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Working Party on Transport Statistics

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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda

Data collection, methodological development and harmonization of transport statistics

Proposal for updating the Glossary for Transport Statistics

Transmitted by the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation

I. Mandate

1. This document is submitted in line with cluster 13: Transport Statistics, para. 15.1 of the programme of work 2016-2017 (ECE/TRANS/254, ECE/TRANS/2016/28 and Add.1) adopted by the Inland Transport Committee (ITC) on 26 February 2016.

II. Proposal

2. The Working Party may wish to consider a proposal on updating the fourth edition of the UNECE ITC Glossary for Transport Statistics (section A, fourth edition), submitted by the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation.



No.	Term	Current wording in the UN ECE Glossary for Statistical Terms (fourth edition) Section A. Railway transport	Proposal by the Russian Federation
1.	Railcar	<p>A.II.A-09</p> <p>Railcar — Tractive railway vehicle with motor constructed for the conveyance of passengers or goods by rail.</p> <p>The definition of the various categories of locomotives (electric, diesel) applies, mutatis mutandis, to railcars.</p> <p>A block composed of railcars and railcar trailers can be referred to as: “Multiple unit” if it is modular; “Trainset” if it is fixed.</p> <p>In tractive vehicle statistics, each railcar in an indivisible set is counted separately; in statistics of passenger vehicles and goods vehicles, each body fitted to carry passengers or goods (tractive and non tractive) is counted as one unit.</p>	<p>A motorized wagon with an internal combustion engine.</p> <p>In tractive vehicle statistics, each railcar in an indivisible set is counted separately; in statistics of passenger vehicles and goods vehicles, each body fitted to carry passengers or goods (tractive and non-tractive) is counted as one unit.</p>
2.	Van	<p>A.II.A-18</p> <p>Van — Non-tractive railway vehicle forming part of a passenger or goods train and used by the train crew as well as for the conveyance of luggage, parcels, bicycles etc.</p> <p>Vehicles possessing one or more passenger compartments are not counted as vans but as passenger railway vehicles. Mail vans are included under vans when they do not have a passenger compartment.</p>	<p>A railway vehicle (may be motorized) forming part of a passenger or goods train and used for the conveyance of luggage, small parcels, etc.</p> <p>Where necessary, a van may be adapted for the conveyance of road passenger vehicles together with their owners. Vans in goods trains are vans that may only form part of goods trains.</p>
3.	Insulated wagon	<p>A.II.A-23</p> <p>Insulated wagon — Covered wagon the body of which is built with insulating walls, doors, floor and roof, to limit heat exchange between the interior of the wagon and the outside so that the overall coefficient of heat transfer (K coefficient) allows the equipment to be assigned to one or the other of the following two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IN = Normally insulated: characterized by a K coefficient equal to or less than 0.7 W/m² °C • IR = Heavily insulated: characterized by a K coefficient equal to or less than 0.4 W/m² °C 	<i>(concerns Russian only)</i>
4.	Covered wagon	<p>A.II.A-22</p> <p>Covered wagon — Wagon characterized by its closed construction with a roof and fully enclosed sides, capable of being locked and/or sealed.</p> <p>Wagons with an opening roof as well as those insulated, heated and refrigerated are included.</p>	<p>Wagon with rigid side walls, end walls, rigid roof and floor. The term includes wagons with a sliding roof and sliding walls that are kept closed during carriage.</p>

No.	Term	Current wording in the UN ECE Glossary for Statistical Terms (fourth edition) Section A. Railway transport	Proposal by the Russian Federation
5.	Flat wagon	A.II.A-28 Flat wagon — Wagon without roof or sides, or wagon without roof but with sides not higher than 60 cm, or swing-bolster wagon, of ordinary or special type.	Open wagon with sides not higher than 60 cm or without sides, for conveyance of long loads, piece loads or powdered products, containers or equipment that are not weather-sensitive. Flat wagons may be multipurpose (for the conveyance of a large range of loads) or specialized (for the conveyance of specific types of loads).
6.	Privately owned wagon	A.II.A-21 Privately owned wagon — Wagon not belonging to a railway enterprise, but at its disposal and authorized to run for it under specified conditions, or wagon hired out by a railway enterprise to third parties.	<i>(concerns only Russian text)</i>
7.	Freight wagon or wagon	A.II.A-19 Freight wagon or wagon — Railway vehicle normally intended for the transport of goods.	Freight wagon or wagon — Railway vehicle normally intended for the transport of goods. Freight wagons (wagons) are classified according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership (wagons owned by railways or by other legal or physical persons); • Type of construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Multipurpose — intended for the transport of a broad range of goods — sheeted wagons, high-sided wagons, multipurpose flat wagons; (b) Specialized — intended for the transport of one or more similar goods — tanks, grain hoppers, mineral hoppers, insulated wagons, large-tonnage containers, pellet hoppers, etc.; (c) Special — not intended for goods transport: for special and technical railway requirements, equipped with permanent devices; used for other railway requirements (diesel power stations, engine rooms of refrigerator trains and sections, wagons for testing of specific components and parts, scale test cars, etc.).
8.	Tank wagons	A.II.A-29 Tank wagon — Wagon designed for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.	Wagon with one or more tanks permanently fixed to the wagon chassis and intended for transport of gases, liquids, powdery or granular substances.
9.	Wagon-kilometre	A.IV-11 Wagon-kilometre — Unit of measurement representing any movement of a wagon loaded or empty over a distance of 1 kilometre. The distance to be considered is that actually travelled (each country counts the km performed on its territory). Shunting and other similar movements are excluded. All wagon journeys are included irrespective of the ownership of the wagon.	Unit of measurement representing movement along general-use track over a distance of 1 kilometre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Of a wagon loaded or empty; (b) Of a passenger wagon. The distance considered is that actually travelled. Shunting and other similar movements are excluded. All wagon journeys are included, irrespective of the ownership of the wagon.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Current wording in the UN ECE Glossary for Statistical Terms (fourth edition) Section A. Railway transport</i>	<i>Proposal by the Russian Federation</i>
10.	Running track	A.I-03 Running track — A track providing end-to-end line continuity designed for trains between stations or places indicated in tariffs as independent points of departure or arrival for the conveyance of passengers or goods.	Railway track and associated stations.
11.	Goods train	A.IV-06 Goods train — Train for the carriage of goods composed of one or more wagons and, possibly, vans moving either empty or under load.	A series of coupled wagons (goods wagons) and possibly vans, with one or more functioning locomotives, moving on track either empty or under load and with set signals.
12.	Goods carried by rail	A.V-16 Goods carried by rail — Any goods moved by rail vehicles. This includes all packaging and equipment, such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail.	Goods carried by rail Any goods moved by rail vehicles. This includes all packaging and equipment, such as intermodal transport units (ITUs) and motor vehicles, swap-bodies or pallets carried by rail.
13.	Railway line	A.I-11 Railway line — Line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles. Line of communication is an area equipped for the performance of rail transport.	All technical devices and equipment involved in rail traffic. Railway lines and stations make up the railway network. Railway lines differ according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of track • Gauge width • Type of rods • Type of traffic
14.	Line	A.I-06 Line — One or more adjacent running tracks forming a route between two points. Where a section of network comprises two or more lines running alongside one another, there are as many lines as routes to which tracks are allotted exclusively.	Omit. In section A of the Glossary on Rail Transport, it would be useful to leave only the term “Railway line” (A.I-11).
15.	Railway station	A.I-21 Railway station — A railway establishment which is either open or not to the public, generally staffed and which is designed for one or more of the following operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation, dispatch, reception and temporary stabling of trains • Stabling and marshalling of rolling stock • Boarding and alighting of passengers • Generally, where open to public, providing facilities for the purchase of tickets • Loading and unloading of goods. 	An operating point with a layout of tracks to allow the reception, departure, crossing and passing of trains, service for passengers, the reception and release of goods, and, where trackside facilities are available, shunting for the division and formation of trains and technical operations with trains. Railway station — A basic economic production unit in railway transport where the direct link between the railway and the client base occurs. Initial and final operations in the transportation process and the running of trains take place at railway stations.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Current wording in the UN ECE Glossary for Statistical Terms (fourth edition)</i> <i>Section A. Railway transport</i>	<i>Proposal by the Russian Federation</i>
16.	Track	<p>A.I-01</p> <p>The following track gauges are in use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard gauge: 1.435 m • Large gauge: 1.520 m (example Commonwealth of Independent States) <p>1.524 m (example Finland)</p> <p>1.600 m (example Ireland)</p> <p>1.668 m (example Portugal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow gauge: 0.60 m, 0.70 m, 0.75 m, 0.76 m, 0.785 m, 0.90 m, 1.00 m, 1.067 m. <p>“Large gauge” is sometimes referred to as “broad gauge”.</p>	<p>Two parallel rails (lengths of rail) set at a fixed distance from each other and attached with rail fastenings to the support (sleepers, bolster plates, etc.). The gauge guides the wheels of the train.</p> <p>The most important parameter for the track is its width — the distance between the internal working planes of the rail heads. It is used to distinguish between large (more than 1,435 mm), standard (1,435 mm) and narrow (less than 1,435 mm) gauge railway track.</p>
17.	Locomotive	<p>A.II.A-07</p> <p>Locomotive — Tractive railway vehicle with a power of 110 kW and above at the draw hook equipped with prime mover and motor or with motor only used for hauling railway vehicles.</p> <p>Light rail motor tractors are excluded.</p> <p>Types of locomotives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric locomotive • Locomotive with one or more electric motors, deriving current primarily from overhead wires or conductor rails or from accumulators carried on the locomotive. <p>A locomotive so equipped which also has an engine (diesel or other) to supply current to the electric motor when it cannot be obtained from an overhead wire or from a conductor rail is classed as an electric locomotive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel locomotive • Locomotive, the main source of power of which is a diesel engine, irrespective of the type of transmission installed. <p>However, diesel-electric locomotives equipped to derive power from an overhead wire or from a conductor rail are classed as electric locomotives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steam locomotive • Locomotive, whether cylinder or turbine driven, in which the source of power is steam irrespective of the type of fuel used. 	<p>Locomotive — Rolling stock for moving trains or individual wagons on railway line. Locomotives are distinguished as follows:</p> <p>By type — electric, diesel, steam, gas turbine and hybrid;</p> <p>By design — goods, goods/passenger, passenger and shunting.</p>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Current wording in the UN ECE Glossary for Statistical Terms (fourth edition) Section A. Railway transport</i>	<i>Proposal by the Russian Federation</i>
18.	Light rail motor tractor	<p>A.II.A-08</p> <p>Light rail motor tractor — Tractive railway vehicle with a power of less than 110 kW at the draw hook (coupler). The definitions of the various categories of locomotives (electric, diesel) apply, mutatis mutandis, to light rail motor tractors.</p> <p>Normally used for shunting or for work trains and short-distance or low-tonnage terminal services.</p>	<p>Locomotive with light duty (less than 220 kWt) internal combustion engine, used for shunting on industrial premises and carriage of material for track repairs, movement of small stock and other secondary work.</p>
19.	Passenger railway vehicle	<p>A.II.A-10</p> <p>Passenger railway vehicle — Railway vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, even if it comprises one or more compartments with spaces specially reserved for luggage, parcels, mail, etc.</p>	<p>Railway vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, even if it comprises one or more compartments or special places reserved for luggage, parcels, mail, etc.</p> <p>These vehicles include special vehicles such as sleeping cars, saloon cars, dining cars and ambulance cars. Each separate vehicle of an indivisible set for the conveyance of passengers is counted as a passenger railway vehicle.</p>
20.	Sidings	<p>A.I-04</p> <p>Sidings — Tracks branching off running tracks.</p> <p>The length of sidings is included in the length of tracks if the sidings are managed by the infrastructure manager, private sidings being excluded.</p>	<p>Railway tracks not for general use providing conveyance for industry and linked directly or via other sidings to general-use tracks.</p>
21.	Train	<p>A.IV-05</p> <p>Train — One or more railway vehicles hauled by one or more locomotives or railcars, or one railcar travelling alone, running under a given number or specific designation from an initial fixed point to a terminal fixed point.</p> <p>A light engine, i.e. a locomotive travelling on its own, is not considered to be a train.</p>	<p>A series of coupled wagons with one or more functioning locomotives or motorized wagons with set signals. Locomotives without wagons, motorized wagons and special self-propelled rolling stock dispatched on open line are considered to be a train.</p> <p>Russian Railways Order No. 859r of 5 April 2014.</p>
22.	Rail passenger journey	<p>A.V-11</p> <p>Rail passenger journey — The combination between the place of embarkation and the place of disembarkation of the passengers conveyed by rail whichever itinerary is followed on the railway network.</p>	<p>The combination of itineraries followed between the place of embarkation and the place of disembarkation of passengers conveyed by rail. It includes all possible itineraries between the place of embarkation and the place of disembarkation. These places are determined using international systems, such as the Eurostat Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), and national systems.</p>

No.	Term	Current wording in the UN ECE Glossary for Statistical Terms (fourth edition) Section A. Railway transport	Proposal by the Russian Federation
23.	High-sided wagon	A.II.A-27 High-sided wagon — Wagon with no roof and with rigid sides higher than 60 cm.	Goods wagon, wagon with no roof and with rigid sides higher than 60 cm, used for the carriage of goods that are not weather-sensitive. High-sided wagons may be: multipurpose — with unloading apertures in the floor and inward-opening end doors (or without doors); or special — the body having no apertures or doors.
24.	Energy consumption by rail transport	A.VI-01 Energy consumption by rail transport — Final energy consumed by tractive vehicles for traction, train services and facilities (heating, air conditioning, lighting etc.).	In railway statistics, energy consumption is expressed using indicators of fuel and electricity consumption.
25.	Railcar trailer	A.II.A-14 Railcar trailer — Non-tractive passenger railway vehicle coupled to one or more railcars. Vehicles for the transport of goods, even when pulled by a railcar, are referred to as wagons.	Non-motorized wagons forming an electric train, a diesel train, railcars or railbuses for the conveyance of passengers.