



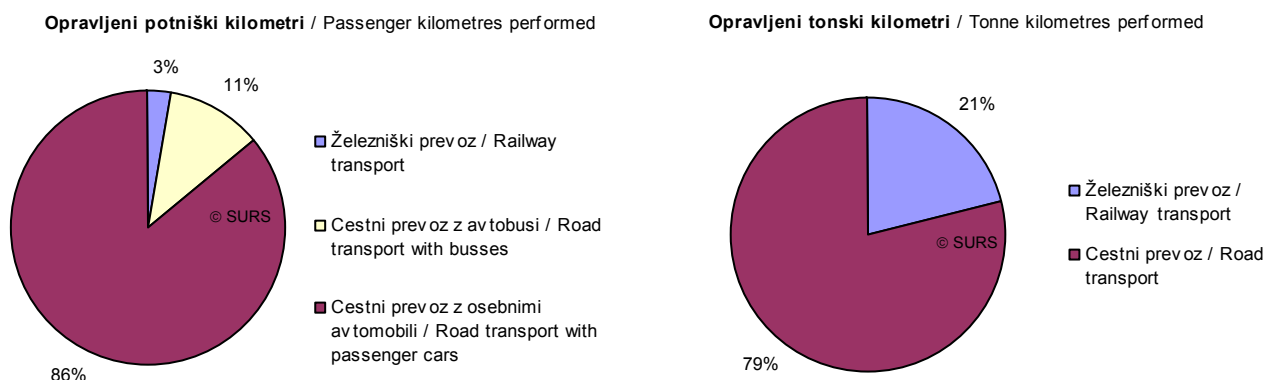
TRANSPORT, SLOVENIJA, 2007

TRANSPORT, SLOVENIA, 2007

- ▶ V letu 2007 je Slovenija zgradila 149 km cestnega omrežja, od tega 54 km državnih cest (brez avtocest) in 95 km občinskih cest. Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji se od leta 2005 ni spremenila.
- ▶ Število prevoznih sredstev se je v letu 2007 glede na leto 2000 povečalo v vseh transportnih panogah, razen v železniškem transportu: v cestnem transportu se je povečalo za 25 %, v pomorskem za 38 %, v zračnem pa za 86 %; v železniškem transportu pa se je zmanjšalo za 31 %.
- ▶ Promet prevoznih sredstev je bil v 2007 v vseh prometnih panogah večji kot v letu 2000, v železniškem in pristaniškem prometu za 7 %, v cestnem pa za 28 %; povečal se je tudi mejni promet, in sicer za 2 %. V vseh omenjenih panogah se je tovorni promet povečeval intenzivneje kot potniški promet.
- ▶ Število potnikov se je v letu 2007 v primerjavi z letom 2000 zmanjšalo v cestnem javnem potniškem prevozu (skoraj za polovico) in v mestnem prevozu (za 14 %); v železniškem in zračnem prevozu pa se je povečalo (za 7 % in 31 %). V letu 2007 je bilo opravljenih več potniških kilometrov kot v letu 2000, in sicer v cestnem prevozu za 12 %, v železniškem za 15 %, v zračnem pa za 37 %.
- ▶ V letu 2007 so slovenski prevozniki v blagovnem kopenskem prevozu prepeljali več kot 106 mio ton blaga, to je približno za polovico več kot v letu 2000. Hkrati je bilo skupaj opravljenih za 87 % več tonskih kilometrov kot v letu 2000. Pomorski prevoz blaga se je v tej primerjavi povečal za 45 %, tako po tonaži kot po količini tonskih kilometrov. V zračnem prevozu pa so se količine povečale, razdalje pri prevozu blaga pa zmanjšale.
- ▶ V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo v letu 2007 v cestnem prometu manj vseh nesreč skupaj in več nesreč s posledico smrti ali telesnih poškodb. Za 6 % manj je bilo smrtnih primerov in za skoraj 60 % manj hudo poškodovanih oseb.
- ▶ In 2007 Slovenia built 149 km of roads, of which 54 km state roads (excl. motorways) and 95 km municipal roads. In Slovenia the length of the railway network has not changed since 2005.
- ▶ Compared to 2000, in 2007 the number of means of transport was up in all modes of transport except in railway transport (decrease by 31%). In road transport it increased by 25%, in maritime transport by 38% and in air transport by 86%.
- ▶ Compared to 2000, in 2007 the traffic increased in all modes of transport, port traffic and railway traffic by 7%, road traffic by 28% and road border traffic by 2%. In all modes of transport goods transport increased more intensively.
- ▶ In 2007 compared to 2000 the number of passengers carried in road public transport decreased by almost a half and in road urban transport by 14%. At railway and air transport the number of passengers carried increased (by 7% and 31%, respectively). At road transport by 12% more passenger-kilometres were performed, at railway transport by 15% and at air transport by 37% in comparison to 2000.
- ▶ In 2007 Slovenian inland transport carriers carried over 106 million tonnes of goods, which is about half more than in 2000. In this comparison there was increase by 87% of tonne-kilometres. In 2007 (compared to 2000) the maritime transport increased by 45% both as regards goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed. In air transport the weight of goods carried increased while the distances travelled decreased.
- ▶ Compared to 2000 there were fewer traffic accidents in total, but more accidents resulting in death and accidents resulting in serious injuries. In 2007 the number of persons killed decreased by 6% and the number of persons seriously injured by almost 60%.

Slika 1: Deleži potniškega in blagovnega kopenskega prevoza po panogah, Slovenija, pkm/tkm, 2007

Chart 1: Shares of passenger and goods inland transport by modes, Slovenia, pkm/tkm, 2007



INFRASTRUKTURA

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tabela 1: Dolžina kopenskega transportnega omrežja, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

Table 1: Length of inland transport network, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

	2000	2005	2006	2007	Indeks Index $\frac{2007}{2000}$	
Dolžina železniških prog	1201	1228	1228	1228	102,2	Length of railway lines
elektrificirane proge	499	503	503	503	100,8	electrified lines
ostale proge	702	725	725	725	103,3	other lines
Dolžina cest	38403	38485	38559	38708	100,8	Length of roads
avtoceste	427	569	579	579	135,6	motorways
državne ceste (brez avtocest)	5845	5824	5842	5896	100,9	state roads (excl. motorways)
občinske ceste	32131	32092	32138	32233	100,3	municipal roads

V letu 2007 je Slovenija imela 1.228 km železniških prog. Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji se torej od leta 2005 ni spremenila. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo železniško omrežje v letu 2007 daljše za 27 km.

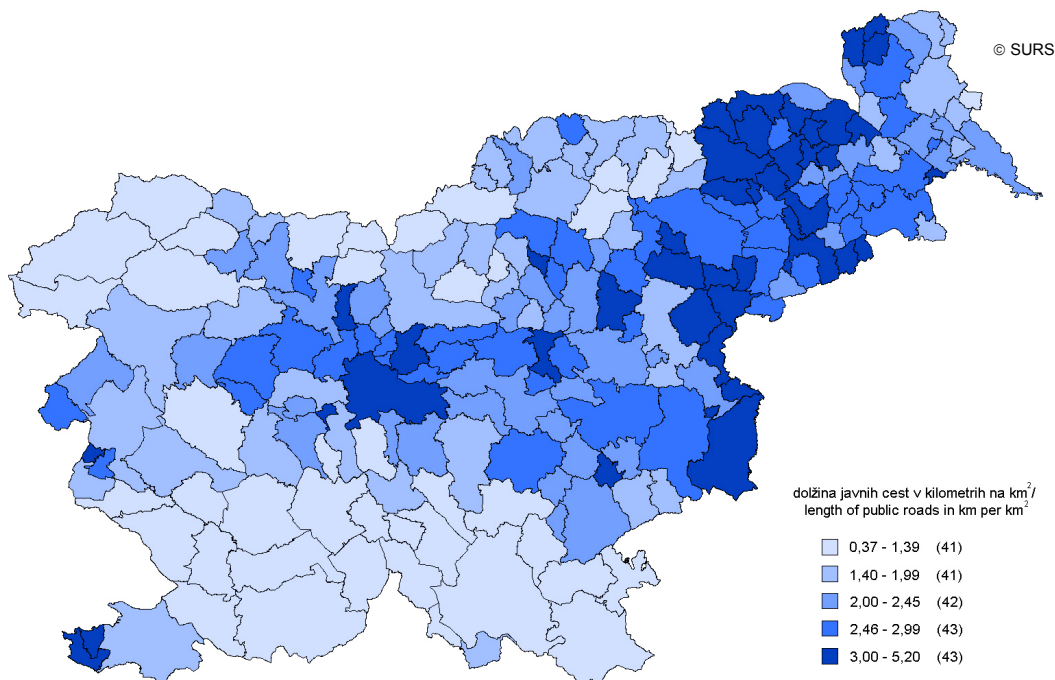
Skupna dolžina slovenskih cest je v letu 2007 znašala 38.708 km. V letu 2007 je Slovenija zgradila 149 km cestnega omrežja, od tega 54 km državnih cest (brez avtocest) in 95 km občinskih cest. Dolžina avtocest se je v primerjavi z letom 2000 povečala skoraj za 36 %, dolžina državnih cest za 1 % in dolžina občinskih cest za 0,3 %. Avtoceste so v celotnem cestnem omrežju predstavljale 1,5 % cest.

In 2007 Slovenia had 1,228 kilometres of railway tracks. The length of the railway network has not changed since 2005. In comparison with 2000 the railway network was 27 km longer.

In 2007 the total length of the Slovenian road network was 38,708 km. In 2007 Slovenia built 149 km of roads, of which 54 km state roads (excl. motorways) and 95 km municipal roads. Compared to 2000 the length of motorways increased by almost 36%, of state roads by 1%, and of municipal roads by 0.3%. Motorways represented 1.5% of the total road network.

Slika 2: Gostota cestnega omrežja po občinah, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 2: Road density by municipalities, Slovenia, 2007



Vira / Sources: Statistični urad Republike Slovenije / Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Ministrstvo za promet - Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste / Ministry of Transport - Slovenian Roads Agency
Vir za meje območij / Map data: Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije / Surveying and Mapping Authority of Slovenia



Za shematičen prikaz na slikah 2 in 5 smo za razvrščanje občin v razrede po gostoti njihovega cestnega omrežja uporabili metodo, ki temelji na kvantilih, to pomeni, da je v vsakem razredu približno enako število občin. Zaradi tega je lahko širina razredov zelo različna.

The method used for distribution to classes in Charts 2 and 5 is based on quantiles, which means that there is approximately the same number of municipalities in each class. Because of that the width of different classes is not the same.

PREVOZNA SREDSTVA

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Tabela 2: Prevozna sredstva na dan 31. 12., Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

Table 2: Means of transport on 31 December, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

	2000	2005	2006	2007	Indeks Index 2007 2000	
Cestna vozila	1032784	1204242	1235297	1286903	124,6	Road vehicles
Motorna vozila	1003403	1170606	1200981	1255661	125,1	Motor vehicles
motorji in motorna kolesa	11217 ¹⁾	48671	53193	71493	...	motorcycles and mopeds
osebni avtomobili	866096	960213	980261	1014122	117,1	passenger cars
avtobusi	2255	2255	2277	2330	103,3	busses
tovornjaki in vlačilci	54263	66447	70132	77568	142,9	lorries and road tractors
delovna in specialna vozila	5538	7999	8812	9955	179,8	service vehicles and special purpose vehicles
kmetijski traktorji	64034	85021	86304*	80193	125,2	agricultural tractors
Priklopna vozila	29381	33636	34318*	31242	106,3	Trailing vehicles
Železniška vozila	6592	4494	4556	4518	68,5	Railway vehicles
Lokomotive	186	152	166	168	90,3	Locomotives
Potniški vagoni	454	396	395	371	81,7	Passenger vehicles
Tovorni vagoni	5952	3946	3995	3979	66,9	Goods wagons
Ladje	16	20	20	22	137,5	Ships
Ladje za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora	11	15	15	17	154,5	Dry bulk cargo carrying ships
Ladje za prevoz generalnega tovora	5	5	5	5	100,0	General bulk cargo carrying ships
Letala	7	10	13	13	185,7	Planes
Letala v lasti	...	8	9	11	...	Planes owned
Letala v najemu	...	2	4	2	...	Planes on lease

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

V letu 2007 je bilo v Sloveniji registriranih skoraj 1,3 milijona cestnih vozil, od tega 97,6 % motornih in 2,4 % priklopnih vozil. Med motornimi vozili je bilo največ osebnih avtomobilov, 1 milijon ali skoraj 81 %. Njihovo število se je od leta 2000 do leta 2007 povečalo za 17,1 % oz. z 866.000 na 1.014.000.

Število vseh vrst vozil v železniškem transportu se je v letu 2007 glede na leto 2000 zmanjšalo, in sicer za 31,5 % (število lokomotiv se je zmanjšalo za 9,7 %, število potniških vagonov za 18,3 %, število tovornih vagonov pa za 33,1 %).

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba je tudi v letu 2007 prevažal samo blago. Prevažal ga je s 17 ladjami za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora in s 5 ladjami za prevoz generalnega tovora. Ves promet je potekal med tujimi pristanišči.

Število letal, s katerimi slovenski nacionalni letalski prevoznik Adria Airways opravlja svojo dejavnost, se je v letu 2007 glede na leto 2000 povečalo za 85,7 % (s 7 na 13 letal).

In Slovenia almost 1.3 million road vehicles were registered in 2007, of which 97.6% motor vehicles and 2.4% trailing vehicles. Most of the motor vehicles were passenger cars (almost 81%). The number of passenger cars increased from 866,000 in 2000 to 1,014,000 in 2007, i.e. by 17.1%.

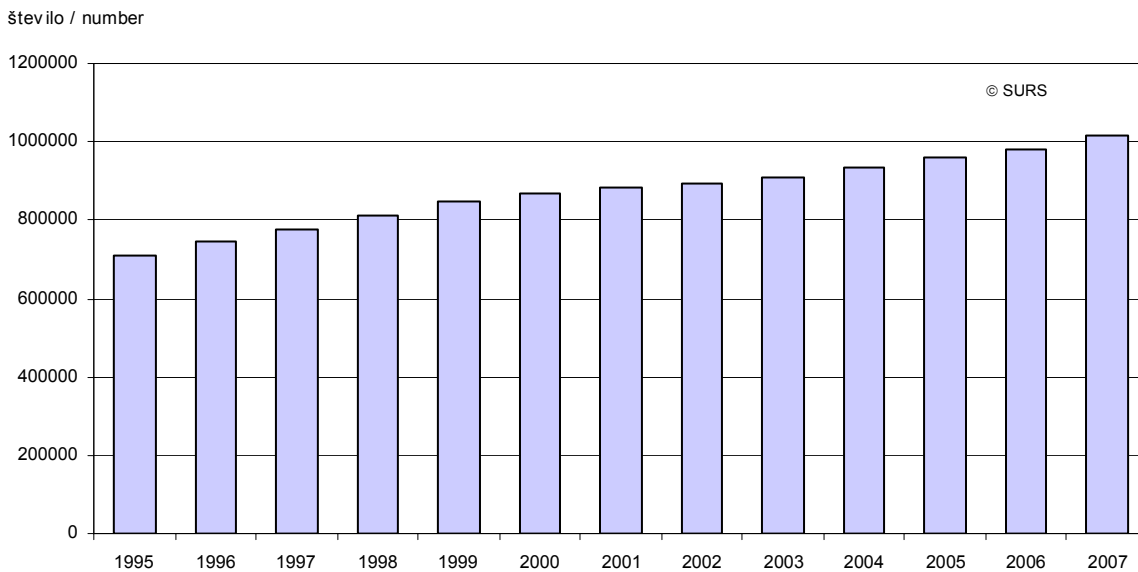
Compared to 2000, in 2007 the number of vehicles in railway transport decreased by 31.5%; the number of locomotives was down by 9.7%, of passenger wagons by 18.3% and of goods wagons by 33.1%.

The Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba also in 2007 performed only transport of goods. It carried goods with 17 dry bulk cargo carrying ships and 5 general bulk cargo carrying ships. All traffic was performed between ports in foreign countries.

Compared to 2000, the number of planes which are used by the Slovenian national carrier Adria Airways for performing its activity increased in 2007 by 85.7% (from 7 to 13 planes).

Slika 3: Število osebnih avtomobilov na dan 31. 12., Slovenija, 1995 – 2007

Chart 3: Number of passenger cars on 31 December, Slovenia, 1995 - 2007

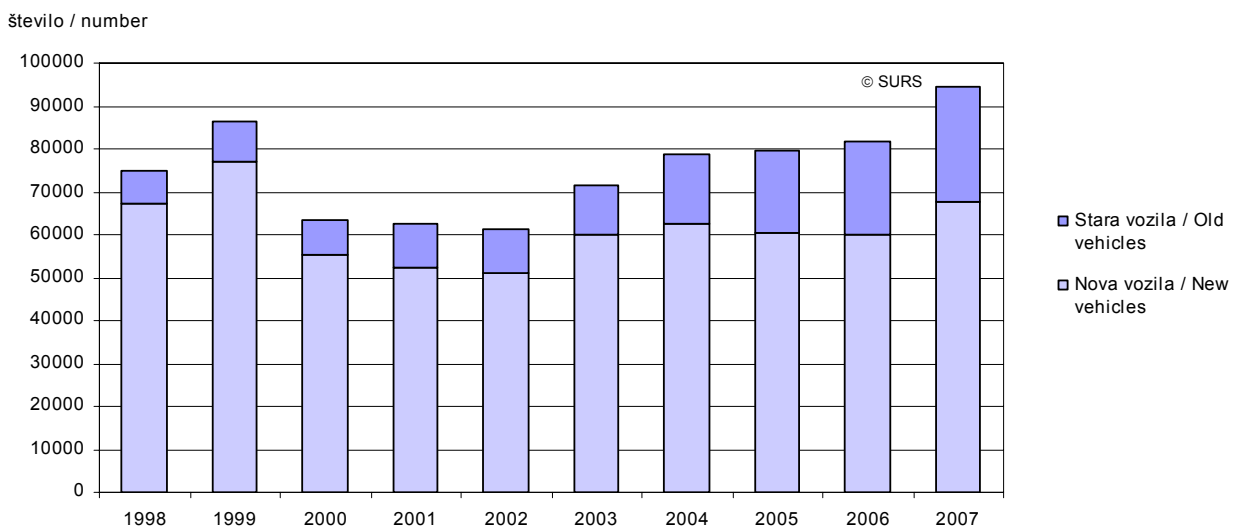


V letu 2007 je bilo registriranih že nekaj več kot milijon osebnih avtomobilov, to pomeni 501 avtomobil na 1000 prebivalcev. Povprečna starost osebnih avtomobilov v letu 2001 je bila 6,9 leta, v letu 2007 pa 7,7 leta. Največ, 22 %, osebnih avtomobilov v letu 2007 je bilo starih od 6 do 8 let, 6 % osebnih avtomobilov pa je bilo starih manj kot 1 leto.

In 2007 more than a million cars were registered, i.e. 501 cars per 1000 population. The average age of cars in Slovenia was 6.9 years in 2001 and 7.7 years in 2007. Most of the passenger cars (22%) were 6–8 years old and 6% of passenger cars were less than 1 year old in 2007.

Slika 4: Število prvih registracij osebnih avtomobilov, Slovenija, 1998 – 2007

Chart 4: Number of first registrations of passenger cars, Slovenia, 1998 - 2007



Leta 2007 je bilo v Sloveniji prvič registriranih nekaj več kot 94.000 osebnih avtomobilov, od tega je bilo skoraj 72 % novih, 28 % pa starih avtomobilov. Registracij novih vozil je bilo za eno odstotno točko manj, registracij starih vozil pa za eno odstotno točko več kot leta 2006.

In 2007 more than 94,000 passenger cars were registered in Slovenia for the first time: almost 72% new cars and just over 28% old cars. In comparison with 2006 this is 1 percentage point less registrations of new cars and 1 percentage point more registrations of old cars.

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

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

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

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

PROMET PREVOZNIH SREDSTEV

TRAFFIC OF TRANSPORT MEANS

Tabela 3: Promet prevoznih sredstev, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

Table 3: Traffic of transport means, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

	2000	2005	2006	2007	Indeks Index 2007 2000	
mio. voznih kilometrov / million vehicle-kilometre						
Cestni promet skupaj	13346	15519	15971	17058	127,8	Road traffic total
Osebnih avtomobilov	12179	13725	14036	14851	121,9	Passenger cars
Motorna kolesa	79	112	127	146	184,8	Motorcycles
Avtobusi	136	139	140	147	108,1	Busses
Tovorna vozila	952	1542	1668	1914	201,1	Goods vehicles
mio. vlakovnih kilometrov / million train-kilometre						
Železniški promet skupaj	17,8	18,6	18,8	19,1	107,3	Railway traffic total
Potniški vlaki	10,3	10,8	10,8	10,6	102,9	Passenger trains
Tovorni vlaki	7,5*	7,9	8,0	8,5	113,3	Goods trains
prihodi in odhodi / arrivals and departures						
Pristaniški promet skupaj	4609	4724	5033	4930	107,0	Port traffic total
Potniške ladje	732	568	362	484	66,1	Passenger ships
Tovorne ladje	3877	4156	4671	4446	114,7	Goods ships
vzleti in pristanki / takeoffs and landings						
Letališki promet skupaj	...	26812	29334	34065	...	Airport traffic total
Redni leti	...	24479	27084	31541	...	Scheduled flights
Posebni leti	...	2333	2250	2524	...	Non-scheduled flights
1000 prihodov in odhodov / 1000 arrivals and departures						
Mejni cestni promet skupaj	60412	58703	59100	61625	102,0	Border road traffic total
Potniška vozila	57387	53564	53161	55067	96,0	Passenger vehicles
Tovorna vozila ¹⁾	3025	5139	5939	6558	216,8	Goods vehicles ¹⁾

1) Vključen tranzit.
Transit is included.

V letu 2007 je bilo v cestnem prometu opravljenih 17,1 milijarde voznih kilometrov, od tega 87 % z osebnimi avtomobili, 11 % s tovornimi vozili in manj kot 2 % z avtobusi in motornimi kolesi. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je skupno število voznih kilometrov, opravljenih z vsemi cestnimi vozili, povečalo skoraj za 28 %.

In 2007, in road traffic 17.1 billion vehicle kilometres were made, of which 87% by passenger cars, 11% by goods vehicles and less than 2% by busses and motorcycles. Compared to 2000, in 2007 the number of vehicle kilometres made by all vehicles was up by almost 28%.



Leta 2007 je bilo v železniškem prometu opravljenih 19,1 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov ali za 7,3 % več kot leta 2000. S potniškimi vlaki je bilo opravljeno 10,6 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov (za 2,9 % več kot 2000), s tovornimi vlaki pa 8,5 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov (za 13,3 % več kot 2000).

Promet ladij v slovenskih pristaniščih (priplule in odplule ladje) je v letu 2007 znašal 4.930 ladij, kar je za 7,0 % več kot leta 2000. Večino so predstavljale ladje za prevoz tovora (4.446 ladij, to je 90,2 % vseh ladij).

Na tri največja slovenska letališča je v letu 2007 priletelo in z njih odletelo 34.065 letal, kar je za 16 % več kot v predhodnem letu. Od skupnega prometa je bilo rednih letov 92,6 %, posebnih letov pa 7,4 %.

Promet vozil je potekal tudi čez cestne mejne prehode z Italijo, Avstrijo, Madžarsko in s Hrvaško. Vseh prehodov (prihodov in odhodov) je v letu 2007 bilo 61,6 milijona, od tega 55,0 milijonov s potniškimi, 6,6 milijona pa s tovornimi vozili. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je mejni promet vozil povečal za 2,0 %.

In 2007, in railway traffic 19.1 million train kilometres were made, which is by 7.3% more than in 2000. By passenger trains 10.6 million train kilometres were made (by 2.9% more than in 2000) and by goods trains 8.5 million train kilometres were made (by 13.3% more than in 2000).

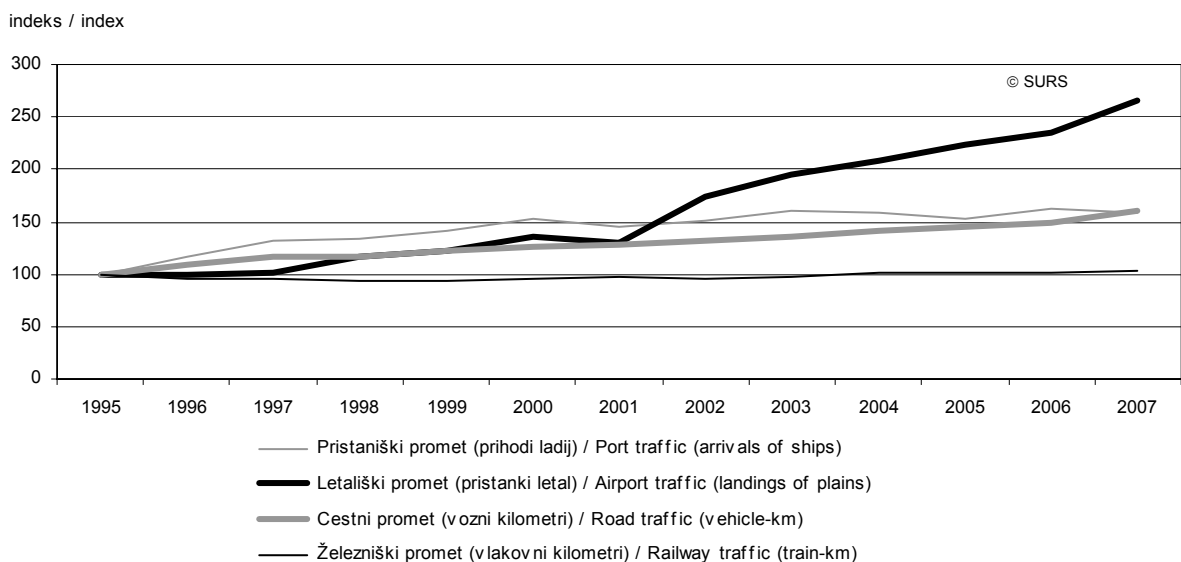
Traffic of ships (arrived and departed ships) in Slovenian ports in 2007 amounted to 4,930 ships, which is 7.0% more than in 2000. The majority of them were goods ships (4,446 ships or 90.2% of all ships).

34,065 planes took off from or landed at the three biggest Slovenian airports in 2007, i.e. 16% more than in the previous year. From the total traffic 92.6% were scheduled flights and 7.4% were non-scheduled flights.

The traffic of vehicles was performed also across the road border crossings with Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia. The total amount of cross-border traffic (entries and departures) in 2007 was 61.6 million, of which 55.0 million by passenger vehicles and 6.6 million by goods vehicles. Compared to 2000 the cross-border traffic of vehicles increased by 2.0%.

Slika 5: Promet prevoznih sredstev na cestah, železnici, letališčih in pristaniščih, Slovenija, 1995–2007

Chart 5: Traffic of transport means on roads, the railway, airports and in seaports, Slovenia, 1995 – 2007

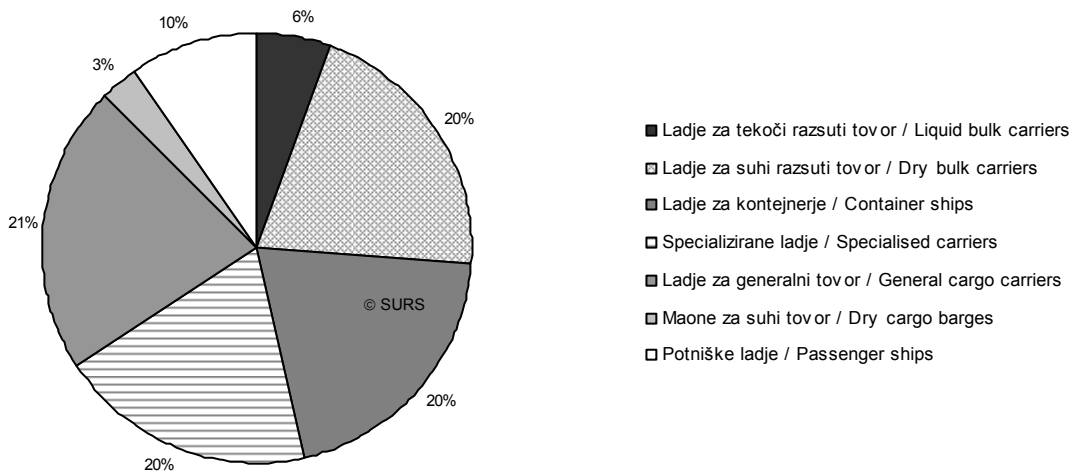


Promet prevoznih sredstev se je v obdobju od leta 1995 do 2007 povečal v vseh prometnih panogah, le v železniškem prometu je ostal približno na enaki ravni. Najbolj se je povečal promet prevoznih sredstev v letališkem prometu (pristanki letal), in sicer za 165,9 %; v cestnem prometu (vojni kilometri) se je povečal za 60,1 %, v pristaniškem prometu (prihodi ladij) za 58,1 % ter v železniškem prometu (vlakovni kilometri) za 3,3 %.

Compared to 1995, in the 1995-2007 period the traffic of transport means increased in all modes of transport, except in railway transport, which remained nearly on the same level. Traffic by transport means in airport traffic (landings of planes) increased the most (by 165.9%); in road traffic (vehicle-km) it was up by 60.1%, in port traffic (arrivals of ships) by 58.1% and in railway traffic (train-km) by 3.3%.

Slika 6: Pristaniški promet ladij po vrstah ladij, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 6: Port traffic of vessels by types of vessels, Slovenia, 2007



V letu 2007 je v slovenska pristanišča Koper, Izola in Piran priplulo ali iz njih odplulo 4.930 ladij, kar je za 60,3 % več kot leta 1991. Med temi je bilo največ ladij za prevoz generalnega tovora (1.069 ladij), sledile so ladje za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora (1.007 ladij), ladje za prevoz kontejnerjev (996 ladij) ter specializirane ladje (964 ladij). Poleg ladij za prevoz tovora je v pristanišča prispelo ali iz njih odplulo 396 potniških ladij ter 88 potniških ladij za križarjenja. Pristaniški promet ladij je bil največji v pristanišču Koper (4.508 ladij).

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba je tudi v letu 2007 prevažal blago samo med tujimi pristanišči.

In 2007, 4,930 vessels arrived to or departed from Slovenian ports Koper, Izola and Piran, which was 60.3% more than in 1991. The highest number of vessels belonged to general cargo carriers (1,069 ships), followed by dry bulk carriers (1,007 ships), container ships (996 ships) and specialised carriers (964 ships). Besides vessels intended for carrying goods, 396 passenger ships and 88 cruise ships arrived to or departed from ports. The highest traffic of vessels was recorded in port Koper, 4,508 vessels.

The Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba also in 2007 transported goods exclusively between foreign ports.

POTNIŠKI PREVOZ IN PROMET

PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 4: Potniški prevoz in promet, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

Table 4: Passenger transport and traffic, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

	2000	2005	2006	2007	Indeks Index $\frac{2007}{2000}$	
1000 potnikov / 1000 passengers						
Cestni javni prevoz	72504	39759	37964	38532	53,1	Road public transport
Cestni mestni prevoz	105599	97227	93953	90654	85,8	Road urban transport
Železniški prevoz	15010	15742	16131	16123	107,4	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	944	1018	1136	131,2	Air transport
Letališki promet	...	1227	1338	1536	...	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	38	35	30	51	134,2	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾	178082	175757	170684	179359	100,7	Border road traffic ¹⁾
mio. pkm						
Cestni javni prevoz	1469	862	850	817	55,6	Road public transport
Cestni prevoz z osebnimi avtomobili	20325	22509	23018	24335	119,7	Road transport with passenger cars
Cestni prevoz z avtobusi	3502	3061	3062	3235	92,4	Road transport with busses
Železniški prevoz	705	777	793	812	115,2	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	1019	1043	1186	137,0	Air transport

1) Prihodi in odhodi.
Entries and departures.

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

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

V letu 2007 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu skupaj prepeljali dobrih 146 milijonov potnikov, kar je 25 % manj kot v letu 2000. Opravili so tudi za dobrih 7 % manj potniških kilometrov.

Slovenian national carriers in road, railway and air transport carried more than 146 million passengers in 2007, which is 25% less than in 2000. In the same comparison they performed 7% less passenger-kilometres.

V slovenskih mestih, v katerih je organiziran mestni potniški prevoz, je bilo leta 2007 prepeljanih dobrih 90 milijonov potnikov. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo to za 14 % manj. V enaki primerjavi se je kar za polovico zmanjšal prevoz potnikov v cestnem javnem prevozu, ki ga opravljajo prevozniki, ki imajo pogodbo o koncesiji in opravljajo javni linijski prevoz na najmanj petih linijah.

In Slovenian cities with urban passenger transport more than 90 million passengers were carried in 2007. In comparison with 2000 this represents a 14% decrease. In the same comparison public passenger transport performed by carriers that have a concession and perform transport operations on at least five routes decreased by half.

Porast števila prepeljanih potnikov in opravljenih potniških kilometrov pa smo zabeležili pri slovenskih prevoznikih v železniškem (za 7 % in 15 %) in v zračnem prevozu (za dobrih 31 % in 37 %).

Growth of passengers carried and of passenger-kilometres performed were noticed at Slovenian carriers in railway transport (by 7% and 15%, respectively) and in air transport (by 31% and 37%, respectively).

Močno narašča promet potnikov na slovenskih mednarodnih letališčih. V letu 2007 je bilo z letali prvič prepeljanih preko 1,5 milijona potnikov, kar je za 25 % več kot v letu 2005. Leta 2007 je preko slovenskih mednarodnih letališč potovalo največ potnikov doslej.

Passenger transport increased also at Slovenian international airports. More than 1.5 million passengers were carried by plane in 2007, which was 25% more than in 2005. In 2007 more passengers travelled through international Slovenian airports than ever before.

Podatki o prevozu z vsemi avtobusi (tako v rednem kot izrednem prevozu) ne glede na državo, v kateri so bili registrirani, kažejo, da je bilo na ozemlju Slovenije v letu 2007 opravljenih skoraj za 8 % manj potniških kilometrov, kot v letu 2000. V nasprotju s tem pa podatki o opravljenih potniških kilometrih z osebnimi vozili po Sloveniji kažejo povečanje za 20 %.

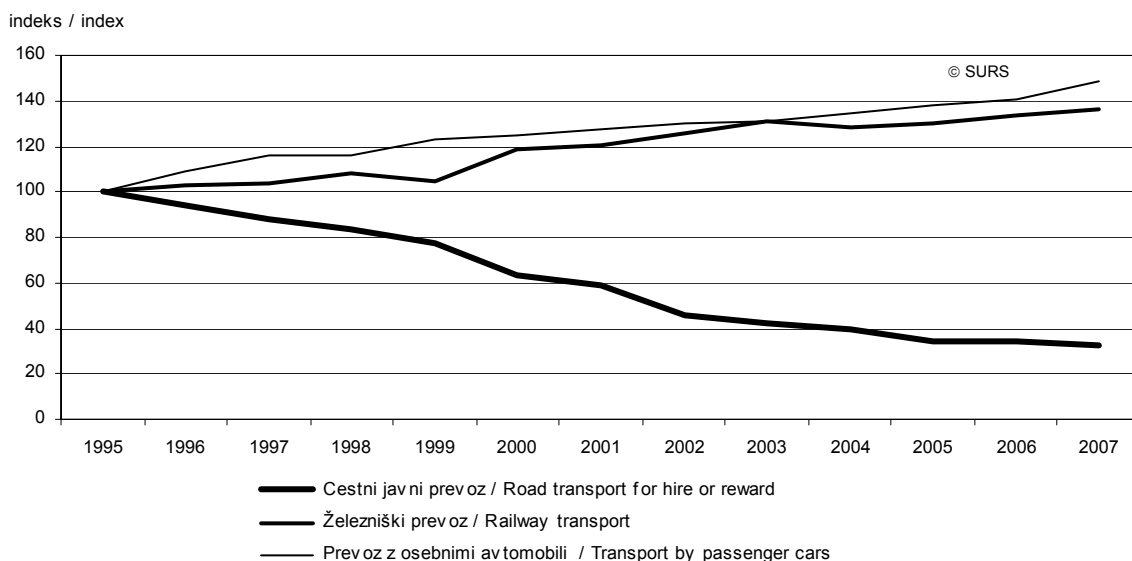
Data on transport by all busses (in scheduled and non-scheduled transport) irrespective of the country of registration show that on the territory of Slovenia almost 8% less passenger-kilometres were performed in 2007 than in 2000. On the other hand, data on passenger-kilometres performed by passenger cars on the territory of Slovenia showed an increase by 20%.

Cestne mejne prehode je v letu 2007 prečkalo skoraj 180 milijonov potnikov, to je za 1 % več kot v letu 2000.

At road border-crossings almost 180 million entries and departures of passengers were registered in 2007. In comparison with 2000 this represents an increase of 1%.

Slika 7: Opravljeni potniški kilometri v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 1995 – 2007

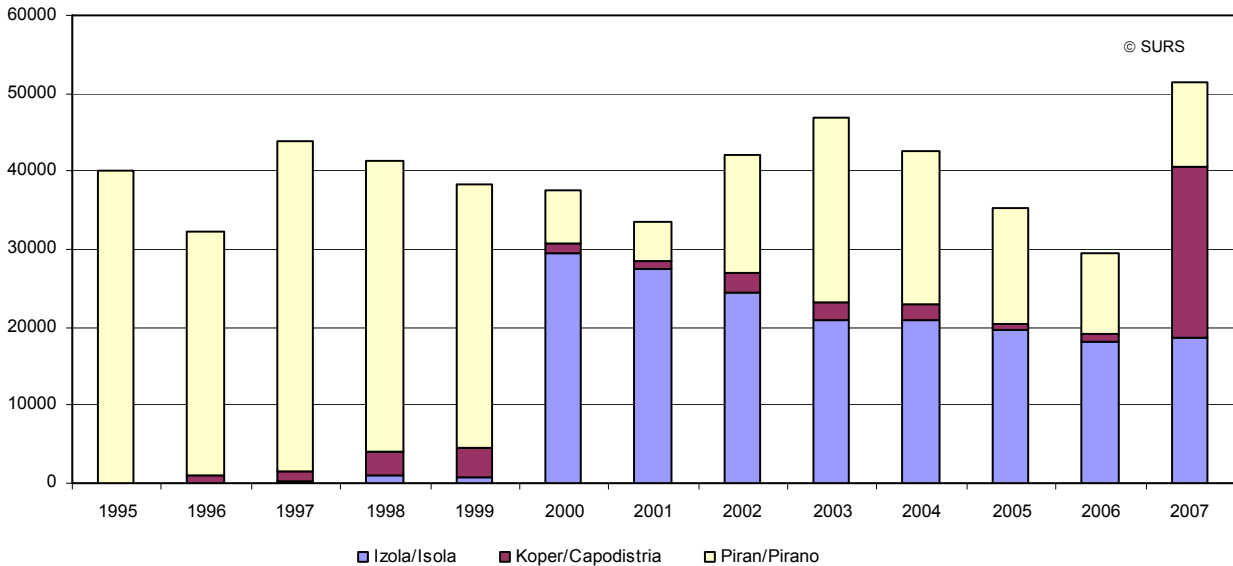
Chart 7: Passenger kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia, 1995 – 2007



Slika 8: Potniški promet po pristaniščih, Slovenija, 1995 – 2007

Chart 8: Passenger transport by ports, Slovenia, 1995 – 2007

število / number

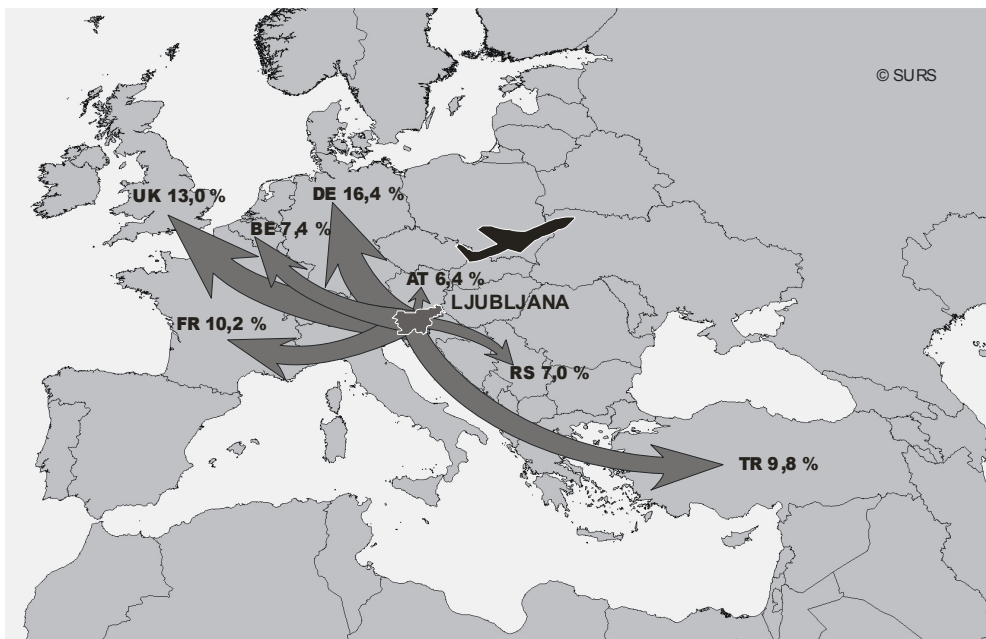


Promet potnikov v slovenskih pristaniščih je v obdobju od 1995 do 2007 precej nihal. Najmanjši promet je bil v letu 2006 (30.000 potnikov), največji pa v 2007 (51.000 potnikov). Gledano po pristaniščih je v letih od 1995 do 1999 potniški pristaniški promet potekal v glavnem v pristanišču Piran, v letih 2000 in 2001 v pristanišču Izola, v letih od 2002 do 2006 pa v pristaniščih Izola in Piran. V celotnem obdobju od 1995 do 2006 je bilo v pristanišču Koper zelo malo potnikov, in sicer je znašal njihov delež od 0,1 % v letu 1995 do največ 9,7 % v letu 1999. V letu 2007 pa je bilo število vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov največje v pristanišču Koper (42,5 %), sledili sta mu pristanišči Izola (36,5 %) in Piran (21,0 %).

In the 1995-2007 period traffic in the Slovenian ports rather fluctuated. The traffic was the lowest in 2006 (30,000 passengers) and the highest in 2007 (51,000 passengers). As regards ports, from 1995 to 1999 the passenger port traffic took place mostly in the port of Piran, in 2000 and 2001 the leading role was taken over by Izola, while in the period from 2002 to 2006 the passenger traffic took place in ports Izola and Piran. During the whole period the port of Koper had only few passengers, the share was between 0.1% in 1995 and 9.7% in 1999. In 2007 the number of embarked and disembarked passengers was the highest in port Koper (42.5%), followed by Izola (36.5%) and Piran (21.0%).

Slika 9: Potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, redni prevoz, letališče Ljubljana, 2007

Chart 9: Passengers traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, scheduled transport, airport Ljubljana, 2007



Javni potniški promet na slovenskih letališčih se v zadnjih letih močno povečuje. Leta 2007 je število prihodov in odhodov potnikov v enem letu prvič v zgodovini ljubljanskega letališča preseglo milijon in pol. V letu 2007 se je to število glede na leto 2004, ko je prvič preseglo milijon, še povečalo, in sicer za 45 %.

Največ potnikov (63 % vseh) je bilo prepeljanih v države ali iz držav Evropske unije, 30 % na relacijah z evropskimi državami, ki niso članice Evropske unije, preostalih 7 % pa predvsem z državami Severne Afrike in Bližnjega ter Srednjega vzhoda.

V letu 2007 je promet potnikov v rednem prevozu preko ljubljanskega letališča presegel 1,2 milijona potnikov, kar predstavlja 82 % vseh potnikov. V tujino je odpotovalo dobrih 615.000 potnikov in prav toliko jih je od tam tudi prišlo, to je za 42 % več kot v letu 2004. Z letališč držav članic Evropske unije je odpotovalo in na ta letališča pripotovalo približno 66 % potnikov. Največ potnikov je bilo prepeljanih na relacijah med letališčem Ljubljana in letališči v Nemčiji (16 %), letališči v Združenem kraljestvu (16 %) ter letališči v Franciji (okoli 10 %) in Turčiji (okoli 10 %).

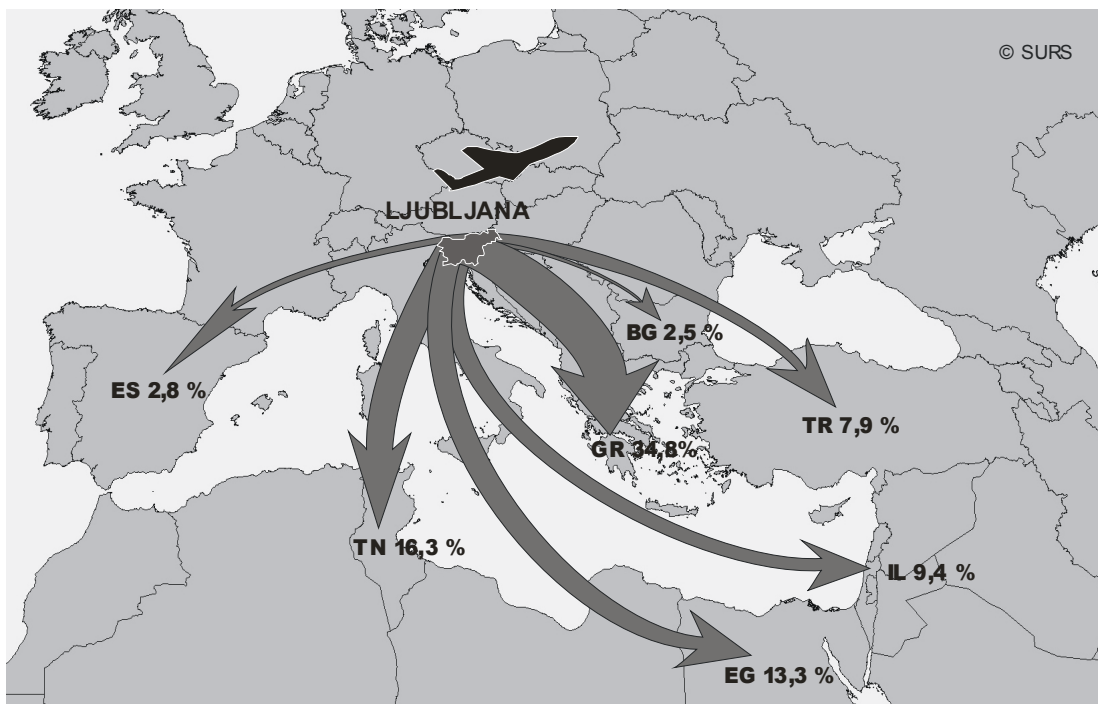
In recent years passenger traffic at Slovenian public access airports has been increasing. In 2007 the annual number of passenger arrivals and departures exceeded 1.5 million for the first time. Passenger traffic increased in 2007 in comparison with 2004, when the number of passengers exceeded 1 million for the first time, by almost 45%.

Most passengers (63% of all) were carried to or from countries of the European Union, 30% to or from European countries which are not members of the European Union, and other 7% mostly to or from countries in North Africa and in the Middle East.

Total passenger traffic with scheduled flights through the Ljubljana airport exceeded 1.2 million passengers in 2007, representing 82% of all passengers. More than 615,000 passengers travelled to and from foreign countries. In comparison with 2004 this represents growth of around 42%. 66% of passengers travelled to or from airports in the European Union. Most of the passengers were carried between airport Ljubljana and airports in Germany (16%), airports in the United Kingdom (13%) and airports in France (around 10%) and Turkey (around 10%).

Slika 10: Potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, posebni prevoz, letališče Ljubljana, 2007

Chart 10: Passengers traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, non-scheduled transport, airport Ljubljana, 2007



Z letali je v posebnem prevozu preko letališča Ljubljana v letu 2007 potovalo skoraj 269.000 potnikov, kar predstavlja 18 % vseh potnikov. Največ teh potnikov (35 %) je bilo prepeljanih na relacijah med letališčem Ljubljana in letališči v Grčiji. Sledili so prevozi na letališča v Tuniziji (tja je bilo prepeljanih 16 % vseh potnikov v posebnem prometu) ter letališča v Egiptu (13 % potnikov) in Izrael (9 % potnikov).

V letu 2007 se je število potnikov na relaciji med Slovenijo in Egiptom glede na leto 2006 kar podvojilo.

Almost 269,000 passengers travelled through airport Ljubljana with airplanes in non-scheduled transport in 2007, which represents 18% of all passengers. Most of these passengers (35%) were carried on lines with airports in Greece, followed by airports in Tunisia with 16% of all passengers in non-scheduled transport, and airports in Egypt (13% passengers) and Israel (9% passengers).

In 2007 compared to 2006 the number of passengers on relation between Slovenia and Egypt doubled.

BLAGOVNI PREVOZ IN PROMET

GOODS TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 5: Blagovni prevoz in promet, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

Table 5: Goods transport and traffic, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

	2000	2005	2006	2007	Indeks Index <u>2007</u> <u>2000</u>	
1000 ton / 1000 tonnes						
Cestni prevoz	57910	82750	86896	89036	153,7	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	13667	16344	17052	17575	128,6	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	5	3	4	5	98,9	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	3547	5815	5658	5158	145,4	Maritime transport
Letališki promet	8	6	8	14	180,8	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	9038	12625	15483	15853	175,4	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾²⁾	31342	13154	15109	15728	50,2	Border road traffic ¹⁾²⁾
mio. tkm						
Cestni prevoz	6654	11032	12112	13734	206,4	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	2600	3245	3373	3603	138,6	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	4	3	3	4	82,8	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	32035	52513	49155	46587	145,4	Maritime transport

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

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

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

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

V letu 2007 so slovenski prevozniki po cestah in železnici prepeljali več kot 106 milijonov ton blaga. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo s tovornjaki, registriranimi v Sloveniji, prepeljanega za dobrih 53 % več blaga ter opravljenih kar za 106 % več tonskih kilometrov.

Slovenian road and railway carriers carried more than 106 million tonnes of goods in 2007. In comparison with 2000, 53% more goods were carried and 106% more tonne-kilometres were performed by road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia.

V enaki primerjavi je tudi železniški prevoznik prepeljal več blaga, in sicer za 29 %, ter opravil za 39 % več tonskih kilometrov.

In the same comparison the railway carrier transported 29% more goods and performed 39% more tonne-kilometres.

V obdobju od 2001 do 2007 je slovenski pomorski prevoznik po tujini prepeljal največ blaga v letih 2005 in 2006. V letu 2007 je prepeljal manj blaga, in sicer v primerjavi z letom 2006 skoraj za 9 %, v primerjavi z letom 2005 pa za 11 % manj. Prav tako je opravil tudi manj tonskih kilometrov (v primerjavi z letom 2006 za 5 % manj, v primerjavi z letom 2005 pa za 11 % manj).

In the 2001-2007 period the Slovenian maritime carrier transported most of the goods in 2005 and 2006. In comparison with 2006, 9% less goods and in comparison with 2005 11% less goods were carried in 2007. Tonne-kilometres performed in 2007 decreased as well (in comparison with 2006 by 5% and in comparison with 2005 by 11%).

V treh slovenskih pristaniščih se je promet blaga v letu 2007 še povečal. Na ladje so naložili in z njih razložili 15,8 milijona ton blaga, kar je v primerjavi z letom 2000 za 75 %, v primerjavi z letom 2005 pa za dobrih 26 % več blaga.

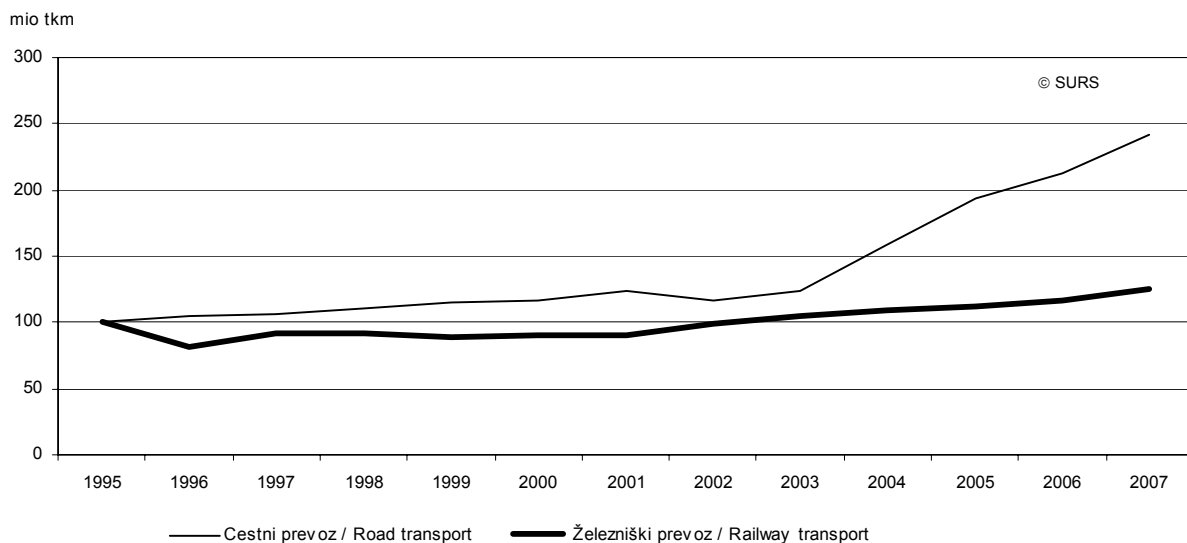
In 2007 traffic of goods at Slovenian ports increased. 15.8 million tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded to or from the ships in 2007. In comparison with 2000 this represented an increase of goods by 75% and in comparison with 2005 by 26%.

Največji slovenski letalski prevoznik je leta 2007 glede na leto 2000 prepeljal za 1 % manj blaga.

The biggest Slovenian air carrier carried 1% less goods in 2007 than in 2000.

Slika 11: Tonski kilometri, opravljeni v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 1995 – 2007

Chart 11: Tonne kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia, 1995 – 2007



Slika 11 prikazuje gibanje tonskih kilometrov, ki so jih opravili slovenski prevozniki v cestnem in železniškem prevozu v obdobju 1995–2007.

V primerjavi z letom 1995 je bilo v letu 2007 v cestnem prevozu opravljenih za 142 % več tonskih kilometrov.

V enaki primerjavi so več tonskih kilometrov opravili tudi v železniškem prevozu, in sicer za 25 %.

Chart 11 shows trends in tonne-kilometres performed by Slovenian carriers in road and railway transport in the 1995-2007 period.

In comparison with 1995 in 2007 tonne-kilometres performed in road transport increased by 142%.

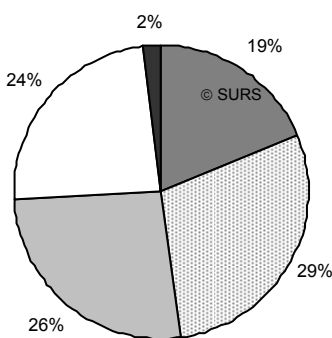
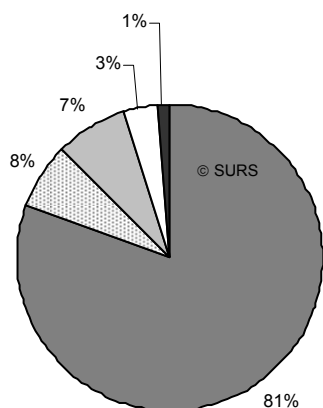
In the same comparison tonne-kilometres performed increased also in rail transport (by 25%).

Slika 12: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v cestnem blagovnem prevozu, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 12: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in road goods transport, Slovenia, 2007

Prepeljano blago / Goods carried

Opravljeni tonski kilometri / Tonne-kilometres performed



- Mednarodni prevoz - kabotaža / International transport - cabotage
- Notranji prevoz / National transport
- Mednarodni prevoz - blago naloženo v Sloveniji / International transport - goods loaded in Slovenia
- Mednarodni prevoz - blago razloženo v Sloveniji / International transport - goods unloaded in Slovenia
- Mednarodni prevoz - prevoz po tujini / International transport - cross-trade

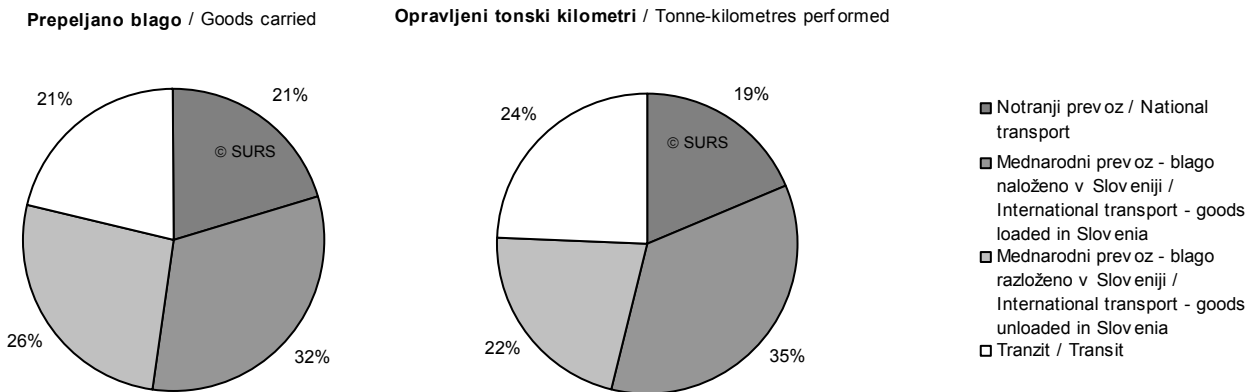
Od 89 milijonov ton blaga, toliko so ga v letu 2007 prepeljala tovorna vozila, registrirana v Sloveniji, je bilo kar 80 % blaga prepeljanega v notranjem prevozu. Nekaj čez 7 % blaga je bilo prepeljanega iz Slovenije v tujino in obratno. 3 % blaga so bili prepeljani med dvema tujima

89 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2007 by road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia, of which 80% of goods were carried in national transport, 7% were carried from Slovenia and into Slovenia respectively, 3% of goods were carried between two foreign countries and 2% of goods

državama, 2 % blaga pa sta bila prepeljana kot notranji prevoz v tuji državi (kabotaža). Zaradi večjih razdalj v mednarodnem prevozu je bilo razmerje pri tonskih kilometrih povsem drugačno. Od več kot 13,7 milijarde tonskih kilometrov, ki so jih v letu 2007 opravila slovenska tovorna vozila, jih je bilo le 18 % opravljenih v notranjem prevozu, 29 % v prevozu iz Slovenije v tujino, 26 % v prevozu iz tujine v Slovenijo, 24 % v prevozu med dvema tujima državama in 2 % v kabotaži.

were carried in cabotage (national transport in a foreign country). The relations expressed in tonne-kilometres are completely different because of longer distances in international transport. Thus only 18% of the total of 13.7 billion tonne-kilometres were performed in national transport, 29% in transport from Slovenia to foreign countries, 26% in transport from foreign countries into Slovenia, 24% in transport between two foreign countries and 2% in cabotage.

Slika 13: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v železniškem prevozu, Slovenija, 2007
 Chart 13: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in railway transport, Slovenia, 2007



V letu 2007 so Slovenske železnice, te opravljajo železniški prevoz samo po Sloveniji, prepeljale nekaj več kot 17,5 milijonov ton blaga. Od tega je bilo skoraj 21 % blaga prepeljanega znotraj Slovenije, 32 % blaga je bilo naloženega na železniških postajah v Sloveniji ter po železnici odpeljanega v tujino, 26 % pa so ga iz tujine prepeljali po železnici v Slovenijo. 21 % celotnega blaga je bilo prepeljanega v tranzitu (tj. prevoz skozi Slovenijo, pri čemer je kraj nalaganja in kraj razlaganja blaga zunaj Slovenije).

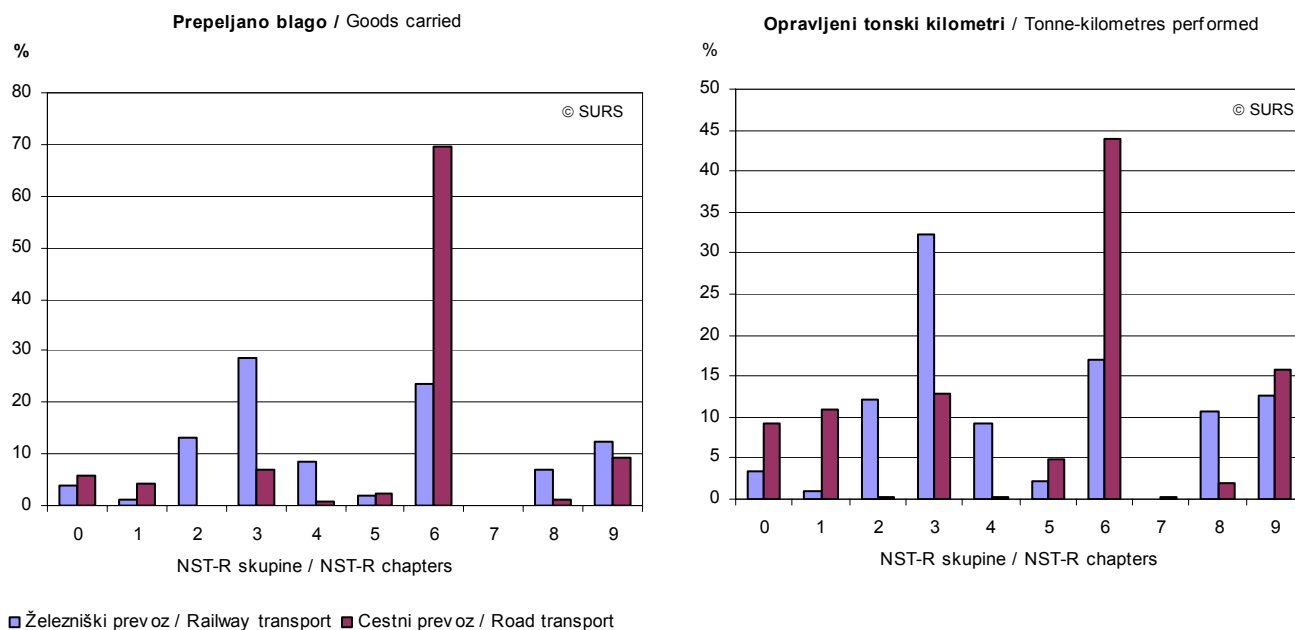
The Slovenian railway enterprise performing railway transport on the territory of Slovenia carried more than 17.5 million tonnes of goods in 2007. 21% of goods were carried on the territory of Slovenia, 32% of goods were loaded in Slovenia and transported by rail to foreign countries, 26% of goods were transported by rail from foreign countries to Slovenia and 21% of goods were carried in transit (transport throughout Slovenia, where the place of loading and the place of unloading were outside Slovenia).

V letu 2007 je bilo pri železniškem prevozu znotraj državnih meja opravljenih 3,6 milijarde tonskih kilometrov, od tega skoraj 19 % v notranjem prevozu, 35 % v prevozu blaga, ki je bilo namenjeno v tujino, 22 % v prevozu blaga, ki je v Slovenijo prišlo iz tujine, in 24 % v tranzitnem prevozu.

In 2007 the total transport performance of rail freight on the national territory of Slovenia was 3.6 billion tonne-kilometres: 19% in national transport, 35% in transport of goods departing from Slovenia, 22% in transport of goods arriving to Slovenia and 24% in transit.

Slika 14: Notranji kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 14: National inland transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2007



Med blagom, ki je bilo v letu 2007 prepeljano v notranjem cestnem prevozu, je bilo največ blaga, ki po Klasifikaciji prepeljanega blaga v statistiki transporta - NST/R spada v skupino 6 – »Surovi in predelani minerali, gradbeni materiali« (69%). Sem spadajo gramoz, pesek, glina, žindra, mavec, druge kamnine in rudnine, cement, apno ter drugi industrijski gradbeni materiali. Nobenega drugega blaga (to je blaga izmed ostalih skupin po NST/R) med blagom, prepeljanim v celotnem notranjem cestnem prevozu, ni bilo več kot 10%. 9% je bilo na primer blaga iz skupine 9 – »Stroji, transportna oprema, industrijski izdelki in mešani izdelki«, 7% je bilo blaga iz skupine 3 – »Nafta in naftni derivati«, 6% iz skupine 0 – »Kmetijski izdelki in žive živali« ter 4% iz skupine 1 – »Živila in živalska krma«.

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo v letu 2007 prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 3, in sicer 29%. Čeprav je bil delež blaga iz te skupine pri cestnem prevozu veliko manjši, je bilo po cesti prepeljanega več kot štirikrat več tovrstnega blaga kot po železnici. Delež blaga iz skupine 6, prepeljanega v notranjem železniškem prevozu, je znašal 23%, iz skupine 2 – »Trdna mineralna goriva« 13%, iz skupine 9 pa 12%.

Delež tonskih kilometrov iz blagovne iz skupine 6 v notranjem cestnem prevozu ni bil tako izrazit kot pri tonah in je znašal »le« 44%. Razlog za to so bile krajše razdalje pri prevozu surovih in predelanih mineralov in gradbenega materiala. Delež tonskih kilometrov iz skupine 9 je znašal 16%, iz skupine 1 11%, iz skupin 3 in 0 pa 13% oziroma 9% vseh tonskih kilometrov, opravljenih v notranjem cestnem prevozu.

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo največ tonskih kilometrov opravljenih pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 3 (32%). Sledila sta prevoz blaga iz skupine 6 (17%), iz skupine 9 (13%), iz skupine 2 (12%) in iz skupine 8 – »Kemikalije« (11%).

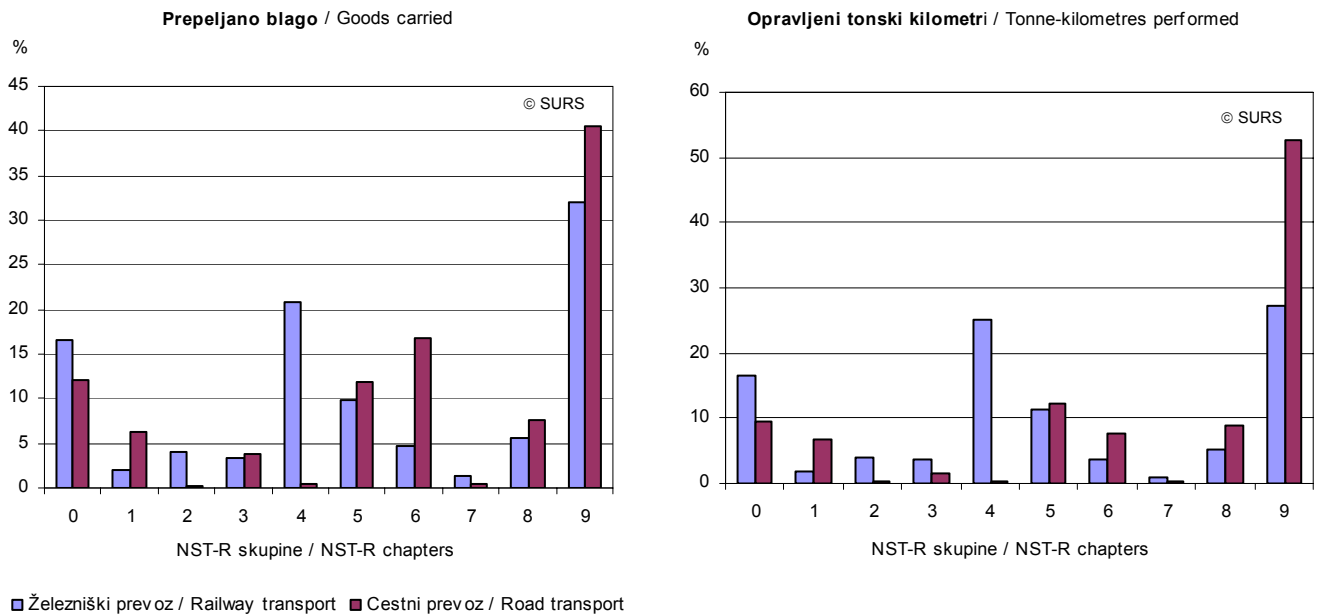
In national road transport the majority of goods (69%) carried in 2007 belonged to Chapter 6 – »Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials« according to the Standard Goods Classification for Transport Statistics – NST/R. This group includes sand, gravel, clay, slag, plaster, other stoneware and crude minerals, cement, lime and other industrial building materials. In no other NST/R chapter the share of goods carried in national transport exceeded 10%. Thus 9% of goods carried belonged to Chapter 9 – »Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles«, 7% to Chapter 3 – »Petroleum products«, 6% to Chapter 0 – »Agricultural products and live animals« and 4% to Chapter 1 – »Foodstuffs and animal fodder«.

In national rail transport the largest share of goods carried (29%) belonged to Chapter 3. Although the share of Chapter 3 is much lower in road national transport, the amount of those goods carried by road is more than four times bigger compared with rail transport. The share of goods carried by rail belonging to Chapter 6 was 23%, to Chapter 2 – »Solid mineral fuels« 13% and to Chapter 9 12%.

Expressed in tonne-kilometres, the share of Chapter 6 in national road transport is not so outstanding and amounts »only« to 44% of all tonne-kilometres performed. The reason for this is the shorter distances performed when carrying crude and manufactured minerals and building materials. The share of tonne-kilometres performed in national transport while carrying the goods from Chapter 9 was 16%, from Chapter 1 11% and from Chapters 3 and 0 13% and 9% respectively.

In national rail transport the largest share of tonne-kilometres performed occurred while carrying goods from Chapter 3 (32%), followed by Chapters 6 (17%), 9 (13%), 2 (12%) and 8 – »Chemicals« (11%).

Slika 15: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2007
Chart 15: International inland transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2007



V mednarodnem prevozu je bilo tako po cestah kot po železnici prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 9 – »Stroji, transportna oprema, industrijski izdelki in mešani izdelki«, in sicer 40 % oziroma 32 %. V cestnem prevozu je sledilo blago iz skupin 6 – »Surovi in predelani minerali, gradbeni materialki« s 17 % ter 5 – »Kovinski izdelki« in 0 – »Kmetijski izdelki in žive živali«, in sicer vsaka skupina z 12 %. V železniškem prevozu je bilo po količini na drugem mestu blago iz skupine 4 – »Rude in kovinski odpadki« z 21 %, sledili pa sta skupini 0 s 16 % in 5 z 10 %.

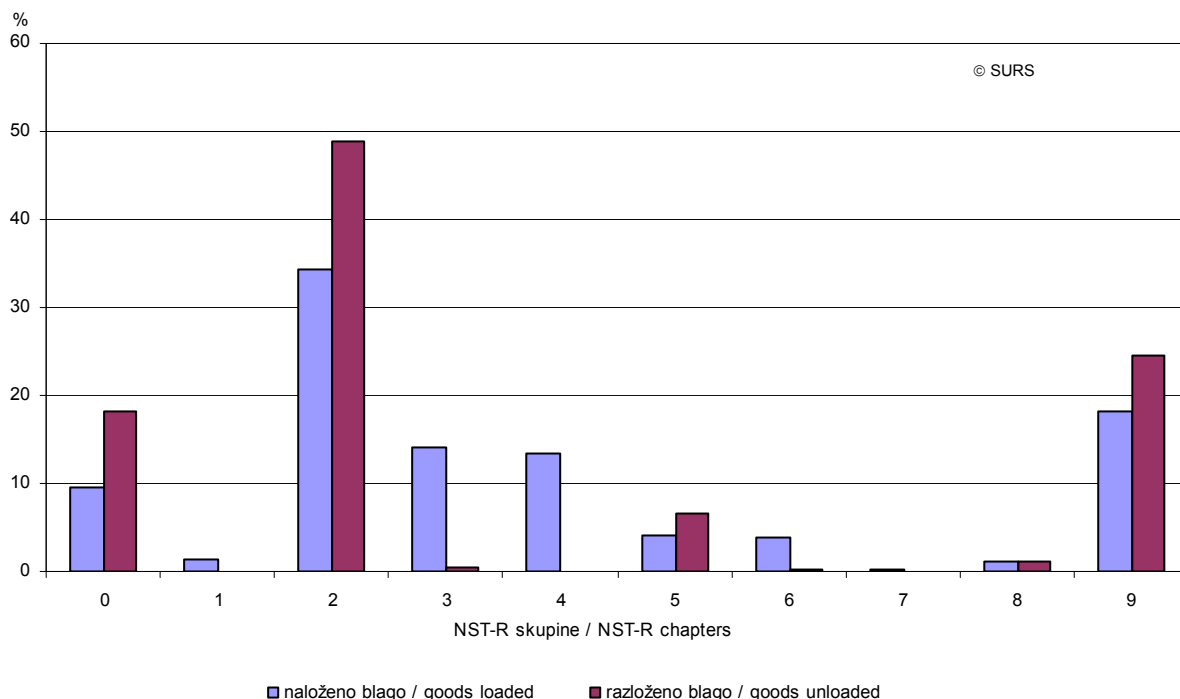
Več kot polovica tonskih kilometrov v mednarodnem cestnem prevozu in več kot četrtina v mednarodnem železniškem prevozu je bila opravljena pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 9 po klasifikaciji NST/R. Tudi pri tej primerjavi je bila, tako kot pri primerjavi količin prepeljanega blaga, ta skupina na prvem mestu. V mednarodnem cestnem prevozu je bilo na drugem mestu po opravljenih tonskih kilometrih blago iz skupine 5 z 12-odstotnim deležem, v mednarodnem železniškem prevozu pa blago iz skupine 4 s 25-odstotnim deležem.

The largest share of goods carried in both road (40%) and rail (32%) international transport belongs to Chapter 9 - »Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles«. This chapter was followed in road international transport by Chapters 6 – »Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials« with 17%, Chapter 5 – »Metal products« and Chapter 0 - »Agricultural products and live animals« with 12% each. Chapter 4 – »Ores and metal waste« was the second largest group in terms of goods carried in rail international transport with 21%, followed by Chapter 0 with 16% and Chapter 5 with 10%.

More than half of tonne-kilometres in road international transport and more than one quarter in rail international transport was performed while carrying goods from Chapter 9 of the NST/R classification. In road and rail transport this chapter was in the first place in tonne-kilometres performed. In road international transport the second largest group is Chapter 5 with 12% of tonne-kilometres and in rail international transport Chapter 4 with 25%.

Slika 16: Pristaniški promet glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 16: Port traffic by type of goods, Slovenia, 2007



Blagovni promet je v letu 2007 v slovenskih pristaniščih znašal 15,9 milijona ton, kar je za 132,7 % več kot leta 1995. Daleč največ blaga je bilo naloženega oz. razloženega v pristanišču Koper, in sicer 15,4 milijona ton, tj. 99,7 % vsega. Naloženega je bilo 4,7 milijona ton, razloženega pa 11,2 milijona ton blaga. Med tem blagom je bilo glede vrst blaga največ trdnih mineralnih goriv (34,3 %), strojev, transportne opreme, industrijskih izdelkov in mešanih izdelkov (18,1 %), nafte in naftnih derivatov (14,1 %) ter rud in kovinskih odpadkov (13,3 %).

Glede blagovnega prometa po vrstah tovara je bilo največ suhega razsutega tovara, in sicer 9,6 milijona ton ali 60,5 % vsega prometa.

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

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba je v letu 2007 prepeljal med tujimi pristanišči 5,2 milijona ton blaga (za 65,2 % več kot leta 1995). V enaki primerjavi se je število opravljenih tonskih milj povečalo za 41,5 %.

In 2007 goods traffic in Slovenian ports amounted to 15.9 million tonnes, which is 132.7% more than in 1995. By far the most goods were loaded or unloaded in the port of Koper, namely 15.4 million tonnes (99.7%): 4.7 million tonnes were loaded and 11.2 million tonnes unloaded. As regards the type of goods, most of it was solid mineral fuels (34.3%), machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles (18.1%), petroleum products (14.1%) and ores and metal waste (13.3%).

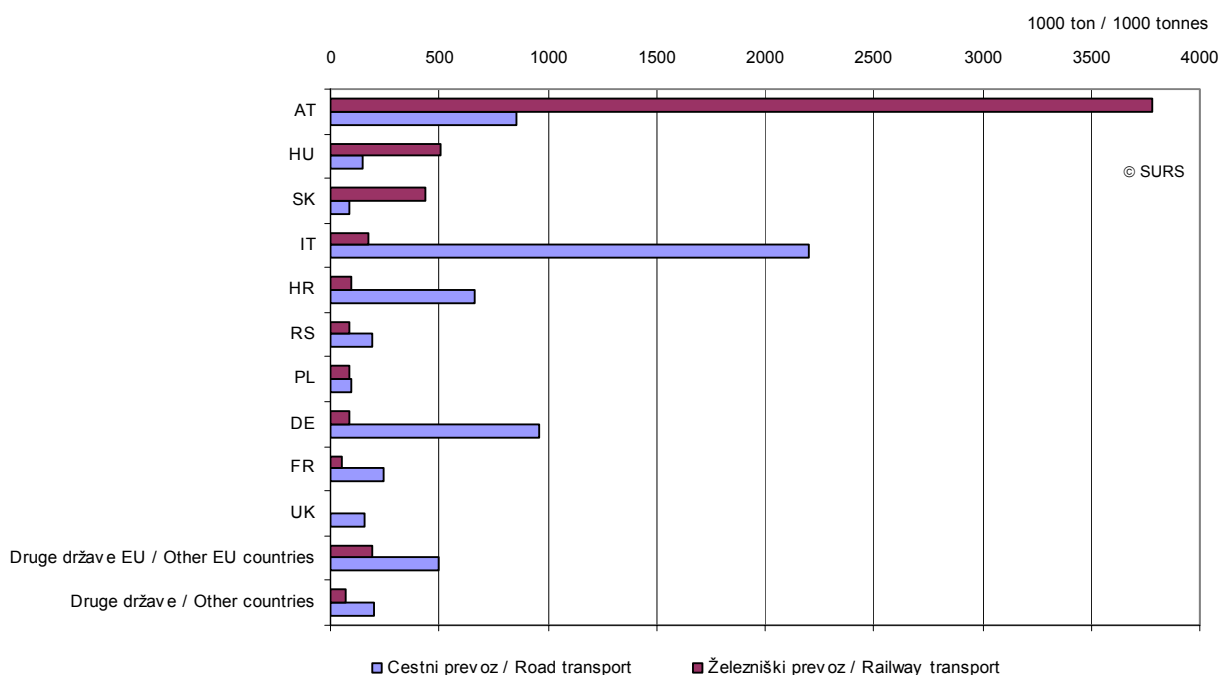
As regards the type of cargo, by far the most was dry bulk goods, namely 9.6 million tonnes (60.5% of all goods traffic in ports).

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

Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba in 2007 transported between foreign ports 5.2 million tonnes of goods (65.2% more than in 1995). In the same comparison the number of tonne miles made increased by 41.5%.

Slika 17: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago, naloženo v Sloveniji, po državah razlaganja, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 17: International inland transport – goods loaded in Slovenia by country of unloading, Slovenia, 2007

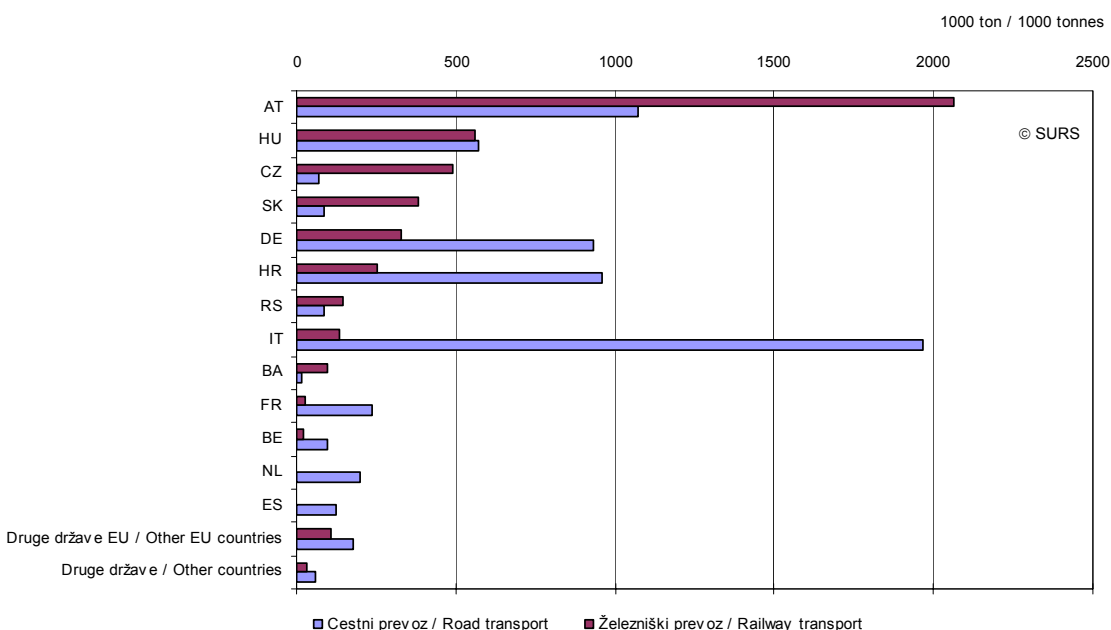


Količina blaga, ki so ga slovenski prevozniki v letu 2007 naložili v Sloveniji in razložili v tujini, je znašala v cestnem prevozu 6,3 milijona ton, v železniškem pa 5,6 milijona ton. Pri cestnem prevozu je bilo 35 % tega blaga razloženega v Italiji, 15 % v Nemčiji, 14 % v Avstriji, 11 % na Hrvaškem in 4 % v Franciji. Pri železniškem prevozu je bilo kar 68 % blaga razloženega v Avstriji, 9 % v Madžarski, 8 % v Slovaški in 3 % v Italiji.

6.3 million tonnes of goods were loaded in Slovenia and carried into foreign countries by Slovenian road carriers in 2007. 35% of those goods were unloaded in Italy, 15% in Germany, 14% in Austria and 11% in Croatia and 4% in France. In rail transport 5.6 million tonnes of goods were loaded in Slovenia and unloaded in foreign countries. The largest share of those goods was unloaded in Austria (68%), followed by Hungary (9%), Slovakia (8%) and Italy (3%).

Slika 18: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago razloženo v Sloveniji, po državah nalaganja, 2007

Chart 18: International inland transport – goods unloaded in Slovenia by country of loading, 2007

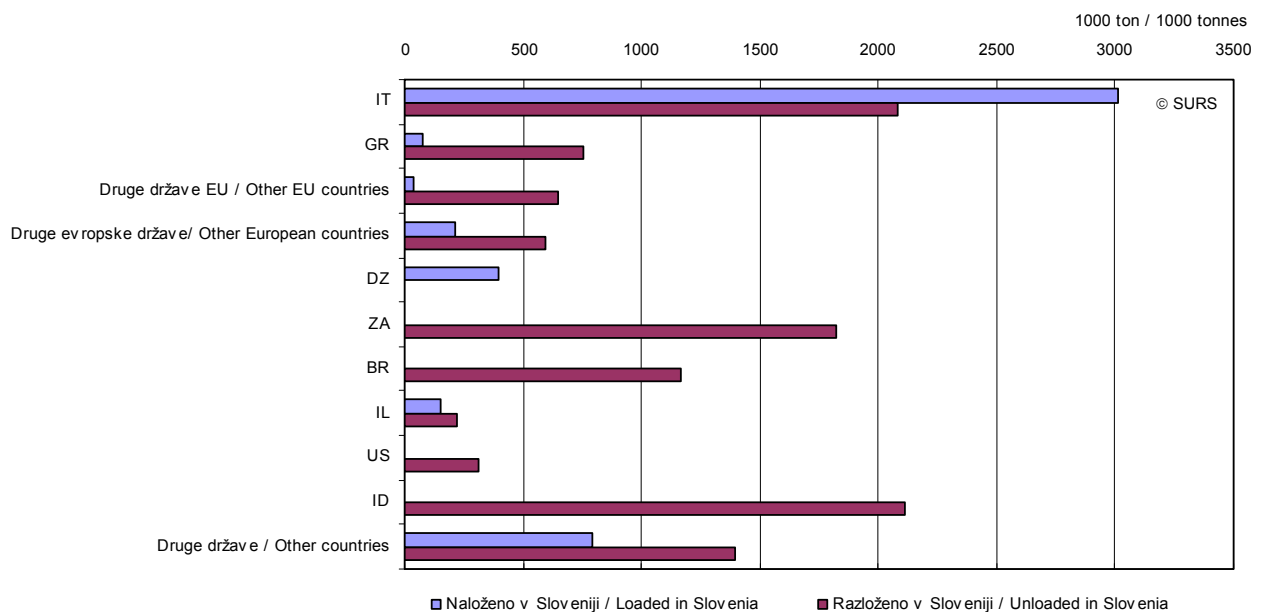


Kakor v letu 2006 sta bila tudi v letu 2007 najpomembnejša tokova pri prevozu blaga iz tujine v Slovenijo iz Avstrije pri železniškem prevozu in iz Italije pri cestnem prevozu. Skupna količina blaga, prepeljanega iz tujine v Slovenijo, ki so ga slovenski prevozniki v letu 2007 pripeljali po cesti, je bila 6,6 milijona ton. Od tega je bilo iz Italije prepeljanih 30 %, iz Avstrije 16 %, iz Hrvaške in iz Nemčije po 14 % in iz Madžarske dobrih 8 % blaga. V železniškem prevozu je bilo skupaj prepeljanih 4,6 milijona ton blaga, in sicer 44 % iz Avstrije, 12 % iz Madžarske, 10 % iz Češke republike, 8 % iz Slovaške, 7 % Nemčije ter 5 % iz Hrvaške.

As in 2006, in 2007 too the most important goods flows in transport from foreign countries to Slovenia were from Austria in railway transport and from Italy in road transport. Total goods transport from foreign countries to Slovenia performed by Slovenian carriers amounted to 6.6 million tonnes. 30% of all goods were loaded in Italy, 16% in Austria, 14% in Croatia and Germany (each) and 8% in Hungary. In railway transport 4.6 million tonnes of goods were loaded in foreign countries and unloaded in Slovenia. 44% of those goods were loaded in Austria, 12% in Hungary, 10% in the Czech Republic, 8% in Slovakia, 7% in Germany and 5% in Croatia.

Slika 19: Pristaniški blagovni promet – blago, naloženo¹⁾ in razloženo²⁾ v Sloveniji, po državi razlaganja in nalaganja blaga, 2007

Chart 19: Port traffic of goods – goods loaded¹⁾ and unloaded²⁾ in Slovenia by country of unloading and loading of goods, 2007



1) Vključeno naloženo in tranzit - naloženo blago.
Loaded and transit-loaded goods are included.

2) Vključeno razloženo in tranzit - razloženo blago.
Unloaded and transit-unloaded goods are included.

Od vsega blaga v pristaniškem blagovnem prometu je bilo v letu 2007 največ blaga v tranzitu (12,6 milijona ton). Delež tranzita v skupnem blagovnem prometu je znašal 79,7 %, od tega tranzit - naloženo blago 28,2 %, tranzit - razloženo blago pa 51,5 %. V Sloveniji naloženega blaga, namenjenega za izvoz, je bilo le 1,3 %, v Sloveniji razloženega blaga, prispelega iz uvoza, pa je bilo 18,6 %. Notranjega prometa (naloženega in razloženega) je bilo 0,4 %.

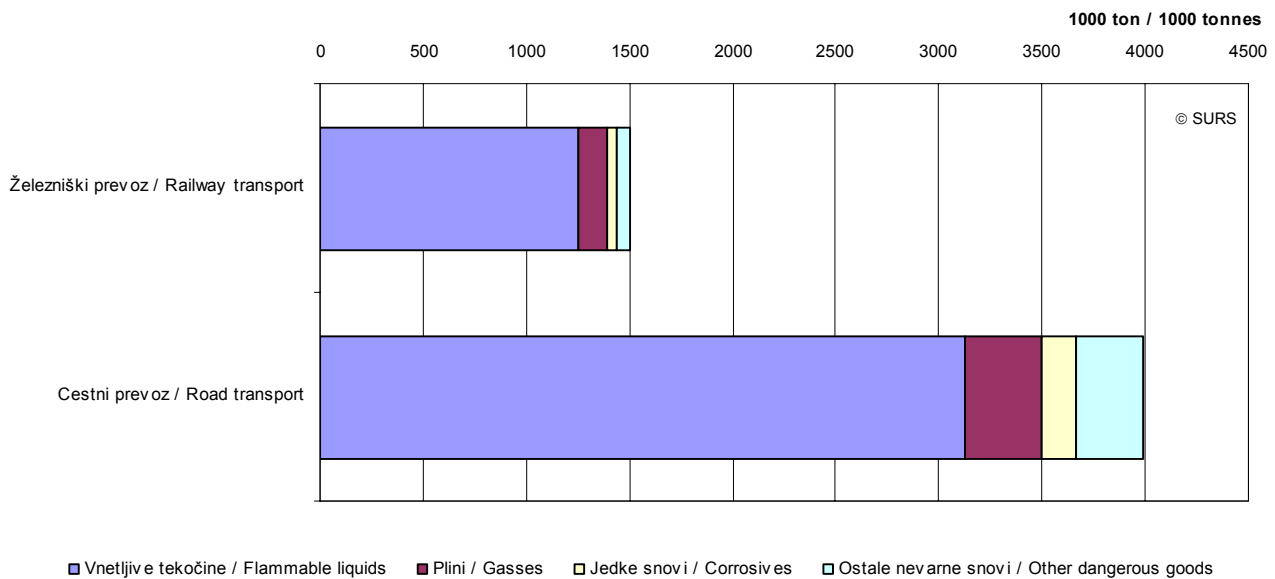
Z vidika udeleženih držav je bilo od vsega naloženega blaga daleč največ blaga namenjenega v Italijo (64,3 %). Od razloženega blaga pa je največ blaga prispelo iz Indonezije (19,0 %), Italije (18,7 %) in Južne Afrike (16,4 %).

Of all port goods traffic in 2007 the most goods were in transit (12.6 million tonnes). The share of transit in total amount of goods traffic was 79.7%, of which 28.2% transit-loaded goods and 51.5% transit-unloaded goods. In Slovenia the share of loaded goods intended for export was only 1.3%, and the share of unloaded goods intended for import 18.6%. The share of national traffic (loaded and unloaded) was 0.4%.

As regards countries, of the total amount of loaded goods by far the most goods were intended to Italy (64.3%). Of the total amount of unloaded goods most goods arrived from Indonesia (19.0%), Italy (18.7%) and South Africa (16.4%).

Slika 20: Nevarno blago, prepeljano v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 20: Dangerous goods carried in inland transport, Slovenia, 2007



V letu 2007 so slovenski prevozniki v cestnem prevozu prepeljali 4 milijone ton nevarnih snovi, to je skoraj za 11 % več kot v letu 2006. Največji delež nevarnih snovi so predstavljale vnetljive tekočine (79 %), drugega največjega pa plini (9 %). V železniškem prevozu je bilo prepeljanih 1,5 milijona ton tovrstnih snovi. V primerjavi z letom 2006 je to za 3 % manj prepeljanega nevarnega blaga. Tudi tukaj je bilo med prepeljanimi nevarnimi snovmi največ vnetljivih tekočin (83 %) in plinov (skoraj 10 %).

In 2007, Slovenian road goods vehicles carried 4 million tonnes of dangerous goods, almost 11% more than in 2006. The largest share of those goods was flammable liquids (79%) and gasses (9%). In rail transport 1.5 million tonnes of dangerous goods were carried. In comparison with 2006 this represents a 3% decrease in goods carried by the Slovenian rail carrier. Flammable liquids (83%) and gasses (almost 10%) were the largest groups of dangerous goods in rail transport as well.

NESREČE

ACCIDENTS

Tabela 6: Prometne nesreče, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

Table 6: Traffic accidents, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007

	2000	2005	2006	2007	Indeks Index 2007 2000	
Cestni promet / Road transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	39297	31094	31569	30401	77,4	Total number of accidents
Število prometnih nesreč - smrt oz. telesna poškodba	8469	10309	11223	11414	134,8	Number of accidents resulting in death
Posledice:						Consequence:
število mrtvih	313	258	262	293	93,6	number of deaths
število hudo poškodovanih oseb	2995	1266	1220	1263	42,2	number of severe injuries
Železniški promet / Railway transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	...	40	48	61	...	Number of traffic accidents
Število prometnih nesreč s hudo poškodovanimi osebami	...	18	18	39	...	Number of serious injury accidents
Število mrtvih	...	5	9	17	...	Number of persons killed
Število hudo poškodovanih oseb	...	18	11	30	...	Number of persons seriously injured

V letu 2007 se je na slovenskih cestah zgodilo skupaj 30.401 nesreč, to je za 23 % manj kot v letu 2000. Hkrati se je močno povečalo število nesreč, ki imajo za posledico smrt ali telesno poškodbo. V tem obdobju (2000-2007) se je zmanjšalo število smrtnih primerov za dobrih 6 %, in še močnejše število hudo poškodovanih oseb, za 58 %. V primerjavi s predhodnim letom je bilo v letu 2007 manj vseh nesreč skupaj in več nesreč s posledico smrti ali telesnih poškodb. Za 12 % več je bilo smrtnih primerov in za 4 % več hudo poškodovanih oseb.

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

V letu 2007 se je v železniškem prometu zgodilo skupaj 61 prometnih nesreč. Od tega je bilo 39 nesreč s hudo poškodovanimi osebami. Železniške prometne nesreče so v letu 2007 terjale 17 mrtvih in 30 hudo poškodovanih oseb.

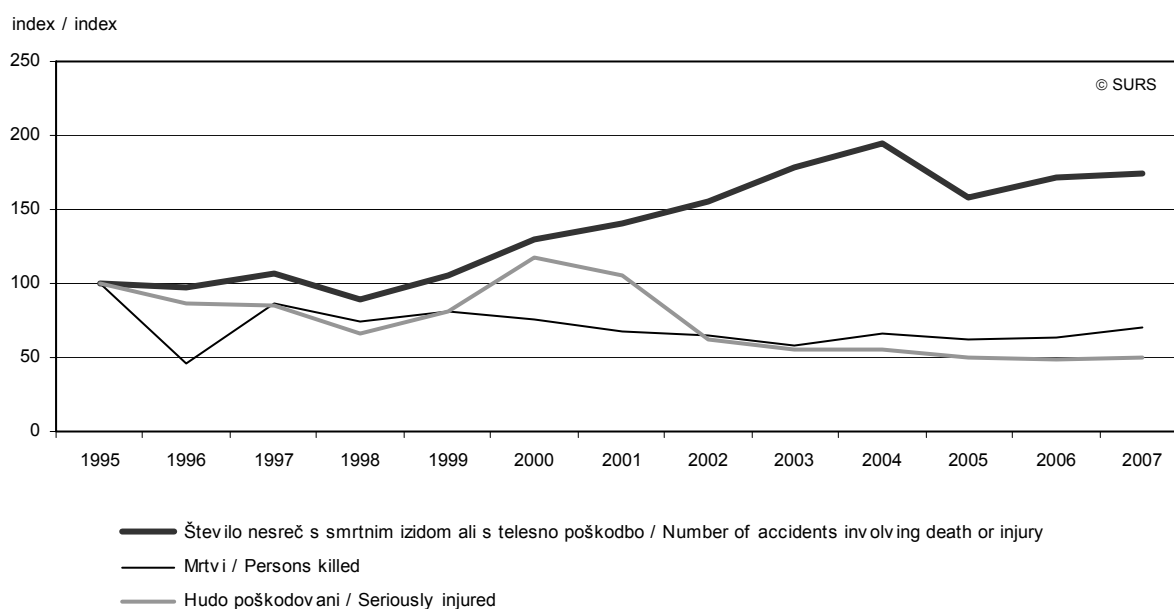
In 2007, 30,401 traffic accidents happened on Slovenian roads; 23% less than in 2000. At the same time the number of accidents resulting in death or serious injury increased significantly. In the 2000-2007 period the number of deaths decreased by 6% and the number of serious injuries by 58%. Compared to 2006 there were fewer traffic accidents in total, but more accidents resulting in death or serious injury. In 2007 compared with the year before there was an increase in the number of persons killed (by 12%) and in the number of persons seriously injured (by 4%).

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

In 2007, 61 traffic accidents happened in railway traffic, of which 39 accidents involving serious injury. In 2007 accidents in railway transport involved 17 dead people and 30 people seriously injured.

Slika 21: Cestnoprometne nesreče, Slovenija, 1995 – 2007

Chart 21: Road accidents, Slovenia, 1995 – 2007

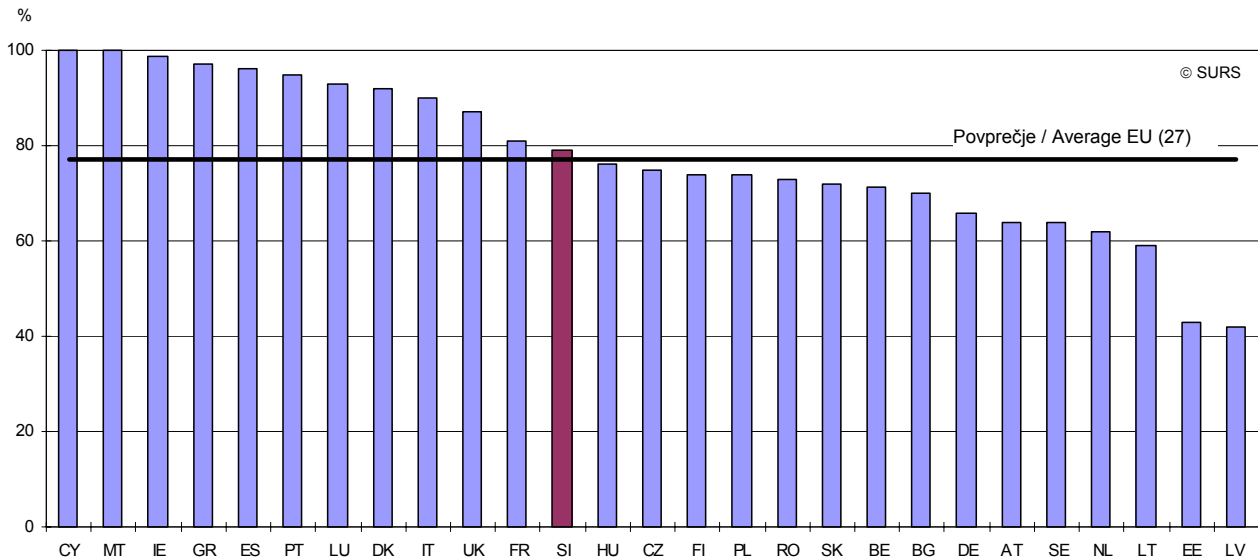


MEDNARODNI PREGLED

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

Slika 22: Delež cestnega prevoza v skupnem kopenskem blagovnem prevozu, EU-27, tkm, 2007

Chart 22: Share of road in total inland freight transport, EU-27, tkm, 2007



Skupni kopenski tovorni transport 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.

Delež cestnega blagovnega prevoza v celotnem kopenskem prevozu, izraženem v tonskih kilometrih na ravni povprečja (27 držav) v Evropski uniji, je v letu 2007 ostal na ravni leta 2006 in je znašal 77 %. V otoških državah (Ciper, Malta in Irska) in še v 7 evropskih državah se delež cestnega prometa giblje med 90 in 100 % in med temi je kar v petih državah delež v primerjavi z letom 2006 še rahlo porasel.

Državi, ki z deležem cestnega prometa presegata povprečje EU, pa ne sodita v skupino z deleži 90 % in več, sta Slovenija, ki je imela v primerjavi z letom 2006 ta delež večji za eno odstotno točko (79 %), in Združeno kraljestvo, katere delež je bil večji za 2 odstotni točki (87 %).

Države, katerih delež cestnega blagovnega prometa v letu 2007 se je najbolj spremenil (za 3 odstotne točke), so Avstrija (njen delež se je zmanjšal), Madžarska in Latvija (njun delež pa se je v enakem obsegu povečal).

Povsem je izstopala Estonija, katere delež cestnega blagovnega prometa je znašal 43 %, kar je za 8 odstotnih točk več kot v letu 2006.

Total inland freight transport includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail 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.

The share of road transport in total inland freight transport, expressed in tonne-kilometres, averaged 77% in the European Union (27 members) in 2007 and stayed on the 2006 level. In island countries (Cyprus, Malta, Ireland) and in other 7 EU member states the share of road transport ranged between 90% and 100%. Among them in five countries the share slightly increased over the previous year.

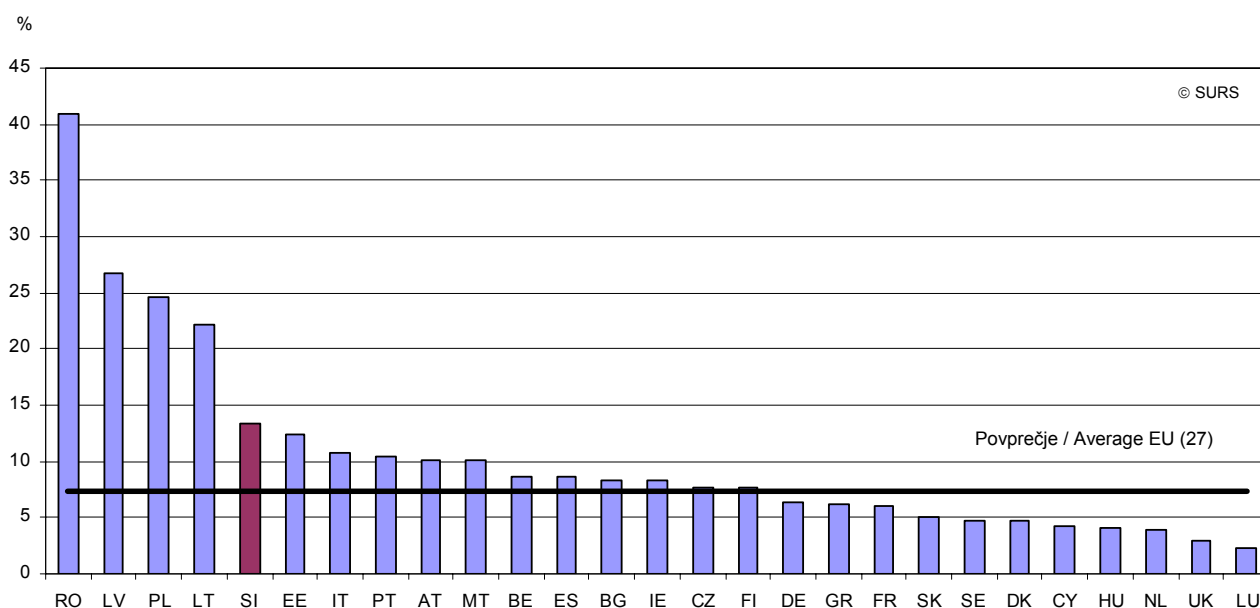
The countries whose shares exceeded the EU average but were under 90% were Slovenia with 79%, 1 percentage point more than in 2006, and the United Kingdom with 87%, which exceeded the 2006 share by 2 points.

Countries with the biggest change (3 percentage points) as regards their shares of road transport in total inland freight transport in 2007 were Austria (its share decreased), and Hungary and Latvia (their shares increased by the same percent).

Estonia stands out with the share of 43%, 8 percentage points more than in 2006.

Slika 23: Naraščanje potniškega prometa na letališčih držav EU v letu 2007 glede na leto 2006

Chart 23: Growth of passenger traffic at airports in EU countries in 2007 compared to 2006

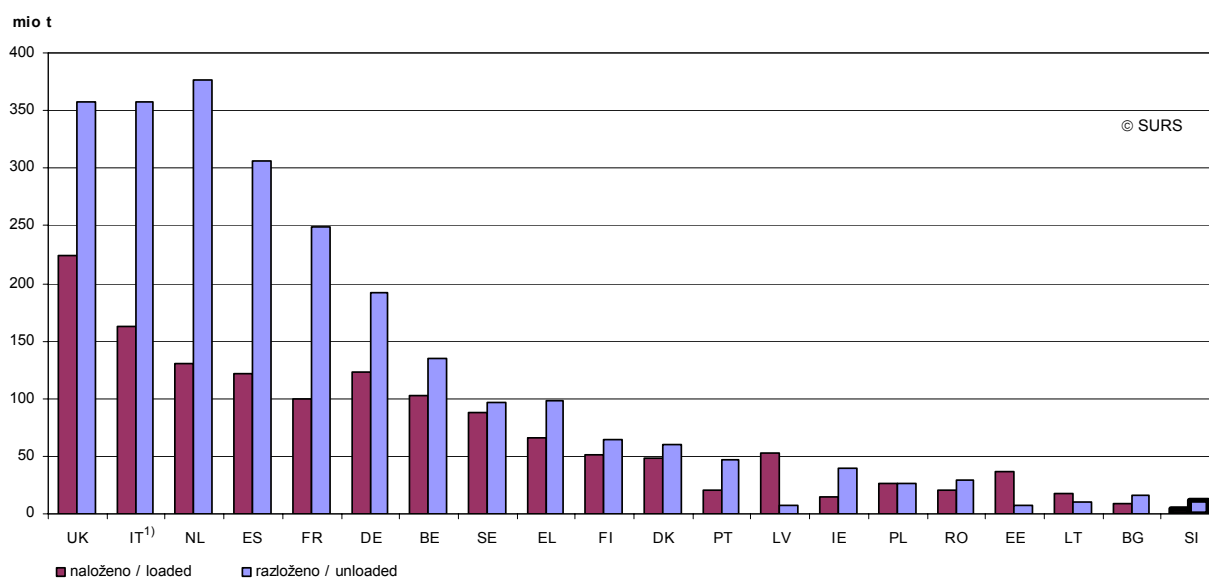


Skupno število potnikov, ki so z letali potovali iz držav članic Evropske unije ali v te države ter znotraj Evropske unije, je v letu 2007 naraslo na 793 milijonov ali v primerjavi z letom 2006 za več kot 7 %. Število potnikov na letališčih se je povečalo v vseh državah članicah Evropske unije, najopazneje pa v državah Srednje in Vzhodne Evrope. Najbolj se je povečalo v Romuniji, za 41 %, za več kot 20 % pa v Latviji, na Poljskem in v Litvi; sledila je Slovenija z nadpovprečno 13,3-odstotno rastjo. Najmanjšo rast števila potnikov na letališčih so v letu 2007 zabeležili v Luksemburgu in Združenem kraljestvu, in sicer manj kot 3-odstotno.

The total number of passengers transported by air to, from or within the EU-27 Member States in 2007 grew to 793 million. This represented a growth of 7.3% compared with 2006. All Member States recorded increases in the number of air passengers and the strongest growth was once again observed in some of the Central and Eastern European countries. The highest growth was recorded by Romania (41%), while an increase of more than 20% was observed in Latvia, Poland and Lithuania, followed by Slovenia with a 13.3% growth. The lowest increase in 2007, less than 3%, was registered in Luxembourg and in the United Kingdom.

Slika 24: Pristaniški blagovni promet, EU-27, 2007

Chart 24: Port traffic of goods, EU-27, 2007



1) Podatki za 2006.
Data for 2006.

V letu 2007 je bilo v pristaniščih 27 držav EU (EU-27) naloženih in razloženih 3,9 milijarde ton blaga, to je za 2,3 % več kot leto poprej. Največ blaga je bilo naloženega in razloženega v pristaniščih Združenega kraljestva, Italije, Nizozemske in Španije (51,9 %, kar je več kot polovica skupnega blagovnega prometa EU-27). Samo v pristanišču Rotterdam, največjem evropskem pristanišču, je bilo v tem letu naloženih ali razloženih 374,2 milijona ton blaga (9,5 %). Za primerjavo: v Sloveniji je bilo v vseh treh pristaniščih naloženih ali razloženih 15,9 milijona ton blaga, tj. 0,4 % od skupnega blagovnega prometa EU-27; tako se po obsegu blagovnega pristaniškega prometa uvršča skoraj na konec lestvice, pred Ciper (0,2 %) in Malto (0,1 %).

In 2007 in 27 EU countries (EU-27) 3.9 billion tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded, which was 2.3% more than in the previous year. The heaviest traffic was made in ports in the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, and it amounted to more than a half (51.9%) of total traffic in the EU-27. In the port of Rotterdam alone, the largest port in Europe, in 2007 374.2 million tonnes of goods (9.5%) were loaded and unloaded. For comparison, in Slovenia 15.9 million tonnes were loaded and unloaded in all three ports, which is 0.4% of total traffic in the EU-27. Slovenia is placed almost at the end of the list - before Cyprus (0.2%) and Malta (0.1%).

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

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

STATISTICAL SIGNS

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

KRAJŠAVE IN KRATICE UPORABLJENE V SLOVENSKEM JEZIKU

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

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ENGLISH TEXT

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

KLASIFIKACIJA BLAGA ZA STATISTIKO TRANSPORTA / REVIDIRANA – NST/R

V publikaciji prikazujemo podatke o blagu, razvrščenem v skupine po klasifikaciji NST/R, za 10 osnovnih skupin blaga. Za železniški prevoz in pristaniški promet so na voljo tudi podatki po 24 skupinah. Polna klasifikacija je na voljo na internetni strani

<http://www.stat.si/klasje/tabela.aspx>

- 0 Kmetijski pridelki in žive živali
- 1 Živila in živalska krma
- 2 Trdna mineralna goriva
- 3 Nafta in naftni derivati
- 4 Rude in kovinski odpadki
- 5 Kovinski izdelki
- 6 Surovi in predelani minerali, gradbeni materiali
- 7 Gnojila
- 8 Kemikalije
- 9 Stroji, transportna oprema, industrijski izdelki in mešani izdelki

STANDARD GOODS NOMENCLATURE FOR TRANSPORT STATISTICS / REVISED – NST/R

In this publication goods are classified according to 10 chapters of the NST/R. For railway and port traffic breakdown into 24 groups is also available. The complete classification can be found on the website

<http://www.stat.si/klasje/tabela.aspx>

- 0 Agricultural products and live animals
- 1 Foodstuffs and animal fodder
- 2 Solid mineral fuels
- 3 Petroleum products
- 4 Ores and metal waste
- 5 Metal products
- 6 Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials
- 7 Fertilizers
- 8 Chemicals
- 9 Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles



ŠIFRE DRŽAV PO GEONOMENKLATURI / COUNTRY CODES ACCORDING GEONOMENCLATURE

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

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA**Viri in zajetje**

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

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

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

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

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**Sources and coverage**

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Definicije

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

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

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

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

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

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

Število osebnih avtomobilov na 1 000 prebivalcev. Upošteva se število osebnih avtomobilov, registriranih v Sloveniji, in število prebivalcev na dan 31. 12. Specialni osebni avtomobili niso vključeni.

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

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

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. Rail transport is based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

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

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

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



Za podrobnejše informacije glej metodološka pojasnila po posameznih področjih transporta:

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

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

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

Podrobnejši podatki so dostopni na SI-STAT podatkovnem portalu:

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

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

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

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