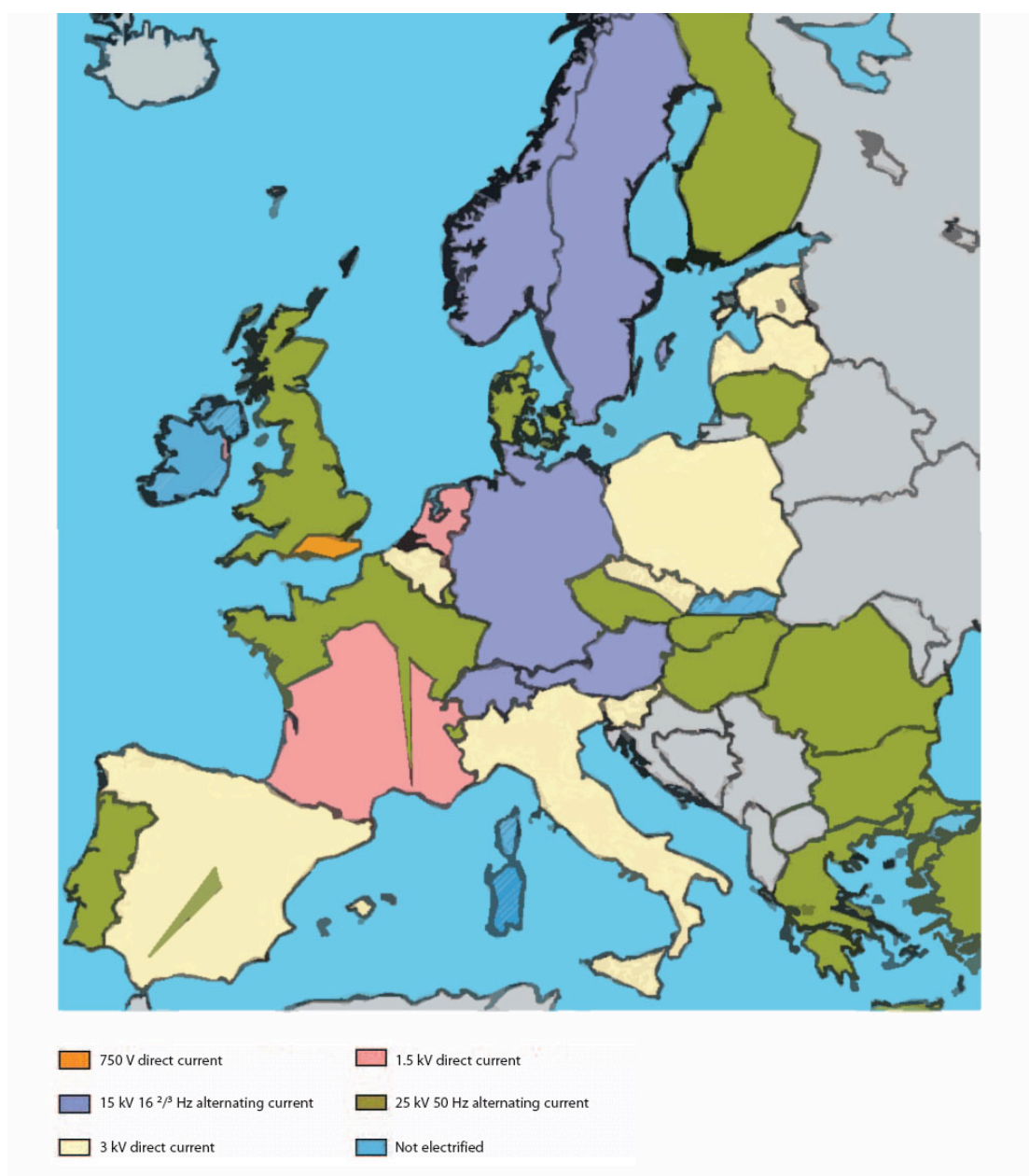


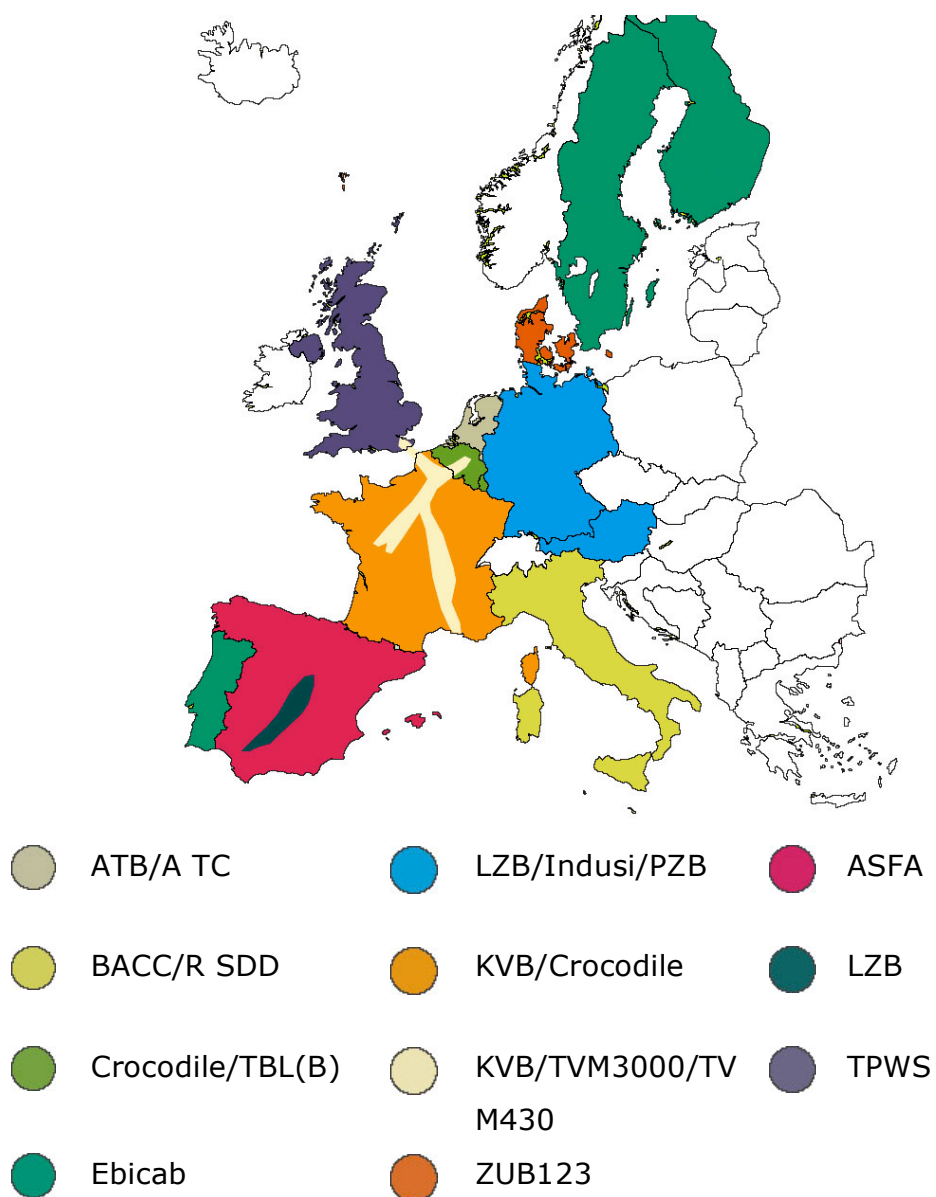
Annex II: Electrification Systems in Europe

Adapted and corrected from COM(2001)0370, White Paper, "European Transport Policy 2010: Time to decide", p. 32, and European Commission, Revitalising Europe's Railways: Towards an integrated European railway area, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities 2003, p. 5.



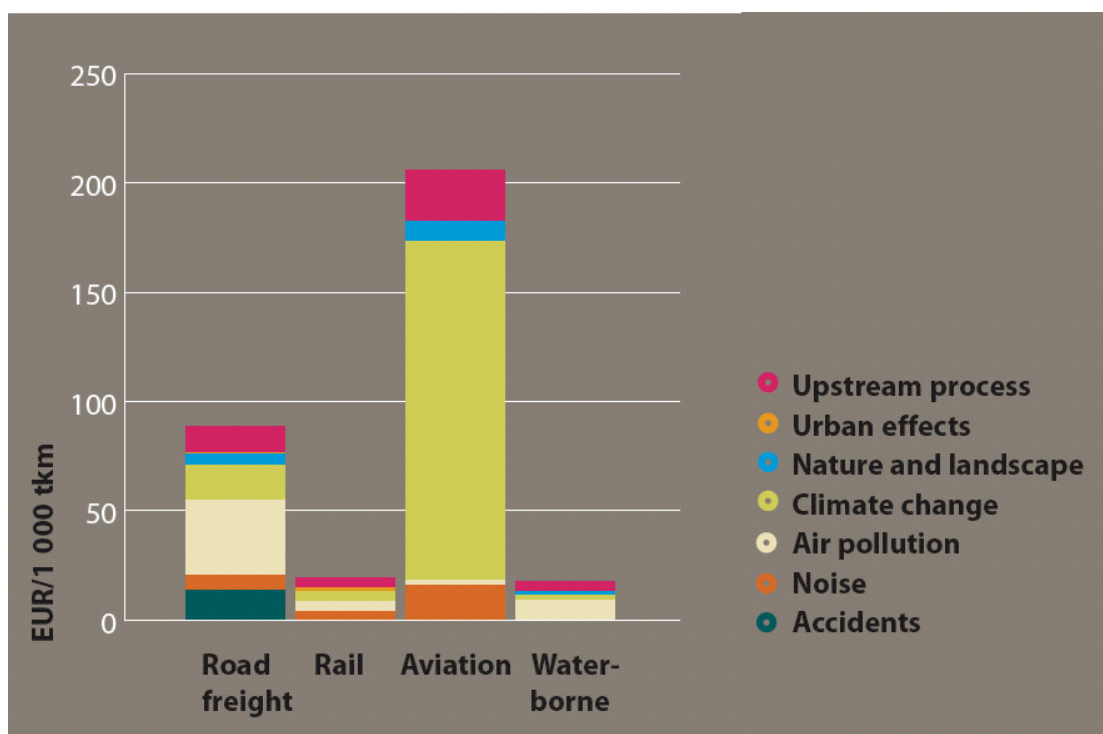
Annex III: Signalling Systems in Europe

Adapted from European Commission, *Revitalising Europe's Railways: Towards an integrated European railway area*, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities 2003, p. 13



Annex IV: Environmental Costs of Transport

Adapted from European Commission, *Revitalising Europe's Railways: Towards an integrated European railway area*, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities 2003, p. 7



Annex V: Abbreviations and Terminology

Axle Load: the total weight of a wagon or a locomotive, divided by its number of axles, hence a measure of the stresses a train places on infrastructure.

BLS (Bern-Lötschberg-Simplon, BLS Cargo AG): Swiss private operator, traditionally in competition in the freight market with SBB (see below), now in partnership with Railion (see below).

Cabotage: the transport of goods wholly within one member state by an operator established in another member state.

CER (Community of European Railways): the main trade association representing Europe's major railway companies in Brussels. Established 1988 as a spin-off from the UIC (see below).

DB (Deutsche Bahn / Die Bahn): the German Railways. Previously the Deutsche Bundesbahnen, given a special status as Deutsche Bahn AG in 1993. Separated into divisions, with DB Cargo becoming Railion (see below).

EIA (European Intermodal Association): trade association for companies involved in intermodal transport, based in Brussels.

EIM (European Rail Infrastructure Managers): new trade association for companies managing rail infrastructure in Europe, based in Brussels.

ERRAC (European Rail Research Advisory Council): a European Commission sponsored initiative to bring together the major players in the railway sector to agree common standards and targets for rail research.

ERTMS (European Rail Traffic Management System): an advanced, combined signalling and train control system that can be made compatible with the older national systems, developed as a result of initiative of the European Commission.

EWS (English, Welsh & Scottish Railway): the main UK rail freight operator, set up after the privatisation of British Rail in the mid-1990s.

HGK (Hafen und Güterverkehr Köln AG): small German private railway operator now challenging Railion (see below) in the freight market, in cooperation with SBB Cargo (see below).

Interoperable: when railway technology is compatible with more than one set of national norms. For example, an interoperable locomotive can run in more than one European country.

Intermodal transport: the use of more than one mode of transport between departure and destination, for example a combination of rail and short-sea shipping.

Intramodal competition: competition within one mode of transport, i.e. rail companies competing with each other.

Rail4Chem (Rail4Chem Eisenbahnverkehrsgesellschaft mbH): small German private rail operator, engaged principally in the transport of chemicals between Germany and bordering countries, in competition with Railion (see below).

Railion: formerly DB Cargo (see above), Railion has since acquired Danish and Dutch freight operators to create a major European freight company, still under the ownership of the Deutsche Bahn AG.

SBB (Schweizerische Bundesbahnen): the Swiss national railway operator. Has expanded its freight role beyond Switzerland with though alliances in Germany and Italy.

SNCF (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer): French state-owned railway company.

T&E (European Federation for Transport & Environment): umbrella NGO for organisations dealing with the environmental impact of transport, based in Brussels.

Short-sea shipping: transport between EU member states using sea ships.

UIC (Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer / International Union of Railways): historic international association of railway companies, established in 1922. Standards set by UIC still relevant today in Europe, but in terms of policy direction superseded by CER (see above).