

# **2020 Inland Transport Statistics**

## **FOR EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA**



UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

**2020 INLAND TRANSPORT STATISTICS  
FOR EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA**

**VOLUME LX**



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## UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is one of the five United Nations regional commissions, administered by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was established in 1947 with the mandate to help rebuild post-war Europe, develop economic activity and strengthen economic relations among European countries, and between Europe and the rest of the world. During the Cold War, UNECE served as a unique forum for economic dialogue and cooperation between East and West. Despite the complexity of this period, significant achievements were made, with consensus reached on numerous harmonization and standardization agreements.

In the post-Cold War era, UNECE acquired not only many new member States, but also new functions. Since the early 1990s the organization has focused on assisting the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia with their transition process and their integration into the global economy.

Today, UNECE supports its 56 member States in Europe, Central Asia and North America in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNECE provides a multilateral platform for policy dialogue, the development of international legal instruments, norms and standards, the exchange of best practices and economic and technical expertise, as well as technical cooperation for countries with economies in transition.

Offering practical tools to improve people's everyday lives in the areas of environment, transport, trade, statistics, energy, forestry, housing, and land management, many of the norms, standards and conventions developed in UNECE are used worldwide, and a number of countries from outside the region participate in UNECE's work.

UNECE's multisectoral approach helps countries to tackle the interconnected challenges of sustainable development in an integrated manner, with a transboundary focus that helps devise solutions to shared challenges. With its unique convening power, UNECE fosters cooperation among all stakeholders at the country and regional levels.

## TRANSPORT IN UNECE

The UNECE Sustainable Transport Division is the secretariat of the Inland Transport Committee (ITC) and the ECOSOC Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. The ITC and its 20 working parties, as well as the ECOSOC Committee and its sub-committees are intergovernmental decision-making bodies that work to improve the daily lives of people and businesses around the world, in measurable ways and with concrete actions, to enhance traffic safety, environmental performance, energy efficiency and the competitiveness of the transport sector.

The **ECOSOC Committee** was set up in 1953 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the request of the Economic and Social Council to elaborate recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. Its mandate was extended to the global (multi-sectoral) harmonization of systems of classification and labelling of chemicals in 1999. It is composed of experts from countries which possess the relevant expertise and experience in the international trade and transport of dangerous goods and chemicals. Its membership is restricted in order to reflect a proper geographical balance between all regions of the world and to ensure adequate participation of developing countries. Although the Committee is a subsidiary body of ECOSOC, the Secretary-General decided in 1963 that the secretariat services would be provided by the UNECE Transport Division.

**ITC** is a unique intergovernmental forum that was set up in 1947 to support the reconstruction of transport connections in post-war Europe. Over the years, it has specialized in facilitating the harmonized and sustainable development of inland modes of transport. The main results of this persevering and ongoing work are reflected, among other things, (i) in 58 United Nations conventions and many more technical regulations, which are updated on a regular basis and provide an international legal framework for the sustainable development of national and international road, rail, inland water and intermodal transport, including the transport of dangerous goods, as well as the construction and inspection of road motor vehicles; (ii) in the Trans-European North-south Motorway, Trans-European Railway and the Euro-Asia Transport Links



projects, that facilitate multi-country coordination of transport infrastructure investment programmes; (iii) in the TIR system, which is a global customs transit facilitation solution; (iv) in the tool called **For Future Inland Transport Systems** (ForFITS), which can assist national and local governments to monitor carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions coming from inland transport modes and to select and design climate change mitigation policies, based on their impact and adapted to local conditions; (v) in transport statistics – methods and data – that are internationally agreed on; (vi) in studies and reports that help transport policy development by addressing timely issues, based on cutting-edge research and analysis. ITC also devotes special attention to Intelligent Transport Services (ITS), sustainable urban mobility and city logistics, as well as to increasing the resilience of transport networks and services in response to climate change adaptation and security challenges.

In addition, the UNECE Sustainable Transport and Environment Divisions, together with the World Health Organization (WHO) – Europe, co-service the Transport Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP).

Finally, since 2015, the UNECE Sustainable Transport Division has provided the secretariat services for the Secretary General's Special Envoy for Road Safety, Mr. Jean Todt.

## 2020 INLAND TRANSPORT STATISTICS FOR EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Transport statistics are fundamental for all transport policy development across the UNECE region and the world. This publication provides data in a tabular format to assist in this policy development. The publication is the result of activities to develop methodologies and gather transport data which are carried out by the Working Party on Transport Statistics (WP.6). It also supplements the online database of transport statistics that is available on the UNECE website.

The 2020 edition provides a series of transport statistics tables for the 56 member States of UNECE. The publication is purely statistical in character. Like the previous issues, it has been prepared by the Sustainable Transport Division of UNECE with the generous cooperation of national statistical offices. It is issued in accordance with the recommendation of the Inland Transport Committee at its first session that the Division should regularly publish the most recent available data on transport for as many countries within the UNECE region as possible.

This publication brings together statistical information on all the modes of transport covered by the Inland Transport Committee (road and road safety, rail and inland waterways) for all member States of the UNECE region. A short summary at the beginning of each chapter provides some key figures on each sector, followed by detailed data on each of the statistics sub-categories.

### Sources

The statistics in this publication are compiled by the secretariat of UNECE based on replies to questionnaires submitted by member countries. The secretariat continues its engagement with member States in order to improve the quality of data provided and to maximise data availability.

To collect transport statistics, the Sustainable Transport Division in coordination with the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the International Transport Forum (ITF) administers a Web Common Questionnaire website where designated country contacts from national statistics offices may send available transport data. The countries are requested to provide the latest available statistics. For this publication, structural adjustments to some tables (notably tables 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8) have been incorporated to reflect changes in the breakdown of data collected in the Web Common Questionnaire and technological change. In addition, the table previously provided on *Oil pipeline infrastructure and volume of transport* is no longer included, but is still published in the online database.

The data provided here are official data provided by national authorities and have been reviewed by the secretariat.

## Comparability of data

Data are given according to commonly agreed upon definitions which are provided in the fifth edition of the Glossary for Transport Statistics (published jointly by UNECE, Eurostat and ITF) and were approved by the Inland Transport Committee (see annex). Footnotes in tables indicate explanations provided by countries as to what their data represent.

The data provided in this publication are also available on the Sustainable Transport Division website at <http://w3.unece.org/PXWeb/en>. Website data are updated on a regular basis and thus may be more recent than data in this publication.

## Rounding of figures

Where necessary, each figure has been rounded off to the nearest digit. For this reason, there may be discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.

## UNECE member countries and nomenclature

As of 2020, UNECE is composed of the following 56 member countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan.

## Data inquiries

UNECE welcomes comments and suggestions on its statistical publications. Any comments or enquiries should be addressed to:

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## Symbols and abbreviations employed

- = Not available



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