Transportation via pipelines

Introduction

The transporting of goods via pipelines entails transfer by oil or gas pipeline. Although the data is from the provided by the Logistic Company of Hydrocarbons, Repsol and ENAGAS, the Ministry of Development publishes the main indicators on transportation via pipeline in its Yearbook.

Definitions

- **GAS PIPELINE**
  Wide diameter and extensive pipeline for carrying fuel gas, generally occurring naturally.

- **OIL PIPELINE**
  Pipeline intended for transporting crude oil or liquid oil derivatives by means of pumping, and including branches and oil pipelines between the coast and oilrigs.

- **TRANSFER VIA DOMESTIC OIL PIPELINE**
  Transportation via oil pipeline between two locations (one of them using a booster pump and the other a discharge pump) carried out within Spain or along the seabed within Spanish territorial waters.

- **TONNAGE TRANSPORTED**
  Quantity of goods transported over the course of a year by any of the networks specified by the different modes of overland transport (oil pipelines, road, mail and port cabotage).

  When talking about Tonnes/kilometre, we mean the sum of the tonnage, shown previously, by the distance in kilometres travelled per tonne on the different networks making up the various means of transport.
• CRUDE

Viscous mineral which, once refined, yields oil, asphalt and other products. In the oil industry, the word crude refers to oil in its natural, unrefined state, as it leaves the ground. This crude oil is a mixture of a large variety of mineral oils, known as hydrocarbons.

• REFINING

Refining oil consists essentially of splitting it into fractions with different boiling points by means of fraction distilling, and then applying different processes to derived fractions in order to obtain the required products.

• OIL

Oleaginous, inflammable liquid whose colour ranges from colourless to black, and which consists of a complete mixture of hydrocarbons with small amounts of other compounds.

• CABOTAGE TRAFFIC

Navigation or traffic or ships between their country’s ports, without travelling out of sight of the coast, in other words sailing from port to port. Each country’s maritime and customs legislation usually alters its limits in the administrative concept, but without amending its technical concept.

• OVERLAND TRAFFIC

Communication, traffic and transport by an overland means of transport.

• ROAD

Communication route (travelled along) using an established highway not consisting of rails or runways, open to public traffic and intended essentially for use by wheeled, on-road vehicles.
• RAIL

Means of transport which travels on rails, composed of one or more carriages pulled along by a locomotive.