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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 13317-2024

Replacing GB/T 13317-2010

Vocabulary for railway transport - Passenger transport

铁路运输词汇 旅客运输

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part

1. Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 13317-2010 Railway Passenger Transport Vocabulary. Compared with GB/T 13317-2010, except for structural adjustments and In addition to editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

a) Changed the basic part of passenger transport. deleted railway ticket, special ticket, magnetic ticket, pass, direct ticket, ticket validity period The vocabulary of one-way ticket, published fare, implemented fare, reimbursement voucher, passenger transportation, etc. was added; the carrier types were divided into Class (see Chapter 3, Chapter 2 of the.2010 edition);

b) Changed the passenger transport facilities. deleted the EMU waiting room, fee lounge, sightseeing platform, postal vehicle, power generation vehicle, barrier-free electric vehicle, etc. words; added station level, station scale, security inspection instrument, handheld metal detector, walk-through metal detection door, entry station entrance, nursing room, service desk, information index sign, behavioral instruction sign, etc.; detailed classification of stations, seat types (see Chapter 4 of the.2010 edition, Chapter 3 of the.2010 edition);

c) Changed the passenger service section. deleted the words such as change of route and splitting; added the words such as station service, station staff, restricted items and prohibited items Products, service supplies, small items storage, luggage handling, catering, customer service, service supervision, service recovery, transportation period, etc. The service is divided into crew members, station staff, prohibited items, service supplies, catering supply, customer service, service supervision, service Types of financial remedies (see Chapter 5, Chapter 4 of the.2010 edition);

d) Added the passenger market section. deleted passenger flow, remaining ticket

adjustment, passenger products, market research, market forecast, market breakdown, etc. The vocabulary of passenger flow division, passenger flow organization, passenger flow map, passenger flow oblique table, passenger flow section, passenger transportation marketing strategy, etc. has been added; the vocabulary of return, passenger flow peak, passenger Transport density, suspension, additional operation, further station, limited sale station, standby, pre-allocation, replacement, fixed capacity, overload and other terms; detailed division of passenger flow, Passenger flow peaks, operation plans, and train formation types (see Chapter 6, Chapters 5 and 6 of the.2010 edition);

e) Added passenger transport indicators. departure punctuality rate, operation punctuality rate, arrival punctuality rate, number of boardings, number of alightings, average waiting area volume, manual telephone connection rate, complaint rate, accident mortality rate, luggage and parcel arrival volume, luggage and parcel turnover volume, etc. (see Chapter 7);

f) Changed the luggage and parcel transportation section. changed the luggage and parcel transportation section to the luggage and parcel transportation section; added luggage tickets, parcel tickets, High-speed rail express, pick-up, waybill, inspection and other vocabulary (see Chapter 8, Chapter 8 of the.2010 edition);

g) Changed the international transport section. deleted the words such as international passenger transport station; added railway ports, cross-border transportation, one-stop inspection, Terms such as two locations, two inspections, and joint inspection hall (see Chapter 9, Chapter 9 of the.2010 edition). Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed and coordinated by the National Railway Administration. This document was drafted by: Beijing Jiaotong University, National Railway Administration, China National Railway Group Co., Ltd., China National Institute of Standardization, National Railway Administration Market Monitoring and Evaluation Center, China Academy of Railway Sciences Group Co., Ltd., China Railway Beijing Bureau Group Co., Ltd., China Railway Xi'an Bureau Group Co., Ltd., China Railway Shanghai Bureau Group Co., Ltd., and China Railway Chengdu Bureau Group Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are. Chen Ziding, Fu Huiling, Zou Chuanyu, Zheng Duo, Qiang Lixia, Meng Fandong, An Zhongwen, Zhang Xiaodong, Yin Panpan, Tan Yuyan, Zhao Yi, Lu Xixi, Wu Baohui. The previous versions of this document and the documents it replaces are as follows:

---First published in.1991 as GB/T 13317-1991, first revised in.2010;

---This is the second revision. Railway transport vocabulary passenger transport

1 Scope

China's national vocabulary for railway passenger transport - the terminology of the largest

passenger railway operation in the world, covering everything from the infrastructure a traveller passes through to the commercial and statistical terms in which the business is described. This document defines the terms used for railway passenger transport infrastructure, passenger transport equipment, passenger services, the passenger transport market, passenger transport indicators, baggage and parcel transport, and international passenger through transport. A vocabulary in this field does more work than it appears to. A railway passenger operation is described simultaneously by engineers, by commercial staff, by planners and by the statisticians whose figures inform national policy - and the same word means different things to each unless it is fixed. The passenger transport indicators in particular are the terms in which performance is reported to government and in which investment is justified: passenger kilometres, load factor, occupancy, punctuality and the rest have to be defined identically across every operator for the national figures to mean anything, and the definitions in this document are what make that possible. The international through transport section is the other part with practical weight, because it is the interface at which Chinese terminology has to correspond to that of the railways on the other side of a border, in traffic where a ticket, a passenger and their baggage pass between administrations. Issued on 23 August 2024, it replaces GB/T 13317-2010.

This document defines the railway passenger transport infrastructure, passenger transport equipment, passenger services, passenger transport markets, passenger transport indicators, baggage, parcel transport and international passengers. A term used in intermodal transport. This document is applicable to production, management, design, scientific research, teaching, and literature publishing related to railway passenger transport.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Passenger transport basics

3.1 passenger People holding valid railway travel vouchers and their accompanying children can travel free of charge.

3.1.1 Old, young, sick, disabled and pregnant passengers.

3.1.2 priority passengerprioritypassenger Passengers who enjoy priority policies in ticket purchase, security checks, real-name verification, waiting, entering and exiting stations, and boarding and alighting in accordance with laws and regulations.

3.1.3 Passengers who enjoy fare reduction policies in accordance with laws and regulations.

3.1.4 group passengers Passengers who reach the specified number and have the same

travel date, train number, departure station, arrival station, and seat type, and who purchase tickets and travel together.

3.1.5 frequent traveler/frequent passenger Frequent passengers on passenger trains and those who participate in railway membership activities.

3.2 Carrier A legal person or agent who assumes the rights and obligations of transporting passengers, luggage and parcels.

3.2.1 contract carrier A carrier that has a transportation contract with a passenger or consignor.

3.2.2 Successive carrier Without signing a direct transport contract with the passenger or consignor, the carrier takes over the rights and obligations from other carriers and continues to transport passengers, luggage, and parcels.