

# Footnotes for candidate countries and potential candidates

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The enlargement countries include:

- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Albania
- Serbia
- Turkey
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Kosovo\*

*\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*

# Living conditions

## Proportion of persons at risk of relative poverty (before transfers)

### Turkey

*2006 to 2012*

Source: Eurostat.

## Relative poverty threshold after social transfers: income per month (in national currency)

### Turkey

*2006 to 2010*

Because of the revision of population projections based on the 2007 Address Based Population Registration System, population weights based on new projections were used.

*2012 to 2018*

Source: income and living conditions survey.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2007, 2011, 2015*

Data refer to the relative poverty line defined as 60% of the median monthly consumption expenditure (OECD).

# Wages and salaries

## Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)

### Albania

2008

Calculated on the basis of consumption per capita.

### Turkey

2006 to 2017

Source: Eurostat.

## Average nominal monthly wages and salaries (in national currency)

### Albania

2005 to 2013

Public sector only.

### Serbia

2005 to 2008

Wages and salaries paid to employees of legal entities.

2009 to 2017

Wages and salaries paid to employees of legal entities and of unincorporated enterprises.

2018

Wages and salaries are obtained from administrative sources (tax administration records). Average earnings are calculated on the basis of the total amount of accrued earnings for the reporting month and the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.

### Turkey

2005

Data have been converted (rescaled) to the current national currency.

2017

Source: income and living conditions survey.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

2005 to 2018

Net earnings.

# Education

## General — number of students/pupils

### Serbia and Turkey

2005 to 2018

Data for a particular educational year are reported for the calendar year in which the educational year begins.

## Number of students/pupils in pre-primary education (ISCED 2011 level 02)

### North Macedonia

2005 to 2007

Children aged 6 were covered in ISCED level 0; this changed from 2008.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

2006 to 2019

Data include children from 3 years of age until the beginning of their school education.

## Number of students/pupils in primary education (ISCED 2011 level 1)

### Turkey

2005 to 2011

Includes also ISCED level 2.

## Proportion of 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education (ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8)

### Serbia

2014

Change of weighting system.

### Turkey

2005 to 2018

Annual LFS results.

## Early leavers from education and training: proportion of persons aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education (at most ISCED 2011 level 2) who are not in further education or training

### Serbia

2008 and 2014

Change of weighting system.

## **Turkey**

*2005 to 2018*

Annual LFS results.

# Labour force

## Number of persons living in private households

### Serbia

2014

Change of weighting system.

## Number of persons aged 15+ in employment

### Serbia

2014

Change of weighting system.

## Economic activity rate

### Serbia

2014

Change of weighting system.

### Turkey

2005 to 2018

Unemployment (based on 4 weeks criterion + using only active jobs search methods).

## Employment rate for persons aged 20-64: proportion of persons aged 20-64 who are in employment

### Serbia

2014

Change of weighting system.

## Unemployment rate

### Albania

2005 and 2006

Administrative data.

### Serbia

2014

Change of weighting system.

### Turkey

2005 to 2018

Unemployment (based on 4 weeks criterion + using only active jobs search methods).

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2005*

The unemployment rate is not calculated using the ILO methodology; the number of unemployed people is taken from the Bureau for Employment.

# Sector accounts/government finance statistics

## Credit by monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to residents (consolidated)

### Montenegro

2005 to 2019

Loans include total banks' loans granted to non MFI residents and other claims (factoring and forfeiting, claims on outstanding bills of acceptance, guarantees and bills of exchange).

### Turkey

2005 to 2017

The exchange rate is the Central Bank buying rate at the end of the year. Data cover loans granted by MFIs to residents. Participation Banks and Investment and Development Banks are included.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

2006 to 2018

Based on IMF monetary and financial statistics manual, 2000.

## General government deficit/surplus

### All countries

All years

The government deficit and debt data of enlargement countries are published on an "as is" basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

### Albania

2019

Forecasts of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

## General government consolidated gross debt

### All countries

All years

The government deficit and debt data of enlargement countries are published on an "as is" basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

### Albania

2019

Forecasts of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

### Serbia

2005 to 2010

Central government debt.



# Balance of payments

## General — balance of payments

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2009*

BPM5 methodology.

### Albania

*2005 to 2007*

BPM5 methodology.

*2019*

Data until September.

### Serbia

*2005 and 2006*

BPM5 methodology.

### Turkey

*2005 to 2017*

End of year exchange rate used to convert to euro.

## Value of reserve assets (including gold)

### North Macedonia

*2005 to 2018*

End of year (31 December).

### Turkey

*2005 to 2017*

End of year exchange rate used to convert to euro.

## Gross external debt of the whole economy

### Albania

*2005 to 2007*

Compiled in accordance with BPM5.

*2019*

Data until September.

### Serbia

*2005 to 2018*

Official external debt of the Republic of Serbia.

## **Turkey**

*2005 to 2017*

End of year exchange rate used to convert to euro.

# Monetary and banking statistics

## M1 money supply

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2008*

End of year (31 December). National definition of M0, comprised of bank deposits with the CBM (settlement account and reserve requirement account) and the estimated amount of cash in circulation.

### North Macedonia

*2009*

From 2009: compiled in accordance with the IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide, 2016.

### Serbia

*2005 to 2019*

The money supply M1 consists of currency in circulation and funds in giro, current and other accounts belonging to the owners of money balances in banks' liabilities, including money balances in the accounts of local government bodies, i.e. accounts from which payments can be made without any restrictions.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2005 to 2018*

Based on IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000. M1 money supply comprises cash outside banks and transferable deposit in domestic currency of all domestic sectors (except central government deposits).

## M2 money supply

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2008*

End of year (31 December). National definition of M11, comprised of bank deposits with the CBM (settlement account and reserve requirement account) and the estimated amount of cash in circulation, demand deposits by the non-banking sector held with banks and the CBM, in EUR and other currencies, plus the Central Government's demand deposits in EUR and other currencies.

### North Macedonia

*2009*

From 2009: compiled in accordance with the IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide, 2016.

### Serbia

*2005 to 2019*

The money supply M2, in addition to M1, includes other dinar deposits, both short-and long-term.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2005 to 2018*

Based on IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000. M2 money supply is comprised of money supplies, M1 money and QM quasi money. QM money supplies covers other deposits in domestic currency, transferable and other deposits in foreign currency of all domestic sectors (except the deposits of the central government).

## **M3 money supply**

### **Montenegro**

*2005 to 2008*

End of year (31 December). National definition of M21, comprised of bank deposits with the CBM (settlement account and reserve requirement account) and the estimated amount of cash in circulation, demand deposits by the non-banking sector held with banks and the CBM, in EUR and other currencies, plus the Central Government's demand deposits in EUR and other currencies, plus the non-banking sector's time deposits with banks, in EUR and other currencies, plus the Central Government's time deposits in EUR and other currencies.

### **North Macedonia**

*2009*

From 2009: compiled in accordance with the IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide, 2016.

### **Serbia**

*2005 to 2019*

The money supply M3, in addition to M2, includes short-and long term foreign currency deposits (without the so-called frozen foreign currency savings).

## **Annual average euro (EUR) exchange rates (1 EUR = ... national currency)**

### **Serbia**

*2005 to 2019*

Arithmetic mean of official middle exchange rates of the dinar against the euro on working days.

### **Turkey**

*2005 to 2018*

Source: Eurostat.

## **Central bank interest rate, annual rate**

### **North Macedonia**

*2005 to 2011*

Weighted average (28 days).

## Long-term interest rate (central government bond yields), annual rate

### North Macedonia

*2006 to 2008*

3-year Government bond, end of year.

### Albania

*2005 to 2006, 2009 to 2011*

3 year Treasury bond, issued on a standard frequency starting from 2005.

*2007 and 2012*

7 year Treasury bond, issued just once during 2007 and not reissued until 2012.

*2008*

5 year Treasury bond, issued during 2007-2008 and not issued during 2009-2010.

*2013 to 2019*

10 year Treasury bond, issued for the first time during 2013.

## Lending interest rate (one year), annual rate

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2019*

Weighted average effective interest rate, outstanding amounts, annual.

### North Macedonia

*2005 to 2019*

End of year (31 December).

### Albania

*2005 to 2019*

Average weighted rate applied to new 12-month loans over the respective month, on 12-month maturity.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2005 to 2018*

Short-term lending rates in national currency to non-financial corporations (weighted average).

*2018*

Data for November 2018.

### Kosovo

*2008 to 2014*

Includes disbursement fee charged by banks.

## Deposit interest rate (one year), annual rate

### Montenegro

*2007 to 2019*

Weighted average effective interest rate, outstanding amounts, annual.

## **North Macedonia**

*2012*

End of year (31 December). In 2012 the National Bank introduced two deposit instruments for the banks: overnight and 7 day deposit. The rate of overnight deposits was 1% and on 7 day deposits was 2% at the end of year.

*2013 to 2019*

End of year (31 December).

## **Albania**

*2005 to 2019*

Deposit interest rate represents the average weighted rate for newly accepted deposits over the respective month, on 12-month maturity.

## **Turkey**

*2005 to 2017*

Average of monthly data. Overnight deposit facility.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2005 to 2018*

Demand deposit rates in national currency of households (weighted average).

*2018*

Data for November 2018.

## **Kosovo**

*2008 to 2014*

Includes disbursement fee charged by banks.

## **Day-to-day money market interest rates, annual rate**

### **North Macedonia**

*2005 to 2018*

Data cover bilateral over-night transactions. The interest rates are calculated as weighted averages.

### **Albania**

*2005 to 2019*

Annual average of the Tribor rate — interbank rate for overnight loans.

# Consumer prices

## Consumer price inflation, average annual rate of change

### Montenegro

*2009*

From January 2009 MONSTAT began to publish the consumer price index (CPI) as an official measure of inflation, replacing the cost of living index (COLI) and retail price index (RPI), which had previously been published as the official measure of inflation.

### Serbia

*2005 to 2019*

Differences between the change in the annual average index and the reported inflation rate result from changes in the structure of the weights and coverage between years.

### Kosovo

*2015 to 2019*

Since January 2015 consumer price indices (CPI) are harmonised and are published as harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP).

## HICP inflation, average annual rate of change

### Montenegro

*2011*

From January 2011 MONSTAT began to publish the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP).

# International trade

## Terms of trade: ratio of export to import unit value index

### **Montenegro**

*2010 to 2018*

Reference is previous year = 100.

### **North Macedonia**

*2005 to 2017*

Paasche unit value index. 2015 = 100.

### **Turkey**

*2005 to 2018*

Indices are calculated with Fisher index formula.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2011 to 2016, 2018*

Paasche export and import unit value indices.



# Agriculture

## Utilised agricultural area

### Montenegro

*2007 to 2013*

In December 2013, the Survey on Crop Production and Autumn Sowing was carried out using sampling. In order to provide data comparable with data from previous years, the statistical office recalculated time series for the period from 2007 to 2012.

### Serbia

*2014*

In 2014, a new method of data collection including sample surveys was set up.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2005 to 2018*

Data in accordance with data from entities statistical institutions and new EU legislation (including for example fallow land and aggregates). The utilised agricultural area consists of arable land, kitchen gardens, permanent crops and permanent grassland as cadastral data (not as UAA).

### Kosovo

*2005 to 2013*

Including agricultural common land.

*2014*

Data from the 2014 agriculture census. Results for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the census are estimated. Including agricultural common land.

*2015 to 2018*

Including agricultural common land. Including estimated data for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the survey.

## Utilised agricultural area — arable land

### Montenegro

*2007 to 2013*

The method used for crop production statistics since the beginning of the 1960s, was based on the reports of agricultural organisations (agricultural enterprises and cooperatives) engaged in crop production and estimates for private agricultural holdings. In December 2013, the Survey on Crop Production and Autumn Sowing was carried out using sampling. The statistical office abandoned the long-standing method of obtaining data through estimates done by estimators on the basis of cadastral data. In order to provide data comparable with data from previous years, the statistical office recalculated time series for the period from 2007 to 2012.

### Serbia

*2014*

In 2014, a new method of data collection including sample surveys was set up.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2005 to 2016*

Data in accordance with data from entities statistical institutions and new EU legislation (including for example fallow land and aggregates).

## **Kosovo**

*2014*

Data from the 2014 agriculture census. Results for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the census are estimated.

*2015 to 2018*

Including estimated data for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the survey.

## **Utilised agricultural area — land under permanent crops**

### **Montenegro**

*2007 to 2013*

The method used for crop production statistics since the beginning of the 1960s, was based on the reports of agricultural organisations (agricultural enterprises and cooperatives) engaged in crop production and estimates for private agricultural holdings. In December 2013, the Survey on Crop Production and Autumn Sowing was carried out using sampling. The statistical office abandoned the long-standing method of obtaining data through estimates done by estimators on the basis of cadastral data. In order to provide data comparable with data from previous years, the statistical office recalculated time series for the period from 2007 to 2012.

### **Serbia**

*2014*

In 2014, a new method of data collection including sample surveys was set up.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2005 to 2016*

Data in accordance with data from entities statistical institutions and new EU legislation (including for example fallow land and aggregates).

### **Kosovo**

*2014*

Data from the 2014 agriculture census. Results for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the census are estimated.

*2018*

Including estimated data for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the survey.

## **Wooded area (forest, woodland) of agricultural holdings**

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2007 to 2012*

Total forest and forest land area in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Including karst rocky soils bare grounds not proper for afforestation, open forest areas, forest roads and other communication lines, cuttings under electricity lines and other unproductive land. Including mined forest areas in all categories (mostly high productive forests).

## Area of other land (not for agriculture or forestry) of agricultural holdings

### Turkey

2005 to 2018

Data include unused and undeveloped potentially productive land, other land (stony land, swamp etc.), land occupied by buildings.

### Kosovo

2014

Data without four municipalities in the north of Kosovo.

## General — live animals

### Montenegro

2005 to 2018

Livestock held by enterprises, cooperatives and households.

### Serbia

2006

Break in series caused by change of reference date from 15 January to 1 December.

### Kosovo

2014

Data from the 2014 agriculture census. Results for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the census are estimated.

2015 to 2018

Including estimated data for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the survey.

## Live bovine animals (December)

### Turkey

2005 to 2018

Excluding buffaloes.

## Live swine, domestic species (December)

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

2010 and 2011

Related to the Government Decision (all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina) about repurchase of all quantities of pig meat on the market by large industrial processors.

## Slaughtering — bovine meat

### Montenegro

2014 to 2018

Net quantity, data only from slaughterhouses.

## **North Macedonia**

*2016 to 2018*

Production in slaughterhouses only.

## **Turkey**

*2005 to 2009*

Excludes meat production outside of slaughterhouses.

*2005 to 2017*

Excluding buffaloes.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2016 to 2018*

Excluding slaughtering outside slaughterhouses.

## **Kosovo**

*2014 to 2018*

Data without four municipalities in the north of Kosovo.

## **Slaughtering — pigmeat**

### **Montenegro**

*2014 to 2018*

Net quantity, data only from slaughterhouses.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2016 to 2018*

Excluding slaughtering outside slaughterhouses.

### **Kosovo**

*2016 to 2018*

Data without four municipalities in the north of Kosovo.

## **Slaughtering — sheep and goat meat**

### **Montenegro**

*2014 to 2018*

Net quantity, data only from slaughterhouses.

### **Turkey**

*2005 to 2009*

Excludes meat production outside of slaughterhouses.

### **Kosovo**

*2016 to 2018*

Data without four municipalities in the north of Kosovo.

## Slaughtering in slaughterhouses — poultry meat

### Montenegro

*2014 to 2018*

Net quantity, data only from slaughterhouses.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2016 to 2018*

Excluding slaughtering outside slaughterhouses.

### Kosovo

*2016 to 2018*

Data without four municipalities in the north of Kosovo.

## General — harvested crop production

### Montenegro

*2007 to 2013*

The method used for crop production statistics since the beginning of the 1960s, was based on the reports of agricultural organisations (agricultural enterprises and cooperatives) engaged in crop production and estimates for private agricultural holdings. In December 2013, the survey on crop production and Autumn sowing was carried out using sampling. The statistical office abandoned the long-standing method of obtaining data through estimates done by estimators on the basis of cadastral data. In order to provide data comparable with data from previous years, the statistical office recalculated time series for the period from 2007 to 2012.

### Serbia

*2014*

In 2014, a new method of data collection including sample surveys was set up.

## Harvested crop production — cereals for the production of grain (including seed) and rice

### Turkey

*2005 to 2019*

Rice in the husk.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2005 and 2006*

Excluding triticale and buckwheat.

*2007*

Compared with the previous year, low harvest due to poor weather conditions. Excluding triticale and buckwheat.

*2012*

Compared with the previous year, low harvest due to poor weather conditions.

*2016*

Compared with the previous year, high harvest due to good weather conditions.

## Harvested crop production — potatoes (including seed potatoes)

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2012*

Bad weather conditions caused a decline in production.

*2014*

Compared with the previous year, low harvest due to poor weather conditions.

*2016*

Compared with the previous year, high harvest due to good weather conditions.

### Kosovo

*2014*

During the 2014 agriculture census data were only collected for area not for production. Results for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the census are estimated.

*2015 to 2018*

Including estimated data for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the survey.

## Harvested crop production — oilseeds

### Serbia

*2005 to 2013*

Sunflowers, soya bean and turnip rape are included.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2006 to 2010*

Including all oilseeds for which data are available: rape seed, soy-beans and sunflower.

*2012*

Bad weather conditions caused a decline in production.

*2016*

Compared with the previous year, high harvest due to good weather conditions.

## Harvested crop production — fresh vegetables (and melons) (excluding kitchen gardens)

### Montenegro

*2007 to 2015*

Including the production of kitchen gardens.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2005 and 2006*

Including dried pulses.

*2013 and 2016*

Compared with the previous year, high harvest due to good weather conditions.

*2014*

Compared with the previous year, low harvest due to poor weather conditions.

**Kosovo**

*2014*

During the 2014 agriculture census data were only collected for area not for production. Results for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the census are estimated.

*2015 to 2018*

Including estimated data for four municipalities in the north of Kosovo which did not participate in the survey.

# Business statistics

## General — business demography (birth, death and survival rate)

### Serbia

2005 and 2006

Data might not be reliable due to delays in updating the Serbian SBR.

**Birth rate: number of enterprise births in the reference period (t) divided by the number of enterprises active in t**

### Albania

2016 to 2018

A Directive made some farmers part of the SBR. Reform by the Albania Government to reduce the informal economy as well as the registration of farmers resulted in the SBR keeping just enterprises registered within the year and not newly created enterprises. As result the birth rate cannot be calculated from these data.

## General — all short-term statistics (production, turnover and price indices)

### All countries

All years

Index series available with 2015 = 100 have been rescaled to 2010 = 100.

## Industrial production volume index, calendar adjusted (2010 = 100)

### Montenegro

2005 to 2018

Gross series.

### Serbia

2005 to 2018

Gross series.

## Volume index of construction output, calendar adjusted (2010 = 100)

### Montenegro

2005 to 2018

Gross series.

### North Macedonia

2005 to 2018

Gross series.



## **Serbia**

*2005 to 2017*

Gross series.

## **Retail trade volume of sales index (deflated turnover), calendar adjusted (NACE Rev. 2 Division 47) (2010 = 100)**

### **Montenegro**

*2006 to 2018*

Gross series.

### **Serbia**

*2005 to 2017*

Gross series.

## **General — other services turnover index, calendar adjusted**

### **Montenegro**

*2006 to 2018*

Gross series.

### **Serbia**

*2005 to 2017*

Gross series.

## **Accommodation and food service turnover index, calendar adjusted (NACE Rev. 2 Section I) (2010 = 100)**

### **Serbia**

*2005 to 2017*

Including VAT.

## **Professional, scientific and technical activities turnover index, calendar adjusted (NACE Rev. 2 Section M excluding Group 70.1 and Division 75) (2010 = 100)**

### **Albania**

*2006 to 2018*

The index for Section M covers only Division 71 (architectural and engineering activities).

**Administrative and support service activities turnover index, calendar adjusted  
(NACE Rev. 2 Section N excluding Division 77 and Groups 81.1 and 81.3) (2010 =  
100)**

**Albania**

*2006 to 2018*

The index for Section N covers only Division 79 (travel agencies).

# Tourism

## Number of bed-places in hotels and similar accommodation

### North Macedonia

*2008*

Statistical survey for accommodation capacities with stars was introduced in 2008; a direct link with the previous categorisation cannot be established.

### Turkey

*2005 to 2007*

Tourism licenced accommodation establishments.

*2008 to 2018*

Tourism and municipality licenced accommodation establishments.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2005 to 2016*

As of 31 December.

## Arrivals of non-residents at hotels and similar accommodation establishments

### Montenegro

*2005 and 2006*

Until May 2006, Montenegro was in state union with Serbia, so the domestic tourists (residents) represent tourists from both countries (Montenegro and Serbia).

### Turkey

*2005 and 2006*

Tourism licenced accommodation establishments.

*2008 to 2018*

Tourism and municipality licenced accommodation establishments.

### Kosovo

*2008 to 2015*

Until 2016 data were weighted at the survey level (presumably with an incomplete coverage).

## Departures of residents going abroad for all holidays and business (1 night or more)

### Albania

*2017 and 2018*

Data refer to the total number of trips made by Albanian residents aged 15 years and over abroad. Data are calculated based on the Survey of Trips and Holidays on Demand Side.

# Digital society

## Percentage of households who have internet access at home

### Albania

*2018 and 2019*

Source: ICT usage by households and individuals.

### Turkey

*2007*

Calculated based on mid-year population estimates for 2007. After 2007, 15 April of each reference year.

## Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, on average, at least once a week (but not every day)

### Albania

*2018 and 2019*

As a proportion of those who have used the internet in the previous three months.

# Science and technology

## Gross domestic expenditure on R & D, as a percentage of GDP

### **North Macedonia**

*2005 to 2018*

Total expenditures for R&D as published in statistical reviews for Research & Development activity.

### **Turkey**

*2005 to 2011, 2013 to 2015*

Source: Eurostat.

*2016*

Converted from data initially provided in national currency.

# Transport — rail

## Length of railway network (lines in operation)

### Turkey

*2005 to 2019*

Main lines only.

## Rail passenger traffic on the national territory (passenger-kilometres)

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2012*

Total rail traffic (national territory + international transport).

### Turkey

*2017 to 2019*

Includes also traffic of new suburban lines as Marmaray and İzban.

## Rail freight traffic on the national territory (tonne-kilometres)

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2012*

Total rail traffic (national territory + international transport).

# Transport — road

## Passenger car transport share of inland passenger transport (based on passenger-km)

### Turkey

*2009 to 2014*

Includes traffic on motorways, state roads and provincial roads. Excludes urban road traffic.

## Length of all other roads

### Turkey

*2005 to 2013*

Includes state roads and province roads. Excludes urban municipality roads.

*2014 to 2018*

Includes state roads and province roads. Excludes urban municipality roads. Rural roads in the cities of Metropolitan Municipalities are included under urban municipality roads (and therefore excluded).

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2005 to 2009*

Excluding local roads of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## Number of passenger cars

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2018*

Includes not only petrol, diesel and electric passenger cars, but also passenger cars with alternative fuel sources.

### Serbia

*2007 and 2009*

Ministry of Interior excluded vehicles that were not registered before the given deadline (1 month).

### Turkey

*2005 to 2019*

Includes also vehicles with unknown fuel type.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2009*

Excluding Brčko District.

*2016 to 2018*

Including petrol, diesel, electric and other types of passenger cars.

## Road passenger transport (passenger-kilometres) (including cars, motorcycles, coaches, buses and trolley-buses)

### Montenegro

*2005 to 2018*

Only includes transport by motor coaches and buses; note that there are no trolley-buses.

### North Macedonia

*2005 to 2013, 2015 to 2018*

Buses and coaches only.

*2014*

Buses and coaches only. Break in series caused by the introduction of a new survey.

## Road freight transport in quantity on the national territory (tonne-kilometres)

### Montenegro

*2017 and 2018*

Data are related to all transported goods in road freight transport which were managed by vehicles registered in Montenegro. Data on volume of internal transport in total road freight transport are available since 2015 but comparable data series is short. Data on the transport of foreign vehicles are not available.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*2017*

The reporting units for these data are enterprises and other business subjects engaged in national and international transport of goods.



# Environment — physical

## Total area of the country (including inland waters)

### **Turkey**

*2018*

Area values are calculated by reference to corine classifications and adapted to LUCAS.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*2005 to 2019*

Inland waters estimated at 210 km<sup>2</sup>.

### **Kosovo**

*2017*

The change of the area between 2016 and 2017 reflects measurements made by the Kosovo Cadastral Agency.

# Environment — emissions

## Index of greenhouse gas emissions, CO2 equivalent (1990 = 100)

### North Macedonia

*2005 to 2014*

Part of the greenhouse gas inventory prepared in the context of the Third National Communication (UNFCCC).