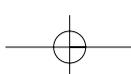
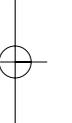
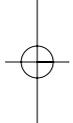
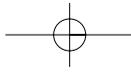


GLOSSARY





STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURES AND TRANSPORT PLAN **PEIT****GLOSSARY**

This glossary is designed to explain the meaning of the terms and abbreviations used in the Strategic Infrastructures and Transport Plan (the PEIT). It does not seek to provide an academic or regulatory definition of those terms, but to clarify the meaning and interpretation of their use in the Plan.

- **Accessibility / Accesibilidad**

The quality of access to a place, i.e. the capacity or greater or lesser facility for reaching it.

Accessibility is a basic variable in the planning of transport infrastructures. A number of indicators have been developed to measure it, to assess the effects of actions under a given plan on pre-existing levels of accessibility.

The accessibility analyses carried out for the PEIT use the so-called “network efficiency indicator” which measures the relation between the accessibility conditions provided by infrastructure networks and the theoretical ideal maximum accessibility.

- **ADIF**

Rail Infrastructure Administrator. (Administrador de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias).

- **AENA**

Spanish Airports and Air Navigation. (Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea).

- **AFIS**

Aerodrome Flight Information Service.

- **AGE**

The National State Administration (Administración General del Estado).

- **AIS / SIA**

The Automatic Identification System for Ships.

- **APHEA**

Air Pollution and Health: a European Assessment (European Research Project).

- **APHEIS**

Air Pollution and Health: a European Information System.

- **The ATM 2000 + Strategy / Estrategia ATM 2000 +**

An air traffic management strategy (ATM) agreed by the European countries belonging to the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC).

- **AVE**

Spanish High-Speed Rail (Tren de Alta Velocidad Española).

- **BUS/HOV / BUS/VAO**

A route or lane reserved for public transport or high-occupancy vehicles.

- **Cabotage (land) / Cabotaje terrestre**

Domestic (inland) transport in a country other than that of the carrier providing it. In the EU, land cabotage was completely liberalised under Community provisions from 1998.

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- **Cabotage (sea) / Cabotaje marítimo**

Domestic navigation between ports in one country. Domestic sea traffic in one country. By extension, *short sea shipping*.

- **CCAA**

Comunidades Autónomas - the Autonomous Communities.

- **CEDEX**

Centro de Estudios y Experimentación de Obras Públicas, Centre for Studies and Experimentation in Public Works, a body in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

- **CO**

Carbon monoxide.

- **CO₂**

Carbon dioxide.

- **Combined transport / Transporte combinado**

Where there is a single contract with the loader or user, this transport is actually provided by a number of successive carriers in one or more modes of transport, usually with unit loading methods, most usually containers.

- **COV**

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

- **DATAR**

Delegation for Territorial Planning and Regional Action (French State Administration).

- **DG ECFIN**

The European Commission's Directorate-General of Economic and Financial Affairs.

- **DGT**

Dirección General de Tráfico - the Directorate-General of Traffic (Spain).

- **EGNOS**

European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service, an experimental satellite navigation system, and a forerunner to *GALILEO*.

- **EMECAS**

Estudio Multicentro sobre Contaminación Atmosférica y Salud - the Multicentre Study of Atmospheric Pollution and Health (Research Project).

- **EPPE**

Ente Público Puertos del Estado - State Ports Public Corporation.

- **ERDF / FEDER**

European Regional Development Fund.

- **ERTMS**

European Rail Traffic Management System.

- **ESARR**

EUROCONTROL Safety Regulatory Requirement, a European air safety standard.

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- **EU / UE**

The European Union.

- **EUROCONTROL**

European Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation.

- **EUROSTAT**

The Statistical Office of the European Communities.

- **Exclusive traffic (rail lines) / Tráfico exclusivo**

A term applied to high-speed lines designed exclusively for passenger traffic.

These passenger-only lines admit high maximum gradients, preventing in practice from their use by goods trains.

- **FEVE**

Spanish Narrow Gauge Rail Network.

- **GALILEO**

The European Union satellite navigation system.

- **Gateway**

A point of modal interchange or transit (in the same mode) in a transport chain. A means of access: an entrance.

- **GDP / PIB**

Gross domestic product.

- **GEI**

Greenhouse gases.

- **GIF**

Gestor de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias - Rail Infrastructure Manager.

- **Handling**

Ground assistance service for aircraft, passengers and cargo.

- **High-capacity / Alta capacidad**

A term used for roads. The name of high- (or large) capacity route is given to roads with separate roadbeds and at least two lanes of traffic in each direction, such as dual carriageways or motorways.

- **High performance / Altas prestaciones**

This concept is used in the *PEIT* to reflect the integrated criterion of quality of design, functionality and high service level of the main land transport infrastructures, in both rail and road networks.

The PEIT's high-performance road network comprises dual carriageways or motorways.

The PEIT high-performance rail network is made up of:

- high-speed lines,
- electrified twin track,

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- UIC gauge and
- is, in general, able to channel mixed passenger and goods traffic, although some lines are provided exclusively for passenger traffic.

Transitionally, some high-speed rail network lines may maintain the Iberian gauge.

- **High-speed / Alta velocidad**

A rail term. In the European Union, high-speed lines are those which meet the requisites of Directive 96/48 of 23 July 1996 on the interoperability of the trans-European high-speed rail system.

- **Hinterland and Foreland**

Hinterland is the name commonly given to a port's land area of influence, that is the area of land used by the port for the entry and exit of its products and as the centre of its maritime activities; the foreland is the area of maritime and foreign influence whose trade with the nation or country is channelled through that port.

- **Hub and feeder**

A hub is the point where various branches of a network converge. In air and sea transport, hubs are the airports and ports where an airline or shipper focuses its activity. Feeders are the branches running from or into a hub, for the supply and distribution of traffic channelled through it.

- **ICAO / OACI**

The International Civil Aviation Organisation.

- **IDAE**

Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energy - The Energy Diversification and Saving Institute (State Spanish Administration).

- **IMD**

Average daily intensity (vehicle road traffic). Intensidad Media diaria.

- **IMO / OMI**

The International Maritime Organisation.

- **Interoperability / Interoperabilidad**

Directives 96/48/CE and 2001/16/CE dealing in turn with the interoperability of the trans-European high-speed rail system and of conventional rail, define the conditions of interoperability.

It is defined by those Community Directives as the capacity of the trans-European Rail System –high-speed and conventional– to allow the safe and uninterrupted movement of trains, meeting the specified levels of performance and eliminating major regulatory, technical and operational differences currently substantially impeding free cross-border movement of trains.

- **ISO**

The European Standardisation Organisation.

- **ITS**

Intelligent Transport Systems.

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- **LCAP**

The Public Administration Contracts Act (Ley de Contratos de las Administraciones Públicas).

- **Logistics / Logística**

In business terms, logistics are all the activities (storage, transport, stock control, preparation of orders, etc.) which facilitate the flow of materials, from suppliers (in raw material state) to the end consumer (as finished products ready for consumption), as well as information flows, aimed at an adequate level of service to the client at a reasonable price. It is a system for the organisation and control of the flow of raw materials and semi- or fully-elaborated products, enabling demand to be met according to the amounts required, at the right time, where necessary and at minimum cost.

Transport is one of logistic's main activities, given what it represents in terms of costs (more than fifty percent of the logistic cost) and its implications for the quality of the service to the customer.

- **MARPOL**

An International Convention of the IMO –the *International Maritime Organisation*– to prevent pollution from ships.

- **Mixed traffic (rail lines) / Tráfico Mixto**

A term applied to high-speed lines designed to channel passenger and goods traffic.

Mixed traffic lines are subject to more demanding geometric parameters than those for exclusive traffic, related essentially to the smaller gradients permitted. This represents an additional investment over-cost, compensated by the line's enhanced functionality.

Lines designed for mixed traffic may also operate with exclusively passenger traffic if the demand requires.

- **Mobility / Movilidad**

The mobile quality of an object (goods) or a person. Used in transport virtually as a synonym for the use of or demand for different categories of transport (motorised or not, private or public, etc.).

- **Modal change / Cambio modal**

Modification of the *modal distribution* of transport demand, promoted mainly by public policies to optimise the system's global efficiency and control the increased socio-economic and environmental impact of transport.

- **Modal distribution / Distribución modal**

The share of each mode of transport, in absolute figures or as a percentage of total demand for passenger or goods transport.

- **National transport (demand) model / Modelo nacional de (demanda de) transporte**

A scientific-technical tool to predict transport demand and the use of transport infrastructures and services, with the potential to evaluate alternative future development scenarios.

- **NH₃**

Ammonia.

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- **NO₂**
Nitrogen dioxide.
- **NO_x**
Nitrogen oxides.
- **PEIT**
The Strategic Infrastructures and Transport Plan. (In Spanish Plan Estratégico de Infraestructuras y Transporte).
- **PETRA**
Strategic Goods Transport Plan.
- **PGE**
General State Budget - (Presupuestos Generales del Estado).
- **PLATA**
Bus Transport Plan of Action.
- **PM₁₀**
Particles of less than 10 microns in diameter.
- **PMS**
Sustainable Mobility Plans.
- **PPP / APP**
Public-Private Partnership (Asociación Público-Privada).
- **PROFIT**
A Program to foment technical research, of the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade.
- **Rail completion sections / Tramos de cierre ferroviarios**
Transversal or meshed sections providing continuity for rail *trunk* sections or *routes*.
- **Rail gauge / Ancho de vía**
The distance between the insides of railway tracks. The most widespread gauge is the so-called *international gauge* or *IUC* (1.435 m); some countries such as Spain and Portugal (1.676 m) or Russia and Finland (1.524 m) have broader gauges. Where the gauge is 1 m or less, it is called "narrow gauge".
- **R&D / I+D**
Research and Development.
- **R&D+i / I+D+i**
Research, Development and Innovation.
- **RCE**
The Spanish State Roads Network (Red de Carreteras del Estado).
- **RD**
Royal Decree.

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- **RENFE**

Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles - the Spanish National Rail Network.

- **Reserved platform / Plataforma reservada**

For use by just one mode of transport. The expression is normally used for “bus-only” lanes or high occupancy car and bus lanes (*BUS-HOV* lanes) and for light metro or tram lines.

- **SASEMAR**

Sociedad de Salvamento y Seguridad Marítima (the Marine Rescue and Safety Corporation).

- **Sea motorways / Autopistas del Mar**

A concept minted in the Community to identify high-quality intra-European sea links, with regular, frequent and fast transport services, and including the appropriate land facilities and services, designed to promote the sea transport mode as an efficient and environmentally more favourable alternative, particularly compared with transport on saturated road networks.

- **SEI**

Airport rescue and fire-extinction service.

- **SESAM (SESAME)**

Single European Sky Implementation Programme, a technological development program for the operability of the *Single European Sky* initiative.

- **Short Sea Shipping**

According to the European Commission, *navegación marítima de corta distancia* or short sea shipping is the sea transport of goods and passengers between ports located in Europe or between such ports and those in non-European countries on the shores of closed seas around Europe.

- **Single European Sky / Cielo Unico Europeo**

A European initiative for the integrated management of European air traffic, standardising national systems to enhance European air space security and optimise its capacity.

- **SO₂**

Sulphur dioxide.

- **Sustainable Development / Desarrollo sostenible**

According to the United Nations’ Brundtland Report, this is development which meets the needs of present generations without compromising the possibilities for future generations to meet theirs. It implies a balance of the three main dimensions or planes of development: economic, social and environmental compatibility.

- **Sustainable mobility (Plans) / Movilidad sostenible (Planes de)**

Sustainable mobility (see *mobility* and *sustainable development*) refers to mobility which minimises negative impacts, particularly on the environment.

Sustainable mobility plans are planning and management tools designed to promote and foment sustainable mobility, particularly by encouraging public transport and non-motorised mobility, which can be coordinated with other policies and actions affecting mobility requirements.

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- **TCA**

A section where accidents are concentrated. (Tramo de concentración de accidentes)

- **TERM**

Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism set up by the EU from 1998.

- **TGV**

Train à Grande Vitesse - French, high-speed train.

- **Trunk rail routes / Itinerarios troncales ferroviarios**

Rail lines or parts thereof which serve multiple origin-destination links. The provision of high-performance facilities has the effect of providing benefits to larger numbers of users and territorial areas.

- **TSI / ETI**

Technical Specifications for Interoperabilidad (Especificaciones técnicas de interoperabilidad) for both high-speed and conventional rail in the EU.

- **UIC**

The International Union of Railways.

- **USA / EE.UU**

United States.

- **WHO / OMS**

The World Health Organisation.

- **ZAL**

Logistic Activities Zone. (Zona de Actividades Logísticas).

- **ZMES**

Especially Sensitive Marine Zones. (Zonas Marinas de Especial Sensibilidad).