



Limited  
circulation  
for comments  
Win Crowther  
/

## THESAURUS AND DOCUMENTATION FORMAT FOR A MODEL LATIN AMERICAN TRANSPORT DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM

A documentation system is a terminology and set of instruments and procedures for the retrieval of bibliographic references and synopses of books, articles and other documents which are related to the interests of the user. In some cases, the documentation system includes library services for the users, providing access to the documents themselves. Ideally, a system organized especially for professionals should be organized to deliver, practically in an automatic manner, the documents which are likely to be useful to the professional for the projects in which he is engaged at the time and for his on-going interests. It is possible to set up such a system without the use of automatic data processing, but the use of computers for retrieval of references to documents offers considerable advantages.

Transport planning and analysis present special challenges for documentation system design. First, while specialized documentation systems have tended to emphasize either technological materials or social science materials, and the thesauri for these systems lean heavily towards terms related to one or the other type of these materials, transport planning and analysis require a balance of both types of materials.

Second, very often the great majority of the professionals working on transport planning or analysis are engineers or engineering students, and thus require materials from fields at the margin of their basic formation like economics, political science, sociology and geography. Thus the user can lack even a basic familiarity with the type of materials which might be available on the topics of interest.

Third, while readership of professional literature among Latin Americans has been found to be exceptionally high by world standards, very few of the professionals in the transport field have been trained in the use of documentation facilities or are aware of the advantages to be derived, at little personal expense, by using such facilities.

Documentation systems and sector files (data banks)

It is important to distinguish the specialized transport documentation system from the sector file or data bank. The sector file or data bank organizes empirical data about transport in a determined country or region, and continually updates this data. The sources of the data can be widely varied, and a reliable sector file requires the development of efficient and reliable information systems for the collection, transmission and processing of the information. By comparison, the specialized documentation system only organizes references to whole documents and to broad general themes in the documents. The purpose of the sector file is to tell the user the state (i.e. quantity, speed, quality) of something at any given point in time. The purpose of the documentation system is to tell the user what has been written about something.

The difference here is really one of scale; the specificity of what is referred to is much greater in the case of the sector file. Thus there are some types of information systems which incorporate characteristics of both sector files and specialized documentation systems. An example is a catalog on project reports, wherein the catalog contains information not only on the title, author, date and general purpose of the report (documentation), but also some information on the cost, location, stage of development and contractor of the project (sector file) in such a form that a "cadastre" of projects can be made without necessity of obtaining the reports themselves.

Design parameters of the documentation system

This paper's annex is a thesaurus for a transport documentation appropriate for Transport Ministries, for Transport Units of National Planning Agencies and for universities with programs of transport studies and research in Latin America. It is assumed that the major users of the system are economists, engineers and students engaged in economic or project planning or analysis.

The design of the thesaurus was based on the following design parameters:

(1) Maximum possible use is made of the Macrothesaurus of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, Paris, 1972) in the selection of semantic fields and descriptors, consistent with a general ordering of terms appropriate to describe transport problems and resources in Latin America.

(2) The descriptors are organized in a form similar to the organization of the Sector File Outline prepared by the joint ECLA/IBRD Transport Sector File Project. The ECLA/IBRD project has been working in four Latin American countries in experiments with different manners of organizing empirical data for national transport planning by the professionals of each of those countries. During these experiments, a general sector file outline has been developed, although each country will have its own variation on this outline depending on its particular concerns and characteristics. Both the process of classifying each document and the retrieval of documentation references are facilitated by as close a similarity as is possible between the sector file outline and the organization of the documentation thesaurus.

(3) The system needs to be adaptable to low cost manual facilities. In a manual retrieval system, a restriction is made of the use of the format for materials which require or lend themselves to cross-referencing. These are materials each related to just one topic. This restriction greatly

facilitates the work of classifying documents. The materials that are placed directly in the sector file or in an archive organized according to the thesaurus and which do not lend themselves to cross-referencing do not need a format filled out. As many copies of the format are made as there are cross-references, and these formats can be placed directly in sector file and documentation archive under the pertinent titles. Thus a document on third-flag carriers would be placed in the documentation archive for such materials, and if the same document has useful data on the division of cargo according to the nationality of carriers on routes serving Brazil, a format would be filled out on the document and the format would be placed in the pertinent folder of the Brazil sector file.

(4) A limited number of facets are incorporated into the system, assuring that certain types of information about the content of each document is included. As facets, attention is forced on these fundamental aspects of the content, assuring that both the documentalist and the user are aware of their importance. Also, it is important that there be minimal confusion about the use of these terms. The OECD Thesaurus, for example, includes 17 different variations on the term "urban", leading to considerable confusions and to the likelihood of high "information loss" (nonretrieved necessary documents) and "information noise" (retrieved unnecessary documents). An ordering of the terms related to the "spatial unit of analysis" assures greater efficiency.

(5) Meaning or context is given to a term or a combination of terms related to the substance of the document by the grouping of these terms in subchapters, or semantic fields. Since the same term could be included in more than one subchapter, perhaps of two different subject category fields of the OECD Macrothesaurus (e.g. transport and agriculture), the use of a code assures that there is a certain amount of

coincidence between the documentalist and user in the use of the term. A hierarchization of terms is introduced here through this grouping of terms, using codes and "major descriptors" for each group of descriptors, for purposes of retrieval.

(6) The emphasis must be placed on user convenience and habits and on the ability of the user to modify his requests for information as he becomes aware, through successive stages of use of the system, of the type and amount of information he is likely to receive on the basis of these requests. The user is not always aware of the possibilities or even of the dimensions of the subject he wants to study, and the use of the documentation system can be an educational experience in this regard. More directly related to the retrieval situation, it is important that he have a pretty fair idea of what type of information he will be receiving before the full output is called from the computer or before the librarians set out to compile a bibliography manually. This overall parameter explains a number of the more specific parameters indicated above.

In addition to the above parameters, other conditions on the system were considered desirable but not necessary. Among such conditions incorporated into the system are the following:

(1) A system of links, so that if the document deals with several subjects which are independent of each other, a line can be drawn between each group of descriptors related to each of the different subjects. A document might deal with both port charges and customs' documentation requirements. The system of links avoids the retrieval of references to this document when the search is for references to customs' charges.

(2) A system of cross-references to different files of the sector file and of the documentation system, reaching for the maximum about of coincidence of codes for similar subjects

in order to ease the work of the person filling out the format. The key problem here is that the documentation system does not have a counterpart to Part II of the Sector File Outline, except insofar as the facet on modes (FACET-MODE OF TRANSPORT) is used. It may be desirable to assure the maximum amount of similarity of codes among the different chapters of Part II of the Sector File Outline, in order to ease the work of the coders or documentalists. Alternatively, the computer could do this from a memory bank with this information.

Linkage with international specialized documentation systems for transport modes

It is presumed here that the documentation system will be used regularly by persons interested in all modes of transport. Unfortunately, in the transport field, no work has been undertaken to bring about greater compatibility among the terminologies and organization of terms of the different specialized documentation systems, each of which is oriented to one or another mode of transport.

While the major focus of the documentation system considered here is the information useful or necessary for transport planning and analysis, the system should also lend itself to the organization of a central card catalog or register of more specialized transport documents of each model as well. That is to say, in a Ministry of Transports, there will be interest in having a central register of the documentation holdings of all of the public enterprises, units of that Ministry and perhaps the relevant departments of the universities. Each of these enterprises or units is most likely related to one or another mode of transport and would want to take advantage of the international documentation systems by modes. This suggests the need for a compatibilization between the system suggested here and these international

specialized systems, so that the bibliographic references which arrive from abroad can be incorporated into the national transport documentation system without considerable additional manipulation.

ECLA is now in the process of investigating the possibilities and problems of such compatibilization.

(To be completed after consultations with representatives of the specialized systems)



## ANNEX

## FORMAT, FACETS AND DESCRIPTORS

The following are the suggested format and the terms included in the thesaurus, organized according to several facets.

The format would have two sides. The first side includes the ordinary bibliographic references. The information could be reproduced directly from a library catalog card or a photocopy of the card could be substituted.

The second side of the format includes a description of the contents of the document and the cross-references made to the document in different files of the sector file or the documentation system.

Each major or interesting theme for the potential user is separately described on the format in the column labeled "substance," making maximum use of the descriptors available to describe the substance of the document (see FACET-SUBSTANCE). These descriptors are emphasized, by underlining or, for compatibility with the European system, by placing diagonal dashes (/) before and after the descriptor. The codes corresponding to the descriptors are placed in the first column of the format. Retrieval in the European system is based on the descriptors. Retrieval in the system suggested here is based on the codes and/or the descriptors. The codes refer to groups of descriptors, and use of the code alone would lead to retrieval of references of any of the descriptors corresponding to that code. The code combined with the "major descriptor" (the underlined descriptor in each group of terms in the list FACET-SUBSTANCE) would have the same impact. Reference to one of the other descriptors associated with that code would lead to retrieval only of items related to that descriptor.

The format lends itself well to the linkage among terms. If the document deals with several subjects which are independent of each other, a line can be drawn between each group of descriptors which deal with each of the different subjects.

If the set of descriptors and notes included in the column "substance" does not give a balanced or adequate view of the subject of the document, this may be supplemented by adding commentaries under "synopsis or clarifying notes." These notes may be included in a computer storage of the format record, but search would not be made on the basis of the content of the notes.

Aside from "substance," the other facets are more specific aspects of the content of almost every document related to transport that is likely to be documented.

The page or chapter numbers of the data referred to under "substance" is indicated in the appropriate column.

Finally, the cross-references to the different relevant files of the sector files or codes of the archive or library are given. In a manual



retrieval system, the code of the relevant part of the sector file is indicated, and space is permitted for more than one sector file (for different countries, regions, etc.) In a computerized system, it would be sufficient to put a "x" in a sector file column for the computer to add the number of the relevant sector file section. As to the code of the archive or library, in many cases it will be necessary to use a standard code, such as Dewey. Ideally, however, the archive or library would be organized according to the codes used in the thesaurus. In all, it would greatly facilitate use of the documentation system if the libraries, archives and sector files all used very similar codes, but this will be impossible in many cases and the task of cross-referencing is more laborious.

A square box might be drawn around the cross-reference indicating where the document itself is located.

The example shown with the format is of a book archived in the Transport and Communications Division of ECLA. "Refer before filing" in this case indicates the personnel of ECLA to whom the book should be circulated before the document is archived.

chapters of FACET-SUBSTANCE, there may be interest in having the opportunity to retrieve items dealing with some very special problem. An example might be "third flag carrier," which would be logically listed under Chapter D, Subchapter 4. Rather than add this term to the set of descriptors, the documentalist would be encouraged to "make note of" this subject in the column "substance" of the format, and some sort of symbol could be placed immediately before and after the term so that the computer search would isolate the documents described by that term. Thus the search would be made first for the code D4 or the descriptor "national participation" and then for the term "third flag carrier".

TRANSPORT DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM

<p>Title (Article or Book) Informe de la encuesta sobre disponibilidad de los servicios y tarifas de transporte interno y externo de carga en Centroamérica</p>	<p>Title Journal or Anthology</p>	<p>Edition or Number &amp; Date PRONMCA 001/72 Mayo, 1972</p>
<p>Responsible organization Programa Centroamericano para el fomento de las Exportaciones (PRONMCA) of SIECA and BICE</p>		
<p>Author (s)</p>		
<p>Contractor</p>		
<p>Type of document: Book      Mimeograph <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      Typed      Photocopy      Map(s)      Journal      Other</p>		
<p>Publisher PRONMCA, Apartado Postal 9-A, Guatemala</p>		<p>Languages Español</p>
<p>Location of document and library codes: CA Sector File C4</p>	<p>Distribution (Gral, Limit, Confer, Confidential) Gral</p>	

Refer before filing:

- IE
- NK
- RB
- WC

f a c t s

index-location of docum. & cross-ref

code sub-index	substance and priority problems	location / dates	code transp. modes	spatial unit of analysis	treatment of subject	chap(c) or pages(p)	ref. to sector files	archive
E4	/Cargo//transport service/and freight rates/ (max and min.) on major routes among Central American countries, and between them and other countries	CA 1972	II cargo	subregional national international	E	IC4	CA	
E10	frequency (quantity of service), transport equipment/and regulations/ of road transport/ and air transport/ for cargo	CA 1972	XI cargo	subregional	E	II CE		
AM	/Port facilities/	CA 1972	IX	national	E	Annex I	II D2	
AM	/Inventory/ of Central American international//road network	CA 1970	V	subregional	E	p. 21-2	II B2	
CI	/Port//traffic/	CA 1965	IX	national	E	p. 90	II D5	
CI	Road transport//traffic/	CA 1967-1970	XVI	subregional	E	p. 26-27	II C2	

Synopsis or clarifying notes :

FACET - SUBSTANCE

## SUBCHAPTER TITLES

## Chapter A: Spatial and geographical aspects

1. Physical geography
2. Economic geography
3. Human geography
4. Inventory/transport/infrastructure
5. Regionalization
7. Transport/dimension
9. Inventory/transport/equipment or vehicle
10. Transport/environment

## Chapter B: Tendencies in the historical development of transport

1. History/transport/modernization
2. History/transport policy
3. History/transport/financing

## Chapter C: Transport production and productivity

1. Traffic
2. Transport/production/equipment or vehicle
3. Efficiency/transport/infrastructure
4. Transport service
5. Transport/geographic distribution

## Chapter D: International transport

1. International transport network
2. Facilitation
3. International agreement
4. National participation
5. Payment system
6. Standardization/equipment/transport
7. Liability system

## Chapter E: Objectives and mechanisms of transport planning and administration

1. Transport policy
2. Transport strategy
3. Transport planning
4. Regional planning/transport
5. Transport/institutional framework
6. Transport policy/technical personnel
7. Transport/information system
8. Transport/plan implementation
9. Transport policy/mode of transportation
10. Transport/regulation

## SUBCHAPTER TITLES (cont'd)

## Chapter F: Investments, construction and maintenance

1. Transport project
2. Transport/investment
3. Transport/diagnosis /project implementation
4. See B3
5. Social cost/production factor
6. Transport/import restriction/equipment
7. Engineering aspect/transport/infrastructure
8. Engineering aspect/transport/equipment or vehicle
9. Purchasing/transport/equipment
10. Construction material/transport/infrastructure

## Chapter G: Transport and the national economy

1. Transport/national accounting
2. Transport/balance of payments
3. Transport/employment policy
4. Gross national product/traffic
5. Transport/input-output analysis
6. Transport/industry
7. Transport/subcontracting
8. Transport/labour relations
9. Transport/costs
10. Transport/financial policy
11. Transport/taxation
12. Transport/energy source

## Chapter H: The technological base

1. Transport/research
2. Transport/technical assistance
3. Transport/technical education
4. Transport/choice of technology

The codes and content of the chapter titles correspond to the organization of the ECLA/IBRD Sector File Outline. The codes and content of the subchapter titles generally correspond to the Sector File Outline. The major exceptions are additional codes in some chapters and a reorganization of the content of Chapters G and D to deal only with those topics which are not treated in the other chapters. Thus the content of Chapter D here contains only the aspects of international transport which are exclusively of an international nature.

The name "transport" can be substituted by the name of any mode of transport.

## DESCRIPTORS

Based on Part I of the Sector File Outline; with major modifications of Chapters C and D.

(Terms within parentheses are not presently included in the OECD Macrothesaurus).

Chapter A: Spatial and geographical aspects; infrastructure and vehicles

1. Physical geography  
topography  
hydrography
  
2. economic geography  
natural resources  
forest resources  
mineral resources  
power resources  
soil resources  
water resources  
petroleum resources  
resources inventory  
location of industry  
land utilization  
geographic distribution/demand/transport  
industrial park or industrial estate  
industrial area  
industrial concentration
  
3. human geography  
internal migration  
settlement  
population  
rural population  
urban population  
demography  
population policy
  
4. with:  
inventory //((transport/infrastructure)  
classification //transport/telecommunication  
map /bridge  
diagram /tunnel  
ownership /canal  
/road  
/motorway  
/waterway  
/inland waterway  
/(port facilities)  
/ transport/station  
/transport/terminal  
/storage  
/silo



## Chapter A (cont'd)

4. also:  
 transport/production capacity  
 map  
 atlas

5. (regionalization)

7. transport/infrastructure/dimension/vehicle  
transport/dimension  
 (transport/infrastructure)/dimension  
 (transport/equipment)/dimension  
 vehicle/dimension  
 vehicle/(profile)

9. with:  
engineering aspect  
 construction technique  
 engineering design  
 quality standard  
 maintenance and repair

/transport/infrastructure  
 /transport/telecommunications  
 /bridge  
 /tunnel  
 /canal  
 /road  
 /motorway  
 /waterway  
 /inland waterway  
 /(port facilities)  
 /transport/station  
 /transport/terminal  
 /storage  
 /silo  
 /transport

also:  
 steel construction  
 earthmoving  
 road construction/administration  
 road construction/institutional framework  
 road maintenance

## Chapter A (cont'd)

10. with:  
inventory /(transport/equipment)  
 classification /vehicle  
 production capacity /motor vehicle  
 import /automobile  
 import volume /truck  
 ownership /bus  
 (on order) /locomotive  
 /rolling stock  
 /pipeline  
 /aircraft  
 /helicopter  
 /(transport container)  
 /merchant marine  
 /ship  
 /tanker  
 /(barge)  
 /(bulk carrier)  
 /(general cargo carrier)  
 /(containership)  
 /(special mixed carriers)  
 /(barge carrier)
11. purchasing same as above (see A10)  
 (leasing or renting arrangements)
12. engineering aspect same as above  
maintenance and repair  
 repair shop  
 construction technique  
 engineering design  
 quality standard
- also:  
 shipbuilding/construction technique  
 shipbuilding/engineering design  
 shipbuilding/quality standard  
 automobile service  
 transport/industrial information
13. transport/climatic influence  
transport/environment  
 transport/ecology  
 transport/disasters  
 transport/pollution or pollution control  
 transport/earthquake  
 transport/noise  
 transport/nuisance  
 transport/air pollution  
 transport/water pollution  
 transport/fire or forest fire  
 transport/flood  
 transport/erosion or soil erosion  
 climate

## Chapter A (cont'd)

14. construction material  
 building machinery  
 soil  
 cement  
 (asphalt)  
 stone  
 glass  
 quarrying  
 steel
- with:  
(transport/infrastructure)  
 etc. see A4

Chapter B: Tendencies in the historical development of transport

1. history/transport/infrastructure  
 trend/transport/infrastructure  
 history/transport/institutional framework  
 trend/transport/institutional framework  
history/transport/modernization  
 trend/transport/modernization  
 history/transport/vehicle  
 history/transport/economic growth
2. history/transport/public administration  
 history/transport/government  
history/transport policy  
 history/transport/regulation  
 history/transport/commercial policy  
 trend/transport/public administration  
 trend/transport/government  
 trend/transport policy  
 trend/transport/regulation  
 trend/transport/commercial policy
3. history/transport/financial policy or financing  
 trend/transport/financial policy or financing  
 history/transport/investment  
 history/transport/international loan  
 trend/transport/investment  
 trend/transport/international loan
4. trend/transport/economic integration  
history/transport/economic integration  
 trend/transport/international cooperation  
history/transport/international cooperation

Chapter C: Transport production and productivity

1. traffic  
 air traffic  
 sea traffic  
 road traffic  
 tonnage  
 passenger  
 transport/statistical data  
 transport/production statistics  
 transport/production

2. (transport/equipment)

- vehicle
- automobile
- truck
- bus
- locomotive
- rolling stock
- pipeline
- aircraft
- helicopter
- merchant marine
- ship
- tanker
- (barge)
- (bulk carrier)
- (general cargo carrier)
- (containership)
- (special mixed carrier)
- (barge carrier)
- motor vehicle

- with:
- /production
- /productivity
- /efficiency

3. (transport/infrastructure)

- transport/telecommunications
- bridge
- tunnel
- canal
- road
- motorway
- waterway
- inland waterway
- (port facilities)
- transport/station
- transport/terminal

- with:
- /duration
- /amortization
- /efficiency

4. (transport service)

- commercial policy
- pricing
- passenger rate
- freight rate
- (quality of service)/transport
- (quantity of service)/transport

## Chapter C: (cont'd)

5. distribution network  
 distribution cost  
 transport/commercialization  
 market study  
 market planning  
 land settlement  
 transport/project evaluation  
 (of other sector)  
geographic distribution/transport  
 transport/export planning  
 transport/trade
- with or without:  
 agriculture  
 industry  
 mining  
 health service  
 housing  
 education  
 innovation
- also:  
 transport/industrial planning  
 transport/agricultural planning  
 transport/educational planning  
 transport/displacement

Chapter D: International transport

1. (International transport network)  
 Economic integration/transport/infrastructure
2. (Facilitation)  
 Freight forwarding  
 Documentation/transport or trade  
 Information network/Transport or trade  
 (negotiability)  
 Customs  
 Customs policy  
 Trade barrier  
 Boycott  
 Embargo  
 Import restriction  
 Export restriction  
 Tariff  
 (Non-tariff barrier)
- with or without:  
 /Standardization





5. transport/institutional framework  
transport/public administration  
transport/administrative reform  
transport/public enterprise  
transport/enterprise  
transport/producers' association  
transport/cartel  
transport/management  
transport/inventory/administrative aspect
  
6. technical personnel/ (transport planning)  
technical personnel/transport policy  
technical personnel/transport/regulation  
technical personnel/transport/labour turnover  
professional worker/transport  
professional worker/transport policy  
engineer/(transport planning)  
engineer/transport policy
  
7. transport/information system  
transport/management information system  
transport/information exchange  
transport/data bank  
transport/information network
  
8. transport/plan implementation  
transport/financing programme  
transport/national budget  
transport/national planning/budgeting
  
9. mode of transportation/transport policy  
mode of transportation/resource allocation
  
10. transport/regulation  
transport/price control  
transport/price policy  
freight rate/regulation  
freight rate/price control  
passenger rate/regulation  
passenger rate/price control  
(quality of service)/regulation/transport  
(quantity of service)/regulation/transport  
transport/regulation/dimensions/vehicle  
transport/regulation/safety  
transport/regulation/sanitation or sanitary control

Chapter F: Investments in transport

1. (transport project)  
 transport/project evaluation  
 transport/cost-benefit analysis  
 transport/(project implementation)  
 (transport project)/(project implementation)  
 transport/investment requirement
- with or without:  
 transport/equipment  
 etc. see A10  
 transport/infrastructure, etc.  
 see A4
- Make note of: consumer surplus  
 interest rate  
 rate of return
2. transport/investment  
 transport/project selection  
 transport/capital investment  
 transport/financing  
 transport/financial programs/modernization  
 transport/capital needs
- same as above
3. transport/diagnosis/(project implementation)
- same as above
4. See B3
5. social cost/production factor  
 social cost/natural resources  
 social cost/capital  
 social cost/human resources
- Make note of: useful life  
 value of time
6. transport/equipment/import restriction  
 transport/equipment/import/customs

Chapter G: Transport and the national economy

transport/gross national product  
transport/national income  
transport/national accounting  
transport/public expenditure

2. transport/balance of payments
  
3. transport/employment or unemployment  
transport/manpower  
transport/employment policy  
seafarer/employment  
docker/employment  
driver/employment  
railway worker/employment  
transport/worker/employment  
transport/labour shortage  
transport/manpower need  
transport/labour supply  
transport/labour market
  
4. gross national product/traffic  
gross national product/tonnage
  
5. transport/input-output analysis  
transport/input-output table

G

6 production capacity/production factor/transport  
transport/industry

transport/industrial administration  
transport/industrial aspect  
transport/industrial capital  
transport/industrial credit  
transport/industrial development  
transport/industrial economics  
transport/industrial engineering  
transport/industrial enterprise  
transport/industrial equipment  
transport/industrial growth  
transport/industrial integration  
transport/industrial management  
transport/industrial planning  
transport/industrial policy  
transport/industrial product  
transport/industrial production  
transport/industrial project  
transport/industrial statistics  
transport/industrial waste  
transport/industrial worker  
transport/industrialization

7. consultant/transport  
construction industry/transport  
transport/subcontracting  
road construction/construction industry

8. transport/labour relations  
transport/wage policy  
transport/wage structure  
transport/labour administration  
transport/labour contract  
transport/labour code  
transport/labour dispute  
transport/dispute settlement  
transport/slowdown  
transport/strike  
transport/labour law  
transport/labour legislation  
transport/labour movement  
transport/labour union  
transport/labour standard  
transport/workers education
9. transport/costs  
transport/productivity  
transport/cost accounting  
transport/capital cost  
transport/equipment cost  
transport/labour cost  
transport/labour productivity  
transport/efficiency  
transport/overhead cost  
transport/production cost

10. transport/financial policy  
transport/financial administration  
transport/financial loss  
transport/capital depreciation  
transport/deficit  
transport/income  
transport/freight (monetary)  
transport/capital  
transport/working capital  
transport/subsidy  
transport/debt  
transport/indebtedness  
transport/profit  
transport/profitability  
transport/auditing  
transport/budget  
transport/budgeting
11. transport/tax  
transport/tax system  
transport/taxation
12. transport/fuel  
transport/fuel supply  
transport/engine fuel  
transport/energy source  
transport/electrification  
transport/diesel engine/fuel  
transport/steam engine/fuel



Chapter H: The technological base

1. transport/research  
transport/research and development  
transport/research centre  
transport/research institute  
transport/research policy  
transport/research programme  
transport/documentation  
transport/standardization  
transport/periodical
  
2. transport/technical assistance  
transport/training abroad
  
3. transport/technical education  
transport/vocational training  
transport/training  
transport/trainee  
transport/further training  
transport/continuing education  
transport/workers' education  
transport/workers participation
  
4. transport/choice of technology  
transport/labour intensive

Summary: infrastructure and vehicles

	infrastructure	vehicles
permitted dimensions	A7	A7
inventory, classification	A4	A10 (A9)
construction, maintenance	A9 (F7)	A12 (F8)
efficiency of operations	C2	C4
transport industry	G6	G6
purchasing and leasing		A11 (F9)
planning, programming	E	E
project	F1	F1
financing	F2	F2
diagnosis of project implementation	F3	F3
import restrictions		F6
construction material and equipment	A14 (F10)	

Subject category fields of the OECD Macrothesaurus -

for items which are not directly related to any of the Descriptors. These documents are to be placed in archives at beginning of chapters.

	<u>Chapter</u>
01. International cooperation	D
02. Economic policy. Social policy. Planning.	E
03. Economic conditions. Economic research. Economic system.	G
04. Institutional framework.	E
05. Culture. Society.	A
06. Education. Training. As transport input Displacement in space	H C
07. Agriculture.	C
08. Industry. Mining.	C
09. Commerce. Trade.	D
10. Transport.	A11
11. Currency. Financing. International Monetary Relations. Investment financing Other financial Exchange and international payments	F C D
12. Management. Productivity.	E G
13. Labour.	G
14. Demography. Population. Housing.	A C
15. Biology. Food. Health.	C
16. Environment. Natural resources.	G
17. Atmospheric sciences. Earth sciences.	A
18. Science. Research. Methodology.	H
19. Information. Documentation.	E

## FACET - LOCATION

SG Worldwide or not applicable to a single region  
PA Panamérica  
SA Latin America, South America and LAFTA  
CP Cuenca del Plata  
AN Grupo Andino  
AM Amazonia  
AR Argentina  
BV Bolivia  
BR Brasil  
CL Colombia  
CH Chile  
EC Ecuador  
GF Guyana Francesa  
GN Guyana  
PA Paraguay  
PE Perú  
SN Surinam  
UR Uruguay  
VN Venezuela  
CA Centroamérica  
BC Bèlice  
CR Costa Rica  
ES El Salvador  
GU Guatemala  
HO Honduras  
NI Nicaragua  
PN Panamá  
PC Panama Canal  
MX México  
CB Caribe, Including CARIFTA  
BA Barbados  
CU Cuba  
HT Haití  
JM Jamaica  
RD República Dominicana  
TT Trinidad y Tabago  
CN Canadá  
US Estados Unidos  
AF Africa  
AS Asia  
EU Europa  
RU Rusia

## FACET - DATES

A single year, or a beginning and ending date may be indicated. All materials will be retrieved that refer to events which have dates overlapping the dates included in the user's request. Thus if a document refers to railway development in Peru between 1950 and 1965, a reference to this document will be included among the references which are retrieved when the user asks for information on railway development in Peru between 1960 and 1970.

## FACET - TRANSPORT MODES

	Composite codes		
	<u>XX</u>	<u>XXI</u>	<u>XXII</u>
I other not related to transport			
II transport in general	X		
III (in)land transport	X		X
IV railway transport	X		X
V road network	X		X
VI road transport	X		X
VII (combined transport)(intermodal transport)	X	X	X
VIII maritime transport	X	X	
IX port	X	X	
X inland water transport	X		X
XI air transport	X		
XII airport	X		
XIV telecommunications			
XV tourism			
XVI pipeline	X		X
XVII insurance			

WHERE PERTINENT THE TERMS cargo or passenger should be added.

Note: These may be combined with any of the Descriptors; where the latter include "transport" as one of the terms, the name of the transport mode is substituted for the term "transport".

## FACET - SPATIAL UNIT OF ANALYSIS

1. Multinational

international (in the sense of global)  
(interregional)  
intergovernmental  
abroad (in the sense of outside the region)  
(major international routes)  
regional (in the sense of multinational at level  
of economic commissions of the United Nations)  
international/river basin  
(subregional)  
continent  
multilateral  
(international corridor)  
developing area

2. (Two countries)

bilateral  
frontier  
(frontier zone)

3. Country

(One country, according to characteristics of groups  
of countries)

developed country  
developing country  
member state  
national  
land locked country  
island/country  
transit/country  
capitalist country  
socialist country  
mixed economy/country  
(economically relatively less developed country)  
(least developed country)  
(nationality)  
(national participation)

## SPATIAL

## 4. (Annexes to one country)

- colony
- overseas territory
- trust territory

## 5. (Divisions of country by characteristics of the land)

- territory
- state
- (province)
- agricultural area
- arable land
- cultivated area or cultivated land
- deforested land
- forest land
- mountain
- pampa or plain, or prairie or savanna
- river
- steppe
- river basin
- valley
- delta
- swamp
- littoral zone or coast
- coastal plain
- (highland) or (sierra)
- island
- lake
- hydrological network
- (regional)
- (corridor)
- (intercity)
- (specialized transport network)
- with or without one of the following:



## SPATIAL

/petroleum	
/ore	for iron ore, bauxite, coal
/industrial crop	for cotton, sugar cane, sugar beet
/fruit	for banana, apple, subtropical fruit
/cereal	for wheat, corn, grain

rural

6. Local

urban or city  
 industrial area or industrial location  
 community or town or village or settlement  
 slum  
 suburb  
 oasis  
 (development pole)

7. Ocean

gulf  
 (continental shelf)  
 coastal waters

Modifiers

east  
 south  
 north  
 west

The terms within parentheses are not actually included in the OECD Macrothesaurus. The underlined terms are descriptors, and meant to be generic terms for all the descriptors which are included under them. However, reference to an underlined term will not automatically lead to retrieval of documents described by the other terms.

## FACET - TREATMENT OF SUBJECT

## Basic orientations:

- E empirical data (including statistics, maps, descriptions, etc.)
- C conceptual treatment of subject
- M methodological (how to study the subject)
- E/M empirical data with methodological value
- P programme of work of international organ., gov't. or enterprise or University
- T technological features described