



TOWARD GREENER FREIGHT: TRANSPORTATION STATISTIC SYSTEM AND BEST PRACTICE IN EUROPE

Annex on passenger transportation statistics

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1. INTRODUCTION

The International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT) has contracted Ricardo to develop a study reviewing European-level freight statistics. This in turn will support ICCT in their advisory role to Chinese government in its effort to improve the country's transportation statistic system. The focus of that report was on freight statistics.

To complement that report, this annex provides a high-level overview on passenger transportation statistics. The collection of these statistics is governed by different regulations depending on the mode of transport, including rail, sea, air, inland waterways, and road transport. This annex goes discusses all these modes in turn.

For rail, sea, and air transport, the regulations clearly specify the data to be collected and submitted to Eurostat, along with the respective reporting frequencies and necessary considerations. However, in the case of inland waterways, no specific regulation exists. For road transport, there is no harmonized system for data collection, although some Member States conduct National Travel Surveys (NTS) periodically. Given the importance of road transport, various EU-level efforts have been made over time to develop a common methodology, culminating in the "Eurostat Guidelines on Passenger Mobility Statistics." Additionally, various initiatives have been undertaken to collect passenger mobility data across the EU, which are detailed in this report.

The annex is organized as follows:

- Rail Transport.
- Transport by sea.
- Transport by air.
- Inland waterways.
- Road transport.

2. PASSENGERS TRANSPORT DATA COLLECTION

Different modes of transport are subjected to different regulations at EU level for passenger transportation statistics. However, passenger mobility statistics (road transport) are not currently part of the regulated European Statistical System. In light of this, there is no regular and harmonized data collection in the field of road passenger traffic statistics as already exist for other modes of transport such as rail, air or maritime transport (Eurostat, 2021). The following subsections outline the regulations concerning passenger transport and provide key indicators collected for rail, sea, air, inland waterway, and road transport. These sections offer an explanation of the relevant regulations for each mode of transport and the indicators collected for each mode.

2.1 RAIL TRANSPORT

Regulation 2018/643 establishes common rules for the production of rail transport statistics at EU level. This regulation stipulates that each Member States has to report statistics related to passenger transport by rail occurring within its national territory, and indicates also how to proceed when a railway undertaking operates in more than one Member State (European Parliament, 2018).

Data collected is transmitted to Eurostat. Available indicators¹ are:

- Type of transport (national, international-incoming, international-outgoing, transit).
- International passengers transported and country of embarkation / disembarkation (number of passengers and passenger-km).
- Passenger train movements (train-km).
- Number of passenger trains on the rail network (number of trains).

Eurostat receives data from the EU countries, countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and the EU candidate countries Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Türkiye. Data is available annually. The values on total rail transport performance of goods and passengers are published quarterly (Eurostat, 2024).

2.2 TRANSPORT BY SEA

Regulation 2009/42/EC establishes common rules in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea at EU level and states that Member States have to collect statistics on the carriage of goods and passengers by seagoing vessels calling at ports in their territories. Vessels with a gross tonnage of less than 100 tonnes may be excluded from the data collection (European Parliament, 2009).

Data collected is transmitted to Eurostat. Available indicators concerning passenger transport are:

- Passenger movements, starting or finishing a voyage as well as number of cruise passengers on a cruise (expressed in number of passengers).
- Direction of movement (whether inwards or outwards).
- Port of loading/unloading.
- Type of vessel (categories in the Annex of the regulation).
- Size of vessel (deadweight tonnage).
- Size of vessel (gross tonnage).

These data are available at port level, maritime coastal area level, regional level and by country. Data are collected by national authorities and provided quarterly and annually (Eurostat, 2024).

2.3 TRANSPORT BY AIR

Regulation 437/2003 establishes the rules for the collection of data regarding the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air. The regulation specifies that Member States have to report statistics on passenger, freight and mail transport when the carriage is made by commercial air services as well as on civil aircraft movements to or from EU airports, except for flights by state aircraft. According to the regulation, the collection

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¹ Data do not include passenger transport by metro, tram, and light rail.

of data shall be based where possible on available sources, minimizing the burden on respondents (Eurpean Parliament, 2003)

Data collected is transmitted to Eurostat. Available indicators concerning passenger transport by air are:

- Number of passengers (per flight).
- Aircraft type.
- Origin and destination.
- Number of flights.
- Total number of available seats on an aircraft

Other indicators concerning passenger transport at airport level are:

- Total passengers carried (number of passengers).
- Total direct transit passengers (number of passengers).
- Reporting airport.

In terms of origin/destination level, the indicators collected are:

- On flight origin/destination airport.
- Reporting airport.
- Passengers carried (number of passengers).

Data is transmitted monthly to Eurostar, for airports handling more than 150,000 passenger units per year. Data is transmitted by the 27 EU countries as well as three EFTA countries and five candidate countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Türkiye) (Eurostat, 2024).

2.4 INLAND WATERWAYS

For **inland waterways** there is not EU level legislation. Some Member States collect relevant passenger data, but it is not standardized. A review of data collection on passenger transport statistics is under development and results are expected in 2026 (Eurostat, 2024).

2.5 ROAD TRANSPORT

There is not EU level legislation concerning passenger road transport. All Member States collect passenger data, but these are not in a standardized manner. There is a clear need of harmonized passenger mobility data across the EU. This has been a point in which Eurostat has been working on, making efforts to develop an harmonized methodology to assess passenger mobility in EU. Part of this was the development of the Eurostat Guidelines on Passenger Mobility Statistics (Eurostat, 2021), a result of the effort to develop a methodology for a common and harmonized data collection process, at which the core information is collected for all countries conducting a NTS (Eurostat, 2021).

The guidelines set a common basis for terms and definitions for relevant terminology and present indicators which all EU Member States and candidate countries should use when reporting on a regular basis. The guidelines also cover recommendations for the methodology (such as reference population, sampling, survey methodology, data collection protocol), method of ex-post harmonization of existing national survey results, and recommendations of mobility questionnaires.

There are a few datasets available regarding road passenger transport in the EU. These are result of efforts made by Member States under some European initiatives promoting the collection of road passenger statics, following the Eurostat Guidelines on Passenger Mobility Statistics. These instances are:

- Pilot projects carried out by EU Member States, co-funded by Eurostat and National Statistical Institutes². The goal of this initiative is to broaden the coverage and knowledge of passenger mobility, while applying a standard methodology. The data collected included 13 Member States (Eurostat, 2021).
- Study on New Mobility Patterns in European Cities. Following the methodology recommended by the Eurostat Passenger Mobility Guidelines, the European Commission initiated an EU-wide survey on

² One condition for receiving a grant was to follow the Eurostat Passenger Mobility Guidelines. The article reporting data covers Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia

"new mobility patterns", encompassing all modes of transport, including both urban and non-urban trips. Conducted between March and August 2021, the survey focused on individuals aged 15 to 84 years. It measured the number of trips and passenger-kilometers travelled by different modes of transport, with particular attention to the new mobility systems adopted in urban areas (European Commission, 2022).

- EU research project OPTIMISM. The primary aim was to offer a scientifically supported understanding of the transport system and people's travel decisions by examining social behavior, mobility patterns, and business models (CORDIS, 2013).
- National Travel Surveys. By 2022, out of the EU-27 Member States, 24 of them had carried at least one NTS since 2006 (European Commission, 2022).

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