INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE
Working Party on Transport Statistics
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on the E-Rail Traffic Census 2005</u>
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THE E-RAIL TRAFFIC CENSUS IN EUROPE IN 2005

<u>Submitted jointly by the secretariat and Eurostat</u>

Due to technical reasons, the document is produced in English only.

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DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE

TABLES

Traffic flows on the rail network

Each country should provide the following tables for the census year 2005.
Data transmission arrangements for the European Union countries are similar to those applied to other Annexes of the Regulation (EC) 91/2003.

Table 1. Goods train movements per year.

Each country should provide the data as exemplified below for the case of the Czech Republic

Network segment identifier	TEN flag	Number of trains
CZS1001	*Yes/no*	
CZS2001	*Yes/no*	
CZS1002	*Yes/no*	
....		
CZS2nnn	*Yes/no*	

Table 2. Passenger train movements per year.

Each country should provide the data as exemplified below for the case of the Czech Republic

Network segment identifier	TEN flag	Number of trains
CZS1001	*Yes/no*	
CZS2001	*Yes/no*	
CZS1002	*Yes/no*	
....		
CZS2nnn	*Yes/no*	

Table 3. Other train movements (service trains, etc.) per year – OPTIONAL.

Each country should provide the data as exemplified below for the case of the Czech Republic

Network segment identifier	TEN flag	Number of trains
CZS1001	*Yes/no*	
CZS2001	*Yes/no*	
CZS1002	*Yes/no*	
....		
CZS2nnn	*Yes/no*	

Table 4. Technical characteristics of the rail network segments in 2005

The following technical characteristics should be given for each network segment. The countries are free to choose the granularity of the segmentation so that the segments build up a network.

Network segment identifier	From	To	AGC line number	Gauge	Length in km	Number of tracks	Is the segment electrified (yes/no)?	Type of current (AC/DC) and voltage
CZS0001								
CZS0002								
CZS0003								
....								
CZS0nnn								

Table 5. Geographical co-ordinates of the rail network segments

Network segment identifier	Points (geographical co-ordinates)	
	x	y
CZS0001	x1	y1
	x2	y2
	…	…
	xn	yn
CZS0nnn	…	…

Table 6. Description of variables.

Network segment identifier	Use ISO3166-alpha2 except the United Kingdom. For the United Kingdom + 'S' + indication of direction (1 or 2) + number on 3 positions. It is recommended that traffic in different directions is reported by designating a separate "network segment" for each direction. For example, "Praha-Plzeň"[1] could be "CZS1001" and "Plzeň-Praha" "CZS2001".
TEN flag (Rail Transport European Network)	0: NO 1: YES
Number of trains	Numeric
Geographical co-ordinates	Spherical co-ordinates are measured in latitude and longitude. If the earth is considered to be a sphere, latitude and longitude are angles measured from the earth's centre to a point on the earth surface. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees, minutes and seconds. The equator has latitude 0°, the North Pole 90°, and the South Pole -90°. The Prime Meridian, indicating a longitude of 0°, starts at the North Pole, passes through Greenwich, England and ends at the South Pole.

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[1] Praha Plzeň is used as an example only. It might be that the national authorities choose to divide this line into several sections, if there happen to be major junctions, stations or sidings between the two cities.