## Transport Mode Typology

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#### Introduction

# Transport Mode Typology 10 Dimensions

- 1. Type of Load
- 2. Costs
- 3. Traffic
- 4. Project duration
- 5. Operational Characteristic

- 6. Performance
- 7. Funding structure
- 8. Geography
- 9. Sensitivity to external risks
- 10. Regulation Deregulation level



### Introduction

#### **Transport Mode Typology**

#### **Regulation - Deregulation level**

- 1. Admission to the occupation
- 2. Access to the market
- 3. Social Harmonisation
- 4. Technical Harmonisation
- 5. Pricing
- 6. State grants
- 7. Market



Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	Direct or Indirect impact on funding and financing
1.Type of Load	Classifying transport modes according to their load: which can be passengers, freight or both.	The mix of passengers and freight	Ratio "passengers to freight"	N/A but may be exerted	Indirect
2.Costs	Costs for the construction and maintenance of the different transport modes	Magnitude of construction cost	OK (indicator already measurable)	Yes	Direct
	different dansport modes		ОК	Yes	Direct

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	<u>Direct or Indirect</u> impact on funding and financing	
3. Traffic		<u>Usage</u> : Individual and common	Capacity utilisation	No	Indirect	
a. Passengers			1.Number of stops	No	Indirect	
		Harana Baralan Imarahan	2. Frequency of transportation services (regular or not)	No	Indirect	
		<u>Usage</u> : Regular, Irregular, Special forms of regular	3. Number of school buses	No	Direct	
	Passenger transport can be classified based on the criteria in the next column:	passenger transportation and taxi services		4. Number of busses transporting employees (special forms)	No	Direct
			5. Number of taxis (taxi services)	No	Direct	
		Availability: public and	<ol> <li>Number of private vehicles</li> </ol>	No	Direct	
		private	<ol><li>Number of public vehicles</li></ol>	No	Direct	
		End User Demand	Number of Passengers	No	Indirect	
			1. Number of pkms	No	Direct	
		Average Distance travelled per mode	2. Number of vkms (passengers)	No	Direct	
			3. kms travelled per mode	No	Direct	
		Mode share	1. % of travellers per mode	No	Indirect	
			2. Number of trips per mode	No	Indirect	

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	Direct or Indirect impact on funding and financing
		Capacity utilization	Tonnes transported per mode	No	Indirect
		Availability	Number of vehicles	No	Direct
		Type of freight	1. Number of "special vehicles" for fragile freight (for example refrigerator trucks)	No	Direct
h Eustalia	Freight transport can be classified based on the criteria in the next column:	Value of freight	Value of freight (in euro) transported	No	Direct
b. Freight		End user demand	Tonnes transported	No	Indirect
			1.Kms travelled	No	Direct
			2.tkms	No	Direct
		Average distance for every mode		No	Direct
			4. Kms travelled per mode	No	Direct
		Mode share	1. % of travellers per mode	No	Indirect
			2. Number of trips per mode	No	Indirect

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	<u>Direct or Indirect</u> impact on funding and financing
4. Project duration	In which way the duration of a transport infrastructure project could be important for its funding.	Duration of lifetime or service life (of transport infrastructures)	Years of operation of transport infrastructure	No	Direct
5. Operational characteristic	The operational flexibility refers to the ability of each transport mode to reduce discontinuity. For example, vehicles can serve several purposes but are rarely able to move outside roads, this is the reason why road transport has average operational flexibility. Flexibility is improved thanks to containerization.	Operational flexibility	Rerouting	No	Indirect

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	Direct or Indirect impact on funding and financing
		Accessibility	1. Number of accidents	No	Indirect
			<ol><li>Number of obstacles</li></ol>	No	Indirect
6.Performance	Performance indicators, which are also called measures of effectiveness, are measurable outcomes used to evaluate progress toward established goals and objectives.	Availability	Hours of availability of a transport infrastructure per day	No	Indirect
		Reliability	Degree of trust/ satisfaction for each mode	No	Indirect
		Safety	Number of deaths, heavily and light injured	No	Indirect
		Average speed	Kms/hour	No	Indirect
		Transit time	Hours needed for the transportation of passengers or freight from point A to point B	No	Indirect
	Funding Schemes are ways/schemes through which we try to take back the money we spent for the construction, management, maintenance and operation of a transport infrastructure (European Commission, 2007 and Law Library of Congress, 2014)	Pricing	Euro paid per month by the operator to the investor	Yes	Direct
_		Repayment method	Amount of money collected per method (tolls, user fees etc.)	Yes	Direct
		Repayment recipient_ Owner of the infrastructure	Amount of money paid to public sector, to PPP, to a bank etc.	Yes	Direct

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	Direct or Indirect impact on funding and financing
		Physical & Physiographical constraints	1. Number of rivers, lakes, physical obstacles	No	Indirect
		Constraints	2. kms of rugged terrain	No	Indirect
		Level of horizontal integration		Yes	Indirect
8.Geography	Important geographical factors for the categorization of transport modes	Type of connection (national or international)	1.Interurban road - international - national - regional - local	No	Indirect
			2. Urban road		
				No	Indirect
		Exclusivity	Number of users per type (industrial, private etc.)	Yes	Indirect

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	<u>Direct or Indirect</u> impact on funding and financing
of risks and finan		1. Regulatory risk	% of risk: the regulation to influence funding	Yes	Indirect or Direct, if the regulations concern the funding of transport infrastructures
	The effect of different kind of risks and financial crisis on each mode of transport.	2. Financial risk	% of risk to lose part of the money invested on a road for example	Yes	Direct
		3. Revenue risk	% of risk not to recover the money spent for the construction of the infrastructure	Yes	Direct

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	Direct or Indirect impact on funding and financing
10. Regulation- Deregulation level	The level of government's/ state's intervention through regulations.				
a)Admission to the	There are three necessary conditions so as someone to be admitted to the occupation (in some	% of hauliers without serious/repeated or recent criminal offences	ОК	No	Indirect
occupation	transport modes): 1) good repute, 2) professional	Number of official certificates	ОК	No	Indirect
		Available capital and reserves per vehicle/ boat etc.	ОК	No	Indirect
b) Access to the	Regulation 484/2002 certifies that the driver is legally employed by the transport operator who owns the vehicle.	Number of permits per Member State	ОК	No	Indirect
market		Number of legally employed drivers/ boatmasters etc.	ОК	No	Indirect
	In order to achieve social harmonisation, the following rules should be followed:  1) Specific driving/flying time	Driving hours per day	ОК	No	Indirect
c) Social Harmonisation	2) Work time	Working hours per day	ОК	No	Indirect
	<ol> <li>Rest periods of drivers/captains etc.</li> </ol>	Rest hours per day	ОК	No	Indirect

Dimension	Description	Indicator	More measurable indicators	Indicators in «Template»	Direct or Indirect impact on funding and financing
d) Technical Harmonisation	It refers to:1) environmental norms, 2) safety norms, 3) maximum	Noise and pollution emissions	1.Noise level/decibels per mode	No	Indirect or Direct,  If we internalise the externalities. In this way, tolls or user charges will be higher and the providers of financing will take back their money faster.
	weight of vehicles		2. % of emissions per mode	No	
		Average speed per hour	Km/hour	No	Indirect
		Number of accidents	OK	No	Indirect
		Tonnes per vehicle/ vessel etc.	OK	No	Indirect
e) Pricing	It refers to rules about what prices the transport companies may charge or not exceed.	Level of freedom on the fixing of rates	Degree of tariff freedom	Yes_ Pricing_tariff policy	Indirect
	Granting aids to transport	Amount of money offered by the State as aid:		No	Direct
f) State grants	companies so as them to cover	-grants to cover infrastructure costs	ОК		
	infrastructure costs	-grants to help transport companies survive	ОК	No	Indirect
g) Market	Regulations of revitalising the market of a transport mode (White Paper, A strategy for revitalizing the Communities railways" so as to help railways to win back the lost market shares. 1996) and regulations about liberalising the market.	Level of liberalisation of the market _use of LIB- Liberalisation Index	LIB index	No	Indirect or Direct

## Thank YOU



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