

Key Details of the Indicator

Indicator RCR59
 Freight transport on rail



What does it Measure

- The number of tonne-kilometres produced on the scope of railway infrastructure that is the subject of the Project investment, over one year. It covers all types of rail freight.
- Normally measured through aggregation of individual values for each section of railway in the Project intervention





Data Required for the Indicator RCR59

Freight Volumes per section

- Intervention is broken down into homogenous sections with very similar levels of traffic
- This will usually be sections between junctions or freight yards

Section lengths in kms

Length of each section is determined precisely using official technical data

Data for factoring up counts to annual value

- If measured freight data available only for a shorter period
- Profiles may be needed for daily, weekly and monthly variation in traffic flows





Data sources - 1

Field Surveys

Field surveys can't measure tonnes, and therefore have limited application for this indicator.

Data request from stakeholders (Infrastructure Managers)

- This data should be available, as annual reporting is required by Regulation (EU) 2018/643 (recast), requiring national statistics agencies to supply Eurostat with data on net tonnes, net tonnekms and TEUs carried over one year.
- The Regulation only requires data for the whole network rather than a breakdown per sections.



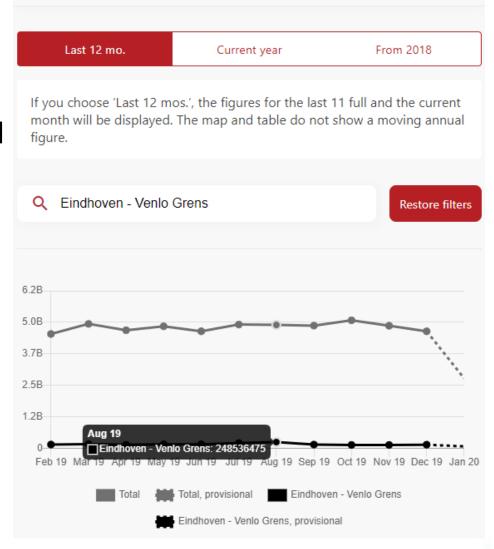


Data sources - 2

Data request from stakeholders
The data is normally supplied to the national statistics agencies by the Infrastructure
Managers (IM), but may also come from individual Railway Undertakings (RU).

Other Online Tools Some IMs publish this data "live":

http://kpi.prorail.nl/tonkilometers?lang=en







Further considerations on data for Indicator PCR 59

Gross vs net tonnes

- Net tonne-kms may not always be directly available from infrastructure managers, yet gross tonne-kms should always be known, as this is one of the main parameters for the calculation of infrastructure charges.
- If the IMs or RUs provide only gross tonnes rather than net tonnes, a conversion will have to be made from gross to net using the average empty weight of the train type. This would be less precise but still useful.





Calculating the Indicator

Freight Volumes (in tonnes)
 Direct report of volumes. No calculation needed

Tonne-km

Need to factor volumes by the length for the specific section

 $[TONNE-KM] = [TONNE_A] \times [L]$

Where TONNE-KM: The value of the indicator

 $TONNE_A$: The volume of tonnes carried for the year

L: The length of the relevant section





Indicator RCR58 - Annual users of newly built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways (rail pax-km)

Questions to the audience:

Q1: From the project fiche provided (and PPT presentation) do you have a clear understanding of the concept of Indicator RCR58?

GREEN = Full understanding + recommendations

ORANGE= Partial understanding, some clarifications needed

RED = Limited understanding, clarifications needed

[Please list any clarifications needed]





Indicator RCR101 - Time savings due to improved rail infrastructures (passenger-hours/year)

Questions to the audience:

Q1: From the presentation, do you have a clear understanding of the concept of Indicator RCR101?

GREEN = Full understanding + recommendations

ORANGE= Partial understanding, some clarifications needed

RED = Limited understanding, clarifications needed

[Please list any clarifications needed]





Indicator RCR59 - Freight transport on rail (tonne-km/year)

Questions to the audience:

Q1: From the presentation, do you have a clear understanding of the concept of Indicator RCR59?

GREEN = Full understanding + recommendations

ORANGE= Partial understanding, some clarifications needed

RED = Limited understanding, clarifications needed

[Please list any clarifications needed]



