

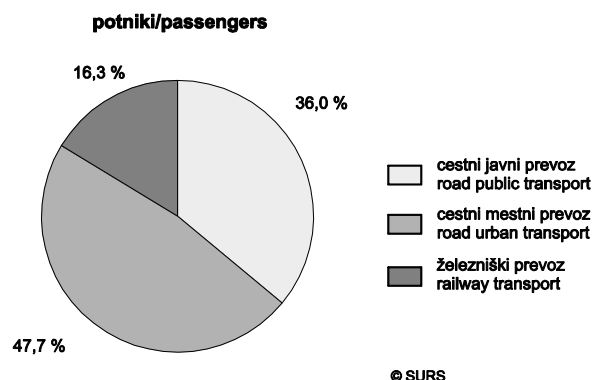


TRANSPORT, SLOVENIJA, 2011 – končni podatki

TRANSPORT, SLOVENIA, 2011 – final data

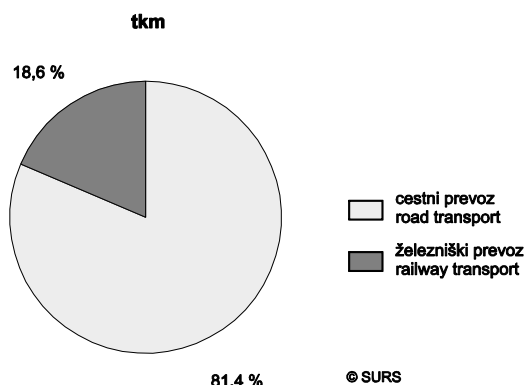
- ▶ Konec leta 2011 je bilo v Sloveniji 1.386.890 registriranih cestnih vozil (1.351.076 motornih vozil in 35.814 priklopnih vozil). Prvih registriranih osebnih vozil v 2011 je bilo 72.478 oz. 6 % manj kot v 2010.
- ▶ Za posledicami cestnoprometnih nesreč je v letu 2011 umrlo 141 oseb, to je za 2 % več kot leta 2010 in za 55 % manj kot leta 2000.
- ▶ V cestnem prevozu je bilo v 2011 prepeljanjega 7 % manj blaga, v železniškem pa za 5 % več, kot v letu 2010. V obeh vrstah prevozov je bilo v letu 2011 opravljenih več tonskih kilometrov, kot v letu 2010 (3 % več v cestnem in 10 % več v železniškem).
- ▶ V letu 2011 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki prepeljali manj potnikov v vseh vrstah prevoza (cestni, železniški in zračni).
- ▶ V pristaniškem prometu je bilo v 2011 pretovorjenega 16,2 milijona ton blaga oz. 11 % več kot v letu 2010.
- ▶ Promet potnikov na slovenskih letališčih je v letu 2011 upadel; z letali je prispelo in odpotovalo manj kot 1,4 milijona potnikov ali za 3 % manj potnikov kot v 2010.
- ▶ Promet potnikov v slovenskih pristaniščih je v letu 2011 glede na leto 2010 precej porastel (za 88 %). Vseh vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov je bilo 133.000, od tega je bilo 103.000 potnikov na ladjah za križarjenje.
- ▶ At the end of 2011, Slovenia had 1,386,890 registered road vehicles (1,351,076 motor vehicles and 35,814 trailers). In 2011 in Slovenia 72,478 passenger cars were first registered (6% less than in 2010).
- ▶ 141 persons were killed in road traffic accidents in 2011. This is 2% more than in 2010 and 55% less than in 2000.
- ▶ Compared to 2010, 7% less goods were carried by road while 5% more goods were carried by railway. In both modes of transport more tonne-kilometres were performed in 2011 than in 2010 (3% more in road transport and 10% more in railway transport).
- ▶ In 2011, Slovenian national carriers carried fewer passengers in all modes of transport (road, railway and air).
- ▶ In 2011, 16.2 million tonnes of goods were handled in the Slovenian port traffic (11% more than in 2010).
- ▶ In 2011 traffic at Slovenian international airports declined; fewer than 1.4 million passengers were carried by planes, which is 3% less than in 2010.
- ▶ Passenger traffic in the Slovenian ports in 2011 increased a lot compared to 2010 (by 88%). 133,000 passengers embarked and disembarked in the Slovenian ports; 103,000 of them were cruise passengers.

Grafikon 1: Potniški kopenski prevoz, Slovenija, 2011
Chart 1: Passenger inland transport, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Grafikon 2: Blagovni kopenski prevoz, Slovenija, 2011
Chart 2: Goods inland transport, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

INFRASTRUKTURA

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tabela 1: Kopensko transportno omrežje, Slovenija

Table 1: The inland transport network, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index	
	km				$\frac{2011}{2000}$	
Dolžina cest	38.403	38.485	39.069	39.044¹⁾	101,7	Length of roads
avtoceste in hitre ceste	427	569	768	768 ¹⁾	179,9	motorways and major roads
državne ceste (brez avtocest)	5.845	5.825	5.960	5.962 ¹⁾	102,0	state roads (excl. motorways)
občinske ceste	32.131	32.091	32.341	32.314 ¹⁾	100,6	municipal roads
Dolžina železniških prog	1.201	1.228	1.228	1.209	100,7	Length of railway lines
elektrificirane proge	499	503	503	500	100,2	electrified lines
druge proge	702	725	725	709	101,0	other lines

1) Začasni podatki./Provisional data.

Vira/Sources: SURS, DRSC

Dolžina avtocest ostaja nespremenjena

V letu 2011 je skupna dolžina cest znašala 39.044 km. Konec leta 2011 je v Sloveniji bilo 768 km avtocest, 5.962 km državnih cest ter 32.314 km občinskih cest. Dolžina avtocest se je v primerjavi z letom 2000 povečala za 80 %, dolžina državnih cest za 2 % in dolžina občinskih cest za 1 %. Avtoceste so v celotnem cestnem omrežju predstavljale okoli 2 % cest.

The length of motorways remains the same

In 2011 the total length of the Slovenian road network was 39,044 km. At the end of 2011 in Slovenia there were 768 km of motorways, 5,962 km of state roads and 32,314 km of municipal roads. Compared to 2000 the length of motorways increased by 80%, of state roads by almost 2%, and of municipal roads by 1%. Motorways represented almost 2% of the total road network.

Slovenija leta 2011 izgubila 20 km železniškega omrežja

Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji se je v letu 2011 zmanjšala za 20 km. V primerjavi z letom 2000 pa je bilo železniško omrežje v letu 2011 daljše za 8 km, in sicer je obsegalo 1.209 km železniških prog.

Slovenia lost 20 km of the railway network in 2011

The length of the railway network in Slovenia in 2011 decreased by 20 km. In 2011 Slovenia had 1,209 kilometres of railway tracks. In comparison with 2000 the railway network was 8 km longer.

PREVOZNA SREDSTVA

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Tabela 2: Prevozna sredstva, Slovenija, 31. 12.

Table 2: Means of transport, Slovenia, 31 December

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index	
					$\frac{2011}{2000}$	
Cestna vozila	1.032.784	1.204.242	1.375.556	1.386.890	134,3	Road vehicles
Motorna vozila	1.003.403	1.170.606	1.340.646	1.351.076	134,6	Motor vehicles
motorji in motorna kolesa	11.217 ¹⁾	48.671	91.008	92.183	...	motorcycles and mopeds
osebni avtomobili	866.096	960.213	1.061.646	1.066.495	123,1	passenger cars
avtobusi	2.255	2.255	2.400	2.422	107,4	busses
tovornjaki in vlačilci	54.263	66.447	84.107	84.644	156,0	lorries and road tractors
delovna in specialna vozila	5.538	7.999	12.398	12.919	233,3	service vehicles and special purpose vehicles
kmetijski traktorji	64.034	85.021	89.087	92.413	144,3	agricultural tractors
Priklopna vozila	29.381	33.636	34.910	35.814	121,9	Trailing vehicles
Železniška vozila	6.592	4.494	3.728	3.653	55,4	Railway vehicles
lokomotive	186	152	162	156	83,9	locomotives
potniški vagoni	454	396	355	355	78,2	passenger vehicles
tovorni vagoni	5.952	3.946	3.211	3.142	52,8	goods wagons
Ladje	16	20	20	21	131,3	Ships
ladje za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora	11	15	18	18	163,6	dry bulk cargo carrying ships
ladje za prevoz generalnega tovora	5	5	2	1	20,0	general bulk cargo carrying ships
ladje za prevoz kontejnerjev	0	0	0	2	...	container ships
Letala	7	10	14	14	200,0	Planes
letala v lasti	...	8	12	13	...	planes owned
letala v najemu	...	2	2	1	...	planes on lease

... ni podatka/not available

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

Vira/Sources: SURS, MZIP

V letu 2011 več cestnih motornih vozil kot v letu prej ...

Konec leta 2011 je bilo v Sloveniji 1.386.890 registriranih cestnih vozil (1.351.076 motornih vozil in 35.814 priklopnih vozil). V primerjavi z letom 2010 je to več motornih vozil (za 0,8 % več) in več priklopnih vozil (za 2,6 % več). Med motornimi vozili se je najbolj povečalo število delovnih in specialnih vozil, in sicer za 4,2 %. Delovna in specialna vozila so vozila, oblikovana in prirejena za opravljanje posebnih opravil in določenih nalog (npr. gasilska vozila, rešilni avtomobili, premični žerjavi, vozila potujočih knjižnic in podobno).

... in več ladij,

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik je konec leta 2011 imel 21 ladij (eno več kot konec leta 2010), od tega jih je bilo za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora 18, za prevoz generalnega tovora je bila ena in za prevoz kontejnerjev sta bili 2.

... manj pa železniških vozil

Po podatkih največjega slovenskega železniškega prevoznika število železniških vozil še vedno upada. V letu 2011 jih je bilo skupaj 3.653 ali 75 manj kot v letu 2010. Od tega je bilo 156 lokomotiv (6 manj kot leta 2010), 355 potniških vagonov (toliko kot leto prej) in 3.142 tovornih vagonov (69 manj kot leta 2010).

Število letal enako kot v letu 2010

Slovenski letalski prevoznik je imel konec leta 2011 v upravljanju 14 letal, od tega je imel v lasti 13 letal in v najemu 1 letalo.

More road motor vehicles in 2011 than in the previous year...

At the end of 2011, Slovenia had 1,386,890 registered road vehicles (1,351,076 motor vehicles and 35,814 trailers). In comparison with 2010 this is 0.8% more motor vehicles and 2.6% more trailers. The largest increase (by 4.2%) was observed among service and special purpose vehicles. Service and special purpose vehicles are vehicles designed and optimized to perform special works (e.g. fire brigade vehicles, ambulances, mobile cranes, mobile library vehicles, etc.).

... and more ships

At the end of 2011 the Slovenian maritime carrier owned 21 ships (one more than at the end of 2010); 18 for dry bulk cargo, 1 for carrying general cargo and 2 container ships.

... but fewer railway vehicles

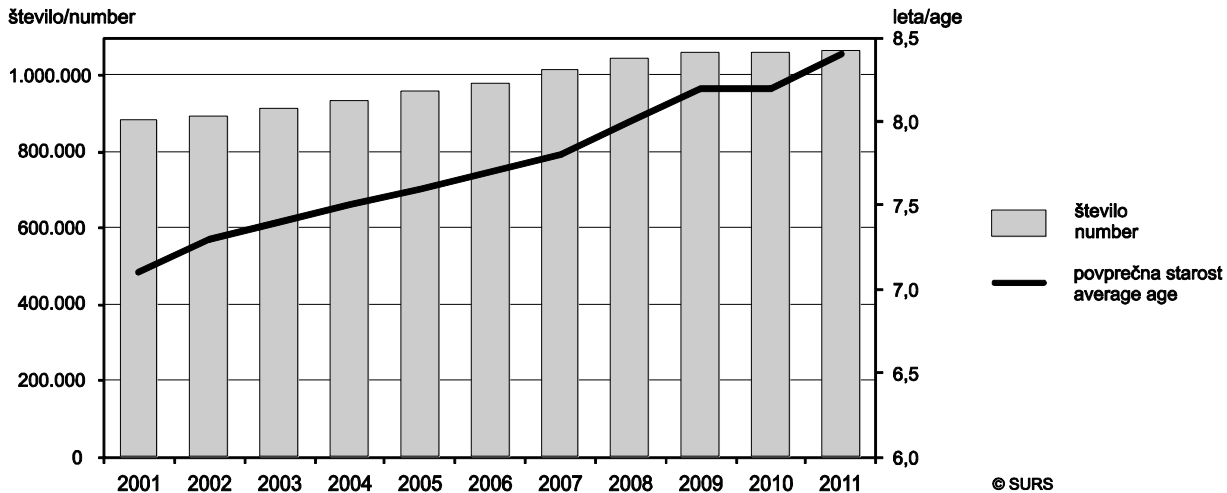
According to data of the largest Slovenian railway carrier, the number of railway vehicles is still declining. In 2011 there were 3,653 railway vehicles or 75 fewer than in 2010. Of these there were 156 locomotives (6 fewer than in 2010), 355 coaches (the same as in 2010) and 3,142 freight wagons (69 fewer than in 2010).

Number of planes the same as in 2010

The Slovenian air carrier performed its activity with 14 planes, of these 13 planes were owned and 1 was on lease.

Grafikon 3: Osebni avtomobili, Slovenija, 31. 12.

Chart 3: Passenger cars, Slovenia, 31 December



Vira/Sources: SURS, MZIP

Povprečna starost osebnih avtomobilov v Sloveniji se viša

Konec leta 2011 je bilo v Sloveniji skoraj 1.066.500 registriranih osebnih avtomobilov ali 20 % več kot leta 2001. Povprečna starost omenjenih vozil je v letu 2001 bila 7,1 leta, v letu 2011 pa 8,4 leta.

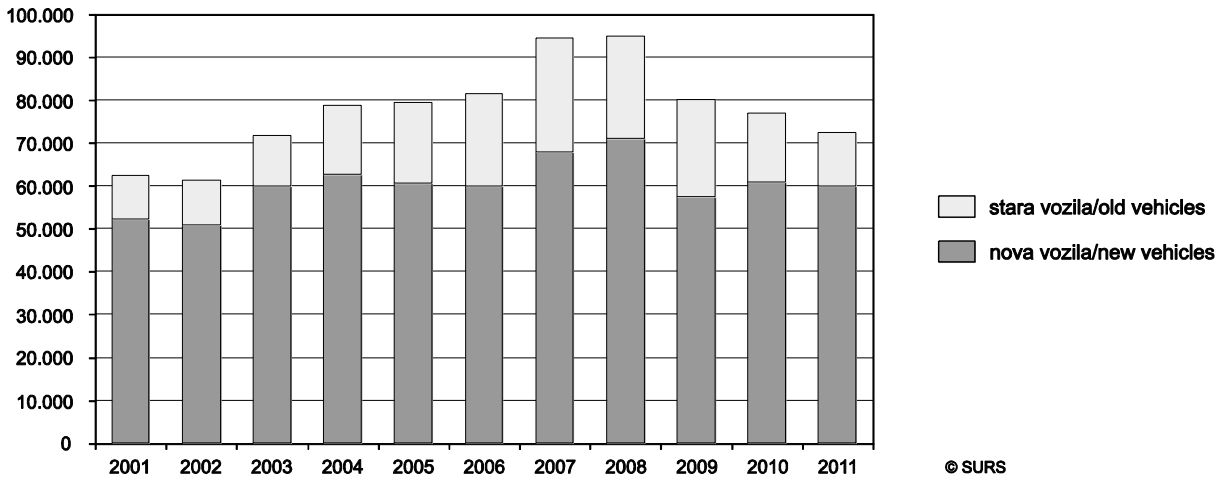
Average age of passenger cars in Slovenia is increasing

At the end of 2011, Slovenia had almost 1,066,500 registered passenger cars, or almost 20% more than in 2001. The average age of those vehicles in 2001 was 7.1 years and in 2011, 8.4 years.

Grafikon 4: Prve registracije osebnih avtomobilov, Slovenija, 31. 12.

Chart 4: First registrations of passenger cars, Slovenia, 31 December

osebni avtomobili/passenger cars



Vira/Sources: SURS, MZIP

Manj prvič registriranih osebnih vozil kot v letu 2010

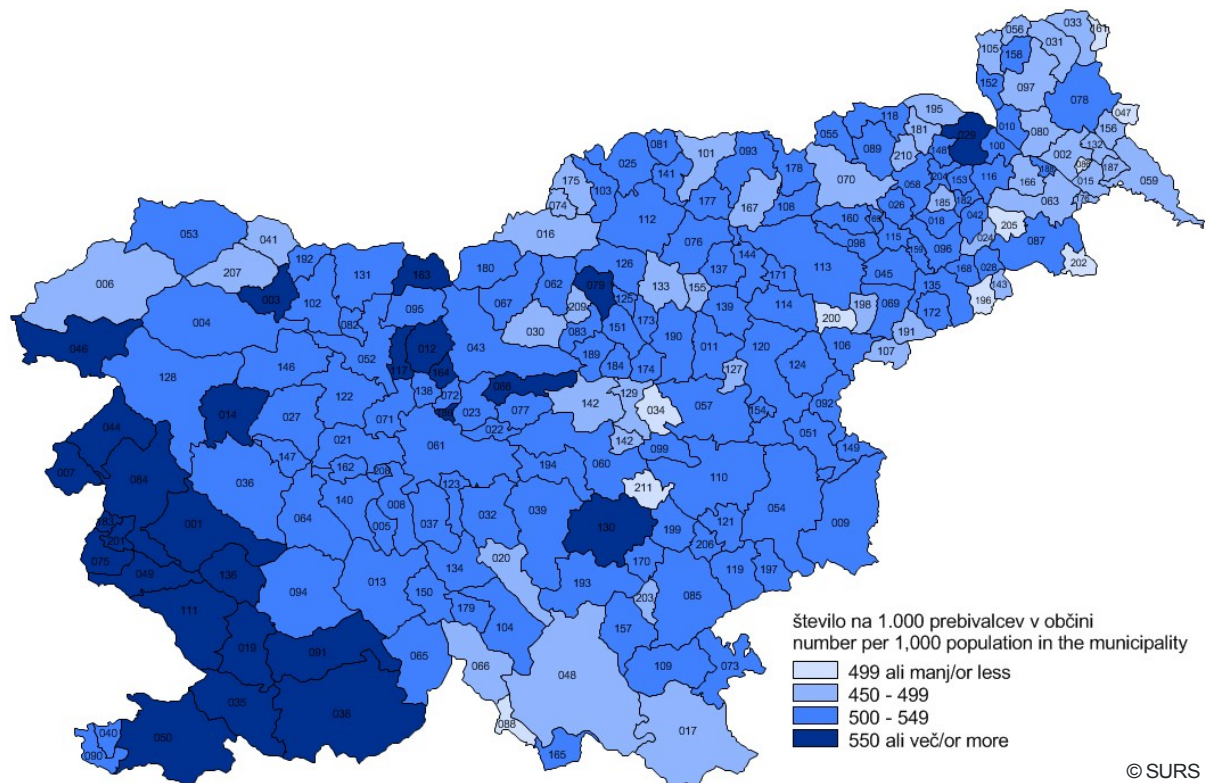
Grafikon 4 prikazuje osebne avtomobile, ki so bili v Sloveniji prvič registrirani v letih od 2001 do 2011. V letu 2011 je bilo v Sloveniji prvič vpisanih v register 72.478 osebnih avtomobilov ali 16 % več kot v letu 2001 oziroma skoraj 6 % manj kot v letu 2010.

Fewer first registrations of passenger cars than in 2010

Chart 4 shows first registrations of passenger cars in the 2001-2011 period in Slovenia. In 2011 there were 72,478 such vehicles, which is 16% more than in 2001 and almost 6% fewer than in 2010.

Karta 1: Osebni avtomobili, občine, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2011

Map 1: Passenger cars, municipalities, Slovenia, 31 December 2011



Vira/Sources: SURS, MZIP

Največ registriranih osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev v občini Trzin in v občinah na zahodu Slovenije

V Sloveniji je bil v letu 2011 v povprečju 1 registriran osebni avtomobil na 1.000 prebivalcev več kot v letu 2010, torej 519 avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev.

V 97. občinah izmed vseh 211 občin je bilo število registriranih osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev enako ali večje od slovenskega povprečja. Konec leta 2010 je bilo takih občin 89.

Tako kot v letu 2010 je bilo tudi v letu 2011 največ registriranih osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev v občini Trzin (702) ter v občinah na zahodu Slovenije: Komen (635), Brda (633), Miren - Kostanjevica (633), Šempeter - Vrtojba (614), Nova Gorica (605), Divača (595) in Sežana (594).

Konec leta 2011 sta imeli manj kot 400 osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev le občini Središče ob Dravi (394) in Hodoš/Hodos (391), medtem ko so imeli konec leta 2010 manj kot 400 osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev v osmih občinah: Središče ob Dravi, Poljčane, Cirkulane, Sveti Tomaž, Apače, Makole, Šentrupert in Rečica ob Savinji.

Most registered passenger cars per 1,000 population in municipality Trzin and in municipalities in the west of Slovenia

In Slovenia, in 2011 there was on average 1 registered passenger car per 1,000 population more than in 2010 or 519 cars per 1,000 population.

Of the 211 municipalities, in 97 the number of registered passenger cars per 1,000 population was equal to or greater than the Slovenian average. At the end of 2010 there were 89 such municipalities.

As in 2010 also in 2011 the highest numbers of passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in municipality Trzin (702) and in municipalities in the west of Slovenia: Komen (635), Brda (633), Miren - Kostanjevica (633), Šempeter - Vrtojba (614) Nova Gorica (605), Divača (595) and Sežana (594).

At the end of 2011 fewer than 400 passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in municipalities Središče ob Dravi (394) and Hodoš/Hodos (391). At the end of 2010 there were 8 such municipalities: Središče ob Dravi, Poljčane, Cirkulane, Sveti Tomaž, Apače, Makole, Šentrupert and Rečica ob Savinji.

PROMET PREVOZNIH SREDSTEV

TRAFFIC OF TRANSPORT MEANS

Tabela 3: Vozni kilometri, Slovenija

Table 3: Vehicle-kilometres, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index	
	mio.				$\frac{2011}{2000}$	
Cestni promet skupaj	13.346	15.519	17826	...	...	Road traffic total
osebni avtomobili	12.179	13.725	15633	...	...	passenger cars
motorna kolesa	79	112	151	...	...	motorcycles
avtobusi	136	139	145	...	...	busses
tovorna vozila	952	1.542	1898	...	...	goods vehicles

... ni podatka/not available

Vir/Sources: SURS, DRSC, OMEGA consult, d. o. o.

V letu 2010 v cestnem prometu 18 milijard voznih kilometrov

V letu 2010 je bilo v cestnem prometu opravljenih 17,8 milijarde voznih kilometrov ali skoraj enako kot v letu 2009. Od tega je bilo 15,6 milijarde voznih kilometrov opravljenih z osebnimi vozili (88 %), skoraj 1,9 milijarde voznih kilometrov ali 11 % vseh voznih kilometrov s tovornimi vozili, manjši delež voznih kilometrov pa je bil opravljen z avtobusi (1 %) in z motornimi kolesi (prav tako 1 %). Podatki o voznih kilometrih za leto 2011 niso na voljo.

18 billion vehicle-kilometres in road traffic in 2010

In 2010, in road traffic 17.8 billion vehicle-kilometres were made, almost the same as in 2009. Of that 15.6 billion vehicle-kilometres were made by passenger cars (88%) and 1.9 billion vehicle-kilometres (11%) by goods vehicles. A lower share of vehicle-kilometres was made by busses and motorcycles (by 1% each). Data on vehicle-kilometres for 2011 are not available.

Tabela 4: Vlakovni kilometri, Slovenija

Table 4: Train-kilometres, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index	
	mio.				$\frac{2011}{2000}$	
Železniški promet skupaj	18	19	19	20	112,4	Railway traffic total
potniški vlaki	10	11	11	11	104,5	passenger trains
tovorni vlaki	8	8	8	9	123,1	goods trains

Vir/Source: SURS

20 milijonov vlakovnih kilometrov v železniškem prometu

Leta 2011 je bilo v železniškem prometu opravljenih skoraj 20 milijonov vlakovnih kilometrov ali za 5 % več kot v letu 2010 in za 12 % več kot v letu 2000. Od tega je bilo s potniškimi vlaki opravljenih 11 milijonov vlakovnih kilometrov, s tovornimi vlaki pa 9 milijonov vlakovnih kilometrov (za 10 % več kot v letu 2010).

20 million train kilometres in railway traffic

In 2011, in railway traffic almost 20 million train kilometres were made, which is 5% more than in 2010 and 12% more than in 2000. 10.8 million train kilometres were made by passenger trains and 9.2 million train kilometres by goods trains (10% more than in 2010).

Tabela 5: Prihodi in odhodi ladij, Slovenija

Table 5: Arrivals and departures of ships, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index	
	število/number				<u>2011</u> 2000	
Pristaniški promet skupaj	4.609	4.724	4.780	4.446	96,5	Port traffic total
potniške ladje	732	568	802	605	82,7	passenger ships
tovorne ladje	3.877	4.156	3.978	3.841	99,1	goods ships

Vir/Source: SURS

V slovenskih pristaniščih 4.446 ladij

V letu 2011 je v slovenska pristanišča priplulo oz. iz njih odplulo 4.446 ladij, od tega 3.841 ladij za prevoz tovora in 605 ladij za prevoz potnikov. V primerjavi s predhodnim letom se je skupni promet ladij zmanjšal za 7 %. Od tega je promet tovornih ladij upadel za 3 %, promet potniških ladij pa za 25 %.

4,446 vessels at the Slovenian ports

In 2011, 4,446 vessels arrived at the Slovenian ports or departed from them, of these 3,841 cargo carrying vessels and 605 passenger carrying ships. Compared to 2010, the total traffic of vessels decreased by 7%; of cargo vessels by 3% and of passenger ships by 25%.

Tabela 6: Vzleti in pristanki letal, Slovenija

Table 6: Takeoffs and landings of planes, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index	
	število/number				<u>2011</u> 2000	
Letališki promet skupaj	17.264	26.812	29.388	27.847	161,3	Airport traffic total
redni leti	...	24.479	26.688	26.022	...	scheduled flights
posebni leti	...	2.333	2.700	1.825	...	non-scheduled flights

... ni podatka/not available

Vir/Source: SURS

Manjše število posebnih letov v letu 2011

Skupni promet letal (vzleti in pristanki letal) na treh slovenskih letališčih se je v letu 2011 v primerjavi z letom 2010 zmanjšal za 5 %. Število rednih letov se je v primerjavi s predhodnim letom zmanjšalo za 2 %, število posebnih letov pa se je v enaki primerjavi zmanjšalo za 32 %.

Lower number of non-scheduled flights in 2011

The traffic of planes (takeoffs and landings) at the three Slovenian airports in 2011 decreased by 5% compared to 2010. In the same comparison the number of scheduled flights decreased by 2%, while the number of non-scheduled flights decreased by 32%.

Tabela 7: Prihodi in odhodi vozil čez cestne mejne prehode, Slovenija

Table 7: Arrivals and departures of vehicles crossing the border, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index	
	1.000				<u>2011</u> 2000	
Mejni cestni promet skupaj	60.412	58.703	20.805¹⁾	21.798	36,1	Border road traffic total
potniška vozila	57.387	53.564	19.287	20.243	35,3	passenger vehicles
tovorna vozila ²⁾	3.025	5.139	1.518	1.555	51,4	goods vehicles ²⁾

1) Od 21. 12. 2007 (Šengen) samo meja s Hrvaško./Since 21 December 2007 (Schengen) only the border with Croatia is included.

2) Vključen tranzit./Transit is included.

Vir/Source: SURS

Mejne prehode med Slovenijo in Hrvaško prečkalo 22 milijonov vozil

22 million vehicles crossing the Slovenian-Croatian border

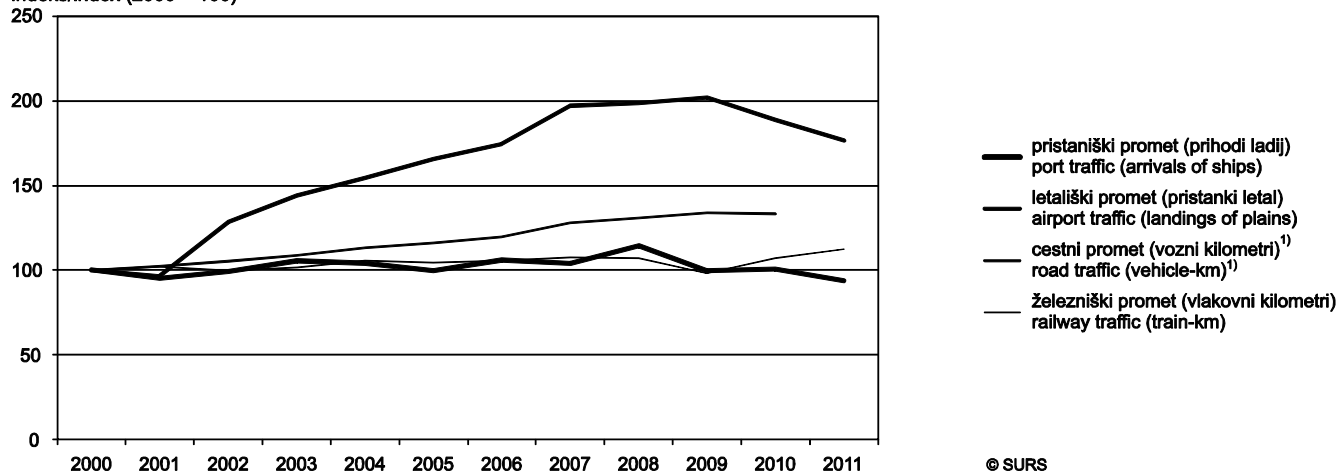
Čez cestne mejne prehode s Hrvaško je v letu 2011 prišlo in odšlo skupaj 21,8 milijona vozil. Od tega je bilo 20,2 milijona potniških vozil (93 %) in skoraj 1,6 milijona tovornih vozil (7 %).

In 2011, 21.8 million vehicles crossed the border with Croatia (arrivals and departures of vehicles): 20.2 million of them were passenger vehicles (93%) and almost 1.6 million were goods vehicles (7%).

Grafikon 5: Promet prevoznih sredstev, Slovenija

Chart 5: Traffic of transport means, Slovenia

indeks/Index (2000 = 100)



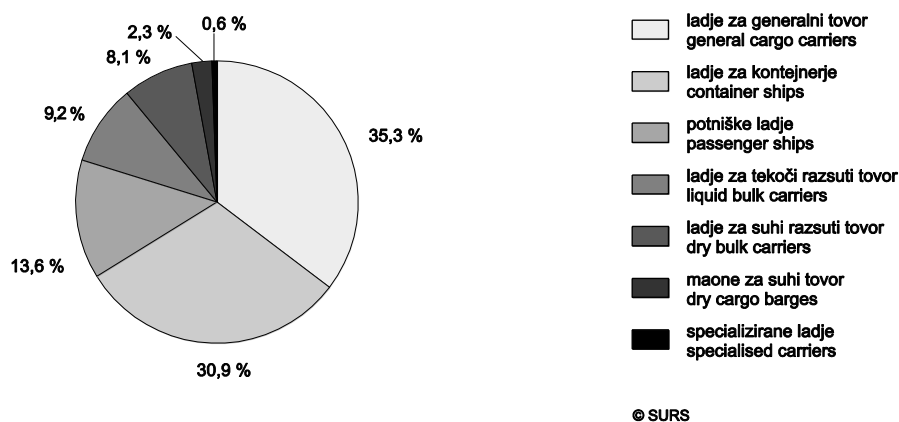
1) Podatki o voznih kilometrih, opravljenih v cestnem prometu, za leto 2011 niso na voljo./The data on vehicle-km, performed in road traffic are not available for 2011.
Vir/Sources: SURS, DRSC, OMEGA consult, d. o. o.

V letu 2011 se je v primerjavi z letom 2010 promet prevoznih sredstev povečal v železniškem prometu (število opravljenih vlakovnih kilometrov), in sicer za 5 %. Pristaniški promet (prihodi ladij) in letališki promet (pristanki letal) sta se v letu 2011 v primerjavi s predhodnim letom zmanjšala po 7 %.

Compared to 2010, in 2011 the traffic of transport means increased in railway traffic (train-km) – by 5%. Compared to 2010 the port traffic (arrivals of ships) and the airport traffic (landings of planes) each decreased by 7%.

Grafikon 6: Pristaniški promet ladij po vrstah ladij, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 1: Port traffic of vessels by type of vessels, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

V Kopru porast števila ladij za prevoz kontejnerjev in ladij za križarjenje

V slovenskih pristaniščih – Kopru, Izoli in Piranu – je promet ladij v letu 2011 obsegal 4.446 ladij. V pristanišča je priplulo oz. iz njih odplulo 1.571 ladij za prevoz generalnega tovora (35 %), 1.372 ladij za prevoz kontejnerjev (31 %), 409 ladij za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora (9 %), 361 ladij za prevoz tekočega razsutega tovora (8 %), 102 maoni za prevoz suhega tovora (2 %), 26 specializiranih ladij (manj kot 1 %) ter 605 potniških ladij (445 potniških ladij in 160 potniških ladij za križarjenje; te ladje predstavljajo 14 % vseh v slovenska pristanišča priplulih ali iz teh pristanišč odplulih ladij).

V primerjavi z letom 2010 je v letu 2011 v tovornem prometu v pristanišču Koper porastel promet ladij za kontejnerje (132 ladij oz. 11% več kot v predhodnem letu).

Promet vseh potniških ladij v letu 2011 je v primerjavi z letom 2010 v slovenskih pristaniščih upadel za 25 %. Med njimi pa je v enaki primerjavi poraslo število ladij za križarjenje, ki so priplule v oz. odplule iz pristanišča Koper (za 42 ladij oz. za 38 %).

In Koper more container ships and cruise ships

In 2011 the traffic in Slovenian ports Koper, Izola and Piran was 4,446 vessels. To the ports arrived or from them departed 1,571 general cargo carriers (35%), 1,372 container ships (31%), 409 dry bulk carriers (9%), 361 liquid bulk carriers (8%), 102 dry cargo barges (2%), 26 specialised carriers (less than 1%) and 605 passenger ships (445 passenger ships and 160 cruise passenger ships, which represents 14% of arrived or departed vessels in the Slovenian ports).

Compared to 2010, in 2011 in cargo port traffic in Koper the number of container ships increased by 11% (132 container ships more than in the previous year).

The traffic of all passenger ships in 2011 in all Slovenian ports decreased by 25% compared to 2010. Among them the number of cruise ships that arrived to or departed from the port of Koper increased (by 42 cruise ships or 38%).

POTNIŠKI PREVOZ IN PROMET**PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC**

Tabela 8: Potniški prevoz in promet, Slovenija
Table 8: Passenger transport and traffic, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index 2011 2000	
1.000 potnikov/passengers						
Cestni javni prevoz	74.500	39.759	34.769	32.404	43,5	Road public transport
Cestni mestni prevoz	130.031	97.227	47.211	45.980	35,4	Road urban transport
Železniški prevoz	15.010	15.742	16.220	15.744	104,9	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	944	1.170	1.163	134,3	Air transport
Letališki promet ¹⁾	...	1.227	1.402	1.363	...	Airport traffic ¹⁾
Pristaniški promet	38	35	71	133	350,0	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ²⁾³⁾⁴⁾	178.082	175.757	45.017	47.765	26,8	Border road traffic ²⁾³⁾⁴⁾
mio. pkm						
Cestni javni prevoz	1.581	850	733	702	44,4	Road public transport
Cestni prevoz z osebnimi avtomobili	20.325	23.018	25.636	...	...	Road transport with passenger cars
Cestni prevoz z avtobusi	3.502	3.062	3.183	...	...	Road transport with busses
Železniški prevoz	705	777	813	773	109,7	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	1.019	1.226	1.219	140,8	Air transport

... ni podatka/not available

1) Podatek o letališkem prometu vključuje promet potnikov brez potnikov v neposrednem tranzitu./Airport traffic data includes passenger traffic without direct transit passengers.

2) Prihodi in odhodi./Entries and departures.

3) Od 21. 12. 2007 (Šengen) samo meja s Hrvaško./Since 21 December 2007 (Schengen) only the border with Croatia is included.

4) V 2009 je bil spremenjen koeficient za preračun števila potnikov v potniških vozilih v cestnem prometu./In 2009 the coefficient for calculating the number of passengers in passenger vehicles in road transport was changed.

Viri/Sources: SURS, DRSC, OMEGA consult, d. o. o., MNZ

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.

Leta 2000 prepeljanih v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu 220 milijonov potnikov, leta 2011 le še 94 milijonov potnikov

V letu 2011 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu skupaj prepeljali 94 milijonov potnikov ali za 4 % manj kot leta 2010 in za 57 % manj kot v letu 2000.

V slovenskih mestih, v katerih je organiziran mestni potniški prevoz, je bilo leta 2011 prepeljanih skoraj 46 milijonov potnikov ali 3 % manj kot v letu 2010. Prevoz potnikov v cestnem javnem prevozu, ki ga opravljajo prevozniki, ki imajo pogodbo o koncesiji in opravljajo javni linijski prevoz na najmanj petih linijskih, se je v obdobju 2000–2011 zmanjšal za skoraj trikrat.

V cestnem javnem potniškem prevozu je bilo v letu 2011 prepeljanih 32,4 milijona potnikov ali 7 % manj kot v letu 2010.

Število prepeljanih potnikov je leta 2011 glede na predhodno leto upadlo tudi pri slovenskih prevoznikih v železniškem prevozu (za 3 %); v zračnem prevozu pa je ostalo na isti ravni. Ob tem je število opravljenih potniških kilometrov v železniškem prevozu upadlo za 5 %, v zračnem prevozu pa za 1 %.

Po letih rasti je promet potnikov na slovenskih mednarodnih letališčih v letu 2011 tretje leto zapored upadel. V letu 2011 je z letali prispelo in odpotovalo manj kot 1,4 milijona potnikov ali za 3 % manj kot v letu 2010.

Cestne mejne prehode z Republiko Hrvaško je v letu 2011 prečkalo skoraj 48 milijonov potnikov.

220 million passengers in road, railway and air transport carried in 2000; only 94 million passengers in 2011

The Slovenian national carriers in road, railway and air transport carried 94 million passengers in 2011, which is 4% fewer than in 2010 and 57% fewer than in 2000.

In Slovenian cities with urban passenger transport almost 46 million passengers were carried in 2011. This is a 3% decrease in comparison with 2010. In the 2000-2011 period public passenger transport performed by carriers that have a concession and perform transport operations on at least five routes decreased by almost three times.

In 2011, 32.4 million passengers were carried in road passenger transport, which is 7% fewer than in 2010.

Fewer passengers carried were recorded at Slovenian carriers in railway transport (by 3%). On the other hand, the number of passengers in air transport stayed at the same level as in the previous year. The number of passenger-kilometres performed in railway transport decreased by 5%, and in air transport by 1%.

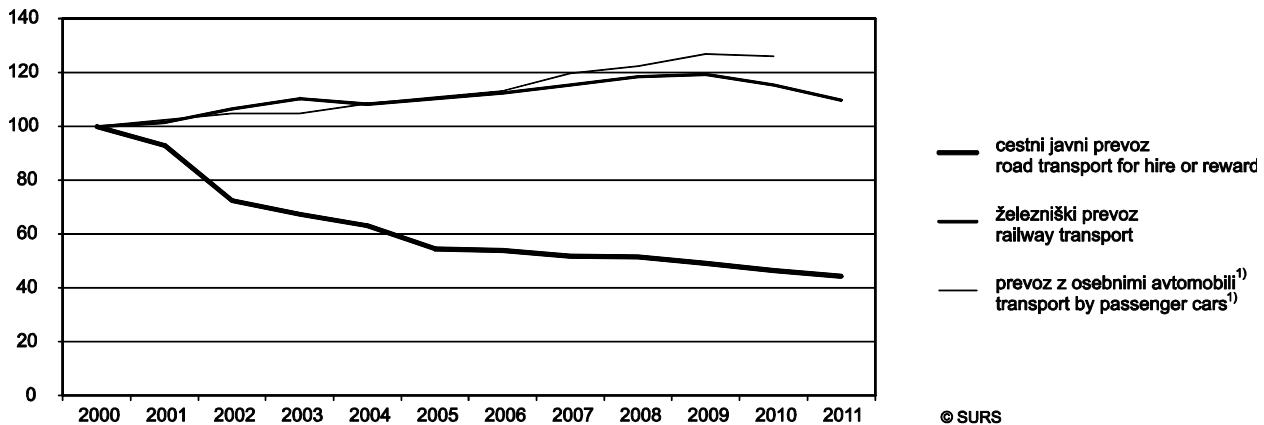
After several years of growth, in 2011 the number of passengers at Slovenian international airports decreased for the third time in a row. Fewer than 1.4 million passengers were carried by planes, which is a decline by 3% over 2010.

In 2011, road cross-border passenger traffic with Croatia reached nearly 48 million passengers.

Grafikon 7: Opravljeni potniški kilometri v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija

Chart 7: Passenger kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia

indeks/index (2000 = 100)



1) Podatki o potniških kilometrih, opravljenih z osebniimi avtomobili, za leto 2011 niso na voljo./The data on passenger-km, performed by passenger cars are not available for 2011.
Vir/Sources: SURS, DRSC, OMEGA consult, d. o. o.

V cestnem javnem prevozu opravljenih pol manj potniških kilometrov kot pred desetletjem

Število opravljenih potniških kilometrov je od leta 2000 do leta 2010 naraščalo v prevozu z osebniimi avtomobili in v železniškem prevozu, v cestnem javnem prevozu pa se je za polovico zmanjšalo.

V letu 2011 je število opravljenih potniških kilometrov v železniškem prevozu upadlo za 5 %, v cestnem javnem prevozu pa za dobre 4 %.

50% less passenger kilometres performed in road transport for hire or reward than a decade ago

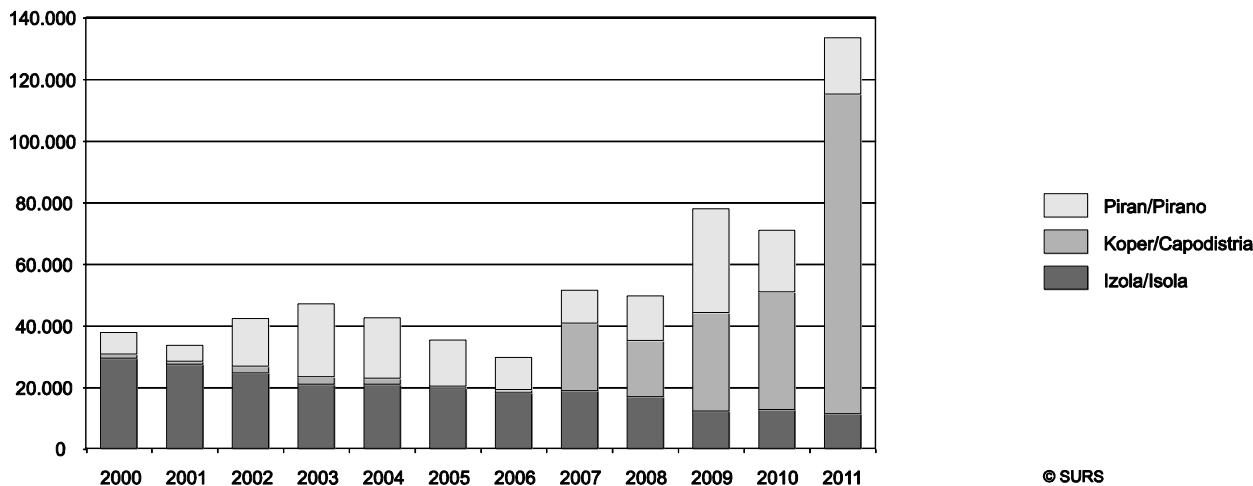
The number of passenger kilometres performed in 2010 increased compared to 2000 in transport by passenger cars and in railway transport, while in road transport for hire or reward it dropped by half.

In 2011 the number of passenger kilometres performed decreased in railway transport by 5% and in road public transport by more than 4%.

Grafikon 8: Potniški promet v pristaniščih, Slovenija

Chart 8: Passenger traffic by ports, Slovenia

potniki/passengers



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

V letu 2011 v pristanišču Koper porast potnikov na križarkah

Promet potnikov v slovenskih pristaniščih je v letu 2011 glede na leto 2010 precej porasel, in sicer za 88 %; vseh vkrcanih oz. izkrcanih potnikov je bilo 133.000.

Število potnikov je precej porastlo v pristanišču Koper, kamor je priplulo in od koder je odplulo 42 ladij za križarjenje več kot v letu 2010. V Koprju je bilo v letu 2011 na ladjah za križarjenje 102.000 izkrcanih potnikov.

Medtem ko je v pristanišču Koper potniški promet v primerjavi z letom 2010 porasel za 170 %, je v Izoli in Piranu upadel po 10 %.

Delež števila potnikov je bil v letu 2011 največji v pristanišču Koper (78 %), sledilo je pristanišče Piran (14 %) in za tem pristanišče Izola (8 %).

More cruise passengers in Koper in 2011

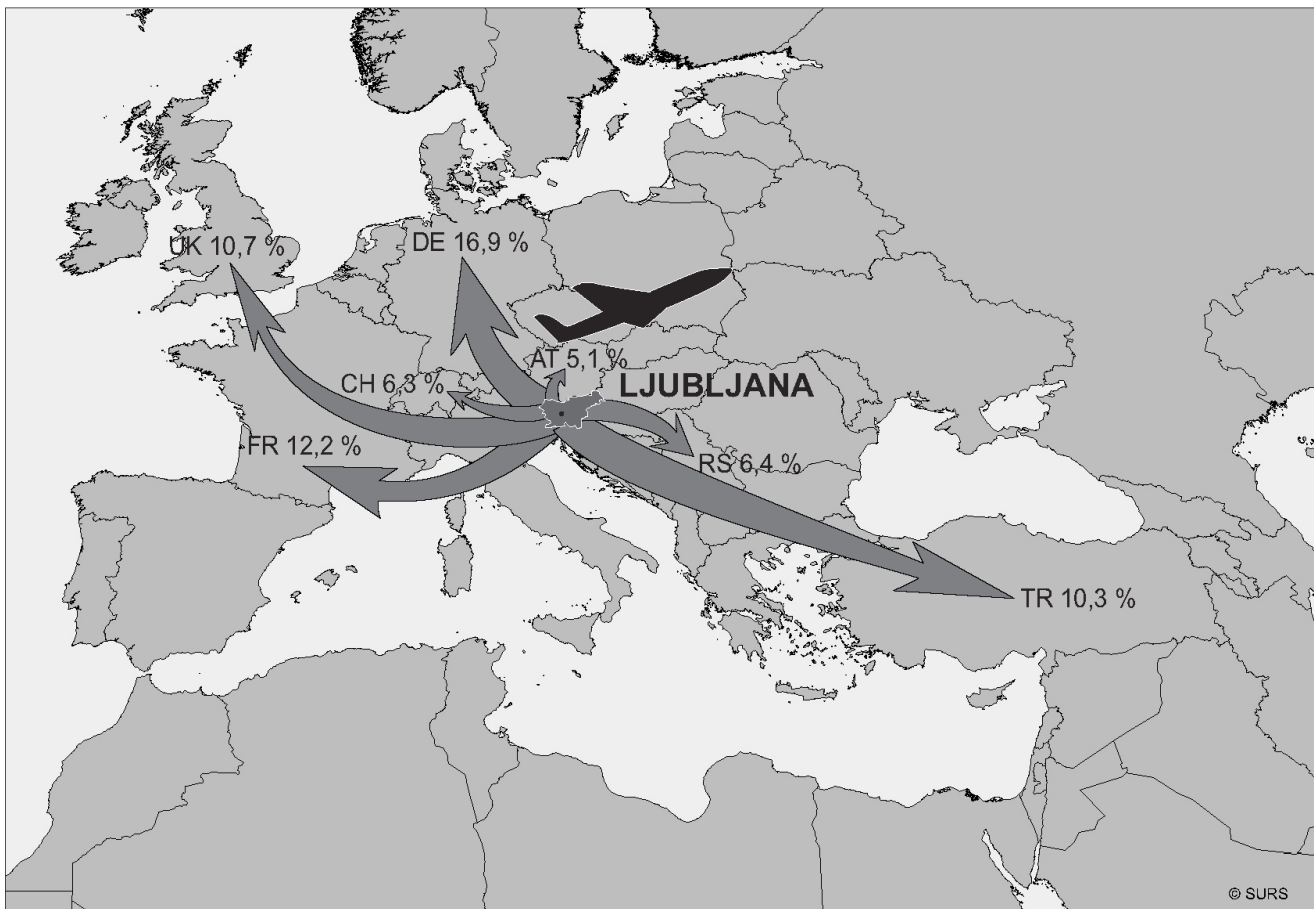
Passenger traffic in the Slovenian ports in 2011 increased a lot (by 88% compared to 2010). 133,000 passengers embarked or disembarked in 2011.

In 2011 the number of passengers increased a lot in the port of Koper, where 42 more cruise ships were registered than in 2010. 102,000 cruise passengers disembarked in Koper in 2011.

While in the port of Koper the traffic of passengers increased by 170%, in Izola and Piran it decreased in each by 10% compared to 2010.

In 2011 the share of the passenger port traffic was the highest in the port of Koper (78%), followed by the port of Piran (14%) and the port of Izola (8%).

Karta 2: Letališki potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, redni prevoz, Letališče Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana, 2011
Map 2: Airport passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, scheduled transport, Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Največ potnikov na rednih letih med Slovenijo in Nemčijo

Po vstopu Slovenije v Evropsko unijo se je letališki promet potnikov v Sloveniji povečeval do vključno leta 2008. Leta 2011 je letališki promet potnikov na treh mednarodnih letališčih glede na leto 2010 upadel za 3 %.

Preko Letališča Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana je v letu 2011 potovalo 1,36 milijona potnikov, kar je za 1 % manj kot v letu 2010.

1,16 milijona potnikov ali 86 % vseh potnikov je potovalo z rednimi leti.

Na rednih linijah je največ potnikov potovalo na relacijah med Slovenijo in eno od naslednjih držav: Nemčijo (17 %), Francijo (12 %), Združenim kraljestvom (11 %), Turčijo (10 %) in Srbijo (6 %). Največji porast števila potnikov v zadnjem letu je bil na relacijah med Slovenijo ter Francijo (za 37 %), največji upad pa na relacijah med Slovenijo in Srbijo (za 28 %).

Na rednih letih je 61 % potnikov potovalo v letu 2011 med Letališčem Jože Pučnik Ljubljana in letališči znotraj EU-27, 39 % potnikov pa je potovalo na relacijah med Letališčem Jože Pučnik Ljubljana in letališči izven EU-27.

The largest passenger traffic with scheduled flights was recorded to or from Germany

Since Slovenia entered the European Union, the airport passenger traffic in Slovenia was growing steadily until 2008. In 2011, however, passenger traffic at the three Slovenian international airports decreased by 3%, compared to 2010.

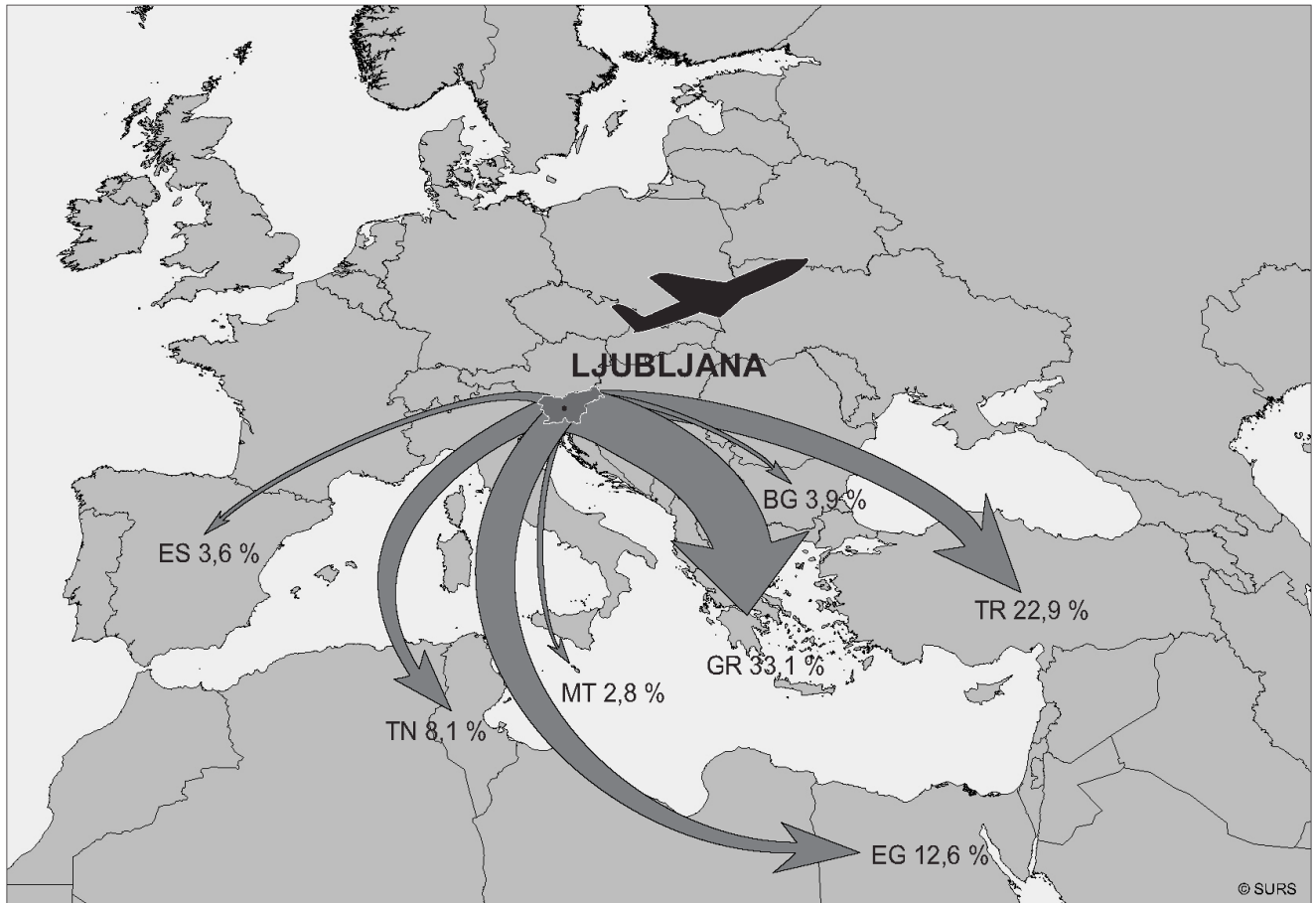
In 2011 almost 1.36 million passengers travelled through the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, which is 1% fewer than in 2010.

1.16 million or 86% of all passengers travelled on scheduled flights.

The largest passenger traffic with scheduled flights was recorded to or from Germany (17%), France (12%), the United Kingdom (11%), Turkey (10%), and Serbia (6%). The largest increase was recorded to or from France (by 37 %), while the largest decrease was recorded to or from Serbia (by 28%).

61% of passengers on scheduled flights travelled on the routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports within the EU-27, and 39% of passengers travelled on the routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports outside the EU-27.

Karta 3: Letališki potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, posebni prevoz, Letališče Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana, 2011
Map 3: Airport passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, non-scheduled transport, Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Največ potnikov na posebnih letih med Slovenijo in Grčijo

V letu 2011 je potovalo v posebnem prevozu preko ljubljanskega letališča več kot 194.000 potnikov ali 14 % vseh potnikov.

Največ potnikov je v letu 2011 potovalo na relacijah med Slovenijo in: Grčijo (33 %), Turčijo (23 %), Egiptom (13 %), Tunizijo (8 %) in Bolgarijo (4 %). Največji porast med posebnimi leti smo beležili na relacijah med Slovenijo ter Ciprom, kjer se je promet potnikov zaradi nizke predhodne osnove skoraj potrideseteril, največji upad pa na relacijah med Slovenijo in Tunizijo, kjer se je promet potnikov prepolovil.

51 % potnikov na posebnih letih je tedaj potovalo na relacijah med Letališčem Jože Pučnik Ljubljana in letališči znotraj EU-27, 49 % pa na relacijah med Letališčem Jože Pučnik Ljubljana in letališči izven EU-27. V tem pogledu je prišlo do preobrata, saj je leto pred tem 56 % potnikov na posebnih letih potovalo na relacijah med Letališčem Jože Pučnik Ljubljana in letališči izven EU-27. Ključni razlog za preobrat so bile nestabilne politične razmere v Tuniziji, Egiptu in Libiji.

The largest passenger traffic with non-scheduled flights was recorded to or from Greece

In 2011 more than 194,000 or 14% of all passengers travelled on non-scheduled flights through the Ljubljana airport.

The largest passenger traffic with non-scheduled flights was recorded to or from Greece (33%), Turkey (23%), Egypt (13%), Tunisia (8%) and Bulgaria (4%). The largest increase was recorded to or from Cyprus; the number of passengers is almost thirty times bigger, while non-scheduled passenger traffic to or from Tunisia lost almost a half of passengers.

51% of passengers on non-scheduled flights travelled on the routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports within the EU-27, and 49% on the routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports outside the EU-27. In the previous year 56% of passengers travelled on the routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports outside the EU-27. The key reason for the turnaround is the unstable political situation in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya.

BLAGOVNI PREVOZ IN PROMET

GOODS TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 9: Blagovni prevoz in promet, Slovenija
Table 9: Goods transport and traffic, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index 2011 2000	
1.000 t						
Cestni prevoz	57.910	82.750	81.026	75.615	130,6	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	13.667	16.344	16.234	17.024	124,6	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	5	3	2	2	38,7	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	3.547	5.815	6.131	6.858	193,3	Maritime transport
Letališki promet	8	6	8	8	103,2	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	9.038	12.625	14.591	16.198	179,2	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾²⁾	31.342	13.154	16.713	17.348	55,4	Border road traffic ¹⁾²⁾
mio. tkm						
Cestni prevoz	6.654	11.032	15.931	16.439	247,1	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	2.600	3.245	3.421	3.752	144,3	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	4	3	2	2	40,4	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	32.035	52.513	56.467	57.985	181,0	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.

Viri/Sources: SURS, CURS

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, railway and air transport relate to national carriers. Data on airport and port traffic relate to national territory.

Po cestah prepeljanega manj blaga, po železnici pa več kot leto prej

V letu 2011 je bilo v cestnem prevozu prepeljanega 75,6 milijona ton blaga, v železniškem prevozu pa 17 milijonov ton. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo za več kot 30 % več blaga prepeljanega v cestnem prevozu, za več kot 24 % pa v železniškem. V primerjavi z letom 2010 pa je bilo v cestnem prevozu prepeljanega manj blaga (za 7 %), v železniškem pa več (za 5 %).

Podatki o tonskih kilometrih kažejo, da je bilo v cestnem in železniškem prevozu opravljenih več tonskih kilometrov kot v predhodnih letih. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo v cestnem prevozu opravljenih 147 % več tonskih kilometrov, k čemur so pripomogle predvsem večje razdalje v mednarodnem prevozu. V železniškem prevozu pa je bilo v enaki primerjavi opravljenih 44 % več tonskih kilometrov.

Glede na leto 2010 je bilo v letu 2011 v cestnem prevozu opravljenih 3,2 % več tonskih kilometrov, v železniškem prevozu pa 10 % več.

Zračni prevoz ostaja skoraj na enaki ravni kot v prejšnjih dveh letih. V pomorskem prevozu pa je bilo prepeljanega za 12 % več blaga, pri tem pa opravljenih skoraj za 3 % več tonskih kilometrov kot v letu 2010.

Nekoliko več blaga je v letu 2011 glede na leto 2010 prešlo čez slovenska letališča in pristanišča (za 8 % oziroma 11 %). Za skoraj 4 % več blaga je prešlo tudi čez cestne mejne prehode na meji s Hrvaško.

More goods carried by railway and less by road than in the previous year

In 2011, 75.6 million tonnes of goods were carried in road goods transport and 17 million tonnes in railway transport. Compared to 2000, over 30% more goods were carried by road and 24% more by railway transport. Less goods were carried by road (7%) and more by railway (by 5%) in comparison with 2010.

The data on goods transport expressed in tonne-kilometres also show an increase in 2011 in road and railway transport. In comparison with 2000 in road transport 147% more tonne-kilometres were performed. The reason was international transport where the distances are longer. In the same comparison in railway transport 44% more tonne-kilometres were performed.

In comparison with 2010, in 2011 in road transport 3.2% more tonne-kilometres and in railway transport 10% more tonne-kilometres were performed.

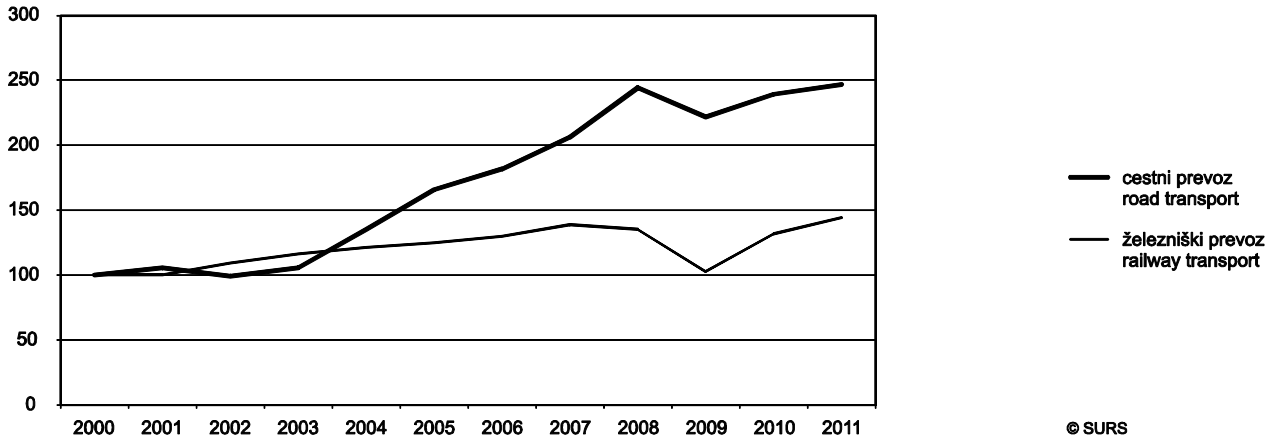
Air transport stayed almost at the same level as in the last two years. In maritime transport 12% more goods were carried and almost 3% more tonne-kilometres were performed compared to 2010.

Goods traffic increased at Slovenian airports and ports in 2011 compared to 2010 by 8% and 11%, respectively. Cross border traffic of goods at the Croatian border increased by almost 4%.

Grafikon 9: Opravljeni tonski kilometri v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija

Chart 9: Tonne-kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia

indeks/index (2000 = 100)



Vir/Source: SURS

Po letu 2009 tonski kilometri znova naraščajo

Tako v cestnem kot v železniškem prevozu je bilo tudi v letu 2011 opravljenih več tonskih kilometrov kot prejšnja leta. Zgornji grafikon kaže gibanje tonskih kilometrov, ki so jih opravili slovenski prevozniki glede na leto 2000.

Primerjava opravljenih tonskih kilometrov v cestnem prevozu v letu 2011 z letom 2000 kaže, da so se ti povečali kar za 147 %. Bistveno naraščanje je zaznati po letu 2004, ko je Slovenija vstopila v Evropsko unijo.

V železniškem prevozu je bilo v letu 2011 opravljenih 44 % več tonskih kilometrov kot v letu 2000.

After 2009 tonne-kilometres are again increasing

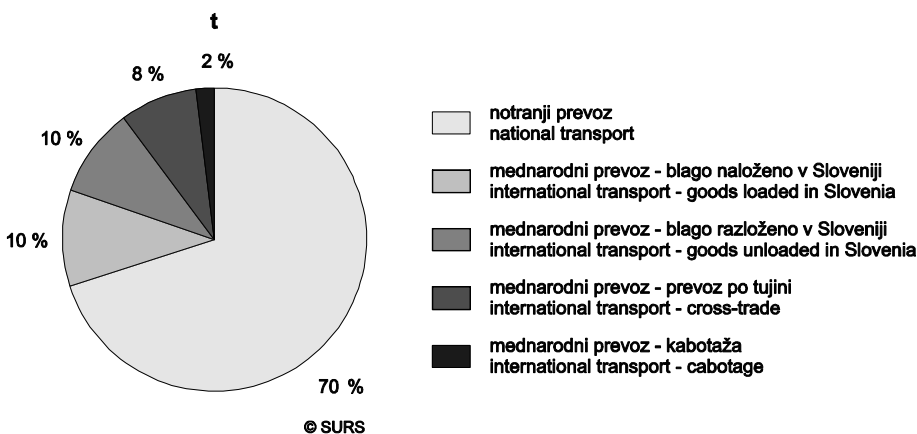
In comparison with previous years in 2011 more tonne-kilometres were performed in road and in railway transport. The chart above shows trends in tonne-kilometres performed by Slovenian carriers from 2000 on.

Tonne-kilometres performed in road transport increased by 147% in 2011 compared to 2000. A significant increase was observed after 2004, when Slovenia became a Member State of the European Union.

In railway transport 44% more tonne-kilometres were performed in 2011 than in 2000.

Grafikon 10: Prepeljano blago v cestnem prevozu, Slovenija, 2011

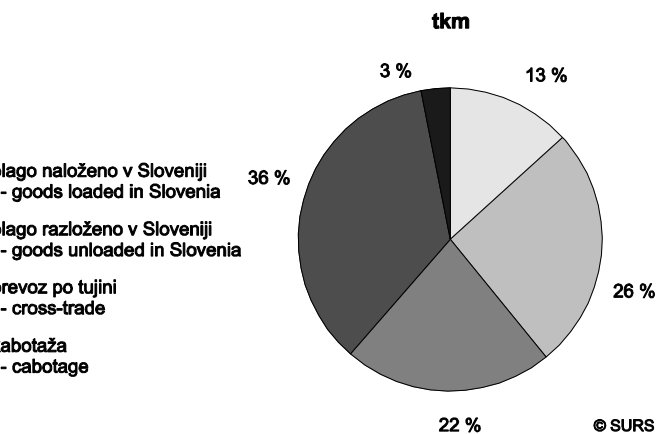
Chart 10: Goods carried in road transport, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Grafikon 11: Opravljeni tonski kilometri v cestnem prevozu, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 11: Tonne-kilometres performed in road transport, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

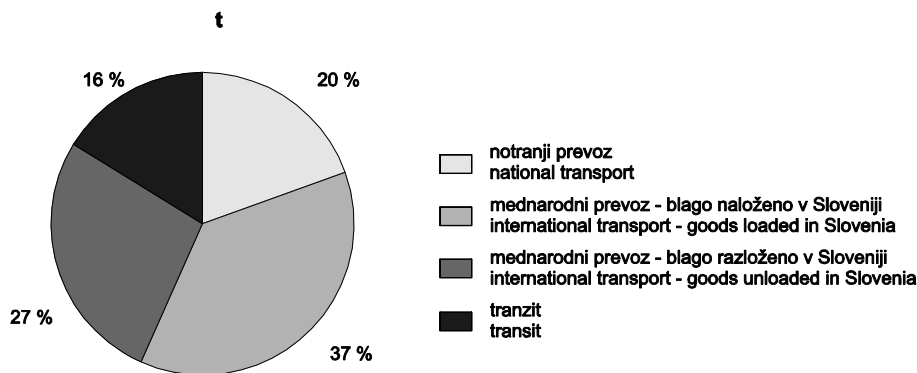
75 milijonov ton prepeljanega blaga in 16,4 milijarde opravljenih tonskih kilometrov po cesti

Cestna tovorna vozila, registrirana v Sloveniji, so v letu 2010 prepeljala več kot 75 milijonov ton blaga in opravila 16,4 milijarde tonskih kilometrov. V notranjem prevozu je bilo prepeljanih 70 % celotnega blaga in opravljenih 13 % vseh tonskih kilometrov. V mednarodnem prevozu pa je bilo prepeljanih 30 % blaga in opravljenih 87 % tonskih kilometrov.

Podrobnejša delitev mednarodnega prevoza kaže, da je bilo od vsega prepeljanega blaga v prevozu iz Slovenije v tujino prepeljanega 10 % blaga, prav toliko blaga tudi v nasprotni smeri, med dvema tujima državama 8 % blaga, v notranjem prevozu v tuji državi (kabotaža) pa 2 % blaga. Deleži opravljenih tonskih kilometrov v mednarodnem prevozu, kjer so razdalje daljše, pa so bili povsem drugačni: v prevozu iz Slovenije v tujino je bilo opravljenih 26 % vseh tonskih kilometrov, v nasprotni smeri 22 %, v prevozu blaga med dvema tujima državama 36 %, v kabotaži pa 3 % vseh tonskih kilometrov.

Grafikon 12: Prepeljano blago v železniškem prevozu, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 12: Goods carried in railway transport, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

© SURS

Leta 2011 je bilo z vlaki po tirih na ozemlju Slovenije prepeljanih več kot 17 milijonov ton blaga in opravljenih okoli 3.750 milijonov tonskih kilometrov.

V primerjavi z letom 2010 sta se količina železniškega blagovnega prevoza in tudi število opravljenih tonskih kilometrov v letu 2011 povečala za 4 % oz. 10 %.

V letu 2011 je bilo prepeljanega znotraj Slovenije 20 % blaga, v mednarodnem prevozu pa je bilo prepeljanega 80 % blaga. Na železniških postajah v Sloveniji je bilo naloženega in po železnici odpeljanega v tujino 37 % blaga, po železnici pa je bilo iz tujine prepeljanega v Slovenijo 27 % blaga. Celotnega blaga, prepeljanega v tranzitu (tj. prevoz skozi Slovenijo, pri čemer sta bila kraj nalaganja in kraj razlaganja blaga zunaj Slovenije), je bilo 16 %.

Mednarodni prevoz blaga je v letu 2011 ponovno narasel, in sicer za več kot 11 %. Tako je bilo v letu 2011 v mednarodnem prevozu prepeljanih skoraj 11 milijonov ton blaga in opravljenih 2.459 milijonov tonskih kilometrov, to je za 12 % oziroma za 16 % več kot v letu 2010.

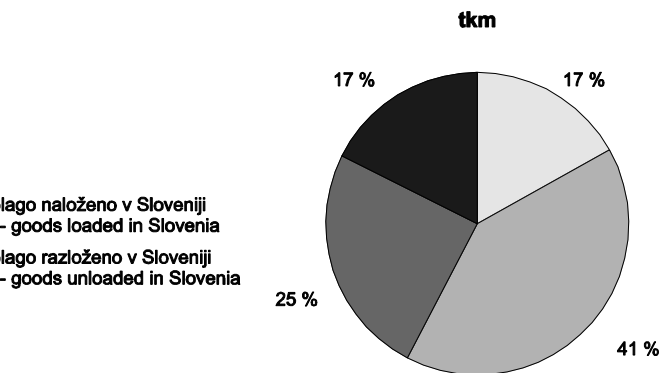
75 million tonnes of goods carried and 16.4 billion tonne-kilometres performed by road

Road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia carried more than 75 million tonnes of goods and performed 16.4 billion tonne-kilometres in 2011. In national transport 70% of all goods were carried and 13% of all tonne-kilometres were performed. In international transport 30% of goods were carried and 87% of tonne-kilometres were performed.

A more detailed division of international transport shows that 10% of all goods were carried in transport from Slovenia to foreign countries and also 10% in the opposite direction, 8% of goods were carried in transport between two foreign countries and 2% of goods were carried in cabotage. The shares of tonne-kilometres in international transport where the distances are longer are completely different: in transport from Slovenia to foreign countries 26% of all tonne-kilometres were performed, 22% in the opposite direction, in transport of goods between two foreign countries 36% and in cabotage 3% of all tonne-kilometres.

Grafikon 13: Opravljeni tonski kilometri v železniškem prevozu, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 13: Tonne-kilometres performed in railway transport, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

© SURS

Railway transport on the territory of Slovenia carried 17 million tonnes of goods by train and performed over 3,750 million tonne-kilometres.

Compared to 2010 railway goods transport increased by more than 4% expressed in tonnes and by 10% expressed in tonne-kilometres.

In 2011, 20% of goods were carried on the territory of Slovenia; on the other hand, 80% of goods were carried in international transport. 37% of goods were loaded in Slovenia and transported by rail to foreign countries, 27% of goods were transported by rail from foreign countries to Slovenia and 16% of goods were carried in transit (transport throughout Slovenia, where the place of loading and the place of unloading were outside Slovenia).

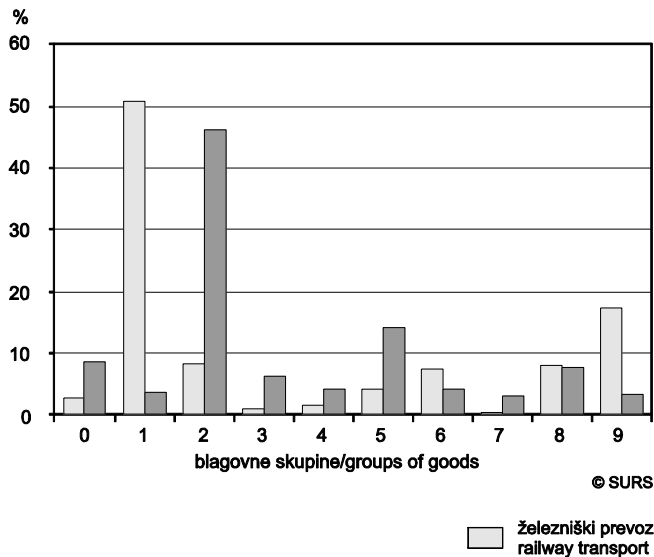
International transport of goods increased by more than 11% in 2011. Almost 11 million tonnes of goods were carried and 2,459 million tonne-kilometres were performed, which is 12% more expressed in tonnes and 16% more expressed in tonne-kilometres than in 2010.

V letu 2011 je znašal delež tonskih kilometrov pri železniškem prevozu znotraj državnih meja 17 %, v prevozu blaga, ki je bilo namenjeno v tujino, 41 %, v prevozu blaga, ki je v Slovenijo prišlo iz tujine, skoraj 25 % in v tranzitnem prevozu 18 %.

In 2011 the rail goods share of tonne-kilometres in the national transport was 17%, 41% in transport of goods departing from Slovenia, almost 25% in transport of goods arriving to Slovenia and 18% in transit.

Grafikon 14: Prepeljano blago v notranjem prevozu glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 14: Goods carried in national transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Tovornjaki v Slovenji prepeljali največ rudnin in kamnin, vlaki pa premoga, plina, nafte in derivatov

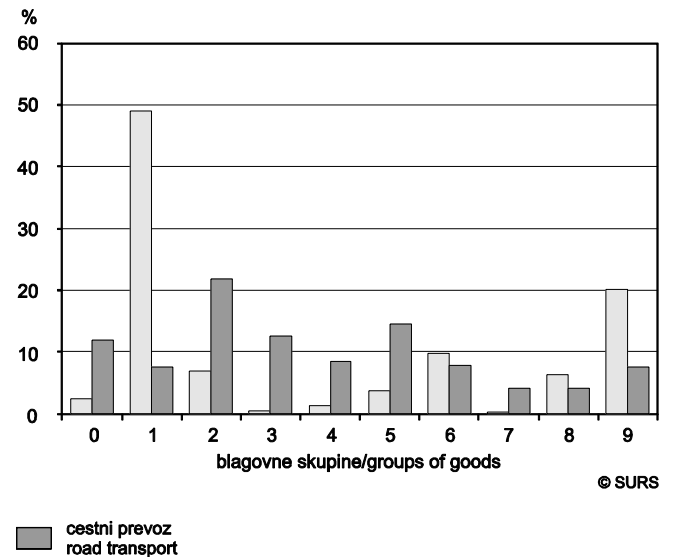
Med blagom, ki je bilo v letu 2011 prepeljano v notranjem cestnem prevozu, je bilo največ (46 %) blaga iz skupine 2 – rude in kamnine. Delež prepeljanega blaga glede na druge blagovne skupine pa posamezno niso presegle 14 % (14 % blagovna skupina 5 – nekovinski mineralni izdelki, 9 % blagovna skupina 0 – kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi, 7 % blagovna skupina 8 – sekundarne surovine in odpadki, 6 % blagovna skupina 3 – živila, pijače in tobaki izdelki, posamezno po 4 % blagovne skupine 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati, 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti in blagovna skupina 6 – kovine in kovinski izdelki ter posamezno po 3 % blagovni skupini 7 – prevozna sredstva in stroji in 9 – drugo blago).

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo v letu 2011 največ, skoraj polovica prepeljanega blaga iz blagovne skupine 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati. Čeprav je bil delež blaga iz te skupine pri cestnem prevozu veliko manjši, je bilo po cesti prepeljanega 12 % več tovrstnega blaga kot po železnici. Delež prepeljanega blaga iz blagovne skupine 9 – drugo blago je znašal 17 %, iz blagovnih skupin 2 – rude in kamnine in 8 – sekundarne surovine in odpadki pa posamezno po 8 %. Najmanj prepeljanega blaga je spadalo v blagovne skupine 0 – kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi, 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti (vsak po 2 %), 3 – živila, pijače in tobaki izdelki (1 %) ter in 7 – prevozna sredstva in stroji (manj kot 1 %).

Delež opravljenih tonskih kilometrov iz blagovne skupine 2 v cestnem prevozu ni bil tako izrazit kot pri količini prepeljanega blaga in je znašal 22 %. Razlog za to so bile krajše razdalje pri prevozu rud in kamnin.

Grafikon 15: Tonski kilometri v notranjem prevozu glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 15: Tonne-kilometres in national transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Road goods vehicles mostly carried mining and quarrying products and trains coal, gas, petrol and refined products

In national road transport the majority of goods (46%) carried in 2011 belonged to group 2 - mining and quarrying. The shares of carried goods in other groups of goods did not exceed 14% (14% group of goods 5 - non-metallic mineral products, 9% group of goods 0 - products of agriculture forestry and fishing, 7% group of goods 8 - secondary raw materials and other wastes, 6% group of goods 3 - food products, beverages and tobacco, groups of goods 1 - coal, gas, petrol and refined products, 4 - manufactured products and 6 - basic metals and fabricated metal products each 4% and groups of goods 7 - transport equipment and machinery and 9 - other goods 3% each).

In national railway transport the largest share of goods carried (50%) in 2011 belonged to group of goods 1 - coal, gas, petrol and refined products. Although the share of group 1 was much lower in national road transport, the amount of those goods carried by road is 12% higher than in railway transport. The share of goods from group 9 - other goods was 17% and from groups 2 - mining and quarrying and 8 - secondary raw materials and other wastes 8% each. The least carried goods were from groups of goods 0 - products of agriculture, forestry and fishing, 4 - manufactured products (2% each), 3 - food products, beverages and tobacco (1%) and 7 - transport equipment and machinery (less than 1%).

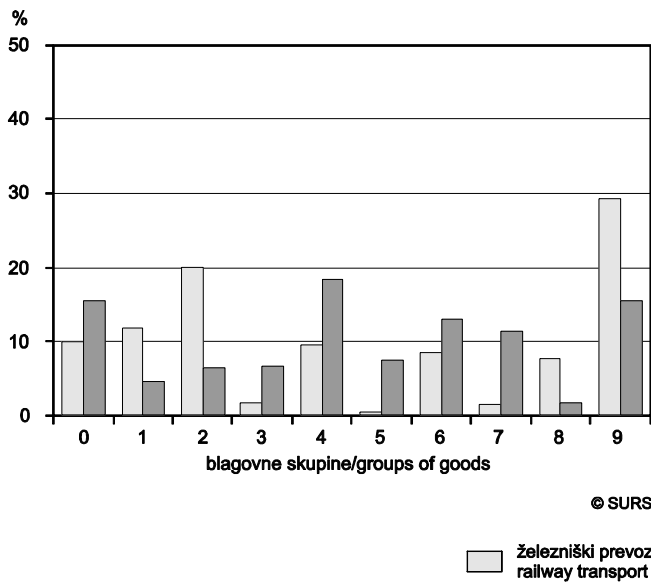
Expressed in tonne-kilometres, the share of group of goods 2 in road transport is not so outstanding (22% of all tonne-kilometres performed). The reason for this is shorter distances performed when carrying mining

Delež opravljenih tonskih kilometrov iz blagovne skupine 5 je znašal 15 %, iz blagovnih skupin 0 in 3 pa posamezno po 12 %. Deleži iz preostalih blagovnih skupin niso presegali po 8 %.

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo največ tonskih kilometrov opravljenih pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 1 (49 %). Sledila sta prevoz iz blagovne skupine 9 (20 %) in 6 (10 %).

Grafikon 16: Prepeljano blago v mednarodnem prevozu glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 16: Goods carried in international transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

V cestnem mednarodnem prevozu prepeljanih največ proizvodov iz predelovalnih dejavnosti

V mednarodnem cestnem prevozu je bilo največ prepeljanega blaga iz blagovne skupine 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti (18 %). Prav tako je bilo pri prevozu blaga iz omenjene skupine opravljenih tudi največ tonskih kilometrov (20 %). Po količini prepeljanega blaga in opravljenih tonskih kilometrih so sledile blagovne skupine 0 – kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi (15 % prepeljanega blaga in 13 % opravljenih tonskih kilometrov), 9 – drugo blago (15 % prepeljanega blaga in 19 % opravljenih tonskih kilometrov), 6 – kovine in kovinski izdelki (13 % prepeljanega blaga in 13 % opravljenih tonskih kilometrov) ter 7 – prevozna sredstva in stroji (11 % prepeljanega blaga in 16 % opravljenih tonskih kilometrov). V mednarodnem cestnem prevozu je bilo najmanj prepeljanega blaga in najmanj opravljenih tonskih kilometrov pri prevozu sekundarnih surovin in odpadkov – blagovna skupina 8 (2 % prepeljanega blaga in 1 % opravljenih tonskih kilometrov).

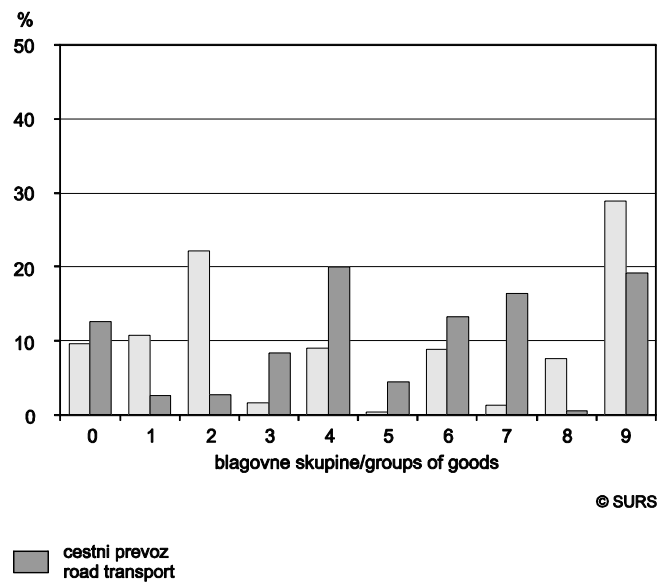
V železniškem mednarodnem prevozu je bilo prepeljanega največ takega blaga, ki ga ni mogoče uvrstiti v nobeno od navedenih blagovnih skupin – blagovna skupina 9 (29 %). Pri tem je bilo opravljenih tudi največ tonskih kilometrov (29 %). Po količini prepeljanega blaga in opravljenih tonskih kilometrih je sledila blagovna skupina 2 (20 % blaga in 22 % opravljenih tonskih kilometrov). Po železnici je bilo prepeljanih najmanj prevoznih sredstev in strojev (blagovna skupina 7) ter nekovinskih mineralnih izdelkov (blagovna skupina 5), in sicer posamezno po 1 %. Pri prevozu omenjenega blaga je bilo opravljenih tudi najmanj tonskih kilometrov (pri prevozu blaga iz blagovne skupine 7 jih je bilo opravljenih 1 % in pri prevozu blaga iz blagovne skupine 5 manj kot 1 %).

and quarrying products. The share of tonne-kilometres performed while carrying the goods from group 5 was 15%, and from groups of goods 0 and 3 12% each. The shares from other groups did not exceed 8%.

In national railway transport the largest share of tonne-kilometres performed occurred while carrying goods from group 1 (49%), followed by groups 9 (20%) and 6 (10%).

Grafikon 17: Tonski kilometri v mednarodnem prevozu glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 17: Tonne-kilometres in international transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

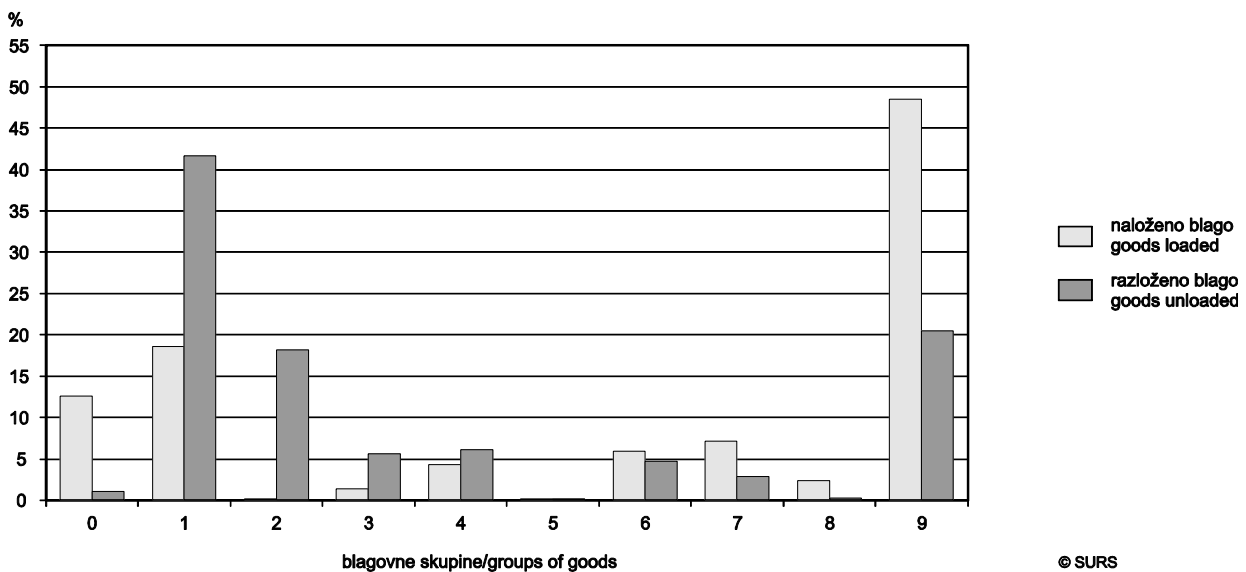
In international road transport most carried goods were manufactured products

In international transport most of the carried goods were from group of goods 4 - manufactured products (18%). Also most tonne-kilometres were performed by carrying goods from the mentioned group of goods (20%). Expressed in tonnes and tonne-kilometres, the order of groups of goods is: group of goods 0 – products of agriculture, forestry and fishing (15% of goods and 13% of tonne-kilometres), 9 - goods that could not be grouped in any other groups (15% of goods and 19% of tonne-kilometres), 6 – basic metals and fabricated metal products (13% of goods and 13% of tonne-kilometres) and 7 – transport equipment and machinery (11% of goods and 16% of tonne-kilometres). The least carried goods and the fewest tonne-kilometres performed in international road transport belonged to group 8 – secondary raw materials and other wastes (2% of goods and 1% of tonne-kilometres).

In international transport by railway most of the carried goods (29%) and most of the tonne-kilometres performed (29%) were from group of goods 9 - goods that could not be grouped in any other groups, followed by group of goods 2 (20% of goods and 20% of tonne-kilometres). The least goods carried by rail were transport equipment and machinery (group of goods 7) and non-metallic mineral products (group of goods 5) – 1% each. By carrying of mentioned goods also the fewest tonne-kilometres were performed (1% while carrying goods from group of goods 7 and less than 1% while carrying goods from group of goods 5).

Grafikon 18: Pristaniški promet glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 18: Port traffic by type of goods, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

V pristanišču Koper v letu 2011 pretovorjenega več blaga

V Kopru, edinem slovenskem trgovskem pristanišču, je bilo v letu 2011 naloženih na ladje oz. z njih razloženih 16,2 milijona ton blaga ali za 11 % več kot leta 2010. Od tega je bilo naloženih 4,6 milijona ton in razloženih 11,6 milijona ton blaga.

Glede na vrsto blaga je pri naloženem in razloženem blagu v letu 2011 prevladovalo blago iz blagovnih skupin premog, plin, nafta in derivati – skupina 1 (35 %), drugo blago – skupina 9 (28 %), rude in kamnine – skupina 2 (13 %) ter proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti – skupina 4 (6 %).

V letu 2011 je bilo glede na vrsto tovora v pristanišču Koper naloženega oz. razloženega največ suhega razsutega tovora, in sicer 6,5 milijona ton (40 % vsega prometa), sledil je tovor v velikih kontejnerjih (4,6 milijona ton) in tekoči razsuti tovor (2,8 milijona ton) ter drugi generalni tovor (1,7 milijona ton).

Pristaniške in logistične storitve v koprskem pristanišču izvaja Luka Koper, d. d. Osnovno dejavnost izvaja na specializiranih terminalih, ki so tehnično in organizacijsko usposobljeni za pretovor in skladiščenje posameznih blagovnih skupin, in sicer: na kontejnerskem in ro-ro terminalu, na avtomobilskem terminalu, na terminalu za minerale in rudnine, za glinico, za les, na evropskem energetske terminalu, na terminalu za žitarice in krmila, na terminalu za tekoče tovore, na terminalu za živino, na terminalu za generalne tovore in na terminalu za sadje.

Tržne aktivnosti in investicije podjetja so usmerjene v kontejnerski terminal. Pretovor blaga v kontejnerjih v pristanišču Koper narašča iz leta v leto, v letu 2011 se je v primerjavi z 2010 povečal za 25 %.

More goods handled in the port of Koper in 2011

In Koper, the only Slovenian commercial port, in 2011 16.2 million tonnes of goods were loaded to the vessels or unloaded from them, which is 11% more than in 2010. Among this 4.6 million tonnes of goods were loaded and 11.6 million tonnes of goods were unloaded.

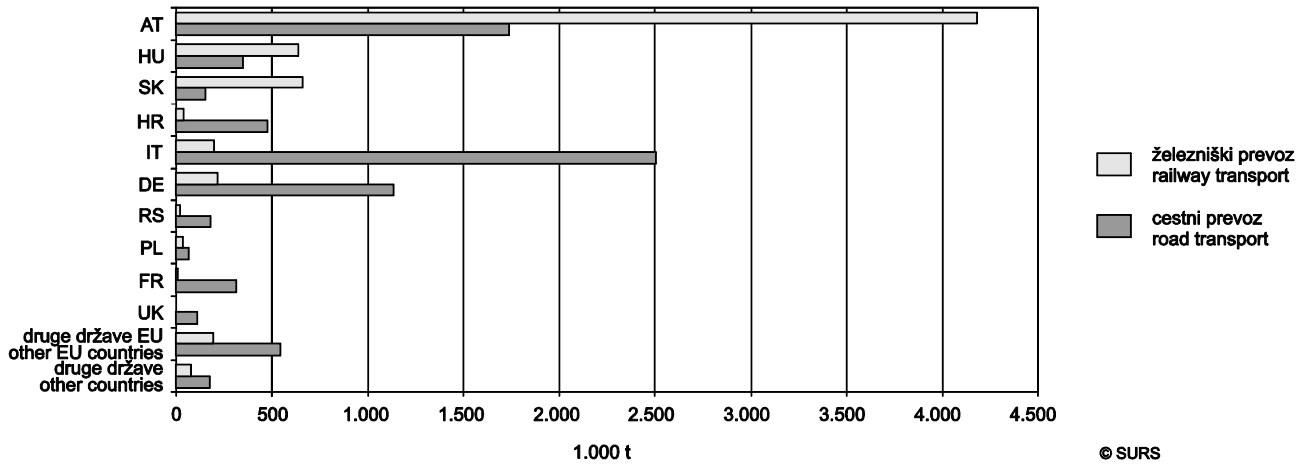
Depending of the type of goods, most of it was coal, gas, petrol and refined products – group 1 (35%), other goods – group 9 (28%), mining and quarrying – group 2 (13%), and manufactured products – group 4 (6%).

As regards the type of cargo loaded and unloaded in 2011 at the port of Koper, by far the most of it was dry bulk goods, namely 6.5 million tonnes (40% of all goods traffic in ports), followed by large containers (4.6 million tonnes), liquid bulk goods (2.8 million tonnes) and other general cargo (1.7 million tonnes).

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 that are technically and organisationally equipped for handling and storing individual groups of goods, i.e. terminal for container and ro-ro, car terminal, terminal for minerals, alumina terminal, timber terminal, European energy terminal, terminal for cereals and fodder, liquid cargoes terminal, livestock terminal, general cargo terminal and fruit terminal.

Marketing activities and investment of the company are oriented towards the container terminal. The volume of goods handled in containers in the port of Koper is growing from year to year, in 2011 it increased by 25% compared to 2010.

Grafikon 19: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz blaga, naloženega v Sloveniji, po državah razlaganja, Slovenija, 2011
Chart 19: International inland transport of goods loaded in Slovenia by country of unloading, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Po cestah največ blaga v Italijo, po železnici pa v Avstrijo

Količina blaga, ki so ga slovenski prevozniki v letu 2011 prepeljali iz Slovenije v tujino, je znašala v cestnem prevozu 7,7 milijona ton, v železniškem pa 6,2 milijona ton.

Deleži prepeljanega blaga iz Slovenije v posamezne države po cestah so bili tudi v letu 2011 podobni kot v letu 2010. Skoraj tretjina vsega blaga je bila razložena v Italiji, 22 % v Avstriji, 15 % v Nemčiji, 6 % na Hrvaškem in posamezno po 4 % na Madžarskem in v Franciji.

Tudi deleži prepeljanega blaga iz Slovenije v tujino v železniškem prevozu so bili podobni kot v prejšnjem letu: največ blaga je bilo prepeljanega v Avstrijo (67 %) ter na Slovaško in Madžarsko (v vsako po 10 %).

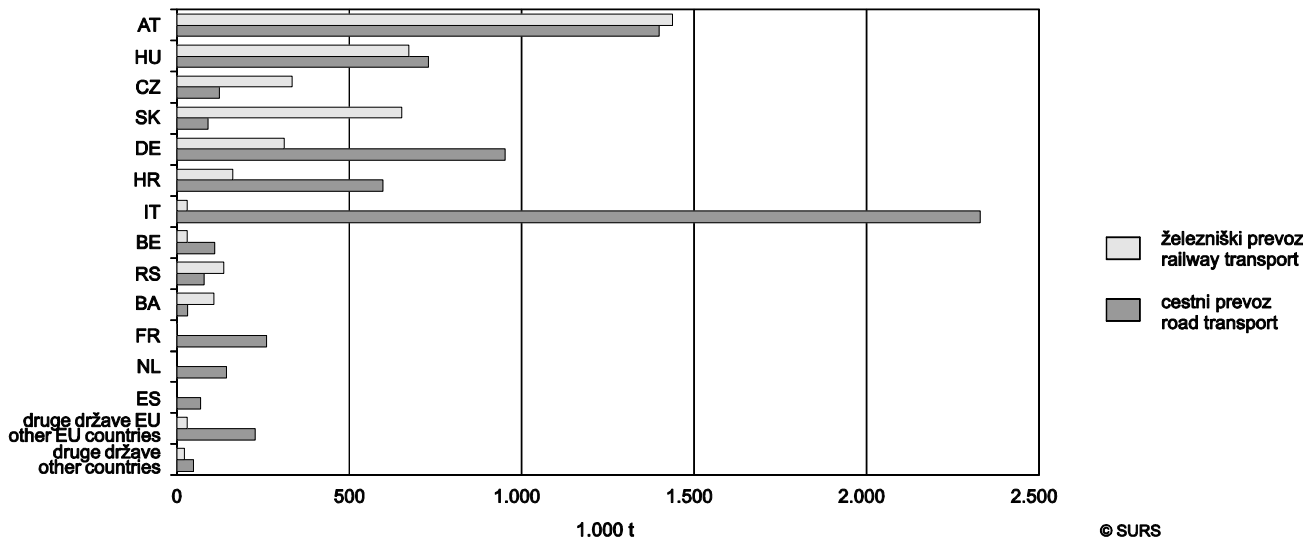
Most goods carried by road to Italy and by rail to Austria

In 2011 the Slovenian carriers carried from Slovenia to foreign countries 7.7 million tonnes of goods by road and 6.2 million tonnes of goods by rail.

The share of goods carried by road from Slovenia to foreign countries was in 2011 similar to 2010. Almost one third of all goods carried by road were unloaded in Italy, 22% in Austria, 15% in Germany, 6% in Croatia and 4% each in Hungary and in France.

The shares of goods carried by rail from Slovenia to foreign countries were similar to the previous year: most of the goods were carried to Austria (67%), to Slovakia and Hungary (10% each).

Grafikon 20: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz blaga, razloženega v Sloveniji, po državah nalaganja, 2011
Chart 20: International inland transport of goods unloaded in Slovenia by country of loading, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Iz tujine v Slovenijo po cestah največ blaga iz Italije, po železnici pa iz Avstrije

Iz tujine v Slovenijo je bilo v letu 2011 po cestah prepeljanih 7 milijonov ton blaga, po železnici pa skoraj 4 milijone ton. Tudi v tej smeri so deleži prepeljanega blaga podobni kot prejšnja leta. V cestnem prevozu je bilo največ blaga prepeljanega iz Italije (32 %), Avstrije (19 %), Nemčije (13 %) in Madžarske (10 %).

V železniškem prevozu je bilo iz tujine v Slovenijo prepeljanega največ blaga iz Avstrije (skoraj 37 %) in iz Madžarske (17 %). Sledili so prevozi blaga iz Slovaške (več kot 16 %) in Češke republike (8 %).

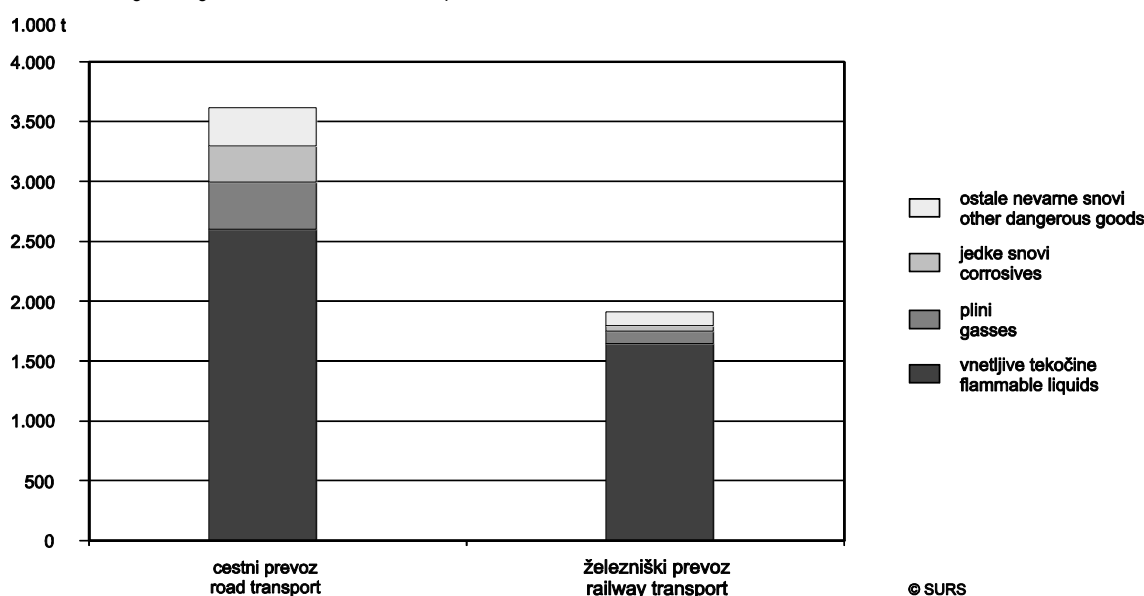
From foreign countries to Slovenia most of the goods carried by road from Italy and by rail from Austria

In the opposite direction (from foreign countries to Slovenia) 7 million tonnes of goods were carried by road and almost 4 million tonnes by rail. The share of carried goods was similar to previous years also in this direction. In road transport, most goods were carried from Italy (32%), Austria (19%), Germany (13%) and Hungary (10%).

In railway transport most goods were carried from Austria (almost 37%) and from Hungary (17%), followed by goods carried from Slovakia (more than 16%) and the Czech Republic (8%).

Grafikon 21: Nevarno blago, prepeljano v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 21: Dangerous goods carried in inland transport, Slovenia, 2011



Vir/Source: SURS

Slovenski prevozniki so v letu 2011 prepeljali po kopnem 5,5 milijona ton nevarnega blaga, kar je četrtno več kot leto pred tem. Od tega je bilo 65 % blaga prepeljanega po cestah, drugo je bilo prepeljano po železnici. V letu 2011 je bilo po cestah prepeljanega za 6 % več nevarnega blaga, po železnici pa za 4 % manj kot v letu 2010. Največji delež so predstavljale vnetljive tekočine.

Delež po cestah prepeljanega nevarnega blaga je bil v letu 2011 večji kot v letu 2010; znašal je 65 %, v letu 2010 pa 62 %.

In 2011 in inland transport Slovenian carriers carried 5.5 million tonnes of dangerous goods. Almost two-thirds of these goods were carried by road. In comparison with 2010, in 2011 6% more dangerous goods were carried by road and 4% less by rail. The largest share belonged to flammable liquids.

The share of dangerous goods carried by road increased from 62% in 2010 to 65% in 2011.

PROMETNE NESREČE

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Tabela 10: Prometne nesreče, Slovenija

Table 10: Traffic accidents, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	Indeks/Index 2011 2000	
Cestni promet/Road transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	39.297	31.094	21.347	22.913	58,3	Total number of accidents
Število prometnih nesreč s smrtnim izidom oz. telesno poškodbo	8.469	10.309	7.560	7.218	85,2	Number of accidents resulting in death or injury
Posledice:						Consequences:
število mrtvih	313	258	138	141	45,0	number of persons killed
število hudo poškodovanih oseb	2.995	1.266	865	919	30,7	number of persons seriously injured
Železniški promet/Railway transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	...	40	21	11	...	Number of traffic accidents
Posledice:						Consequences:
število mrtvih	...	5	14	4	...	number of persons killed
število hudo poškodovanih oseb	...	18	12	12	...	number of persons seriously injured

... ni podatka/not available

Viri/Sources: SURS, MNZ

V letu 2011 v cestnoprometnih nesrečah več mrtvih in več huje poškodovanih kot leto prej

V letu 2011 se je na slovenskih cestah zgodilo 22.913 vseh prometnih nesreč, kar je nekoliko več kot v letu 2010. Kljub temu, da je bilo v tem letu manj nesreč s smrtnim izidom in telesno poškodbo, pa je za posledicami prometnih nesreč umrlo več oseb (141) in je bilo več hujo poškodovanih (919) kot leta 2010. Huje poškodovane osebe so poškodovane osebe, ki so bile sprejete v bolnišnico za čas, daljši od 24 ur.

V primerjavi z letom 2000 pa je bilo v letu 2011 manj vseh nesreč (za 42 % manj) in manj nesreč s smrtnim izidom ali s telesno poškodbo (za 15 % manj).

V letu 2011 se je v Sloveniji zgodilo tudi 11 železniških prometnih nesreč (10 manj kot leta 2010). Za posledicami teh nesreč so umrle 4 osebe (10 manj kot leta 2010), 12 jih je bilo huje poškodovanih (enako kot leta 2010).

In 2011 in road traffic accidents more persons killed and seriously injured than in the previous year

In 2011, 22,913 road traffic accidents happened on the Slovenian roads, which is slightly more than in 2010. There were fewer accidents resulting in death or injury but the number of deaths as consequences of accidents was higher (141) and also more persons were seriously injured (919) than in 2010. Seriously injured persons are those injured persons who were hospitalized for a period of more than 24 hours.

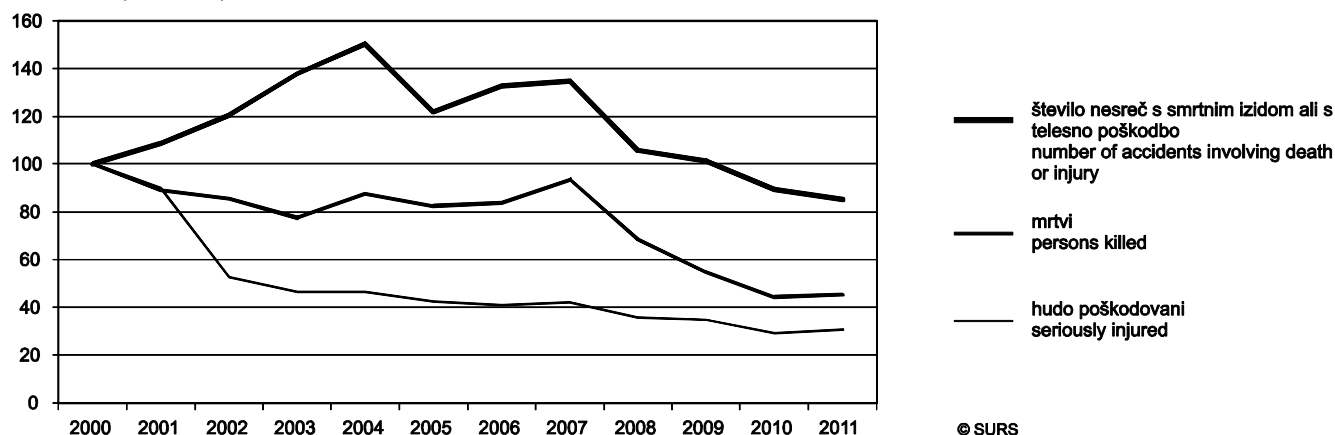
Compared to 2000, in 2011 there were 42% fewer accidents and 15% fewer fatal or injury accidents.

In 2011, 11 rail traffic accidents happened in Slovenia (10 fewer than in 2010). As a result of those accidents 4 persons were killed (10 fewer than in 2010) and 12 persons were seriously injured (the same as in 2010).

Grafikon 22: Cestnoprometne nesreče, Slovenija

Chart 22: Road accidents, Slovenia

indeks/index (2000 = 100)



Vira/Sources: SURS, MNZ

Trend upadanja cestnoprometnih nesreč se nadaljuje, vendar več mrtvih in težje poškodovanih

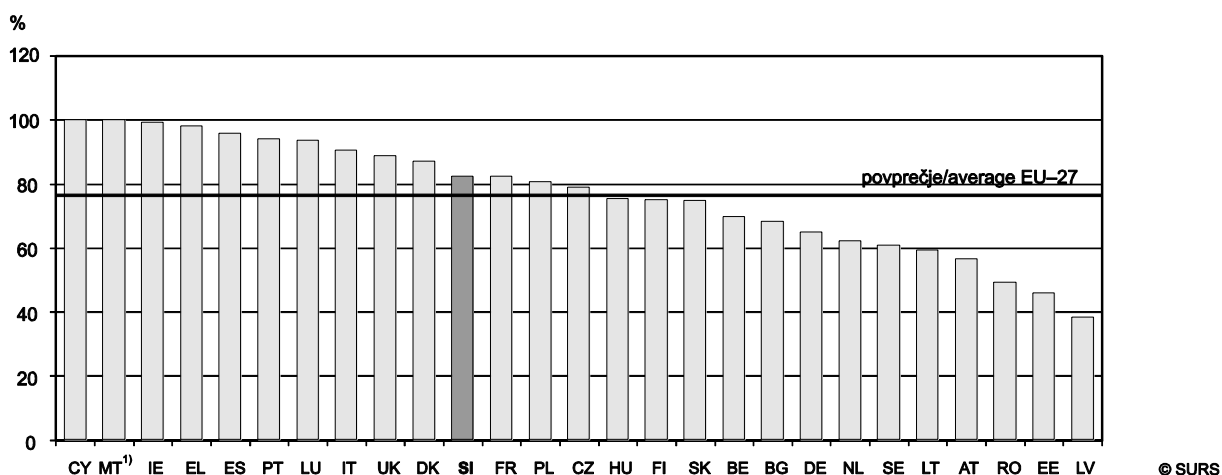
Skupno število cestnoprometnih nesreč s smrtnim izidom ali telesno poškodbo po letu 2007 pada. Tudi v letu 2011 je bilo zabeleženih manj nesreč kot prejšnja leta, vendar je za posledicami teh nesreč umrlo več ljudi (3 osebe več kot leta 2010) in bilo je tudi več huje poškodovanih (54 oseb več kot leta 2010), vseeno pa manj kot pred letom 2010.

The downward trend in road traffic accidents continues but more people killed and seriously injured

The number of road traffic accidents involving death or injury has been decreasing after 2007. Also in 2011 there were fewer accidents compared to previous years but as a result of accidents 3 more persons were killed and 54 more persons were seriously injured than in 2010. However, the number was lower than before 2010.

MEDNARODNI PREGLED**INTERNATIONAL REVIEW****Grafikon 23: Delež cestnega prevoza v skupnem kopenskem blagovnem prevozu, EU-27, tkm, 2010**

Chart 23: Share of road in total inland goods transport, EU-27, tkm, 2010



1) Ocena Eurostata/Eurostat estimated.

Vira/Sources: SURS, Eurostat (<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>, 4. 9. 2012)

Delež cestnega blagovnega prevoza v celotnem kopenskem prevozu, izraženem v tonskih kilometrih, je bil v letu 2010 večji od povprečja v Evropski uniji (76 %) v otoških državah (Ciper 100 %, Malta 100 %, Irska 99 %, Združeno kraljestvo 89 %), v južno-evropskih državah (Grčija 98 %, Španija 96 % in Portugalska 94 %), ter v Luksemburgu (94 %), na Danskem (87 %), v Franciji (82 %), na Poljskem (81 %) in v Češki republiki (79 %). To povprečje je preseгла tudi Slovenija (82 %). Le nekoliko nižji delež od povprečja EU-27 je bil na Madžarskem in Finskem (75 %). Najmanjši delež cestnega prevoza v skupnem kopenskem blagovnem prevozu sta imeli baltski državi Estonija (46 %) in Latvija (38 %).

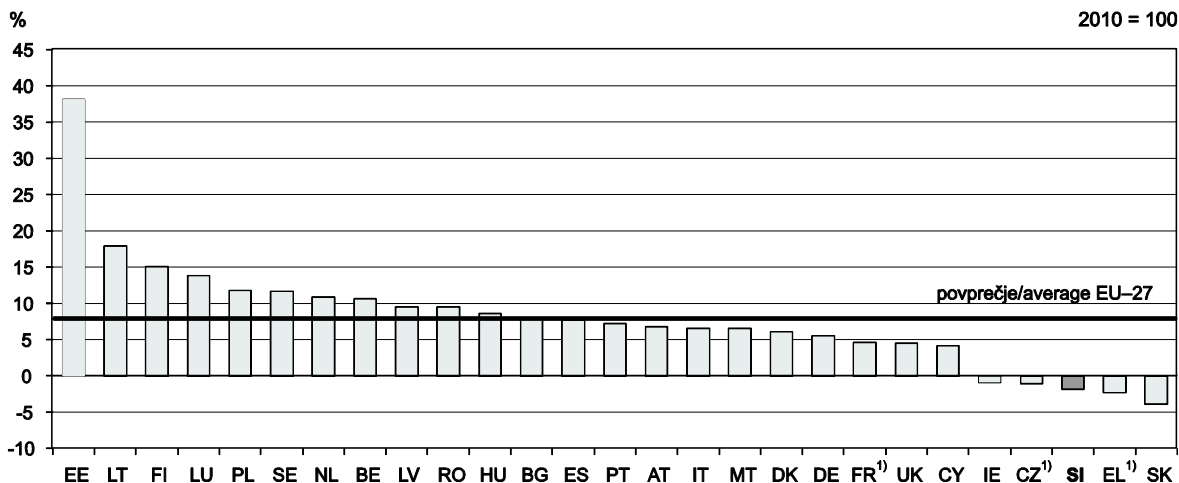
The share of road transport in total inland goods transport, expressed in tonne-kilometres, averaged 76% in the European Union in 2010. This average was exceeded by island countries (Cyprus 100%, Malta 100%, Ireland 99%, the United Kingdom 89%), south European countries (Greece 98%, Spain 96% and Portugal 94%) and Luxembourg (94%), Denmark (87%), France (82%), Poland (81%) and the Czech Republic (79%). Slovenia also exceeded this average (82%). Just below the EU average -27 were Hungary and Finland (75% each). The lowest shares of road goods transport in total inland goods transport could be found in the Baltic States Estonia (46%) and Latvia (38%).

Skupni kopenski blagovni prevoz vključuje prevoz po cestah, železnici in kopenskih plovnih poteh. Prevoz po železnici in kopenski vodni prevoz zajemata gibanje vozil na ozemlju države, ki sporoča podatke, ne glede na državo, v kateri je to vozilo registrirano. Prevoz po cestah zajema vse gibanje vozil, registriranih v državi, ki sporoča podatke, na ozemlju te države in zunaj nje.

Total inland goods transport includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Railway and inland waterways transport are based on movements on the national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country, including transport in country and abroad.

Grafikon 24: Naraščanje/upad potniškega prometa na letališčih, EU-27, 2011

Chart 24: Growth/Decline of passenger traffic at airports, EU-27, 2011



© SURS

1) Podatek za leto 2010./Data for 2010.

Vira/Sources: SURS, Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=ttr00012&plugin=1>, 10. 10. 2012)

Rast števila potnikov v letališkem prometu 8-odstotna v letu 2011

Skupno število potnikov, ki so z letali potovali iz držav članic Evropske unije ali v te države ter znotraj Evropske unije, je v letu 2011 naraslo na okrog 840 milijonov.

Rast so v letu 2011 zabeležili v vseh državah EU-27, razen na Irskem, v Češki republiki, Sloveniji, Grčiji ter na Slovaškem. Največjo rast, 38-odstotno, so zabeležili v Estoniji, več kot 15-odstotno rast pa so zabeležili še v Litvi in na Finskem.

Na ravni EU-27 je bil v letu 2011 zabeležen porast potniškega prometa na letališčih, in to glede na leto 2010 za 8 %.

In 2011, 8% growth in passenger traffic at airports

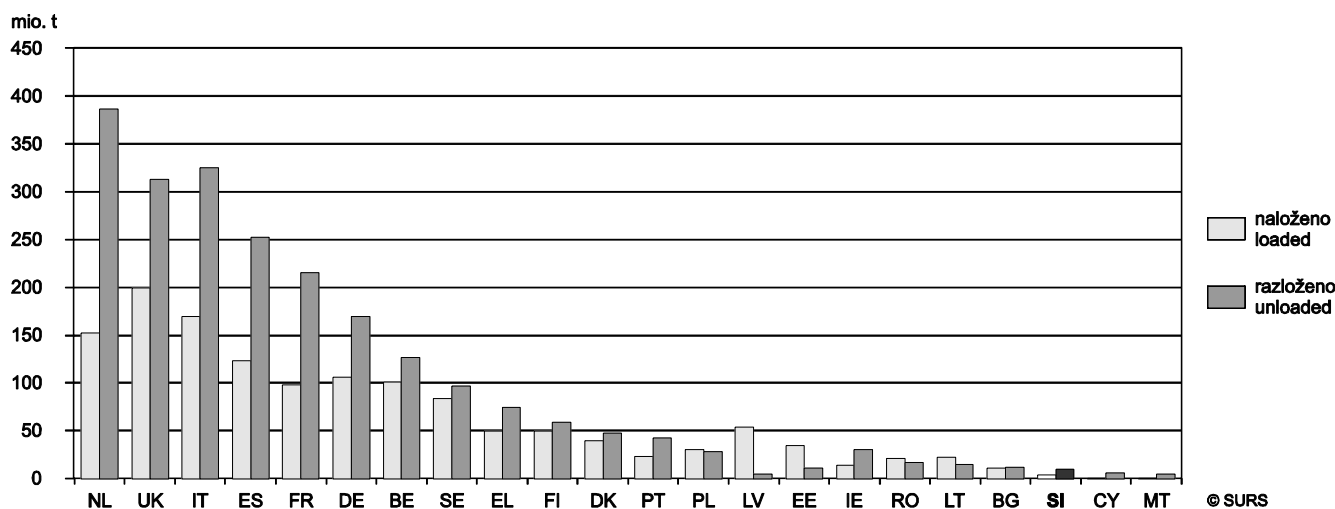
In 2011 the total number of passengers transported by air to, from or within the EU-27 Member States increased to around 840 million.

Growth was recorded in all EU-27 Member States, except in Ireland, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Greece and Slovakia. The highest growth (by 38%) was recorded in Estonia, while more than 15% growth was recorded also in Lithuania and in Finland.

Compared to 2010, in 2011 in the EU-27 8% growth in passenger traffic was recorded at airports.

Grafikon 25: Pristaniški blagovni promet, izbrane države EU-27, 2010

Chart 25: Port traffic of goods, selected EU-27 Member States, 2010

Viral/Sources: SURS, (Eurostat http://ep.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Maritime_ports_freight_and_passenger_statistics, 11. 10. 2012)**Povečanje pretovorjenega blaga v pristaniščih EU-27 v letu 2010**

V letu 2010 je bilo v pristaniščih 27 držav EU (EU-27) naloženih in razloženih 3,6 milijarde ton blaga, bruto masa pretovorjenega blaga se je v primerjavi z letom 2009 povečala za 6 %. Med članicami je bilo največje povečanje pretovora blaga v pristaniščih na Poljskem (32 %), v Estoniji in na Finskem (19 % in 17 %). V Sloveniji se je količina pretovorjenega blaga v primerjavi z 2009 povečala za 9 %.

Skoraj dve tretjini skupnega blagovnega prometa EU-27 je bilo tudi v letu 2010 naloženega in razloženega v pristaniščih Nizozemske, Združenega kraljestva, Italije, Španije in Francije (2,2 milijarde ton oz. 61 %). V Sloveniji je bilo naloženih ali razloženih 14,6 milijona ton blaga ali 0,4 % od skupnega blagovnega prometa EU-27. Po obsegu blagovnega pristaniškega prometa je bila Slovenija skoraj na koncu lestvice, pred Ciprom in Malto (po 0,2 %).

Increase in seaborne goods handled in the EU-27 in 2010

In 2010 in EU Member States (EU-27) 3.6 billion tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded. Gross weight of seaborne goods handled increased by 6% compared to 2009. The largest increases at individual Member State level were recorded in Poland (32%), in Estonia (19%) and in Finland (17%). In Slovenia the amount of seaborne goods handled in 2010 was 9% higher than in 2009.

Almost two-thirds of total goods traffic in the EU-27 was recorded in ports in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and France (2.2 billion tonnes or 61%) in 2010. In Slovenia 14.6 million tonnes were loaded and unloaded, which is only 0.4% of the total weight of goods handled in the EU-27. Slovenia was thus placed almost at the end of the list - before Cyprus and Malta (in each by 0.2%).

STATISTIČNI ZNAMENJI IN DRUGO ZNAMENJE

... ni podatka
* popravljen podatek
, decimalna vejica

STATISTICAL AND OTHER SIGNS

... not available
* corrected data
, decimal point

KRAJŠAVE

CURS Carinska uprava Republike Slovenije
DRSC Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste
Eurostat Statistični urad Evropskih skupnosti
EU-27 vse države članice Evropske unije
MNZ Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve
MZIP Ministrstvo za infrastrukturo in prostor
NST 2007 blagovna klasifikacija
SURS Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

ABBREVIATIONS

CURS Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia
DRSC Slovenian Roads Agency
Eurostat Statistical Office of the European Communities
EU-27 total of EU Member States
MNZ Ministry of the Interior
MZIP Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning
NST 2007 goods classification
SURS Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

MERSKE ENOTE

km kilometer
mio. milijon
pkm potniški kilometer
t tona
tkm tonski kilometer

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

km kilometre
mio million
pkm passenger kilometre
t tonne
tkm tonne-kilometre

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

SEZNAM DRŽAV: IMENA IN KRATICE

AT	Avstrija/Austria
BA	Bosna in Hercegovina/Bosnia and Herzegovina
BE	Belgija/Belgium
BG	Bolgarija/Bulgaria
CY	Ciper/Cyprus
CZ	Češka republika/Czech Republic
DE	Nemčija/Germany
DK	Danska/Denmark
EG	Egipt/Egypt
EE	Estonija/Estonia
EL	Grčija/Greece
ES	Španija/Spain
FI	Finska/Finland
FR	Francija/France
HR	Hrvaška/Croatia
HU	Madžarska/Hungary
IE	Irska/Ireland

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in zajetje

Železniški prevoz vključuje prevoze, ki so jih opravila železniška podjetja 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.

GROUPS OF GOODS

Until 2008, the types of goods were defined by the Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics (NST/R). In 2008 this classification was replaced by a new goods classification NST 2007. More information is available on a special website 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

LIST OF COUNTRIES: NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS

IT	Italija/Italy
LV	Latvija/Latvia
LT	Litva/Lithuania
LU	Luksemburg/Luxembourg
MT	Malta/Malta
NL	Nizozemska/Netherlands
PL	Poljska/Poland
PT	Portugalska/Portugal
RO	Romunija/Romania
RS	Srbija/Serbia
SK	Slovaška/Slovakia
SI	Slovenija/Slovenia
SE	Švedska/Sweden
TR	Turčija/Turkey
TN	Tunizija/Tunisia
UK	Združeno kraljestvo/United Kingdom

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and coverage

Railway transport includes transport performed by the railway enterprises 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. Transport performed in Slovenia by vehicles registered abroad is not included. Data are collected with a sample.

Road (public) 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.

Izračun za pridobivanje podatkov o **cestnem prevozu z osebnimi avtomobili in avtobusi** je opravljalo 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 dnevem 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 z 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.

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, v 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.

The calculation of data on **road goods transport with passenger cars and busses** was 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.

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. Railway 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.

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. Samomori niso vključeni.

Za podrobnejše informacije glej metodološka pojasnila po posameznih področjih transporta:

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

Number of passenger cars per 1,000 population. The number of passenger vehicles and the number of population 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

OBJAVLJANJE REZULTATOV

Mesečno:

- Transport. *Prva objava*
- *Pomembnejši statistični podatki o Sloveniji*
- *SI-STAT podatkovni portal* (www.stat.si)

Četrletno:

- Transport. *Prva objava.*

Letno:

- Transport. *Prva objava.*
- *Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije*
- *Slovenija v številkah*
- Transport. *Statistične informacije*
- *SI-STAT podatkovni portal* (www.stat.si)

DATA PUBLISHING

Monthly:

- Transport. *First Release*
- *Some Important Statistics on Slovenia*
- *SI-STAT Data Portal* (www.stat.si)

Quarterly:

- Transport. *First Release.*

Annually:

- Transport. *First Release.*
- *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia*
- *Slovenija in Figures*
- Transport. *Rapid Reports.*
- *SI-STAT Data Portal* (www.stat.si)

Avtorji: Mojca Zlobec, Andreja Klavžar, Janez Čampa

Authors: Mojca Zlobec, Andreja Klavžar, Janez Čampa

Publikacija je na voljo na spletnem naslovu
http://www.stat.si/publikacije/pub_statinf1.asp?podrocje=22

Access to the publication at:
<http://www.stat.si/doc/statinf/22-si-084-1201.pdf>

Datum objave na spletu: 26. 10. 2012
Informacije daje Informacijsko središče:
tel. (01) 241 64 04
elektronska pošta info.stat@gov.si

Web release date: 26. 10. 2012
Information: Information Centre
phone: + 386 1 241 64 04
e-mail: info.stat@gov.si

KAKO DO STATISTIČNIH PODATKOV IN INFORMACIJ?

- **na spletnih straneh Statističnega urada**
www.stat.si
- **po pošti, telefonu, telefaksu ali elektronsko**
naslov: Statistični urad Republike Slovenije
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
telefon: (01) 241 64 04
faks: (01) 241 53 44
telefonski odzivnik: (01) 475 65 55
e-naslov: info.stat@gov.si
- **z naročilom statističnih publikacij**
naslov: Statistični urad Republike Slovenije
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
telefon: (01) 241 52 85
faks: (01) 241 53 44
e-naslov: prodaja.surs@gov.si
- **z obiskom v Informacijskem središču**
poslovni čas: od ponedeljka do četrтка od 9.00 do 15.30
petek od 9.00 do 14.30

HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

- **on Statistical Office's web pages**
www.stat.si
- **via mail, phone, fax and e-mail**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 64 04
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
answering machine: +386 1 475 65 55
e-mail: info.stat@gov.si
- **by ordering statistical publications**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 52 85
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
e-mail: prodaja.surs@gov.si
- **by visiting the Information Centre**
office hours: Monday to Thursday from 9.00 to 15.30
Friday from 9.00 to 14.30