

Item 6 (a)

Emerging issues in freight transport and logistics / Issues, trends and performance in the industry

Geospatial analysis: Specific Corridor analysis

ECE/TRANS/WP.24/2022/8

Goals for Geospatial intermodal analysis

• Where can goods be shifted from road to rail (or IWW) for the greatest economic/environmental/social/logistical benefit?

<u>What is convenient</u>: shift is to result in a reasonable number of trains to be operated in both directions (incentive to create a service, availability of service to meet a demand)

Case Study: Lithuania>Germany via Poland

• Data used:

UNECE

- UNECE 2015 E-Road census.
- UNECE 2015 E-Rail Census.
- Eurostat: road_go_ia_rc table (2020)

Numbers:	
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DE>LT	932 kt
LT>DE	817 kt

For reference:

LT>PL	2935 kt
PL>DE	39438 kt
DE>PL	31090 kt
PL>LT	3707 kt

Case Study: Lithuania>Germany via Poland

• Assumptions:

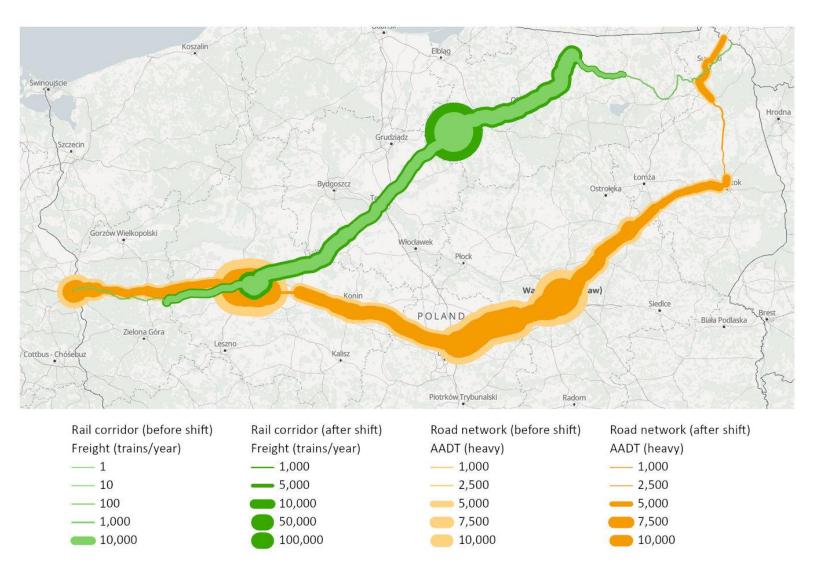
- One lorry carries one TEU
- One goods train carries 60 TEU
- Each TEU carries 7 tonnes (33% capacity)
- (Data for countries involved suggest 12-16 tonnes per journey).

Therefore:

- DE>LT 365 lorries a day
- LT>DE 320 lorries a day

- Leads to:
- 4 goods trains/day LT<>DE shifts 70-75% of LT<>DE traffic (613 kt)
- Current LT<>DE train quantities are very low, 12kt a year.
- This 70-75% reduction in LT>DE traffic represents 3-5% of heavy traffic on some sections of Polish E-Roads.

Example of geospatial analysis (map)



Note: the symbol width for the "after shift" layers has been increased by x1.5 to better visualize the decrease/increase

Way Forward

- Combining data across modes in a geospatial format can reveal modal shifting opportunities for specific corridors and across countries. Interest in such analysis from countries/organisations?
- We can perform such analysis upon availability of:
 - Census-like traffic data, OR
 - Rail and road origin-destination tonnage figures,
 - (Or something else?)
 - Further visualization ideas can be explored.

