



TRANSPORT, SLOVENIJA, 2008

TRANSPORT, SLOVENIA, 2008

- ▶ V letu 2008 je Slovenija zgradila 117 km avtocest in 59 km državnih cest. Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji se od leta 2005 ni spremenila.
- ▶ Število prevoznih sredstev v cestnem transportu se je v letu 2008 glede na leto 2007 povečalo — število registriranih cestnih vozil iz leta v leto narašča.
- ▶ V letu 2008 so plule štiri tovarne ladje več.
- ▶ Število vagonov v železniškem transportu se je v primerjavi z letom 2007 zmanjšalo, in sicer bolj število potniških kot število tovornih.
- ▶ V železniškem prometu je bilo v letu 2008 opravljenih za 0,5 % vlakovnih kilometrov manj kot v letu 2007; k zmanjšanju je prispeval promet tovornih vlakov.
- ▶ Promet potniških ladij se je v letu 2008 podvojil, promet tovornih ladij pa je ostal na ravni iz leta 2007.
- ▶ V letalskem prometu se je število rednih vzletov in pristankov v letu 2008 povečalo za 5 %, število posebnih letov pa je preseglo število letov v 2007 za 1 %.
- ▶ V 2008 je slovensko-hrvaško mejo prečkalo 21,2 milijona vozil, med temi je bilo več kot 90 % osebnih vozil.
- ▶ V letu 2008 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu skupaj prepeljali slabih 147 milijonov potnikov, to je za četrtno manj kot v letu 2000 in hkrati le malo več kot v letu 2007.
- ▶ Cestni javni potniški prevoz je ostal na ravni iz leta 2007. V cestnem mestnem potniškem prevozu pa je bilo v letu 2008 prepeljanih preko 90 milijonov potnikov.
- ▶ Za 8 % je porasel letalski mednarodni potniški promet. Največji porast števila potnikov v zadnjem letu je bil na relacijah med Slovenijo in Makedonijo (za 44 %) ter med Slovenijo in Švico (za 31 %). Največji upad pa je bil zabeležen na relaciji med Slovenijo in Turčijo (za 9 %).
- ▶ Pristaniški promet potnikov se je v letu 2008 glede na 2007 zmanjšal za več kot 3 %. Potniški promet se iz pristanišč Koper in Izola seli v pristanišče Piran, zato se je promet v tem pristanišču v letu 2008 precej povečal (za 35 %).
- ▶ V letu 2008 so slovenski prevozniki v blagovnem kopenskem prevozu prepeljali za slaba 2 % več blaga kot v letu 2007. Hkrati je bilo skupaj opravljenih za 14 % več tonskih kilometrov kot v letu 2007. Pomorski prevoz blaga se je v tej primerjavi količinsko povečal za 11 %, po opravljenih tonskih kilometrih pa za 17 %. Zračni blagovni prevoz je bil v letu 2008 glede na obseg v letu 2007 za polovico manjši.
- ▶ V letu 2008 se je v cestnem prometu zgodilo za četrtno manj nesreč kot leto prej in za 42 % manj kot v letu 2000.
- ▶ In 2008 Slovenia built 117 km of motorways and 59 km of state roads. In Slovenia the length of the railway network has not changed since 2005.
- ▶ Compared to 2007, in 2008 the number of means of transport increased in road transport, where an upward trend has been observed for several years.
- ▶ In 2008 four cargo ships more were in action.
- ▶ Compared to 2007, in 2008 the number of railway vehicles decreased; the number of passenger wagons more than the number of goods wagons.
- ▶ In 2008 the railway traffic measured in train kilometres decreased by 0.5% compared to 2007. The decrease was caused by less train kilometres travelled by goods trains.
- ▶ In 2008 traffic of passenger ships doubled, while traffic of cargo carrying vessels stayed at the 2007 level.
- ▶ In air transport, the number of scheduled flights in 2008 increased by 5% and of non-scheduled flights by 1%.
- ▶ In 2008 the Slovenian border with Croatia was crossed by 21.2 million vehicles, among them more than 90% were passenger cars.
- ▶ In 2008 the Slovenian national carriers in road, railway and air transport carried almost 147 million passengers – a quarter less than in 2000, but compared to 2007 a slight increase was registered.
- ▶ Road public transport stayed at the 2007 level. In road urban transport over 90 million passengers were carried.
- ▶ The Slovenian international airport passenger transport increased by 8%. In 2008 the largest increase was recorded on flights between Slovenia and Macedonia (by 44%) and on flights between Slovenia and Switzerland (by 31%). The largest decrease was recorded on flights to or from Turkey (by 9%).
- ▶ In 2008 port traffic of passengers decreased by over 3% compared to 2007. Passenger traffic in the port of Piran increased by 35% as a consequence of the reduction in traffic in the ports of Koper and Izola.
- ▶ In 2008 Slovenian inland transport carriers carried by almost 2% more tonnes of goods than in 2007. In this comparison there was a 14% increase in tonne-kilometres. Compared to 2007, in 2008 the maritime transport increased by 11% as regards goods carried and by 17% as regards tonne-kilometres travelled. In 2008 the air goods transport reached only half of the volume in 2007.
- ▶ In 2008 a quarter less traffic accidents happened in road traffic than a year before and 42% less than in 2000.

INFRASTRUKTURA

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tabela 1: Dolžina kopenskega transportnega omrežja, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008

Table 1: Length of inland transport network, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008

	2000	2005	2007	2008	Indeks Index 2008 2000	
Dolžina železniških prog	1201	1228	1228	1228	102,2	Length of railway lines
elektrificirane proge	499	503	503	503	100,8	electrified lines
ostale proge	702	725	725	725	103,3	other lines
Dolžina cest	38403	38485	38709	38872	101,2	Length of roads
avtoceste	427	569	579	696	163,0	motorways
državne ceste (brez avtocest)	5845	5824	5897	5956	101,9	state roads (excl. motorways)
občinske ceste	32131	32092	32233	32220	100,3	municipal roads

Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji se od leta 2005 ni spremenila. V primerjavi z letom 2000 pa je bilo železniško omrežje v letu 2008 daljše za 27 km in je tedaj obsegalo 1.228 km železniških prog.

The length of the railway network in Slovenia has not changed since 2005. In comparison with 2000 the railway network was 27 km longer. In 2008 Slovenia had 1,228 kilometres of railway tracks.

V letu 2008 je Slovenija pridobila skupaj 163 km cest, skupna dolžina cest pa je tedaj znašala 38.872 km. V letu 2008 je Slovenija zgradila 117 km avtocest in 59 km državnih cest; dolžina občinskih cest pa se je zmanjšala, in sicer za 13 km. Dolžina avtocest se je v primerjavi z letom 2000 povečala za 63 %, dolžina državnih cest za skoraj 2 % in dolžina občinskih cest za 0,3 %. Avtoceste so v celotnem cestnem omrežju predstavljale 1,5 % cest.

In 2008 the total length of the Slovenian road network was 38,872 km – 163 km more than in 2007. In 2008 Slovenia built 117 km of motorways and 59 km of state roads, while the total length of municipal roads was reduced by 13 km. Compared to 2000 the length of motorways increased by almost 36%, of state roads by 1%, and of municipal roads by 0.3%. Motorways represented 1.5% of the total road network.

PREVOZNA SREDSTVA

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Tabela 2: Prevozna sredstva na dan 31. 12., Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008

Table 2: Means of transport on 31 December, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008

	2000	2005	2007	2008	Indeks Index 2008 2000	
Cestna vozila	1032784	1204242	1286903	1343252	130,1	Road vehicles
Motorna vozila	1003403	1170606	1255661	1308963	130,5	Motor vehicles
motorji in motorna kolesa	11217 ¹⁾	48671	71493	81996	...	motorcycles and mopeds
osebni avtomobili	866096	960213	1014122	1045183	120,7	passenger cars
avtobusi	2255	2255	2330	2378	105,5	busses
tovornjaki in vlačilci	54263	66447	77568	83909	154,6	lorries and road tractors
delovna in specialna vozila	5538	7999	9955	11181	201,9	service vehicles and special purpose vehicles
kmetijski traktorji	64034	85021	80193	84316	131,7	agricultural tractors
Priklopna vozila	29381	33636	31242	34289	116,7	Trailing vehicles
Železniška vozila	6592	4494	4518	4443	67,4	Railway vehicles
Lokomotive	186	152	168	162	87,1	Locomotives
Potniški vagoni	454	396	371	360	79,3	Passenger vehicles
Tovorni vagoni	5952	3946	3979	3921	65,9	Goods wagons
Ladje	16	20	22	26	162,5	Ships
Ladje za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora	11	15	17	21	190,9	Dry bulk cargo carrying ships
Ladje za prevoz generalnega tovora	5	5	5	5	100,0	General bulk cargo carrying ships
Letala	7	10	13	14	200,0	Planes
Letala v lasti	...	8	11	11	...	Planes owned
Letala v najemu	...	2	2	3	...	Planes on lease

1) Registracija koles z motorjem v letu 2000 ni bila obvezna.
Registration of mopeds was not obligatory in 2000.

Število registriranih cestnih vozil v Sloveniji iz leta v leto narašča. Konec

The number of road vehicles in Slovenia has been increasing for a



leta 2008 je bilo teh že preko 1,3 milijona, od tega 97 % motornih in dobra 2 % priklopnih vozil. Med motornimi vozili je bilo največ osebnih vozil (preko milijon ali 80 %). Glede na leto 2000 se je njihovo število povečalo za 21 %.

V nasprotju s cestnimi vozili pa število železniških vozil upada. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je njihovo število upadlo za 33 % oz. s skoraj 6.600 na 4.400. Najbolj je upadlo število tovornih vagonov, za 34 %; število potniških vagonov se je zmanjšalo za 21 %, število lokomotiv pa za 13 %.

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik je v letu 2008 imel v lastništvu 26 ladij, 21 za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora in 5 za prevoz generalnega tovora. Slovenski letalski prevoznik pa je tedaj upravljal 14 letal, eno več kot v letu 2007 in sedem več kot v letu 2000.

number of years. At the end of 2008 there were more than 1.3 million, of which 97% motor vehicles and just over 2% trailing vehicles. Most of the motor vehicles were passenger cars (over 1 million or 80%). Compared to 2000 the number of passenger vehicle increased by 21%.

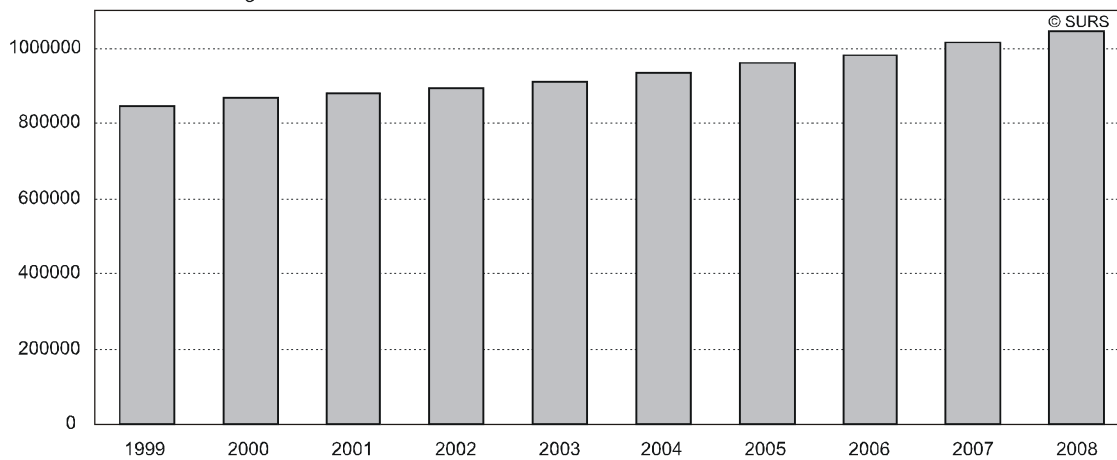
On the other hand, the number of railway vehicles decreased. Compared to 2000 it dropped from almost 6,600 to 4,400 (by 33%). The biggest fall was noticed at goods wagons (by 34%), followed by passengers vehicles (by 21%) and locomotives (by 13%).

At the end of 2008 the Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba owned 26 ships: 21 for carrying dry bulk cargo and 5 for carrying general bulk cargo. The Slovenian national air carrier Adria Airways performed its activity with 14 planes, one more than in 2007 and seven more than in 2000.

Slika 1: Število osebnih avtomobilov na dan 31. 12., Slovenija, 1999–2008

Chart 1: Number of passenger cars on 31 December, Slovenia, 1999 - 2008

Osebni avtomobili / Passenger cars



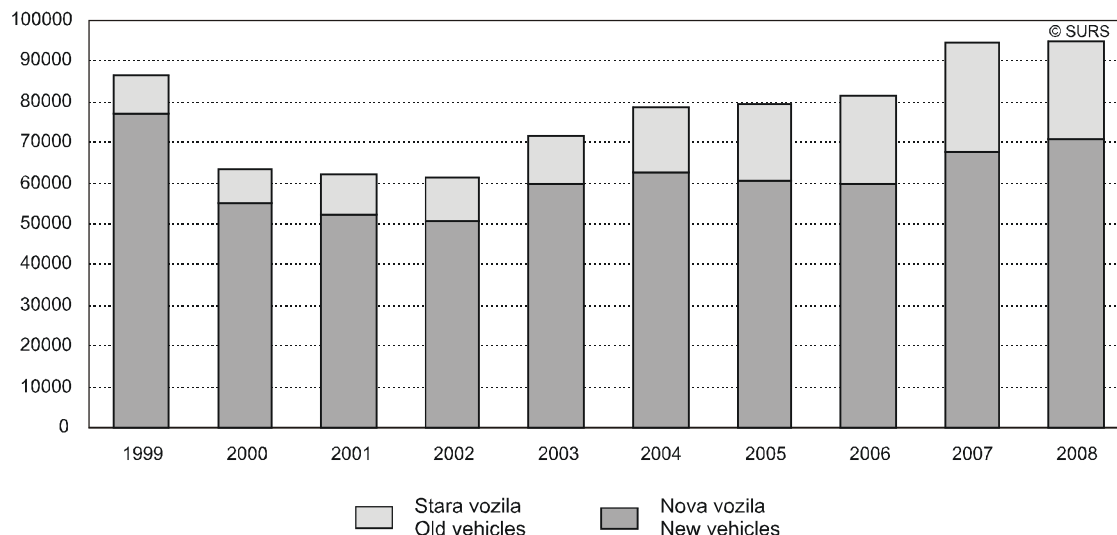
Konec leta 2008 je bilo v Sloveniji registriranih 1.045.183 osebnih avtomobilov (brez specialnih osebnih avtomobilov) ali 514 avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev. Če upoštevamo samo osebne avtomobile, katerih lastniki so bile fizične osebe (989.332), je bilo tedaj v Sloveniji registriranih 487 osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev.

At the end of 2008 there were 1,045,183 passenger cars (excluding special passenger cars) registered in Slovenia. This is equivalent to 514 cars per 1,000 population. If we take into account only cars owned by natural persons (989,332), 487 passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered at the end of 2008.

Slika 2: Število prvih registracij osebnih avtomobilov, Slovenija, 1999–2008

Chart 2: Number of first registrations of passenger cars, Slovenia, 1999 – 2008

Osebni avtomobili / Passenger cars



Leta 2008 je bilo v Sloveniji prvič registriranih novih osebnih avtomobilov 71.037, prvič registriranih starih tovornih vozil pa 23.773. V primerjavi z letom 2007 je to bilo za 5 % več registracij novih vozil in skoraj za 11 % manj registracij starih vozil.

Število v Sloveniji prvič registriranih avtomobilov se je opazneje povečalo v letu 1999, verjetno v precejšnji meri zaradi strahu pred podražitvami avtomobilov, zaradi s 1. 1. 2000 napovedane uvedbe davka na dodano vrednost ter zaradi napovedane prepovedi prodaje osvinčenega bencina. Z vstopom Slovenije v EU se je očitno odprl tudi trg rabljenih avtomobilov, saj se je njihov delež pri prvih registracijah v primerjavi z novimi vozili od leta 2004 vztrajno povečeval.

V podatek o prvih registracijah so vključene tudi tako imenovane »registracije čez noč«, s katerimi se delež prvih registracij umetno povečuje, ni pa znano, kolikšen je delež takih registracij in kolikšen je njihov vpliv na skupno število prvih registracij.

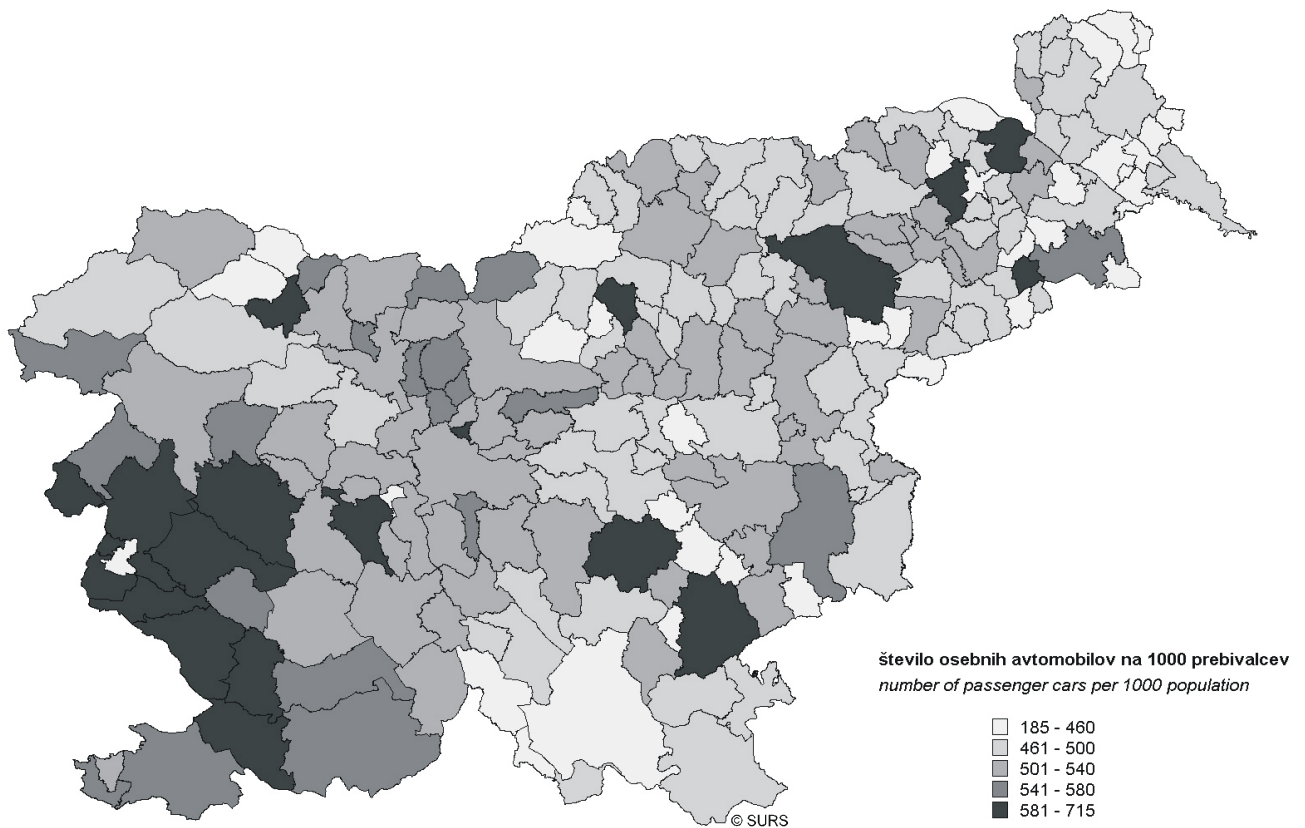
In 2008, 71,037 new passenger cars and 23,773 old passenger cars were registered for the first time in Slovenia. Compared to 2007 this represents 5% more registrations of new cars and almost 11% less registrations of old cars.

In 1999 the number of first registrations of passenger cars increased significantly, to a large extent due to the fear of the price increase because of the implementation of value added tax in 2000, and the announcement of prohibition of selling leaded petrol. With the accession of Slovenia to the European Union, the common market of used vehicles has also opened. Therefore the share of the first registrations of old vehicles has been increasing constantly since then.

Data on first registrations include also "overnight registrations" that are used for artificial enhancement of vehicle registration. The proportion of those registrations and their effect on the total number of first registrations is unknown.

Slika 3: Število osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev na dan 31. 12. po občinah, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 3: Number of passenger cars per 1,000 population on 31. December by municipalities, Slovenia, 2008



Vira: Statistični urad Republike Slovenije in Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije
Sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and Surveying and Mapping Authority of Slovenia

Za shematičen prikaz na sliki 3 smo za razvrščanje občin v razrede po številu osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev uporabili metodo, ki temelji na kvantilih, to pomeni, da je v vsakem razredu približno enako število občin. Zaradi tega je lahko širina razredov zelo različna.

The method used for distribution into classes in Chart 3 is based on quantiles, which means that there is approximately the same number of municipalities in each class. Therefore, the width of different classes is not the same.

Podatki kažejo, da je v letu 2008 imel avto že več kot vsak drugi prebivalec Slovenije, saj je bilo na 1.000 prebivalcev registriranih 514 osebnih avtomobilov. Največ osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev je bilo registriranih v občinah Trzin (715), Mozirje (675), Nova Gorica (652) in Bled (639). Nad 600 avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev so imele še občine Gornja Radgona, Trebnje, Miren - Kostanjevica, Brda, Šempeter - Vrtojba, Lenart in Komen. Najmanj avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev v letu 2008 je bilo v občini Središče ob Dravi (185), nato pa v občinah Poljčane (200), Cirkulane (201) in Makole (202). Tudi sicer je bilo največ občin v najnižjem razredu po številu avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev (185–460 vozil) iz pomurske statistične regije (12 občin) in podravske statistične regije (8 občin).

Data show that more than every second person in Slovenia had a car in 2008 as 514 passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered. As regards municipalities, most passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in Trzin (715), Mozirje (675), Nova Gorica (652) and Bled (639). The municipalities with more than 600 cars per 1,000 population were Gornja Radgona, Trebnje, Miren – Kostanjevica, Brda, Šempeter – Vrtojba, Lenart and Komen. In 2008 municipality Središče ob Dravi had the lowest number of cars per 1,000 population (185). It was followed by municipalities Poljčane (200), Cirkulane (201) and Makole (202). The largest number of municipalities in the lowest class (185 – 460 cars per 1,000 population) was from the Pomurska statistical region (12 municipalities) and the Podravska statistical region (8 municipalities).

PROMET PREVOZNIH SREDSTEV

TRAFFIC OF TRANSPORT MEANS

Tabela 3: Promet prevoznih sredstev, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2007 in 2008

Table 3: Traffic of transport means, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2007 and 2008

	2000	2005	2007	2008	Indeks Index $\frac{2008}{2000}$	
mio voznih kilometrov / million vehicle-kilometre						
Cestni promet skupaj	13346	15519	17058	17447	130,7	Road traffic total
Osebnih avtomobili	12179	13725	14851	15170	124,6	Passenger cars
Motorna kolesa	79	112	146	137	173,4	Motorcycles
Avtobusi	136	139	147	143	105,1	Busses
Tovorna vozila	952	1542	1914	1996	209,7	Goods vehicles
mio vlakovnih kilometrov / million train-kilometre						
Železniški promet skupaj	17,8	18,6	19,1	19,0	106,9	Railway traffic total
Potniški vlaki	10,3	10,8	10,6	10,6	102,8	Passenger trains
Tovorni vlaki	7,5	7,9	8,5	8,4	113,3	Goods trains
prihodi in odhodi / arrivals and departures						
Pristaniški promet skupaj	4609	4724	4930	5433	117,9	Port traffic total
Potniške ladje	732	568	484	986	134,7	Passenger ships
Tovorne ladje	3877	4156	4446	4447	114,7	Goods ships
vzleti in pristanki / takeoffs and landings						
Letalski promet skupaj	...	26812	34065	35704	...	Airport traffic total
Redni leti	...	24479	31541	33157	...	Scheduled flights
Posebni leti	...	2333	2524	2547	...	Non-scheduled flights
1000 prihodov in odhodov / 1000 arrivals and departures						
Mejni cestni promet skupaj	60412	58703	61625	21183²⁾	35,1	Border road traffic total
Potniška vozila	57387	53564	55067	19453	33,9	Passenger vehicles
Tovorna vozila ¹⁾	3025	5139	6558	1730	57,2	Goods vehicles ¹⁾

1) Vključen tranzit.
Transit is included.

2) Samo meja s Hrvaško.
Only cross-border with Croatia is included.

V železniškem prometu je bilo v letu 2008 opravljenih 19,0 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov ali za 6,9 % več kot leta 2000 in za 0,5 % manj kot leta 2007. S potniškimi vlaki je bilo opravljenih 10,6 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov (za 2,8 % več kot leta 2000), s tovornimi vlaki pa 8,4 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov (za 13,3 % več kot leta 2000).

V slovenska pristanišča je v letu 2008 priplulo oz. iz njih odplulo 5.433 ladij (4.447 ladij za prevoz tovora in 986 ladij za prevoz potnikov). V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je skupni promet ladij povečal za 17,9 %, promet tovornih ladij za 14,7 %, promet potniških ladij pa za 34,7 %.

Promet letal (vzleti in pristanki letal) na treh slovenskih letališčih se je v letu 2008 glede na leto 2007 povečal za 4,8 %. V enaki primerjavi se je število rednih letov povečalo za 5,1 %, posebnih letov pa za 0,9 %.

Število prehodov vozil (prihodi in odhodi vozil) čez cestne mejne prehode s Hrvaško je v letu 2008 znašalo 21,2 milijona vozil. Od tega skupnega števila je bilo 19,5 milijona vozil potniških (91,8 %) in 1,7 milijona tovornih (8,2 %).

In 2008, in railway traffic 19.0 million train kilometres were made, which is by 6.9% more than in 2000 and by 0.5% less than in 2007. 10.6 million train kilometres were made by passenger trains (by 2.8% more than in 2000) and 8.4 million train kilometres were made by goods trains (by 13.3% more than in 2000).

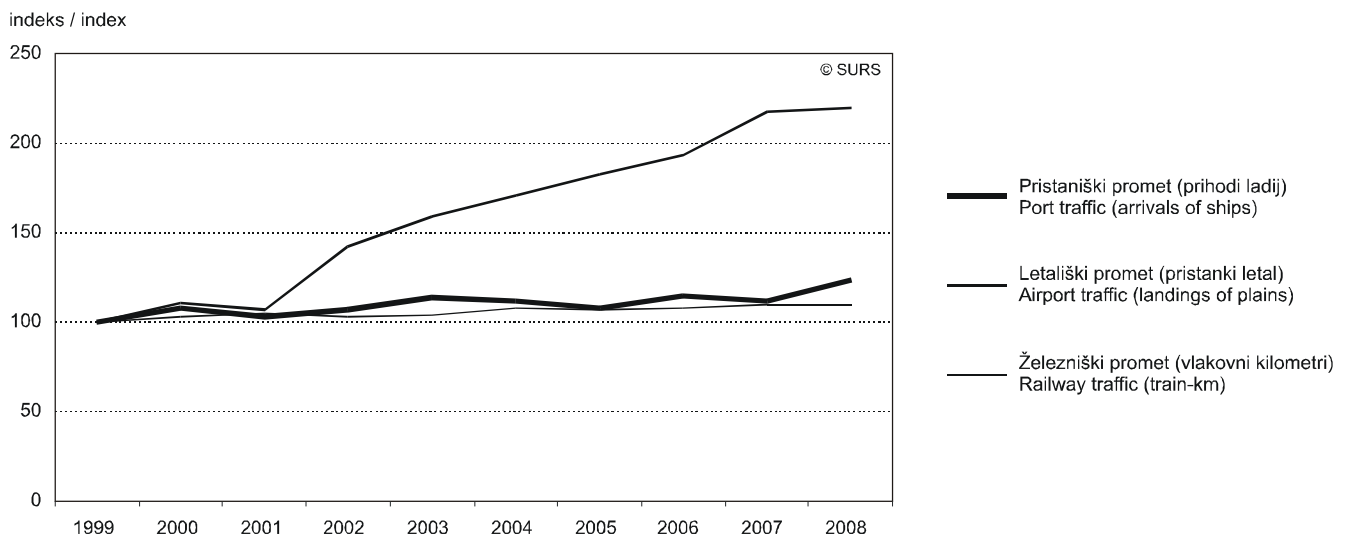
In 2008, 5,433 vessels (4,447 cargo carrying vessels and 986 passenger carrying ships) arrived at Slovenian ports or departed from them. Compared to 2000, the total traffic of vessels increased by 17.9%, of cargo vessels by 14.7% and of passenger ships by 34.7%.

Compared to 2000 in 2008 the traffic of planes (takeoffs and landings) at the three Slovenian airports increased by 4.8%. In the same comparison the number of scheduled flights increased by 5.1% and of non-scheduled flights by 0.9%.

The number of vehicles crossing the border with Croatia (arrivals and departures of vehicles) amounted in 2008 to 21.2 million. 19.5 million of the total amount were passenger vehicles (91.8%) and 1.7 million were goods vehicles (8.2%).

Slika 4: Promet prevoznih sredstev po železnici, na letališčih in v pristaniščih, Slovenija, 1999–2008

Chart 4: Traffic of transport means on the railway, at airports and in seaports, Slovenia, 1999 – 2008

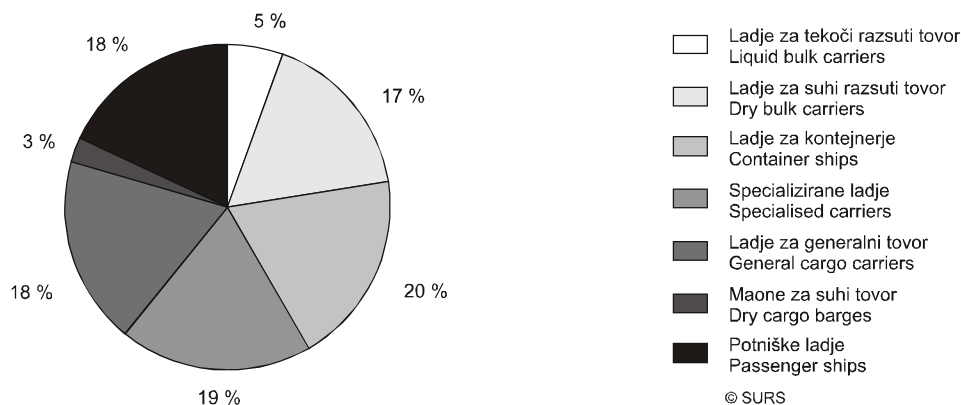


V obdobju od leta 1999 do leta 2008 se je promet prevoznih sredstev povečal v vseh panogah prometa. Največje povečanje je bilo v letališkem prometu (pristanki letal), in sicer za 119,3 %, sledila sta pristaniški promet (prihodi ladij) – za 23,2 % in železniški promet (vlakovni kilometri) – za 9,6 %. V primerjavi z letom 2007 se je promet povečal v pristaniškem in letališkem prometu (za 10,0 % oz. 0,9 %), zmanjšal pa v železniškem prometu (za 0,5 %).

In the 1999-2008 period the traffic of transport means increased in all modes of transport. Traffic by transport means in airport traffic (landings of planes) increased the most (by 119.3%), followed by port traffic (arrivals of ships) by 23.2% and railway traffic (train-km) by 9.6%. Compared to 2007 the traffic increased in port traffic and airport traffic (by 10.0% and 0.9%, respectively) and decreased in railway traffic (by 0.5%).

Slika 5: Pristaniški promet ladij po vrstah ladij, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 5: Port traffic of vessels by types of vessels, Slovenia, 2008



Promet ladij v slovenskih pristaniščih Kopru, Izoli in Piranu je v letu 2008 znašal 5.433 ladij ali za 10,2 % več kot leta 2007. V pristanišča je priplulo oz. iz njih odplulo 1.044 specializiranih ladij, 1.034 ladij za prevoz kontejnerjev, 1.004 ladij za prevoz generalnega tovora, 933 ladij za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora, 296 ladij za prevoz tekočega razsutega tovora, 136 maon za prevoz suhega tovora ter 986 potniških ladij (900 potniških ladij in 86 potniških ladij za križarjenje). Največji promet tovornih ladij je bil v pristanišču Koper (4.386 ladij), največji potniški pa v pristanišču Piran (758 ladij).

Splošna plovba, slovenski ladijski prevoznik, je v letu 2008 prevažala blago (izključno med tujimi pristanišči) z 21 ladjami za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora in s 5 ladjami za prevoz generalnega tovora.

In 2008 the traffic in Slovenian ports Koper, Izola and Piran amounted to 5,433 vessels, which is by 10.2% more than in 2007. To the ports arrived or from them departed 1,044 specialised carriers, 1,034 container ships, 1,004 general cargo carriers, 933 dry bulk carriers, 296 liquid bulk carriers, 136 dry cargo barges and 986 passenger ships (900 passenger ships and 86 cruise passenger ships). The highest traffic of cargo vessels was recorded in Koper, 4,474 vessels, while the highest traffic of passenger vessels was recorded in Piran, 758 ships.

Splošna plovba, the Slovenian maritime carrier, in 2008 was transporting goods (exclusively between foreign ports) by 21 dry bulk carriers and 5 general cargo carriers.

POTNIŠKI PREVOZ IN PROMET

PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 4: Potniški prevoz in promet, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2007 in 2008

Table 4: Passenger transport and traffic, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2007 and 2008

	2000	2005	2007	2008	Indeks Index <u>2008</u> <u>2000</u>	
1000 potnikov / 1000 passengers						
Cestni javni prevoz	72504	39759	38532	38751	53,4	Road public transport
Cestni mestni prevoz	105599	97227	90654	90024	85,3	Road urban transport
Železniški prevoz	15010	15742	16123	16661	111,0	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	944	1136	1302	150,4	Air transport
Letališki promet	...	1227	1536	1666	...	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	38	35	51	50	131,6	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾	178082	175757	179359	57937 ²⁾	32,5 ²⁾	Border road traffic ¹⁾
mio pkm						
Cestni javni prevoz	1469	862	817	815	55,5	Road public transport
Cestni prevoz z osebnimi avtomobili	20325	22509	24335	24878	122,4	Road transport with passenger cars
Cestni prevoz z avtobusi	3502	3061	3235	3146	89,8	Road transport with busses
Železniški prevoz	705	777	812	834	118,3	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	1019	1186	1349	155,8	Air transport

1) Prihodi in odhodi.
Entries and departures.

2) Samo meja s Hrvaško.
Only cross-border with Croatia is included

Pri statističnem spremljanju prevoza potnikov so podatki o cestnem javnem, cestnem mestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu vezani na nacionalne prevoznike. Podatki o letališkem in pristaniškem prometu ter podatki o cestnem prevozu z osebnimi vozili in avtobusi so vezani na nacionalno ozemlje.

In statistical surveys on road passengers transport data on road public, road urban, railway and air transport relate to national carriers. Data on airport and port traffic and data on road transport with passenger cars and busses relate to national territory.

V letu 2008 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu skupaj prepeljali slabih 147 milijonov potnikov ali za 25 % manj kot v letu 2000 (vendar je bilo v zadnjem letu zabeleženo manjše povečanje).

V slovenskih mestih, v katerih je organiziran mestni potniški prevoz, je bilo leta 2008 prepeljanih več kot 90 milijonov potnikov. To je predstavljalo 14-odstoten padec glede na leto 2000. Prevoz potnikov v cestnem javnem prevozu, ki ga opravljajo prevozniki, ki imajo pogodbo o koncesiji in opravljajo javni linijski prevoz na najmanj petih linijah, se je zmanjšal v obdobju 2000–2008 skoraj za polovico, zato je potrebno poudariti, da je bila v letu 2008 zabeležena rahla rast.

Porast števila prepeljanih potnikov in opravljenih potniških kilometrov smo leta 2008 glede na predhodno leto zabeležili tudi pri slovenskih prevoznikih v železniškem (pri obeh za 3 %) in v zračnem prevozu (za 15% in 14 %).

Kar 94,5 % potnikov, prepeljanih po železnici, je bilo prepeljanih v notranjem prometu.

Tudi v letu 2008 je naraščal promet potnikov na slovenskih mednarodnih letališčih. V letu 2008 je bilo z letali prepeljanih skoraj 1,7 milijona potnikov ali za 8 % več kot v letu 2007. Leta 2008 je bil tako postavljen nov mejnik v številu potnikov preko slovenskih mednarodnih letališč.

Cestne mejne prehode z Republiko Hrvaško je v letu 2008 prečkalo skoraj 58 milijonov potnikov.

Slovenian national carriers in road, railway and air transport carried almost 147 million passengers in 2008, which is 25% less than in 2000. However, there was a slightly increase in 2008 over 2007.

In Slovenian cities with urban passenger transport more than 90 million passengers were carried in 2008. This represents a 14% decrease in comparison with 2000. In the period 2000-2008 public passenger transport performed by carriers that have a concession and perform transport operations on at least five routes decreased by half, but there was a slightly increase in 2008 over 2007.

Growth of passengers carried and of passenger-kilometres performed were noticed at Slovenian carriers in railway transport (both by 3%) and in air transport (by 15% and 14%, respectively).

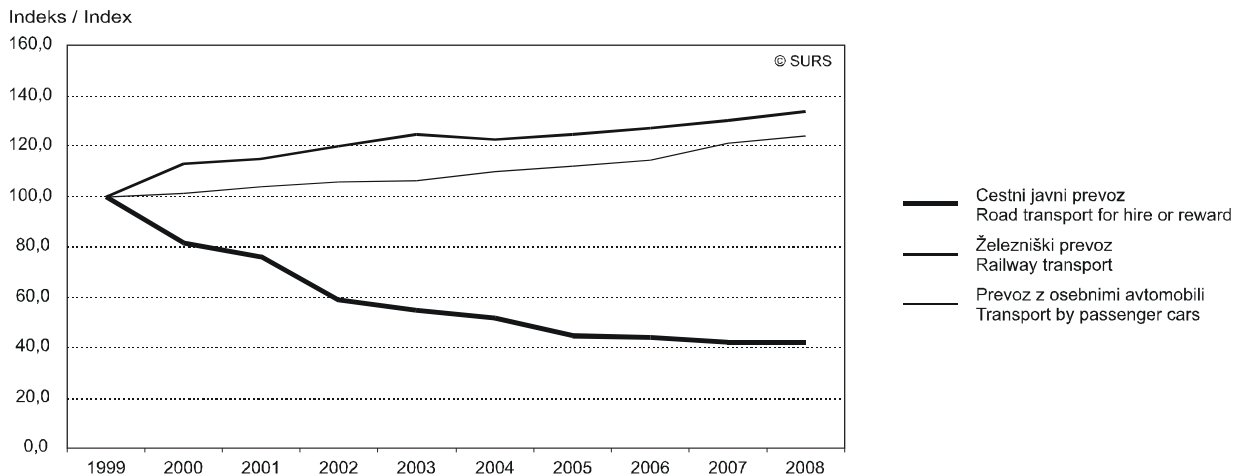
National railway transport represents a 94.5% share of total railway passenger transport in Slovenia.

Passenger transport increased also at Slovenian international airports in 2008. Almost 1.7 million passengers were carried by plane in 2008, which is 8% more than in 2007. In 2008 more passengers travelled through international Slovenian airports than ever before.

In 2008 road cross-border passenger traffic with Croatia reached almost 58 million passengers.

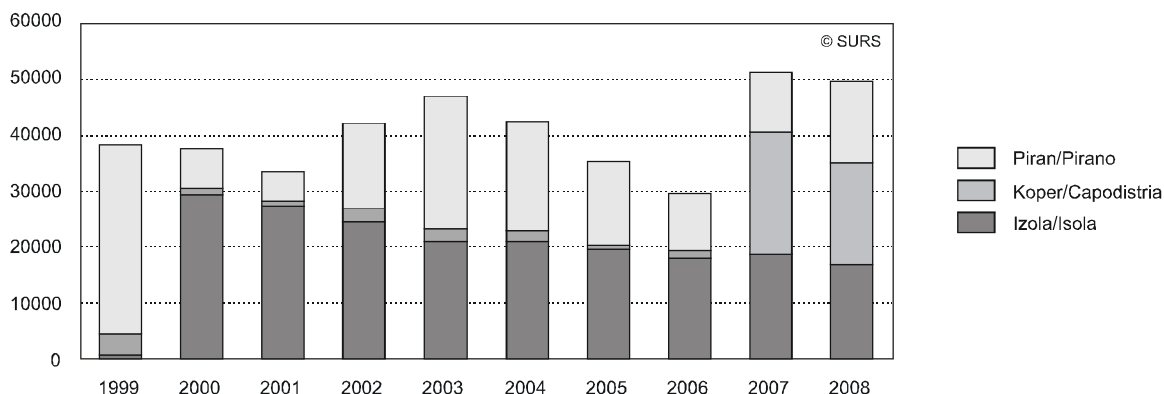
Slika 6: Opravljeni potniški kilometri v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 1999–2008

Chart 6: Passenger kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia, 1999 – 2008



Slika 7: Potniški promet po pristaniščih, Slovenija, 1999–2008

Chart 7: Passenger transport by ports, Slovenia, 1999–2008



Promet potnikov v slovenskih pristaniščih je v letu 2008 glede na leto 2007 nekoliko upadel, in sicer za dobre 3 %; vseh vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov je bilo skoraj 50.000. Kljub temu pa je bilo število potnikov v pristaniščih v letu 2008 drugo najvišje doslej.

Padež števila potnikov sta zabeležili pristanišči Izola (za 10 %) ter Koper (za 17 %), rast števila vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov pa je zabeležilo pristanišče Piran (za 35 %).

Delež števila vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov je bil tudi v letu 2008 največji v pristanišču Koper (37 %), sledilo je pristanišče Izola (34 %) in za tem na tretjem mestu Piran (29 %). Delež pristanišča Piran se je v letu 2008 povečal za več kot 8 odstotnih točk.

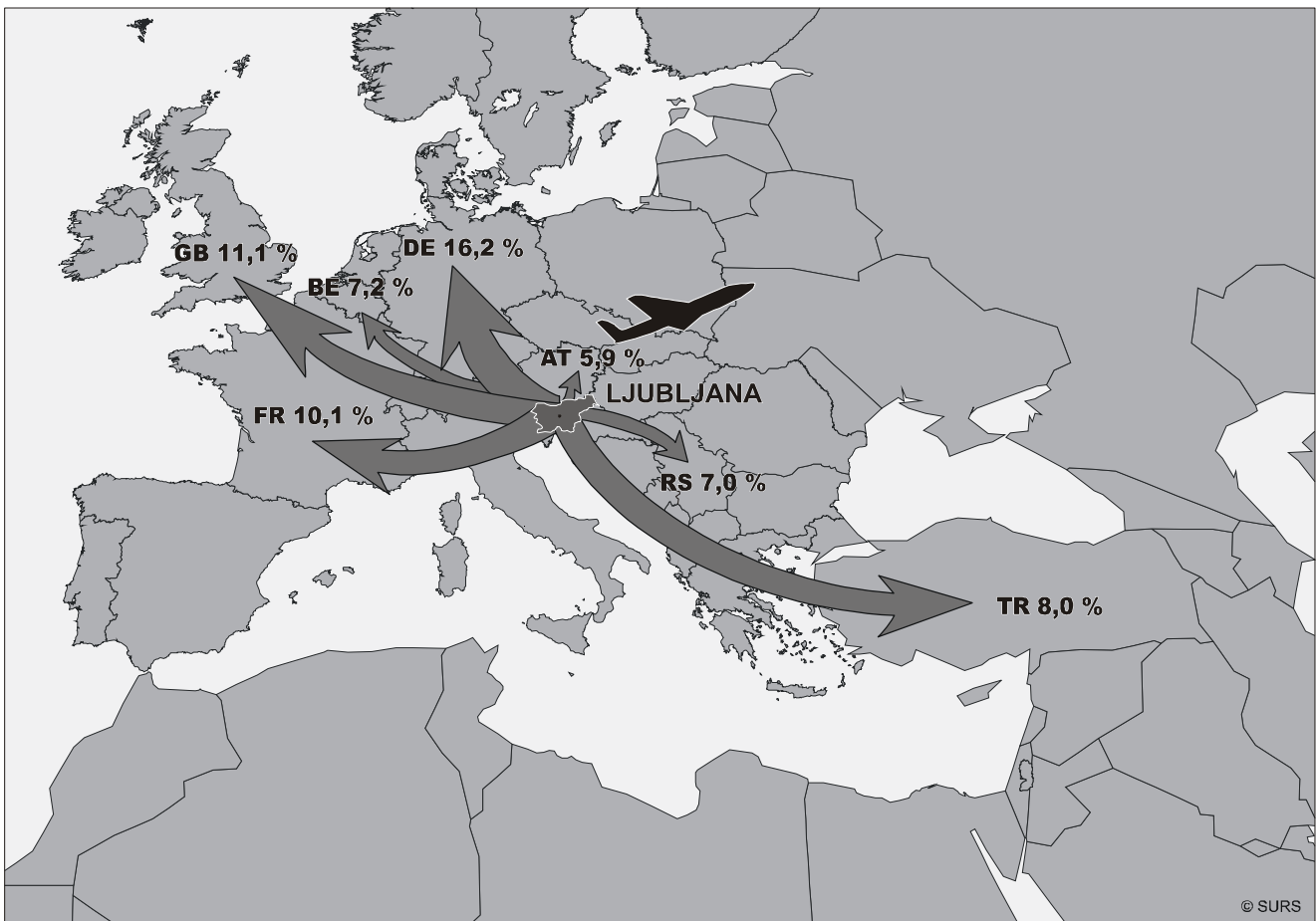
Passenger traffic in the Slovenian ports in 2008 slightly decreased (by 3 %) compared to 2007. Nevertheless, the number of embarked and disembarked passengers in 2008 was the second highest until now and reached almost 50,000 passengers.

In 2008 the number of embarked and disembarked passengers decreased in the port of Izola (by 10%) and the port of Koper (by 17%); on the other hand, in the port of Piran it increased by 35%.

In 2008 the share of the passenger port traffic remained the highest in the port of Koper (37%), followed by the port of Izola (34%) and the port of Piran (29.0%). The share of the port of Piran increased by more than 8 percentage points in 2008 compared to 2007.

Slika 8: Potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, redni prevoz, letališče Ljubljana, 2008

Chart 8: Passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, scheduled transport, airport Ljubljana, 2008



Po vstopu Slovenije v Evropsko unijo se letališki promet potnikov v Sloveniji vseskozi povečuje; na treh mednarodnih letališčih se je v letu 2008 glede na leto 2007 povečal za dobrih 8 %.

Leta 2008 je število prihodov in odhodov potnikov na ljubljanskem letališču prvič presežlo 1,6 milijona potnikov.

V letu 2008 je promet potnikov v rednem prevozu preko ljubljanskega letališča dosegel skoraj 1,4 milijona potnikov ali 84 % vseh potnikov.

Na rednih linijah je največ potnikov potovalo na relacijah med Slovenijo in Nemčijo (16 %), Združenim kraljestvom (11 %), Francijo (10 %), Turčijo (8 %) in Belgijo (7 %). Število potnikov se je v zadnjem letu najbolj

Since Slovenia entered the European Union airport passenger traffic in Slovenia has been constantly growing. In 2008, passenger traffic at the three Slovenian international airports increased by more than 8%.

In 2008 more than 1.6 million passengers travelled through Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport for the first time.

Total passenger traffic with scheduled flights through the Ljubljana airport reached almost 1.4 million passengers in 2008, representing 84% of all passengers.

The largest passenger traffic with scheduled flights was recorded to or from Germany (16%), the United Kingdom (11%), France (10%), Turkey (8%) and Belgium (7%). The largest increase was recorded to or from

povečalo na relacijah med Slovenijo in Makedonijo (za 44 %) ter med Slovenijo in Švico (za 31 %), najbolj zmanjšalo pa na relacijah med Slovenijo in Turčijo (za 9 %).

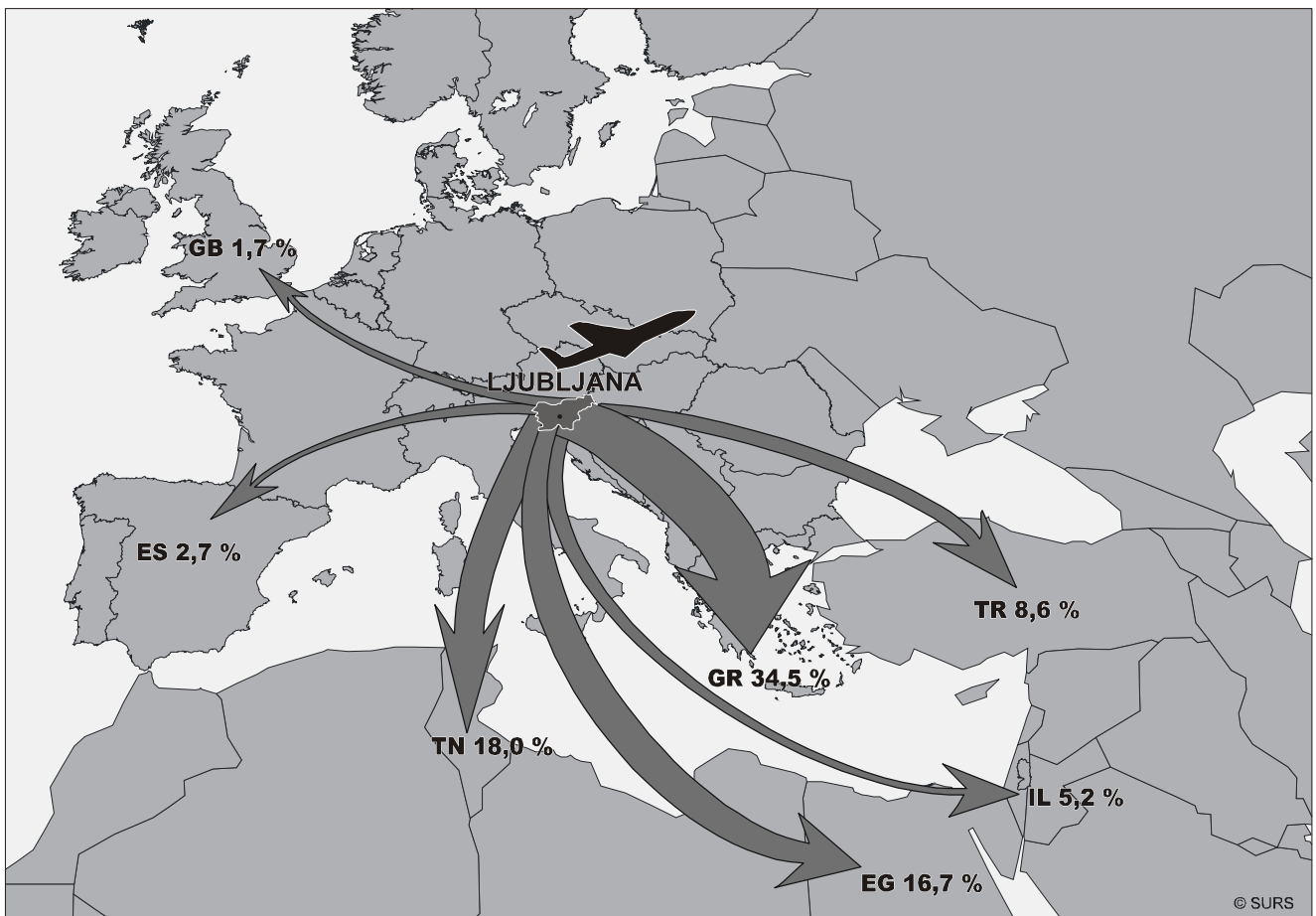
Na rednih letih je 64 % potnikov potovalo med Letališčem Jožeta Pučnika, Ljubljana in letališči znotraj EU-27, 36 % potnikov pa je potovalo na relacijah med Letališčem Jožeta Pučnika, Ljubljana in letališči zunaj EU-27.

Macedonia (44%) and Switzerland (31%), on the other hand the largest decrease was recorded to or from Turkey (9%).

64% of passengers on scheduled flights travelled between Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports within the EU-27 and 36% of passengers travelled on the routes between Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports outside the EU-27.

Slika 9: Potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, posebni prevoz, letališče Ljubljana, 2008

Chart 9: Passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, non-scheduled transport, airport Ljubljana, 2008



V letu 2008 je promet potnikov v posebnem prevozu preko ljubljanskega letališča dosegel dobrih 265.000 potnikov, kar je predstavljalo 16 % vseh potnikov.

Največ potnikov je potovalo na relacijah med Slovenijo in Grčijo (35 %), Tunizijo (18 %), Egiptom (17 %), Turčijo (9 %) in Izraelom (5 %). Število posebnih letov se je najbolj povečalo na relacijah med Slovenijo in Jordanijo (in sicer se je promet potnikov povečal za 85 %), najbolj zmanjšalo pa na relacijah med Slovenijo in Izraelom (skoraj za polovico).

Total passenger traffic with unscheduled flights through the Ljubljana airport reached more than 265,000 passengers in 2008, representing 16% of all passengers.

The largest passenger traffic with unscheduled flights was recorded to or from Greece (35%), Tunisia (18%), Egypt (17%), Turkey (9%) and Israel (5%). The largest increase was recorded to or from Jordan (85%), while non-scheduled passenger traffic to or from Israel decreased almost by a half.

BLAGOVNI PREVOZ IN PROMET

GOODS TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 5: Blagovni prevoz in promet, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2007 in 2008

Table 5: Goods transport and traffic, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2007 and 2008

	2000	2005	2007	2008	Indeks Index <u>2008</u> <u>2000</u>	
1000 ton / 1000 tonnes						
Cestni prevoz	57910	82750	89036	91239	157,6	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	13667	16344	17575	17271	126,4	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	5	3	5	2	46,4	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	3547	5815	5158	5733	161,6	Maritime transport
Letališki promet	8	6	14	10	124,4	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	9038	12625	15853	16554	183,2	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾²⁾	31342	13154	15728	16679	53,2	Border road traffic ^{1,2)}
mio tkm						
Cestni prevoz	6654	11032	13734	16261	244,4	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	2600	3245	3603	3520	135,4	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	4	3	4	2	48,8	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	32035	52513	46587	54715	170,8	Maritime transport

1) Zajet uvoz, izvoz in tranzit.
Import, export and transit are included.

2) Po vstopu Slovenije v EU, 1. 5. 2004, spremljamo samo še promet na hrvaški meji, spremembe so tudi v carinskem postopku.
Only the border traffic with Croatia is included, some changes in customs procedures have occurred since Slovenia became member of the EU on 1 May 2004.

Pri statističnem spremljanju prevoza blaga so podatki o cestnem, železniškem in pomorskem prevozu vezani na nacionalne prevoznike. Podatki o letališkem in pristaniškem prometu so vezani na nacionalno ozemlje.

In statistical surveys on road goods transport data on road, rail and air transport relate to national carriers. Data on airport and port traffic relate to national territory.

Iz tabele 5 je razvidno, da je bilo v letu 2008 v primerjavi z letom 2000 prepeljanega več blaga in opravljenih več tonskih kilometrov v vseh panogah transporta. V primerjavi z letom 2007 je bilo prepeljanega nekoliko manj blaga v železniškem prevozu in v letališkem prometu. Manj blaga in manj tonskih kilometrov pa je opravil slovenski letalski prevoznik tako v primerjavi z letom 2000 kot tudi z letom 2007.

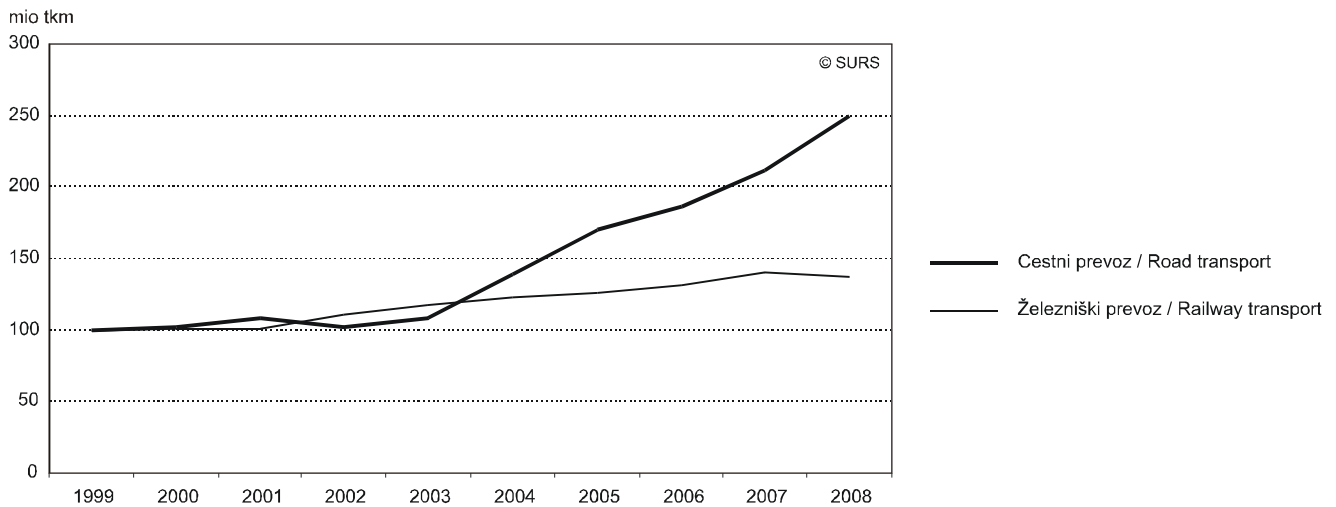
Table 5 shows that in 2008 compared to 2000 goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed increased in all modes of transport. In comparison with 2007 less goods were recorded in railway transport and in airport traffic. Less goods were carried and less tonne-kilometres were performed by the Slovenian air carrier in comparison with 2000 as well as in comparison with 2007.

V letu 2008 je bilo v kopenskem prevozu prepeljanih dobrih 108 milijonov ton blaga. Od tega so slovenski prevozniki po cestah prepeljali 84 % blaga, po železnici pa 16 %. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo s tovornjaki, registriranimi v Sloveniji, prepeljanega za dobrih 57 % več blaga in opravljenih kar za 144 % več tonskih kilometrov; v železniškem prevozu blaga pa je bilo prepeljanega za 26 % več blaga in opravljenih za 35 % več tonskih kilometrov kot v letu 2000. V primerjavi z letom 2007 pa je železniški prevoz blaga upadel, in sicer tako po količini prepeljanega blaga v tonah kot po opravljenih tonskih kilometrih za okrog 2 %.

In 2008 inland transport recorded just over 108 million tones of goods. Slovenian carriers carried 84% of goods by road and 16% of goods by rail. In comparison with 2000, 57% more goods were carried and 144% more tonne-kilometres were performed by road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia. The same comparison shows increase in transport of goods by rail as well: 26% more goods were carried and 35% more tonne-kilometres were performed. Expressed in tonnes and in tonne-kilometres, transport of goods by rail decreased by about 2% compared to 2007.

Slika 10: Tonski kilometri, opravljeni v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 1999–2008

Chart 10: Tonne kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia, 1999 – 2008



Slika 10 prikazuje gibanje tonskih kilometrov, ki so jih opravili slovenski prevozniki v cestnem in železniškem prevozu v obdobju od 1999 do 2008. Število opravljenih tonskih kilometrov v cestnem prevozu se je precej povečalo po letu 2004, ko je Slovenija vstopila v Evropsko unijo. V letu 2007 je bilo v primerjavi z letom 1999 v tej panogi opravljenih še enkrat več tonskih kilometrov, v letu 2008 pa kar dvainpolkrat več. Tudi število v železniškem prevozu opravljenih tonskih kilometrov je v primerjavi z letom 1999 naraščalo, vendar počasneje kot v cestnem prevozu. V zadnjih treh letih se je njihova rast glede na leto 1999 gibala med 30 % in 40 %.

Chart 10 shows trends in tonne-kilometres performed by Slovenian carriers in road and railway transport in the 1999-2008 period. A rather large increase in tonne-kilometres in road transport was recorded after 2004 when Slovenia became a member state of the European Union. In comparison with 1999, in 2007 twice as many tonne-kilometres were performed in road transport and in 2008 twice and a half times more. Tonne-kilometres performed in railway transport increased as well but slower than in road transport. In the last three years their growth compared to 1999 was between 30% and 40%.

Slika 11: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v cestnem blagovnem prevozu, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 11: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in road goods transport, Slovenia, 2008



S sliko 11 je prikazana struktura cestnega blagovnega prevoza. Od skupnih 91 milijonov ton blaga, prepeljanega v letu 2008, je bilo 78 % blaga prepeljanega v notranjem prevozu, 8 % iz Slovenije v tujino in prav tolikšen delež tudi v nasprotni smeri. Po tujini (med dvema tujima državama) je bilo prepeljanega 5 % blaga, 2 % blaga pa sta bila prepeljana kot notranji prevoz v tuji državi (kabotaža). Zaradi večjih razdalj v mednarodnem prevozu je bilo razmerje pri tonskih kilometrih povsem drugačno. Od več kot 16,2 milijarde tonskih kilometrov jih je bilo

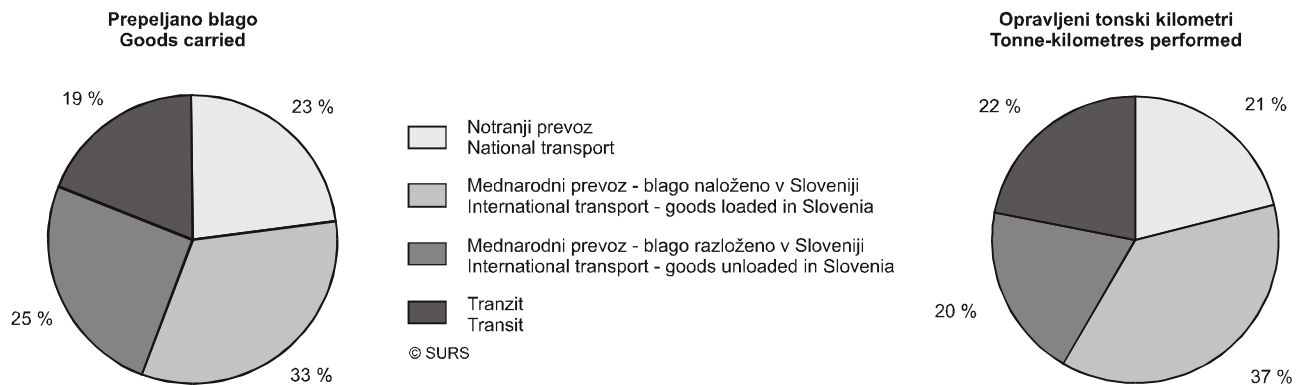
Chart 11 presents the structure of road goods transport. 91 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2008, of which 78% of goods were carried in national transport, 8% from Slovenia to foreign countries and the same share from foreign countries to Slovenia. 5% of goods were carried between two foreign countries and 2% of goods were carried as national transport in a foreign country (cabotage). The relation expressed in tonne-kilometres is completely different because of longer distances in international transport. Thus only 16% of the total of 16.2 billion tonne-

16 % opravljenih v notranjem prevozu, 28 % v mednarodnem prevozu s prevozom blaga, prepeljanega iz Slovenije v tujino, 25 % v prevozu v obratni smeri, 28 % tonskih kilometrov so vozila opravila pri prevozu med tujimi državama, 2 % pa v kabotaži.

kilometres were performed in national transport, 28% from Slovenia to foreign countries, 25% from foreign countries to Slovenia, 28% of tonne-kilometres were performed in transport between two foreign countries and 2% in cabotage.

Slika 12: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v železniškem prevozu, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 12: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in railway transport, Slovenia, 2008



Slovenske železnice, ki opravljajo železniški prevoz le po ozemlju Slovenije, so leta 2008 prepeljale skoraj 17,3 milijona ton blaga in opravile dobrih 3.520 milijonov tonskih kilometrov.

The Slovenian railway enterprise performing railway transport on the territory of Slovenia carried almost 17.3 million tonnes of goods by train and performed over 3,520 million tonne-kilometres.

V primerjavi z letom 2007 se je količina železniškega blagovnega prevoza zmanjšala za 1,7 %, število opravljenih tonskih kilometrov pa se je zmanjšalo za 2,3 %.

Compared with 2007, the railway goods transport decreased by 1.7%, expressed in tonnes, and by 2.3%, expressed in tonne-kilometres.

23 % blaga je bilo prepeljanega znotraj Slovenije, skoraj 77 % blaga pa je bilo prepeljanega v mednarodnem prevozu. 33 % blaga je bilo naloženega na železniških postajah v Sloveniji ter po železnici odpeljanega v tujino, 25 % so ga iz tujine prepeljali po železnici v Slovenijo. 19 % celotnega blaga je bilo prepeljanega v tranzitu (tj. prevoz skozi Slovenijo, pri čemer sta kraj nalaganja in kraj razlaganja blaga zunaj Slovenije).

23% of goods were carried on the territory of Slovenia; on the other hand, almost 77% of goods were carried in the international transport. 33% of goods were loaded in Slovenia and transported by rail to foreign countries, 25% of goods were transported by rail from foreign countries to Slovenia and 19% of goods were carried in transit (transport throughout Slovenia, where the place of loading and the place of unloading were outside Slovenia).

Tranzit je v letu 2008, potem ko je dve leti naraščal, upadel za več kot 11 %. Tako je bilo v letu 2008 v tranzitu prepeljanih 3,3 milijona ton blaga in opravljenih 773 milijonov tonskih kilometrov, to je za 11 % oziroma 12 % manj kot v letu 2007.

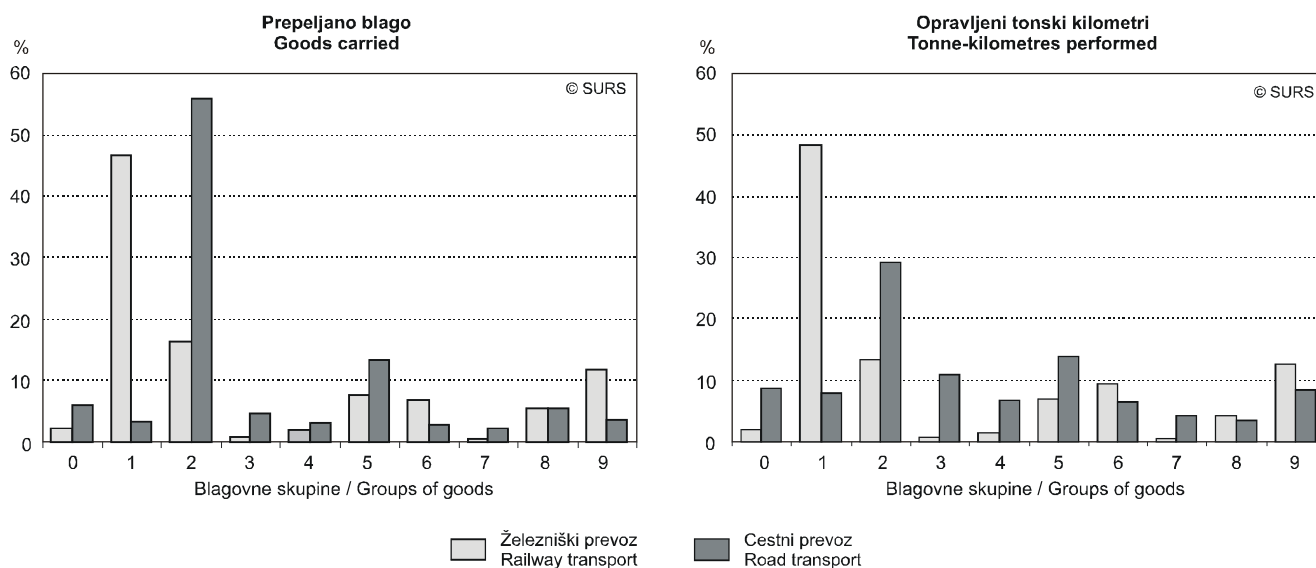
After a remarkable growth of transit in the previous two years, a decrease by 11% was recorded in 2008. In 2008, 3.3 million tonnes of goods in transit were carried and 773 million tonne-kilometres were performed, which is 11% less, expressed in tonnes, and almost 12% less, expressed in tonne-kilometres, than in 2007.

V letu 2008 je bil delež tonskih kilometrov pri železniškem prevozu znotraj državnih meja skoraj 21-odstoten, 37-odstoten v prevozu blaga, ki je bilo namenjeno v tujino, 20-odstoten v prevozu blaga, ki je v Slovenijo prišlo iz tujine, in 22-odstoten v tranzitnem prevozu.

In 2008 the rail freight share of tonne-kilometres in the national transport was 21%, 37% in transport of goods departing from Slovenia, 20% in transport of goods arriving to Slovenia and 22% in transit.

Slika 13: Notranji kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 13: National inland transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2008



Slika 13 prikazuje deleže prepeljanega blaga v cestnem in železniškem notranjem prevozu glede na vrsto blaga: po cestah je bilo prepeljanih največ rud in kamnin – skupina 2 (56 %); sledili so nekovinski mineralni izdelki – skupina 5 (13 %), kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi – skupina 0 (6 %), živila, pijače in tobaki izdelki – skupina 3 (5 %), sekundarne surovine in odpadki – skupina 8 (5 %) ter druge blagovne skupine, ki pa posamezno niso presegle 3 % celotnega prepeljanega blaga v kopenskem prevozu. Te so: skupina 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati (3 %), skupina 4 - proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti (3 %), skupina 6 – kovine in kovinski izdelki (3 %), skupina 7 - prevozna sredstva in stroji (2 %) ter skupina 9 - drugo blago (3 %). Po železnici je bilo prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati, in sicer 47 %; 16 % prepeljanega blaga je bilo iz skupine 2 – rude in kamnine, 12 % pa blaga, ki ne spada v nobeno od omenjenih skupin (skupina 9 - drugo blago). Količina blaga iz drugih skupin pa posamezno po skupinah ni presejala več kot 8 % celotne količine blaga.

Delež tonskih kilometrov iz blagovne skupine 2 v notranjem cestnem prevozu ni bil tako izrazit kot pri tonah, obsegal je 29 %. 14 % tonskih kilometrov je bilo opravljenih z blagom iz skupine 5; 11 % z blagom iz skupine 3; 9 % z blagom iz skupine 0; 8 % tonskih kilometrov je bilo opravljenih z blagom iz skupine 1 in prav tako 8 % z blagom iz skupine 9; 7 % iz skupine 4, 6 % iz skupine 6 ter 4 % iz skupine 7 in prav toliko iz skupine 8.

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo največ tonskih kilometrov opravljenih pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 1 (48 %). Sledile so blagovne skupine 2 in 9 (vsaka po 13 %), skupina 6 (9 %), skupina 5 (7 %), skupina 8 (4 %), skupini 0 in 4 (vsaka po 2 %) in skupina 3 (1 %).

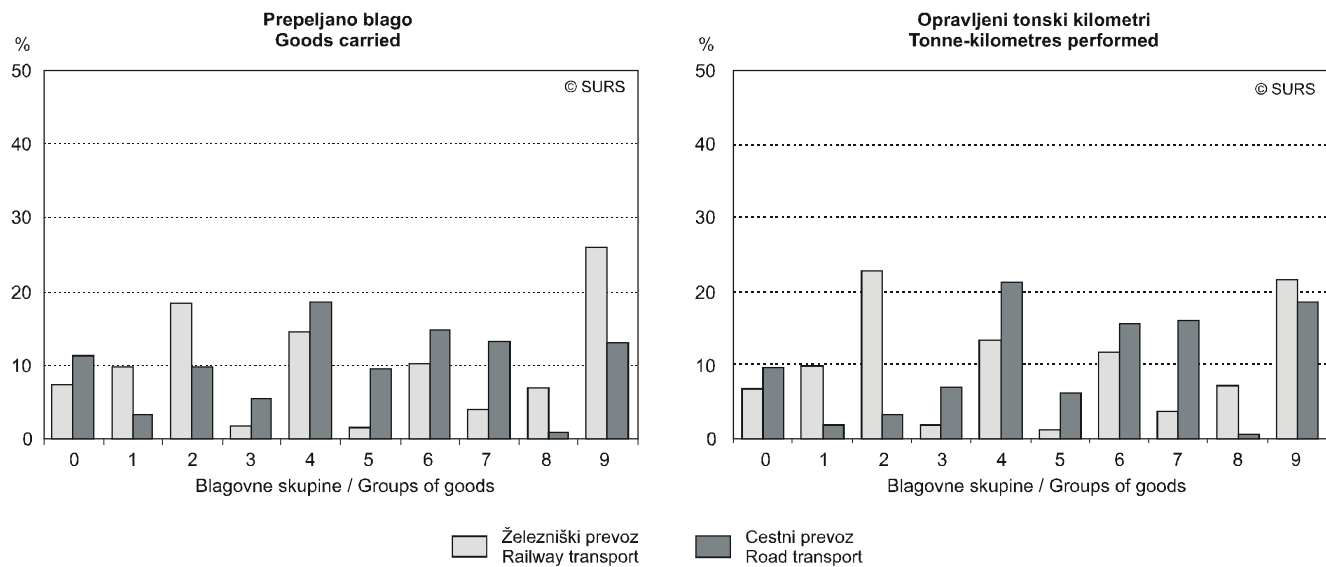
Chart 13 shows the share of goods carried in road and railway national transport by type of goods. The majority of goods carried by roads belonged to group 2 – mining and quarrying (56%), followed by non-metallic mineral products – group 5 (13%), products of agriculture, forestry and fishing – group 0 (6%), food products, beverages and tobacco – group 3 (5%), secondary raw materials and other wastes – group 8 (5%) and other groups of goods with no more than 3% (each group) of all carried goods in inland transport. These are: group 1 – coal, gas, petrol and refined products (3%), group 4 – manufactured products (3%), group 6 – basic metals and fabricated metal products (3%), group 7 – transport equipment and machinery (2%) and group 9 – other goods (3%). Most of the goods (47%) carried by rail belong to group 1 – coal, gas, petrol and refined products, 16% belong to group 2 – mining and quarrying and 12% belong to group 9 – other goods. The quantity of goods carried in other groups did not exceed 8% of all carried goods.

Expressed in tonne-kilometres, the share of group 2 in national road transport is not so outstanding and amounts to only 29% of all tonne-kilometres performed. 14% of tonne-kilometres were performed with goods from group 5, 11% with goods from group 3, 9% with goods from group 0, followed by groups 1 and 9 (each 8%), group 4 (7%), group 6 (6%) and groups 7 and 8 (each 4%).

The majority of tonne-kilometres in national railway transport were performed in transport of goods from group 1 (48%), followed by group 2 and group 9 (each 13%), group 6 (9%), group 5 (7%), group 8 (4%), groups 0 and 4 (each 2%) and group 3 (1%).

Slika 14: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 14: International inland transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2008



V mednarodnem cestnem prevozu je bilo prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 4 (19 %) in tudi tonskih kilometrov je bilo opravljenih največ z blagom iz skupine 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti (21 %). Tej blagovni skupini je sledilo blago iz skupine 6 – kovine in kovinski izdelki (15 % blaga in 16 % tonskih kilometrov), blago iz skupine 9 – drugo blago (13 % blaga in 19 % tonskih kilometrov) ter blago iz skupine 7 – prevozna sredstva in stroji (13 % blaga in 16 % tonskih kilometrov). 11 % prepeljanega blaga je bilo iz skupine 0 – kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi. S to vrsto blaga so cestna tovorna vozila opravila 10 % tonskih kilometrov. Sledile so blagovna skupina 5 – nekovinski mineralni izdelki (10 % blaga in 6 % tonskih kilometrov), skupina 2 – rude in kamnine (10 % blaga in 3 % tonskih kilometrov) in skupina 3 – živila, pijače in tobaki izdelki (5 % blaga in 7 % tonskih kilometrov). Najmanjša deleža prepeljanega blaga sta spadala v skupino 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati (3 % blaga in 2 % tonskih kilometrov) in skupino 8 – sekundarne surovine in odpadki (1 % blaga in 1 % tonskih kilometrov).

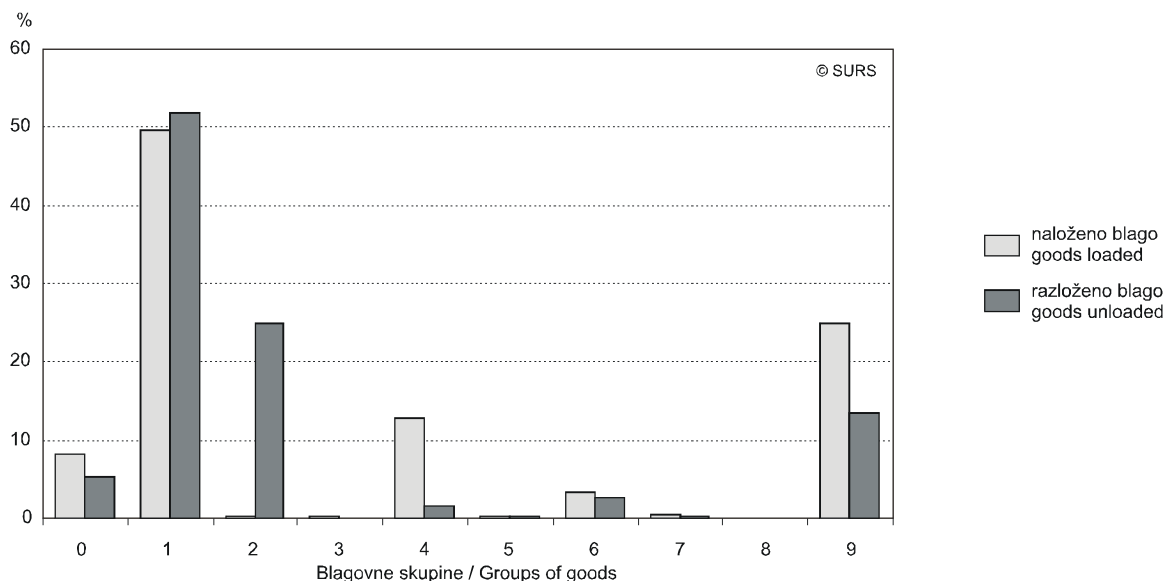
V železniškem mednarodnem prevozu je bilo prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 9 (26 %). S tem blagom je bilo opravljenih 22 % vseh tonskih kilometrov. Na drugem mestu je bilo blago iz skupine 2 (18 % blaga in 23 % tonskih kilometrov), sledilo je blago iz skupin 4 (15 % blaga in 13 % tonskih kilometrov), 6 (10 % blaga in 12 % tonskih kilometrov), 1 (10 % blaga in 10 % tonskih kilometrov) in 0 (7 % blaga in 7 % tonskih kilometrov) ter 8 (prav tako 7 % blaga in 7 % tonskih kilometrov). Med blagom, prepeljanim po železnici, je bilo najmanj blaga iz skupin 7, 3 in 5.

The highest share of goods carried (19%) and tonne-kilometres performed (21%) in international road transport belongs to group 4 – manufactured products. This group was followed by group 6 – basic metals and fabricated metal products (15% of goods and 16% of tonne-kilometres), group 9 – other goods (13% of goods and 19% of tonne-kilometres) and group 7 – transport equipment and machinery (13% of goods and 16% of tonne-kilometres). 11% of goods carried and 10% of tonne-kilometres performed by road goods vehicles belong to group 0 – products of agriculture, forestry and fishing. This group was followed by group 5 – non metallic mineral products (10% of goods and 6% of tonne-kilometres), group 2 – mining and quarrying (10% of goods and 3% of tonne-kilometres) and group 3 – food products, beverages and tobacco (5% of goods and 7% of tonne-kilometres). The lowest share of goods belongs to group 1 – coal, gas, petrol and refined products (3% of goods and 2% of tonne-kilometres) and to group 8 – secondary raw materials and other wastes (1% of goods and 1% of tonne-kilometres).

The highest share of goods carried (26%) and tonne-kilometres performed (22%) in international railway transport belongs to group 9. The second largest group was goods from group 2 (18% of goods carried and 23% of tonne-kilometres performed), followed by group 4 (15% of goods carried and 13% of tonne-kilometres performed), group 6 (10% of goods carried and 12% of tonne-kilometres performed), group 1 (10% of goods carried and 10% of tonne-kilometres performed) and groups 0 and 8 (each 7% of goods carried and 7% of tonne-kilometres performed). The lowest share of goods carried by rail belongs to groups 7, 3 and 5.

Slika 15: Pristaniški promet glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 15: Port traffic by type of goods, Slovenia, 2008



V slovenskih pristaniščih je bilo v letu 2008 naloženih na ladje oz. z njih razloženih 16,6 milijona ton blaga ali za 4,4 % več kot leta 2007. 99,7 % vsega blagovnega prometa je potekalo v pristanišču Koper, in sicer je bilo tam naloženih 4,7 milijona ton in razloženih 11,8 milijona ton blaga. Z vidika vrst blaga je bilo največ naloženega oz. razloženega blaga iz blagovnih skupin premog, plin, nafta in derivati – skupina 1 (51,2 %), rude in kamnine – skupina 2 (17,7 %) ter drugo blago – skupina 9 (16,7 %).

Pristaniške in logistične storitve v koprskem pristanišču izvaja Luka Koper, d. d. Osnovno dejavnost izvaja na specializiranih terminalih, in sicer na terminalih za generalni tovor, les, sadje, avtomobile, tekoči tovor in sipki tovor, na evropskem energijskem terminalu ter na kontejnerskem in ro-ro terminalu.

Z vidika vrst tovara je v letu 2008 v slovenskih pristaniščih naloženega oz. razloženega največ tovara iz skupine suhi razsuti tovor, in sicer 9,7 milijona ton (58,4 % vsega prometa), sledili so mu tekoči razsuti tovor (2,7 milijona ton), veliki kontejnerji (2,7 milijona ton) ter drugi generalni tovor (1,4 milijona ton).

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba je v letu 2008 prepeljal med tujimi pristanišči 5,7 milijona ton blaga (za 11,1 % več kot leta 2007) in opravil 29,5 milijarde tonskih milj (za 17,4 % več kot leta 2007).

In 2008 in Slovenian ports 16.6 million tonnes of goods were loaded to the vessels or unloaded from them, which is 4.4% more than in 2007. 99.7% of all goods traffic took place in the port of Koper, where 4.7 million tonnes of goods were loaded and 11.8 million tonnes of goods were unloaded. As regards the type of goods, most of it was coal, gas, petrol and refined products – group 1 (51.2%), mining and quarrying – group 2 (17.7%) and other goods – group 9 (16.7%).

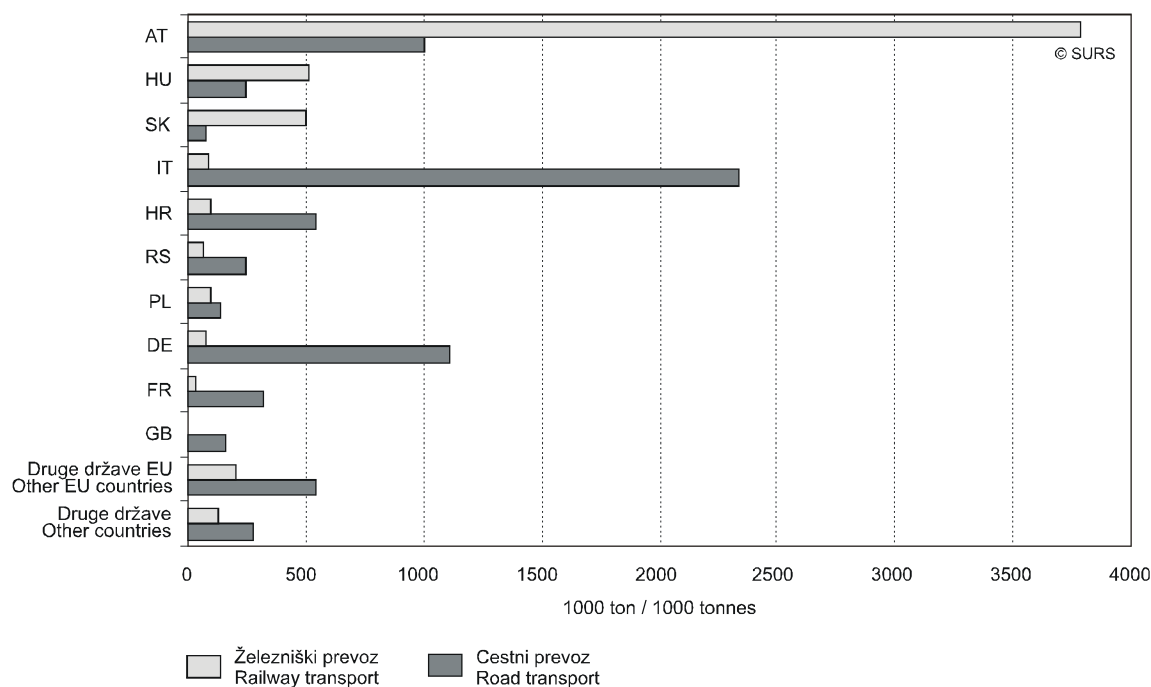
Luka Koper is a public limited company providing port and logistics services in the Port of Koper. Basic activities are carried out at specialised terminals, i.e. terminals for general cargo, timber, fruit, cars, liquid cargo and dry bulk cargo, European energy terminal and container and ro-ro terminal.

As regards the type of loaded and unloaded cargo at Slovenian ports, by far the most was dry bulk goods, namely 9.7 million tonnes (58.4% of all goods traffic in ports), followed by liquid bulk goods (2.7 million tonnes), large containers (2.7 million tonnes) and other general cargo (1.4 million tonnes).

Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba in 2008 transported between foreign ports 5.7 million tonnes of goods (11.1% more than in 2007) and made 29.5 billion tonne miles (17.4% more than in 2007).

Slika 16: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago, naloženo v Sloveniji, po državah razlaganja, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 16: International inland transport – goods loaded in Slovenia by country of unloading, Slovenia, 2008

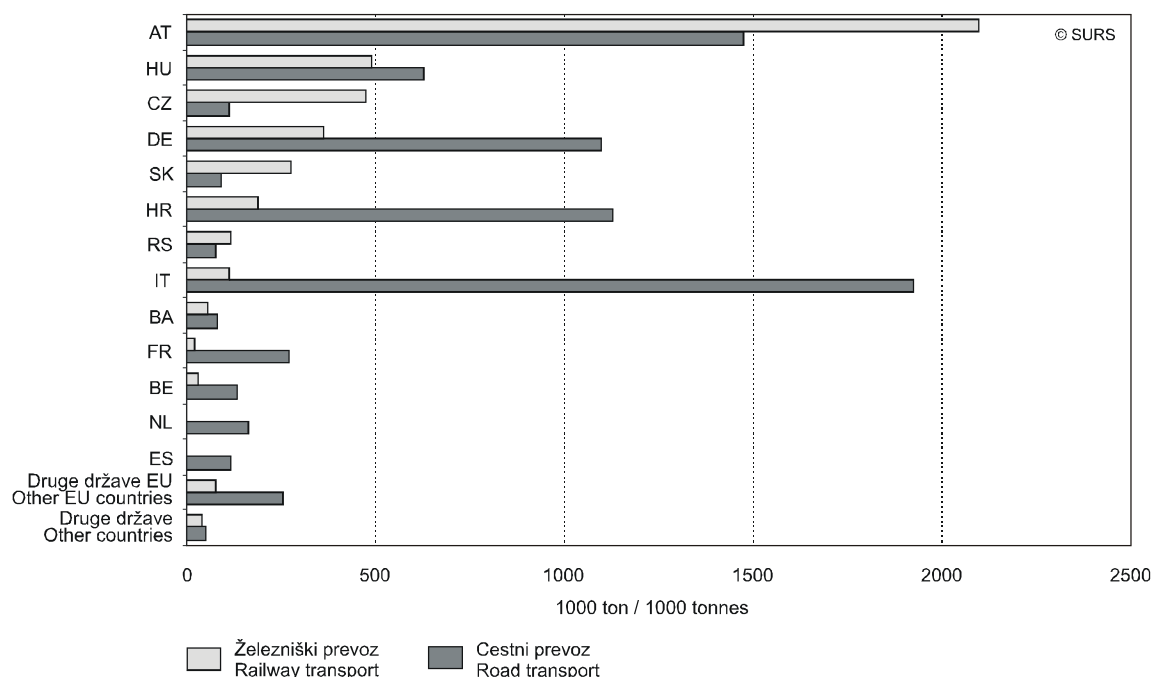


Iz Slovenije v tujino je bilo po železnici prepeljanih 5,6 milijona ton blaga, po cestah pa 7 milijonov ton blaga. Skoraj 68 % blaga, prepeljanega po železnici, je bilo razloženega v Avstriji, 9 % na Madžarskem in skoraj 9 % na Slovaškem. Cestna tovorna vozila domačih prevoznikov pa so največ blaga prepeljala v Italijo (33 %), Nemčijo (16 %) in Avstrijo (14 %).

From Slovenia to foreign countries 5.6 million tonnes of goods were carried by rail and 7 million tonnes of goods were carried by road. Almost 68% of goods carried by rail were unloaded in Austria, 9% in Hungary and almost 9% in Slovak Republic. Most goods carried by national road carriers were unloaded in Italy (33%), Germany (16%) and Austria (14%).

Slika 17: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago razloženo v Sloveniji, po državah nalaganja, 2008

Chart 17: International inland transport – goods unloaded in Slovenia by country of loading, 2008

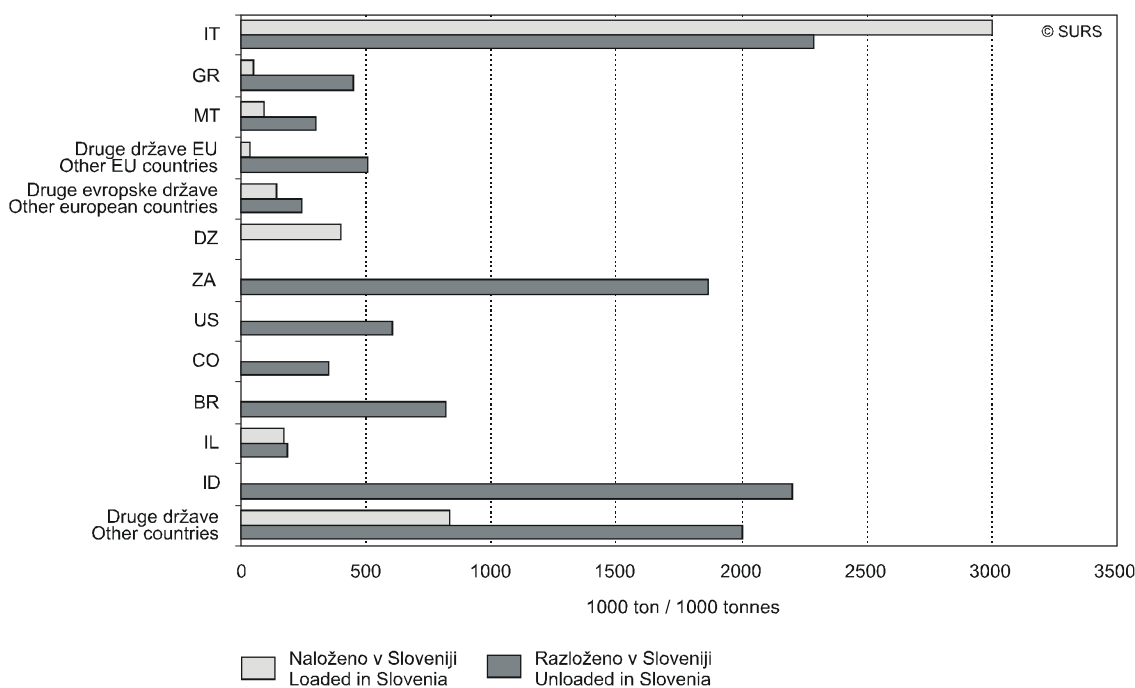


V letu 2008 je bilo iz tujine v Slovenijo prepeljanih po železnici 4,3 milijona ton, po cestah pa 7,6 milijona ton blaga. Slika 17 prikazuje blagovne tokove v železniškem in cestnem prevozu iz tujine v Slovenijo po posameznih državah. Skoraj polovica blaga, prepeljanega po železnici, je v Slovenijo prišla iz Avstrije, 11 % tega blaga je prišlo z Madžarskega, skoraj 11 % iz Češke republike, 8 % iz Nemčije in 6 % iz Slovaške. V vsaki od preostalih držav pa je bilo naloženega manj kot 5 % blaga, prepeljanega v Slovenijo po železnici. V cestnem prevozu je bila četrtnina blaga, ki je bilo prepeljana v Slovenijo, naložena v Italiji, 19 % v Avstriji, 15 % na Hrvaškem, 14 % v Nemčiji in 8 % na Madžarskem. V vsaki izmed preostalih držav pa so bili naloženi manj kot 4 % blaga.

In 2008, 4.3 million tonnes of goods were carried by rail and 7.6 million tonnes of goods were carried by road from foreign countries to Slovenia. Chart 17 shows goods flows in transport by rail and by road from foreign countries to Slovenia. Almost half of goods carried by rail came to Slovenia from Austria, followed by goods loaded in Hungary (11%), Czech Republic (almost 11%), Germany (8%) and Slovak Republic (6%). In each of the other countries less than 5% of goods were loaded. In road transport a quarter of goods carried to Slovenia were loaded in Italy, 19% in Austria, 15% in Croatia, 14% in Germany and 8% in Hungary. In each of the other countries less than 4% of goods were loaded.

Slika 18: Pristaniški blagovni promet – blago, naloženo¹⁾ in razloženo²⁾ v Sloveniji, po državi razlaganja in nalaganja blaga, 2008

Chart 18: Port traffic of goods – goods loaded¹⁾ and unloaded²⁾ in Slovenia by country of unloading and loading of goods, 2008



1) Vključeno naloženo in tranzit-naloženo blago.

Loaded and transit-loaded goods are included.

2) Vključeno razloženo in tranzit-razloženo blago.

Unloaded and transit-unloaded goods are included.

V letu 2008 je bilo v slovenskih pristaniščih naloženih 4,7 milijona ton blaga (28,6 %), razloženih pa 11,8 milijona ton blaga (71,4 %). Tri četrtine od skupnega prometa blaga je bilo tranzita (27,2 % tranzit - naloženo in 48,3 % tranzit - razloženo), 23,1 % uvoza, 1,4 % izvoza in zanemarljivo malo notranjega prometa.

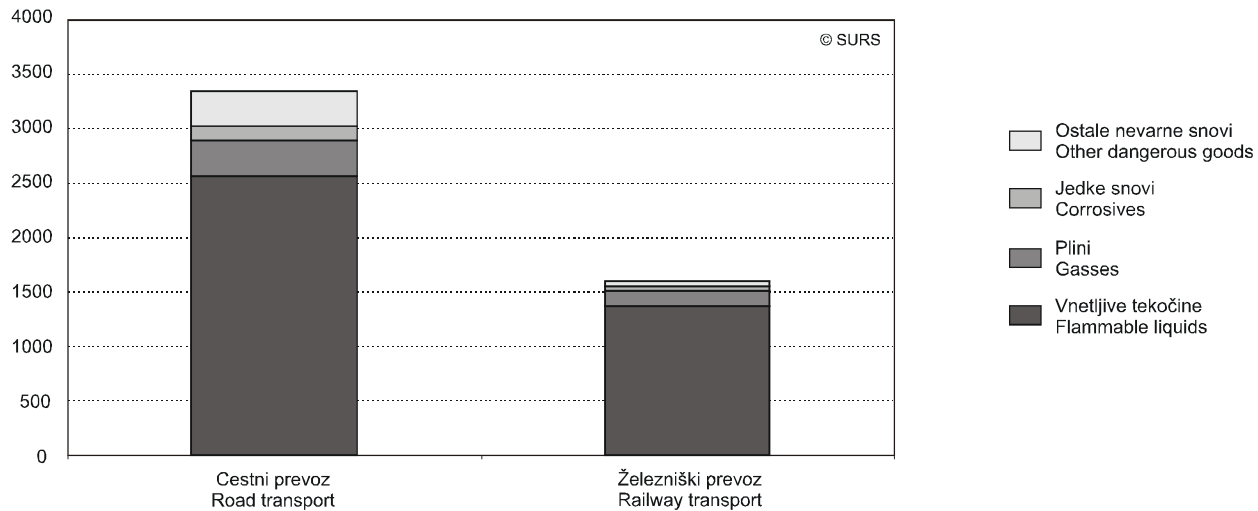
Z vidika izvora in ponora blaga je bilo največ blaga, naloženega v Sloveniji, namenjenega v Italijo, in sicer 63,4 %, medtem ko je bilo blago, razloženo v Sloveniji, predvsem iz Italije (19,4 %), Indonezije (18,6 %) ter Južne Afrike (15,8 %).

In 2008, in Slovenian ports 4.7 million tonnes of goods (28.6%) were loaded and 11.8 million tonnes of goods (71.4%) were unloaded. Three quarters of total amount of goods traffic was transit (27.2% transit-loaded and 48.3% transit-unloaded), 23.1% import and 1.4% export. National traffic represented a negligible share of total goods traffic.

As regards origin and destination of goods, most goods loaded in Slovenia were intended to Italy, while in Slovenia mostly goods from Italy (19.4%), Indonesia (18.6%) and South Africa (15.8%) were unloaded.

Slika 19: Nevarno blago, prepeljano v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 19: Dangerous goods carried in inland transport, Slovenia, 2008



V železniškem prevozu je bilo leta 2008 prepeljanih 1,6 milijona ton nevarnega blaga ali za 6 % več kot v letu 2007. Med prepeljanimi nevarnimi snovmi je bilo največ vnetljivih tekočin (85 %) in plinov (8 %).

In rail transport 1.6 million tonnes of dangerous goods were carried in 2008. In comparison with 2007 this represents a 6% increase in goods carried by the Slovenian rail carrier. Flammable liquids (85%) and gasses (almost 8%) were the largest groups of dangerous goods in rail transport.

Slovenski cestni prevozniki so leta 2008 prepeljali 3,3 milijona ton nevarnih snovi ali za 16 % manj kot v letu 2007. Največji delež nevarnih snovi so predstavljale vnetljive tekočine (77 %), drugega največjega pa plini (10 %).

Slovenian road goods vehicles carried 3.3 million tonnes of dangerous goods in 2008, 16% less than in 2007. The highest share of those goods was flammable liquids (77%) and gasses (10%).

Po cestah sta bili opravljene dve tretjini, po železnici pa tretjina prevoza nevarnega blaga.

The share of dangerous goods carried by road is two thirds, while the share of rail transport is the remaining one third.

NESREČE

ACCIDENTS

Tabela 6: Prometne nesreče, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2007 in 2008

Table 6: Traffic accidents, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2007 and 2008

	2000	2005	2007	2008	Indeks Index 2008 2000	
Cestni promet / Road transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	39297	31094	30401	22783	58,0	Total number of accidents
Število prometnih nesreč - smrt oz. telesna poškodba	8469	10309	11414	8938	105,5	Number of accidents resulting in death
Posledice:						Consequence:
število mrtvih	313	258	293	214	68,4	number of deaths
število hudo poškodovanih oseb	2995	1266	1263	1068	35,7	number of severe injuries
Železniški promet / Railway transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	...	40	61	65	...	Number of traffic accidents
Število prometnih nesreč s hudo poškodovanimi osebami	...	18	39	36	...	Number of serious injury accidents
Število mrtvih	...	5	17	9	...	Number of persons killed
Število hudo poškodovanih oseb	...	18	30	41	...	Number of persons seriously injured

V letu 2008 se je (tudi zaradi povečanih varnostnih ukrepov) zgodilo na slovenskih cestah za 25 % manj nesreč kot v letu 2007 in za 42 % manj kot v letu 2000. Hkrati se je v primerjavi z letom 2007 zmanjšalo število nesreč s smrtnim izidom ali s telesno poškodbo, in sicer za 22 %. V primerjavi z letom 2000 pa je bilo teh nesreč za 5,5 % več. V obdobju 2000–2008 se je število smrtnih primerov zmanjšalo skoraj za 32 %, še močnejše pa število hudo poškodovanih oseb, in sicer za 64 %. V primerjavi z letom 2007 pa je bilo v letu 2008 zaradi nesreč na cestah za 27 % manj mrtvih in za 15 % manj hudo poškodovanih.

Podatki o prometnih nesrečah in posledicah v železniškem prevozu so specifični – vključujejo namreč vse nesreče na železniških tirih, in ne samo nesreč, povezanih z udeleženci v železniškem prevozu.

V letu 2008 se je v železniškem prometu zgodilo skupaj 65 prometnih nesreč, 4 več kot v letu prej. Od tega je bilo 36 nesreč s hudo poškodovanimi osebami. Železniške prometne nesreče so v letu 2008 terjale 9 mrtvih (kar je skoraj za polovico manj kot v letu 2007) in 37 % več hudo poškodovanih oseb kot v letu 2007.

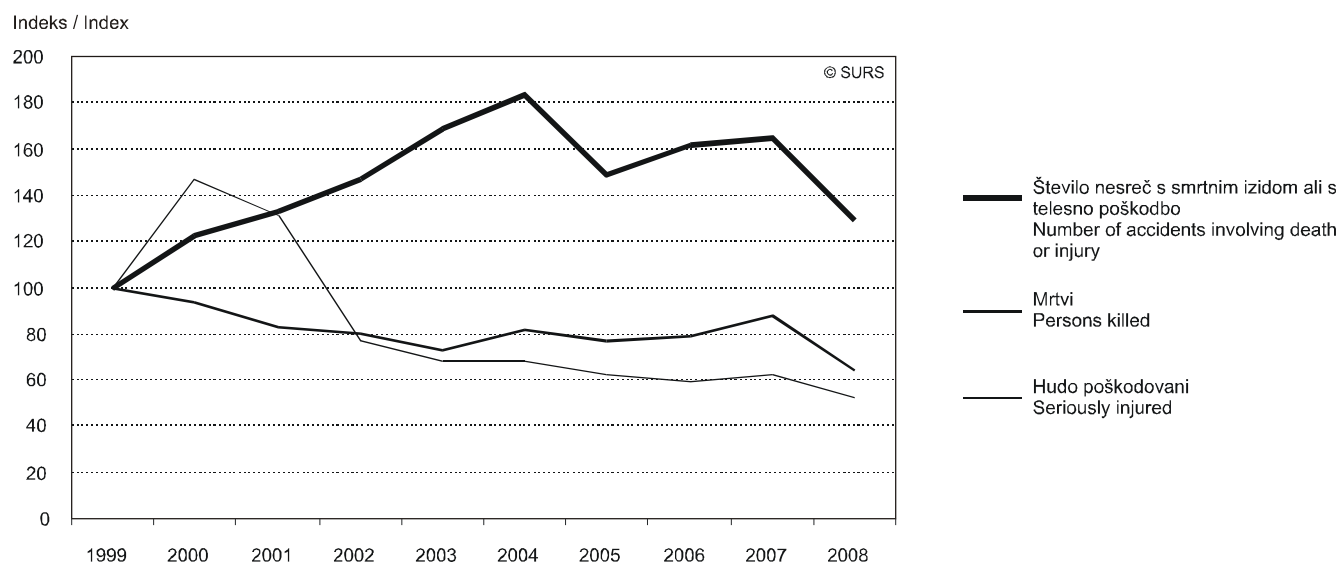
In 2008, efforts to enhance road traffic safety led to a 25% decrease in the number of accidents on Slovenian roads compared to 2007 and 42% compared to 2000. At the same time the number of accidents resulting in death or serious injury decreased by 22% compared to 2007 and by 5.5% compared to 2000. In the 2000–2008 period the number of death decreased by 32% and the number of serious injuries decreased by 64%. In 2008 compared with the year before there was a decrease in the number of persons killed (by 27%) and in the number of persons seriously injured (by 15%).

Data on traffic accidents and their consequences in railway transport are specific – they include all accidents on railway tracks, not only accidents involving railway passengers.

In 2008, 65 traffic accidents happened in railway traffic (4 more than in 2007), of which 36 accidents involving serious injury. In 2008 accidents in railway transport resulted in 9 deaths (half of deaths in 2007) and 37% more people seriously injured than in 2007.

Slika 20: Cestnoprometne nesreče, Slovenija, 1999–2008

Chart 20: Road accidents, Slovenia, 1999 – 2008

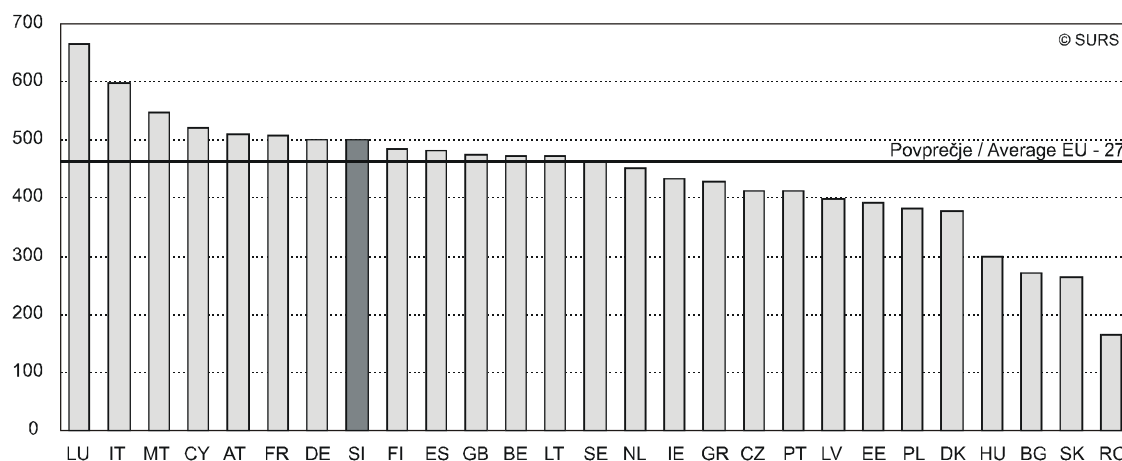


MEDNARODNI PREGLED

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

Slika 21: Število osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev, EU-27, 2007

Chart 21: Number of passenger cars per 1,000 population, EU-27, 2007

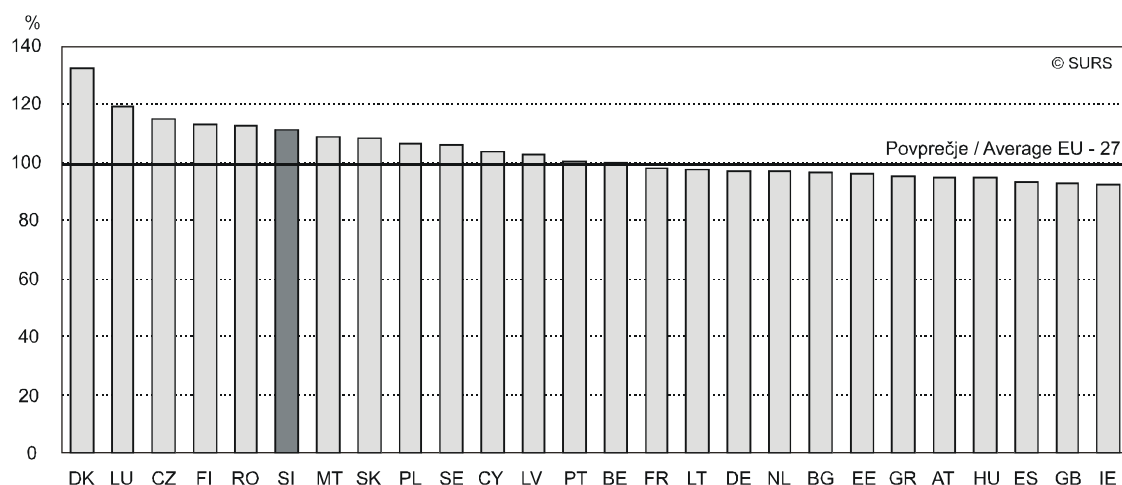


V letu 2007 je imela skupina evropskih držav (EU-27) v povprečju 464 osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev. Na ravni evropskega povprečja je bila Švedska, 13 držav je bilo pod, 13 držav pa nad tem povprečjem in med temi je bila tudi Slovenija. Države z manjšim številom osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev so bile Bolgarija, Slovaška in Romunija (ta država je imela le 164 avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev). Po številu avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev je tedaj med državami članicami EU-27 vodil Luksemburg, in sicer je v letu 2007 imel 665 osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev.

In 2007 the group of European Member States (EU 27) had an average of 464 passenger cars per 1,000 population. At this average was Sweden, 13 Member States were under the EU average and 13 Member States surpassed it, among them was also Slovenia. Member States with the lowest number of passenger cars per 1,000 population were Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania, which had only 164 passenger cars per 1,000 population. The Member State with the highest number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was Luxembourg (665).

Slika 22: Spremembe števila mrtvih v cestnoprometnih nesrečah, EU-27, 2007 (glede na leto 2006)

Chart 22: Changes in the number of deaths in road traffic accidents, EU-27, 2007 (compared to 2006)

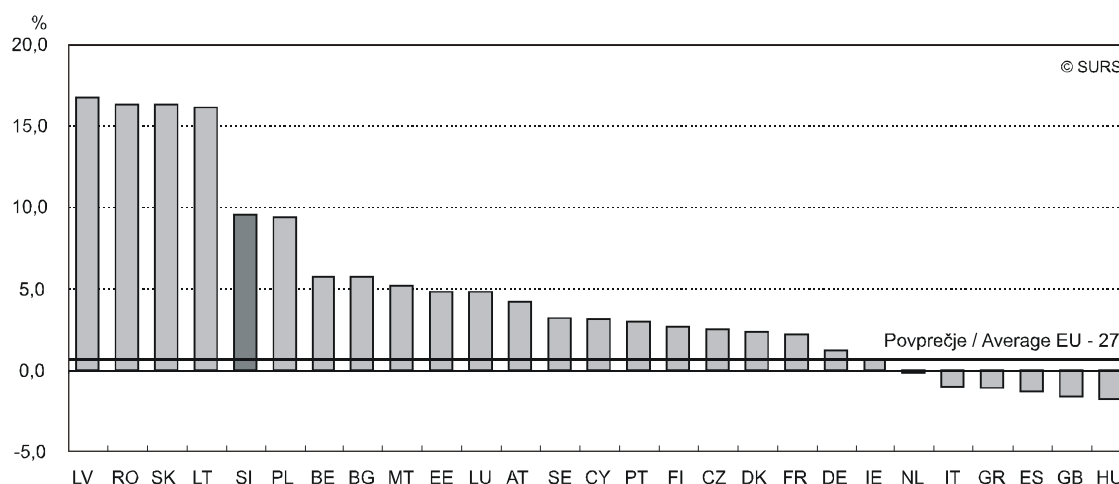


V letu 2007 se je skupno število mrtvih v cestnoprometnih nesrečah v EU-27 (brez Italije) v primerjavi z letom 2006 zmanjšalo za 98 oseb oz. za 0,5 %. Primerjava med državami članicami pokaže, da je bil upad števila mrtvih v 12 državah v letu 2007 večji od omenjenega povprečja v EU-27; v treh od teh, na Irskem, v Združenem kraljestvu in Estoniji, se je število teh smrti zmanjšalo za 7 %. Enako število smrtnih žrtev ali pa celo večje kot v letu 2006 je v letu 2007 zabeležilo 14 držav. Najbolj se je število mrtvih v tej primerjavi povečalo na Danskem, in sicer za 33 %; povečalo se je tudi v Sloveniji, in sicer za 11 %.

In 2007, compared to 2006, the total number (in EU-27, except Italy) of deaths in road traffic accidents decreased by 0.5% (98 persons). The comparison between the Member States shows that 12 of them had a decrease larger than the EU 27 average. Among them 7% less deaths were registered in Ireland, the UK and Estonia. The same number or even higher than in 2006 was registered in 14 Member States. The largest increase (by 33%) was observed in Denmark. Slovenia in this comparison had an increase by 11% of persons killed.

Slika 23: Naraščanje potniškega prometa na letališčih, EU-27, 2008 (glede na leto 2007)

Chart 23: Growth of passenger traffic at airports, EU-27, 2008 (compared to 2007)



Skupno število potnikov, ki so z letali potovali iz držav članic Evropske unije ali v te države ter znotraj Evropske unije, je v letu 2008 naraslo na 798 milijonov.

Najbolj se je število potnikov povečalo v Latviji, za 17 %; za več kot 15 % se je povečalo na Slovaškem, v Romuniji in Litvi, za več kot 9 % pa v Sloveniji in na Poljskem.

Padec so v letu 2008 zabeležili v šestih državah EU-27: na Madžarskem, v Združenem kraljestvu, Španiji, Grčiji, Italiji in na Nizozemskem.

Kljub temu je bila letna rast na ravni EU-27 v letu 2008 še vedno pozitivna in je znašala 0,7 %.

The total number of passengers transported by air to, from or within the EU-27 Member States in 2008 grew to 798 million.

The highest growth was recorded by Latvia (17%), while an increase of more than 15% was observed also in Slovakia, Romania and Lithuania, followed by Slovenia and Poland with a more than 9% growth.

A negative growth was recorded in six EU-27 Member States: Hungary, the United Kingdom, Spain, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands.

However, the annual growth for the EU-27 in 2008 was still positive by 0.7%.

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- ... ni podatka
- * popravljen podatek

KRAJŠAVE IN KRATICE UPORABLJENE V SLOVENSKEM JEZIKU

- km kilometer
- pkm potniški kilometer
- tkm tonski kilometer
- Ø povprečje
- mio. milijon

BLAGOVNE SKUPINE

Vrste blaga je do leta 2008 določala Klasifikacija blaga za statistiko prometa (NST/R). Z letom 2008 pa je to klasifikacijo nadomestila nova blagovna klasifikacija NST 2007. Več splošnih informacij je dostopnih na spletni strani Statističnega urada:

http://www.stat.si/tema_ekonomsko_transport_klasifikacija_blaga.asp.

V analitske namene in za potrebe objav podatkov smo oblikovali naslednjih 10 blagovnih skupin:

- 0 Kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi
- 1 Premog, plin, nafta in derivati
- 2 Rude in kamnine
- 3 Živila, pijače in tobačni izdelki
- 4 Proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti
- 5 Nekovinski mineralni izdelki
- 6 Kovine in kovinski izdelki
- 7 Prevozna sredstva in stroji
- 8 Sekundarne surovine in odpadki
- 9 Drugo blago

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
- ... data not available
- * corrected data

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ENGLISH TEXT

- km kilometre
- pkm passenger kilometre
- tkm tonne kilometre
- Ø average
- mio million

GROUPS OF GOODS

Types of goods have been defined by the Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics (NST/R) till 2008. In 2008 this classification was replaced by a new goods classification NST 2007. More information is available on a special of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia:

http://www.stat.si/eng/tema_ekonomsko_transport_klasifikacija_blaga.asp.

We have formed the following 10 groups of goods for analyses and publishing purposes:

- 0 Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 1 Coal, gas, petrol and refined products
- 2 Mining and quarrying
- 3 Food products, beverages and tobacco
- 4 Manufactured products
- 5 Non metallic mineral products
- 6 Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials
- 7 Transport equipment and machinery
- 8 Secondary raw materials and other wastes
- 9 Other goods

ŠIFRE DRŽAV PO GEONOMENKLATURI / COUNTRY CODES ACCORDING GEONOMENCLATURE

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--------------------------------------|
| AT | Avstrija / Austria | ZA | Južna Afrika / South Africa |
| DZ | Alžirija / Algeria | LV | Latvija / Latvia |
| BA | Bosna in Hercegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina | LT | Litva / Lithuania |
| BE | Belgija / Belgium | LU | Luksemburg / Luxembourg |
| BG | Bolgarija / Bulgaria | HU | Madžarska / Hungary |
| BR | Brazilija / Brazil | MT | Malta / Malta |
| CY | Ciper / Cyprus | DE | Nemčija / Germany |
| CO | Kolumbija / Colombia | NL | Nizozemska / Netherlands |
| CZ | Češka republika / Czech Republic | PL | Poljska / Poland |
| DK | Danska / Denmark | PT | Portugalska / Portugal |
| EG | Egipt / Egypt | RO | Romunija / Romania |
| EE | Estonija / Estonia | SK | Slovaška / Slovakia |
| FI | Finska / Finland | SI | Slovenija / Slovenia |
| FR | Francija / France | RS | Srbija / Serbia |
| GR | Grčija / Greece | ES | Španija / Spain |
| HR | Hrvaška / Croatia | SE | Švedska / Sweden |
| ID | Indonezija / Indonesia | TR | Turčija / Turkey |
| IE | Irska / Ireland | TN | Tunizija / Tunisia |
| IL | Izrael / Israel | GB | Združeno kraljestvo / United Kingdom |
| IT | Italija / Italy | US | Združene države / United States |



METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in zajetje

Železniški prevoz vključuje prevoze, ki jih je opravilo železniško podjetje Holding Slovenske železnice, d. o. o., na ozemlju Slovenije.

Cestni prevoz blaga vključuje prevoze, ki so jih na ozemlju Slovenije in v tujini opravila vozila, registrirana v Sloveniji, in sicer vozila z vsaj 2 tonama nosilnosti. Prevozi na ozemlju Slovenije, ki so jih opravila vozila, registrirana v tujini, niso vključeni. Podatki so pridobljeni na osnovi vzorca.

O cestnem (javnem) potniškem prevozu nam poročajo poslovni subjekti, ki so registrirani za to dejavnost, imajo pogodbo o koncesiji za opravljanje gospodarske javne službe in opravljajo prevoze na najmanj petih linijah. Izbor poročevalskih enot pripravimo v januarju tekočega leta na osnovi seznama koncesionarjev, ki nam ga posreduje Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste. Mestni potniški prevoz ni vključen.

Izračun za pridobivanje podatkov o **cestnem prevozu z osebnimi avtomobili in avtobusi** opravlja podjetje OMEGA consult, d. o. o., po naročilu Direkcije Republike Slovenije za ceste v okviru poročanja za bazo IRTAD (International Traffic Safety Data and Analysis Group) pod okriljem OECD/ECMT Transport Research Centre. Viri podatkov so študije podjetja OMEGA consult, d. o. o., različne podatkovne baze (Matični register vozil in listin – Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve RS, Banka cestnih podatkov – Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste) in drugi viri (podatki o prodanem gorivu, podatki iz Popisa prebivalstva 2002 – Statistični urad RS, podatki o povprečnem letnem dnevnem prometu – Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste). Podatki o voznih in potniških kilometrih so le del podatkov za bazo IRTAD in so v glavnem namenjeni za pridobitev podatkov o izpostavljenosti cestnoprometnim nesrečam.

Mestni prevoz potnikov je del cestnega javnega potniškega prevoza. Podatke zajemamo iz poročil poslovnih subjektov, ki so registrirani za to dejavnost, imajo pogodbo o koncesiji za opravljanje gospodarske javne službe in opravljajo prevoze na linijah mestnega območja. Izbor poročevalskih enot pripravimo v januarju tekočega leta na osnovi seznama koncesionarjev, ki nam ga posreduje Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste.

V podatke o **zračnem prevozu** so vključeni potniki in blago, ki jih je prepeljal slovenski letalski prevoznik v mednarodnem prevozu, iz tujine, v tujino in po tujini.

V podatke o **pomorskem prevozu** je vključeno blago, ki ga je prepeljal slovenski pomorski prevoznik po tujini.

V podatke o **letališkem prometu** so vključeni potniki, ki so na katero izmed treh slovenskih mednarodnih letališč pripotovali, in tisti, ki so z njih odpotovali, ter blago, ki je na ta letališča prispelo, in tisto, ki je bilo z njih odpremljeno, in sicer v javnem prometu.

V podatke o **pristaniškem prometu** so vključeni potniki, ki so v katero izmed treh slovenskih pristanišč (Koper/Capodistria, Izola/Isola in Piran/Pirano) pripotovali, in tisti, ki so iz njih odpotovali, ter blago, ki je v ta pristanišča prispelo, in tisto, ki je bilo iz njih odpremljeno.

Definicije

Transport je gospodarska dejavnost, ki se ukvarja s prevozom materialnih dobrin in ljudi.

Prevoz je prevažanje potnikov ali blaga na določeni razdalji, torej od vstopa oz. nakladanja do izstopa oz. razkladanja. Prikazan je kot število prepeljanih potnikov oziroma kot količina prepeljanega blaga.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and coverage

Railway transport includes transport performed by the railway enterprise Holding Slovenian Railways, d.o.o. on the territory of Slovenia.

Road goods transport includes transport, on the territory of Slovenia and abroad, performed by vehicles with at least 2 tonnes of load capacity that are registered in Slovenia. Data are collected with a sample.

Road passenger transport - Reporting units providing data on road passenger transport for hire and reward are business entities that are registered for performing this activity, have a concession for performing economic public service and perform transport operations on at least five routes. The selection of reporting units is done in January of the current year on the basis of the list of concessionaries provided by the Roads Directorate. Urban passenger transport is not included.

The calculation of data on **road goods transport with passenger cars and busses** is performed by the company OMEGA consult d.o.o. for the Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Roads. The data are primarily intended for the IRTAD database (International Traffic Safety Data and Analysis Group) managed by the Joint OECD/ECMT Transport Research Centre. The following sources are used: studies of company OMEGA consult, d.o.o., different administrative databases (Register of Vehicles and Traffic Documents - Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia, Roads Databank - Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Roads) and others (data on sold fuel, data from the 2002 Census of Population – Statistical Office of Republic of Slovenia, data on annual average daily traffic - Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Roads). Data on vehicle and passenger kilometres are only a part of the total product and are primarily intended for gathering the data on the exposure to road traffic accidents.

Urban passenger transport is a part of the passenger transport for hire and reward. Data are collected from reports sent by business entities that are registered for performing this activity, have a concession for performing economic public service and perform scheduled transport operations on city routes. The selection of reporting units is done in January of the current year on the basis of the list of concessionaries provided by the Roads Directorate.

Air transport includes passengers and goods carried by the Slovenian air carrier in international transport, from foreign countries, to foreign countries and in foreign countries.

Maritime transport includes goods carried by the Slovenian maritime carrier in foreign countries.

Airport traffic includes passengers and goods in public transport that arrive to and depart from three Slovenian international airports.

Port traffic includes traffic of passengers and goods at three Slovenian ports (Koper/Capodistria, Izola/Isola and Piran/Pirano). Arrived and departed passengers as well as received and dispatched goods are included.

Definitions

Transport is an economic activity of carrying goods and people.

Carriage is the conveying of passengers or goods over a given distance, i.e. from boarding/loading to alighting/unloading. It is shown as the number of passengers carried or the quantity of goods carried.



Promet je gibanje, premikanje vozil, potnikov in blaga. Prikazan je kot število prispelih in odpotovalih potnikov oziroma kot količina prispelega in odpremljenega blaga – na postajališča in s postajališč (na železniške, avtobusne postaje, v pristanišča, na letališča, v skladišča (blago) in z železniških, avtobusnih postaj, iz pristanišč, z letališč, iz skladišč (blago).

Potniški kilometri (pkm) so seštevki zmnožkov števila potnikov in razdalj, na katerih so se ti potniki peljali. En potniški kilometer predstavlja prevoz enega potnika na razdalji enega kilometra.

Tonski kilometri (tkm) so seštevki zmnožkov količine blaga in razdalj, na katerih je bilo to blago prepeljano. En tonski kilometer predstavlja prevoz ene tone blaga na razdalji enega kilometra.

Deleži potniškega in blagovnega kopenskega prevoza po panogah (pkm, tkm). Skupni kopenski prevoz vključuje prevoz blaga po cestah in železnici. Prevoz po železnici zajema gibanje železniških vozil na ozemlju Slovenije ne glede na državo, v kateri je železniško vozilo registrirano. Prevoz po cestah zajema gibanje vozil, registriranih v Sloveniji.

Število osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev. Upošteva se število osebnih avtomobilov, registriranih v Sloveniji, in število prebivalcev na dan 31. 12. Specialni osebni avtomobili niso vključeni.

Število umrlih v cestnoprometnih nesrečah. Oseba, umrla v cestnoprometni nesreči, je oseba, ki je umrla neposredno v cestnoprometni nesreči ali za posledicami cestnoprometne nesreče v 30 dneh po tej nesreči.

Število umrlih v železniških nesrečah. Oseba, umrla v železniški nesreči, je vsaka oseba, ki je umrla neposredno v železniški nesreči ali za posledicami železniške nesreče v 30 dneh po nesreči. Samomorji niso vključeni.

Za podrobnejše informacije glej metodološka pojasnila po posameznih področjih transporta:

http://www.stat.si/metodologija_pojasnila.asp?pod=22.

Podrobnejši podatki so dostopni na SI-STAT podatkovnem portalu:

<http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Ekonomsko/Ekonomsko.asp>.

Traffic in the narrow sense is movement of vehicles, passengers and goods. It is shown as the number of passengers who have arrived or departed, or as the quantity of goods arrived or dispatched at stations (railway stations, bus stations, ports, airports, depots, etc.).

Passenger-kilometres (pkm) are the aggregate product of the number of passengers multiplied by the distances they have travelled. One pkm is the transport of one passenger over one kilometre.

Tonne-kilometres (tkm) are the aggregate product of the quantity of goods multiplied by the distances over which they have been conveyed. One tkm is the transport of one tonne over one kilometre.

Share of passenger and goods inland transport by modes (pkm, tkm). Total inland transport includes transport by road and rail. Rail transport is based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

Number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The number of passenger vehicles and the number of inhabitants on 31st December are taken into account. Special purpose passenger cars are excluded.

Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents. A person killed is any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of any injury acquired in the accident.

Number of persons killed in railway accidents. A person killed means any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an accident, excluding suicides.

For detailed information see methodological explanations for individual modes of transport:

http://www.stat.si/eng/metodologija_pojasnila.asp?pod=22.

More detailed data are available at the SI-STAT data portal:

<http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Economy/Economy.asp>.

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