

SHORT-TERM TRENDS SURVEY

I. Definitions

1. Indicator 1.2 - International rail freight transport

- International transport = Goods loaded on the national network for transportation to a foreign network + Goods from a foreign network + Goods in international transit.
- The distance to be considered is the distance actually run on the national network of the reporting country.

2. Indicator 3 - Road freight transport

- Transport by national road vehicles of a legally permissible maximum weight equal to or more than 3.5 tonnes.
- Road transport = Transport for hire or reward + Transport on own account.
- The distance to be considered is the total distance actually run.

3. Indicator 6 - Deliveries of hydrocarbons

- Concerns only deliveries of hydrocarbons for the road transport sector. Deliveries for other modes of transport and for heating should not be included.

4. Indicator 7 - Number of road fatalities

- Number of road deaths in the 30 days following the accident.

5. Indicator 8 - Inland waterway transport

- National transport = Transport between two points located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the vessel is registered.
- International transport = Goods loaded for shipment to a foreign country + Goods unloaded coming from a foreign country + Goods in international transit, irrespective of the country in which the vessel is registered.
- Distance = distance actually run on the national network of the reporting country.

6. Indicator 9 - Imports at current prices

- Imports directly for consumption, goods leaving bonded warehouses or free zones for consumption (special trade only). Imports should be reported in billions of units of national currency.

7. Indicator 10 - Exports at current prices

- Exports of domestic products, exports that have not undergone processing or been previously reported as special imports and exports from bonded warehouses and free zones for goods not having undergone processing since import (general trade only). Export should be reported in billions of units of national currency.

8. Indicator 11 - Industrial output indices

- Industrial output means goods produced by firms in the mining and quarrying (including petroleum extraction) industry, manufacturing industry and electricity, gas and water supply industries, i.e. firms in categories C, D and E of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 3). The industrial output indicator shows trends in relation to 2000, the baseline year.

II. Detailed definitions (extracts from “Glossary for Transport Statistics”)

A. Railway Transport

1. **Rail transport [A-V-01]:** Any movement of goods and/or passengers using a railway vehicle on a given railway network.

When a railway vehicle is being carried on another rail vehicle only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is being considered.

2. **Goods carried by rail [A-V-15]:** 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.

3. **Tonne-kilometre by rail [A-V-19]:** Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne of goods by rail over a distance of one kilometre.

The distance to be covered is the distance actually run on the considered network (the national network of the reporting country).

4. **Weight [A-V-18]:** The weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods.

This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and tare-weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is the gross weight.

5. **National rail transport [A-V-03]:** Rail transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the railway vehicles were registered. It may involve transit through a second country.
6. **International rail transport [A-V-04]:** Rail transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional countries.
7. **Rail passenger [A-V-06]:** Any person, excluding members of train crew, who makes a journey by railway vehicle.

Passenger making a journey by railway operated ferry or bus services are excluded.

8. **Rail passenger-kilometre [A-V-08]:** Unit of measure representing the transport of one rail passenger by rail over a distance of one kilometre.

The distance to be taken into consideration should be the distance actually run by the passenger on the concerned network. If it is not available, then the distance charged or estimated should be taken into account.

B. Road Transport

1. **Road transport [B-V-01]:** Any movements of goods and/or passengers using a road vehicle on a given road network.

When a road vehicle is being carried on another vehicle, only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is considered.

2. **Goods carried by road [B-V-16]:** Any goods moved by road goods vehicles.

This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets.

3. **Tonne-kilometre by road [B-V-18]:** Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by road over one kilometre.

The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually run.

4. **Weight [B-V-17]:** The weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods.

This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and tare-weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is gross weight.

5. **National road transport [B-V-02]:** Road transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/ disembarkment) located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the vehicle is registered. It may involve transit through a second country.

6. **Road cabotage transport [B-V-03]:** National road transport performed by a motor vehicle registered in another country.
7. **International road transport [B-V-04]:** Road transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/disembarkment) in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional country or countries.
8. **Road traffic on national territory [B-IV-02]:** Any movement of road vehicles within a national territory irrespective of the country in which these vehicles are registered.
9. **Vehicle-kilometre [B-IV-06]:** Unit of measurement representing the movement of a road motor vehicle over one kilometre.

The distance to be considered is the distance actually run. It includes movements of empty road motor vehicles. Units made up of a tractor and a semi-trailer or a lorry and a trailer are counted as one vehicle.

10. **Passenger car [B-II-12]:** Road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver).

The term "passenger car" therefore covers microcars (need no permit to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats. This category may also include pick-ups.

11. **Goods road motor vehicle [B-II-20]:** Any single road motor vehicle designed to carry goods (lorry), or any coupled combination of road vehicles designed to carry goods, (i.e. lorry with trailer(s), or road tractor with semi-trailer and with or without trailer).

12. **Motor gasoline (petrol) [B-VI-04]:** Light hydrocarbon oil for use in internal combustion engines, excluding those in aircraft. Calorific value: 44.8 TJ/1 000 t.

Motor gasoline is distilled between 35°C and 215°C and treated by reforming, catalytic cracking or blending with an aromatic fraction to reach a sufficiently high octane number (≥ 80 RON).

13. **Gas/diesel oil (distillate fuel oil) [B-VI-05]:** Oil obtained from the lowest fraction from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. Calorific value: 43.3 TJ/1 000 t.

Gas/diesel oil includes heavy gas oils obtained by vacuum re-distillation of the residual from atmospheric distillation. Gas/diesel oil distils between 200°C and 380°C, with less than 65 per cent in volume at 250°C, including losses, and 80 per cent or more at 350°C. The flashpoint is always above 50°C and their density is higher than 0.81. Heavy oils obtained by blending are grouped together with gas oils, provided that their kinematic viscosity does not exceed 25 cST at 40°C.

C. Inland Waterways Transport

1. **Inland waterways transport (IWT) [C-V-01]:** Any movement of goods and/or passengers using an IWT vessel on a given inland waterway network.

When an IWT vessel is being carried on another vehicle, only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is taken into account.

2. **Goods carried by inland waterways [C-V-16]:** Any goods moved by IWT freight vessel.

This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets.

3. **Tonne-kilometre by inland waterways [C-V-18]:** Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by inland waterways over one kilometre.

The distance taken into account is the distance actually run.

4. **Weight [C-V-17]:** The weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods.

The weight taken into consideration is equivalent to the total weight of the goods and packaging and the tare weight of equipment such as containers, swap bodies and pallets. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is gross weight.

5. **National inland waterways transport [C-V-02]:** Inland waterways transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/disembarkment) located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the IWT vessel is registered. It may involve transit through a second country.

6. **International inland waterways transport [C-V-04]:** Inland waterways transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/disembarkment) located in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional countries.