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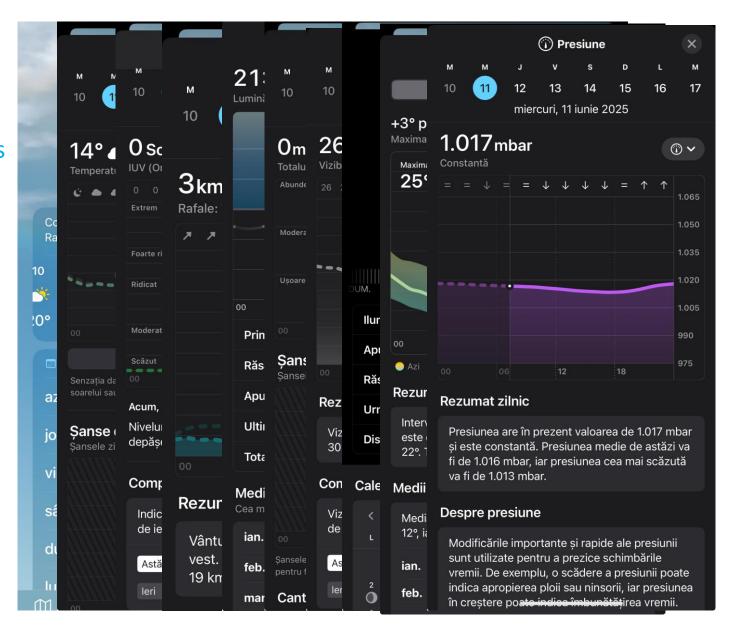




Before we discuss rail... let's discuss data habits today

- Data archeology is gone
- Large quantities of data with few clicks
- Use cases generated on the go

- No tailored applications
- Open standards
- No additional code for new queries
- Same query gives the same semantics and logic when I check weather for Warsaw tomorrow





Rail is special.

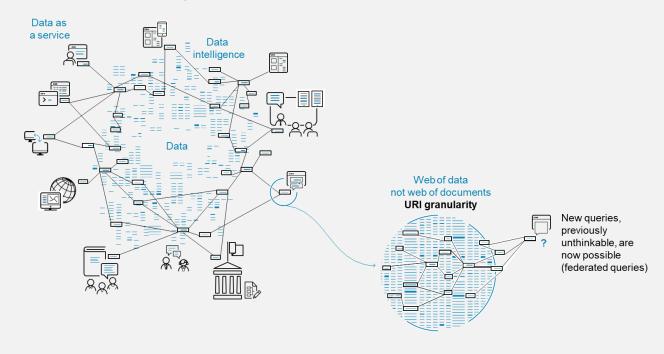
But rail data consumers are no different than weather data consumers.

What do consumers expect?

- No Agency centricity
- No legislation centricity
- No rail centricity
- Linking datasets across borders and organisations around use cases
- Making data speak the same language, through ontology and semantics
- Having answers to new operational questions without rewriting code. Endless query possibilities with few clicks
- Enabled automation



Data Centric Organization





At ERA we have been early observers and ada/(o)pters



1. Standardized Data Representation

Using ontologies (ERA Rail Ontology), rail infrastructure, vehicles, and operations can be described in a machinereadable, standardized format. This ensures:

- Consistent terminology across countries and systems.
- Easier integration of data from different sources (e.g., infrastructure, rolling stock, safety).



2. Linked Data for Interoperability

Linked data connects datasets using **URIs** and **RDF** triples, allowing:

- Seamless linking of infrastructure data (e.g., tunnels, electrification) with vehicle data (e.g., train types).
- Cross-border coordination (e.g., France \leftrightarrow Romania \leftrightarrow Poland) using shared vocabularies.
- Integration with external datasets (e.g., weather, logistics, maintenance).



3. Knowledge Graphs for Decision Support

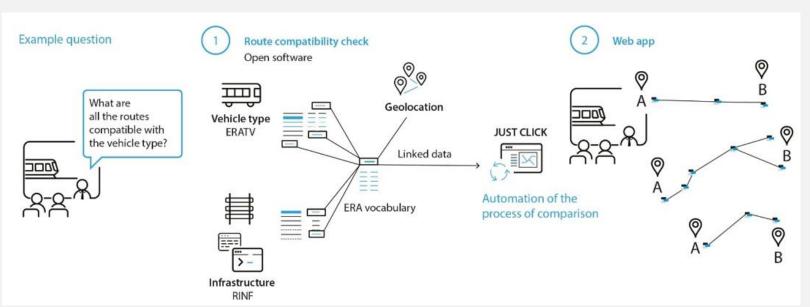
Railway knowledge graphs (**ERA Knowledge Graph**) enable:

- Complex queries (e.g., "Which tunnels over 5 km are electrified with 25 kV AC?").
- Visual navigation of relationships between assets.
- Al-driven insights for planning, safety, and optimization.



This works in practice (1) Route compatibility checks





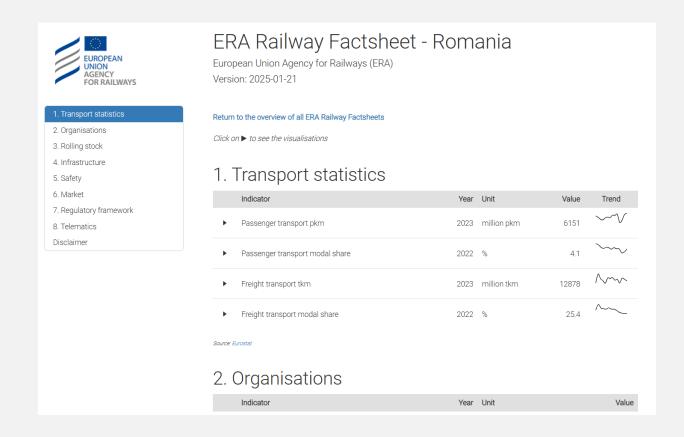
- Is this railway vehicle compatible with this route? (i.e., you can check if a vehicle can go from point A to B).
- What are the requirements for a vehicle to go on this route? (i.e., you can check the technical characteristics of a piece of railway network, which can be useful in designing a new vehicle type, for example).
- Which route passing by point X can be taken by this railway vehicle? (i.e., you can look for alternative routes for a given vehicle).

The ERA knowledge graph covers 27 European countries and describes over 2 000 vehicle types, 270 000 track segments and 50 000 train stations ('operational points').



This works in practice (2) Rail fact sheets







Safety Fixed systems trackside/ Mobile systems Infrastructure CORE LOCS PAS, RST, CCS on (v3)board/ Colling stock Functional area Extension > Telematics

Future of ERA Ontology – a systemic view

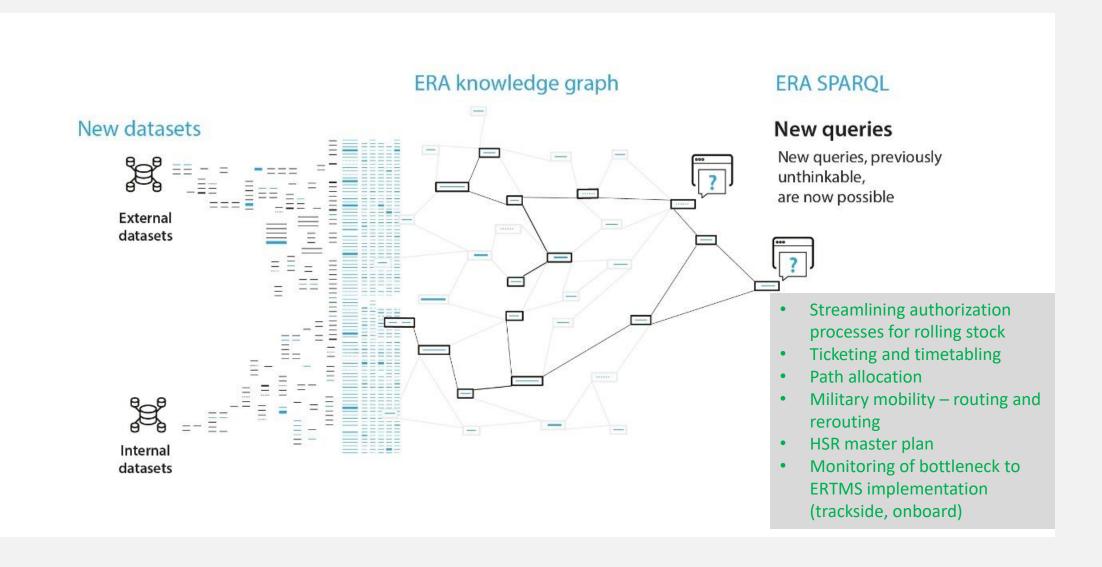
Domains vs Registers

- Core:
 - Organizations' data: OCR (mainly)
 - Documents: ERADIS (mainly)
 - Other horizontal concepts: Directives,
 Regulations, Implementing Decisions, etc.
- Fixed systems trackside/Infrastructure: RINF
- Mobile systems, Rolling stock: ERATV, EVR
- Telematics: Technical documents and common reference data from TAF/TAP TSIs.

"Extension"

CCS/TMS

An open world of opportunities





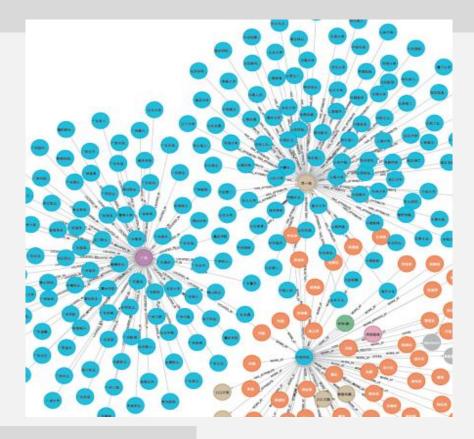
2 important conclusions and 1 caveat



1. It does not always rain in Valenciennes



2. Rail is pioneering in semantics technology.



3. Data completeness and data quality are key

THANK YOU

Moving Europe towards a sustainable and safe railway system without frontiers.

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