

COUNTRY PROFILES

Country designations: Country names and income groups according to World Bank designations. Country codes according to ISO3 specifications. Regions according to IRF.

ROAD NETWORK

Total Road Network: Kilometre length of the road network. The road network includes “all roads in a given area”.

Motorways / Highways: Kilometre length of roads, specifically designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which:

- (a) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means;
- b) Has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway of tramway track, or footpath;
- c) Is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

Entry and exit lanes of motorways are included irrespective of the location of the sign-posts. Urban motorways are also included.

Also referred to as freeway.

Main or National roads: Kilometre length of A-level roads. A-level roads are roads outside urban areas that are not motorways but belong to the top-level road network. A-level roads are characterized by a comparatively high quality standard, either non-divided roads with oncoming traffic or similar to motorways. In most countries, these roads are financed by the federal or national government.

Secondary or Regional roads: Kilometre length of roads that are the main feeder routes into, and provide the main links among, highways, main or national roads.

Other roads - Urban: Length of roads within the boundaries of a built-up area, which is an area with entries and exists specially identified by signposts as such. Urban roads often have a maximum speed limit of around 50 km/h. Excluded are motorways and other roads of higher speed traversing the built-up area, if not sign-posted as built-up roads. Streets are included.

Other roads - Rural: Length of all remaining roads in a country not included in above mentioned categories.

Paved roads: Length of all roads that are surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete or with cobblestones.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Road traffic: Any movement of a road vehicle on a given network.

Traffic volume: Weighted average daily flow of each vehicle type on each category of the road network, as determined from regular national stratified, classified traffic counts.

Estimated traffic volume: If counts are not available, traffic volume is estimated by dividing the annual consumption of motor vehicle fuel (in litres) used in the country by the number of vehicles in each category. The result is then multiplied by the average number of km/litre for that category.

Vehicle-Kilometre: Unit of measurement representing the movement of a road motor vehicle over one Kilometre.

MULTIMODAL TRAFFIC COMPARISONS

Inland waterways: A stretch of water, not part of the sea, which by natural or man-made features is suitable for navigation, primary by inland waterway vessels. This term covers navigable rivers, lakes, canals and estuaries.

Tonne-km: Unit of measurement of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by road over one Kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually run.

Passenger-km: Unit of measurement representing the transport of one passenger by road over one Kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually travelled by the passenger.

VEHICLE CATEGORIES

Passenger cars: Road motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). "Passenger car" includes vans designed for transport of passengers, privately owned, company, private hired, shared and rented cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

Buses and motor coaches: Also includes mini-buses and mini-coaches. Excludes trolleybuses.

Bus: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers.

Motor Coach: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers.

DEFINITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Mini-Bus & Mini-Coach: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry 10-23 seated or standing persons (including the driver). The vehicles may be constructed exclusively to carry seated passengers or to carry both seated and standing passengers.

Vans & Pick-ups (Light goods road vehicle): Goods road vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3'500 kg, designed exclusively or primarily, to carry goods. This category also includes pick-ups.

Lorries & Road Tractors (Semi-trailer trucks):

Lorry: Rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

Road tractor: Road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Excluded are agricultural tractors.

Motorcycles & Mopeds:

Motorcycle: Two- or three-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. This includes all vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or more for combustion engines, or a maximum continuous rated power more than 4 kW in the case of an electric motor, as well as those under 50 cc or 4 kW which do not meet the definition of moped.

Moped: Two, or three-wheeled road motor vehicle which is fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of less than 50 cc in the case of a combustion engine, or a maximum continuous rated power no more than 4 kW in the case of an electric motor, and a maximum authorised design speed in accordance with national regulations (usually 50 km/h).

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Injury accident: Any accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public road or private road to which the public has right of access, resulting in at least one injured or killed person.

Included are: collisions between road vehicles; between road vehicles and pedestrians; between road vehicles and animals or fixed obstacles and with one road vehicle alone. Included are collisions between road and rail vehicles. Multi-vehicle collisions are counted as only one accident provided that any successive collisions happen within a very short time period. Injury accidents exclude accidents incurring only material damage.

Excluded are terrorist acts.

Person injured: Any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides.

Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured.

Person killed / Fatality: Any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides.

ROAD EXPENDITURES

Road expenditure on roads: Expenditure on constructions/investments, maintenance, administrative costs, research and other recurrent costs.

Investment / Construction expenditure on roads: Capital expenditure on new road infrastructure or extension of existing roads, including reconstruction, renewal (major substitution work on the existing infrastructure which does not change its overall performance) and upgrades (major modification work improving the original performance or capacity of the infrastructure).

Infrastructure, as opposed to road vehicles, includes land, permanent way constructions, buildings, bridges and tunnels, as well as immovable fixtures, fittings and installations connected with them (signalisation, telecommunications, toll collection installations, etc.).

Maintenance expenditure on roads: Non-capital expenditure to maintain the condition and capacity of the existing road infrastructure.

This includes surface maintenance, patching and running repairs (work relating to roughness of carriageway wearing course, roadsides, etc.).

Others expenditures on roads: Other expenditures on roads, such as, operations, research, administration and so on. Please specify on notes.

Expenditures by administrative levels: Sums paid by a way of subvention by the Central Government to a Regional or Local Government, or by the latter to a Municipality. This amount should be shown as expenditure of the Government which is receiving the subvention, so this relates to their responsibility of the road network. If the figures in the table do not refer to the calendar year (January-December), please give the dates of the relevant financial year in the square of notes. If there is a development plan in force in your country, please give an indication of the provisions contained in it regarding roads.

Currency exchange: Exchange rate for national currency to US Dollar on 31st December of each year.

CO2 EMISSIONS

CO2: The most important gas in the climate context. It enters the atmosphere primarily through the burning of fossil fuels (solid fuels, liquid fuels, and gaseous fuels) from transport activities.

ENERGY

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES): It is the production and imports minus the exports and storage changes of primary energy (oil, coal/peat/shale, natural gas, biofuels/waste, electricity - nuclear/hydro, others renewable).

FUEL PRICES

Fuel Prices: Fuel prices figures are collected using the following source: International Fuel Prices – German Technical Cooperation “GIZ” (data before 2019), World Bank Global Fuel Prices Database (data since 2019).