





## The rail mobility sector in Catalonia: Sector Snapshot

## **ACCIÓ**

## **Government of Catalonia**



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# 1. The rail mobility sector







## **Definition**

In the context of this study, rail mobility is understood in a broad sense to include rolling stock and infrastructure, as well as operations and related products and services: services such as engineering, maintenance and certification, and products such as those needed for signs and signals, control and communications.







## The global rail mobility sector

## THE GLOBAL RAIL MARKET IS ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH MORE THAN €159.000 MILLIONS.

## **PASSENGER MOBILITY**

38%

**ANTICIPATED INCREASE IN PASSENGERS CARRIED** (PASSENGER-KM) (1995-2025)

#### Geographic areas with most passengers carried



Asia and Oceania (78%)



2. Europe (includes Turkey) (16%)



3. Russian Federation (4%)

#### World main passenger transport companies



Indian Railw ay



China Railw ay



## **FREIGHT MOBILITY**

40%

**ANTICIPATED INCREASE IN** FREIGHT CARRIED (TONNE-KM) (1995-2025)

## Geographic areas with most freight transport



Asia and Oceania (36%)



2. Americas (29%)



3. Russian Federation (27%)

#### World main freight transport companies





Association American Railroads Russian Railw ay

China Railw av

## LINE LENGTH (KM)

**SPAIN IS RANKED SECOND IN** TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF **KILOMETRES OF HIGH-SPEED** TRAIN LINES.

#### Geographic areas with longest constructed rail lines



1. Asia and Oceania (34%)



2. Europe (includes Turkey) (31%)



3. Americas (20%)

#### World main transport firms by line length (km)







Association American Railroads Russian Railw ay

China Railw ay





Source: EIC (ACCIÓ), based on data from the UIC.

# 2. The rail mobility sector in **Catalonia**







## The rail mobility sector in Catalonia

190 companies

Total turnover in Catalonia of €6.85 billion. of which €3.66 billion is directly linked to the rail mobility sector

27,457 employees

The rail mobility sector in Catalonia



The rail mobility sector accounts for 1.63% of Catalan GDP

A highly internationalized sector:

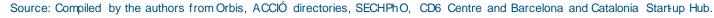
16% of companies have an affiliate company abroad

46% are exporters

74% of companies are SMEs\*

92% of companies have a turnover of more than €1 million

\*SMEs: turnover of less than €50 million







## **Ecosystem of the rail mobility sector in Catalonia**

Note: Partial contents.

























**END USERS** 



















## **TRAINS**

**Engineering** & consulting



Interior d colway Oliva Torras













## Foreign trade and foreign direct investment (I)

## **Attractive for foreign investors**

From 2013 to 2017...

THE CATALAN RAIL MOBILITY SECTOR...



**5** FDI projects



€154 M in capital investment



433 jobs created







## Foreign trade and foreign direct investment (II)

## **Open to foreign trade**

BALANCE OF TRADE (2017)



The Catalan rail mobility sector shows a positive balance of €29.31 M.



The balance of trade in the rail mobility sector in Catalonia has maintained a positive coverage rate in the past five years.

FOREIGN TRADE EVOLUTION



In the 2015-2017 period, exports recovered and increased by 19%.



Imports remained very stable until 2017, when they increased by 17%. MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (2017)



Switzerland, Germany **France** for exports



Germany, Switzerland and the United States for imports.





# 3. Opportunities for the rail mobility sector







## **Identified sector trends**

## CONTEXT



Raising aw areness about social and environmental challenges



Demographic and urban planning dynamics



Increased mobility complexity

## **TECHNOLOGY**



Smart cities



Advanced materials



Low-carbon economy



Open data

## **BUSINESS**



Mobility as a service / Sharing economy



Multimodality



User-centred design / Customizing the experience





# of the future . Interaction with technologies

0

## **Opportunities for innovation and interaction with** technologies of the future

The trends identified generate the following opportunities:

- **Demographic and urban planning** dynamics
- 3 **Increased mobility complexity**
- 5 **Advanced materials**
- **Smart cities**
- **Open data**
- 10 **User-centred design** / **Customizing the experience**
- Raising awareness about social and environmental challenges
- **Low-carbon economy**
- 8 Mobility as a service / Sharing economy
- **Multimodality**

1. European Shift2Rail initiative

- 3. Improvements in the user experience
- 4. Smart and green transport
- 5. Shared mobility

2. Digitalization



## **Opportunities for innovation and interaction with** technologies of the future

The rail mobility sector has innovation possibilities when it interacts with the following technologies of the future:



Virtual and augmented reality can be used to train drivers and maintenance personnel, and for visualization purposes during the design stage.



**3D printing** may have applications for parts manufacture, mainly in interior design.



The **IoT** can be applied to improve train availability and use, optimize energy consumption and improve the user experience.



Blockchain has applications mainly in logistics, where there are different operators. It makes it possible to create a secure transport system and eliminate fraud.



Cybersecurity and big data are necessary for IoT applications, e.g. to prevent service interruptions due to external causes and to facilitate condition-based maintenance.



Robotics can be applied to the rail mobility sector to modernize the manufacturing processes of trains, systems and components.



Connectivity has applications for improving the user experience and accessing other technologies.





Internationalization opportunities for Catalan companies



Panama City is making sizable investments in the expansion of its bus and rail public transport networks. Rail infrastructure for mass passenger transport: the Panama metro within the framework of the 2040 Master Plan (which includes 8 lines). Business opportunities will be generated for rail industry auxiliary sectors (e.g. consulting, supervision and maintenance, spare parts and supplies).





## SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa accounts for one third of the railway lines on the continent and is currently renewing its transport infrastructure. The 2012-2030 Investment Plan in the Rail Sector provides for spending more than €40 billion on materials, as well as work on signs and signals, and infrastructure.



#### **GHANA**

In 2017, Ghana created a specific ministry to develop its rail network and has issued invitations for expression of interest for build, operate and transfer (BOT) to develop rail corridors throughout the country. Development of the rail sector in Ghana is in the early stages. The current rail networks were built during the colonial period and are closely linked to mining operations.



#### **AUSTRALIA**

Australian cities are launching ambitious interurban mobility plans that include the development of infrastructure such as the metrosin Sydney and Melbourne, the development of light rail and improved suburban train lines.



#### INDIA

India's rail network is the fourth most extensive in the world, after the United States. Russia and China. It also has a very strong aviation sector and boasts the ninth largest civil aviation market in the world. In the past two years, India hashad one of the world's fastest-growing aviation markets.



#### SINGAPORE

Since the Singapore Smart Nation Programme was launched in 2014. developments have been exponential. Singapore is currently recognized as the world's leading smart city. The immediate focusis on five programmes: a national digital identity system, epayments, a sensor platform, urban mobility and Moments of Life.



## **IRAN**

Iran aims to position itself as a hub in the region to compete with its two natural rivals: Turkey and Saudi Arabia. Aware of the country's logistics limitations, the Iranian government plansto promote rail transport and expand the metro lines in the country's main cities (Tehran, the capital, and other cities such as Mashhad, Isfahan, Tabriz and Shiraz).





Source: ACCIÓ.

# 4. Benchmarking regions of interest







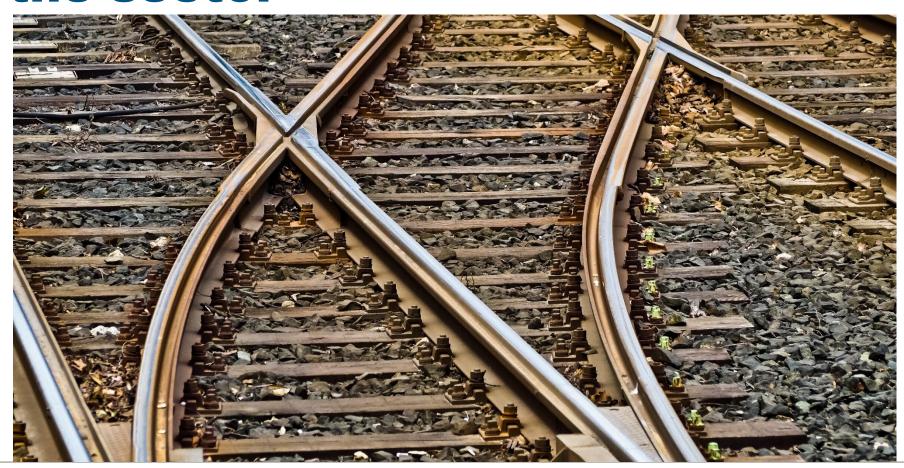
## **Main rail indicators**

Indicator	Denmark 	Sweden	Canada 📫	Singapore (::
Inhabitants (millions)	5.6	10	36	5.5
Area (km2)	43,094	450,295	9,984,670	697
GDP per capita (USD)	46,602	57,200	43,500	90,000
Line length (km)	2,131	9,684	48,000	MRT: 199.6 LRT: 28.8
Passenger-km (millions)	6,111	6,339	1,381	-
Tonne-km (millions)	n/a	n/a	300	-
No. of lines	-	-	-	5
No. of stations	-	-	-	119
Passengers/day (millions)	-	-	-	3.1
Best practices	Technology can be used as a driver by applying it to the rail sector and many other sectors.	Innovation focused on environmental sustainability.	Focus on multimodality. Search for cross-cutting projects in different areas of land transport.	Mobility focused mainly on sustainable passenger transport.





## 5. Strategic challenges facing the sector







## STRATEGIC CHALLENGES FACING THE SECTOR

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT	
INFRASTRUCTURE	More efficient planning with long-term vision of infrastructure.	Scalability of digit project	_	
		Improving inte	ronerability	
	Developing station-of-the- future technologies	Promoting new for procure	orms of public	
	Relaxing the regulatory framework	Promoting collabo ICT sec		Promoting freight
	Applying digitalization technologies to train upgrading	Digitalization and automation of rail operations, including maintenance		transport by rail
TRAINS	Including new professional profiles	Innovation targ	_	
		Servitiza	ation	
	User-centred innovation	Train custo	mization	
TRAIN	Enhanced features (capacity, speed) to compete with electric vehicles	Horizontal int connect long di with first-mile a optio	istance lines and last-mile	









