



TRANSPORT, SLOVENIJA, 2006

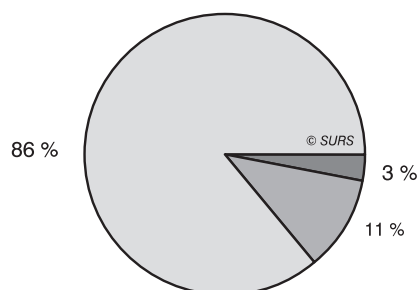
TRANSPORT, SLOVENIA, 2006

- ▶ V letu 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji 38.559 kilometrov cest (od tega 579 kilometrov oz. 1,5 % avtocest) in 1.228 kilometrov železniških prog (od tega 503 kilometrov oz. 41 % elektrificiranih).
- ▶ Število prevoznih sredstev se je v letu 2006 glede na leto 2000 povečalo v vseh transportnih panogah, razen v železniškem transportu: v cestnem transportu se je povečalo za skoraj 20 %, v pomorskem za 25 % in v zračnem 86 %, v železniškem pa se je zmanjšalo za 31 %.
- ▶ Tudi promet prevoznih sredstev se je, gledano po panogah, v letu 2006 glede na leto 2000 v glavnem povečal. Zmanjšal se je le promet vozil na cestnih mejnih prehodih.
- ▶ Slovenski prevozniki v železniškem in zračnem transportu so prepeljali več potnikov in opravili več potniških kilometrov. Manj prepeljanih potnikov in manj opravljenih potniških kilometrov pa je bilo v cestnem javnem prevozu.
- ▶ S tovornjaki, registriranimi v Sloveniji, je bilo v primerjavi z letom 2000 prepeljanega za 50 % več blaga in opravljenih za 82 % več tonskih kilometrov. Več blaga je bilo prepeljanega in več tonskih kilometrov je bilo opravljenih tudi v železniškem transportu.
- ▶ Cestnoprometnih nesreč, v katerih so udeleženi umrli ali bili telesno poškodovani, je v letu 2006 bilo 11.223, to je skoraj za 9 % več kot v letu 2005.
- ▶ There were 38,559 kilometres of roads in Slovenia in 2006 (of which 579 kilometres or 1.5% of motorways) and 1,228 kilometres of railway lines (of which 503 kilometres or 41% of electrified lines).
- ▶ Compared to 2000, in 2006 the number of means of transport was up in all modes of transport except in railway transport (decrease by 31%). In road transport growth amounted to almost 20%, in maritime transport to 25% and in air transport to 86%.
- ▶ Compared to 2000, in 2006 the traffic by transport means, by modes of transport, mostly increased. Only the traffic of vehicles in road border traffic decreased.
- ▶ Growth of the number of passengers carried and also of passenger-kilometres performed was noticed at Slovenian carriers in railway and air transport. Fewer passengers were carried and fewer passenger-kilometres were performed in road public transport.
- ▶ In comparison with 2000, 50% more goods were carried and 82% more tonne-kilometres were performed by road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia. More goods were carried and more tonne-kilometres were performed in railway transport as well.
- ▶ In 2006 the number of road traffic accidents resulting in death and injuries increased to 11,223, i.e. almost 9% more than in 2005.

Slika 1: Deleži potniškega in blagovnega kopenskega prevoza po panogah, Slovenija, pkm/tkm, 2006

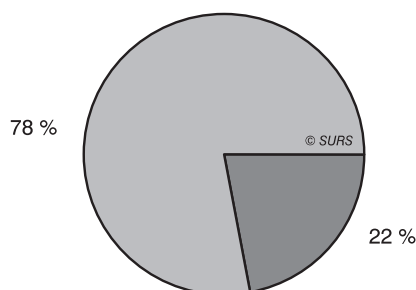
Chart 1: Shares of passenger and goods inland transport by modes, Slovenia, pkm/tkm, 2006

Opravljeni potniški kilometri /Passenger-kilometres performed



- cestni prevoz z osebnimi avtomobili / road transport with passenger cars
- cestni prevoz z avtobusi / road transport with buses
- železniški prevoz / railway transport

Opravljeni tonski kilometri /Tonne-kilometres performed



- cestni prevoz / road transport
- železniški prevoz / railway transport

INFRASTRUKTURA

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

	2000	2005	2006	Indeks/ Index 2006 2000	
Dolžina železniških prog	1201	1228	1228	102,2	Length of railway lines
elektrificirane proge	499	503	503	100,8	electrified lines
ostale proge	702	725	725	103,3	other lines
Dolžina cest	38403	38485	38559	100,4	Length of roads
avtoceste	427	569	579	135,6	motorways
državne ceste (brez avtocest)	5845	5824	5842	99,9	state roads (excl. motorways)
občinske ceste	32131	32092	32138	100,0	municipal roads

Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji je v letu 2006 ostala enaka kot leto poprej, v primerjavi z letom 2000 pa se je povečala za 27 km. Slovenija je v letu 2006 imela 1.228 km železniških prog.

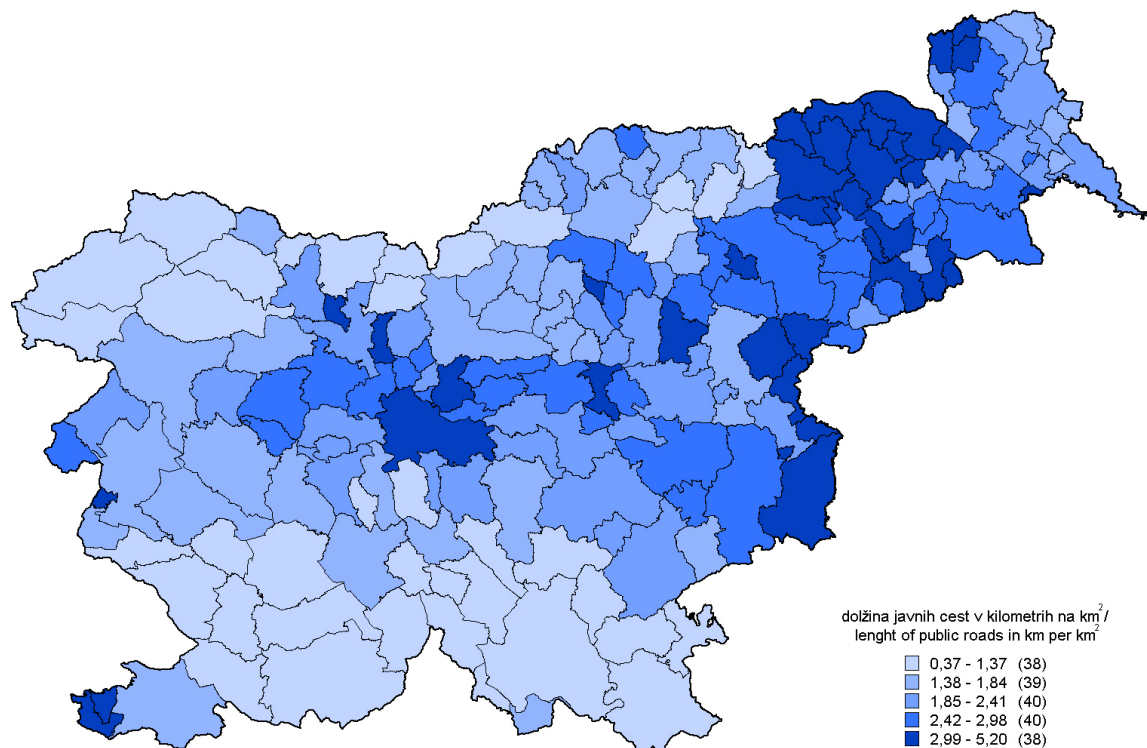
In 2006 the condition of the rail network was the same as in 2005. In comparison with 2000 the rail network was 27 km longer. In 2006 the length of the rail network in Slovenia was 1,228 km.

Skupna dolžina slovenskih cest je v letu 2006 znašala 38.559 km. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je povečala samo dolžina avtocest, in sicer za skoraj 36 %, v celotnem cestnem omrežju pa so te v letu 2006 predstavljale 1,5 %. Kar 83 % cestnega omrežja so v navedenem letu predstavljale občinske ceste.

In 2006 the total length of the Slovenian road network was 38,559 km. Compared to 2000 there was progress only in case of motorways, which were almost 36% longer but represented only 1.5% of the road network. Municipal roads contributed 83% of the total road network.

Slika 2: Gostota cestnega omrežja po občinah, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 2: Road density by municipalities, Slovenia, 2006



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

Gostota javnega cestnega omrežja za celotno Slovenijo je 1,90 kilometra na kvadratni kilometer površine. Praviloma je najmanjša v večjih, redko poseljenih ali neenakomerno poseljenih občinah. Tako je bila dolžina cest na kvadratni kilometer površine najmanjša v občini Bovec (0,37), sledile so občine Bohinj (0,54), Kočevje (0,54) in Loška dolina (0,55). Na splošno je bilo cestno omrežje redkejše v občinah južne Slovenije, na področju Alp in na področju Pohorja. Najgostejše cestno omrežje je imela občina Zavrč (5,20 km cest na kvadratni kilometer površine). Sledile so občine Maribor (4,89), Izola (4,49) in Miklavž na Dravskem polju (4,35). Cestno omrežje je praviloma gostejše v občinah vzhodne in osrednje Slovenije, če izvememo izjeme, na primer gostoto cestnega omrežja v (že omenjeni) občini Izola ali občini Piran (4,19) in v občini Šempeter – Vrtojba (3,83).

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 density of the public road network in Slovenia is 1.90 kilometres per square kilometre. The network is usually less dense in bigger, sparsely or unequally populated municipalities. Thus we could find the lowest number of kilometres of roads per square kilometre of surface in municipality Bovec (0.37), followed by municipalities Bohinj (0.54), Kočevje (0.54) and Loška dolina (0.55). In general, the road network was less dense in municipalities of southern Slovenia and in the Alpine and Pohorje area. The municipality with the biggest density of road network was Zavrč with 5.20 kilometres of roads per square kilometre. It was followed by municipalities Maribor (4.89), Izola (4.49) and Miklavž na Dravskem polju (4.35). The road network was denser in eastern and central Slovenia with some exceptions like the already mentioned Izola or municipalities Piran (4.19) and Šempeter – Vrtojba (3.83).

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

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

	2000	2005	2006	Indeks/Index 2006 2000	
Cestna vozila	1032784	1204242	1235297	119,6	Road vehicles
Motorna vozila	1003403	1170606	1200981	119,7	Motor vehicles
motorji in motorna kolesa	11217 ¹⁾	48671	53193	...	motorcycles and mopeds
osebni avtomobili	866096	960213	980261	113,2	passenger cars
avtobusi	2255	2255	2277	101,0	busses
tovornjaki in vlačilci	54263	66447	70132	129,2	lorries and road tractors
delovna in specialna vozila	5538	7999	8812	159,1	service vehicles and special purpose vehicles
kmetijski traktorji	64034	85021	86306	134,8	agricultural tractors
Priklopna vozila	29381	33636	34316	116,8	Trailing vehicles
Železniška vozila	6592	4494	4556	69,1	Railway vehicles
Lokomotive	186	152	166	89,2	Locomotives
Potniški vagoni	454	396	395	87,0	Passenger vehicles
Tovorni vagoni	5952	3946	3995	67,1	Goods wagons
Ladje	16	20	20	125,0	Ships
Ladje za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora	11	15	15	136,4	Dry bulk cargo carrying ships
Ladje za prevoz generalnega tovora	5	5	5	100,0	General bulk cargo carrying ships
Letala	7	10	13	185,7	Planes
Letala v lasti	...	8	9	...	Planes owned
Letala v najemu	...	2	4	...	Planes on lease

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

V letu 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji registriranih nekaj več kot 1,2 milijona cestnih vozil, od tega 97 % motornih in 3 % priklopnih vozil. Med motornimi vozili je bilo največ osebnih avtomobilov (skoraj 82 %). Njihovo število se je od leta 2000 do leta 2006 povečalo za 13 % oz. z 866 tisoč na 980 tisoč.

Število vozil v železniškem transportu pada. Tako se je število lokomotiv v letu 2006 glede na leto 2000 zmanjšalo za 11 %, število potniških vagonov za 13 %, število tovornih vagonov pa za 33 %.

In Slovenia slightly more than 1.2 million road vehicles were registered in 2006, of which 97% motor vehicles and 3% trailing vehicles. Most of the motor vehicles were passenger cars (almost 82%). The number of passenger cars increased from 866 thousand in 2000 to 980 thousand in 2006, i.e. by 13%.

The number of vehicles in railway transport decreased. Compared to 2000, in 2006 the number of locomotives was down by 11%, of passenger wagons by 13% and of goods wagons by 33%.

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba prevažata samo blago; v letu 2006 ga je prevažala s 15 ladjami za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora in s 5 ladjami za prevoz generalnega tovora. Ves promet je potekal med tujimi pristanišči.

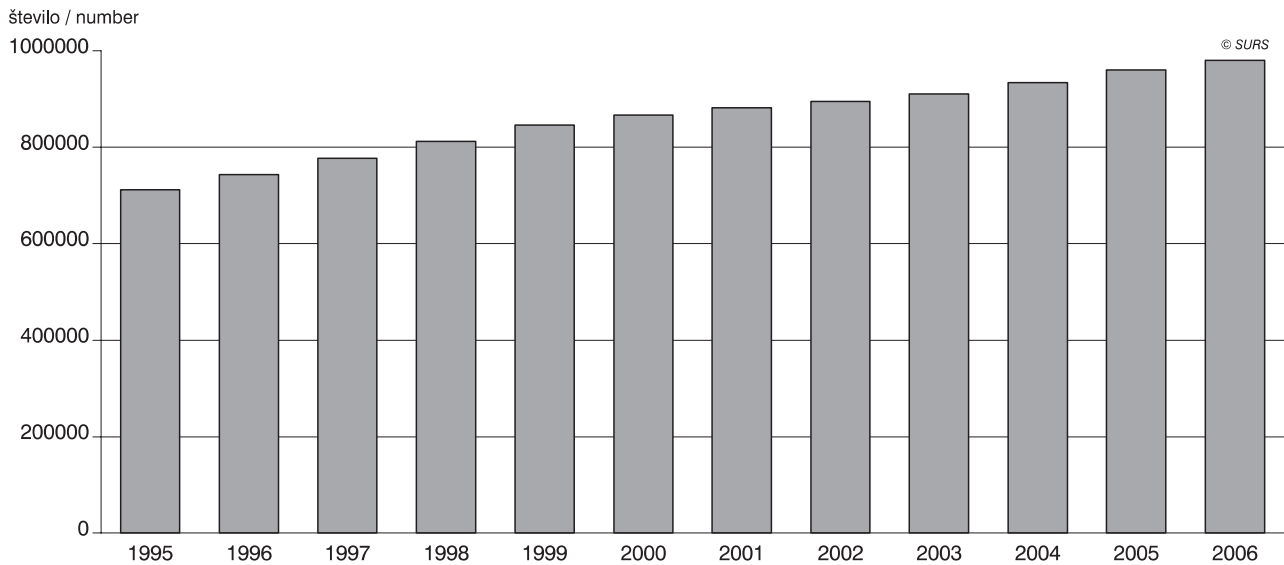
Število letal, s katerimi slovenski nacionalni letalski prevoznik Adria Airways opravlja svojo dejavnost, se je v letu 2006 glede na leto 2000 povečalo za skoraj 86 % (s 7 na 13 letal).

The Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba performs only transport of goods. In 2006 it carried goods with 15 dry bulk cargo carrying ships and 5 general bulk cargo carrying ships. All traffic was performed between ports in foreign countries.

The number of planes which are used by the Slovenian national carrier Adria Airways for performing its activity increased in 2006, compared to 2000 by almost 86% (from 7 to 13 planes).

Slika 3: Število osebnih avtomobilov na dan 31. 12., Slovenija, 1995 - 2006

Chart 3: Number of passenger cars on 31 December, Slovenia, 1995 - 2006



Število osebnih avtomobilov v Sloveniji stalno narašča. V letu 2006 je bilo registriranih že nekaj več kot 980 tisoč osebnih avtomobilov, to pomeni 488 avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev. Leta 1995 je bilo registriranih 743 tisoč vozil ali 374 avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev. V devetdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja je bila povprečna letna rast števila osebnih avtomobilov 5-odstotna, v letih od 2000 do 2006 pa le še 2-odstotna.

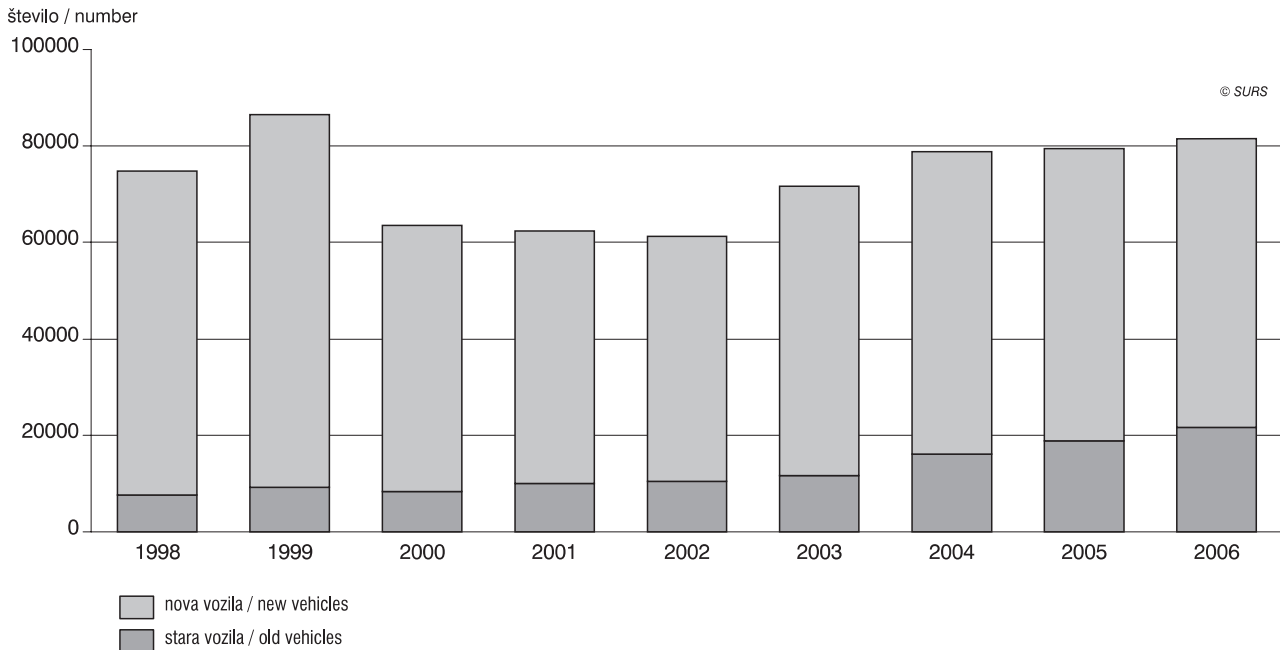
V letu 2006 so imele fizične osebe v uporabi nekaj več kot 931 tisoč osebnih avtomobilov, pravne osebe pa malo manj kot 50 tisoč osebnih avtomobilov. 76 % teh avtomobilov je uporabljalo za pogon bencin, 24 % pa plinsko olje. Druge oblike goriva je uporabljalo le 0,2 % vseh osebnih avtomobilov.

The number of passenger cars in Slovenia is increasing constantly. In 2006 more than 980 thousand cars were registered, that is 488 cars per 1000 inhabitants. In 1995, 743 thousand cars were registered, that is 374 cars per 1000 inhabitants. In the 1990s the average annual growth of the number of vehicles was 5%, while between 2000 and 2006 the annual growth decreased to only 2%.

In 2006 natural persons used a little more than 931 thousand passenger cars and legal persons a little more than 50 thousand passenger cars. 76% of the cars used petrol for propulsion and 24% used gas oil. Other types of fuel were used only by 0.2% of all cars.

Slika 4: Število prvih registracij osebnih avtomobilov, Slovenija, 1998 - 2006

Chart 4: Number of first registrations of passenger cars, Slovenia, 1998 - 2006



Leta 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji prvič registriranih nekaj več kot 81 tisoč osebnih avtomobilov, od tega je bilo 73 % novih, 27 % pa starih avtomobilov. Delež starih avtomobilov se v zadnjih letih povečuje. V letu 1998 je bilo na primer med vsemi v Sloveniji prvič registriranimi vozili le 10 % starih avtomobilov. Temu ustrezno se spreminja tudi povprečna starost avtomobilov: v letu 1998 je bil avtomobil, registriran v Sloveniji, star povprečno 6,8 leta, v letu 2006 pa že 7,6 leta.

Slika 4 kaže večje razlike v letnem številu prvih registracij osebnih avtomobilov v obdobju 1998 - 2006. Število prvih registracij osebnih avtomobilov je od osamosvojitve Slovenije ves čas raslo in vrhunec doseglo v letu 1999; takrat se je prvič v Sloveniji registriralo kar 86.455 avtomobilov. Število v Sloveniji prvič registriranih avtomobilov se je v tem letu 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. V naslednjih treh letih je bila raven prvih registracij nekoliko nižja, od leta 2003 pa se ponovno dviga. 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.

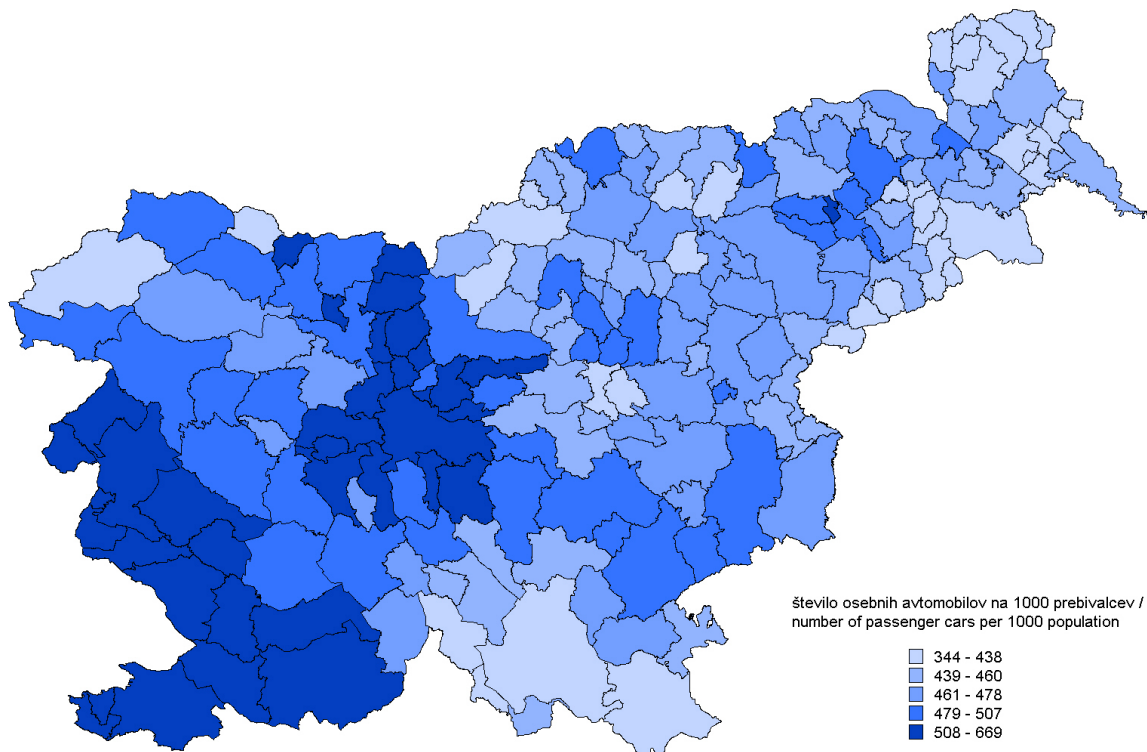
In 2006 there were more than 81 thousand first registrations of passenger cars in Slovenia. Of those in 73% cases new cars were registered and in 27% cases old cars were registered. The share of old cars has been increasing in the last years. In 1998 only 10% of cars registered in Slovenia for the first time were old. The average age of cars is changing accordingly. In 1998 the average age of cars registered in Slovenia was 6.8 years, whereas in 2006 the average age of cars was 7.6 years.

Chart 4 shows some larger differences in the number of first registrations between 1998 and 2006. Since Slovenian independence, the number of passenger cars has been increasing constantly with the peak in 1999 with 86,455 first registrations of passenger cars. This was heavily influenced by 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. In the following few years the number of the first registrations decreased and started increasing again from 2003 onwards. 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.

Slika 5: Število osebnih avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev ob koncu leta po občinah, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 5: Number of passenger cars per 1000 population at the end of the year by municipalities, Slovenia, 2006



Vira / Sources: Statistični urad Republike Slovenije / Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve / Ministry of interior of the Republic of Slovenia
Vir za meje območij / Map data: Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije / Surveying and Mapping Authority of Slovenia

Največ osebnih avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev je bilo v letu 2006 v občini Trzin (669), sledile so tri občine v goriški statistični regiji: Šempeter - Vrtojba (609), Miren - Kostanjevica (599) in Brda (598). Do desetega mesta so sledile še občine iz goriške ali obalno-kraške statistične regije.

V prvem razredu (508 – 669 avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev) najdemo le občine iz goriške, obalno-kraške, notranjsko-kraške, osrednjeslovenske in gorenjske statistične regije. Izjema je bila le občina Miklavž na Dravskem polju s 509 avtomobili na 1000 prebivalcev. Najmanj osebnih avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev je bilo v letu 2006 v občini Hodoš (344), sledile so občine Osilnica (365), Šalovci (382) in Odranci (387). Tudi sicer je bilo največ občin v najnižjem razredu po številu avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev (344 – 438 vozil) iz pomurske statistične regije (14 občin) in podravske statistične regije (10 občin).

The municipality with the largest share of cars per 1000 inhabitants in 2006 was Trzin (669), followed by three municipalities in the Goriška statistical region Šempeter – Vrtojba (609), Miren–Kostanjevica (599) and Brda (598). Up to the tenth place only municipalities from the Goriška and Obalno-kraška statistical regions could be found.

In the first class (508 – 669 cars per 1000 inhabitants) there were only municipalities from Goriška, Obalno-kraška, Notranjsko-kraška, Osrednjeslovenska and Gorenjska. The only exception was municipality Miklavž na Dravskem Polju with 509 cars per 1000 inhabitants. In 2006 municipality Hodoš had the lowest number of cars per 1000 inhabitants (344). It was followed by municipalities Osilnica (365), Šalovci (382) and Odranci (387). The largest number of municipalities, that belonged to the lowest class (344 – 438 cars per 1000 inhabitants) was from statistical regions Pomurska (14 municipalities) and Podravska (10 municipalities).

PROMET PREVOZNIH SREDSTEV

TRAFFIC OF TRANSPORT MEANS

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

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

	2000	2005	2006	Indeks/Index 2006 2000	
mio. voznih kilometrov / million vehicle-kilometres					
Cestni promet skupaj	13346	15519	15971	119,7	Road traffic total
Osebnih avtomobilov	12179	13725	14036	115,2	Passenger cars
Motorna kolesa	79	112	127	160,8	Motorcycles
Avtobusi	136	139	140	102,9	Busses
Tovorna vozila	952	1542	1668	175,2	Goods vehicles
mio. vlakovnih kilometrov / million train-kilometres					
Železniški promet skupaj	17,8	18,6	18,8	105,6	Railway traffic total
Potniški vlaki	10,3	10,8	10,8	104,8	Passenger trains
Tovorni vlaki	10,9	7,9	8,0	73,4	Goods trains
prihodi in odhodi / arrivals and departures					
Pristaniški promet skupaj	4609	4724	5033	109,2	Port traffic total
Potniške ladje	732	568	362	49,5	Passenger ships
Tovorne ladje	3877	4156	4671	120,5	Goods ships
vzleti in pristanki / takeoffs and landings					
Letalski promet skupaj	...	26812	29334	...	Airport traffic total
Redni leti	...	24479	27084	...	Scheduled flights
Posebni leti	...	2333	2250	...	Non-scheduled flights
1000 prihodov in odhodov / 1000 arrivals and departures					
Mejni cestni promet skupaj	60412	58703	59100	97,8	Border road traffic total
Potniška vozila	57387	53564	53161	92,6	Passenger vehicles
Tovorna vozila ¹⁾	3025	5139	5939	196,3	Goods vehicles ¹⁾

1) Vključen tranzit.
Transit is included.

V cestnem prometu je bilo leta 2006 opravljenih 15.971 milijonov vozniških kilometrov, od tega 88 % z osebnimi avtomobili, nekaj čez 10 % s tovornimi vozili in manj kot 2 % z avtobusi in motornimi kolesi. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je število opravljenih vozniških kilometrov vseh cestnih vozil povečalo za skoraj 20 %.

Leta 2006 je bilo v železniškem prometu opravljenih 18,8 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov, od tega s potniškimi vlaki 57 %, s tovornimi vlaki pa 43 %. Glede na leto 2000 se je število opravljenih vlakovnih kilometrov povečalo za 6 %.

Eden izmed kazalnikov opravljenega dela v pristaniškem prometu je tudi promet ladij v pristaniščih. Število ladij, ki so v slovenska pristanišča priplule oziroma iz njih izplule, je bilo v letu 2006 za 9 % večje kot leta 2000. Večina so predstavljale ladje za prevoz tovora, in sicer 93 %.

Na tri največja slovenska letališča je v letu 2006 v javnem prevozu priletelo in z njih odletelo 29.334 letal, kar je za 9 % več kot v predhodnem letu. Od skupnega prometa je bilo rednih letov 92 %, posebnih letov pa skoraj 8 %.

Promet vozil je potekal tudi čez cestne mejne prehode iz Italijo, Avstrijo, Madžarsko in s Hrvaško. Vseh prehodov (prihodov in odhodov) je v letu 2006 bilo 59 milijonov, od tega 53 milijonov s potniškimi, 6 milijonov pa s tovornimi vozili. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je mejni promet vozil zmanjšal za 2 %.

In road traffic, in 2006 15,971 million vehicle kilometres were made, of which 88% by passenger cars, 10% by goods vehicles and less than 2% by busses and motorcycles. Compared to 2000, in 2006 the number of vehicle kilometres made by all vehicles was up by almost 20%.

In 2006, in railway traffic 18.8 million train kilometres were made. From the total number of train kilometres 57% were made by passenger trains and 43% by goods trains. Compared to 2000 the number of train kilometres made increased by 6%.

One of the indicators of work done in port traffic is also the number of ships in ports. The number of ships which arrived to or departed from Slovenian ports in 2006 was by 9% higher than in 2000. The majority of them were goods ships, namely 93%.

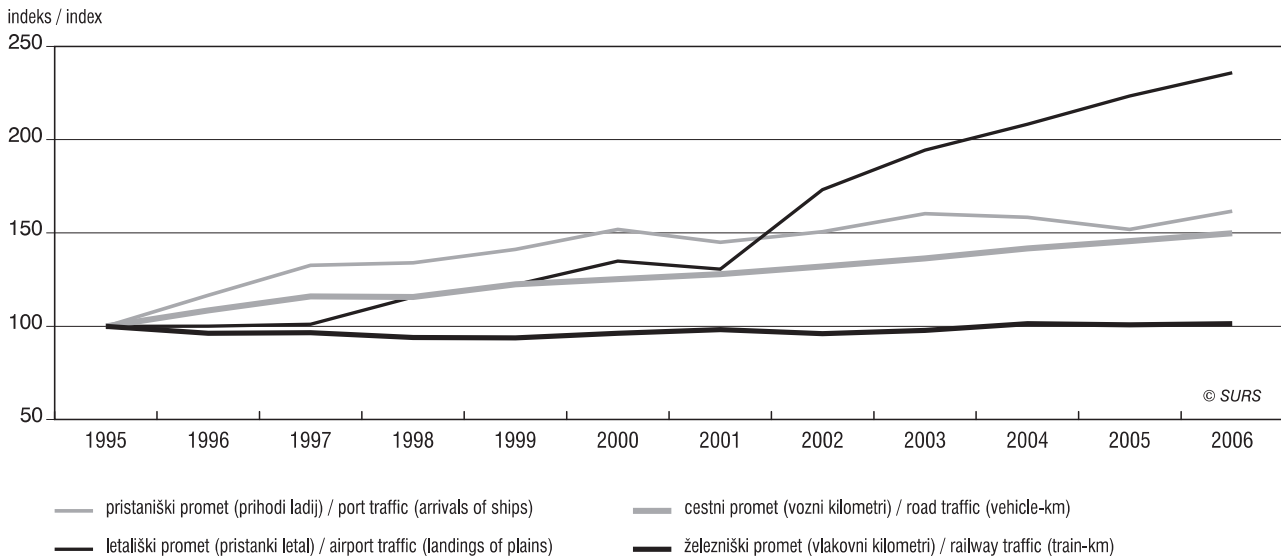
29,334 planes took off from or landed in public transport at the three biggest Slovenian airports in 2006, i.e. 9% more than in the previous year. From the total traffic 92% were scheduled flights and almost 8% were non-scheduled flights.

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 2006 was 59 million, of which 53 million by passenger vehicles and 6 million by goods vehicles. Compared to 2000 the cross-border traffic of vehicles decreased by 2%.



Slika 6: Promet prevoznih sredstev na cestah, železnici, letališčih in pristaniščih, Slovenija, 1995 – 2006

Chart 6: Traffic of transport means on roads, the railway, airports and in seaports, Slovenia, 1995 – 2006

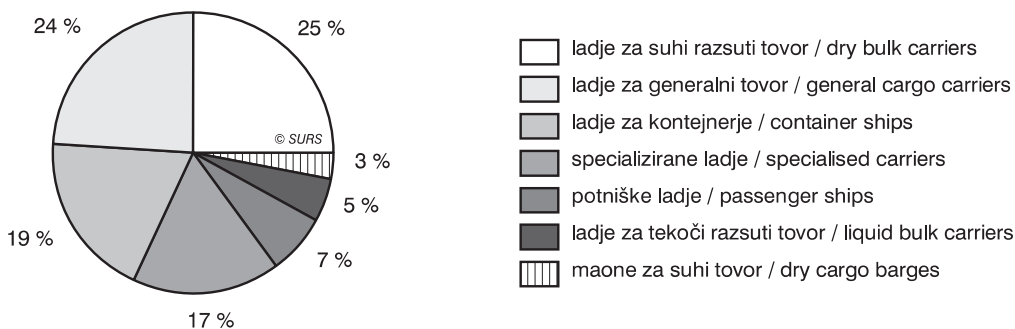


V obdobju od leta 1995 do 2006 se je glede na leto 1995 promet prevoznih sredstev povečal v vseh panogah prometa, le železniški je ostal približno na enaki ravni. Najbolj se je povečal promet prevoznih sredstev v letališkem prometu (pristanki letal), in sicer za 136 %.

Compared to 1995, in the 1995 - 2006 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, namely by 136%.

Slika 7: Pristaniški promet ladij po vrstah ladij, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 7: Port traffic of vessels by types of vessels, Slovenia, 2006



V letu 2006 je v slovenska pristanišča Koper, Izola in Piran priplulo oz. iz njih odplulo 5.033 ladij (od tega v pristanišče Koper 4.621 ladij), kar je za 61 % več kot leta 1995. Največ je bilo ladij za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora (1.230 ladij), sledile so ladje za prevoz generalnega tovora (1.171 ladij), ladje za prevoz kontejnerjev (981 ladij) ter specializirane ladje (873 ladij). Poleg ladij za prevoz tovora je v pristanišča prispelo oz. iz njih odšlo 344 potniških ladij ter 18 potniških ladij za križarjenja.

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba je tudi v letu 2006 prevažal blago samo med tujimi pristanišči.

In 2006, 5,033 vessels arrived to or departed from Slovenian ports Koper, Izola and Piran (of which 4,621 vessels in port Koper), which was 61% more than in 1995. The highest number of vessels belonged to dry bulk carriers (1,230 ships), followed by general cargo carriers (1,171 ships), container ships (981 ships) and specialised carriers (873 ships). Besides vessels intended for carrying goods, 344 passenger ships and 18 cruise ships arrived to or departed from ports.

The Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba also in 2006 transported goods exclusively between foreign ports.

POTNIŠKI PREVOZ IN PROMET

PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 4: Potniški prevoz in promet, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006
Table 4: Passenger transport and traffic, Slovenia, 2000, 2005, 2006

	2000	2005	2006	Indeks/Index <u>2006</u> 2000	
1000 potnikov / 1000 passengers					
Cestni javni prevoz	72504	39759	37964	50,0	Road public transport
Cestni mestni prevoz	105599	97227	93953	89,0	Road urban transport
Železniški prevoz	15010	15742	16131	107,5	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	944	1018	117,6	Air transport
Letališki promet	...	1227	1338	...	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	38	35	30	78,9	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾	178082	175757	170684	95,8	Border road traffic ¹⁾
mio. pkm					
Cestni javni prevoz	1469	862	850	50,0	Road public transport
Cestni prevoz z osebnimi avtomobili	20325	22509	23018	113,2	Road transport with passenger cars
Cestni prevoz z avtobusi	3502	3061	3062	87,4	Road transport with busses
Železniški prevoz	705	777	793	112,5	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	1019	1043	120,4	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 passenger 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 2006 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu skupaj prepeljali skoraj 150 milijonov potnikov, kar je za 23 % manj kot v letu 2000. Opravili so tudi za 12 % manj potniških kilometrov.

Slovenian national carriers in road, railway and air transport carried almost 150 million passengers in 2006, which is 23% less than in 2000. In the same comparison they performed 12% less passenger-kilometres.

V slovenskih mestih, v katerih je organiziran mestni potniški prevoz, je bilo v tem letu prepeljanih skoraj 94 milijonov potnikov. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je to za 11 % 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 nearly 94 million passengers were carried in 2006. In comparison with 2000 this represents an 11% 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 % oz. 12 %) in zračnem prevozu (za dobrih 17 % oz. 20 %).

Growth of passengers carried and of passenger-kilometres performed were noticed at Slovenian carriers in railway transport (by 7% and 12% respectively) and in air transport (by 17% and 20% respectively).

Povečal se je tudi promet potnikov na slovenskih mednarodnih letališčih. V letu 2006 je bilo z letali prepeljanih nekaj več kot 1,3 milijona potnikov, kar je 9 % več kot v letu 2005.

Passenger transport increased also at Slovenian international airports. More than 1.3 million passengers were carried by plane in 2006, which was 9% more than in 2005.

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 2006 opravljenih skoraj za 13 % manj potniških kilometrov. V nasprotju s tem pa podatki o opravljenih potniških kilometrih z osebnimi vozili po Sloveniji kažejo povečanje za 13 %.

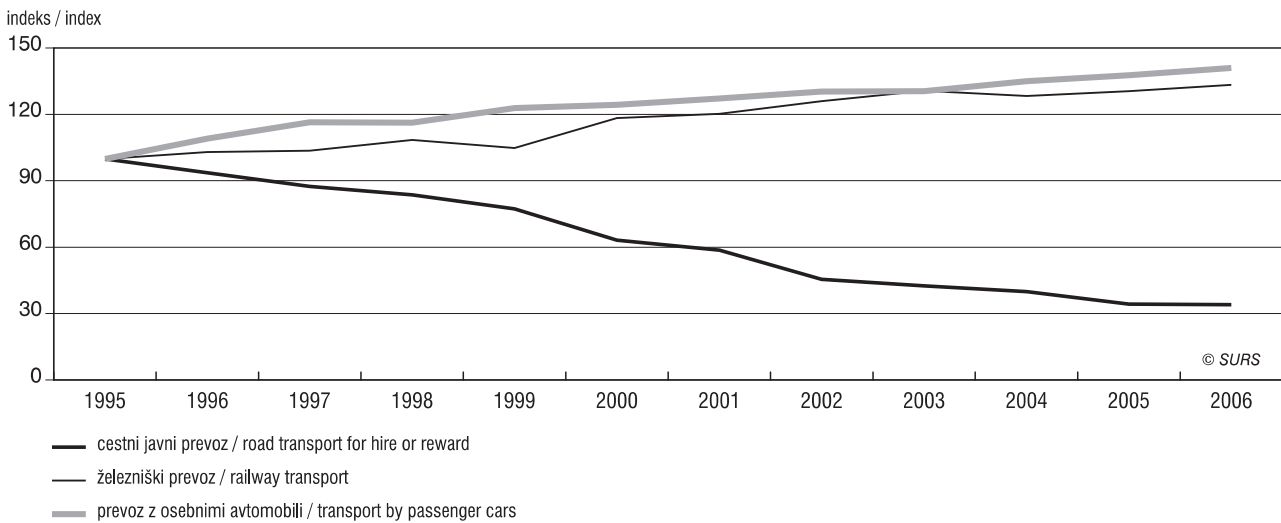
Data on transport by all busses (in scheduled and non-scheduled transport) irrespective of the country of registration show that on the territory of Slovenia almost 13% less passenger-kilometres were performed in 2006. And vice versa: data on passenger-kilometres performed by passenger cars on the territory of Slovenia showed an increase by 13%.

Cestne mejne prehode je v letu 2006 prečkalo dobrih 170 milijonov potnikov, kar je v primerjavi z letom 2000 za 4 % manj.

At road border-crossings over 170 million entries and departures of passengers were registered in 2006. In comparison with 2000 this represents a decrease of 4%.

Slika 8: Opravljeni potniški kilometri v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 1995 – 2006

Chart 8: Passenger kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia, 1995 - 2006

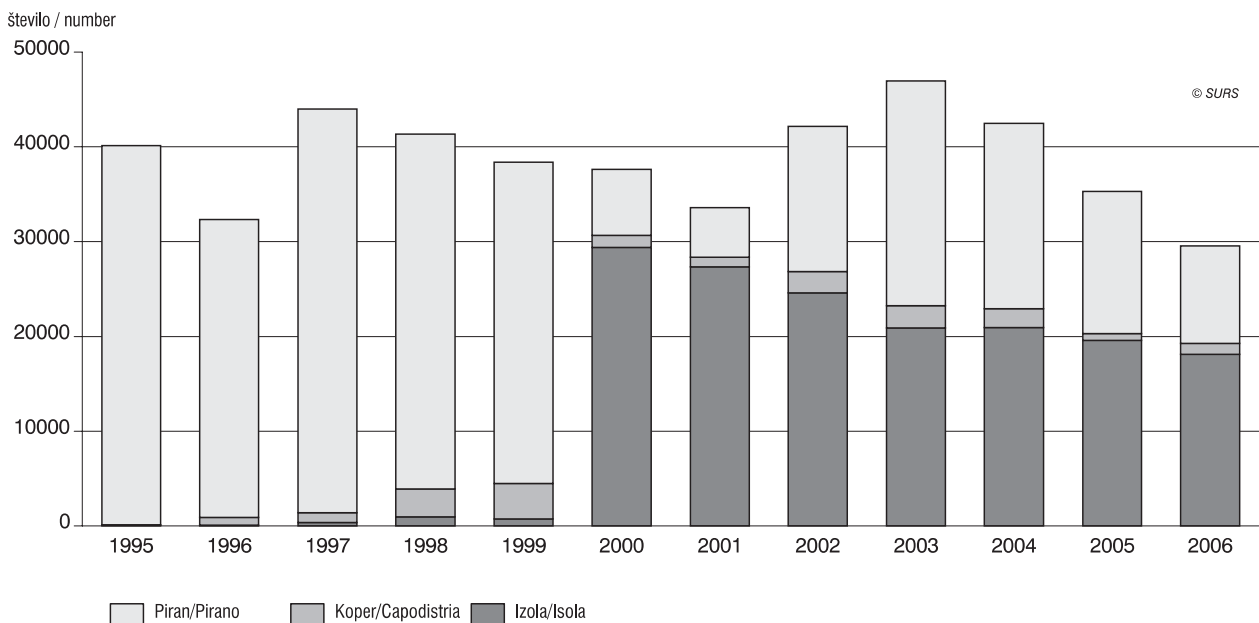


V primerjavi z letom 1995 so v letu 2006 prevozniki, ki opravljajo javni linijski prevoz, opravili za skoraj 34 % manj potniških kilometrov. V nasprotju s tem pa so se za 33 % povečali potniški kilometri v železniškem prevozu ter skoraj za 41 % v prevozu z osebnimi avtomobili. Slednje lahko povezujemo tudi s povečanim številom registracij osebnih avtomobilov.

Carriers performing scheduled public passenger transport performed almost 34% less passenger-kilometres in 2006 over 1995. On the other hand, passenger-kilometres increased in railway transport by 33% and by almost 41% in transport by passenger cars. The latter could be also connected to the increasing number of registered passenger cars.

Slika 9: Potniški promet po pristaniščih, Slovenija, 1995 - 2006

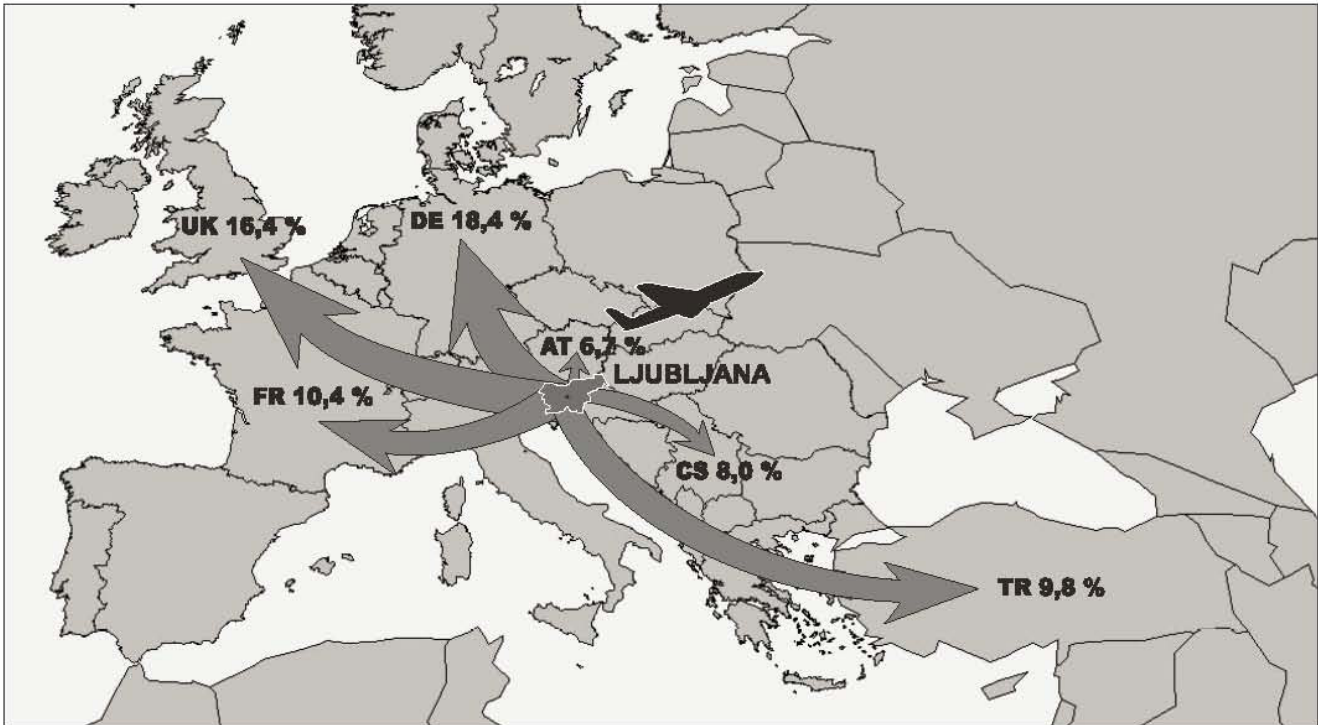
Chart 9: Passenger transport by ports, Slovenia, 1995 – 2006



V obdobju 1995 do 2006 je promet v slovenskih pristaniščih precej nihal; najmanjši je bil v letu 2006 (30 tisoč potnikov), največji pa v letu 2003 (47 tisoč potnikov). V letih 1995 do 1999 je potniški pristaniški promet potekal v glavnem v pristanišču Piran (v letu 1995 skoraj 100-odstotno). V letih 2000 in 2001 je prevzelo vodilno vlogo izolsko pristanišče, v obdobju 2002 do 2006 pa je promet potnikov potekal v pristaniščih Izola in Piran. Skozi celotno obdobje 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.

In the period from 1995 to 2006 traffic in the Slovenian ports rather oscillated. The traffic was the lowest in 2006 (30 thousand passengers) and the highest in 2003 (47 thousand passengers). From 1995 to 1999 the passenger port traffic took place mostly in the port of Piran (in 1995 almost 100%). In 2000 and 2001 the leading role was taken over by port 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 the largest share (9.7%) in 1999.

Slika 10: Potniški promet, glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, redni prevoz, letališče Ljubljana, 2006
Chart 10: Passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, scheduled transport, airport Ljubljana, 2006



Javni potniški promet na slovenskih letališčih se v zadnjih letih močno povečuje. Prvič v zgodovini ljubljanskega letališča je leta 2004 število prihodov in odhodov potnikov v enem letu preseglo milijon. V letu 2006 pa se je glede na leto 2004 promet potnikov še povečal, in sicer skoraj za 27 %.

Največ potnikov (65 % vseh) je bilo prepeljanih v države ali iz držav Evropske unije, 29 % na relacijah z evropskimi državami, ki niso članice Evropske unije, ostalo pa z državami Severne Afrike in Bližnjega ter Srednjega vzhoda.

V letu 2006 je promet potnikov v rednem prevozu preko ljubljanskega letališča presegel 1,1 milijona potnikov, kar predstavlja 83 % vseh potnikov. V tujino se je odpeljalo dobrih 551 tisoč potnikov in prav toliko jih je od tam tudi prišlo, to je v primerjavi z letom 2004 27-odstotno povečanje. Z letališč držav članic Evropske unije je odpotovalo in na ta letališča pripotovalo približno 68 % potnikov. Največ potnikov je bilo prepeljanih na relacijah med letališčem Ljubljana in letališči v Nemčiji (18 %), letališči v Združenem kraljestvu (16 %) ter letališči v Franciji (okoli 10 %) in Turčiji (okoli 10 %).

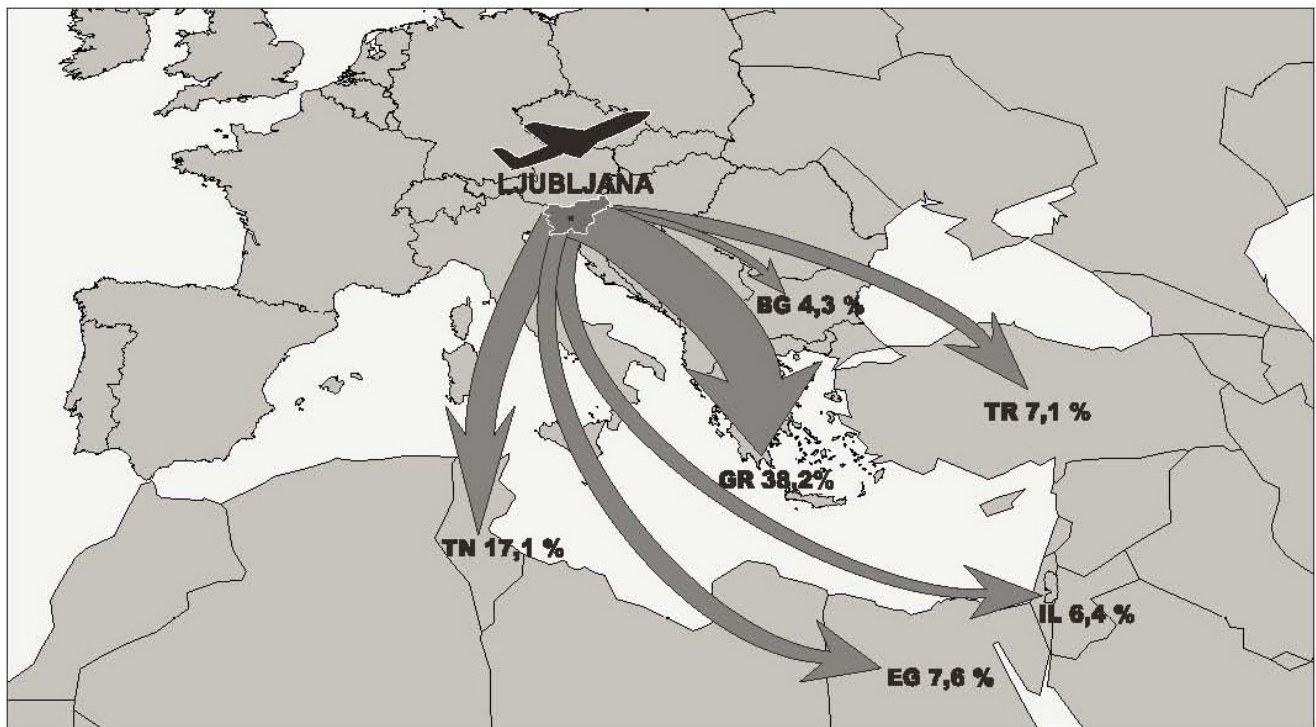
In recent years passenger traffic at Slovenian public access airports has been increasing. In 2004 the annual number of passenger arrivals and departures exceeded 1 million for the first time. Passenger traffic increased also in 2006 in comparison with 2004, namely by almost 27%.

Most passengers (65% of all) were carried to or from countries of the European Union, 29% within European countries which are not members of the European Union, and others to or from countries in North Africa and in the Middle East.

Total passenger traffic with scheduled flights through the Ljubljana airport exceeded 1.1 million passengers in 2006. This represents 83% of all passengers. 551 thousand passengers travelled to and from foreign countries. In comparison with 2004 this represents growth of around 27%. 68% passengers travelled to or from airports in the European Union. Most of the passengers were carried between airport Ljubljana and airports in Germany (18%), airports in the United Kingdom (16%) and airports in France (around 10%) and Turkey (around 10%).

Slika 11: Potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, posebni prevoz, letališče Ljubljana, 2006

Chart 11: Passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, non-scheduled transport, airport Ljubljana, 2006



Z letali je v posebnem prevozu preko letališča Ljubljana v letu 2006 potovalo dobrih 224 tisoč potnikov. Največ teh potnikov (38 %) je bilo prepeljanih na relacijah med letališčem Ljubljana in letališči v Grčiji. Sledili so prevozi na letališča v Tuniziji (tja je bilo prepeljanih 17 % vseh potnikov v posebnem prometu) ter letališča v Egiptu (7,6 % potnikov) in Turčiji (7,1 % potnikov).

224 thousand passengers travelled through airport Ljubljana with airplanes in non-scheduled transport in 2006. Most of these passengers (38%) were carried on lines with airports in Greece, followed by airports in Tunisia with 17% of all passengers in non-scheduled transport, and airports in Egypt (7.6% passengers) and Turkey (7.1% passengers).

BLAGOVNI PREVOZ IN PROMET**GOODS TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC****Tabela 5: Blagovni prevoz in promet, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006**

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

	2000	2005	2006	Indeks/Index <u>2006</u> 2000	
1000 ton / 1000 tonnes					
Cestni prevoz	57910	82750	86896	150,1	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	13667	16344	17052	124,8	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	4	3	4	92,0	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	3547	5815	5658	159,5	Maritime transport
Letalski promet	7	6	8	100,3	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	9038	12625	15483	171,3	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾²⁾	31342	13154	15109	48,2	Border road traffic ¹⁾²⁾
mio. tkm					
Cestni prevoz	6654	11032	12112	182,0	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	2600	3245	3373	129,7	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	4	3	3	76,4	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	32035	52513	49155	153,4	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 letalskem in pristaniškem prometu so vezani na nacionalno ozemlje.

In statistical surveys on 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 2006 so slovenski prevozniki po cestah in železnici prepeljali skoraj 104 milijone ton blaga. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo s tovornjaki, registriranimi v Sloveniji, prepeljanega za 50 % več blaga ter opravljenih kar za 82 % več tonskih kilometrov.

Slovenian road and railway carriers carried almost 104 million tonnes of goods in 2006. In comparison with 2000, 50% more goods were carried and 82% 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 skoraj 25 %, ter opravil za 30 % več tonskih kilometrov.

In the same comparison the railway carrier transported 25% more goods and performed 30% more tonne-kilometres.

V obdobju od 2001 do 2006 je slovenski pomorski prevoznik po tujini prepeljal največ blaga v letih 2005 in 2006. V letu 2006 je prepeljal 5,6 milijona ton različnega blaga, kar je glede na leto 2000 za dobrih 59 % več, ob tem pa je opravil za 53 % več tonskih kilometrov.

Within the 2001-2006 period the Slovenian maritime carrier transported most of the goods in 2005 and 2006. 5.6 million tonnes of different goods were carried in 2006, which is 59% more goods and 53% more tonne-kilometres than in 2000.

Tudi v treh slovenskih pristaniščih se je promet blaga v zadnjih letih precej povečal. V letu 2006 so na ladje naložili in z njih razložili dobrih 15 milijonov ton blaga, kar je v primerjavi z letom 2000 za 71 % več, v primerjavi z letom 2005 pa skoraj za 23 % več blaga.

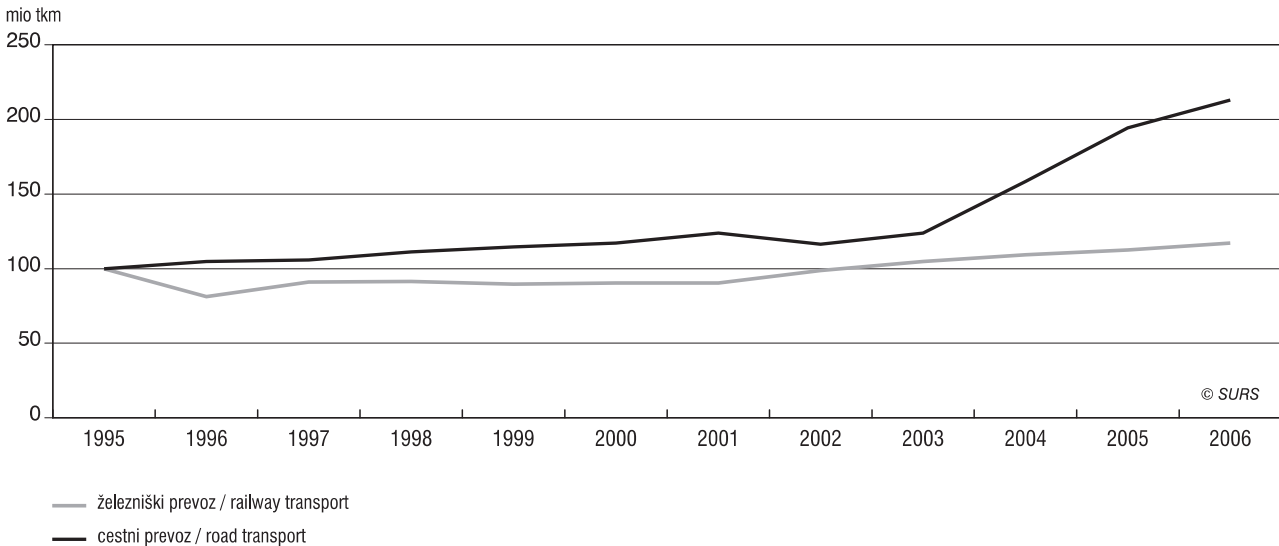
In recent years also transport of goods at Slovenian ports has also increased. More than 15 million tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded to or from the ships in 2006. In comparison with 2000 this represented an increase of goods by 71% and by 23% in comparison with 2005.

Največji slovenski letalski prevoznik je glede na leto 2000 prepeljal za 8 % manj blaga.

The biggest Slovenian air carrier carried 8% less goods in comparison with 2000.

Slika 12: Tonski kilometri, opravljeni v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 1995 – 2006

Chart 12: Tonne kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia, 1995 - 2006



Slika 12 prikazuje gibanje tonskih kilometrov, ki so jih opravili slovenski prevozniki v cestnem in železniškem prevozu v primerjavi z letom 1995.

Chart 12 shows trends in tonne-kilometres performed by Slovenian carriers in road and railway transport since 1995.

V cestnem prevozu je bila povprečna letna rast tonskih kilometrov v letih od 1995 do 2000 3-odstotna, po letu 2004, ko je Slovenija vstopila v Evropsko unijo, pa kar 20-odstotna.

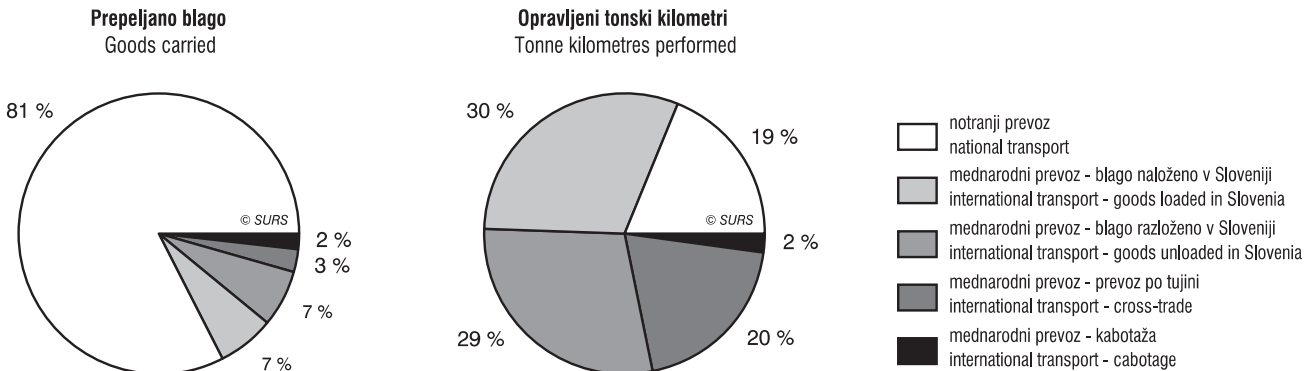
The average annual growth in tonne-kilometres in road transport between 1995 and 2000 was 3%, after 2004 when Slovenia became a member state of the European Union it was 20%.

V obdobju od 1996 do 2003 je bilo v primerjavi z letom 1995 v železniškem prevozu opravljenih manj tonskih kilometrov, po letu 2003 pa so ti začeli naraščati. V obeh obdobjih (1996–2003 in 2004–2006) je bila povprečna letna rast 4-odstotna.

Between 1996 and 2003 fewer tonne-kilometres were performed in railway transport compared with 1995. After 2003 transport performance of rail goods has been increasing constantly. The average annual growth was 4% in both periods (1996 – 2003 and 2004 – 2006).

Slika 13: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v cestnem blagovnem prevozu, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 13: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in road goods transport, Slovenia, 2006



Od nekaj manj kot 87 milijonov ton blaga, toliko so ga v letu 2006 prepeljala tovorna vozila, registrirana v Sloveniji, je bilo kar 81 % blaga prepeljanega v notranjem prevozu. Po 7 % blaga je bilo prepeljanega iz Slovenije v tujino in obratno. 3 % blaga so bili prepeljani med dvema tujima državama, 2 % blaga pa sta bila prepeljana kot notranji prevoz v tuji državi (kabotaža). Zaradi večjih razdalj v mednarodnem prevozu je razmerje pri tonskih kilometrih povsem drugačno. Od več kot 12.000 milijonov tonskih kilometrov, ki so jih v letu 2006 opravila slovenska tovorna vozila, jih je bilo le 19 % opravljenih v notranjem prevozu, 30 % v prevozu iz Slovenije v tujino, 29 % v prevozu iz tujine v Slovenijo, 20 % v prevozu med dvema tujima državama in 2 % v kabotaži.

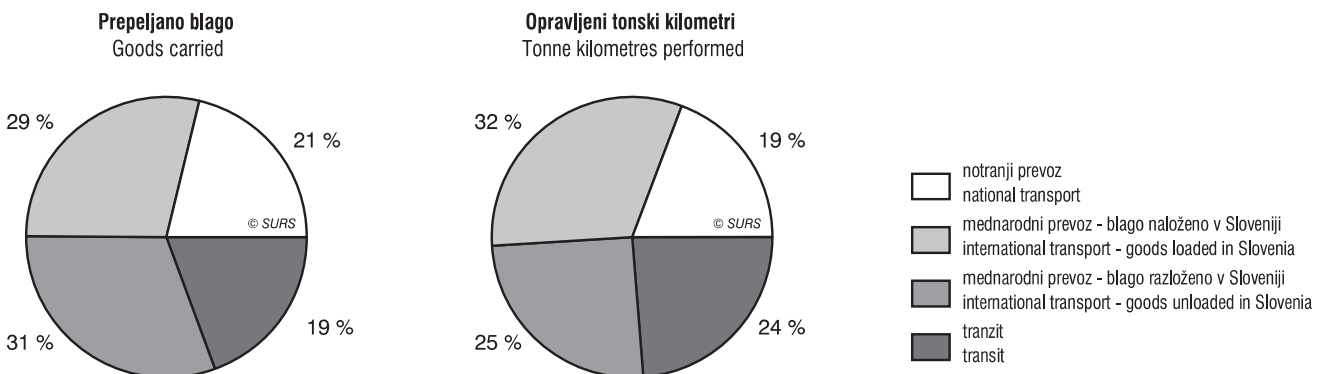
Količina blaga, prepeljanega v notranjem prevozu, se že nekaj let stalno povečuje povprečno s 7-odstotno letno rastjo, količina prepeljanega blaga v mednarodnem prevozu pa se je od vstopa Slovenije v Evropsko unijo vsako leto povečala za četrtno. V tem obdobju je bila največja rast zabeležena pri kabotaži. V letu 2006 je bilo namreč v kabotaži prepeljanega za 5,5-krat več blaga kot v letu 2003.

87 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2006 by road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia, of which 81 % 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 were carried in cabotage (national transport in foreign country). The relations expressed in tonne-kilometres are completely different because of longer distances in international transport. Thus only 19% of a total of 12,000 million tonne-kilometres were performed in national transport, 30% in transport from Slovenia to foreign countries, 29% in transport from foreign countries into Slovenia, 20% in transport between two foreign countries and 2% in cabotage.

While the amount of goods carried in national transport increases every year more or less constantly by 7%, goods carried in international transport increased by one quarter each year since Slovenia has entered the European Union. The largest increase was recorded in cabotage. In 2006, 5.5 times more goods were carried in cabotage by Slovenian carriers than in 2003.

Slika 14: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v železniškem prevozu, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 14: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in railway transport, Slovenia, 2006



V letu 2006 so Slovenske železnice, te opravljajo železniški prevoz izključno po Sloveniji, prepeljale nekaj več kot 17 milijonov ton blaga. Od tega je bilo 21 % blaga prepeljanega znotraj Slovenije, 29 % blaga je bilo naloženega na železniških postajah v Sloveniji ter po železnici odpeljanega v tujino, 31 % pa so ga iz tujine po železnici prepeljali v

The Slovenian railway enterprise performing railway transport on the territory of Slovenia carried more than 17 million tonnes of goods in 2006. 21% of goods were carried on the national territory of Slovenia, 29% of goods were loaded in Slovenia and transported by rail to foreign countries, 31% of goods were transported by rail from foreign countries to

Slovenijo. 19 % celotnega blaga je bilo prepeljanega v tranzitu (prevoz skozi Slovenijo pri čemer je kraj nalaganja in kraj razlaganja blaga izven Slovenije).

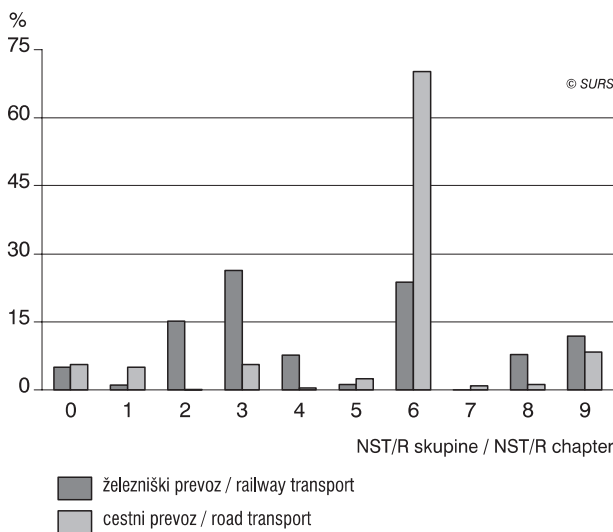
V letu 2006 je bilo pri železniškem prevozu znotraj državnih meja opravljenih skoraj 3.400 milijonov tonskih kilometrov, od tega 19 % v notranjem prevozu, 32 % v prevozu blaga, ki je bilo namenjeno v tujino, 25 % v prevozu blaga, ki je v Slovenijo prišlo iz tujine in 24 % v tranzitnem prevozu.

Slovenia and 19% of goods were carried in transit (transport throughout Slovenia, but the place of loading and the place of unloading were outside Slovenia).

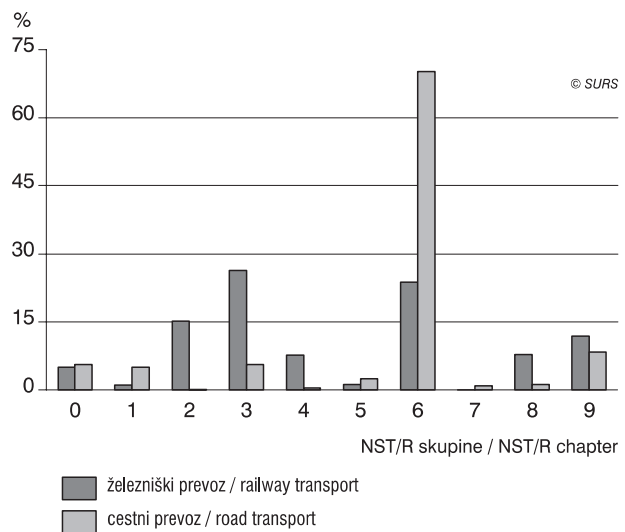
In 2006 the total transport performance of rail freight on the national territory of Slovenia was 3,400 million-kilometres: 19% in national transport, 32% in transport of goods departing from Slovenia, 25% in transport of goods arriving to Slovenia and 24% in transit.

Slika 15: Notranji kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2006
Chart 15: National inland transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2006

Prepeljano blago / Goods carried



Opravljeni tonski kilometri / Tonne kilometres performed



Med blagom, ki je bilo v letu 2006 prepeljana v notranjem cestnem prevozu, je bilo največ (70 %) blaga, ki po Klasifikaciji blaga v statistiki transporta - NST/R spada v skupino 6 – »Surovi in predelani minerali, gradbeni materiali«. Sem spadajo gramoz, pesek, glina, žliindra, 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 %. 8 % je bilo na primer blaga iz skupine 9 – »Stroji, transportna oprema, industrijski izdelki in mešani izdelki«, po 6 % je bilo blaga iz skupin 0 – »Kmetijski izdelki in žive živali« in 3 – »Nafta in naftni derivati« ter 5 % iz skupine 1 – »Živila in živalska krma«.

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo v letu 2006 prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 3, in sicer 26 %. Čeprav je delež blaga iz te skupine pri cestnem prevozu veliko manjši, je bilo po cesti prepeljanega štirikrat več tovrstnega blaga kot po železnici. Delež blaga iz skupine 6, prepeljanega v notranjem železniškem prevozu, je znašal 24 %, iz skupine 3 15 % iz skupine 9 pa 12 %.

Delež blaga iz skupine 6 v notranjem cestnem prevozu ni bil tako izrazit kot pri tonah in je, izraženo v tonskih kilometrih, znašal »le« 41 %. Razlog za to so bile krajše razdalje pri prevozu surovih in predelanih mineralov in gradbenega materiala. Delež blaga iz skupine 9 je znašal 17 %, iz skupine 1 12 %, iz skupin 0 in 3 pa 10 % vseh tonskih kilometrov, opravljenih v notranjem cestnem prevozu.

In national road transport the majority of goods (70%) carried in 2006 belonged to Chapter 6 – »Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials« according to 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 8% of goods carried belonged to chapter 9 – »Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles«, 6% to chapter 0 - »Agricultural products and live animals« and to chapter 3 – »Petroleum products«, and 5% to chapter 1 – »Foodstuffs and animal fodder«.

In national rail transport the largest share of goods carried (26%) 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 four times bigger compared with rail transport. The share of goods carried by rail belonging to chapter 6 was 24%, to chapter 3 15% 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 41% 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 NST/R chapter 9 was 17%, from chapter 1 12% and from chapters 0 and 3 10% each.

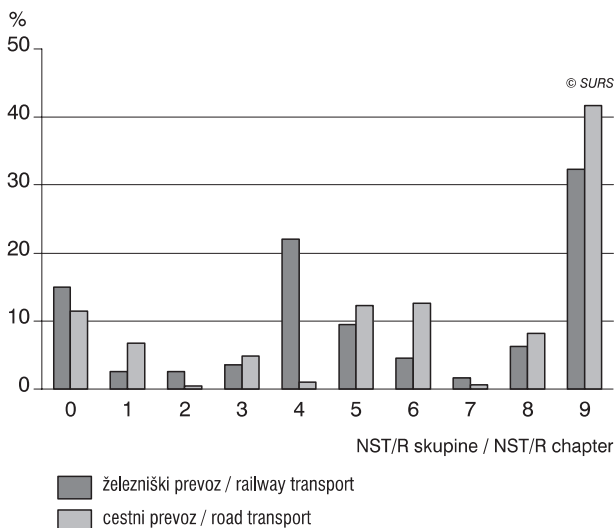
V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo največ tonskih kilometrov opravljenih pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 3 (30 %). Sledila sta prevoz blaga iz skupine 6 (18 %), iz skupine 2 (15 %), iz skupine 8 (12 %) in iz skupine 9 (11 %).

In national rail transport the largest share of tonne-kilometres preformed occurred while carrying goods from NST/R chapter 3 (30%), followed by chapters 6 (18%), 2 (15%), 8 (12%) and 9 (11%).

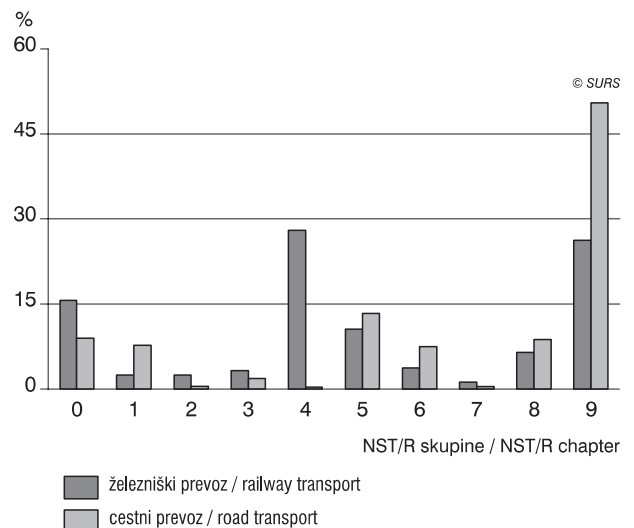
Slika 16: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga¹⁾, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 16: International inland transport by type of goods¹⁾, Slovenia, 2006

Prepeljano blago / Goods carried



Opravljeni tonski kilometri / Tonne kilometres performed



V mednarodnem prevozu se tako po cestah kot po železnici prepelje največ blaga iz skupine 9 – »Stroji, transportna oprema, industrijski izdelki in mešani izdelki«, in sicer 41 % oziroma 32 %. V cestnem prevozu sledi blago iz skupin 6 – »Surovi in predelani minerali, gradbeni materiali« s 13 %, 5 – »Kovinski izdelki« z 12 % in 0 – »Kmetijski izdelki in žive živali« z 11 %. V železniškem prevozu je bilo na drugem mestu po količini blago iz skupine 4 – »Rude in kovinski odpadki« z 22 %, sledili pa sta skupini 0 s 15 % in 5 z 9 %.

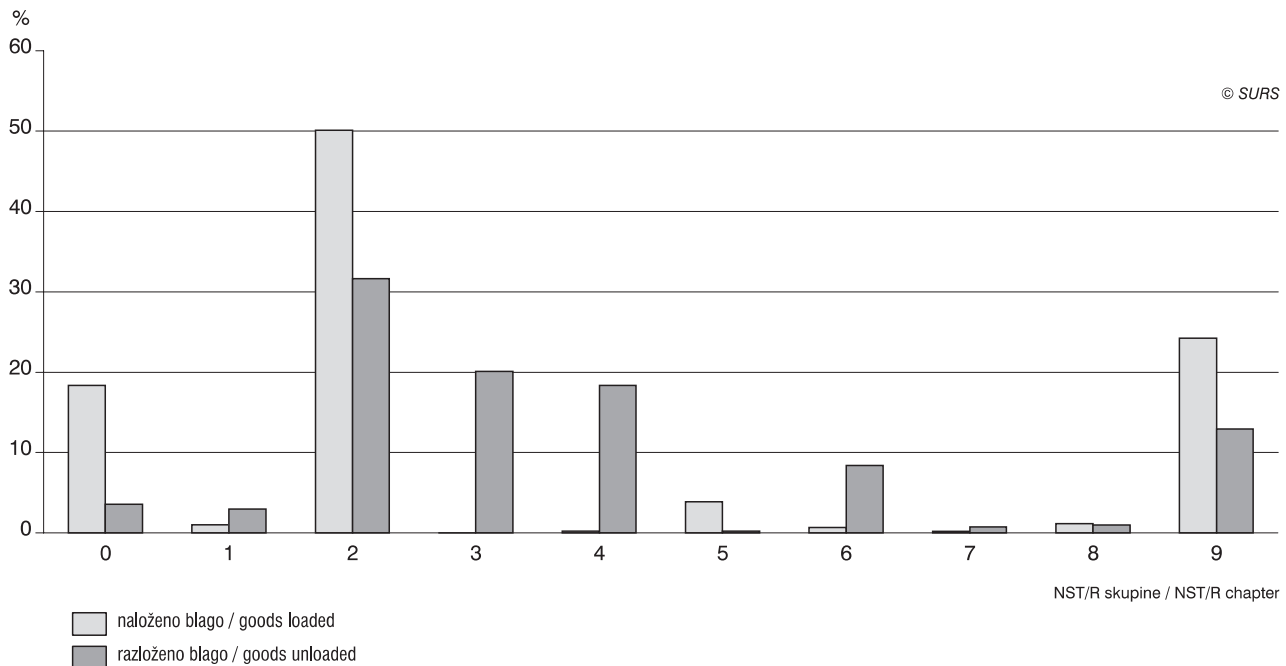
The largest share of goods carried in both road (41%) and rail (32%) international transport belongs to chapter 9 - »Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles«. This chapter was followed in road international transport by chapters 6 – »Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials« with 13%, chapter 5 – »Metal products« with 12% and chapter 0 - »Agricultural products and live animals« with 11%. Chapter 4 - »Ores and metal waste« was the second largest group in terms of goods carried in rail international transport with 22%, followed by chapter 0 with 15% and chapter 5 with 9%.

Več kot polovica tonskih kilometrov v mednarodnem cestnem prevozu in več kot četrtina v železniškem je bila opravljena pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 9 po klasifikaciji NST/R. Tudi pri tej primerjavi, je bilo tako kot pri primerjavi količine prepeljanega blaga, ta skupina pri cestnem prevozu na prvem mestu, pri železniškem prevozu pa je bilo nekaj več tonskih kilometrov opravljenih pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 4, in sicer 28 %. V mednarodnem cestnem prevozu je bilo na drugem mestu po opravljenih tonskih kilometrih blago iz skupine 5 s 13-odstotnim deležem.

More than half of tonne-kilometres in road international transport and more than one quarter in rail international transport was preformed while carrying goods from chapter 9 of NST/R classification. In road transport this chapter was in the first place while in rail transport more tonne-kilometres were preformed while carrying goods from chapter 4 (28%). In road international transport the second largest group is chapter 5 with 13% of tonne-kilometres.

Slika 17: Pristaniški promet glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 17: Port traffic by type of goods, Slovenia, 2006



Blagovni promet je v letu 2006 v vseh treh slovenskih pristaniščih znašal 15,5 milijona ton, kar je za 127 % več kot leta 1995. Daleč največ blaga je bilo naloženega oz. razloženega v pristanišču Koper, in sicer 15,4 milijona ton, tj. 99 % vsega. Naloženega je bilo 4,9 milijona ton, razloženega pa 10,6 milijona ton blaga. Med tem blagom je bilo glede vrst blaga največ trdnih mineralnih goriv (38 %), strojev, transportne opreme, industrijskih izdelkov in mešanih izdelkov (16 %), nafte in naftnih derivatov (14 %) ter rud in kovinskih odpadkov (13 %).

Pregled blagovnega prometa po vrstah tovara kaže, da je bilo največ suhega razsutega tovara, in sicer 10,2 milijona ton ali 66 % 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 tovar, les, sadje, avtomobile, tekoči tovar in sipki tovar, na evropskem energijskem terminalu ter kontejnerskem in ro-ro terminalu.

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba je v letu 2006 prepeljal med tujimi pristanišči 5,7 milijona ton blaga (za 81 % več kot leta 1995). V enaki primerjavi se je število opravljenih tonskih milj povečalo za 49 %.

In 2006 goods traffic in all three Slovenian ports amounted to 15.5 million tonnes, which is 127% more than in 1995. By far the most goods was loaded or unloaded in the port of Koper, namely 15.4 million tonnes (99%). 4.9 million tonnes were loaded and 10.6 million tonnes unloaded. As regards the type of goods, most of it was solid mineral fuels (38%), machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles (16%), petroleum products (14%) and ores and metal waste (13%).

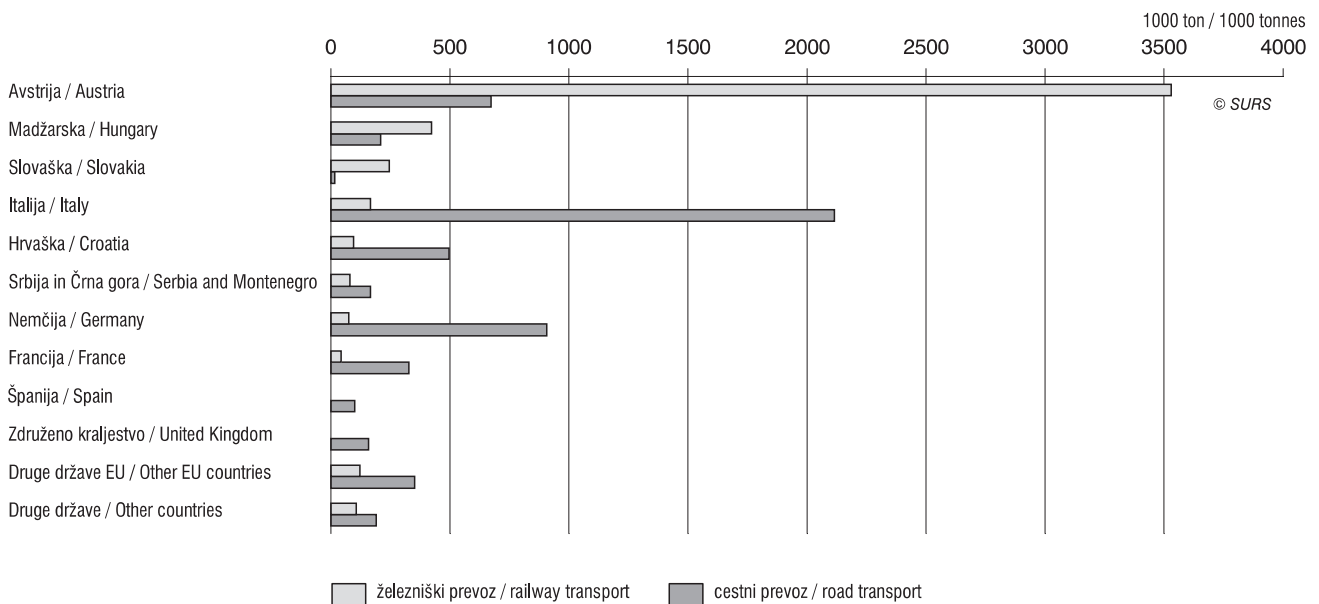
As regards the type of cargo, by far the most was dry bulk goods, namely 10.2 million tonnes (66% of all goods traffic in ports).

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 2006 transported between foreign ports 5.7 million tonnes of goods (81% more than in 1995). In the same comparison the number of tonne miles made increased by 49%.

Slika 18: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago naloženo v Sloveniji, po državah razlaganja, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 18: International inland transport – goods loaded in Slovenia by country of unloading, Slovenia, 2006

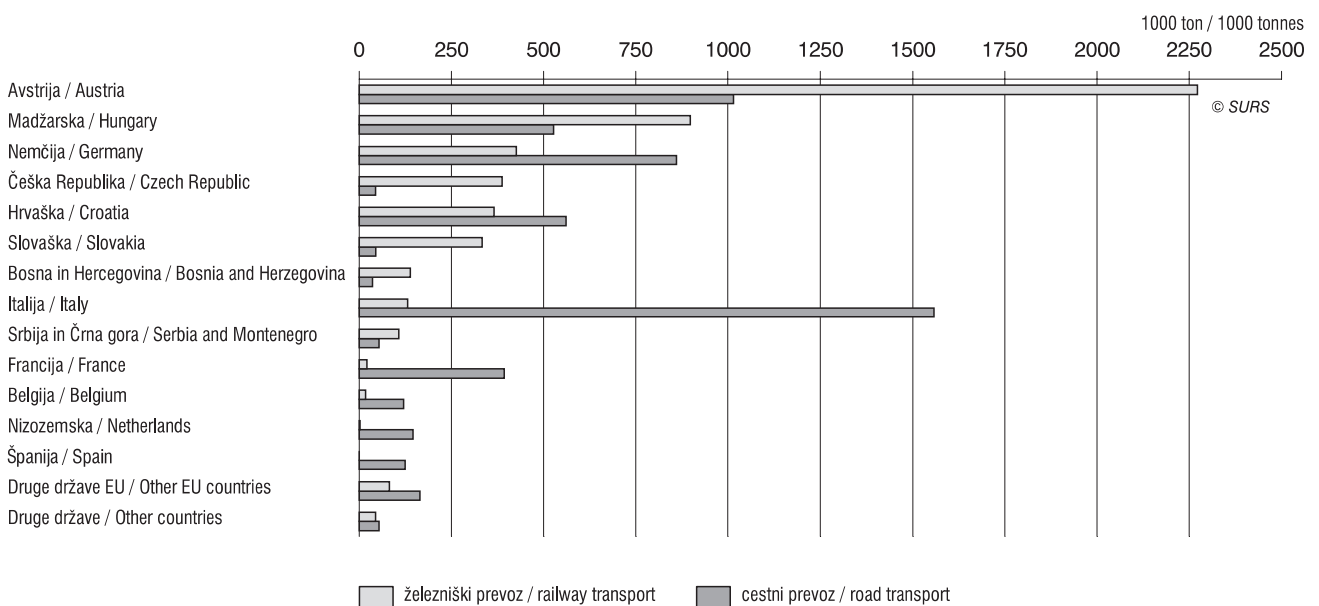


Količina blaga, ki so ga slovenski prevozniki v letu 2006 naložili v Sloveniji in razložili v tujini, je znašala v cestnem prevozu 5,7 milijona ton, v železniškem pa 4,9 milijona ton. Pri cestnem prevozu je bilo 37 % tega blaga razloženega v Italiji, 16 % v Nemčiji, 13 % v Avstriji, 9 % na Hrvaškem in 6 % v Franciji. Pri železniškem prevozu je bilo kar 72 % blaga razloženega v Avstriji, 9 % v Madžarski, 5 % v Slovaški in 3 % v Italiji.

5.7 million tonnes of goods were loaded in Slovenia and carried into foreign countries by Slovenian road carriers in 2006. 37% of those goods were unloaded in Italy, 16% in Germany, 13% in Austria, 9% in Croatia and 6% in France. In rail transport 4.9 million tonnes of goods were loaded in Slovenia and unloaded in foreign countries. The largest share of those goods was unloaded in Austria (72%), followed by Hungary (9%), Slovakia (5%) and Italy (3%).

Slika 19: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago razloženo v Sloveniji, po državah nalaganja, 2006

Chart 19: International inland transport – goods unloaded in Slovenia by country of loading, 2006

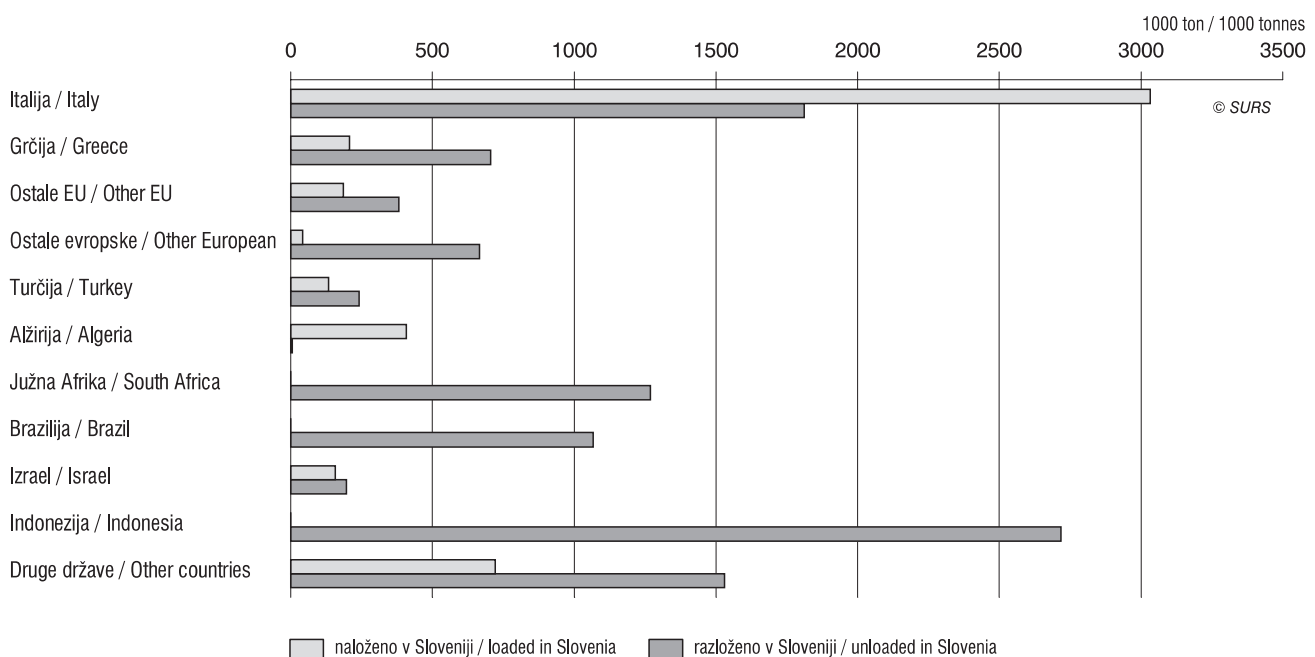


Tudi pri prevozu blaga iz tujine v Slovenijo sta bila najpomembnejša tokova iz Avstrije pri železniškem prevozu in iz Italije pri cestnem prevozu, vendar njun delež ni bil tako izrazit kot pri prevozu blaga iz Slovenije v ti dve državi. Skupna količina blaga, prepeljanega iz tujine v Slovenijo, ki so ga slovenski prevozniki v letu 2006 pripeljali po cesti, je bila 5,7 milijona ton. Od tega je bilo iz Italije prepeljanih 27 %, iz Avstrije 18 %, iz Nemčije 15 %, iz Hrvaške 10 % in iz Madžarske 9 % blaga. V železniškem prevozu je bilo v tej primerjavi skupaj prepeljanih 5,2 milijona ton blaga, in sicer 43 % iz Avstrije, 17 % iz Madžarske, 8 % iz Nemčije, po 7 % iz Hrvaške in Češke ter 6 % iz Slovaške.

The most important goods flows in transport from foreign countries to Slovenia are also from Austria in railway transport and from Italy in road transport. However, the share of those flows is not as large as in transport of goods from Slovenia to those countries. Total goods transports from foreign countries to Slovenia performed by Slovenian carriers amounted to 5.7 million tonnes in 2006. 27% of all goods were loaded in Italy, 18% in Austria, 15% in Germany, 10% in Croatia and 9% in Hungary. In railway transport 5.2 million tonnes of goods was loaded in foreign countries and unloaded in Slovenia. 43% of those goods were loaded in Austria, 17% in Hungary, 8% in Germany, 7% in Croatia and the Czech Republic each and 6% in Slovakia.

Slika 20: Pristaniški blagovni promet – blago, naloženo¹⁾ in razloženo²⁾ v Sloveniji, po državi razlaganja in nalaganja blaga, 2006

Chart 20: Port traffic of goods – goods loaded¹⁾ and unloaded²⁾ in Slovenia by country of unloading and loading of goods, 2006



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 2006 največ blaga v tranzitu (12 milijonov ton). Delež tranzita v skupnem blagovnem prometu je znašal 78 %, od tega tranzit - naloženo blago 30 %, tranzit - razloženo blago pa 48 %. V Sloveniji naloženega blaga, namenjenega za izvoz, je bilo le 1,2 %, v Sloveniji razloženega blaga, prispelega iz uvoza, pa je bilo 21 %. Notranjega prometa je bilo zanemarljivo malo.

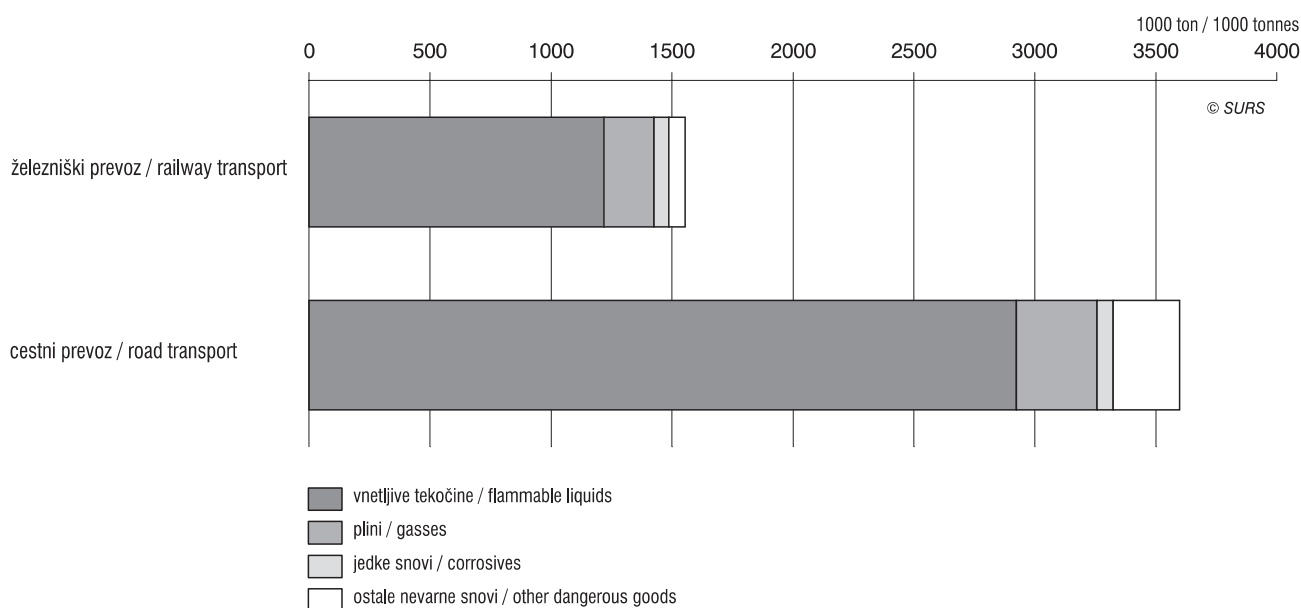
Of all port goods traffic in 2006 the most goods were in transit (12 million tonnes). The share of transit in total amount of goods traffic was 78%, of which 30% transit-loaded goods and 48% transit-unloaded goods. In Slovenia the share of loaded goods intended for export was only 1.2%, and the share of unloaded goods intended for import 21%. National traffic was negligible.

Z vidika udeleženih držav je bilo od vsega naloženega blaga daleč največ blaga namenjenega v Italijo (63 %). Od razloženega blaga pa je največ blaga prispelo iz Indonezije (26 %) in Italije (17 %).

As regards countries, of the total amount of loaded goods by far the most goods were intended to Italy (63%). Of the total amount of unloaded goods most goods arrived from Indonesia (26%) and Italy (17%).

Slika 21: Nevarno blago, prepeljano v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 21: Dangerous goods carried in inland transport, Slovenia, 2006



V letu 2006 so slovenski prevozniki v cestnem prevozu prepeljali 3,6 milijona ton nevarnih snovi, to so 4 % celotne količine prepeljanega blaga. Največji delež nevarnih snovi so predstavljale vnetljive tekočine (81 %), drugega največjega pa plini (9 %). V železniškem prevozu je bilo prepeljanega 1,6 milijona ton tovrstnih snovi, to pomeni 5 % celotne količine prepeljanega blaga. Tudi tukaj je bilo med prepeljanimi nevarnimi snovmi največ vnetljivih tekočin (78 %) in plinov (13 %).

In 2006, Slovenian road goods vehicles carried 3.6 million tonnes of dangerous goods. That is 4% of all goods carried. The largest share of those goods was flammable liquids (81%) and gasses (9%). In rail transport 1.6 million tonnes of dangerous goods were carried. This represents 5% of all goods carried by the Slovenian rail carrier. Flammable liquids (78%) and gasses (13%) were the largest groups of dangerous goods in rail transport as well.

NESREČE**ACCIDENTS****Tabela 6: Prometne nesreče, Slovenija, 2000, 2005, 2006**

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

	2000	2005	2006	Indeks/Index 2006 2000	
Cestni promet / Road transport					
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	39297	31094	31569	80,3	Total number of accidents
Število prometnih nesreč - smrt oz. telesna poškodba	8469	10309	11223	132,5	Number of accidents resulting in death or severe injuries
Posledice:					Consequence:
število mrtvih	313	258	262	83,7	number of deaths
število hudo poškodovanih oseb	2995	1266	1220	40,7	number of severe injuries
Železniški promet / Railway transport					
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	-	40	48	-	Number of traffic accidents
Število prometnih nesreč s hudo poškodovanimi osebami	-	18	18	-	Number of serious injury accidents
Število mrtvih	-	5	9	-	Number of persons killed
Število hudo poškodovanih oseb	-	18	11	-	Number of persons seriously injured



V letu 2006 se je na slovenskih cestah zgodilo skupaj 31.569 nesreč, to je za 32 % več kot v letu 2000. Vzpodbudno pa je, da se je v tem obdobju zmanjšalo število nesreč z najhujšimi posledicami, in sicer število smrtnih primerov (za 16 %), in še močnejše število hudo poškodovanih oseb (za 59 %).

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.

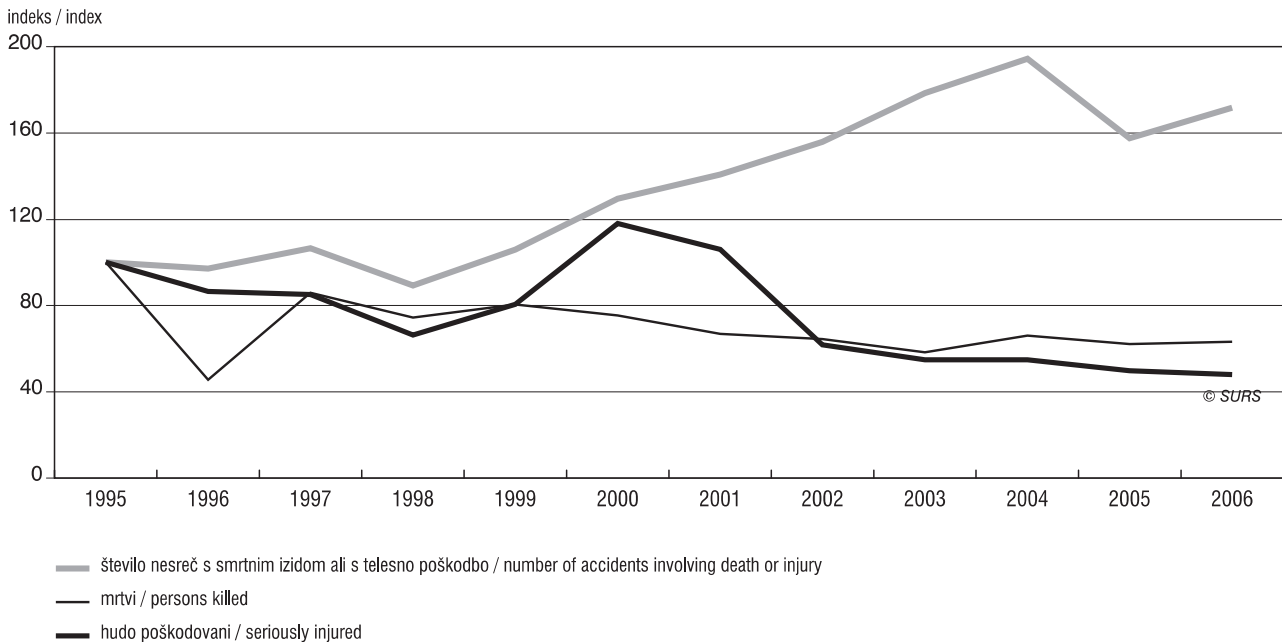
Čeprav se je v letu 2006 glede na leto prej skupno število železniških nesreč povečalo za 20 %, število smrtnih žrtev pa skoraj podvojilo, ugotavljamo, da med žrtvami ni bilo potnikov; to potrjuje dejstvo, da je vožnja z vlaki bistveno varnejša kot vožnja po cestah.

In 2006, 31,569 traffic accidents happened on Slovenian roads; compared to 2000 the number of road traffic accidents increased by 32%. The encouraging point in this period was the decrease in the number of accidents resulting in death (by 16%) and even more in serious injuries (by 59%).

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.

Although in 2006 the total number of rail accidents increased by 20% compared to 2005, the number of accidents resulting in death in this comparison doubled. There was no passenger victim, which confirms that journeys are much safer by rail than by road.

Slika 22: Cestnoprometne nesreče, Slovenija, 1995-2006
Chart 22: Road accidents, Slovenia, 1995-2006



Skupno število cestnoprometnih nesreč, v katero so zajete najtežje (s smrtnimi žrtvami) in tudi tiste z lažjimi in težjimi poškodbami, se v obdobju od leta 1995 do 2006 povečuje. To potrjuje tudi dejstvo, da so ceste vse bolj polne vozil. Vendar pa je tako število mrtvih kot tudi število hudo poškodovanih v opazovanem obdobju upadalo; to je prav gotovo tudi posledica boljših, varnejših avtomobilov na naših cestah.

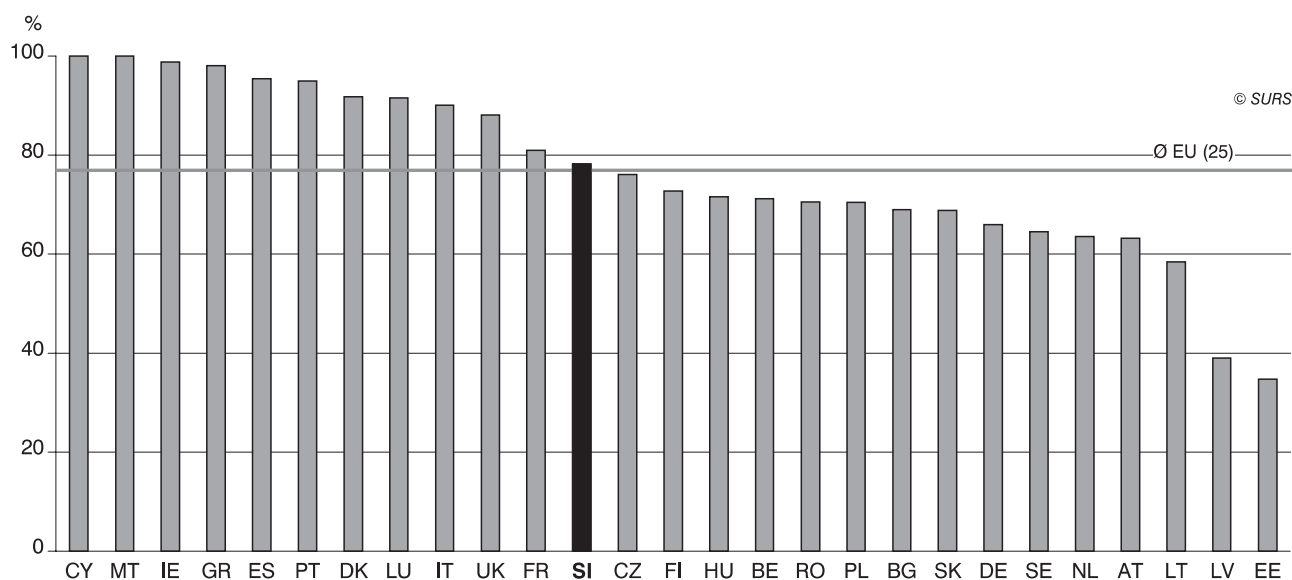
In the 1995 – 2006 period the total number of road traffic accidents resulting in death, light and severe injuries has been increasing, influenced by the increase in the number of motor vehicles on roads. In spite of this fact the number of deaths and severely injured people in accidents decreased in this period, as the result of better and safer motor vehicles on our roads.

MEDNARODNI PREGLED

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

Slika 23: Delež cestnega prevoza v skupnem kopenskem blagovnem prevozu, države EU, tkm, 2006

Chart 23: Share of road in total inland freight transport, EU countries, tkm, 2006



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Ø EU (25)

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 poroča, ne glede na državo, v kateri je to vozilo registrirano. Prevoz po cestah zajema vse gibanje vozil, registriranih v državi, ki poroča, na ozemlju te države in zunaj nje.

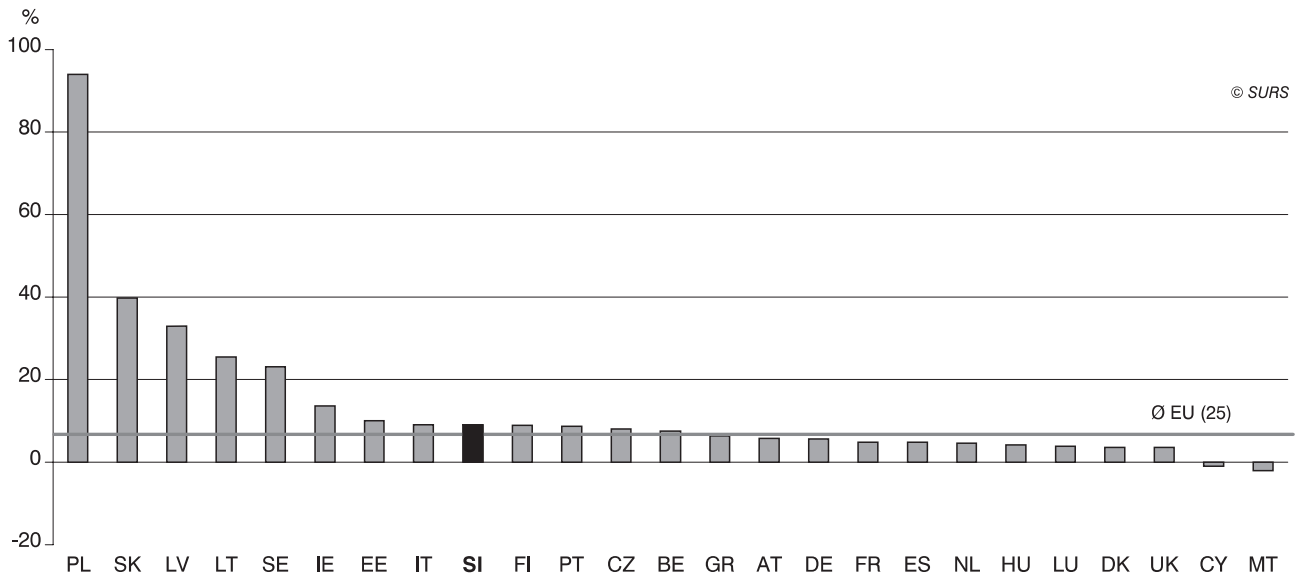
Total inland freight transport includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on the national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting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

Delež cestnega blagovnega prevoza v celotnem kopenskem prevozu, izraženem v tonskih kilometrih, je bil v letu 2006 večji od povprečja v Evropski uniji (77 %) v otoških državah (Ciper 100 %, Malta 100 %, Irska 99 %, Združeno kraljestvo 88 %), v južno-evropskih državah (Grčija 98 %, Španija in Portugalska 95 %, Italija 90 %) ter na Danskem, v Luksemburgu (po 92 %) in v Franciji (82 %). Že drugo leto zapored je to povprečje preseгла tudi Slovenija (78 %). Le nekoliko nižji delež od povprečja EU-25 je imela Češka (76 %). Nekaterim državam, ki sledijo, kot so Finska (73 %), Belgija (71 %), Nemčija (66 %) in Avstrija (63 %) delež cestnega prevoza že več let vztrajno pada, med tem ko drugim, kot so Madžarska (72 %), Romunija (71 %), Poljska (70 %) in Bolgarija (69 %), ta delež raste. Najmanjši delež cestnega prevoza v skupnem kopenskem prevozu so imele baltske države Litva (58 %), Latvija (39 %) in Estonija (35 %).

The share of road transport in total inland freight transport, expressed in tonne-kilometres, averaged 77% in the European Union in 2006. This average was exceeded by island countries (Cyprus 100%, Malta 100%, Ireland 99%, the United Kingdom 88%), south European countries (Greece 98%, Spain and Portugal 95% each, Italy 90%), Denmark and Luxembourg (92% each) and France (82%). For the second year in a row Slovenia exceeded this average (78%). The Czech Republic is just below the average with 76%. In some of the countries that follow - like Finland (73%), Belgium (71%), Germany (66%) and Austria (63%) - the share of road transport in total inland freight transport has been decreasing in the last few years, while in others - like Hungary (72%), Romania (71%), Poland (70%) and Bulgaria (69%) - this share has been increasing. The lowest share of road transport in total inland freight transport can be found in the Baltic states Lithuania (58%), Latvia (39%) and Estonia (35%).

Slika 24: Naraščanje potniškega prometa na letališčih držav EU v letu 2006 glede na leto 2005

Chart 24: Growth of passenger traffic at airports in EU countries in 2006 compared to 2005

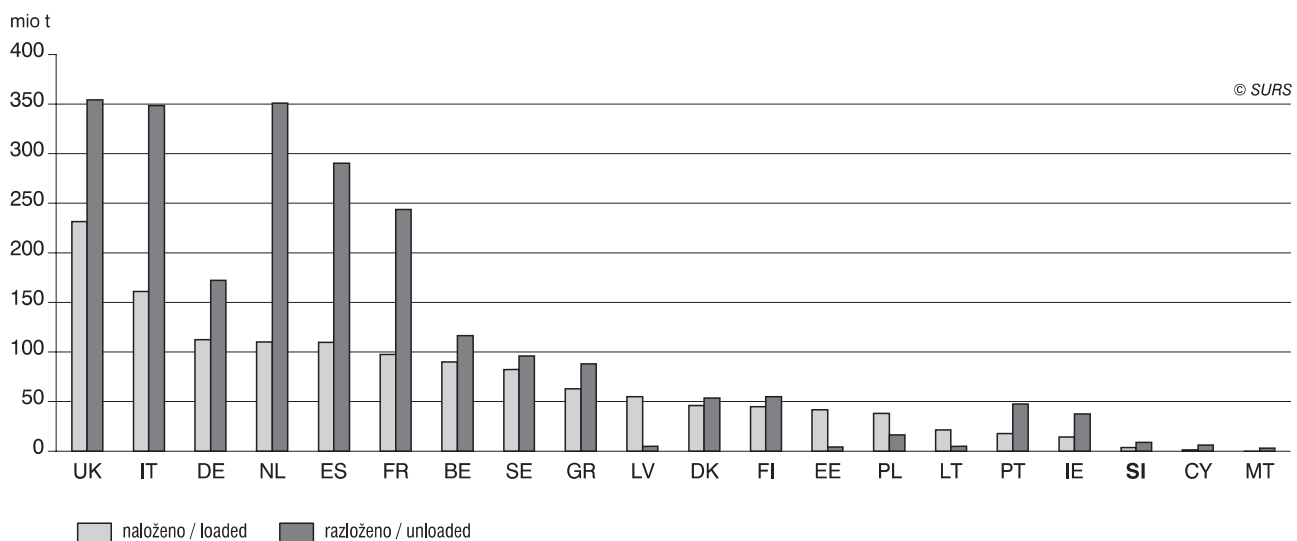


Skupno število potnikov, ki so z letali potovali iz držav članic Evropske unije ali v te države ter znotraj Evropske unije, je v letu 2006 presegl milijardo. V primerjavi z letom 2005 je skupno število potnikov naraslo za skoraj 7 %. Število potnikov na letališčih se je povečalo v vseh državah članicah Evropske unije, razen na Cipru in na Malti. Najbolj se je povečalo na Poljskem, in sicer za 94 %, za več kot 30 % se je povečalo število potnikov na letališčih na Slovaškem in v Latviji. Najmanjšo rast števila potnikov na letališčih so v letu 2006 zabeležili v Luksemburgu, na Danskem in v Združenem kraljestvu, in sicer nekaj več kot 3-odstotno.

The number of passengers travelling by plane from or to the European Union or within the European Union exceeded a billion in 2006. The total number of passengers increased by almost 7% in comparison with 2005. Growth of the number of passengers at airports was noticed in all EU Member States except Cyprus and Malta. The biggest increase was recorded at airports in Poland (94%), while a more than 30% increase was registered in Slovakia and also in Latvia. The lowest increase in 2006 was registered in Luxembourg, Denmark and in the United Kingdom, a little more than 3% in each of them.

Slika 25: Pristaniški blagovni promet, države EU (25 držav), 2005

Chart 25: Port traffic of goods, EU countries (25 countries), 2005



V letu 2005 je bilo v pristaniščih 25 držav EU (EU-25) naloženih in razloženih 3.645 milijonov ton blaga, to je za 4 % več kot leto poprej. Največji blagovni promet so imela pristanišča Združenega kraljestva, Italije, Nizozemske in Španije, saj je obsegal več kot polovico (53 %) skupnega blagovnega prometa EU 25. Samo v pristanišču Rotterdam je bilo v tem letu naloženih ali razloženih 346 milijonov ton blaga (10 %). Za primerjavo: v Sloveniji je bilo v vseh treh pristaniščih naloženih ali razloženih 12,6 milijonov ton blaga, tj. 0,3 % od skupnega blagovnega prometa EU-25; tako se po obsegu blagovnega pristaniškega prometa uvršča skoraj na konec lestvice, pred Ciper (0,2 %) in Malto (0,1 %).

In 2005 in 25 EU countries (EU-25) 3,645 million tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded, which is 4% 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 (53%) of total traffic in EU-25. In the port of Rotterdam alone in 2005 346 million tonnes of goods (10%) were loaded and unloaded. For comparison, in Slovenia 12.6 million tonnes were loaded and unloaded in all three ports, which is 0.3% of total traffic in EU-25. Slovenia is placed almost at the end of the list - before Cyprus (0.2%) and Malta (0.1%).

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- ... ni podatka

STATISTICAL SIGNS

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

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 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
- BE Belgija / Belgium
- BG Bolgarija / Bulgaria
- CY Ciper / Cyprus
- CZ Češka republika / Czech Republic
- DK Danska / Denmark
- LT Litva / Lithuania
- LU Luksemburg / Luxembourg
- HU Madžarska / Hungary
- MT Malta / Malta
- DE Nemčija / Germany
- NL Nizozemska / Netherlands



EE Estonija / Estonia
FI Finska / Finland
FR Francija / France
GR Grčija / Greece
IE Irska / Ireland
IT Italija / Italy
LV Latvija / Latvia

PL Poljska / Poland
PT Portugalska / Portugal
RO Romunija / Romania
SK Slovaška / Slovakia
SI Slovenija / Slovenia
ES Španija / Spain
SE Švedska / Sweden
UK Združeno kraljestvo / United Kingdom

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in zajetje

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

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

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

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

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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.

Za podrobnejše informacije glej metodološka pojasnila po posameznih področjih transporta:

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

Podrobnejši podatki so dostopni na SI-STAT podatkovnem portalu:

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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