



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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RAILWAY TRANSPORT

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Transport, Slovenia, monthly (First Release)
- Transport, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Railway transport, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Railway passenger transport, Slovenia, annually (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the statistical data is to show the values of the key statistics. These include: the number of passengers and quantity of goods in railway transport, the number of passenger kilometres and tonne kilometres made, the number of railway traffic accidents and the number of transported intermodal transport units. We also collect basic data on the inventory of the railway infrastructure and equipment.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, Nos 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- Regulation (EC) 2018/643 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 April 2018 on rail transport statistics (CELEX: 32018R0643) Entry into force: 22 May 2018.
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2016/2032 of 26 October 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 91/2003 on rail transport statistics, as regards the collection of data on goods, passengers and accidents) (CELEX: 32016R2032). No longer in force from 21 May 2018.
- Regulation (EC) 91/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on rail transport statistics (CELEX: 32003R0091). No longer in force from 21 May 2018.
- Regulation (EC) 1192/2003 of 3 July 2003 amending Regulation (EC) 91/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on rail transport statistics (CELEX: 32003R1192). No longer in force from 21 May 2018.

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The units described by the published data are:

- Railway goods transport by type of transport, by type of goods, by type of dangerous goods, by country of loading and country of unloading, and by type of transport unit.
- Railway passenger transport by type of transport and by country of embarkation/disembarkation.
- Traffic accidents in railway transport by type of accidents and by number of persons seriously injured and persons killed.
- Railway infrastructure and equipment by length of railway lines by type of lines, and by type of railway vehicle.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

- In the Quarterly Survey on Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/ČL) the reporting units are all business entities in railway transport on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.
- In the Annual Statistical Survey on Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/L) the main railway operator on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia is the observation unit.

In the Quarterly Survey on Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/ČL) the coverage is complete. The reporting units are all business entities in railway transport on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The list of issued licenses and safety certificates of carriers at the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Railway Transport is used. The estimated number of units of observation is 3.

In the Annual Statistical Survey on Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/L) the threshold coverage is applied. The observation unit is the main railway operator on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The estimated number of units of observation is 1.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data for the quarterly railway transport survey (TR-ŽEL/ČL) are collected quarterly.

Data for the annual statistical survey on rail transport (TR-ŽEL/L) are collected annually.

Data on railway transport are collected with two surveys:

- Annual Statistical Survey on Railway Transport; TR-ŽEL/L
- Quarterly Statistical Survey on Railway Transport; TR-ŽEL/ČL

Data on the annual survey TR-ŽEL/L and quarterly survey TR-ŽEL/ČL of railway transport are collected by sending to the reporting units a notification letter and its annex in electronic form for self-reporting in Excel.

The reporting unit is obliged to communicate to the Statistical Office the requested data for the previous quarter in the context of the Quarterly Survey on Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/ČL) not later than by 10 June for the 1st quarter, 10 September for the 2nd quarter, 10 December for the 3rd quarter and 10 March of the following year for the 4th quarter.

The reporting unit is obliged to communicate to the Statistical Office the requested data for the previous year in the Annual Survey on Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/L) by 20 April of the following year.

The reporting unit sends the data to the Statistical Office electronically. The reporting unit obtains the data from its own monitoring and statistical recording of business activities - freight and passenger railway transport.

All data are collected according to the territorial principle for the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data for the survey are not obtained from administrative sources.

6 DEFINITIONS

Transport is an economic activity of carrying goods and people.

Railway transport is any movement of goods and/or passengers using a railway vehicle on a given railway network.

Railway traffic is any movement of a railway vehicle on lines operated.

National transport is transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkation and a place of unloading/disembarkation) located in the same country (Slovenia). It may involve transit through a second country.

International transport is transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkation and a place of unloading/disembarkation) in two different countries.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Railway is a line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles.

Railway network is all railways in a given area.

Track is a pair of rails over which railway vehicles can run.

Line is one or more adjacent running tracks forming a route between two points.

Electrified line is a line with one or more electrified running tracks.

TRACTIVE VEHICLES

Tractive vehicle is a vehicle equipped with a prime mover and a motor, or with a motor only, intended solely for hauling other vehicles (a "locomotive") or for both hauling other vehicles and for the carriage of passengers and/or goods (a "railcar").

Locomotive is a tractive vehicle equipped with a prime mover and a motor or with a motor only used for hauling railway vehicles.

Electric locomotive is a locomotive with one or more electric motors, deriving current primarily from overhead wires or conductor rails or from accumulators carried on the locomotive.

Diesel locomotive is a locomotive, the main source of power of which is a diesel engine, irrespective of the type of transmission installed.

Steam locomotive is a locomotive, whether cylinder or turbine driven, in which the source of power is steam irrespective of the type of fuel used.

Railcar is a tractive railway vehicle with a motor constructed for the conveyance of passengers or goods by rail. The definition of the various categories of locomotives (electric, diesel) applies to railcars.

RAILWAY PASSENGER VEHICLES

Railway passenger vehicle is a vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, even if it comprises one or more compartments or spaces specially reserved for luggage, parcels, mail, etc. These vehicles include special vehicles, such as sleeping cars, saloon cars, dining cars. Railcars for passengers transport are also included.

Railcar trailer is a non-tractive passenger railway vehicle coupled to one or more railcars.

Coach is a passenger railway vehicle other than a railcar or a railcar trailer.

RAILWAY GOODS VEHICLES

Wagon is a railway vehicle normally intended for the transport of goods.

Privately-owned wagon is a wagon not belonging to a railway body, but at its disposal and authorized to run for it under specified conditions, or a wagon hired out by a railway body to third parties.

Covered wagon is a wagon characterized by its closed construction (solid sides all the way up and roof) and by the safety it provides for the goods conveyed in it (possibility of padlocking and sealing).

Open wagon (high sided wagon) is a wagon with no roof and with rigid sides higher than 60 cm.

Flat wagon is 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.

Tank wagon is a wagon designed for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.

Wagon applicable for container transport is a wagon specially built or equipped for the transport of containers.

Carrying capacity of wagon is the maximum authorized weight it can carry.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Traffic accident means any accident involving at least one rail vehicle in motion, resulting in at least one killed or seriously injured person, or in significant damage to stock, track, other installations or environment, or extensive disruptions to traffic. Accidents in workshops, warehouses and depots are excluded.

Collisions (collision of trains) means a front to front or front to end collision between two trains or a (side) collision between a train and a part of another train not clear of the loading gauge, or a collision of a train with: shunting movements, fixed objects such as buffer stops or objects temporarily present at or near the track (except at level crossings), such as rocks, landslides, trees, lost parts of railway vehicles, road vehicles and machines or equipment for track maintenance. **Derailment** means any accident in which a railway vehicle runs off its track (leaves the rails). Derailments that follow a collision are excluded.

Level crossing accidents means accidents at level crossings involving at least one railway vehicle and one or more road vehicles, other users of the road such as pedestrians or other objects temporarily present at or near the track.

Accidents to persons caused by rolling stock in motion means accidents to one or more persons that are either hit by a railway vehicle or part of it or hit by an object detached from the vehicle. Persons who fall from railway vehicles are included, as well as persons who fall or are hit by loose objects when travelling on board of vehicles.

Fire in rolling stock means fires and explosions that occur in railway vehicles (including their load) when they are running between the departure station and the destination, including intermediate stops.

Serious injury accident means any accident involving at least one rail vehicle in motion, resulting in at least one killed or seriously injured person. Accidents in workshops, warehouses and depots are excluded.

Person seriously injured means any person injured who was hospitalised for more than 24 hours as a result of an accident.

Person killed means any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an accident, excluding suicides.

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Passenger is any person, excluding members of the train crew, who makes a journey by rail.

Passenger-kilometre (pkm) is a unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger by rail over a distance of one kilometre.

RAILWAY GOODS TRANSPORT

Reporting units send us rounded data to tonnes and 1,000 tonne-kilometres. In the tables '0' means that no goods were carried or that no tonne-kilometres were done or that less than 500 tonnes of goods were carried or that less than 50,000 tonne-kilometres were done.

Types of goods carried by rail – the categories of goods carried by rail are those defined by the NST 2007 nomenclature (Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics/ revised – Eurostat).

Tonne-kilometre (tkm) is a unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by rail over one kilometre.

International transport – goods loaded in Slovenia is goods carried between two places, where the place of loading is in Slovenia and the place of unloading is in a foreign country.

International transport – goods unloaded in Slovenia is goods carried between two places, where the place of loading is in a foreign country and the place of unloading is in Slovenia.

Transit is goods carried through the reporting country between two places (place of loading/unloading) outside the reporting country (Slovenia).

Intermodal transport unit (ITU) is a container, a swap body or a semi-trailer/goods road motor vehicle suitable for intermodal transport.

Container is a special box to carry freight, strengthened and stackable and allowing horizontal or vertical transfers.

Swap body is a carrying unit strong enough for repeated use, but not enough to be top-lifted or stackable when loaded, designed for intermodal transport of which one leg is road.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Regulation 1304/2007 as regards the establishment of NST 2007 as the unique classification for transported goods in certain transport modes:

[http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/UREDBA%20KOMISIJE%20\(ES\)%20%9At.%201304_2007.pdf](http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/UREDBA%20KOMISIJE%20(ES)%20%9At.%201304_2007.pdf).

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data editing was not performed.

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Some totals in published data do not add up due to rounding.

Derived indicators in the field of transport:

Share of rail goods transport in total inland goods transport according to the tkm (%). The basis for this indicator are tonne-kilometres performed in road and rail freight transport. Road transport includes all tonne-kilometres performed as national transport in Slovenia and international transport with goods loaded or unloaded in Slovenia by road vehicles registered in Slovenia. Not included are international cross-trade and cabotage. Rail transport includes all tonne-kilometres performed by rail vehicles on the territory of Slovenia, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat database: Economy – Transport – [Transport by modes](#).
- First Release (Transport): »Transport, Slovenia, monthly«
- Transport, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Railway transport, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Railway passenger transport, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Stat'o'book.
- Regions in Figures. Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions
- Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – International transport forum (ITF).
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

By 2002, data on rail goods transport were related to the transport of goods depending on origin and destination. From 2003 on data are based on journeys, meaning that the transport of goods is observed as to the place of loading and the place of unloading to/from rail vehicle.

There were no breaks in other time series, so other time points are comparable.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on <http://www.stat.si/dokument/5299/RevisionOfStatisticalDataMEgeneral.pdf>.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaires:
 - Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/ČL)
 - Railway Transport (TR-ŽEL/L)

Theme: Transport, Subtheme: Railway Transport

- Quality report for the survey:
 - Railway transport (TR-ŽEL/ČL and TR-ŽEL/L)

Theme:Transport, SubTheme: Railway transport

- **Glossary** on Transport Statistics: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/10013293/KS-GQ-19-004-EN-N.pdf/b89e58d3-72ca-49e0-a353-b4ea0dc8988f>
- [Reference Manual on Rail transport statistics](#)