



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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22 TRANSPORT TRANSPORT

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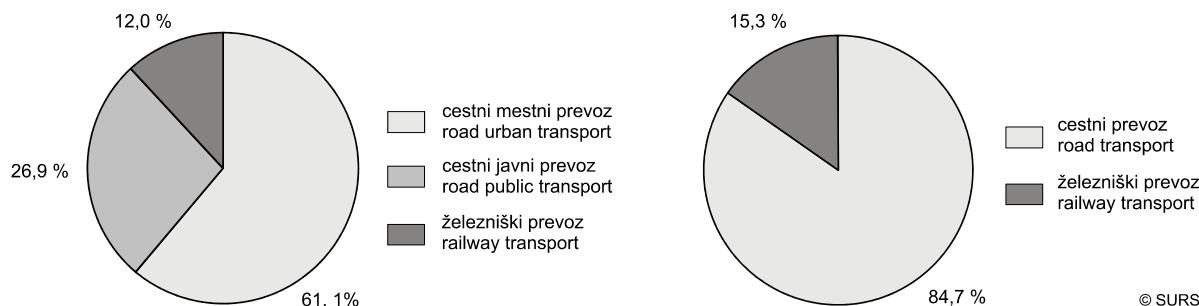
TRANSPORT, SLOVENIJA, 2009 – KONČNI PODATKI

TRANSPORT, SLOVENIA, 2009 – FINAL DATA

- ▶ V 2009 je Slovenija zgradila 52 km avtocest in 4 km občinskih cest. Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji se od 2005 ni spremenila.
- ▶ Konec leta 2009 je bilo v Sloveniji registriranih več kot 1,3 milijona cestnih vozil. Med registriranimi motornimi vozili je bilo največ osebnih avtomobilov (79 %).
- ▶ Število železniških vozil še vedno upada; v 2009 jih je bilo za 0,3 % manj kot v 2008 in 33 % manj kot v 2000.
- ▶ V 2009 je v zračnem prometu vozilo eno letalo več, v pomorskem prometu pa je vozilo pet ladij manj kot leto poprej.
- ▶ V 2009 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu prepeljali skupaj skoraj 138 milijonov potnikov, to je za 6 % manj kot v letu 2008.
- ▶ V 2009 je promet potnikov na slovenskih letališčih upadel, z letali je prispelo in odpotovalo za 14 % manj potnikov kot v 2008.
- ▶ Promet potnikov v slovenskih pristaniščih se je v letu 2009 glede na leto 2008 povečal za dobro polovico, 43 % tega prometa je bilo evidentiranega v pristanišču Piran.
- ▶ V 2009 je slovensko-hrvaško mejo prečkalo 20,6 milijona vozil, 3 % manj kot leto pred tem.
- ▶ V 2009 je bilo v cestnem in tudi v železniškem prevozu prepeljanega manj blaga in opravljenih manj tonskih kilometrov kot v 2008.
- ▶ V zračnem prevozu je bilo v 2009 prepeljanega za 20 % manj blaga in opravljenih za 14 % manj tonskih kilometrov kot v 2000.
- ▶ V pomorskem prevozu se je prevoz blaga glede na leto 2008 povečal za 14 %; obseg opravljenih tonskih kilometrov pa se je ob tem zmanjšal za 5 %.
- ▶ In 2009 Slovenia built 52 km of motorways and 4 km of municipal roads. In Slovenia the length of the railway network has not changed since 2005.
- ▶ At the end of 2009 there were more than 1.3 million registered road vehicles in Slovenia, most of them passenger cars (79%).
- ▶ The number of railway vehicles kept decreasing. In 2009 there were 0.3% fewer vehicles compared to 2008 and 33% fewer vehicles compared to 2000.
- ▶ In 2009 there were 1 plane more and 5 ships less in action than in 2008.
- ▶ In 2009 the Slovenian national carriers in road, railway and air transport carried almost 138 million passengers or 6% less than in 2008.
- ▶ In 2009 the number of passengers who travelled by plane decreased by 14% compared to 2008.
- ▶ Passenger traffic in Slovenian ports in 2009 increased by more than a half over 2008. 43% of passenger traffic was registered in the port of Piran.
- ▶ In 2009 the Slovenian border with Croatia was crossed by 20.6 million vehicles, 3% less than a year before.
- ▶ Compared to 2008, in 2009 there were less goods carried and less tonne-kilometres performed in road and rail transport.
- ▶ In air transport 20% less goods were carried and 14% less tonne-kilometres were performed.
- ▶ In maritime transport 14% more goods were carried and 5% less tonne-kilometres were performed.

Grafikon 1: Deleži potniškega in blagovnega kopenskega prevoza po panogah, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 1: Shares of passenger and goods inland transport by modes, Slovenia, 2009



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

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INFRASTRUKTURA

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tabela 1: Kopensko transportno omrežje, Slovenija

Table 1: The inland transport network, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2008	2009	Indeks Index 2009 2000	
Dolžina železniških prog	1.201	1.228	1.228	1.228	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	38.403	38.485	38.873	38.925 ¹⁾	101,4	Length of roads
avtoceste in hitre ceste	427	569	696	763 ¹⁾	178,7	motorways and major roads
državne ceste (brez avtocest)	5.845	5.825	5.958	5.938 ¹⁾	101,6	state roads (excl. motorways)
občinske ceste	32.131	32.091	32.220	32.224 ¹⁾	100,3	municipal roads

1) Začasni podatki. / Provisional data.

Vir: SURS, Ministrstvo za promet – Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste / Sources: SORS, Ministry of Transport – Slovenian Road Agency

Dolžina železniškega omrežja v Sloveniji se od leta 2005 ni spremenila. V primerjavi z letom 2000 pa je bilo železniško omrežje v letu 2009 daljše za 27 km, in sicer je tedaj obsegalo 1.228 km železniških prog, enako kot v letu 2008.

V letu 2009 je Slovenija pridobila (po začasnih podatkih) skupaj 52 km cest, skupna dolžina cest pa je tedaj znašala 38.952 km. V letu 2009 je Slovenija zgradila 67 km avtocest in 4 km občinskih cest; dolžina državnih cest pa se je zmanjšala, in sicer za 20 km. Dolžina avtocest se je v primerjavi z letom 2000 povečala za 79 %, dolžina državnih cest za skoraj 2 % in dolžina občinskih cest za 0,3 %. Avtoceste so v celotnem cestnem omrežju predstavljale slaba 2 % cest.

The length of the railway network in Slovenia has not changed since 2005. In comparison with 2000 the railway network was 27 km longer. In 2009 Slovenia had 1,228 kilometres of railway tracks, the same as in 2008.

According to provisional data, in 2009 the total length of the Slovenian road network was 38,952 km or 52 km more than in 2008. In 2009 Slovenia built 67 km of motorways and 4 km of municipal roads, while the total length of state roads was reduced by 20 km. Compared to 2000 the length of motorways increased by 79%, of state roads by almost 2%, and of municipal roads by 0.3%. Motorways represented almost 2% of the total road network.

PREVOZNA SREDSTVA

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

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

Table 2: Means of transport, Slovenia, 31 December

	2000	2005	2008	2009	Indeks Index 2009 2000	
Cestna vozila	1.032.784	1.204.242	1.343.252	1.366.561	132,3	Road vehicles
Motorna vozila	1.003.403	1.170.606	1.308.963	1.332.314	132,8	Motor vehicles
motorji in motorna kolesa	11.217 ¹⁾	48.671	81.996	88.428	...	motorcycles and mopeds
osebni avtomobili	866.096	960.213	1.045.183	1.058.858	122,3	passenger cars
avtobusi	2.255	2.255	2.378	2.394	106,2	busses
tovornjaki in vlačilci	54.263	66.447	83.909	83.633	154,1	lorries and road tractors
delovna in specialna vozila	5.538	7.999	11.181	11.893	214,8	service vehicles and special purpose vehicles
kmetijski traktorji	64.034	85.021	84.316	87.108	136,0	agricultural tractors
Priklopna vozila	29.381	33.636	34.289	34.247	116,6	Trailing vehicles
Železniška vozila	6.592	4.494	4.443	4.429	67,2	Railway vehicles
Lokomotive	186	152	162	164	88,2	Locomotives
Potniški vagoni	454	396	360	360	79,3	Passenger vehicles
Tovorni vagoni	5.952	3.946	3.921	3.905	65,6	Goods wagons
Ladje	16	20	26	21	131,3	Ships
Ladje za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora	11	15	21	19	172,7	Dry bulk cargo carrying ships
Ladje za prevoz generalnega tovora	5	5	5	2	40,0	General bulk cargo carrying ships
Letala	7	10	14	15	214,3	Planes
Letala v lasti	...	8	11	14	...	Planes owned
Letala v najemu	...	2	3	1	...	Planes on lease

... ni podatka / data not available

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

Vir: SURS, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve / Sources: SORS, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia



Konec leta 2009 je bilo v Sloveniji registriranih več kot 1,3 milijona cestnih vozil. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je to skoraj 33 % več motornih vozil in dobrih 16 % več priklopnih vozil. Med motornimi vozili je bilo največ registriranih osebnih avtomobilov (več kot milijon ali 79 %).

V nasprotju s cestnimi vozili pa število železniških vozil še vedno upada. V letu 2009 jih je bilo za 0,3 % manj kot leta 2008 in 33 % manj kot leta 2000. V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo za skoraj 12 % manj lokomotiv, za 21 % manj potniških vagonov in za 34 % manj tovornih vagonov.

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik je v letu 2009 imel v lastništvu 21 ladij (5 manj kot v letu 2008), 19 za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora in dve za prevoz generalnega tovora.

Slovenski letalski prevoznik pa je upravljal 15 letal. Konec leta 2009 jih je imel 14 v lasti, enega pa v najemu.

At the end of 2009 there were more than 1.3 million registered road vehicles in Slovenia. Compared to 2000 this represents almost 33% more motor vehicles and just over 16% more trailing vehicles. Most of the registered vehicles were passenger cars (over a million or 79%).

On the other hand, the number of railway vehicles continues to decrease. In 2009 there were 0.3% fewer vehicles compared to 2008 and 33% fewer vehicles compared to 2000. In 2009 there were almost 12% fewer locomotives, 21% fewer passenger vehicles and 34% fewer goods wagons compared to 2000.

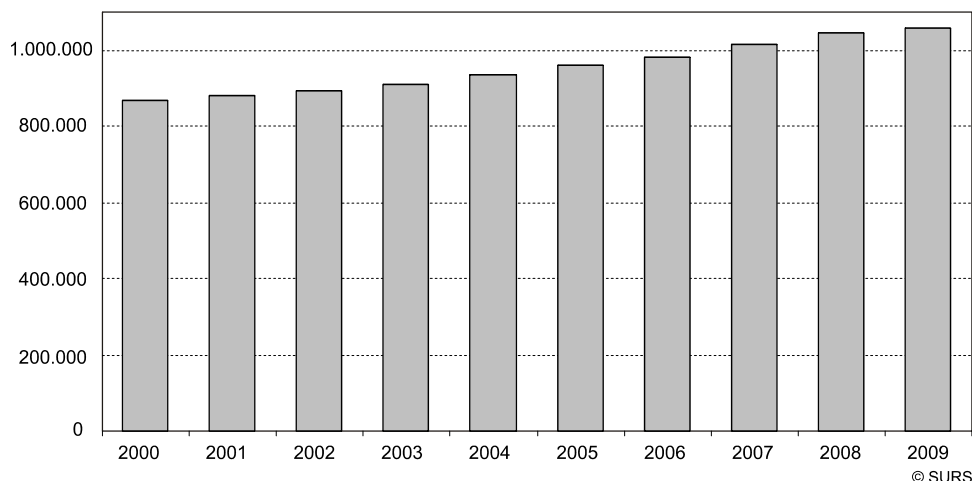
At the end of 2009 the Slovenian maritime carrier owned 21 ships (5 less than in 2008); 19 for dry bulk cargo and 2 for carrying general cargo.

The Slovenian air carrier performed its activity with 15 planes. At the end of 2009 it owned 14 planes and had one on lease.

Grafikon 2: Osební avtomobili na dan 31. 12., Slovenija

Chart 2: Passenger cars on 31. December, Slovenia

osebni avtomobili / passenger cars



Vira: SURS, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve

Sources: SORS, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia

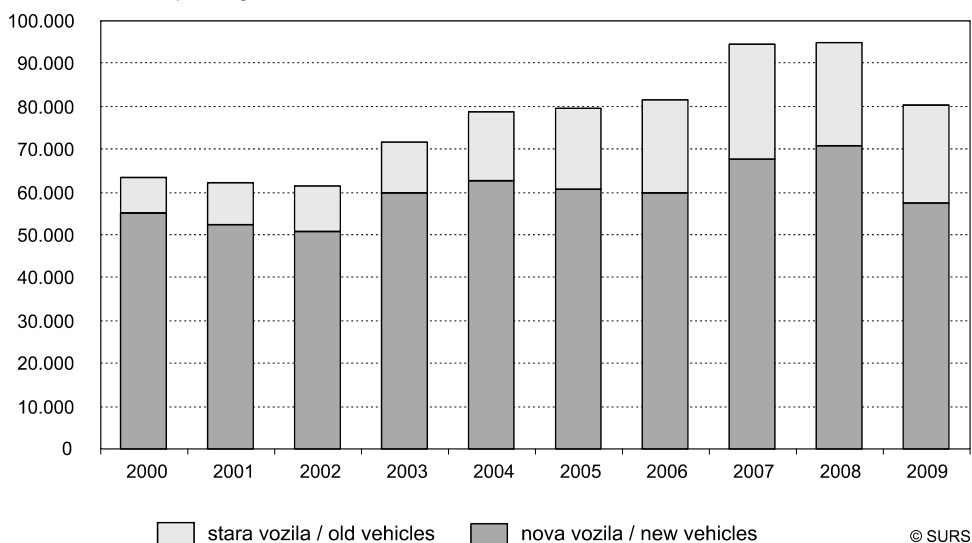
V Sloveniji je bilo konec leta 2009 registriranih 1.058.858 osebnih avtomobilov (brez specialnih osebnih avtomobilov) ali 517 avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev. Največ osebnih avtomobilov na 1.000 prebivalcev je bilo v goriški (581) in obalno-kraški statistični regiji (569), najmanj pa v pomurski (484) in zasavski statistični regiji (468).

At the end of the 2009 there were 1,058,858 registered passenger cars (excluding special passenger cars) in Slovenia, or 517 cars per 1,000 population. Most of the passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in Goriška (581) and Obalno-Kraška (569) statistical regions, and the fewest in Pomurska (484) and Zasavska (468) statistical regions.

Grafikon 3: Prve registracije osebnih avtomobilov, Slovenija

Chart 3: First registrations of passenger cars, Slovenia

osebni avtomobili / passenger cars



Vira: SURS, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve

Sources: SORS, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia

Število prvič registriranih osebnih avtomobilov je leta 2009, po šestih letih, ponovno upadlo. V tem letu je bilo 80.186 prvič registriranih osebnih avtomobilov ali 15 % manj kot leta 2008. Od tega je bilo 57.391 novih in 22.795 starih osebnih avtomobilov. V primerjavi z letom 2008 je bilo za 19 % manj registracij novih vozil in za 4 % manj registracij starih vozil.

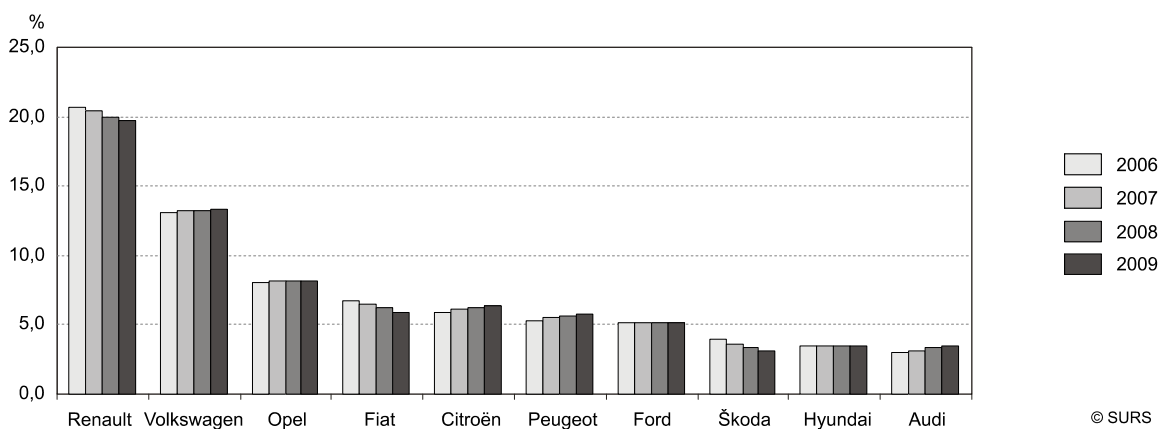
V podatek o prvih registracijah so vključene tudi tako imenovane »registracije čez noč«, s katerimi se delež prvih registracij umetno povečuje, ni pa znano, kolikšen je delež takih registracij in v kolikšni meri vpliva na skupno število prvih registracij.

After six years, in 2009 the number of first registrations of passenger cars dropped again. There were 80,186 first registrations of passenger cars or 15% less than in 2008. Of these, 57,391 were new and 22,795 were old cars. Compared to 2008 there were 19% less registrations of new cars and 4% less registrations of old cars.

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

Grafikon 4: 10 najpogostejših znamk registriranih osebnih avtomobilov, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 4: Top 10 registered brands of passenger cars, Slovenia, 2009



Vira: SURS, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve

Sources: SORS, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia

Grafikon 4 prikazuje deset najpogostejših znamk registriranih osebnih avtomobilov v Sloveniji. Podatki kažejo, da je bil skoraj vsak peti v letu 2009 v Sloveniji registriran osebni avtomobil znamke Renault. V zadnjih štirih letih se je delež Renaultovih osebnih avtomobilov, registriranih v Sloveniji, zmanjšal za 1 %. Sledila je znamka Volkswagen s 13 % avtomobilov. Njihov delež se je v zadnjih štirih letih povečal za 0,2 %. Delež osebnih avtomobilov znamke Opel se v zadnjih štirih letih skoraj ni spreminjal. Slovensko registrsko oznako je v letu 2009 imelo 8 % teh vozil. Skoraj 6 % osebnih avtomobilov, registriranih v Sloveniji, je bilo Fiatovih. Leta 2009 je bil delež osebnih avtomobilov te znamke nižji kot v letu 2006, in sicer za 0,8 %; deleža osebnih avtomobilov znamk Citroën in Peugeot pa sta bila večja kot v letu 2006 (vsak za 0,5 %). Na osmo, deveto in deseto mesto so se uvrstile znamke vozil Škoda, Hyundai in Audi.

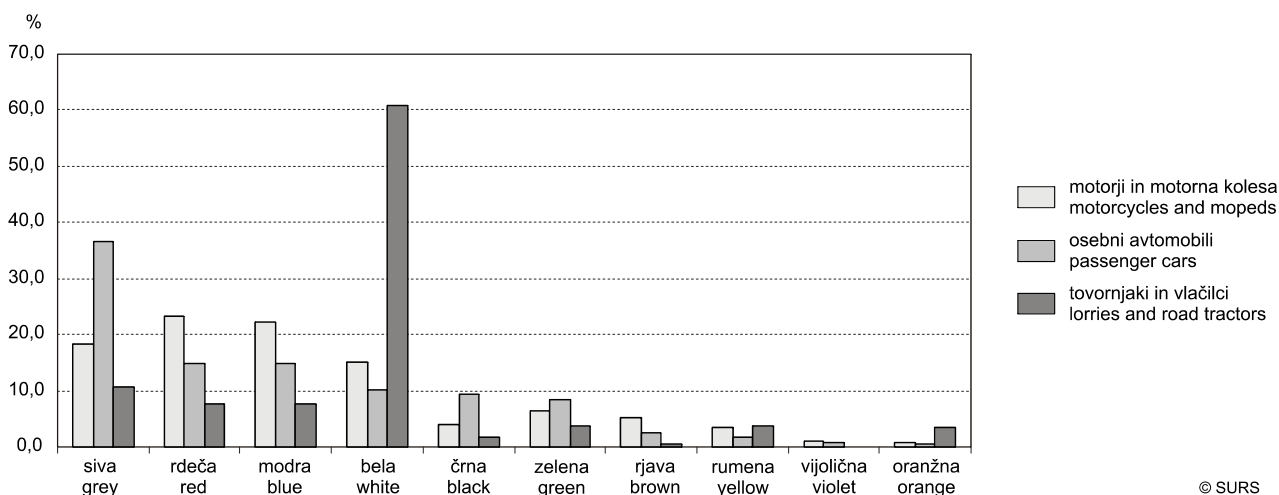
Nekdaj tudi med slovenskimi avtomobili zelo pogosta avtomobilska znamka Zastava se je v letu 2009 uvrstila na 30. mesto. V tem letu je bilo v Sloveniji registriranih nekaj čez 2.500 osebnih avtomobilov omenjene znamke.

Chart 4 shows the top ten brands of cars registered in Slovenia. The data show that nearly one in five passenger car registered in Slovenia in 2009 was a Renault. Over the past four years, Renault's share of passenger cars registered in Slovenia decreased by 1%. Volkswagens followed with 13% of all registered passenger cars. In the last four years their share increased by 0.2%. Almost no changes occurred in the last four years in the share of Opels, which represent 8% of all cars. Almost 6% of cars registered in Slovenia were Fiats. Compared with 2006, in 2009 the share of private cars was lower by 0.8%. In the same comparison, the share of passenger cars Peugeot and Citroën increased (by 0.5% each). Eighth, ninth and tenth place ranked are the brands Skoda, Hyundai and Audi.

Once, even among Slovenian cars, the very frequent brand Zastava was at rank 30 in 2009; just over 2,500 cars of that brand were registered in Slovenia.

Grafikon 5: Registrirani motorji in motorna kolesa, osebni avtomobili ter tovornjaki in vlačilci po barvi, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 5: Share of registered motorcycles and mopeds, passenger cars and lorries and road tractors by color, Slovenia, 2009



Vira: SURS, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve
Sources: SORS, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia

Iz podatkov Matičnega registra osebnih avtomobilov in listin lahko sklepamo, da imamo Slovenci najraje osebne avtomobile sive barve. Teh je bilo v letu 2009 skoraj 37 %. Skoraj 15 % osebnih avtomobilov je bilo rdečih, prav tako 15 % je bilo modrih, 10 % pa belih. Najmanj avtomobilov s slovenskimi registrskimi tablicami pa je bilo oranžne barve (0,6 %).

Najpogostejše barve motorjev in motornih koles so bile rdeča (23 %), modra (22 %), siva (18 %) in bela (15 %). Najmanj motorjev in motornih koles, registriranih v Sloveniji, je bilo oranžne barve.

Največ tovornjakov in vlačilcev, registriranih v Sloveniji, je bilo bele barve, in sicer jih je bilo konec leta 2009 skoraj 61 %. Skoraj 11 % je bilo sivih, sledile so modra (7,7 %), rdeča (7,6 %), zelena (3,8 %), rumena (3,6 %), oranžna (3,4 %), črna (1,6 %), rjava (0,5 %) in vijolična (0,1 %).

Data from the Central Register of Vehicles and Traffic Documents show that Slovenians prefer gray cars. There were almost 37% of such cars in 2009. Almost 15% of passenger cars were red and almost 15% blue. 10% of registered cars in Slovenia were white. The fewest passenger cars with Slovenian registration were orange (0.6%).

The most common colours of motorcycles and mopeds were red (23%), blue (22%), gray (18%) and white (15%). The fewest of them were orange.

The most frequent colour among lorries and tractors registered in Slovenia was white. At the end of 2009 there were almost 61% of such vehicles. Almost 11% of them were grey, followed by blue (7.7%), red (7.6%), green (3.8%), yellow (3.6%), orange (3.4%), black (1.6%), brown (0.5%) and purple (0.1%).

PROMET PREVOZNIH SREDSTEV

TRAFFIC OF TRANSPORT MEANS

Tabela 3: Promet prevoznih sredstev, Slovenija

Table 3: Traffic of transport means, Slovenia

-	2000	2005	2008	2009	Indeks Index 2009 2000	-
mio. voznih kilometrov / mio. vehicle-kilometre						
Cestni promet skupaj	13.346	15.519	17.447	...	0,0	Road traffic total
Osebnih avtomobilov	12.179	13.725	15.170	...	0,0	Passenger cars
Motorna kolesa	79	112	137	...	0,0	Motorcycles
Avtobusi	136	139	143	...	0,0	Busses
Tovorna vozila	952	1.542	1.996	...	0,0	Goods vehicles
mio. vlakovnih kilometrov / mio. train-kilometres						
Železniški promet skupaj	18	19	19	17	98,1	Railway traffic total
Potniški vlaki	10	11	11	11	103,7	Passenger trains
Tovorni vlaki	8	8	8	7	113,3	Goods trains
prihodi in odhodi / arrivals and departures						
Pristaniški promet skupaj	4.609,00	4.724,00	5.433,00	4.719,00	102,4	Port traffic total
Potniške ladje	732,00	568,00	986,00	882,00	120,5	Passenger ships
Tovorne ladje	3.877,00	4.156,00	4.447,00	3.837,00	99,0	Goods ships
vzleti in pristanki / takeoffs and landings						
Letališki promet skupaj	...	26.812	35.704	32.350	...	Airport traffic total
Redni leti	...	24.479	33.157	30.045	...	Scheduled flights
Posebni leti	...	2.333	2.547	2.305	...	Non-scheduled flights
1.000 prihodov in odhodov / 1,000 arrivals and departures						
Mejni cestni promet skupaj	60.412	58.703	21.183 ²⁾	20.636 ²⁾	35,1	Border road traffic total
Potniška vozila	57.387	53.564	19.453	19.145	33,4	Passenger vehicles
Tovorna vozila ¹⁾	3.025	5.139	1.730	1.491	49,3	Goods vehicles ¹⁾

... ni podatka
data not available

1) Vključen tranzit.
Transit is included.

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

Viri: SURS, Ministrstvo za promet – Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste, OMEGA consult d.o.o.
Sources: SORS, Ministry of transport – Slovenian Road Agency, OMEGA consult d.o.o.

Leta 2009 je bilo v železniškem prometu opravljenih skoraj 17,5 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov ali za 8,2 % manj kot v letu 2008 in za 1,9 % manj kot v letu 2000. Od tega je bilo s potniškimi vlaki opravljenih 11,0 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov (enako kot v letu 2009), s tovornimi vlaki pa 7,0 milijona vlakovnih kilometrov (za 19,5 % manj kot v letu 2009).

V letu 2009 je v slovenska pristanišča priplulo oz. iz njih odplulo 4.719 ladij, od tega 3.837 ladij za prevoz tovora in 882 ladij za prevoz potnikov. V primerjavi s predhodnim letom se je skupni promet ladij zmanjšal za 13,1 %, od tega promet tovornih ladij za 13,7 %, promet potniških ladij pa za 10,5 %.

Skupni promet letal (vzleti in pristanki letal) na treh slovenskih letališčih se je v letu 2009 v primerjavi z letom 2008 zmanjšal za 9,4 %. Število rednih letov se je v primerjavi s predhodnim letom zmanjšalo za 9,4 %, posebnih letov pa za 9,5 %.

Število prehodov vozil (prihodi in odhodi vozil) čez cestne mejne prehode s Hrvaško je v letu 2009 znašalo 20,6 milijona. Od tega je bilo 19,1 milijona potniških vozil (92,8 %) in 1,5 milijona tovornih vozil (7,2 %).

In 2009, in railway traffic almost 17.5 million train kilometres were made, which is by 8.2% less than in 2008 and by 1.9% less than in 2000. 11 million train kilometres were made by passenger trains (the same as in 2008) and 7.0 million train kilometres were made by goods trains (by 19.5% less than in 2009).

In 2009, 4,719 vessels arrived at the Slovenian ports or departed from them, of these 3,837 cargo carrying vessels and 882 passenger carrying ships. Compared to 2008, the total traffic of vessels decreased by 13.1%, of cargo vessels by 13.7% and of passenger ships by 10.5%.

The traffic of planes (takeoffs and landings) at the three Slovenian airports in 2009 decreased by 9.4% compared to 2008. In the same comparison the number of scheduled flights decreased by 9.4% and of non-scheduled flights by 9.5%.

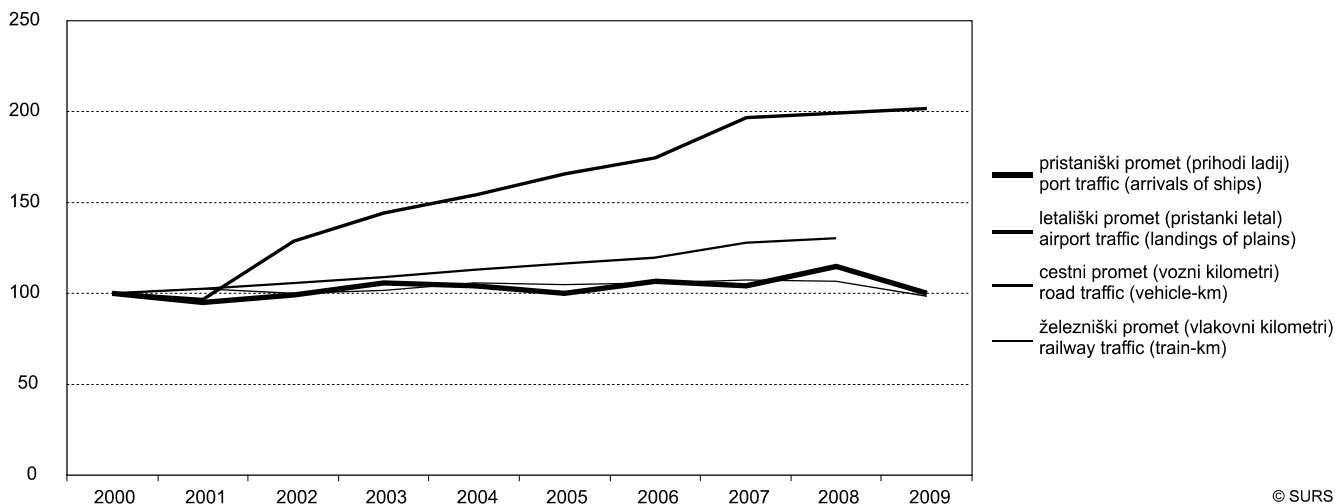
The number of vehicles crossing the border with Croatia (arrivals and departures of vehicles) amounted in 2009 to 20.6 million: 19.1 million of them were passenger vehicles (92.8%) and 1.5 million were goods vehicles (7.2%).



Grafikon 6: Promet prevoznih sredstev na cestah, železnici, letališčih in v pristaniščih, Slovenija

Chart 6: Traffic of transport means on road, railway, at airports and in seaports, Slovenia

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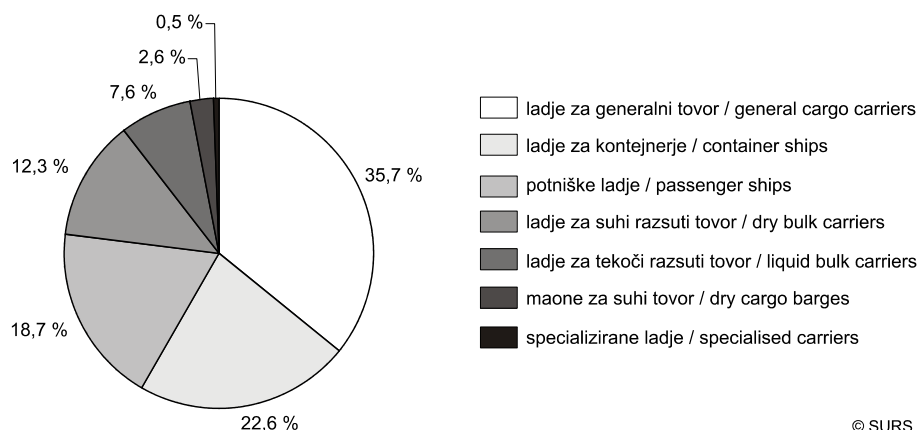
Viri: SURS, Ministrstvo za promet – Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste, OMEGA consult d.o.o.
Sources: SORS, Ministry of transport – Slovenian Road Agency, OMEGA consult d.o.o.

V obdobju od leta 2000 do leta 2009 je promet prevoznih sredstev naraščal v vseh panogah prometa. V letu 2009 se je letališki promet (pristanki letal) v primerjavi z letom 2000 povečal za 102 %, pristaniški promet (prihodi ladij) je bil enak kot v letu 2000, železniški promet (vlakovni kilometri) pa se je v enaki primerjavi zmanjšal za 2 %. Podatki o cestnem prometu (vozni kilometri) za leto 2009 ob izidu te publikacije še niso bili na razpolago.

In the 2000-2009 period the traffic of transport means was increasing in all modes of transport. Traffic by transport means in 2009 in airport traffic (landings of planes), compared to 2000, increased by 102%, port traffic (arrivals of ships) was the same as in 2000, while in the same comparison railway traffic (train-km) decreased by 2%. Data on road traffic (vehicle-km) for 2009 were not available in time to be published here.

Grafikon 7: Pristaniški promet ladij po vrstah ladij, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 7: Port traffic of vessels by types of vessels, Slovenia, 2009



© SURS

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

V slovenskih pristaniščih – Kopru, Izoli in Piranu – je promet ladij v letu 2009 znašal 4.719 ladij ali za 13,1 % manj kot v letu 2008. V pristanišča

In 2009 the traffic in Slovenian ports Koper, Izola and Piran was 4,719 vessels, which is by 13.1% less than in 2008. To the ports arrived or from

je priplulo oz. iz njih odplulo 1.687 ladij za prevoz generalnega tovora, 1.066 ladij za prevoz kontejnerjev, 580 ladij za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora, 360 ladij za prevoz tekočega razsutega tovora, 122 maon za prevoz suhega tovora, 22 specializiranih ladij ter 882 potniških ladij (766 potniških ladij in 116 potniških ladij za križarjenje). Največji promet tovornih ladij je bil v pristanišču Koper (3.802 ladij), največji potniški pa v pristanišču Piran (657 ladij).

Splošna plovba, slovenski ladijski prevoznik, je v letu 2009 prevažala blago – samo med tujimi pristanišči – z 19 ladjami za prevoz suhega razsutega tovora in z dvema ladjama za prevoz generalnega tovora.

them departed 1,687 general cargo carriers, 1,066 container ships, 580 dry bulk carriers, 360 liquid bulk carriers, 122 dry cargo barges, 22 specialised carriers and 882 passenger ships (766 passenger ships and 116 cruise passenger ships). The highest traffic of cargo vessels was recorded in Koper, 3,802 vessels, while the highest traffic of passenger vessels was recorded in Piran, 657 ships.

Splošna plovba, the Slovenian maritime carrier, was transporting goods (exclusively between foreign ports) by 19 dry bulk carriers and 2 general cargo carriers in 2009.

POTNIŠKI PREVOZ IN PROMET

PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 4: Potniški prevoz in promet, Slovenija

Table 4: Passenger transport and traffic, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2008	2009	Indeks Index 2009 2000	
1.000 potnikov / 1,000 passengers						
Cestni javni prevoz	74.500*	39.759	38.751	36.720	49,3	Road public transport
Cestni mestni prevoz	130.031*	97.227	90.024	83.500	64,2	Road urban transport
Železniški prevoz	15.010	15.742	16.661	16.355	109,0	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	944	1.302	1.144	132,0	Air transport
Letališki promet ⁴⁾	...	1.227	1.666	1.435	...	Airport traffic ⁴⁾
Pristaniški promet	38	35	50	78	205,3	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ¹⁾	178.082	175.757	57.937 ²⁾	45.592 ²⁾	25,6 ²⁾	Border road traffic ¹⁾
mio. pkm						
Cestni javni prevoz	1.581*	850*	815	777	49,1	Road public transport
Cestni prevoz z osebnimi avtomobili	20.325	23.018*	24.878	...	...	Road transport with passenger cars
Cestni prevoz z avtobusi	3.502	3.062	3.146	...	...	Road transport with busses
Železniški prevoz	705	777	834	840	119,2	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	866	1.019	1.349	1.193	137,8	Air transport

* popravljen podatek
corrected data

1) Prihodi in odhodi.
Entries and departures.

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

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

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

Viri: SURS, Ministrstvo za promet – Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste, OMEGA consult d.o.o.
Sources: SORS, Ministry of transport – Slovenian Road Agency, OMEGA consult d.o.o.

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.

V letu 2009 so slovenski nacionalni prevozniki v cestnem, železniškem in zračnem prevozu skupaj prepeljali nekoliko manj kot 138 milijonov potnikov ali za 6 % manj kot leta 2008 in za 38 % manj kot v letu 2000.

V slovenskih mestih, v katerih je organiziran mestni potniški prevoz, je bilo leta 2009 prepeljanih več kot 83 milijonov potnikov, to je za 7 % manj kot v letu 2008. Prevoz potnikov v cestnem javnem prevozu, ki ga opravljajo prevozniki, ki imajo pogodbo o koncesiji in opravljajo javni

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.

The Slovenian national carriers in road, railway and air transport carried almost 138 million passengers in 2009, which is 6% less than in 2008 and 38% less than in 2000.

In Slovenian cities with urban passenger transport more than 83 million passengers were carried in 2009. This represents a 7% decrease in comparison with 2008. In the 2000-2009 period public passenger transport performed by carriers that have a concession and perform



linijski prevoz na najmanj petih linijah, se je v obdobju 2000–2009 zmanjšal za več kot polovico.

Upad števila prepeljanih potnikov smo leta 2009 glede na predhodno leto zabeležili tudi pri slovenskih prevoznikih v železniškem (za 2 %) in v zračnem prevozu (za 12 %). Ob tem je število opravljenih potniških kilometrov v železniškem prevozu naraslo za slab odstotek, v zračnem prevozu pa upadlo za 12 %.

Kar 94,4 % potnikov, ki so bili prepeljanih po železnici, je bilo prepeljanih v notranjem prometu, preostalih 6 % pa je potovalo v mednarodnem prometu.

Po letih rasti je v letu 2009 promet potnikov na slovenskih mednarodnih letališčih upadel. V letu 2009 je z letali prispelo in odpotovalo okoli 1,4 milijona potnikov ali za 14 % manj kot v letu 2008. Velja pa omeniti, da je bilo v letu 2008 število potnikov, ki so potovali preko slovenskih mednarodnih letališč, večje kot druga leta.

Cestne mejne prehode z Republiko Hrvaško je v letu 2009 prečkalo skoraj 46 milijonov potnikov.

transport operations on at least five routes decreased by more than a half.

Fewer passengers carried were noticed at Slovenian carriers in railway transport (by 2%) and in air transport (by 12%) in 2009 compared to 2008. On the other hand, the number of passenger-kilometres performed in railway transport increased by 1%, while in air transport it decreased by 12%.

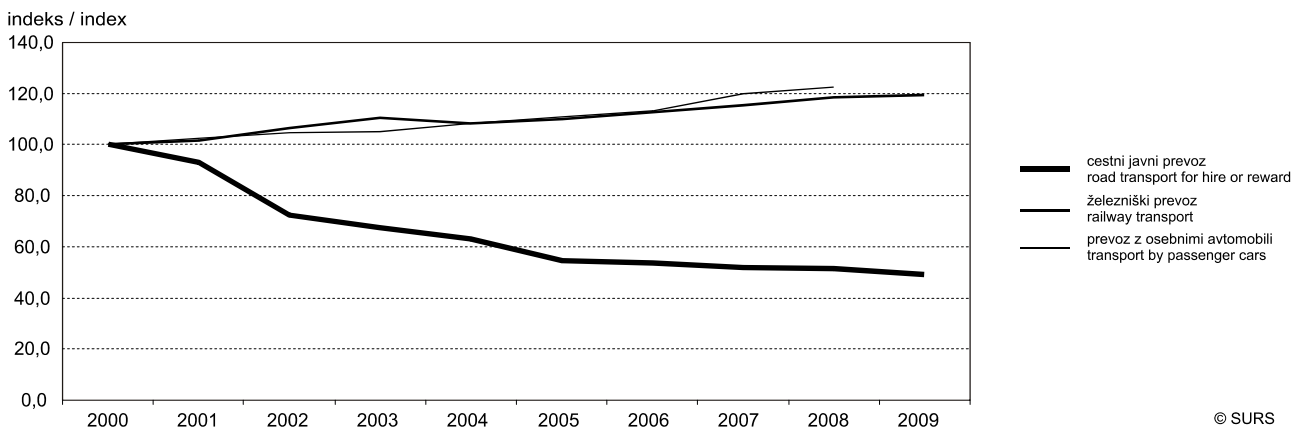
In 2009 the national railway transport represented a 94.4% share of total railway passenger transport in Slovenia, while only less than 6% of railway passengers travelled in international transport.

After several years of growth, in 2009 the number of passengers decreased at Slovenian international airports. More than 1.4 million passengers were carried by planes in 2009, which is 14% less than in 2008. However, it is worth noting that in 2008 more passengers travelled through international Slovenian airports than ever before.

In 2009 road cross-border passenger traffic with Croatia reached almost 46 million passengers.

Grafikon 8: Opravljeni potniški kilometri v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija

Chart 8: Passenger kilometres preformed in inland transport, Slovenia

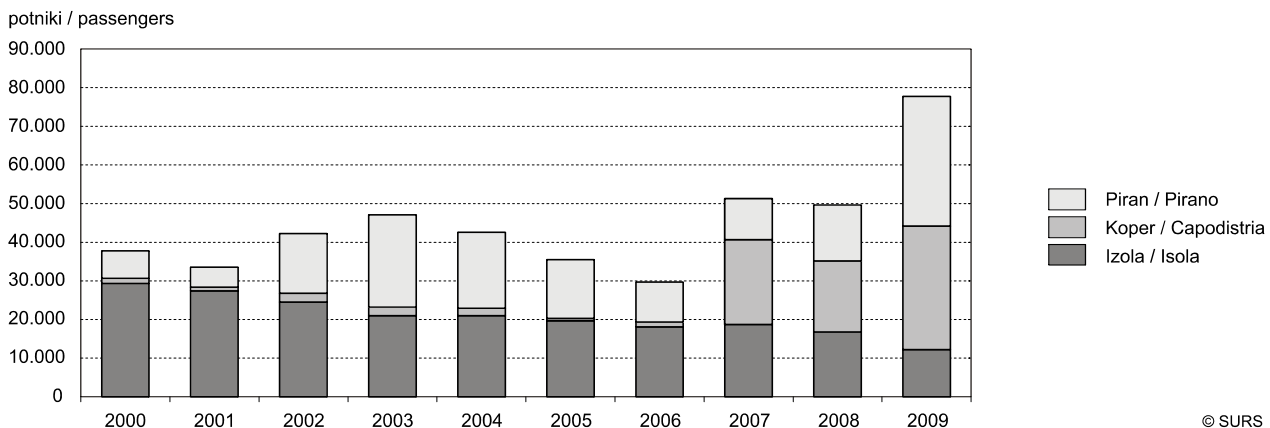


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Vir: SURS, Ministrstvo za promet – Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste, OMEGA consult d.o.o.
Sources: SORS, Ministry of transport – Slovenian Road Agency, OMEGA consult d.o.o.

Grafikon 9: Potniški promet po pristaniščih, Slovenija

Chart 9: Passenger traffic by ports, Slovenia



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Vir: SURS
Source: SORS



Promet potnikov v slovenskih pristaniščih je v letu 2009 glede na leto 2008 močno narasel, in sicer za dobro polovico; vseh vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov je bilo skoraj 78.000 ali več kot enkrat več kot leta 2000. Število vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov v pristaniščih v letu 2009 je bilo najvišje doslej.

Število vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov je v pristanišču Izola upadlo (za 28 %), v pristaniščih Koper in Piran pa se je povečalo (v prvem za 75 %, v drugem pa za 130 %).

Delež števila vkrcanih in izkrcanih potnikov je bil v letu 2009 največji v pristanišču Piran (43 %), sledilo je pristanišče Koper (41 %) in za tem pristanišče Izola (16 %). Delež pristanišča Piran se je v letu 2009 ponovno povečal za več kot 14 odstotnih točk.

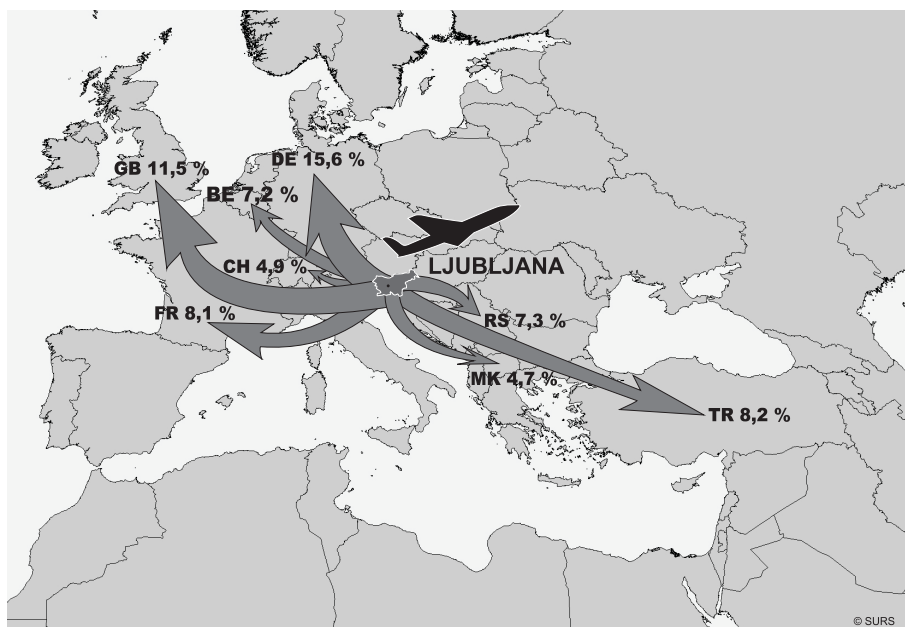
Passenger traffic in the Slovenian ports in 2009 increased by more than a half compared to 2008. Almost 78,000 passengers embarked and disembarked in 2009, which is more than once more than the number in 2000. The number of embarked and disembarked passengers in 2009 was the highest until now.

In 2009 the number of embarked and disembarked passengers decreased in the port of Izola (by 28%), while in the port of Koper it increased by 75% and in the port of Piran by 130%.

In 2009 the share of the passenger port traffic was the highest in the port of Piran (43%), followed by the port of Koper (41%) and the port of Izola (16%). The share of the port of Piran increased again by more than 14 percentage points in 2009 compared to 2008.

Karta 1: Potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, redni prevoz, Letališče Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana, 2009

Map 1: Passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, scheduled transport, Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, 2009



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Po vstopu Slovenije v Evropsko unijo se je letališki promet potnikov v Sloveniji povečeval do vključno leta 2008. Leta 2009 pa se je letališki promet potnikov na treh mednarodnih letališčih glede na leto 2008 zmanjšal za skoraj 14 %.

Leta 2009 je število prihodov in odhodov potnikov na Letališču Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana preseglo 1,4 milijona potnikov.

V letu 2009 je promet potnikov v rednem prevozu preko ljubljanskega letališča presegel 1,1 milijona potnikov ali 83 % vseh potnikov.

Na rednih linijah potuje največ potnikov na relacijah med Slovenijo in: Nemčijo (16 %), Združenim kraljestvom (12 %), Turčijo (8 %), Francijo (8 %) in Srbijo (7 %). Največji porast števila potnikov v zadnjem letu je bil na relacijah med Slovenijo ter Srbijo in Turčijo (za 4 %), največji upad pa na relacijah med Slovenijo in Belgijo (za 41 %).

Na rednih letih je 59 % potnikov potovalo med Letališčem Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana in letališči znotraj EU-27, 41 % potnikov pa je potovalo na

Since Slovenia entered the European Union, the airport passenger traffic in Slovenia has been constantly growing until 2008. In 2009, however, passenger traffic at the three Slovenian international airports decreased by almost 14%.

In 2009 more than 1.4 million passengers travelled through Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport.

Total passenger traffic with scheduled flights through the Ljubljana airport reached almost 1.1 million passengers in 2009, representing 83% of all passengers.

The largest passenger traffic with scheduled flights was recorded to or from Germany (16%), the United Kingdom (12%), Turkey (8%), France (8%) and Serbia (7%). The largest increase was recorded to or from Serbia and Turkey (4%), while the largest decrease was recorded to or from Belgium (41%).

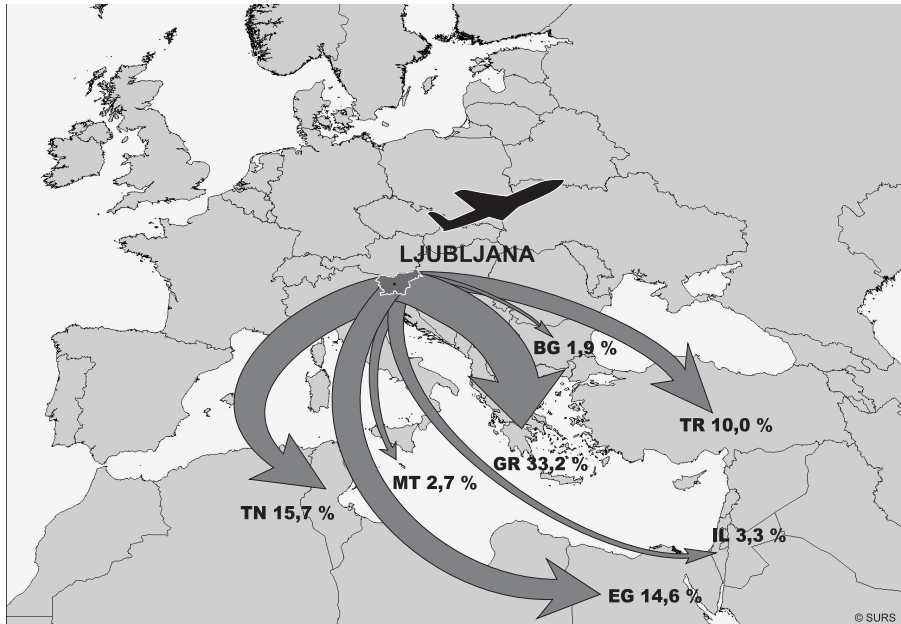
59% of passengers on scheduled flights travelled between Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports within the EU-27, 41% of passengers travelled

relacijah med Letališčem Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana in letališči zunaj EU-27.

on the routes between Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports outside the EU-27.

Karta 2: Potniški promet glede na državo prihoda in odhoda letala, posebni prevoz, letališče Ljubljana, 2009

Map 2: Passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, non-scheduled transport, airport Ljubljana, 2009



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

V letu 2009 je promet potnikov v posebnem prevozu preko ljubljanskega letališča dosegel dobrih 240.000 potnikov, kar je predstavljalo 17 % vseh potnikov.

Največ potnikov je potovalo na relacijah med Slovenijo in Grčijo (33 %), Tunizijo (16 %), Egiptom (15 %), Turčijo (10 %) in Izraelom (3 %). Povečanje prometa pri posebnih letih je bilo največje na relacijah med Slovenijo in Malto, in sicer se je promet potnikov tam skoraj podvojil, upad prometa pa je bil največji na relacijah med Slovenijo in Španijo (zmanjšal se je skoraj za polovico).

52 % potnikov na posebnih letih je potovalo na relacijah med Letališčem Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana in letališči zunaj EU-27, 48 % pa na relacijah med Letališčem Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana in letališči v EU-27.

Total passenger traffic with non-scheduled flights through the Ljubljana airport reached more than 240,000 passengers in 2009, representing 17% of all passengers.

The largest passenger traffic with non-scheduled flights was recorded to or from Greece (33%), Tunisia (16%), Egypt (15%), Turkey (10%) and Israel (3%). The largest increase was recorded to or from Malta; the number of passengers almost doubled, while non-scheduled passenger traffic to or from Spain lost almost a half.

52% of passengers on non-scheduled flights travelled on routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports outside the EU-27, 48% on the routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and airports within the EU-27.

BLAGOVNI PREVOZ IN PROMET

GOODS TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

Tabela 5: Blagovni prevoz in promet, Slovenija

Table 5: Goods transport and traffic, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2008	2009	Indeks Index <u>2009</u> 2000	
1.000 ton / 1,000 tonnes						
Cestni prevoz	57.910	82.750	91.239	75.287	130,0	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	13.667	16.344	17.271	13.097	95,8	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	5	3	2	2	37,1	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	3.547	5.815	5.733	6.561	185,0	Maritime transport
Letališki promet	8	6	10	7	90,9	Airport traffic
Pristaniški promet	9.038	12.625	16.554	13.356	147,8	Port traffic
Mejni cestni promet ^{1,2)}	31.342	13.154	16.679	15.520	49,5	Border road traffic ^{1,2)}
mio. tkm						
Cestni prevoz	6.654	11.032	16.261	14.762	221,9	Road transport
Železniški prevoz	2.600	3.245	3.520	2.668	102,6	Railway transport
Zračni prevoz	4	3	2	2	42,1	Air transport
Pomorski prevoz	32.035	52.513	54.715	51.707	161,4	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.

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

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.

V primerjavi z letom 2008 je bilo v letu 2009 prepeljanega manj blaga in opravljenih manj tonskih kilometrov, in to tako v cestnem kot tudi v železniškem prevozu. Slovenski prevozniki so po cestah prepeljali nekaj več kot 75 milijonov ton blaga ali za dobrih 17 % manj kot v letu 2008, in opravili 14,7 milijarde tonskih kilometrov ali 9 % manj kot v letu 2008.

Po železnici je bilo prepeljanih 13 milijonov ton blaga in opravljenih 2.600 milijonov tonskih kilometrov ali 24 % manj blaga in prav toliko manj tudi tonskih kilometrov kot leta 2008. Manj blaga so zabeležili tudi na slovenskih letališčih (za 27 %) in v pristaniščih (za 19 %). Čez cestne mejne prehode je bilo prepeljanih 7 % manj blaga.

Ker so podatki prikazani v 1.000 tonah, tonski kilometri pa v milijonih, iz tabele ni razvidno, da je bil upad prepeljanega blaga zabeležen tudi pri največjem slovenskem letalskem prevozniku. Ta je v letu 2009 prepeljal za 20 % manj blaga in opravil za 14 % manj tonskih kilometrov.

V letu 2009 je več blaga prepeljal le slovenski pomorski prevoznik, in sicer za 14 %, pri tem pa je opravil 5 % manj tonskih kilometrov kot leta 2008.

Slovenski prevozniki so v letu 2009 prepeljali po cestah in po morju več blaga kot v letu 2000 (po cestah za 30 % več, po morju pa za 85 % več). Pri tem so pravili tudi več tonskih kilometrov (22 % v cestnem prevozu in 61 % v pomorskem prevozu). 48 % več blaga kot v letu 2000 so na ladje naložili in z njih razložili v slovenskih pristaniščih.

Manj blaga kot v letu 2000 pa so slovenski prevozniki prepeljali v letu 2009 po železnici (4 % manj) in z letali (20 % manj). Pri tem je bilo v železniškem prevozu opravljenih za dobra 2 % več, v zračnem prevozu

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.

Compared to 2008, in 2009 less goods were carried and less tonne-kilometres were performed in road and rail transport. The Slovenian carriers carried by road 75 million tonnes of goods or 17% less and performed 14.7 billion tonne-kilometres or 9% less than in 2008.

13 million tonnes of goods were carried and 2,600 million tonne-kilometres were performed by rail or 24% less goods and 24% less tonne-kilometres than in 2008. The Slovenian airports and ports also recorded a drop in the traffic of goods (by 27% and by 19%, respectively). Cross border traffic of goods decreased by 7%.

As the data are presented in 1,000 tonnes and tonne-kilometres in millions, from the table it is not clear that also the biggest Slovenian air carrier recorded a drop in carried goods. In 2009 it carried 20% less goods and performed 14% less tonne-kilometres.

In 2009, only the Slovenian maritime carrier carried more goods (by 14%), but it performed 5% less tonne-kilometres compared to 2008.

Compared to 2000, in 2009 transport of goods by road increased by 30% and by sea by 85%. Expressed in tonne-kilometres, transport of goods by road increased by 22% and by sea by 61%. Loading and unloading of goods in the Slovenian ports increased by 48%.

The same comparison shows a decrease in the transport of goods by railway (4%) and by plane (20%). While transport of goods expressed in tonne-kilometres shows an increase by 2% in railway transport, there was

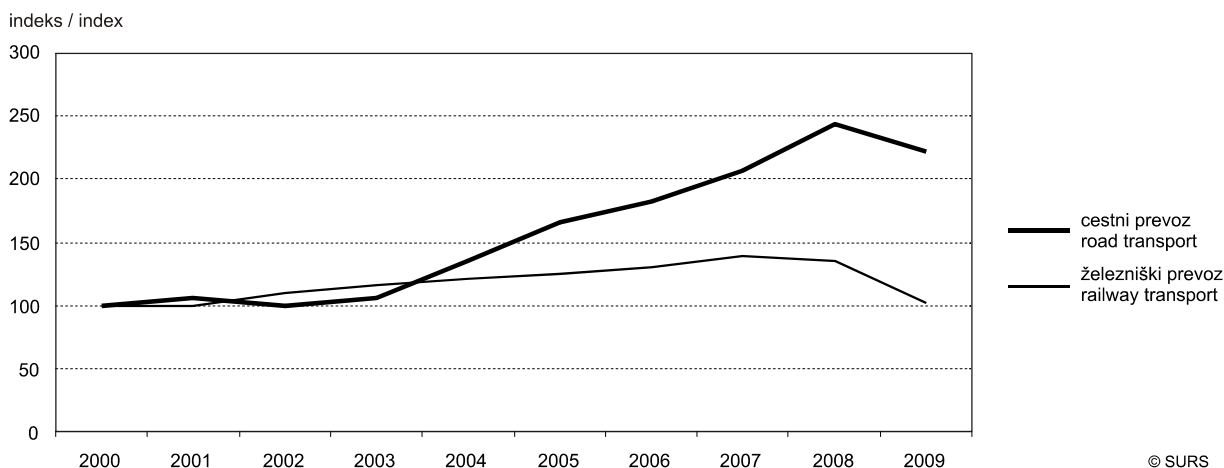


pa za 58 % manj tonskih kilometrov. Na letališčih so v letu 2009 naložili na letala in z njih razložili za 9 % manj blaga kot v letu 2000.

a decrease by 58% in air transport. Airport traffic (loading and unloading of goods to/from plane) decreased by 9%.

Grafikon 10: Tonski kilometri, opravljeni v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija

Chart 10: Tonne kilometres performed in inland transport, Slovenia



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Grafikon 10 prikazuje gibanje tonskih kilometrov, ki so jih opravili slovenski prevozniki v cestnem in železniškem prevozu v obdobju 2000–2009.

Chart 10 shows trends in tonne-kilometres performed by Slovenian carriers in road and railway transport in the 2000–2009 period.

V primerjavi z letom 2000 je bilo v letu 2009 v cestnem prevozu opravljenih za 122 % več tonskih kilometrov.

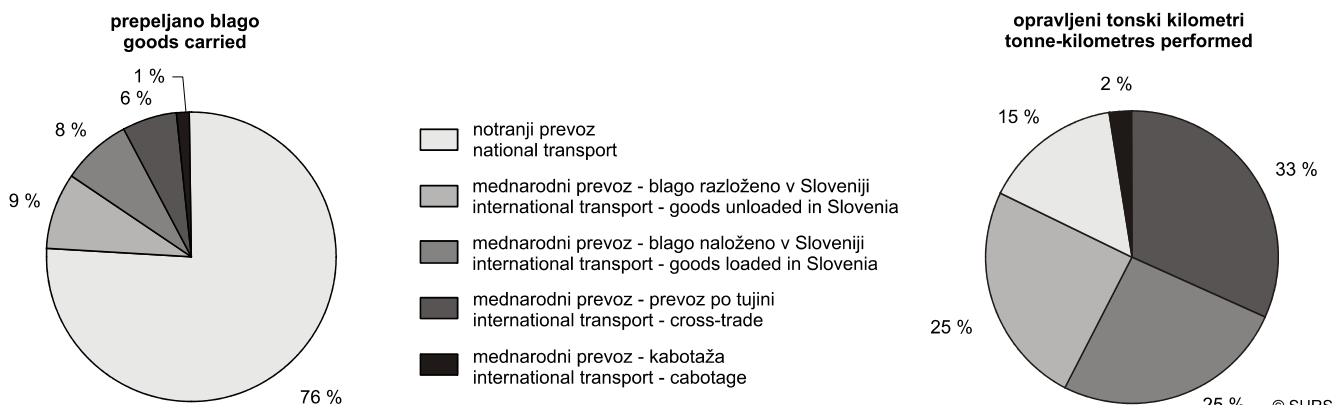
In comparison with 2000, in 2009 tonne-kilometres performed in road transport increased by 122%.

V enaki primerjavi so več tonskih kilometrov opravili tudi v železniškem prevozu, in sicer za 2,6 %.

In the same comparison tonne-kilometres performed increased also in railway transport (by 2.6%).

Grafikon 11: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v cestnem blagovnem prevozu, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 11: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in road goods transport, Slovenia, 2009



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

S cestnimi tovornimi vozili, registriranimi v Sloveniji, je bilo v letu 2009 prepeljanih skupaj 75 milijonov ton blaga in opravljenih 14,8 milijarde tonskih kilometrov. V notranjem prevozu je bilo prepeljanega 76 % vsega blaga, v mednarodnem pa 24 % (8 % blaga je bilo naloženega v Sloveniji, razloženega pa v tujih državah, 9 % blaga je bilo naloženega v tujih državah, razloženega pa v Sloveniji, 6 % blaga je bilo prepeljanega med dvema tujima državama, 1 % blaga je bilo prepeljanega v notranjem prevozu v tuji državi – kabotaža).

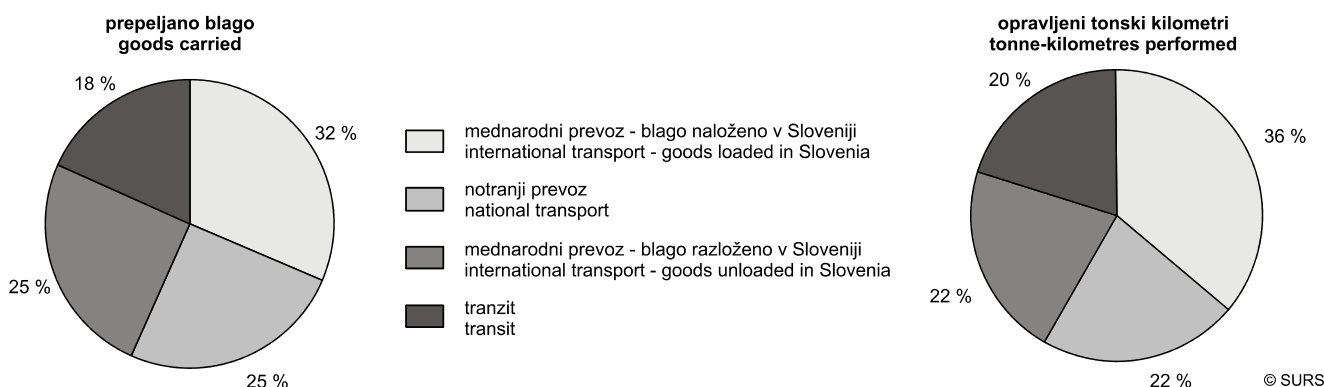
Ker so razdalje v mednarodnem prevozu bistveno daljše, je bilo razmerje pri opravljenih tonskih kilometrih povsem drugačno: v notranjem prevozu je bilo opravljenih 15 % vseh tonskih kilometrov, v prevozu blaga iz Slovenije v tujino 25 %, prav toliko tudi v nasprotni smeri; 32 % vseh opravljenih tonskih kilometrov so slovenska vozila opravila pri prevozu po tujini med dvema tujima državama in 3 % v kabotaži.

Road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia carried 75 million tonnes of goods and performed 14.8 billion tonne-kilometres in 2009. In national transport 76% of all goods were carried and in international transport 24% (8% of goods were loaded in Slovenia and unloaded in foreign countries, 9% of goods were loaded in foreign countries and unloaded in Slovenia, 6% of goods were carried between foreign countries and 1% of goods were carried within a foreign country - cabotage).

The relations expressed in tonne-kilometres were completely different because of longer distances in international transport. Thus 15% of tonne-kilometres were performed in national transport, while 25% were performed in transport of goods from Slovenia as well as into Slovenia, 32% of all tonne-kilometres with Slovenian goods vehicles were performed in transport between two foreign countries and 3% in cabotage.

Grafikon 12: Prepeljano blago in opravljeni tonski kilometri v železniškem prevozu, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 12: Goods carried and tonne-kilometres performed in railway transport, Slovenia, 2009



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Slovenske železnice, ki opravljajo železniški prevoz le po ozemlju Slovenije, so leta 2009 prepeljale skoraj 13,1 milijona ton blaga in opravile dobrih 2.668 milijonov tonskih kilometrov.

V primerjavi z letom 2008 sta se količina železniškega blagovnega prevoza in tudi število opravljenih tonskih kilometrov zmanjšala za 24 %.

25 % blaga je bilo prepeljanega znotraj Slovenije, skoraj 75 % blaga pa je bilo prepeljanega v mednarodnem prevozu. 31 % blaga je bilo naloženega na železniških postajah v Sloveniji in po železnici odpeljanega v tujino, 25 % blaga je bilo iz tujine prepeljanega v Slovenijo po železnici. 18 % celotnega blaga je bilo prepeljanega v tranzitu (tj. prevoz skozi Slovenijo, pri čemer sta bila kraj nalaganja in kraj razlaganja blaga zunaj Slovenije).

Mednarodni prevoz blaga je v letu 2009 upadel, in sicer za več kot 25 %. Tako je bilo v letu 2009 v mednarodnem prevozu prepeljanih 7,4 milijona ton blaga in opravljenih 1.540 milijonov tonskih kilometrov, to je za 25 % oziroma za 23 % manj kot v letu 2008.

V letu 2009 je bil delež tonskih kilometrov pri železniškem prevozu znotraj državnih meja 22-odstoten, v prevozu blaga, ki je bilo namenjeno v tujino, 36-odstoten, v prevozu blaga, ki je v Slovenijo prišlo iz tujine, skoraj 22-odstoten, in v tranzitnem prevozu 20-odstoten.

The Slovenian railway enterprise performing railway transport on the territory of Slovenia carried almost 13.1 million tonnes of goods by train and performed over 2,668 million tonne-kilometres.

Compared with 2008, the railway goods transport decreased by more than 24%, expressed in tonnes and also in tonne-kilometres.

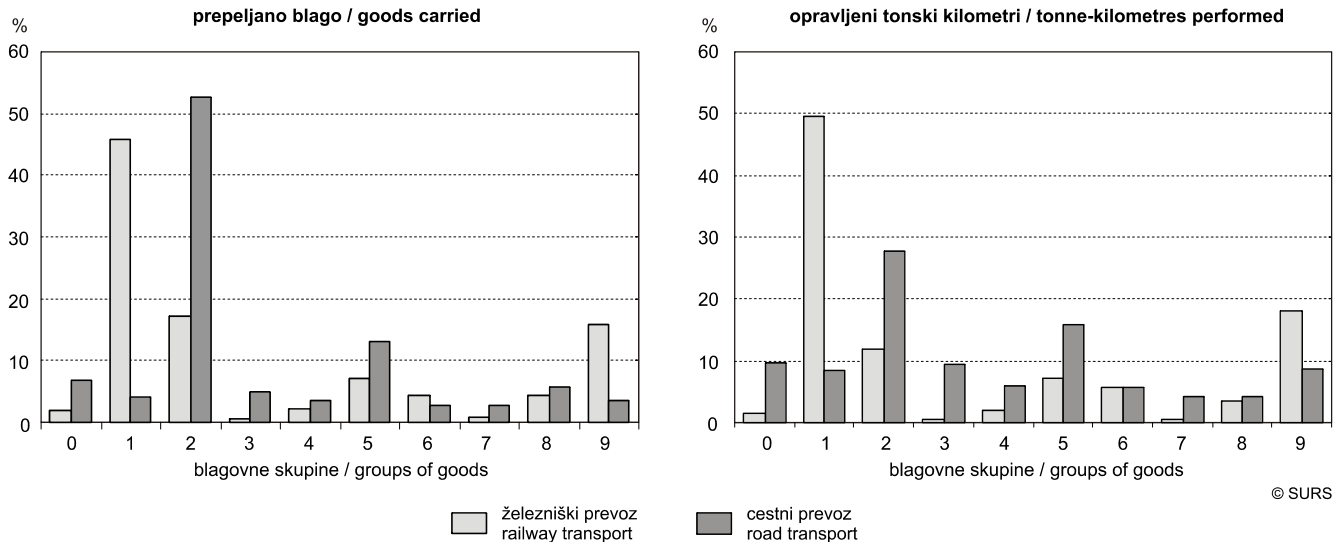
25% of goods were carried on the territory of Slovenia; on the other hand, almost 75% of goods were carried in the international transport. 31% of goods were loaded in Slovenia and transported by rail to foreign countries, 25% of goods were transported by rail from foreign countries to Slovenia and 18% of goods were carried in transit (transport throughout Slovenia, where the place of loading and the place of unloading were outside Slovenia).

International transport of goods decreased by more than 25% in 2009. In 2009, 7.4 million tonnes of goods in transit were carried and 1,540 million tonne-kilometres were performed, which is 25% less expressed in tonnes and 23% less expressed in tonne-kilometres than in 2008.

In 2009 the rail freight share of tonne-kilometres in the national transport was 22%, 36% in transport of goods departing from Slovenia, almost 22% in transport of goods arriving to Slovenia and 20% in transit.

Grafikon 13: Notranji kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 13: National inland transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2009



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Med blagom, ki je bilo v letu 2009 prepeljano v notranjem cestnem prevozu, je bilo največ blaga iz blagovne skupine 2 – rude in kamnine (53 %). Delež blaga glede na druge blagovne skupine pa posamezno ni bil višji kot 13 % (5 – nekovinski mineralni izdelki (13 %), 0 – kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi (7 %), 8 – sekundarne surovine in odpadki (6 %), 3 – živila, pijače in tobaki izdelki (5 %), 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati (4 %) in blago iz skupine 9 – drugo (blago, ki ni zajeto v ostale skupine), 3 % – posamezne blagovne skupine: 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti, 6 – kovine in kovinski izdelki in 7 – prevozna sredstva in stroji).

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo v letu 2009 prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupin 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati (46 %), 2 – rude in kamnine (17 %) in 9 – drugo blago (16 %). Delež prepeljanega blaga iz drugih skupin je bil precej nižji (delež nekovinskih mineralnih izdelkov je obsegal 7 %, delež kovin in kovinskih izdelkov ter delež sekundarnih surovin in odpadkov vsak po 4 %, delež proizvodov predelovalnih dejavnosti 2 %, delež kmetijskih, gozdarskih in ribiških proizvodov prav tako 2 % ter po 1 % skupini živila, pijače in tobaki izdelki ter prevozna sredstva in stroji).

Delež tonskih kilometrov v cestnem prevozu blaga iz skupine 2 – rude in kamnine je bil nižji kot pri tonah (28 %). 16-odstoten delež tonskih kilometrov je bil zabeležen pri prevozu blaga iz skupine 5 – nekovinski mineralni izdelki in 10-odstoten pri prevozu kmetijskih, gozdarskih in ribiških proizvodov (skupina 0). Nekoliko manj (9 % pri vsaki skupini) tonskih kilometrov je bilo opravljenih pri prevozu blaga iz skupin 3 – živila, pijače in tobaki izdelki ter 9 – drugo blago. Delež tonskih kilometrov iz skupine 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati je znašal 8 %, iz skupine 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti 6 %, prav toliko tudi iz skupine 6 – kovine in kovinski izdelki; delež tonskih kilometrov pri prevozu prevoznih sredstev in strojev (skupina 7) je bil 4-odstoten, prav tako tudi pri prevozu sekundarnih surovin in odpadkov (skupina 8).

V notranjem železniškem prevozu je bilo skoraj polovico tonskih kilometrov opravljenih pri prevozu premoga, plina, nafte in derivatov (skupina 1, 49 %), 18 % je znašal delež pri prevozu drugega blaga (skupina 9) in 12 % pri prevozu rud in kamnin (skupina 2); pri drugih skupinah pa delež tonskih kilometrov ni bil večji od 7 %.

In national road transport the majority of goods carried in 2009 belonged to group 2 – mining and quarrying (53%). In no other groups the share of goods carried in national transport exceeded 13% (5 - non-metallic mineral products (13%), 0 - products of agriculture, forestry and fishing (7%), 8 - secondary raw materials and other wastes (6%), 3 - food products, beverages and tobacco (5%), 1 - coal, gas, petrol and refined products (4%) and goods from group 9 – other goods (goods not covered by other groups), 3% - each group of goods: 4 - manufactured products, 6 - crude and manufactured minerals, building materials and 7 - transport equipment and machinery).

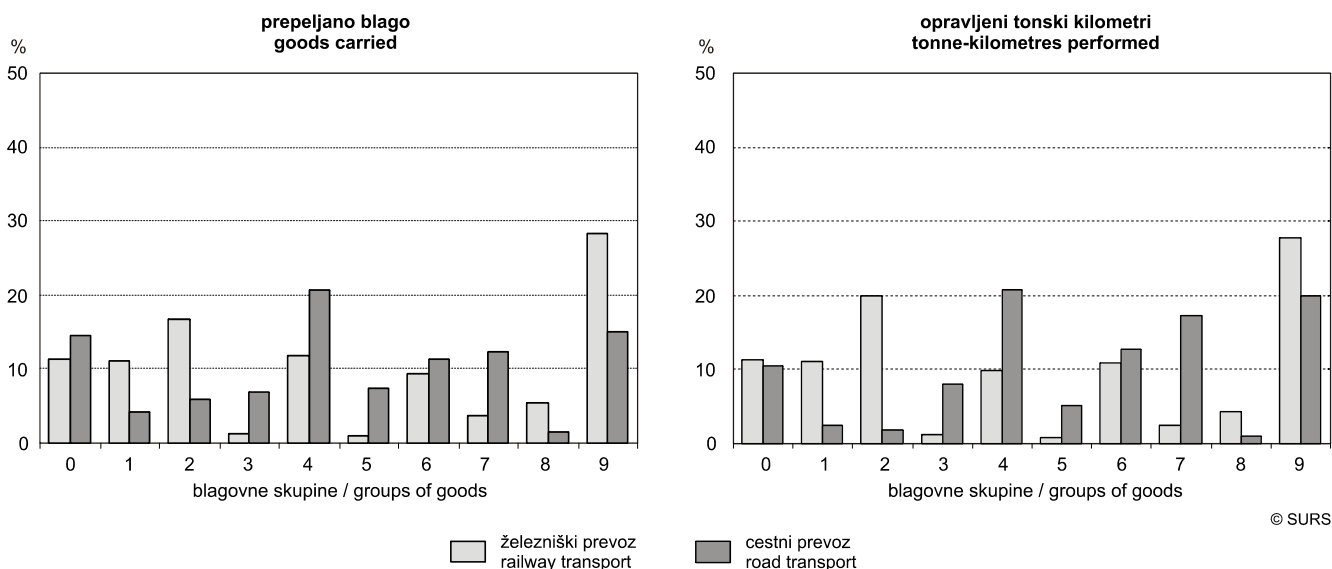
In national railway transport in 2009 the largest share of goods carried belonged to groups: 1 - coal, gas, petrol and refined products (46%), 2 - mining and quarrying (17%) and 9 - other goods (16%). The share of goods carried from other groups was much lower, 7% - crude and manufactured minerals, building materials, secondary raw materials and other wastes - each group per 4%, manufactured products - 2%, as well as products of agriculture, forestry and fishing and groups food products, beverages and tobacco and transport equipment and machinery – 1% each.

The share of road transport of mining and quarrying (group 2) expressed in tonne-kilometres was lower than expressed in tonnes (28%). 16% of tonne-kilometres were recorded in transport of goods from group 5 - non metallic mineral products and 10% in the transport of products of agriculture, forestry and fishing (group 0). Slightly fewer (9% each group) tonne-kilometres were performed in carrying goods from group 3 - food products, beverages and tobacco and from group 9 - other goods. The share of tonne-kilometres performed in group 1 - coal, gas, petrol and refined products amounted to 8%, in group 4 - manufactured products 6%, the same as in group 6 - crude and manufactured minerals, building materials. 4% of tonne-kilometres, reaching both transport equipment and machinery (group 7) as well as secondary raw materials and other waste (group 8).

Almost half of tonne-kilometres in national rail transport were performed in transport of coal, gas, petrol and refined products (group 1, 49%), an 18% share was observed in transport of other goods (group 9) and 12% in transport of mining and quarrying (group 2). In other groups the share of tonne-kilometres was not higher than 7%.

Grafikon 14: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 14: International inland transport by type of goods, Slovenia, 2009

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

V mednarodnem cestnem prevozu je bilo prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti in pri tem je bilo opravljenih tudi največ tonskih kilometrov (21 % blaga in 21 % tonskih kilometrov). Sledilo je blago iz skupin 9 – drugo blago (15 % blaga in 20 % tonskih kilometrov), 7 – prevozna sredstva in stroji (12 % blaga in 17 % tonskih kilometrov), 6 – kovine in kovinski izdelki (11 % blaga in 13 % tonskih kilometrov) ter druge skupine blaga, ki posamezno niso presegale 7 %.

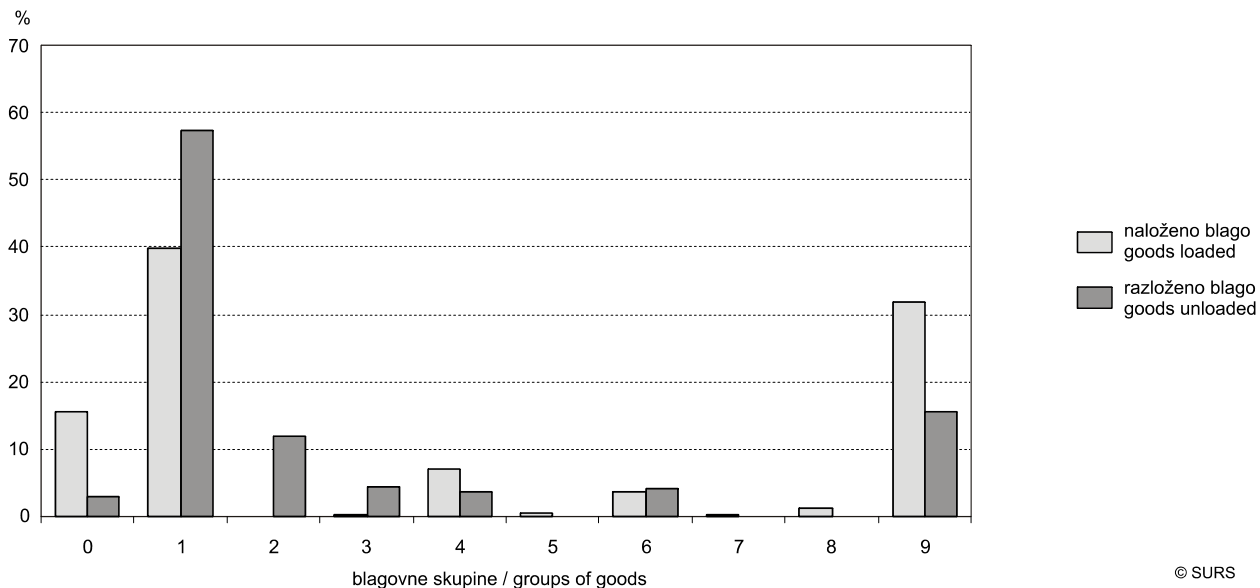
V železniškem prevozu je bilo prepeljanega največ blaga iz skupine 9 (28 %), v katero je vključeno blago, ki ne spada v nobeno od drugih skupin. Prav toliko je znašal tudi delež z omenjenim blagom opravljenih tonskih kilometrov. Delež prevoza rud in kamnin (skupina 2) je znašal 17 % celotnega blaga, izraženo v tonskih kilometrih pa 20 %. Sledilo je blago iz skupine 4 – proizvodi predelovalnih dejavnosti (12 % blaga in 10 % tonskih kilometrov) in blago iz skupin 0 – kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi ter 1 – premog, plin, nafta in derivati. Delež prevoza omenjenih skupin je posamezno znašal 11 % blaga in 11 % tonskih kilometrov. Deleži prevoza blaga iz drugih skupin niso presegali 10 % celotnega blaga in vseh tonskih kilometrov.

The largest share of goods carried in road transport expressed in tonnes and tonne-kilometres was in group 4 – manufactured products (21% of goods and 21% of tonne-kilometres), followed by goods from group 9 – other goods (15% of goods and 20% of tonne-kilometres), 7 – transport equipment and machinery (12% goods and 17% of tonne-kilometres), 6 – crude and manufactured minerals, building materials (11% goods and 13% of tonne-kilometres) and other groups of goods, where an individual group did not exceed 7%.

In railway transport the majority of goods carried (28%) belonged to group 9, which includes goods that do not belong to any of the other groups. The share of tonne-kilometre performed with mentioned goods was also 28%. The share of goods carried from group 2 – mining and quarrying was 17% expressed in goods and 20% expressed in tonne-kilometres, followed by goods from group 4 – manufactured products (12% goods and 10% of tonne-kilometres) and goods from the group 0 – products of agriculture, forestry and fishing and 1 – coal, gas, petrol and refined products. The share of each of these groups was 11% of goods and 11% of tonne-kilometres. The shares of carried goods from other groups did not exceed 10% of all goods and of all tonne-kilometres.

Grafikon 15: Pristaniški promet glede na vrsto blaga, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 15: Port traffic by type of goods, Slovenia, 2009



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

V slovenskih pristaniščih je bilo v letu 2009 naloženih na ladje oz. z njih razloženih 13,4 milijona ton blaga ali za 19,3 % manj kot leta 2008. Od tega je 99,7 % blagovnega prometa potekalo v pristanišču Koper, in sicer je bilo tam naloženih 4,2 milijona ton in razloženih 9,1 milijona ton blaga. Glede na vrsto blaga je pri naloženem in razloženem blagu prevladovalo blago iz blagovnih skupin premog, plin, nafta in derivati – skupina 1 (51,8 %), rude in kamnine – skupina 2 (8,2 %), kmetijski, gozdarski in ribiški proizvodi – skupina 0 (6,9 %), in drugo blago – skupina 9 (20,7 %).

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

Glede na vrsto tovora je bilo v letu 2009 v slovenskih pristaniščih naloženega oz. razloženega največ tovora iz skupine suhi razsuti tovor, in sicer 6,4 milijona ton (48,1 % vsega prometa), sledili so mu tekoči razsuti tovor in veliki kontejnerji (vsak z 2,7 milijona ton) ter drugi generalni tovor (1,6 milijona ton).

Slovenski ladijski prevoznik Splošna plovba je v letu 2009 prepeljal med tujimi pristanišči 6,6 milijona ton blaga (za 14,4 % več kot leta 2008) in opravil 27,9 milijarde tonskih milj (za 5,4 % manj kot leta 2008).

In Slovenian ports in 2009 13.4 million tonnes of goods were loaded to the vessels or unloaded from them, which is 19.3% less than in 2008. 99.7% of all goods traffic took place in the port of Koper, where 4.2 million tonnes of goods were loaded and 9.1 million tonnes of goods were unloaded. Depending of the type of goods, most of it was coal, gas, petrol and refined products – group 1 (51.8%), mining and quarrying – group 2 (8.2%), products of agriculture, forestry and fishing – group 0 (6.9%) and other goods – group 9 (20.7%).

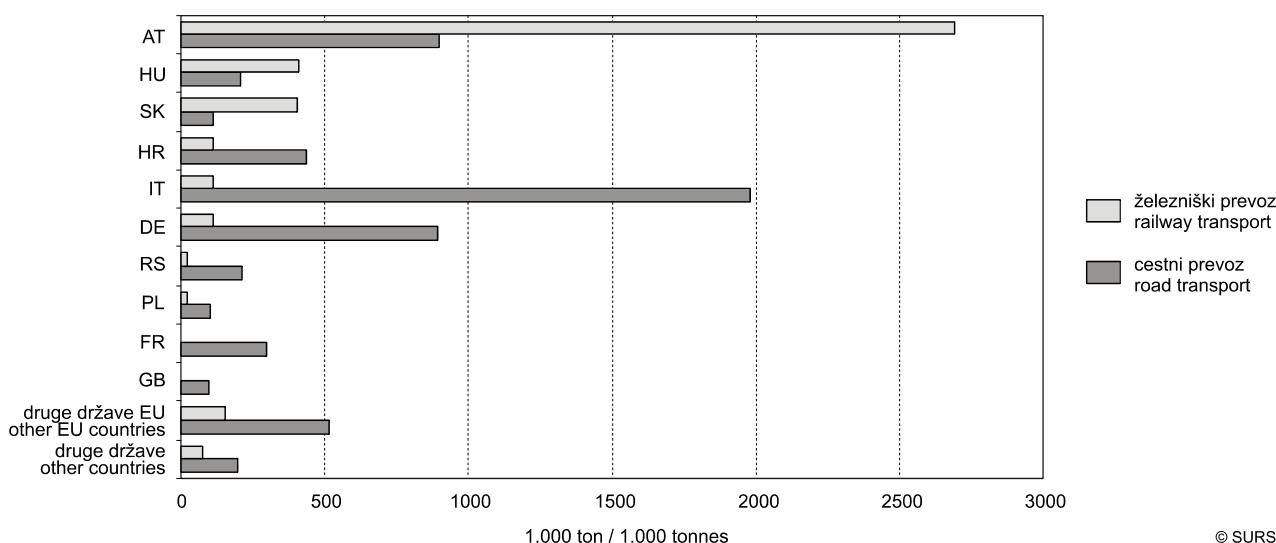
Luka Koper is a public limited company providing port and logistics services in the Port of Koper. Basic activities are carried out at specialised terminals, i.e. terminals for general cargo, timber, fruit, cars, liquid cargo and dry bulk cargo, European energy terminal and container and ro-ro terminal.

As regards the type of loaded and unloaded cargo in 2009 at Slovenian ports, by far the most was dry bulk goods, namely 6.4 million tonnes (48.1% of all goods traffic in ports), followed by liquid bulk goods and large containers (both 2.7 million tonnes) and other general cargo (1.6 million tonnes).

The Slovenian maritime carrier Splošna plovba in 2009 transported between foreign ports 6.6 million of tonnes of goods (14.4% more than in 2008) and made 27.9 billion tonne miles (5.4% less than in 2008).

Grafikon 16: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago, naloženo v Sloveniji, po državah razlaganja, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 16: International inland transport – goods loaded in Slovenia by country of unloading, Slovenia, 2009

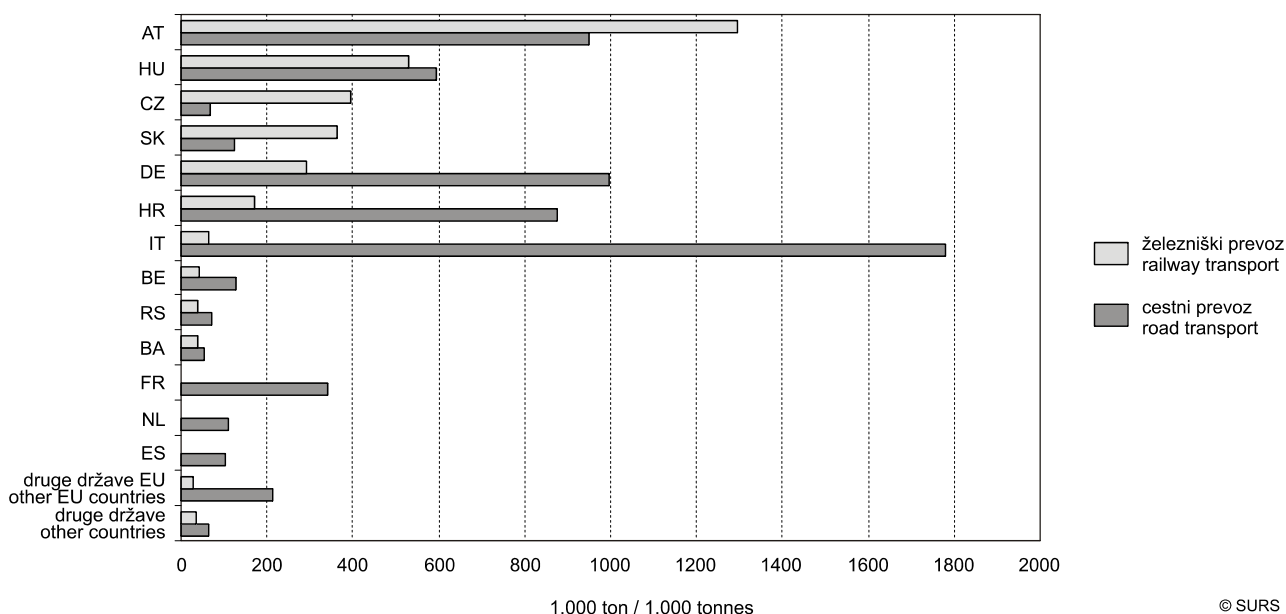
Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Skupna količina blaga, ki so ga slovenski prevozniki v letu 2009 prepeljali iz Slovenije v tujino, je znašala v cestnem prevozu skoraj 6 milijonov ton, v železniškem pa nekaj čez 4 milijone ton. Tretjina vsega blaga, prepeljanega po cestah, je bila razložena v Italiji, 15 % tega blaga je bilo razloženega v Avstriji, prav toliko tudi v Nemčiji, 7 % na Hrvaškem in 5 % v Franciji. V železniškem prevozu iz Slovenije v tujino je bilo največ blaga prepeljanega v Avstrijo (dobrih 65 %).

In 2009 the Slovenian carriers carried from Slovenia to foreign countries nearly 6 million tonnes of goods by road and just over 4 million tonnes of goods by railway. One third of all goods carried by road were unloaded in Italy, 15% in Austria and as many in Germany, 7% in Croatia and 5% in France. In railway transport from Slovenia to foreign countries, most of goods were carried to Austria (more than 65%).

Grafikon 17: Mednarodni kopenski prevoz – blago razloženo v Sloveniji, po državah nalaganja, 2009

Chart 17: International inland transport – goods unloaded in Slovenia by country of loading, 2009

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

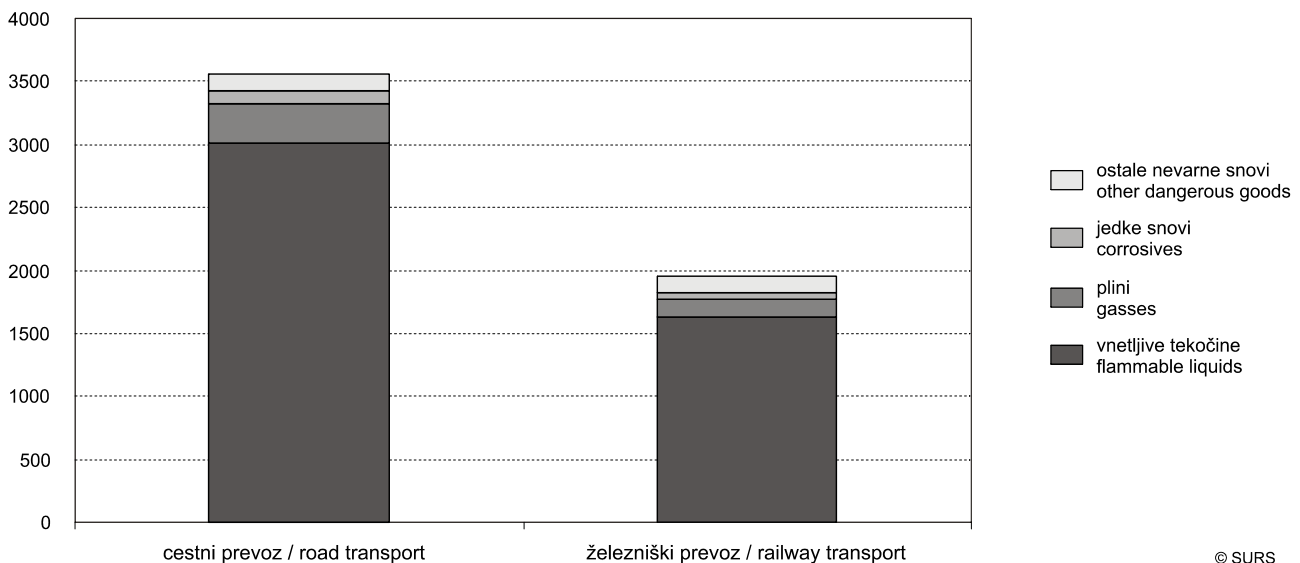
V nasprotni smeri (iz tujine v Slovenijo) je bilo po cestah prepeljanih dobrih 6 milijonov ton blaga, po železnici pa 3 milijone ton. V cestnem prevozu je bilo največ blaga prepeljanega iz Italije (28 %), Nemčije (15 %), Avstrije (skoraj 15 %) in Hrvaške (14 %). V železniškem prevozu je bilo iz tujine v Slovenijo največ blaga prepeljanega iz Avstrije (39 %), sledili so prevozi blaga iz Madžarske (16 %), Češke republike (12 %) in Slovaške (11 %).

In the opposite direction (from foreign countries to Slovenia) more than 6 million tonnes of goods were carried by road and 3 million tonnes by rail. In road transport, most goods were carried from Italy (28%), Germany (15%), Austria (close to 15%) and Croatia (14%). In railway transport most goods were carried from Austria (39%), followed by goods carried from Hungary (16%), the Czech Republic (12%) and Slovakia (11%).

Grafikon 18: Nevarno blago, prepeljano v kopenskem prevozu, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 18: Dangerous goods carried in inland transport, Slovenia, 2009

1.000 ton / 1.000 tonnes



© SURS

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Slovenski prevozniki so po kopnem v letu 2009 prepeljali 5,5 milijona ton nevarnega blaga. Od tega sta bili skoraj dve tretjini blaga prepeljani po cestah, drugo je bilo prepeljano pa po železnici. V letu 2009 je bilo po cestah prepeljanega za 6 % več nevarnega blaga, po železnici pa za 22 % več kot v letu 2008. Največji delež so predstavljale vnetljive tekočine.

Delež po cestah prepeljanega nevarnega blaga je bil v letu 2009 manjši kot v letu 2008; znašal je 64 %, v letu 2008 pa skoraj 68 %.

In 2009 in inland transport Slovenian carriers carried 5.5 million tonnes of dangerous goods. Almost two-thirds of these goods were carried by road. In comparison with 2008, in 2009 6% more dangerous goods were carried by road and 22% more by railway. The largest share belonged to flammable liquids.

Compared to 2008, in 2009 the share of dangerous goods carried by road decreased (from 68% in 2008 to 64% in 2009).

NESREČE

ACCIDENTS

Tabela 6: Prometne nesreče, Slovenija

Table 6: Traffic accidents, Slovenia

	2000	2005	2008	2009	Indeks Index 2009 2000	
Cestni promet / Road transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	39.297	31.094	22.783	20.597	52,4	Total number of accidents
Število prometnih nesreč - smrt oz. telesna poškodba	8.469	10.309	8.938	8.589	101,4	Number of accidents resulting in death
Posledice:						Consequence:
število mrtvih	313	258	214	171	54,6	number of deaths
število hudo poškodovanih oseb	2.995	1.266	1.068	1.032	34,5	number of severe injuries
Železniški promet / Railway transport						
Število vseh prometnih nesreč	...	40	65	19	...	Number of traffic accidents
Število prometnih nesreč s hudo poškodovanimi osebami	...	18	36	...	...	Number of serious injury accidents
Število mrtvih	...	5	9	11	...	Number of persons killed
Število hudo poškodovanih oseb	...	18	41	14	...	Number of persons seriously injured

... ni podatka
data not available

Vira: SURS, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve - Policija
Sources: SORS, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia - Police

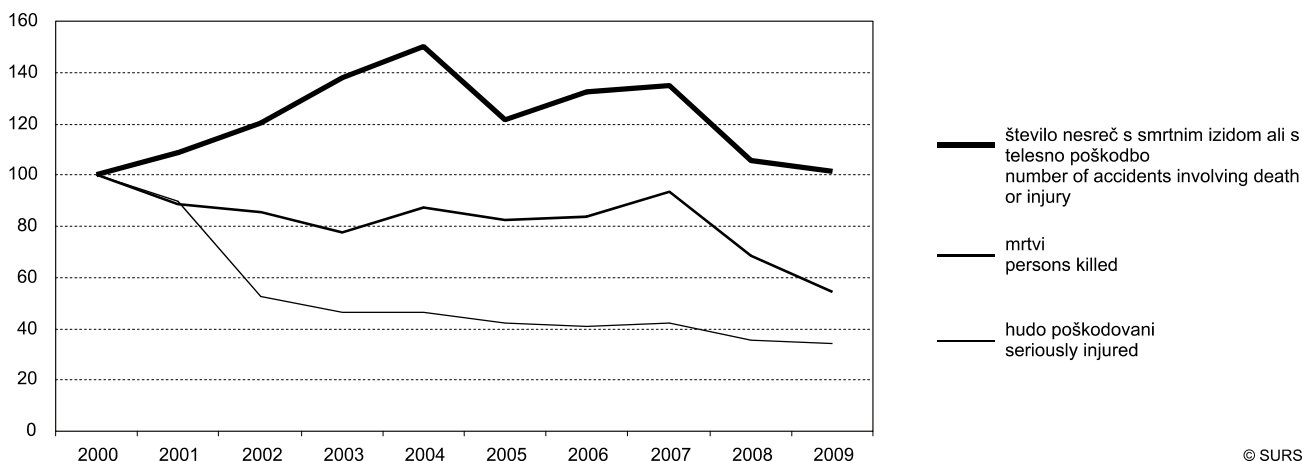
Tudi v letu 2009 se je trend upadanja prometnih nesreč na slovenskih cestah nadaljeval. Zgodilo se je za slabih 10 % manj nesreč kot v letu 2008 in za 48 % manj kot v letu 2000. Hkrati se je v primerjavi z letom 2008 zmanjšalo tudi število nesreč s smrtnim izidom ali s telesno poškodbo, in sicer za 4 %. V primerjavi z letom 2000 pa je bilo teh nesreč za 1,4 % več. V obdobju 2000–2009 se je število smrtnih primerov zmanjšalo skoraj za polovico (45 %), še močnejše pa število hudo poškodovanih oseb, in sicer za 65 %. V primerjavi z letom 2008 je bilo v letu 2009 mrtvih zaradi nesreč na cestah 43 manj, 36 manj pa je bilo hudo poškodovanih oseb.

In 2009 on the Slovenian roads the trend of decreasing the number of traffic accidents was continuing. Almost 10% less accidents had happened in comparison to 2008 and 48% less compared to 2000. At the same time the number of accidents resulting in death or serious injury decreased by 4% compared to 2008 and by 1.4% compared to 2000. In the 2000–2009 period the number of deaths decreased by 32% and the number of serious injuries decreased by almost half (45%). Compared with the year before there was a decrease in the number of persons killed (by 43 persons) and in the number of persons seriously injured (by 36 persons).

Grafikon 19: Cestnoprometne nesreče, Slovenija

Chart 19: Road accidents, Slovenia

Indeks / Index



© SURS

Vira: SURS, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve - Policija
Sources: SORS, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia - Police



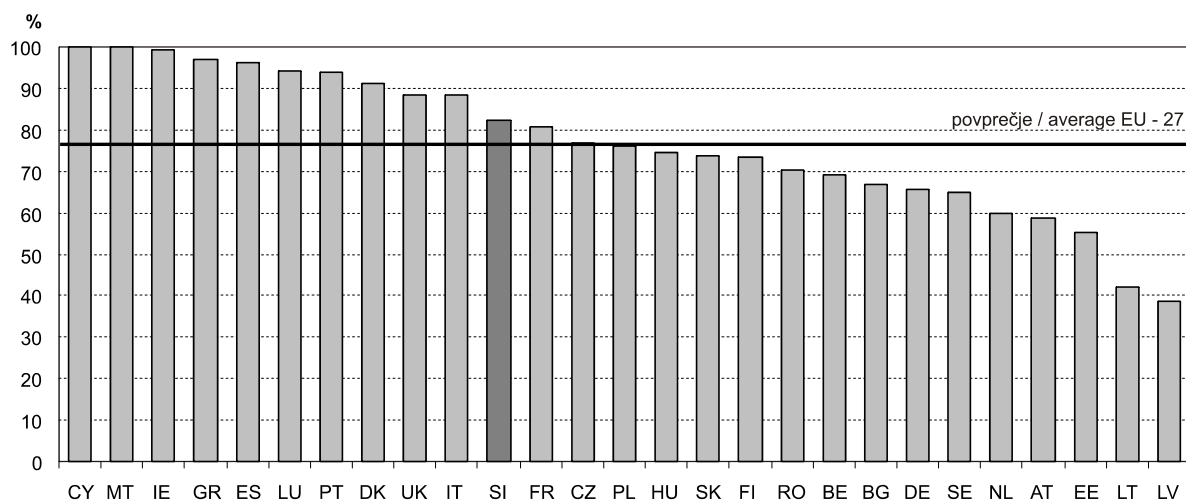
STATISTIČNI URAD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

MEDNARODNI PREGLED

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

Grafikon 20: Delež cestnega prevoza v skupnem kopenskem blagovnem prevozu, EU-27, 2008

Chart 20: Share of road in total inland freight transport, EU-27, 2008



Vira: SURS, Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tsdtr220&language=en>), 4. 10. 2010)

Sources: SORS, Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tsdtr220&language=en>), 4. 10. 2010)

Skupni kopenski blagovni prevoz vključuje prevoz po cestah, železnici in kopenskih plovnihih 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.

Delež cestnega blagovnega prevoza v celotnem kopenskem prevozu, izraženem v tonskih kilometrih na ravni povprečja v Evropski uniji, je bil v letu 2008 nižji kot v letu 2007; znašal je 76 %, medtem ko je v letu 2007 znašal 77 %. V osmih državah se je delež cestnega prevoza gibal med 90 % in 100 %, nad evropskim povprečjem pa je bil še v petih državah; v primerjavi z letom 2007 je bil v treh izmed teh držav (v Portugalski, Danski in Italiji) nižji, in sicer za 1 oziroma 2 odstotni točki, v petih državah (v Irski, Luksemburgu, Združenem kraljestvu, Sloveniji in Češki republiki) pa je bil višji kot leta 2007 (najbolj se je povečal v Sloveniji, in sicer za 3 odstotne točke).

Manjši delež cestnega prevoza v skupnem kopenskem prevozu od evropskega povprečja je imelo 13 držav. V treh izmed teh držav (Slovaška, Švedska in Estonija) se je ta delež v primerjavi z letom 2007 povečal, in sicer najizraziteje v Estoniji, za 12 odstotnih točk. V preostalih devetih državah pa je bil delež cestnega prevoza nižji kot leto prej. V tej skupini držav je najbolj izstopala Latvija (tam se je delež tega prevoza znižal za 17 odstotnih točk), za njo pa Avstrija (za 5 odstotnih točk).

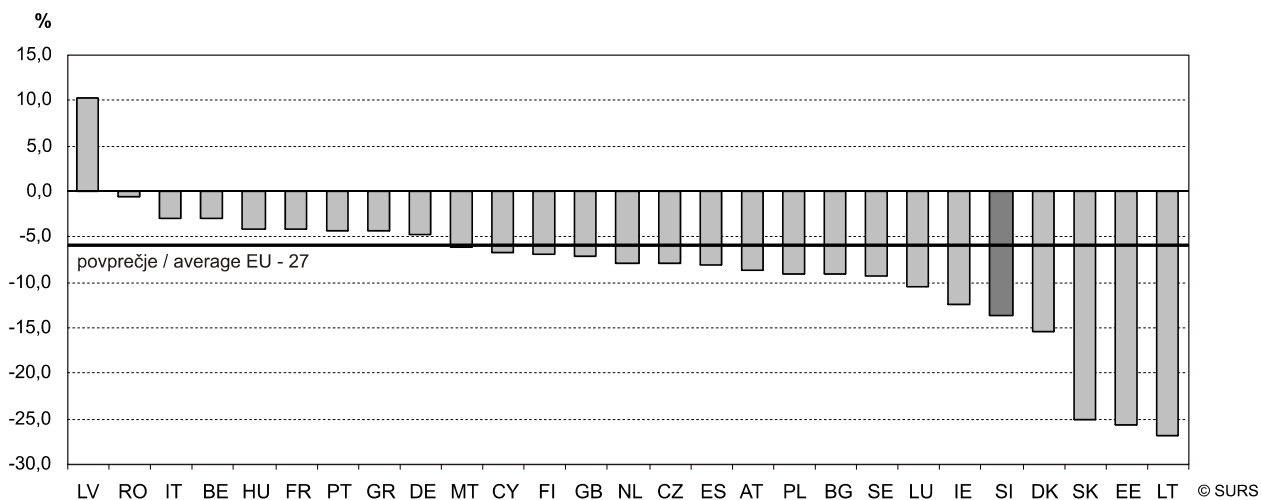
Total inland freight transport includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on the national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting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

The share of road transport in total inland freight transport, expressed in tonne-kilometres on average in the European Union, was lower in 2008 (76%) than in 2007 (77%). In eight countries the share of road transport ranged between 90% and 100%. In another five countries the share was over the European average. Compared with 2007, three of them (Portugal, Denmark and Italy) had a lower share of road transport by 1 or 2 percentage points. Five countries (Ireland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Slovenia and the Czech Republic) had the share of road transport higher than in 2007. The largest increase was observed in Slovenia (by 3 percentage points).

The share of road transport in the total inland transport under the EU average was recorded in 13 countries. Compared to 2007 the share increased in three of these countries (Slovakia, Sweden and Estonia); the most, by 12 percentage points, in Estonia. Nine countries had a share of road transport lower than the year before. In this group of countries Latvia, where the share decreased by 17 percentage points, and Austria, where the share of road transport decreased by 5 percentage points, stood out.

Grafikon 21: Naraščanje/upad potniškega prometa na letališčih, EU-27, 2009 (glede na leto 2008)

Chart 21: Growth/Decline of passenger traffic at airports, EU-27, 2009 (compared to 2008)



Vira: SURS, Eurostat (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database, 10. 10. 2010)
Sources: SORS, Eurostat (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database, 10. 10. 2010)

Skupno število potnikov, ki so z letali potovali iz držav članic Evropske unije ali v te države ter znotraj Evropske unije, je v letu 2009 upadlo na 751 milijonov.

Padec so v letu 2009 zabeležili v vseh državah EU-27, razen v Latviji; tam se je število potnikov povečalo za 10 %.

Najbolj je število potnikov upadlo v Litvi, za 27 %; za več kot 20 % je upadlo še v Estoniji in na Slovaškem; za več kot 10 % pa na Danskem, v Sloveniji, na Irskem in v Luksemburgu.

Na ravni EU-27 je bil v letu 2009 zabeležen upad potniškega prometa na letališčih, in to za 5,9 % glede na leto 2008.

In 2009 the total number of passengers transported by air to, from or within the EU-27 Member States dropped to 751 million.

The negative growth was recorded in all EU-27 Member States, except in Latvia, where there was a growth by 10%.

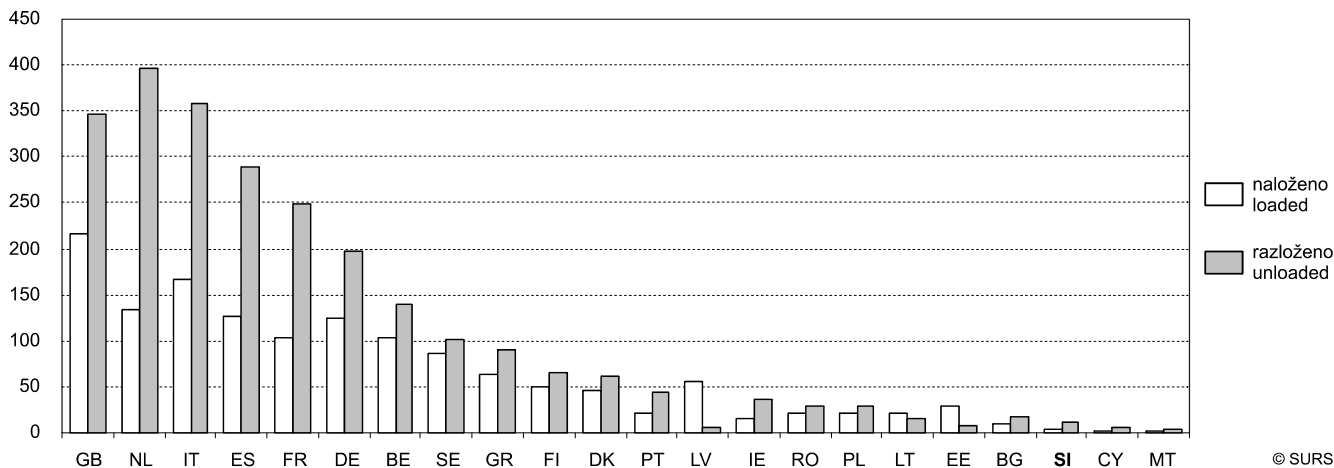
The highest drop was recorded by Lithuania (27%); a decrease of more than 20% was observed also in Estonia and Slovakia and a decrease of more than 10% in Denmark, Slovenia, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Compared to 2008, in 2009 in EU-27 a 5.9% drop in passenger traffic was recorded at airports.

Grafikon 22: Pristaniški blagovni promet, EU-27, 2008

Chart 22: Port traffic of goods, EU countries (EU-27), 2008

mio. ton / mio tonnes



Vira: SURS, Eurostat (http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/dsis/transport/library?i=05_maritime/07_dissemination/statistics_focus/2010_sif-2008-enpdf, 15. 10. 2010)
Sources: SORS, Eurostat (http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/dsis/transport/library?i=05_maritime/07_dissemination/statistics_focus/2010_sif-2008-enpdf, 15. 10. 2010)



V letu 2008 je bilo v pristaniščih 27 držav EU (EU-27) naloženih in razloženih 3,9 milijarde ton blaga, to je za 15,2 % več kot leto poprej. Največ blaga je bilo naloženega in razloženega v pristaniščih Združenega kraljestva, Nizozemske, Italije 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 384,2 milijona ton blaga (skoraj 10 %). Za primerjavo: v Sloveniji je bilo v vseh treh pristaniščih naloženih ali razloženih 16,6 milijona ton blaga, kar je le 0,4 % od skupnega blagovnega prometa EU-27. Po obsegu blagovnega pristaniškega prometa se je Slovenija uvrstila skoraj na konec lestvice, pred Ciper (0,2 %) in Malto (0,1 %).

In 2008 in 27 EU Member States (EU-27) 3.9 billion tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded or 15.2% more than in the previous year. The heaviest traffic was recorded in ports in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy 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 2008 384.2 million tonnes of goods (almost 10%) were loaded and unloaded. For comparison, in Slovenia 16.6 million tonnes were loaded and unloaded in all three ports, which is only 0.4% of total traffic in the EU-27. Slovenia was thus 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
- ... not available
- * corrected data

KRAJŠAVE

km	kilometer
pkm	potniški kilometer
tkm	tonski kilometer
mio.	milijon
SURS	Statistični urad Republike Slovenije
EU-27	vse države članice Evropske unije
Eurostat	Statistični urad Evropskih skupnosti

ABBREVIATIONS

km	kilometre
pkm	passenger kilometre
tkm	ton kilometre
mio	million
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
EU-27	total of EU Member States
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities

BLAGOVNE SKUPINE

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

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

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

GROUPS OF GOODS

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

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

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

SEZNAM DRŽAV: IMENA IN KRATICE

AT	Avstrija / Austria
BA	Bosna in Hercegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina
BE	Belgija / Belgium
BG	Bolgarija / Bulgaria
BR	Brazilija / Brazil
CY	Ciper / Cyprus
CO	Kolumbija / Colombia
CZ	Češka republika / Czech Republic
DE	Nemčija / Germany
DK	Danska / Denmark
DZ	Alžirija / Algeria
EG	Egipt / Egypt
EE	Estonija / Estonia
ES	Španija / Spain
FI	Finska / Finland
FR	Francija / France
GB	Združeno kraljestvo / United Kingdom
GR	Grčija / Greece
HR	Hrvaška / Croatia
HU	Madžarska / Hungary

LIST OF COUNTRIES: NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS

ID	Indonezija / Indonesia
IE	Irska / Ireland
IL	Izrael / Israel
IT	Italija / Italy
LV	Latvija / Latvia
LT	Litva / Lithuania
LU	Luksemburg / Luxembourg
MT	Malta / Malta
NL	Nizozemska / Netherlands
PL	Poljska / Poland
PT	Portugalska / Portugal
RO	Romunija / Romania
RS	Srbija / Serbia
SK	Slovaška / Slovakia
SI	Slovenija / Slovenia
SE	Švedska / Sweden
TR	Turčija / Turkey
TN	Tunizija / Tunisia
US	Združene države / United States
ZA	Južna Afrika / South Africa

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in zajetje

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

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

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

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

Mestni prevoz potnikov je del cestnega javnega potniškega prevoza.

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



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 prepeljeno. En tonski kilometer predstavlja prevoz ene tone blaga na razdalji enega kilometra.

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

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

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

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

Za podrobnejše informacije glej metodološka pojasnila po posameznih področjih transporta:

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

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.

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

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



OBJAVLJANJE REZULTATOV

Mesečno:

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

Četrtno:

- Transport. *Prva objava.*

Letno:

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

DATA PUBLISHING

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- Transport. *First Release*
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- Transport. *First Release.*
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