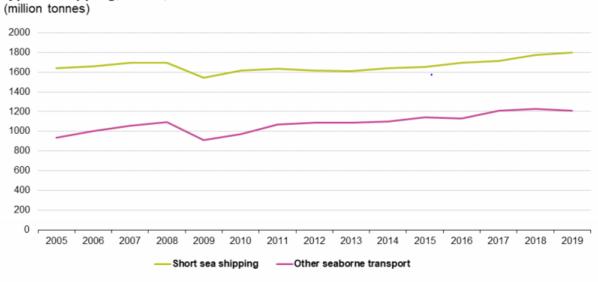
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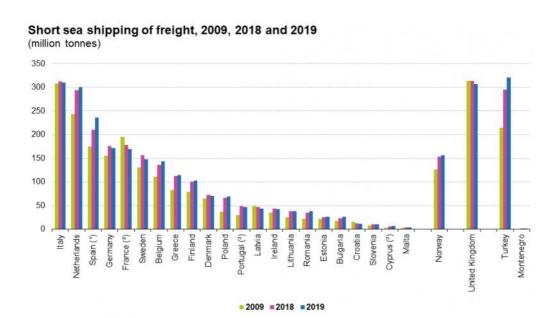
Note: The data reported for certain periods contain a significant share of declarations to and from unknown ports (see methodological notes).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar\_sg\_am\_cw)

eurostat O







Note: Czechia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia and the EFTA countries Liechtenstein and Switzerland have no maritime ports. Countries are ranked based on 2019 data.

- (1) 2018 data contain a significant share of declarations to and from unknown ports (see methodological notes).
- (2) 2009 data are partially estimated by Eurostat.
- (\*) 2009 data contain a significant share of declarations to and from unknown ports (see methodological notes). Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar sq am cw)

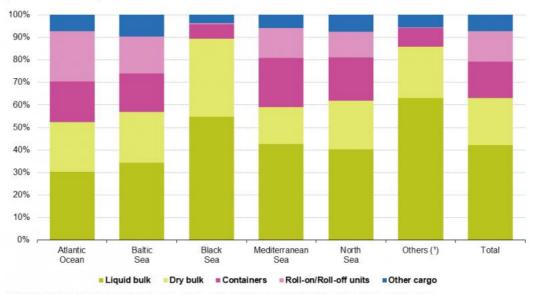
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## Short sea shipping of freight by type of cargo for each sea region of partner ports, EU-27, 2019

(% share in tonnes)



(¹) Non-identified ports of Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Russia; river ports of EU countries (see methodological notes).

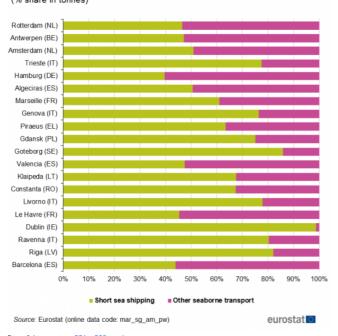
Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar\_sg\_am\_ewx)

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Short sea shipping of freight in total sea transport for top 20 short sea shipping EU-27 ports, 2019 (% share in tonnes)



Eight of the main deep sea hub ports, Rotterdam, Antwerpen, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Algeciras, Le Havre, Valencia and Barcelona, handled more deep sea shipping than short sea shipping of goods.

By contrast, all the other top 20 ports for short sea shipping handled more short sea shipped goods than deep sea shipped goods

Size of this preview: 531  $\times$  599 pixels.





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### **DEVELOPMENT OF SSS**

SSS Challenges. Addressing the client needs:

### Efficiency = More and better for less money.

- More flexibility
- Better infrastructure
- Lower direct and indirect costs

## Infrastructure, quality and organization





### **DEVELOPMENT OF SSS**

SSS Challenges. Addressing the client needs:

### Infrastructure, quality and organization





Valenciaport has a hinterland which covers 51% of Spanish GDP and half of Spain's working population, in a radius of just 350km. Its proximity to the Spanish capital, combined with its excellent road and rail connections

As a hub for the Western Mediterranean, Valenciaport efficiently distributes goods over a radius of 2000km, both in southern EU countries and in North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya), representing a huge market of 270 million consumers.



### **DEVELOPMENT OF SSS**



### SSS Challenges. Addressing the client needs:

## Infrastructure, quality and organization



### Adaptation of vessels to:

- Reduce environmental impact and improve efficiency
- Accelerate loading/unloading times
- Reduce damage





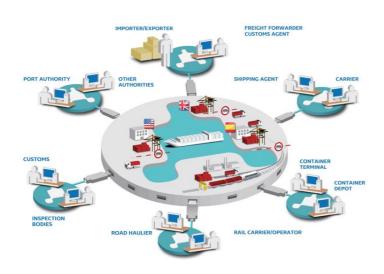


### **DEVELOPMENT OF SSS**

SSS Challenges. Addressing the client needs:

## Infrastructure, quality and organization

Simplicity in the management of reservations and port access procedures.





### **DEVELOPMENT OF SSS**

### Role of Port Authorities in the promoción of SSS services:

- Facilitating preferential berthing and unloading on arrival
- Enable fast and safe movements on the quayside
- Promote good inland connections
- Reduction of port taxes (number of calls and environmental impact)
- Coordinate relations with other administrations/ports
- Control the quality of the service
- Facilitate business





### **TRAINING**









### YEP MED - YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN PORTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN





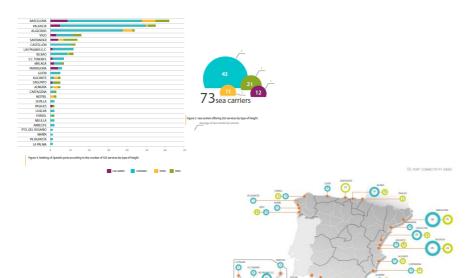




### MARKET RESEARCH ON SSS



The LinePort, a tool to analyse SSS in Spain, developed by the Fundación Valenciaport.













### GLOBAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT MONITOR



