

ORGANISATION FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN RAILWAYS (OSJD)

Edition II

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OSJD GLOSSARY

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I. Terms, definitions and parameters used in the railway transport statistics.

Ser. No.	Term	Interpretation
1.	“Express” ACS	The comprehensive automated control system for railway passenger transportation.
2.	A coach with double-berth compartments	A sleeping coach with soft double-berth compartments.
3.	A coach with three-berth or four-berth compartments	A sleeping coach with three-berth and four-berth compartments.
4.	A railway section of the turn-round of locomotives	Part of the railway network, limited by points of turn-round of locomotives. Locomotive turn-round point is a station at which all locomotives arriving with trains (or in reserve) are dispatched with the trains (or in reserve) only in the opposite direction (except for the transfer of locomotives for repairs or their switching from one section of turn-round of locomotives to another)
5.	A restaurant car	A coach with the necessary equipment to provide food for passengers along the route.
6.	Acceptance of freight for transportation	A set of operations performed by the consignor and contractual carrier on a contractual basis.
7.	All-purpose high-capacity container	All-purpose container with a gross weight of 10 tons or more and 10 imperial feet long or more, bearing an ISO-compliant marking code and registered with the International Bureau of Containers and Intermodal Transportation.
8.	Assistant locomotive, Auxiliary locomotive, Pilot engine	A locomotive allocated on the basis of a request for assistance (written, transmitted by telephone or radio communication) received from the train driver (driver's assistant) of the leading locomotive, stopped en route on the movement of the train, as well as at the request of the involved railway transport staff.
9.	Automated control system for railway transport (ACSRT)	A set of hardware and software tools, personnel, as well as organizational measures designed to manage various processes associated with the carriage of goods and passengers by rail.
10.	Automated train traffic control systems (ATTCS)	A set of technical, technological and organizational means designed to ensure the fulfillment of the traffic schedule, increase the carrying and train-handling capacity of railway infrastructure.
11.	Automated workplace (AWP)	A set of information and computer technology and software located directly at the workplace of a specialist and designed to automate his work.
12.	Automobile railway	Self-propelled motor railway rolling stock with an autonomous

	car	engine and traction drive.
13.	Auxiliary traction unit	A locomotive operating in the additional traction mode (coupled to the train following the locomotive in the head and controlled by a separate locomotive crew), in pushing, as the second locomotive, operating according to a multi-unit system, in single running (in reserve).
14.	Average coach occupancy	An estimated parameter specifying the use of passenger coaches. It shows the number of passengers on average for each coach used for passenger transportation along its entire route.
15.	Average distance of freight transportation	The distance over which, on average, one ton of freight is transported by rail. It is determined by dividing the tariff turnover (tariff ton-kilometers) by the number of tons transported.
16.	Average passenger travel distance	The average distance of passenger transportation from the departure station to the destination station, determined by dividing passenger-kilometers by the number of passengers carried.
17.	Average payroll of employees	The average number of employees on the payroll for a certain period. It is estimated by summing the average payroll for each month of the period and dividing the amount received by the number of months in the period.
18.	Average static load of a wagon	Parameter attributed to the level of loading of the wagon. It is determined by dividing the number of tons loaded by the number of wagons loaded.
19.	Average static load of the car	A parameter attributed to the load of a wagon at a certain moment of its operation (when loading or unloading). The average static load of a wagon is determined by dividing the weight of the loaded goods in tons by the number of wagons loaded. The average static load of a wagon is calculated either separately for each type of wagons and the nomenclature of goods, or together for all goods and wagons.
20.	Axle-kilometer	Unit of measurement of a car's operation (car running distance (mileage)), obtained by multiplying the number of its axles by the distance traveled in kilometers.
21.	Block section	Part of a station-to-station railway section with an automatic blocking system or an automatic locomotive signaling system, used as an independent means of signaling and communication limited by the block light signals (boundaries of block sections) or by the block signal light (boundary of a block section) and by the entry signal light of a railway station
22.	Block train	A train running without changing the train set and goods along a pre-planned route to the destination, with mandatory running

		of this train at least one technical station without being handled.
23.	Bunker wagon	A wagon for the carriage of bulk goods in bulk, such as cement, flour, gypsum, etc.
24.	Car equipped with motors	A car of the multiple-unit section, the traction and braking force on the body of which is transmitted through the mechanical connection of a powered wheel set with the car body.
25.	Car equipped with motors not adapted for the carriage of passengers	A unit of motor rolling stock equipped for the carriage of goods. It is used for special and technical needs of rail transport.
26.	Car running distance (mileage)	The distance covered by loaded and empty cars of the operating stock, coaches, measured in coach-kilometers.
27.	Cargo	Goods (freight), a wagon as a vehicle that does not belong to the carrier and other items accepted for transportation in order to implement the contract of carriage.
28.	Cargo weight	<p>Measure of the amount of goods (freight). The total weight of the cargo is determined directly by weighing or by the standard capacity of vehicles or containers. Cargos transported, as well as other goods, which cannot be weighed on the common scales separately from the wagon, are weighed on the bridge balance. In some cases, the weight of cargo is determined by calculation, measurement or conventionally (for example, oil products, ethyl alcohol and other bulk cargo are measured according to the standard capacity of tanks). The weight of packaged and piece freight is determined before they are presented for transportation and indicated on the pieces of freight (packaging).</p>
29.	Carriage charge	<p>Payments including carriage fares, fares for an attendant, road train driver, supplementary charges and other payments arising in the period between the conclusion of the contract of carriage and the delivery of goods to the consignee, including charges in connection with transshipment of goods or changeover of bogies. (SMGS)</p> <p>Payments (ticket price, seat price, payment for the carriage of luggage and load-luggage) for the carriage of passengers, luggage and load-luggage. (SMPS)</p>
30.	Carriage document	A document confirming the conclusion of a contract for the carriage of passengers, goods, luggage, load-luggage.
31.	Carrier	- Contractual carrier and all successive carriers involved in the

		<p>carriage of goods, including that in a waterway section of the route in international railway-ferry traffic (SMGS);</p> <p>- Contractual carrier and all successive carriers involved in the carriage of a passenger, luggage and load-luggage (SMPS).</p>
32.	Categories of freight consignments	<p>Grouping of goods according to the terms of their transportation.</p> <p>There are several categories of freight consignments in railway transport as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Route consignment; - Wagonload consignment; - Part-load consignment; - Container consignment and etc. <p>The route consignment is any freight consignment consisting of several wagon consignments consigned simultaneously for the carriage by the same consignor at the same station and consigned without changing the train composition to the address of the same consignee to the same destination station;</p> <p>Wagonload consignment is any freight shipment for the carriage of which the whole wagon is required, regardless of whether its full carrying capacity is completely used or not;</p> <p>Part-load consignment is any freight consignment for the carriage of which the whole wagon is not needed and required.</p>
33.	Coach stock Wagon stock	<p>All the coaches used for the carriage of passengers by rail, as well as for the performance of certain specific functions associated with such carriage and operational work of rail transport.</p> <p>All the wagons used for the carriage of goods by rail, as well as for the performance of certain specific functions associated with such carriage and operational work of rail transport.</p>
34.	Coach with seats	A coach equipped with seats for passengers.
35.	Cogwheel railway	A special type of railway that differs from the usual one by having cogged rails. A cogged rail is normally laid in the middle between two conventional rails. Accordingly, rolling stock for such railways is equipped with cogwheels.
36.	Commercial passenger of railway transport	A passenger with a paid travel document.
37.	Commercial passenger traffic	Passenger transportation carried out for a fee.
38.	Commuter traffic	Railway passenger transportation carried out within urban agglomerations, in the suburban areas of large cities, industrial and resort centers. Commuter traffic includes the carriage of passengers within designated suburban areas, paid as per suburban tariff.
39.	Connecting railway	A station track that serves to connect the main station tracks

	track	and the switch yard with each other, with the freight areas, warehouses and rolling stock repair points, etc. At the two-way marshalling yards, the connecting track is designed to transfer the angular wagon flow from one sorting system to another.
40.	Consignee	A person who is indicated in the consignment note as the person receiving the goods. (SMGS) A natural or legal person entitled to receive luggage, load-luggage. (SMPS)
41.	Consignment	Goods accepted for carriage under one consignment note from one consignor at one departure station to one consignee at the destination station.
42.	Consignment note	A document confirming the conclusion of a contract for the carriage of goods and accompanying the goods along the entire route from the moment of receiving it from the consignor to its delivery to the consignee.
43.	Consignor	- A natural or legal person handing over luggage and / or load-luggage for transport and who is specified in the carriage document as the consignor of luggage and / or load-luggage (SMPS); - A person who has presented goods for carriage and is indicated in the consignment note as the consignor of the goods (SMGS).
44.	Construction and reconstruction personnel	Personnel being engaged in the construction and reconstruction of railway transport facilities.
45.	Construction work	Creation of new locations of railway transport, as well as their reconstruction and increase in capacity (strengthening), work undertaken to increase the carrying capacity of railways, work on transferring railways to electric traction (electrification).
46.	Consumption of fuel and energy resources by rail transport	The amount of fuel and electricity consumed separately by: - Traction rolling stock for traction of trains; - Production purposes; - Other needs. Electricity consumption is measured in kWh. To calculate the fuel consumption, it is accepted to convert natural fuel into conditional fuel through the relevant coefficients.
47.	Container	A reusable unit of transport equipment (tare) with an internal space for storing cargo, ensuring the safe transportation of cargo by one or more modes of transport and having a structure for mechanized loading, unloading and reloading, used to transport a wide range of goods, standardized for gross weight, overall dimensions, design and labeling.

48.	Container traffic	A method of the carriage of goods using containers, ensuring uninterrupted delivery of goods from the consignor to the consignee.
49.	Contractual carrier	- carrier with whom the consignor has concluded the contract of carriage (SMGS); - a legal person who has concluded a contract of carriage with a passenger (consignor), undertaking to carry the passenger or the luggage or load luggage cosigned from the point of departure to the point of destination and deliver the luggage and load luggage at the destination point or deliver the passenger, the luggage or load luggage to the subsequent carrier (SMPS).
50.	Cost price of freight transportation	Quotient of dividing the total amount of expenses attributed to freight transportation by the volume of tariff ton-kilometers multiplied by 10, which makes it possible to determine the cost of 10 tariff ton-kilometers as a whole on the railway.
51.	Cost price of passenger transportation	Quotient of dividing the total amount of expenses attributed to passenger transportation in passenger-kilometers on the railway multiplied by 10, which makes it possible to determine the cost price of 10 passenger-km as a whole on the railway.
52.	Costs	Expenses for supporting the economic activity of rail transport.
53.	Covered wagon	A wagon with rigid side and end walls, a rigid roof and a floor. This term includes wagons with a sliding roof and sliding walls that are closed during carriage.
54.	Dangerous goods	Substances or products that during transportation, loading unloading and storage can cause an explosion, fire, damage to technical devices or other goods as well as death, injury, poisoning, burns, radiation or illness of people and animals.
55.	Delivery of goods	Transportation of goods from the consignor to the consignee using vehicles in accordance with the established requirements.
56.	Delivery time	Time standard in 24 hours for the movement of goods from the departure station to the destination station, depending on the type of transportation of goods and the conditions of transportation.
57.	Departed passengers	Departed passengers shall be determined for the reporting period by the number of issued travel documents indicating the departure station located on the territory of one state.
58.	Departure station	The station from which the passenger and / or goods was dispatched.
59.	Destination station	- The final point of transportation of passengers, luggage, load-luggage;

		- The station for the delivery of goods to the consignee in accordance with the concluded contract of carriage.
60.	Diesel locomotive	A locomotive, the main source of energy of which is its diesel engine, regardless of the type of transmission installed.
61.	Diesel train	A train that is composed of a motor car (a car equipped with a diesel engine) and several trailing cars.
62.	Domestic passenger service	Transportation of passengers by rail within the territory of one country.
63.	Domestic railway transportation	Railway transportation implemented between two points (point of loading / embarkation and point of unloading / disembarkation) located on the territory of one state. Such transportation may include carriage in transit through a second country.
64.	Ecology in the railway area	The interrelationship between human activities in the field of railway transport and the environment.
65.	Electric locomotive	A locomotive equipped with one or more electric motors powered by an electric current supplied by the overhead line or third-rail conductor, or supplied from the batteries of the locomotive.
66.	Electric rolling stock	Electric rolling stock (ERS) includes electric locomotives, electric trains and electric sections, equipped with tractive motors powered by the overhead line network or their own batteries.
67.	Electric section	One-piece operation group of trailing and motor cars, controlled by a multi-unit system, being a traction unit.
68.	Electric train	A type of multiple-unit rolling stock that receives energy from an external electrical network or its own storage battery.
69.	Electrical centralization of switches and signals	A station system for centralized control and management of facilities of railway automation and telemechanics with in order to provide established safety requirements for the movement of railway trains and a given carrying capacity.
70.	Electrified line	A line with one or more electrified main tracks. Sections of lines adjacent to stations and electrified only for shunting operations and not electrified along their entire length to the next station are considered as non-electrified lines.
71.	Electrified track	A track provided with an overhead catenary line or a third-rail conductor to enable electric traction.
72.	Employee	A person working in an organization under an employment contract (contract).

73.	Employer	Organization that concludes an employment agreement (contract) with an employee.
74.	Empty freight train	A train composed of and coupled with empty wagons, with one or more operating locomotives, having established signals.
75.	Empty wagon running distance (mileage)	Distance covered by wagons of the operating wagon stock without goods and is measured in wagon-kilometers.
76.	Engineer	An employee with a relevant higher technical education performing labor functions related to the design, implementation and control of technical and technological processes.
77.	Engineering office	A station technological center for processing the train information and carriage documents.
78.	Estimated locomotive weight	The weight of the locomotive with 2/3 of the reserves of sand, lubricants, fuel, with a standard set of tools, inventory, including the weight of the locomotive crew members (based on the weight of one person 70 kg).
79.	Estimated train weight	Train weight used to determine the train running time on the railway tracks, its running speed, the required consumption of fuel, lubricant, water, sand.
80.	EUROSTAT	The abbreviation that stands for the Statistical Office of the European Union.
81.	Exit route	Train set shaped in accordance with the current regulatory documents (technical operation rules, a plan for making up freight trains, etc.), the wagons of which are loaded by one or more consignors at one station and delivered to the destination station at the address of one or more consignees.
82.	Expenses	Expenditure of assets in the course of production activities to obtain another asset and / or to discharge liabilities.
83.	Field operation	Production activities of railways, their enterprises and departments, related to the organization and management of the transportation business. Operational work consolidates and implements the activities of all branches of railway transport.
84.	Final point of the carriage of goods (passenger)	On railway transport, it is the destination station specified in the carriage (travel) document, and in case of multimodal transportations carried out by different modes of transport, it is the transshipment (transfer) station.
85.	Financial costs	Total costs (interest, taxes, flotation costs, etc., excluding debt repayment costs) stipulated by the loan debt servicing.

86.	Financial reserves	Retained earnings and reserves on the balance sheet at the disposal of the company and not included in the fixed capital.
87.	Fire-fighting train	A train composed of special wagons used to extinguish fires on the railway infrastructure and in railway precincts.
88.	Flat wagon	A wagon with sides no more than 0.6 m high or without sides.
89.	Forfeit (fine, penalty)	A fixed amount of money or an amount of money expressed as a percentage of the amount of the obligation that a participant in the carriage is obliged to pay to another participant in the event of a breach of the obligations arising from the contract of carriage (SMGS).
90.	Free-of-charge transportation	Transportation that, by decision of the Government or in accordance with special agreements, are exempted from payment.
91.	Freight and passenger locomotive	A locomotive that is designed to haul freight and passenger trains.
92.	Freight delivery speed	The average daily speed of movement of the goods during the time it was in the process of transportation. For each consignment, the speed is determined by dividing the distance of transportation by the duration of delivery of goods, including and excluding the time of its staying at the destination station.
93.	Freight locomotive	A locomotive designed for the movement of freight trains.
94.	Freight operation	Operation of loading / unloading goods to / from wagons, reloading goods from wagons to wagons during transportation on railways with different track gauges, reloading goods from one mode of transport to another.
95.	Freight traffic density	The intensity of freight traffic on individual railways and railway sections of the railway network. It is determined by dividing the performed ton-kilometers on a station-to-station block or railway by their operational length in kilometers and expressed in tons. The operational density defines the intensity of the actual freight traffic, and the gross traffic density specifies the load on the track.
96.	Freight traffic flow	The weight of goods carried by transport in a certain direction for the period under consideration. Measured in tons.
97.	Freight traffic volume	The number of tons of goods, the transportation of which was completed in the reporting period.
98.	Freight train	A train consisting of one or more wagons for the carriage of goods.

99.	Freight turnover	An estimated parameter which is calculated by multiplying the goods weight by the distance of transportation. Freight turnover is divided into net weight and gross weight.
100.	Freight unloaded	Goods removed from a rail vehicle after being transported by rail.
101.	Freight wagon Passenger coach	A vehicle running on its own axles on railway tracks without its own traction and, intended for the carriage of goods. A vehicle running on its own axles on railway tracks without its own traction and, intended for the carriage of passengers.
102.	Freight wagon	A vehicle running on its own axles on railway tracks without its own traction and intended for the carriage of goods or ensuring the running of wagons as part of a train.
103.	Fuel storage depot	A warehouse for storing combustible materials (coal, peat, oil products, etc.).
104.	Gas turbine locomotive	A locomotive with a gas turbine engine (GTE) as the main engine that determines power, traction and energy parameters.
105.	Gauge	Ultimate external geometric outline of items, structures and facilities. On rail transport, in design, construction or operational activities, the following gauges are considered: minimum structure gauges; rolling stock gauges; loading gauges; gauges of overhead power transmission and communication lines; gauges of engineering structures (bridges, tunnels, platforms, etc.).
106.	General form report	Carrier's document which is drawn up to certify the circumstances that affect or may affect the carriage of goods.
107.	Goods office	A subdivision of the station, in which carriage documents of consignors and consignees are issued. The main purpose of a goods office is to ensure the correct and timely issuance of carriage documents, acceptance, verification and issuance of consignment notes and other documents, determination and collection of payments and fees from consignors and consignees of goods.
108.	Goods transported	Goods carried by rail during the reporting period. The number of transported goods can be expressed by the number of shipments, tons, wagons.
109.	Gross freight turnover	An estimated parameter which is calculated by multiplying the gross train weight (without the weight of a locomotive) by the distance traveled. Measured in ton-kilometers (t-km).
110.	Gross weight of goods	The mass of cargo that includes the weight of packaging, pallets, containers, etc., located in the wagon.

111.	Hand luggage	Passenger's belongings carried with him in the coach without payment, which do not exceed the established standards in weight and sizes.
112.	Handling procedures of a station's operation	A regulatory document that establishes the procedure and duration of handling operations with trains and wagons of all categories at a given station.
113.	Heat-insulated container	An isothermal container without a cooling and (or) heating system.
114.	High-capacity container	A container with a gross weight of 10 tons or more and 10 imperial feet long or more, bearing an ISO-compliant marking code and registered with the International Bureau of Containers and Intermodal Transportation.
115.	High-speed railway transport	Railway transport providing the movement of high-speed trains at a speed of more than 250 km / h on specialized tracks, or at a speed of more than 200 km / h on existing tracks. The movement of such trains, as a rule, is implemented on specially designated railway tracks either on a high-speed line or on a magnetic suspension.
116.	Import	Goods transported by rail between a loading point that is located in a foreign country and an unloading point located in the respondent country.
117.	Income	Money received by an individual or legal entity in return for any activity implemented for a certain period of time (income for transportation executed, for services provided, for products sold, etc.).
118.	Income rate	Average (specific) income per unit of work performed.
119.	Information and computing center	Production unit in the structure of the automated control system for railway transport (ACSRT). It may have a multilevel organizational structure.
120.	Infrastructure (railway infrastructure)	A technical system which includes public railways, railway stations, other structures and devices that ensure the functioning of the system, with the use of which carriers implement the carriage of goods and passengers. There is industrial (railways, railway stations, warehouses, communication systems, etc.) and social (schools, hospitals, stadiums, etc.) infrastructure in the system.
121.	Infrastructure investment	Expenses for the construction of new and expansion of existing infrastructure, including the reconstruction, renovation and overhaul repair of infrastructure facilities.
122.	Infrastructure maintenance costs	Expenses for maintenance of infrastructure in the operating mode.

123.	Infrastructure manager	A person who owns infrastructure on the basis of ownership or any other legal basis and is registered as such in accordance with national legislation.
124.	Infrastructure Manager	Provider of services for the use of infrastructure to carriers.
125.	In-operation locomotive idle time	Idle time of locomotives standing by for work (train, shunting and other activity), being under technical operations (takeover, handover, servicing), at a control and technical inspection.
126.	Interconnected train	A train that consists of two or more trains interconnected.
127.	Intermediate station (through station)	The railway station which is intended for crossing and overtaking trains, embarking and disembarking passengers, loading and unloading goods and luggage, shunting operations as to uncoupling cars from goods collecting trains and coupling them to such trains, servicing the siding railway tracks.
128.	Intermodal transport unit (ITU)	Container, swap body, semi-trailer designed for the carriage of goods by two or more modes of transport without reloading the cargo itself when changing the mode of transport.
129.	International railway transportation	Railway transportation implemented between a point (loading / embarkation and point of unloading / disembarkation) in one state and a point (loading / embarkation and point of unloading / disembarkation) in another state. Such transportation may include carriage in transit through one or more states.
130.	Inventory availability of rolling stock	The number of rolling stock units (locomotives, wagons) on the balance sheet of the railway company at the reporting moment.
131.	Investments	Placement of capital in various sectors of the economy, both nationally and internationally, with the aim of making a profit. There are financial investments made in securities (portfolio investments) and real investments made directly in the means of production (direct investments) etc.
132.	Isothermal wagon (thermos, refrigerator)	A wagon designed for the carriage of goods requiring their maintenance in a certain temperature mode.
133.	ITF	International Transport Forum (ITF) is an international intergovernmental organization for the development of transport communications in Europe. It was established in 1954 on the basis of the Convention developed at the International Conference on Western European Transport with the participation of members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, later renamed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It is headquartered in Paris.

134.	Job title	The title of a position contained in the regulations of the organization
135.	Key assets	A set of material and property values with an operating life of at least one year and a certain cost per unit, acting in an invariable natural form for a long time both in the field of material production and in the non-productive sphere.
136.	Labour productivity	It defines the efficiency of labor costs and is determined by the amount of products (work) produced per unit of working time.
137.	Leased wagon or leased coach	A wagon or a coach that is temporarily (for a specified period) on the basis of a contract is in the possession and use of the lessee.
138.	Length of haul	The distance for which goods or passengers are transported.
139.	Length of lines operated	The distance of railway lines that is measured along the axis of the main track between the end points, and in multi-track sections along the shortest main track between the axes of the operation points.
140.	Lengths	Rail welded from several standard, usually heat-treated rails, laid in a continuous track.
141.	Light rail motor tractor	A traction railway vehicle the power of which on the coupling hook is less than 110 kW.
142.	Load on its own axles	Railway rolling stock (cranes on a railroad track, track and construction machines on a railroad track, etc.), for which a contract of carriage is issued. (SMGS)
143.	Loaded cargo	Goods stowed on a rail vehicle with a contract of carriage.
144.	Loaded wagon running distance (mileage)	The distance covered by operating stock wagons with loads. Measurement unit is wagon-kilometer.
145.	Loading and unloading railway tracks	Station tracks of the freight area, equipped with freight facilities, designed for standing by of railway rolling stock during freight operations. The loading and unloading track can be through, dead-end or elevated.
146.	Loading tackle	Equipment intended for the stowage, fastening and safekeeping of goods being carried.
147.	Local freight train	The train runs within one traction section and carries out operations to pull away and deliver wagons at intermediate stations.

148.	Locomotive	A railway vehicle belonging to the traction rolling stock and intended for the locomotion of trains or individual wagons on the railway tracks. Locomotives are subdivided according to their purpose into freight, passenger-and-freight, passenger and shunting locomotives. By type, there are electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, gas turbine locomotives and steam locomotives.
149.	Locomotive crew	Personnel performing maintenance and management of traction rolling stock in the course of its operation. A locomotive crew may consist of a driver, a driver and his assistant, as well as a driver, an assistant driver and a fireman (on steam locomotives).
150.	Locomotive driver's route	The main accounting document for the operations of locomotives and multi-unit rolling stock, fuel and electricity consumption, working hours and payroll for locomotive crews.
151.	Locomotive facilities	A set of railway transport enterprises, including traction rolling stock, depot buildings and workshops with equipment and duty premises and doghouses, technical inspection points, sand, fuel and lubricant warehouses, equipment devices, shift points and rest homes for locomotive crews, etc. The main functions of the locomotive facilities is as follows: provision of railways with serviceable locomotives for carrying out transportation; organization of maintenance and repairs of locomotives and multiple unit rolling stock; creation of conditions for compliance with the established order of operation and rest of locomotive crews.
152.	Locomotive performance	The amount of operation of one locomotive of the operating stock per day on average. It is determined by dividing the value of gross ton-kilometers by the size of the operating stock of locomotives in locomotive- twenty-four hours. The parameter reflects the efficiency of using the locomotive in the course of twenty four hours.
153.	Locomotive running distance (mileage)	The distance covered by locomotives and measured in locomotive-kilometers.
154.	Locomotive running distance (mileage) in shunting operations	A parameter of the operation of specially allocated locomotives on the station tracks, the operation of train locomotives on the station tracks, the operation of locomotives on the depot tracks, measured in locomotive-kilometers. The operation of locomotives engaged in shunting activities is registered in the parameter of conditional running distance (mileage) of a locomotive
155.	Locomotive running distance (mileage) in train operations	Locomotive's performance. The linear running distance (mileage) is the total distance actually covered by train locomotives on the railway tracks. It is determined on the basis of the operating length of railway tracks and sections and is measured in locomotive-km. The linear running distance

		(mileage) is divided into the main and auxiliary one. The main running distance (mileage) refers to the running distance (mileage) of the locomotive being at the head of the trains. The auxiliary running distance (mileage) is, in its turn, divided by the locomotive running distance (mileage): in double heading; in single heading; in pushing; in operation according to a multi-unit system (running distance (mileage) of second locomotives).
156.	Locomotive section	Component part of a locomotive, made in the form of one superstructure and including auxiliary equipment.
157.	Locomotive servicing	Preparing the locomotive for its next trip. The locomotive servicing measures include its regular inspection, fuel supply (steam locomotive, motor locomotive, diesel locomotive, etc.), cooling liquid, lubricating oils, sand, water, cleaning materials, etc. Locomotive servicing is carried out on specially equipped tracks or in closed servicing facilities.
158.	Locomotive stock	A set of all locomotives. All locomotives assigned to the locomotive depot of the Railway compose its inventory. Locomotives at Railway's disposal are, in their turn, divided into: - Locomotive stock in operation that comprises locomotives engaged in all types of operations, under technical operations and maintenance, as well as idle locomotives while standing by for operations at the station of reversing, change-of-gauge and change of locomotive crews; - Unexploited locomotive stock that includes locomotives being out-of-operation and in all types of repairs (under modernization and re-equipment), standing by for repairs (modernization and re-equipment), as well as serviceable locomotives being in the reserve of the Railway's management in the period between scheduled repairs, which are in the process of transfer in a cold status, used as stationary installations.
159.	Locomotive tractive force	Motive force that a locomotive generates to move a train.
160.	Locomotive-kilometer	A unit of measurement for the run of a locomotive on a railway line (with or without wagons) for a distance of one kilometer.
161.	Loss of goods	The inability to deliver the goods to the consignee of all goods (complete loss) or part (shortage) of the goods transported under a given consignment note.
162.	Luggage	Things (items) of the passenger accepted by the carrier for transportation in the luggage van of a passenger train.

163.	Luggage room	Specially equipped room for short-term storage of hand luggage.
164.	Luggage van	A carriage as part of a passenger train, designed for the carriage of luggage, load-luggage, etc
165.	Lump-sum consumption	An average rate of energy (fuel) consumption per unit of time, established for different transport operators at a time when it is impossible to accurately determine the rate of consumption of energy (fuel) for each operator separately.
166.	Mail coach	A coach equipped for the carriage, processing and exchange of postal items along the route.
167.	Mail train, Mail and luggage train	A train designed for the carriage of mail, luggage and load luggage and, in some cases, for the carriage of passengers.
168.	Main railway track	Railway track in the station-to-station block, intended for the movement of organized trains, as well as the track of a separate point, which is a continuation of tracks of the adjacent sections. Trains that pass through a separate point without stopping are allowed to continue, as a rule, along the main track, therefore, in contrast to other tracks of separate points, the permanent way of the main track is made of the same type as those of the blocks. Depending on the number of main tracks, single-track, double-track and multi-track railways are available.
169.	Maintenance costs of railway vehicles	Expenses for maintenance of railway vehicles in the operating mode.
170.	Management personnel	Managers, specialists and other employees performing management functions.
171.	Maximum permissible speed	The maximum speed allowed for transportation in view of the infrastructure's technical specifications.
172.	Military transportation	Movement of troops, military equipment, institutions and other impedimenta from one region (point) to another by rail.
173.	Mixed goods-passenger train	Category of passenger trains that include freight wagons in their train sets.
174.	Motive-power rolling stock	The number of traction units of locomotives and multiple-unit rolling stock cars equipped with motors.
175.	Motor vehicle (MV)	A loaded automobile, motor-vehicle train, trailer as well as an empty automobile, motor-vehicle train, trailer prior to or after their use for the carriage of goods by rail.
176.	Multiple-unit rolling stock	Traction rolling stock intended for the carriage of passengers and (or) luggage, mail items, which consisting of multiple-unit sections of an electric train and a diesel train, an automobile

		railway car and rail buses.
177.	Multiple-unit section	Accounting unit of multiple-unit rolling stock, which consists of cars equipped with motors and trailing cars.
178.	Multipurpose wagon	A wagon designed for the carriage of a wide range of goods: a covered freight wagon, a gondola wagon, a multipurpose flat wagon.
179.	Net freight turnover (operational)	An estimated parameter which is calculated by multiplying the net weight of the train by the actual distance of movement of goods. Measured in ton-kilometers (t-km).
180.	Net weight of goods	The mass of cargo that excludes the weight of packaging, pallets, containers, etc., located in the wagon.
181.	Nomenclature of goods transported by rail	Grouping of transported goods so that structure should be reflected by type. The categories of goods transported by rail include the categories defined in the relevant nomenclatures. NST/R (“Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics”/revised version - EUROSTAT), CSTE (“Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe” - UNECE), UTSNG (“Unified tariff and statistical nomenclature of goods”) - NHM (Nomenclature Harmonise des Marchandises). The Railways of OSJD member countries apply the GNG - Harmonized Nomenclature of Goods.
182.	Non-operating wagon stock Non-operating coach stock	Non-operating wagon stock includes wagons that are not directly engaged in the carriage of goods (serviceable wagons that are in reserve; being under repairs or awaiting repairs; allocated for service transportation, special needs, etc.); non-operating coach stock comprises coaches that are used for technical needs, and those that are under repairs or awaiting repairs
183.	Open wagon	A wagon without a roof with fixed sides more than 60 cm high, used for the carriage of goods that do not require protection against atmospheric precipitation.
184.	Open-plan coach	A sleeping coach but not a compartment coach.
185.	Operating activities of railway (railway company)	The production activity of railway (railway company), its enterprises, divisions, associated with the organization as well as provision of services for the implementation of transportation.
186.	Operating control point (End of block section)	A point that divides the railway track into station-to-station blocks and / or block sections and ensures traffic safety and the required carrying capacity. Operating control points include: sidings, passing points, stations, as well as track posts, traffic lights with automatic blocking and designated boundaries of

		block sections with automatic locomotive signaling.
187.	Operating costs	The total amount of costs of the company to ensure operating activities and maintain its productive capacity.
188.	Operating distance	The distance which the goods were actually transported at, taking into account roundabout traffic services.
189.	Operating locomotive stock	The operated stock of locomotives, which includes locomotives engaged in all types of operations, under technical operations for the collection of fuel, sand, water, for maintenance (within the established standard time), and those locomotives that are standing by for operation in the main and turn-round depots, and on station tracks.
190.	Operating speed	An average speed of the train in the railway section without taking into account the time the train stops at intermediate operation points.
191.	Operating stock of freight wagons	An accounting category which includes serviceable empty and loaded wagons used to ensure the carriage of goods.
192.	Operation of locomotives	Activities related to the use and maintenance of locomotives on the line to prepare them for a journey.
193.	Organisation's human resources	A totality of individuals carrying out or being prepared to carry out labor activities to achieve the goals of the organisation, including its personnel, persons working on the basis of any types of labor and civil contracts in law (agreements), studying on the basis of contractual relations with the organisation.
194.	OSJD	Organisation for Co-operation between Railways.
195.	OSJD Bulletin of Statistical Data on Railway Transport	An annual digest containing statistical data on the activities of railway transport of the OSJD member countries, published by the OSJD Committee.
196.	OSJD Committee	OSJD Executive Body.
197.	OSJD member countries	Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Albania, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Bulgaria, Hungary, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Republic of Cuba, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Latvia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Republic of Poland, Russian Federation, Romania, Slovak Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Republic of Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Republic of Estonia.

198.	OSJD Observers	German Railways JSC (DB AG), Organization of Greek Railways (OSE), National Society of French Railways (SNCF), Finnish Railways (VR), Serbian Railways JSC (ZS), Railways CJSC, Federal Passenger Company JSC (FPK).
199.	Other railway tracks	Tracks designed for standing by of passenger and freight wagons and trains, weighing of wagons, reloading, supplying refrigerated wagons with ice etc.
200.	Other types of activities	The activity of economic entities in the manufacturing of products, execution of work, rendering of services to individuals and legal entities included in the railway company as well as for their sale on the market to other consumers in order to obtain additional profit.
201.	Other wagon	An accounting category of freight wagons, which does not include covered wagons, flat wagons, open wagons, tanks, refrigerated wagons.
202.	Out-of-operation locomotive idle time	Idle time of locomotives in all types of repair (re-equipment and modernization) and standing by for it, pending for the removal from inventory, being in reserve.
203.	Overhead line system	A set of devices for transmitting electricity from traction substations to electric rolling stock through pantographs. The overhead system can include either an overhead line or a third-rail conductor. The main elements of an overhead line network with overhead (aerial) catenary include overhead wires (overhead wire, carrying cable, reinforcing wire, etc.), support bearings, supporting devices (bracket arms, span wires and rigid wiring) and span wire insulators.
204.	Overhead system repair	Activities on the replacement and restoration of individual elements, facilities and structures of the overhead line network, as well as their adjustment.
205.	Packaged cargo	Goods packed with the use of pallets, containers and other package-forming means.
206.	Passenger	A natural person traveling by a train with a valid travel document, or who has a travel document and is located at the time of boarding and disembarking in the territory of a railway station or a passenger platform.
207.	Passenger coach	Coaches are intended for the carriage of passengers and (or) luggage, postal items, such as mail coaches, luggage vans, restaurant cars, cabooses, service cars, recreation cars, hospital cars, inspection cars and gauging vehicles, special coach-type cars.

208.	Passenger flow	An intensity parameter of traffic performance of the railway network as a whole, or in certain regions or certain railway sections, and reflects the number of passengers traveling per unit of time.
209.	Passenger locomotive	A traction vehicle which is designed to haul passenger trains or individual coaches on railway tracks.
210.	Passenger railway station	A railway station designed to carry out operations for servicing passengers and organizing the passenger train traffic.
211.	Passenger railway vehicle	A railway vehicle for the carriage of passengers, even if it has one or more special compartments or special spaces for stowing luggage, freight packages, mail, etc.
212.	Passenger stop point	A point where trains stop during their haul, which has no arrangement of railway tracks, equipped with passenger platforms or boarding areas as well as other structures, and which is intended solely for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers (it is not a separate point).
213.	Passenger traffic	Traffic of passenger trains in railway sections.
214.	Passenger traffic density	Intensity parameter characterized by the number of passengers per one kilometer of the operational length of a certain railway section. It is obtained by dividing the passenger turnover by the respective operating length.
215.	Passenger train	A train designed for the carriage of passengers, luggage, load-luggage and mail, being composed of coaches.
216.	Passenger train turn-round	Full time from the moment of departure of a passenger train from the station (station of technical preparation of passenger trains or coach depot) to its departure from the same station (station of technical preparation of passenger trains or coach depot) on the next trip.
217.	Passenger turnover	An operation parameter of railway transport in terms of passenger traffic. The passenger turnover is calculated as the product of the number of passengers carried by the distance of their transportation, measured in passenger-kilometers.
218.	Passenger vehicle capacity	1. Passenger transportation capacity: seats and sleeping berths. Number of seats and sleeping berths available in a vehicle. Seats in restaurant cars and compartment-buffets are excluded from this category. Passenger transportation capacity: standing places, the number of permitted standing places available in a passenger vehicle. 2. A parameter attributing to the number of seats occupied in the train for the carriage of passengers. When assessing the degree of utilization of the capacity of passenger trains, the level of their occupancy in relation to the total number of seats

		allocated for the carriage of passengers is expressed as a percentage or fraction of a unit (capacity utilization factor).
219.	Passenger-kilometer	Unit of measurement for passenger traffic: the product of the number of passengers carried by the distance of their transportation, expressed in kilometers.
220.	Passengers transported	The number of passengers carried by rail during the reporting period.
221.	Passing point	A separate point on double-track lines, having an arrangement of railway tracks, allowing for overtaking trains and, if necessary, switching a train from one main track to another.
222.	Passing tracks, Loop lines, Siding tracks	Running tracks for locomotives, passing points and sidings. Tracks at the stations (siding) intended for overtaking trains and, if necessary, for transferring a train from one main track to another, as well as for the movement of locomotives from / to train sets from / to a locomotive depot, etc.
223.	Payroll of employees	It includes all categories of employees hired for permanent, seasonal or temporary work for a period of one day or more in accordance with the employment agreement / contract.
224.	Permanent way economy enterprises	Railway infrastructure enterprises that carry out the current maintenance and repairs of the railway track as well as provide technical supplies.
225.	Personnel	A team of staff members performing labor functions on the basis of an employment agreement (contract).
226.	Personnel category	Categorization of the organization's personnel by type of professional activity; qualifications; main groups of positions held and other criteria.
227.	Personnel engaged in operation activities	In railway transport, the personnel engaged in operational activities include employees directly involved in the organization and maintenance of transportation, maintenance, routine repair, maintenance and protection of technical equipment intended for operation on the railway.
228.	Pilot project of training	Probation of educational and methodological procedures for their subsequent implementation.
229.	Pipeline transport	A mode of transport that transfers liquid, gaseous or solid products over a distance through pipelines.
230.	Port (district) railway station	The terminal point of railway infrastructure, intended for servicing the port and performing operations in favour of railway and waterway traffic.
231.	Postal cargo	Goods carried in mail coaches.

232.	Postal items	Small consignments, the weight and sizes of which do not exceed the established limits, and the transportation of which is implemented as per “postal” tariff.
233.	Power supply unit of diesel locomotive	Prime engine and auxiliary equipment of a diesel locomotive designed to obtain mechanical energy through the use of fuel energy. The diesel locomotive power plant consumes diesel fuel.
234.	Private siding railway tracks	A railway track or a group of railway tracks owned by a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur, with the exception of the owner of the public railway transport infrastructure, on the basis of ownership or any other right.
235.	Rail transport passenger’s travel	A passenger's travel on a train is carried out on the basis of a carriage contract and is confirmed by a travel document, which can be issued both on a blank form in the established form, and in electronic form.
236.	Rails	Steel beams of a special section, laid on sleepers or other supports to form, as a rule, a two-line track along which the following vehicles run: train sets of rolling stock of railway and urban transport (metro, tram), specialized train sets in mines, careers, crane equipment.
237.	Railway	Infrastructure located on the territory of one state.
238.	Railway track	An engineering structure that ensures the uninterrupted and safe movement of trains with established speeds and loads transferred from the wheel set to the rails, consisting of the railway roadbed and the permanent way: - Roadbed: sub-grade, artificial drainage and fortification structures, etc; - Permanent way: ballast layer, sleepers, rails with fasteners, switching facilities, anti-creep devices, etc.
239.	Railway commercial transportation	Railway transportation carried out in the interests of any other party for a fee.
240.	Railway company	Railway company (organization) of any form of ownership, implementing transportation and / or owning (managing) all technical means (including railway infrastructure) used for transportation and any other types of activities, or an association (association, holding, etc.) of such railway companies managing and / or administering them.
241.	Railway crossing safety personnel	Railway personnel whose functions are to ensure the safety and uninterrupted movement of trains and vehicles at the railway crossing they are guarded.

242.	Railway depot	<p>A railway undertaking designed to ensure the operation and repair of rolling stock: locomotives; wagons; multiple-unit sections of railway companies.</p> <p>There are specialized railway depots designed for locomotives, freight wagons, passenger coaches, multiple-unit trains etc. and mixed depots intended for different types of rolling stock at the same time (for example, electric and diesel locomotives).</p> <p>Locomotive depots are used for technological and cyclic inspections, periodic repairs and rehabilitation of locomotives.</p> <p>Multiple-unit train depots are designed for repairs, maintenance and operation of multiple-unit sections.</p> <p>Freight wagon or passenger coach depots are intended for maintenance and repairs of passenger and freight cars, units and parts as well as equipment of cars during operation. Such depots specialize in the type of cars to be repaired i.e. coaches and wagons, tank wagons, isothermal wagons and refrigerated rolling stock.</p> <p>Turn-round railway depots are designed to perform technological operations on the turn-round of a locomotive on its run.</p>
243.	Railway engine	A locomotive the energy source of which is steam.
244.	Railway freight traffic	Spatial movement of goods by rail.
245.	Railway junction	A set of technologically interconnected railway stations located at the point of intersection or abutment of at least three railway lines and intended to ensure the carriage of goods and passengers, with rendering other transport services.
246.	Railway junction station	A railway station at which at least three railway routes converge or diverge.
247.	Railway line	<p>A set of technical facilities and structures that ensure the movement of trains between two points.</p> <p>Railway lines in conjunction with railway stations constitute a network of railways.</p> <p>Railway lines are distinguished as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by the number of railway tracks; - by the track gauge; - by the type of traction; - by the nature of motion.
248.	Railway management	Branch or functional division of the directorate, company, railway administration. The branch divisions of the railway carry out technical management of railway linear subdivisions or structural units of the respective profile not subordinate to them administratively, and tackle the issues of their technical development.

249.	Railway minimum structure gauge	A limit transverse (perpendicular to the axis of the track) outline, inside which no parts of structures and devices should come in located along the railway track, on the track or at its intersection, as well as materials, spare parts, equipment lying along the track, including on the territory of stations. An exception can be made only by parts of devices intended for their direct interaction with the rolling stock (wagon retarders, overhead lines, etc.). In this case, the following condition must be met: the position of devices and structures in the internal space must be dovetailed with the parts of rolling stock with which they can interact, but not come into contact with other elements of rolling stock.
250.	Railway network	All railway lines in a given region, country, community of countries. It does not include sections of roads or waterways, even if railway rolling stock can be transported on such routes, for example, on trailers for the transport of wagons or on railway ferries. Railway lines used only for tourist purposes are excluded as well as railway lines that are built exclusively for the maintenance of mines, timber logging or any other industrial or agricultural enterprises and which are closed for public transport.
251.	Railway passenger traffic	Movement of passengers, luggage and load-luggage by means of railway transport.
252.	Railway performance	Parameter attributed to the volume of operational work in wagons, which is defined as the sum of the wagons loaded and wagons accepted in the loaded status.
253.	Railway rolling stock repair	Activities carried out in order to maintain the operability of the rolling stock in good operating mode.
254.	Railway section	Part of a railway line with its adjacent territory, characterized by the length, the number of main railways (single-track, double-track, etc.), line capacity, carrying capacity, type of train traction.
255.	Railway section closed for traffic	Part of a railway line on which train traffic is suspended.
256.	Railway section speed	The average speed of the train along the railway section, including the time of train stoppages at intermediate operation points.
257.	Railway section station	An operation location designed for handling goods and passenger trains in transit, performing shunting operations for breaking-up and formation of goods collecting trains and sectional trains, servicing the railway sidings and loading and unloading points, etc.

258.	Railway section train	A freight train that is running between two railway section stations with its train set unchanged. The section train includes wagons that move to the neighboring section station and then to the adjacent sections
259.	Railway station	An infrastructure location (a building or a set of buildings, structures and facilities) designed to service passengers, provide them with paid and free services and accommodate personnel.
260.	Railway station	A railway location with an arrangement of tracks, which makes it possible to perform railway operations on receiving, dispatching, crossing and overtaking trains, technical operations with trains and (or) shunting activities on breaking up and forming trains, as well as operations for embarking and disembarking passengers, their servicing, receiving and delivery of goods, luggage and load-luggage and other operations relating to the transportation process.
261.	Railway track gauge	The distance between two rails, measured between the inner / running edges of the rail heads of a railway track. According to this parameter, railways are divided as follows: - Wide gauge (more than 1435 mm) - 1520, 1524, 1600, 1676, 1765, 2134 mm; - Normal gauge - 1435 mm; - Narrow gauge (less than 1435 mm) - 1372, 1067, 1009, 1000, 914, 891, 760, 750, 610, 600 mm.
262.	Railway track repair	Railway track-related activity on renovation of the permanent way with full or partial replacement of its elements, ballast cleaning, track alignment in profile elevation and plan view along with rehabilitation of the roadbed.
263.	Railway track roadbed	An integral part of a railway track, including the sub-grade with artificial structures.
264.	Railway tracks of (marshalling) yards	Main tracks within the stations (continuation of the railway lines), receiving and dispatching, sorting, loading and unloading tracks, locomotive and wagon economy tracks, running tracks for locomotives, connecting (leading to sites, warehouses, repair points, etc.) tracks, other tracks (for standing by of passenger coaches, weighing, reloading, etc.), special-purpose tracks: a) approach tracks to enterprises, warehouses and careers; b) safety dead ends; trapping dead ends.
265.	Railway traffic	Any movement of a railway vehicle on lines in operation. If a railway vehicle is transported by another vehicle, only the movement of the transporting vehicle is taken into account (active mode of transport).

266.	Railway train set	A group of coupled wagons or coaches in accordance with requirements of regulatory documents governing railway transportation.
267.	Railway transport products equated	The roundup parameter is measured in the equated ton-kilometers and defined in railway transport as the sum of tariff ton-kilometers and passenger-kilometers. When calculating the equated products in railway transport, the passenger-km is equal to 1 ton-km. When calculating the labor productivity, the equated products are calculated by adding the tariff turnover and doubled passenger-kilometers.
268.	Railway transport statistics	A section of the science of statistics, which studies technical, technological, economic and other processes in railway transport, as well as the area of practical activities for the collection, processing and analysis of statistical information on the operation of railway transport.
269.	Railway transport tariffs	A system of rates and rules for calculating the carriage charges that determine the amount of carriage charges.
270.	Railway transportation	Any carriage of goods and / or passengers by railway vehicle by rail.
271.	Railway twenty-four hours	A conditionally accepted period of time that is equal to twenty four hours, the beginning of which in different states is established on the basis of their local conditions.
272.	Railway vehicle	Railway rolling stock moving exclusively on rails, which either uses its own traction (traction vehicles), or is towed by another vehicle (coaches, luggage vans, wagons, etc.).
273.	Railways of OSJD member countries	Azerbaijani Railways CJSC (ADY CJSC) (AZD), Afghanistan Railway Authority (ARA), Byelorussian Railway (BC), Holding Bulgarian State Railways (Holding BDZ), MAV Hungarian State Railways Private Company Limited by Shares (MAV Co.), Vietnamese Railway State Company (VZD), Georgian Railway JSC (GR), Railway of the Islamic Republic of Iran (RAI), “Kazakhstan Temir Zholy National Company” JSC (KZH), China State Railway Group Co., Ltd (KZD), Ministry of Railways of the DPRK (ZC), Korea Railroad Corporation (KORAIL), “Kyrgyz Temir Zholu National Company” State Enterprise (KRG), Latvian Railway SJSC (LDZ), Lithuanian Railways JSC (LTG), Railway of Moldova State Enterprise (CFM), Ulan Bator Railway JSC (UBZD), Polish State Railways JSC (PKP), Russian Railways OJSC (RZD OJSC),

		Uzbek Railways JSC (UTI), Railways of Slovak Republic (ZSR), Tajik Railway State Unitary Enterprise (TDZ), Turkmenistan Railways (TRK), National Railway Company CFR-SA (CFR), Ukrainian Railway JSC (Ukrzaliznytsia JSC) (UZ), Estonian Railway JSC (EVR), Czech Railways JSC (ČD)
274.	Rear dump cars	A wagon designed for the carriage and mechanized unloading of bulk goods.
275.	Receiving-and-departure track	A station track on which technological operations are performed attributed to the approach and departure of trains, embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, crossing trains whilst in motion on single-track lines, waiting for being overtaken by right-of-way trains.
276.	Refrigerated container	A specialized container, the walls, floor, roof and doors of which are covered or made of heat-insulating material that limits heat exchange between the interior volume of the container and the environment.
277.	Refrigerated container with mechanical cooling	An isothermal container that has a cooling system of compressor or absorption type.
278.	Refrigerated wagon	An isothermal wagon with a refrigeration unit, individual or common for several transport units.
279.	Repair of engineering facilities	Activities to prevent and eliminate failures in operated engineering structures, to ensure their long service life.
280.	Repairs	A set of measures providing the following: a) prevention and elimination of failures of the operating engineering structures in order to ensure their long service life; b) replacement and restoration of individual elements, assemblies and structures of the signaling, interlocking and communication systems, as well as their adjustment; c) maintenance and restoration of the serviceability and operability of the rolling stock; d) railway track-related work to renovate the permanent way or partially replace its elements, clean up the ballast, align the track in profile elevation and plan view along with rehabilitation of the roadbed.
281.	Reserve locomotive	Unit of traction rolling stock, moving on its own traction without wagons or shipped in a train set without engaging its traction.
282.	Reserve running distance of locomotive	Distance traveled by locomotives of the operating stock, shipped by their own traction without wagons or with no more than 10 wagons coupled to it.

283.	Residential season ticket (Commutation ticket)	A privileged price travel document valid for a limited or unlimited number of trips over a specified time period in a certain railway section or area.
284.	Restoration activity	A set of technical and organizational measures carried out on the railway to resume traffic and operation interrupted by destruction.
285.	RIC	International Coach Regulation (RIC), RIC Agreement governs the exchange and use of coaches in international traffic.
286.	Roadbed	A set of engineering soil structures serving as the basis for the permanent way. The roadbed absorbs the load from the rail and sleepers, ballast and rolling stock, evenly distributing it on the underlying natural soil.
287.	Rolling stock investment	Purchase costs of railway vehicles.
288.	Rolling stock maintenance	Organizational and technical measures designed to maintain the rolling stock in good condition during the period of operation between scheduled types of maintenance. During technical maintenance, a set of activities is carried out to ensure traffic safety, the operability of all units and equipment, fire safety, as well as the proper sanitary and hygienic condition of the rolling stock.
289.	Running speed	The average speed of the train in the section with non-stop passing, but taking into account the limitations of the established speed.
290.	Schedule speed Average speed Commercial speed Service speed	It is defined as the average speed along the entire route from the station at which it is formed to the station of breaking-up, taking into account the total travel time, including stoppages at the railway sorting and railway section stations.
291.	Seal	A control element, which is an integral part of a single structure, the integrity of which confirms the lack of access to the cargo through the sealed structural openings of the wagon, intermodal transport unit (ITU) or motor vehicle (MV). A seal also means a locking and sealing device.
292.	Service train	A train composed of an operating locomotive or special self-propelled rolling stock used as a locomotive, as well as of wagons allocated for the special and technical needs of railway companies, special, self-propelled and non-self-propelled rolling stock, designed to perform work on the servicing, maintenance and repair of structures and facilities of railway infrastructure.
293.	Service transportation	Freight transportation (with or without tariffication) for the

		needs of the railway company.
294.	Service-related railway transportation	Railway transportation implemented by a railway company for its own needs.
295.	Shared wagon	A wagon owned by a railway company and used by railway companies under special conditions stipulated by the Rules for Use of Wagons.
296.	Shunting locomotive	A locomotive designed for shunting operations at stations, including non-public railway tracks.
297.	Shunting operations	A set of technical and technological operations for the movement of a railway vehicle or a group of railway vehicles within a railway station or any other railway locations.
298.	Side railway track	Receiving and departure track, upon entering which the rolling stock deviates according to the switch.
299.	Siding railway tracks	Railway sidings adjoining directly or through any other railway sidings to the public railways and intended to serve certain users of railway transport services on the terms of contracts or performing work for their own needs.
300.	Siding track owner	A person who owns a railway siding track on the basis of ownership or any other legal basis.
301.	Single-track lines	Railway lines with one main railway track.
302.	Sleeper	A support for the rails of a railway track in the form of a transverse bearing, arranged under both rails. Sleepers are designed to absorb the pressure from the rails, transfer it to the ballast (or concrete) track roadbed and ensure the correct and constant position of the rail lines during their long-term operation. Sleepers are the traditional and most common type of under-rail support.
303.	SMGS	Agreement on International Goods Transport by Rail.
304.	SMPS	Agreement on international passenger traffic by rail.
305.	Sorting station, Marshalling yard	A station designed for handing wagons, breaking up and forming trains on the routes set out in the train formation plan, and have special tracks for such activities.
306.	Sorting track, Sorting siding, Marshalling track, Marshalling siding,	Station track intended for the accumulation of trains and groups of wagons and the formation of single-group and group trains, as well as for the wagons for loading or unloading, wagons requiring repair, wagons with dangerous goods etc.
307.	Special wagon	A freight wagon for the carriage of a certain cargo or a group of

		goods with similar properties (tank-wagons, grain-bulkers, mineral carriers, isothermal wagons, flat wagons for the carriage of large-tonnage containers, pellet carriers, hopper-dosage wagons, dump cars, etc.).
308.	Specialized high-capacity container	A specialized container with a gross weight of 10 tons or more, bearing an ISO-compliant marking code and registered with the International Bureau of Containers and Intermodal Transportation.
309.	Specific consumption of fuel (energy)	The amount of fuel equivalent per the established work meter.
310.	Station track length	The length of the station track. There is a full and useful length of the track. The total length of the track is the distance between the joints of the point rails of the track switches that confine the given track (the full length of the through track), or the distance from the joint of the point rail of the track switch leading to the given track to the stop (the full length of the dead-end track). The useful length of the track is that part of its full length, within which the rolling stock is installed without disrupting the movement on the adjacent railway tracks.
311.	Station tracks	Railway tracks located within the boundaries of separate points with an arrangement of tracks. The station tracks include the main tracks within boundaries of the station, approach and departure tracks, extension tracks, sorting tracks, hump tracks, loading and unloading tracks, engine tracks to engine house, as well as running tracks for locomotives, connecting tracks, parking tracks for fire and recovery trains and individual passenger coaches, weighing, reloading tracks, etc. Besides, the station tracks include special-purpose tracks: tracks equated to access roads, safety dead ends, catching dead ends. At large-size stations, tracks designed to perform homogeneous operations are grouped into a category named as switch yard.
312.	Station-to-station block	Part of the railway line located between adjacent separate points, consisting of block section boundaries which are marked by traffic lights. In single-track sections, the boundaries of the block are indicated by entry traffic lights of railway stations, and in double-track sections it is done by the signal lights of the railway station boundaries and the entry signal light of the adjacent railway station.
313.	Statistical reporting	A document of the established form containing statistical data or parameters characterizing the general results and individual aspects of the activities of railway undertakings and railway industry as a whole. It is mandatory for submission to higher and statistical organizations within the established time frame.
314.	Successive carrier	A carrier who, acceding to the contract of carriage (concluded by a contractual carrier), accepts the goods from the contractual

		<p>carrier or another successive carrier for the further transportation of goods (SMGS).</p> <p>A legal person who assumes obligations under a contract of carriage from another carrier for the further transportation of passengers, luggage and load-luggage (SMPS)</p>
315.	Tank container	A specialized container for the transportation of liquid cargo, gases or bulk cargo.
316.	Tank-wagon	A wagon with one or more tank barrels, which are permanently installed on the wagon frame, and designed to transport gases, liquids, powdery or granular substances.
317.	Tariff currency	A monetary unit in which the tariff rate is expressed.
318.	Tariff distance	A distance from the departure station to the destination station, used to calculate the carriage charges for the transportation of goods.
319.	Tariff distance (freight running distance)	Distance used to calculate the tariff for the carriage of goods.
320.	Tariff estimated weight	The weight of goods, goods tare, as well as removable and non-removable loading tackles, on the basis of which the carrier calculates the carriage charges.
321.	Tariff freight turnover	An estimated parameter which is calculated by multiplying the weight of the transported goods by the tariff distance of the movement of goods. Measured in ton-kilometers (t-km).
322.	Tariff ton-kilometer	Unit of measurement for the carriage of one ton of the tariff estimated weight of goods at a tariff distance of 1 km.
323.	Taxes	Mandatory contributions levied on individuals and legal entities in accordance with national legislation.
324.	Technical and administrative report of a station	A formal document that establishes the procedure for using the technical facilities of the station and regulates the safe and unhindered admission, departure and passage of trains through the station, the safety of shunting operations and compliance with safety measures.
325.	Technical station	A railway station, the main purpose of which is to perform technical, commercial and other operations for servicing trains, breaking up and forming trains.
326.	The parties involved in transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consignors, carriers, consignee (SMGS) - Carriers, actual carriers, coach operators, authorized persons (SMPS).
327.	The total length of electrified lines	The total length of electrified railway tracks, obtained by summing the construction lengths of electrified tracks. The

		construction length of an electrified track is the length of an electrified railway line, measured along its axis by points of the tracks connecting to other lines. For multi-track electrified lines, it is determined along the axis of the longest track.
328.	Third rail conductor	Catenary element for supplying electricity to electric rolling stock. The third rail conductor is used mainly in the electric network of subways (underground, metro) as well as in the electrified urban and suburban railway sections.
329.	Through-running train	A train that passes through one or more railway sorting or railway section stations without being handled.
330.	Ticket	An integral part of the travel document. The ticket can be issued both for the entire route and its individual sections.
331.	Timetable for passenger trains	An official document recording the frequency, routes, departure and arrival times of passenger trains of all categories by stations and stopping points.
332.	Ton-kilometer gross-gross (including the weight of the locomotive)	Unit of transportation of one ton of the weight of a train or other vehicle, including the weight of the locomotive, over a distance of 1 km.
333.	Ton-kilometer gross	Unit of transportation of one ton of the weight of a train or other vehicle, excluding the weight of a locomotive, over a distance of 1 km.
334.	Ton-kilometer net	A unit of measurement for freight transport corresponding to the carriage of one ton of goods by rail over a distance of one kilometer. Distance is figured out as the actual distance traveled in the network under consideration.
335.	Ton-kilometer on railway transport	Unit of measurement for the transportation of one ton of goods over a distance of 1 km.
336.	Top manager	Person that makes managerial decisions in accordance with his job responsibilities.
337.	Total length of railway (Track miles)	The total length of all railway tracks, obtained by summing their construction lengths. Construction length is the length of a railway line, measured along its axis between the points of tracks connecting to other lines. For multi-track lines, the construction length is set along the axis of the longest track.
338.	Total train weight (gross-gross)	Train weight including the traction unit weight.
339.	Track area	A group of station railway tracks of the same purpose, united by common development of switches. There are areas of

		railway tracks which are for acceptance, dispatch, sorting, receiving and dispatching, sorting and dispatching, sorting and grouping, parking for passenger trains, etc.
340.	Track engineering work	A set of interrelated operations aimed at ensuring the reliability of the railway track and the safety of train traffic with established speeds and weight standards. It consists of urgent and planned operations.
341.	Track equipment	All equipment located on the railway track, designed for the safe and uninterrupted movement of trains at established speeds (control locations, executive and control equipment for automatic blocking, automatic locomotive signaling and electrical interlocking, crossing signaling, etc., located outside the premises (in the “field”).
342.	Track facilities	One of the main aspects of railway transport, which includes railway tracks with engineering structures (bridges and tunnels); production facilities; enterprises providing the current maintenance of the track and its facilities.
343.	Track gauge	Two rails (rail lines) located at a certain distance from one another and attached by rail fasteners to the rail supports (sleepers, slabs, etc.) of the railway track. The track serves as a guideway for the wheels of the rolling stock. The most significant parameter of a railway track is its width i.e. the distance between the inner / running edges of the rail heads of a railway track. According to this parameter, railways are divided into wide track gauge (more than 1435 mm), normal track gauge (1435 mm) and narrow track gauge (less than 1435 mm) railways.
344.	Trackside warehouse	A facility, a site for storing materials, products, machines and other goods that are delivered to or removed from the warehouse, mainly by rail. A trackside warehouse is equipped with means of all-round mechanization and automation of loading and unloading operations using electronic computers. A trackside warehouse is built at freight railway stations, at industrial enterprises with siding tracks, in places of transshipment of goods from one mode of transport to another.
345.	Traction rolling stock	A set of types of railway rolling stock that has a haulage capacity to carry out the transportation process. And it includes locomotives and multiple unit rolling stock.
346.	Traction shoulder	A railway section adjacent to a station with its main locomotive depot, bounded by a station with an intermediate depot.
347.	Trailer car of a multiple-unit train	A unit of railway rolling stock that does not have a driving device; multiple-unit trains (electric multiple-unit trains and diesel multiple-unit trains) are composed of such coaches.

348.	Trailing car of a multiple-unit train	A unit of railway rolling stock that is not equipped with a drive device which multiple-unit trains (electric trains and diesel trains) as well as automobile railway cars are composed of.
349.	Trailing car with a driving compartment	A unit of railway rolling stock that does not have a drive device; multiple-unit trains (electric multiple-unit trains and diesel multiple-unit trains) are composed of such cars with a driver's cab.
350.	Trailing car with a driving compartment	A unit of railway rolling stock that does not have a driving device and is designed in such a way that it can be coupled to one or more cars equipped with motors and is fitted up with a control cabin.
351.	Train	A composed train set of cars being coupled with one or several operating locomotives or cars equipped with motors and having set signals and number. Locomotives without wagons, cars equipped with motors and special self-propelled rolling stock assigned to haul to a station-to-station block are considered as trains.
352.	Train category	Conventional division of trains into groups depending on the type of transportation, travel distance, grouping of wagons in a train set, regularity of circulation and speed of movement. The main categories of trains are distinguished as follows: - Passenger trains; - Freight trains; - Freight and passenger trains (mixed trains).
353.	Train crew	Railway transport staff members whose functions include checking and selling passenger travel documents which are evidence of the legal contract concluded between the railway carrier and the passenger, as well as attending the train in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents.
354.	Train crew	Railway staff members whose functions include attending the train in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents.
355.	Train length	The distance between the coupling axle of the front unit (the first mobile unit) and the rear unit (the last moving unit) of the train which is in a straight horizontal section of the railway track; in operational work, the train length is calculated in conventional wagons.
356.	Train running distance (mileage)	The distance actually covered by the train and measured in train-kilometers according to the traffic and traction type.
357.	Train traffic schedule	a regulatory and technical document establishing the organization of the movement of trains of all categories in the sections of rail transport infrastructure, graphically displaying

		the movement of trains on a scale grid on a conditional day, subdivided into a standard train schedule (for a planned year), an alternate train schedule (in certain periods of time) and an operational train schedule (for the current planned day).
358.	Train weight	A parameter specifying the weight of a freight train or a passenger train. In the rail transport statistics, the train weight is determined as follows: a) Gross weight, which consists of the gross weight of the wagons included in the train; b) Net weight, which is the sum of the gross weight of the goods loaded on wagons, the parameter is attributed to freight trains only.
359.	Train weight	see 46 "Train weight"
360.	Train's consignor list	The main technological and accounting document accompanying the train along its entire route. Contains general information about the train (train number, index, weight and length of the train, the number of axles, the number of wagons in the train set, information on each wagon and the goods transported in it, the code of the destination station, etc.).
361.	Train-Section	A physical section of railway tracks with uniform weight norms for freight trains and stable dimensions of movement.
362.	Transit railway transportation	Railway transportation implemented through the territory of a state between two points (point of loading / embarkation and point of unloading / disembarkation) located outside this state. Transit railway transportation does not include transport operations that involve loading / embarking or unloading / disembarking from a railway vehicle at the border of this state from another / to another mode of transport, for example, transit between rail and sea transport in sea ports.
363.	Transit traffic within the country	Transportation of goods in which their loading and unloading is carried out in other networks of the same country and which run on the lines of this railway in transit from one railway vehicle followed by loading onto another rail vehicle.
364.	Transit train	A freight train passing through the station without being handled (only locomotive crews or a train locomotive are changed), or with partial handling (changing the weight or length of the train by coupling, uncoupling or replacing groups of wagons).
365.	Transport	A set of all types of communication routes, vehicles, technical devices and facilities on the communication routes, ensuring the process of the carriage of people and goods for various purposes from one place to another. The modes of transport differ as follows: - land (rail, road, pipeline);

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water (sea, river); - air (aviation).
366.	Transport equipment	In railway transport, various auxiliary facilities intended for equipping freight wagons during the transportation (fastening) of certain goods (people). It can be removable and non-removable transport equipment (loading tackle).
367.	Transport hub	A set of transport facilities in the area of the junction of several modes of transport, carrying out, when interacting, operations for servicing transit, local and urban transportation of goods and passengers. In addition to a railway junction, the transport hub may include a network of highways with bus stations, a sea or river port, industrial transport facilities, a pipeline transport network, airports and a public urban transport network.
368.	Transport products	Parameter of the natural and cost estimate of activities of a transport company, reflecting the volume of transportation of goods and passengers.
369.	Transportation cost price	This is a comprehensive parameter that specifies the use of costly material and labor resources. It reflects the growth of labor productivity, the degree of use of fixed assets, an increase in the efficiency and quality of railway transport.
370.	Transportation of goods in direct international railway traffic	Carriage of goods by rail across the territory of two or more states under a single document (consignment note) issued for the entire route.
371.	Transportation of goods in direct international railway-ferry traffic	Carriage of goods in direct international railway traffic with waterway transport engaged, provided that goods are moved from the departure station to the destination station in a wagon or on its own axles.
372.	Transporter wagon	A wagon designed for the carriage of bulky and heavy goods, which, due to their size and (or) weight, cannot be transported in other wagons.
373.	Travel document	The document confirming the conclusion of a contract of carriage of a passenger
374.	Turnover (funds)	The period of time from the moment of advance payment of the cost in cash for the purchase of raw materials, materials, fuel and other goods until the moment of sale of the manufactured finished product (work, services) and receipt of funds.
375.	Types of electric power	<p>Category characterizing the type of electric current. The following types of electric current are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alternating current 25,000 V, 50 Hz

		<p>15,000 V, 16 2/3 Hz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct current 3000 V 1,500 V 750 V 660 V 630 V
376.	Types of transportation	<p>Types of railway transportation. The basic categories are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) commercial railway transportation: transportation implemented in the interests of any other party at a charge; b) service-related railway transportation: transportation implemented by economic entities on railway transport to meet their internal needs, regardless of whether they generate income subject to accounting. <p>Commercial transportation is grouped by type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freight transportation by one or more modes of transport with a subdivision by type of traffic (international, domestic, transit); - Passenger transportation, with the emphasis on the types of traffic.
377.	UN ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
378.	Unloading	A parameter specifying the complete or partial release of a vehicle, measured in wagons and tons.
379.	Wage	<p>Remuneration for work, which the employer pays to the employee for the work carried out, depending on its complexity, quantity, quality, working conditions and qualifications of the employee, taking into account the actual work hours, as well as for the periods included in work hours. The main forms of remuneration are as follows: time-based payment and payment by the piece.</p> <p>There are also nominal and real wages.</p>
380.	Wagon carrying capacity	A technical specification of a wagon in relation to the maximum weight of goods that can be carried in the wagon.
381.	Wagon dynamic load	<p>A parameter of the load of the wagon during transportation. There is the dynamic load of a wagon of the operating stock and the dynamic load of a loaded wagon.</p> <p>The dynamic load of a wagon of the operating stock is the amount of goods in tons, which, on average, falls on the wagon of the operating stock along the entire route. It is determined by dividing the net operating ton-kilometers by wagon-kilometers of the total running distance (mileage) of the operating stock wagons.</p> <p>The dynamic load of a loaded wagon is the amount of goods in tons per loaded wagon on average along the entire route. It is determined by the ratio of the operational freight turnover to the running distance (mileage) of the loaded wagons of the operating stock.</p>

382.	Wagon for the carriage of an intermodal transport unit	A wagon that is specially built or equipped for the carriage of intermodal transport units (ITUs) and motor vehicles (MVs).
383.	Wagon keeper Coach keeper	A person who owns a wagon / a coach on the basis of ownership or any other legal basis and is entered as such in the vehicle register in accordance with national legislation.
384.	Wagon note	A carrier's document containing information on the wagon, goods, consignor and consignee and other information.
385.	Wagon performance	The amount of operation of one wagon of the operating stock per day on average. It is measured in operating net ton-kilometers. It is calculated as the ratio of the value of the operating net cargo turnover to the value of the operating stock of wagons in wagon-twenty-four hours. The parameter reflects the efficiency of using the wagon in the course of twenty four hours.
386.	Wagon tare weight	Weight of an empty wagon, including its non-removable equipment.
387.	Wagon traffic volume	A parameter of the daily average number of railway cars passing in a certain direction between railway stations.
388.	Wagon trip	Distance in kilometers that a wagon travels from one loading point to the next loading point.
389.	Wagon turnover	The number of wagons handled by the railway station during the reporting period. The freight cars turnover does not include cars that have departed from and arrived at the siding tracks adjacent to the station.
390.	Wagon turn-round	The main parameter of the use of the wagon stock in the course of time, including the cycle of operations from the moment the car starts loading until the moment the next loading starts.
391.	Wagon's terminal time	The time spent by the freight wagons of the operating stock at a station under freight operations and / or other operations related to the handling technology of transportation.
392.	Wagon-hour	A parameter used to determine the time spent on various operations using wagons.
393.	Wagon-kilometer Car-kilometer	Unit of measure representing the movement on railway tracks of common use over a distance of one kilometer: a) by one loaded or empty wagon; b) by a coach.

394.	Waterway transport operated by a railway undertaking	Railway ferry: a railway train of waterway traffic (ships, railway ferry plants, etc.) owned (leased) by a railway enterprise.
395.	Waybill	Sheet No. 2 of the SMGS consignment note, which accompanies the goods to the destination station and is intended for the carrier delivering the goods to the consignee.
396.	Yearly average value (on average per year)	Average chronological value of the interval series.

II. Terms and definitions used in the training and education of personnel in the field of railway transportation.

Ser. No.	Term	Interpretation
1.	Academic hour	A period of time equal to 45 minutes
2.	Academy of the Organisation for Cooperation between Railways (OSJD Academy)	A voluntary network association of vocational training organizations and organizations within the OSJD system that has been created as the specialized body of the OSJD in the sphere of vocational training
3.	Accreditation expert review	A process of verifying the compliance of activity of the applicant (organisations in the process of accreditation) with the requirements to the participants in the OSJD Academy
4.	Accredited training organization	Educational or training organization, participating in the OSJD Academy and recorded in the OSJD registry
5.	Advanced vocational training or/raising of qualification	Refreshment of fundamental and practical knowledge, acquirement and development of skills of qualified employees necessary due to growing requirements to their qualifications. The advanced vocational training does not provide for a new education degree
6.	Applicant (organisation seeking accreditation)	Educational organisation or training organisation that wishes to acquire the status of participant in the OSJD Academy and to be registered in the OSJD registry, and that has submitted a relevant application
7.	Author	A natural person (group of natural persons) or a legal person who develops or updates an OSJD model training program and who has appropriate levels of competence, qualification, and work experience in the railway sector, and who is knowledgeable and professionally experienced in the

		application of OSJD documents
8.	Authoring team	A group of authors
9.	Authorized users of the OSJD information web resource	Users who have appropriate rights and access, by means of the Internet information and telecommunication network, the content of the OSJD information web resource on vocational training and education in the field of railway traffic intended for persons with extended rights of access
10.	Category of personnel	A classification of personnel by type of professional activity; qualification level; key groups of positions, and other criteria
11.	Competence	The ability of an worker to perform job tasks based on the worker's appropriate knowledge, skills, habits, and experience that are formally described in the corresponding corporate requirements to the worker's professional, business, and other qualities
12.	Consultant	A person who provides consultative support to an author (developer) or authoring team in the course of developing and/or updating an OSJD model training program
13.	Contents of training program	A formalized scope of knowledge, expertise, and skills that is normally recorded on storage media and intended to be transferred to the students
14.	Curriculum	A document that defines a list of subjects, training courses, modules, and hands-on training sessions along with their succession and distribution through the training periods, training time allocations, and the forms of interim and final attestations of students/trainees
15.	Developer	A natural person, a group of persons, or a legal person that develops or updates an OSJD model training program or a training program, or is engaged in developing or updating an OSJD model training program or any other training program, and that has appropriate education, expertise, qualifications, experience in the railway or transport sectors, and that is knowledgeable of and professionally experienced in the application of OSJD documents
16.	Editorial board of the OSJD information web resource in vocational training in railway transport (editorial board of OSJD information web resource)	A working body of the Ad Hoc Working Group that is responsible, within the scope of competence granted by OSJD documents, for populating, updating and refreshing the content, and editorial support the OSJD information web resource

17.	Educational organisation	An organization (a legal entity) that under the national law has education as its core business
18.	Employee	A person employed by an organization under an employment contract
19.	Employer	An organization that enters into an employment contract with an employee
20.	Engineer	An employee who has a corresponding academic degree in technology or engineering, and performs job functions related to the design, implementation, and control of technical and technological processes
21.	Expert	A natural person who possesses professional and hands-on experience and competencies in a given field, and who performs an expert review producing a substantiated expert conclusion that contains an evaluation of the quality of the object under the expert review
22.	Expert council on training programs and methodology	A consultative or advisory body performing expert evaluation functions, and offering recommendations on monitoring the quality of OSJD training programs, and on improving the training process
23.	Expert report	A document reflecting the conformance or non-conformance of the object under the expert review with the requirements to its quality that is produced after the completion of an expert review and may contain suggestions for the improvement of the object under review
24.	Expert review	A professional analysis of the contents of an OSJD model training program, an existing training program, or a proposed training program that is performed by an expert or a team of professionals engaged to perform an expert review
25.	Field of accreditation	A field of activity that involves providing training under OSJD model programs or OSJD-approved training programs for which accreditation is requested or granted to ascertain compliance with the requirements set by the OSJD
26.	Final attestation of a student/trainee	A procedure for evaluating the degree and level of acquisition by the student/trainee of the whole content of a training course (module), or the whole OSJD model or OSJD-approved training program for the purpose of making a decision on issuing an OSJD training certificate to the student/trainee
27.	Forms of training	Face-to-face, distance, or combined training
28.	Human resources of an organization	All physical persons who perform or are preparing to perform work aimed at reaching the goals of an organization, including the organization's personnel; persons working under any kind of employment or civil contracts; and persons undergoing

		training under contracts with the organization
29.	Initiator of training program, Initiating Party	An OSJD Academy participant that submits a request for the approval of an OSJD training program, and that is authorized to submit such a request
30.	Instructor	Full-time or part-time employee who teaches according to approved curricula, training programs or courses (lecturer, teacher, trainer, instructor, on-the-job mentor)
31.	Interim attestation of a student/trainee	A procedure for evaluating the degree and level of acquisition by a student/trainee of a part or the whole of a training course (module) within a training program, administered in the forms and at frequencies set by the training curriculum. Interim attestation is a tool for measuring the quality of internalization by students/trainees of training programs
32.	Job description	A binding document of an organization that sets the requirements to the qualifications, scope of authority, duties, responsibilities, work functions to be met by the employee who fills the job position
33.	Job position, occupation, post	A position in the organizational structure that determines the functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities of the organization's employee
34.	Job title	The title of a position set by a regulation
35.	Learning (training process)	Target-orientated and managed process of interaction of trainers and trainees, focused on trainees' mastering of knowledge, skills and proficiency, developing of their capacity, sealing of self-education skills in conformity to the objectives
36.	Learning of terms and abbreviations	Learning of transport-related terms and abbreviations in multiple languages
37.	Manager, Administrative officer	A person who makes managerial decisions as part of their job description
38.	Module	A part of an OSJD model training program or OSJD-approved training program that has logical completeness in relation to the defined training objectives and outcomes, and that assumes that a student acquires theoretical knowledge and, where hands-on classes are included, practical skills and competencies needed to perform a job function
39.	OSJD approved training program	A training program (developed for the OSJD as a model program, or presented by the developers on a voluntary basis for review by the OSJD, and taught by an accredited educational or training organization) that has been approved by the OSJD
40.	OSJD Certificate of	An OSJD document issued by the OSJD Committee confirming the

	accreditation of an educational or training organisation	status of an OSJD Academy participant and its registration in the OSJD registry
41.	OSJD document of training	Document, certifying the successful completion of training program, issued by the OSJD in conformity with the established procedure and recorded in the OSJD registry
42.	OSJD information web resource	The OSJD information web resource on vocational training and education in the field of railway traffic is a portal (site, website, web resource on the Internet network, the aggregate of website pages within the Internet network). It is a systemically integrated collection (array) of resources and services intended to enable the publication of OSJD information related to vocational training and education in the field of railway traffic in textual, graphic, and multimedia forms
43.	OSJD instructor certificate	Personalised OSJD document certifying that the instructor's qualification is sufficient to deliver training under OSJD model training programs and OSJD-approved training programs, issued by the OSJD in a proper procedure and registered in the OSJD registry
44.	OSJD model training program	A training program developed and approved by the OSJD for subsequent use in the training process
45.	OSJD training certificate	Personalised document certifying the successful completion of training in OSJD model training courses and OSJD approved training programs, issued by the OSJD in a proper procedure and registered in the OSJD registry
46.	OSJD training program	A set of documents of an advisory nature developed on the basis of a model training program or an OSJD-endorsed training program and approved by the OSJD. This set defines the contents, goals, objectives, expected results, and methods of training, as well as the methods of training administration, student testing, the sequence and forms of training events
47.	OSJD Vocational Training Registry	Information resource of the OSJD containing paper and electronic documents in the field of professional training, folders and a system of registered entries according to approved forms created by the OSJD Committee
48.	Participant in the OSJD Academy	An accredited national organisation (educational or training organisation) engaged in providing vocational training, professional development training, and advanced vocational training services to railway personnel and registered in the OSJD registry
49.	Peer review	The process of reviewing in writing of a model training program or a training program for the purpose of determining its merits for approval (adoption), reveal its advantages and limitations, which is important for the improvement or revision of the materials by the author/developer or authoring team

50.	Personnel	All employees of an organization who work under contracts of employment
51.	Pilot training project	Approbation of a complete set of training materials and methods for its subsequent implementation
52.	Professional development training	Comprehensive in-depth training for a new kind of job activity. It is organised in order that employees who already have a set of skills acquire a new skillset or additional qualifications
53.	Qualification	A documented level of knowledge, expertise, and skill that confers on the holder the right to perform a job function in a certain professional field
54.	Register of experts	Database of OSJD Academy experts
55.	Register of instructors	A database (dataset) containing information on instructors who have an OSJD certificate to provide training under OSJD model training programs and OSJD-approved training programs
56.	Register of OSJD training programs	A register that is an IT system that comprises OSJD model training programs, OSJD-approved training programs, training materials, and other training programs
57.	Review	A document (opinion statement and evaluation) containing an objective professional and substantiated analysis of a draft OSJD model training program or a training program presented for approval
58.	Reviewer	A subject matter expert invited and appointed to review an OSJD model training program or an OSJD-approved training program
59.	Secretariat of the OSJD Academy	The OSJD Committee
60.	Skill	An acquired through practice ability of an employee to perform work functions in compliance with the formal requirements of a job description
61.	Skill	A method of performing a task mastered by an employee based on the knowledge and experience acquired by the employee
62.	Specific training program	A training program developed by an OSJD-accredited organisation on the basis of a model training program and containing all the components of the model training program along with a variable part that reflects country-specific needs and features
63.	Statement of Work	A document that defines the customer's requirements to the contents of an OSJD training program

64.	Student/trainee attestation	A procedure of evaluating the overall knowledge and the initial, interim, and final levels of the student's/trainee's expertise with regard to a part or the whole of a training course (module) of an OSJD model training program or OSJD-approved training program. Attestation can be interim or final. Forms of attestation include oral, written, and combined
65.	Third party	A physical person or legal entity that is independent of the first and second parties involved in the activities of the OSJD Academy
66.	Trainee	A participant in the training process who is the recipient of training under OSJD training programs, and who seeks to improve their knowledge, expertise, and skills
67.	Trainee	An individual involved in the process of training who receives training under OSJD training programs
68.	Training and methodological package	A set of all documents related to training and training methodology (plans, programs, methodologies, teaching aids, etc.) that constitutes a systemic description of the training process
69.	Training materials	Materials that were developed, methodologically arranged, and approved by the OSJD to be used in the process of training
70.	Training organisation	An organization that provides, under the national law, a training service (including consultations) as a non-core line of business (e.g. through a structural division)
71.	Training outcome evaluation scale	The 100-points training outcome evaluation scale is adopted for OSJD training programs
72.	Training outcomes	The aggregate of learned knowledge, stable skills and techniques, and acquired competences
73.	Users of OSJD information web resource	Persons who legitimately access the open-access content of the OSJD information web resource on vocational training and education in the field of railway traffic using the Internet information and telecommunication network
74.	Vocational training	Teaching and learning of a set of skills and competencies relevant for a given job, and necessary for performing certain job tasks. This kind of training is not intended to provide a higher education degree
75.	Vocational training (within OSJD programs)	The process of training under OSJD training programs aimed to provide the students with knowledge, expertise, skills, and competences that are needed to perform specific job functions