

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The **railways** are a set of special constructions made up of one or more tracks with the related facilities, intended for the carriage of passengers and goods on railway vehicles.

The **simple length of the railways for public traffic in use** includes the railways that are open to passenger and freight traffic, on which transportation is carried out based on travel passes or documents that accompany the goods.

In the case of railway lines with parallel tracks, for which several pairs of tracks (double, triple etc.) are built for each direction, the length of the line is established by measuring a single track.

The **track gauge** is the distance between the inner faces of the two rails.

A **normal gauge railway** is a railway with a track gauge of 1435 mm.

A **broad gauge railway** is a railway with a track gauge that exceeds 1435 mm, namely a track gauge of 1524 mm.

A **narrow gauge railway** is a railway with a track gauge narrower than 1435 mm, namely a track gauge of 700-1200 mm, used in mountain areas (*Mocănița*), forest areas, agricultural areas and in yards.

The **roads** are terrestrial communication routes, excluding railways, that are specially designed for the movement of vehicles and pedestrians, which are open to public traffic.

The **public roads** are objectives of public use that are intended for road transport, with a view to meeting the requirements of the national economy, of the population and of national defence.

The **national roads** provide connections between the country's capital and the county seats, between the county seats, as well as between our country and the neighbouring countries.

A **motorway** is a national road reserved solely for the movement of motor vehicles, with two carriageways separated by a middle area (fence, markings etc.), with at least two traffic lanes for each direction and an emergency lane, which has no single level crossings with other roads or railways. Only the motorways for which there is an official work completion report are included.

The **county roads** provide connections between county seat municipalities and commune seats, municipalities, towns, hydrothermal resorts, tourist resorts, harbours, airports, sites that are important in terms of national defence, important historical sites, as well as between towns and municipalities.

The **communal roads** provide connections between the commune seat and its villages, between the town and the villages belonging to it, as well as connections to other villages.