

Government of Montenegro
Statistical Office of Montenegro

Annual statistic of transport storage and communications **2015**

Podgorica, April 2016

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1 INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The publication "Annual statistics of transport, storage and communications - 2015" contains annual data about development and condition of means of transport, business entities engaged in transport, as well as traffic data postal, courier and telecommunication services.

Each transport activity is presented in a separate chapter in the following order: railway transport, road and local road transport of passengers, transport of goods by road, roads network, registered vehicles, traffic accidents, maritime transport, transshipment in the ports, turnover of goods in ports, report on the merchant navy, traffic at airports, air transport and postal and telecommunications activities.

Statistical chapters contain an introduction, notes on methodology and Table.

The results of research in the field of statistics, transport and communications are published in other statistical publications: (i) Statistical Yearbook, (ii) the Monthly Statistical Review, (iii) statistical releases.

Legal basis for conducting research in the field of transport statistics, the Law on Official Statistics and System of Official Statistical ("Gazette of Montenegro", no. 18/12 of 30.03.2012.).

2 METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

2.1 Source of data

The data of transport are the result of regular quarterly surveys.

Data source:

- (i) for rail transport are reporting units with the carriage of passengers and goods by rail prevailing activity (Section H, field 49);
- (ii) road passenger traffic reporting units with the carriage of passengers in road traffic prevailing activity (Section H, field 49);
- (iii) road freight transport vehicles for transportation of goods payload of 3500 kg and higher, as well as tractors. Sources of data are legal and natural persons who are owners or users of vehicles, there are in the sample. Frame for sample selection is a database of registered vehicles that are obtained from Ministry Interior of Montenegro;
- (iv) local road traffic reporting units with the carriage of passengers in local road (urban) traffic prevailing activity (Section H, field 49);
- (v) traffic at airports reporting units that perform service activities in air traffic (Section H, field 52);

- (vi) air traffic reporting units which operate in air traffic (Section H, field 51);
- (vii) maritime traffic reporting units with the carriage of goods and passengers in maritime transport prevailing activity (Section H, field 50);
- (viii) report on the arrival and departure of ships reporting units are the Port Authority;
- (ix) reloading the reporting unit which is engaged manipulating freight (shipping in ships and unloading from them) core business (Section H, field 52);
- (x) postal and telecommunications traffic reporting unit which is a postal traffic (Section H, area 53) and telecommunications (sector J, division 61) the prevailing activity.
- (xi) Source data for the number of road traffic accidents is Montenegro police directorate and the number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers Ministry of Interior of Montenegro.

2.2 Coverage

The surveys cover enterprises with 5 or more employees who are in the Classification Unit Register according to the activity classification in Section H divisions 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and Section J divisions 61.

2.3 Compliance survey of transport with the EU acquis

Statistics railway transport is conducted in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 91/2003.

Statistics of road freight transport is conducted in accordance with Regulations (EC) No. 1172/98 and no. 70/2012.

Statistics port traffic is conducted in accordance with Directive (EC) no. 2009/42 and no. 2012/186.

Statistics of traffic safety is conducted in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 93/704.

Statistics of transport of passengers and cargo at airports is partly harmonized with Regulation (EC) no. 437/2003.

Other research of transport does not rely on the acquis of the European Union.

2.4 Definitions

Transport is the movement of passengers and goods and from place of loading to place of unloading.

Passenger is every person with ticket or appropriate document with the aim to travel to desired place.

Passenger kilometer presents the transport of one person over the distance of 1 km.

Goods transported are goods transferred based on the contract on transport. The quantity of goods transported is expressed in gross weight, meaning that the quantity of goods covers also the quantity of packaging or packing material (containers).

Tonne-kilometre indicate transport of one-tone goods over the distance of 1 km.

Trans-shipped tons of cargo related to the total amount of cargo that passes through the transshipment business entity, where the same load, regardless of the number of manipulations that it has executed, shown only once.

Manipulated tons are a unit of performance that expresses the sum of operations registered by kind that are made (unloading, loading, reloading the direct transfer).

Postal service is a service of receiving, processing, transfer and delivering letter mails in accordance with accepted standards.

Letter is a type of communication in written form on paper or other appropriate data carrier, which must be sent and delivered to the address indicated by the sender on the item or letter cover.

The package is a postal consignment containing goods and items.

Other printed papers are printed publications issued by the publisher of a daily, occasionally or in a given period (newspapers and magazines).

Fixed telecommunication is services providing to users the access to public fixed network at the fixed location, and the use of public accessible telephone service at the fixed location.

Mobile telecommunication is services providing to users the access to public mobile network, and the use of mobile telecommunication services.

Traffic accident is an event that occurred on the road or the start on the road, which was attended by at least one vehicle in motion and in which one or more persons injured or killed or died within 30 days of the result of the traffic accident or a result damage to property.

Registered road motor vehicle and trailer are all vehicles registered in the Ministry of Interiors, except military vehicles.

For the **first time registered vehicles include**: new and imported vehicles, i.e. vehicles with the first-time registration in Montenegro.

Methodological notes: It may happen that the total sum does not match the number of individual data, and that the cumulative data is not always equal to the sum of individual quarterly results due to rounding of numbers

3 RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Data rail traffic result of regular quarterly and annual surveys on reporting units with the carriage of passengers and goods by rail prevailing activity. Statistical survey is carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 91/2003.

The railway is intended solely for movement of train. Data on the length of railway lines are shown as building and as the really length.

Building length is measured from baseline to end point. Building length: open line and length of the main wicket-track in stations and other official places.

The really length of the line is the length of the open line and cellular transient gauge, and is measured from the middle to the middle station buildings or other official sites.

Number of passengers carried by rail in 2015 compared to 2014 increased by 10.2%, and goods transported in the same period increased by 9.4%.

The actual length of the railway line in Montenegro in 2015 amounted to 250 km railway line is single track all the single-phase system of 25 KV, 50Hz.

The number of stations and other official places is 47, of which stops constitute 53.2%, stations 25.5%, while other official sites constitute 21.3%.

Table 1. Railway transport

	Years		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Transport of passengers and passenger kilometers			
Passenges, <i>thousands</i>	1 122	1 236	110.2
Passenger kilometers, <i>thousands</i>	76 142	80 590	105.8
Transport goods and tonne-kilometers			
Goods, <i>thousand tonnes</i>	903	988	109.4
Tonne-kilometers, <i>in thousands</i>	94 359	111 921	118.6

Table 2. Passenger-kilometers in the EU countries¹*in millions*

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Belgium	10 237	...	10 498	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2 138	2 090	2 059	1 870	1 821	1 698
Czech Republic	6 472	6 559	6 669	7 196	7 512	7 644
Denmark	5 967	6 148	6 395	6 534	6 566	:
Germany	81 206	82 837	...	93 918	89 450	90 978
Estonia	249	247	243	235	223	280
Ireland	1 683	1 678	1 638	1 578	1 569	1 728
Greece	1 467	1 383	958	832	1 056	1 072
Spain	22 742	22 044	22 645	22 170	23 660	24 915
France	88 610	...	91 298	91 205	90 485	89 499
Croatia	1 802	1 711	1 457	1 080	935	917
Italy	44 404	43 349	45 944	45 753	47 707	48 881
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	748	741	733	717	721	644
Lithuania	231	244	269	278	278	270
Luxembourg	...	347	349	373	394	366
Hungary	8 003	7 653	7 763	7 769	7 806	7 710
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	9 620	9 713	10 172	10 606	11 188	11 345
Poland	18 128	17 485	17 633	17 110	16 453	15 479
Portugal	4 213	4 111	4 237	3 803	3 649	3 852
Romania	5 975	5 248	5 044	4 518	4 352	4 971
Slovenia	773	729	689	659	679	620
Slovakia	2 264	2 309	2 431	2 459	2 485	2 583
Finland	3 876	3 959	3 882	4 035	4 053	3 874
Sweden	11 321	11 155	11 379	11 792	11 842	12 121
United Kingdom	52 765	55 831	58 462	60 783	61 950	64 711

... = Data not available

Source: Eurostat

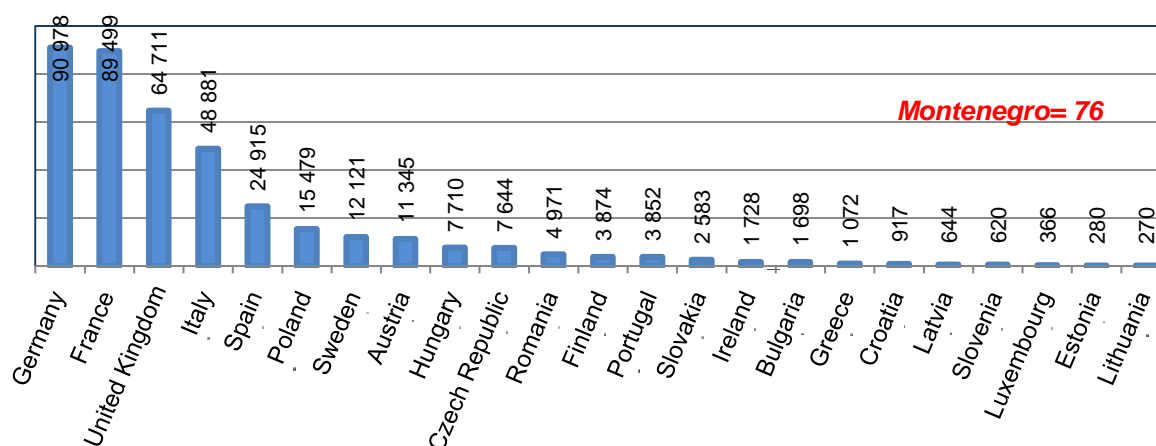
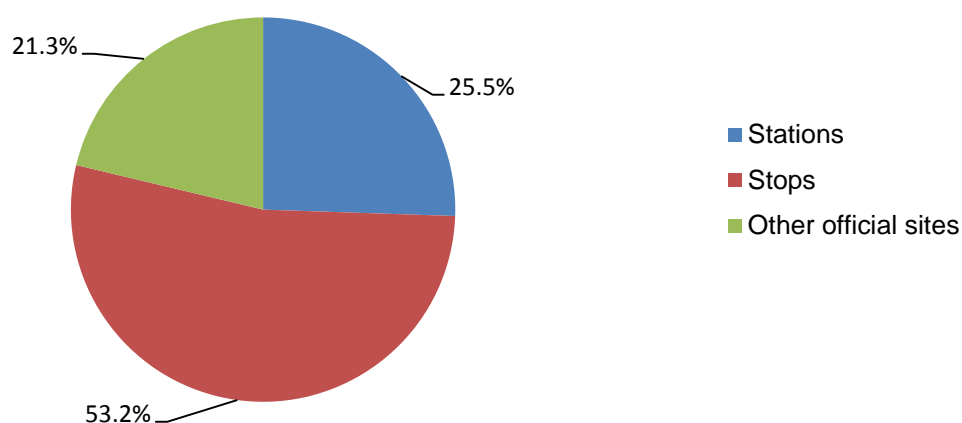
Chart 1. Passenger-kilometers in millions, 2014¹Data for 2015 will be available for 240 days after the end of the reference period.

Table 3. The railway network

	Years		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Length of railways in miles			
The actual length of railways	250	250	100.0
From the actual length one-track	250	250	100.0
From the actual length width of track 1,435m	250	250	100.0
Length of track (1.1 + 1.2)	328	328	100.0
1.1 Plain line and main through-track	250	250	100.0
1.2 Cellular and other gauges	77	77	100.0
Of the total length gauge track electrified	224	224	100.0
Of the total length of the non-electrified	25	25	100.0
Railway stations and other official places			
2. Total units (2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3)	48	47	97.9
2.1 Stations	12	12	100.0
2.2 Stops	26	25	96.2
2.3 Other official sites	10	10	100.0

Chart 2. The structure of railway stations and other official sites in 2015

4 ROAD AND LOCAL ROAD TRANSPORT

The data of road and local road transport are the result of a regular quarterly and annual surveys of reporting units with the carriage of passengers and goods by road and local road traffic prevailing activity.

Number of passengers carried in road transport in 2015 compared to 2014 increased by 1.4%, while the local road traffic this increase amounted to 14.5%.

Table 4. Road passenger transport

	Years		Index
	2014	2015	<u>2015</u> <u>2014</u>
Inventory status means of transport			
Number of buses	349	369	105.7
Headquarters	12 870	13 382	104.0
Standing	1 633	1 986	121.6
Power, kw	63 517	64 945	102.2
Inventory status buses by the number of seats			
1. Buses total (1.1 + 1.2)	349	369	105.7
1.1. Buses up to 32 seats	138	148	107.2
1.2. Buses over 32 seats	211	221	104.7
Transport of passengers and passenger kilometers			
Passengers, thousands	6 889	6 987	101.4
Passenger kilometers, thousands	107 537	109 621	101.9
Mileage vehicle - total in thousands	16 996	17 189	101.1

Table 5. Local road transport

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	<i><u>2015</u></i> <i><u>2014</u></i>
Inventory status means of transport			
Number of buses	68	68	100.0
Headquarters	4 970	4 970	100.0
Power, kw	7 661	7 661	100.0
Lines			
Number of lines	24	24	100.0
Length of lines, km	601	601	100.0
Passengers and Mileage			
Passengers, thousands	773	885	114.5
Mileage vehicles total in thousands	3 279	4 074	124.2

5 TRANSPORT GOODS BY ROAD

Due to changes in the methodology for conducting research on freight transport, in order to achieve compliance with the EU acquis, road freight transport since 2014 been conducted according to a new survey, which was prepared according to the Regulation (EC) No.1172/98 and 70/2012.

The survey is conducted on a sample. Data are collected through benchmarking. The observation unit is goods road motor vehicle with payload capacity 3 500 kg and higher, as well as tractors. The data sources are natural and legal persons which are owners or operators of vehicles. Frame for sample selection is a database of registered vehicles that are obtained from Ministry Interior of Montenegro

Road transport is any movements of goods and/or passengers using a road vehicle on a given road network.

National road transport is transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) located in the same country in which the vehicle is registered.

International road transport is transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional country or countries.

Road cabotage transport is national road transport performed by a motor vehicle registered in another country.

Cross-trade road transport is international road transport performed by a road motor vehicle registered in a third country.

Tonne kilometre is unit of measure representing the movement of one tonne available in a road goods vehicle when performing services for which it is primarily intended over one kilometre.

Transport for hire or reward is the carriage for remuneration, of persons or goods, on behalf of third parties.

Transport on own account is transport which is not for hire or reward.

Goods road motor vehicle is any single road motor vehicle designed to carry goods (lorry), or any coupled combination of road vehicles designed to carry goods, (i.e. lorry with trailer(s), or road tractor with semitrailer and with or without trailer).

Road tractor is road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven.

Transport by types of goods classified under classification of goods **NST 2007**.

Table 6. Classification of goods for transport statistics NST 2007

Groups of goods
1. Products of agriculture, hunting, and forestry; fish and other fishing products
2. Coal and lignite; crude petroleum and natural gas
3. Metal ores and other mining and quarrying products; peat; uranium and thorium ores
4. Food products, beverages and tobacco
5. Textiles and textile products;
6. Wood and products of wood and cork (except furniture); articles of straw and plaiting materials; pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and recorded media
7. Coke and refined petroleum products
8. Chemicals, chemical products, and man-made fibers; rubber and plastic products; nuclear fuel
9. Other non-metallic mineral products
10. Basic metals; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
11. Machinery and equipment n.e.c.; office machinery and computers; electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.; radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; medical, precision and optical instruments; watches and clocks
12. Transport equipment
13. Furniture; other manufactured goods n.e.c.
14. Secondary raw materials; municipal wastes and other wastes
15. Mail, parcels
16. Equipment and material utilized in the transport of goods
17. Goods moved in the course of household and office removals; baggage and articles accompanying travellers; motor vehicles being moved for
18. Grouped goods: a mixture of types of goods which are transported together
19. Unidentifiable goods: goods which for any reason cannot be identified and therefore cannot be assigned to groups 01-16.
20. Other goods n.e.c.

In the 2015. road goods motor vehicles registered in Montenegro carried 768 thousands tons of goods and performed 139 717 thousand tonne-kilometers.

Kilometres travelled by loaded vehicles was 5 817 thousands kilometres.

In the structure of transported goods, national transport participates with 82.8% or 636 thousands tons of goods, while international transport participates with 17.2%, or 132 thousands tons of goods. Of the total transported 768 thousands tons of goods transport of hire or reward transported were 201 thousands tons of goods, or 26.2%, while in transport on own account realized 567 thousands tons of goods, or 73.8%.

In the structure of performed tonne-kilometers internal transport participates with 41.3% or 57 740 thousands tonne-kilometers and international transport with 58.7% or 81 977 thousands tonne-kilometers. In transport for hire or reward is realized 79 962 thousands tonne-kilometers or 57.2%, while in transport on own account realized 59 755 thousands tonne-kilometers or 42.8%.

Table 7. Road goods transport in Montenegro, 2015.

A = B + C	Goods carried, in thousands	Tonne-kilometres, In	Kilometres made, in thousands
Total (1+2)	768	139 717	5 817
1. National transport	636	57 740	2 415
2. International transport (2.1+2.2)	132	81 977	3 402
2.1 Goods loaded/ unloaded in Montenegro	112	65 375	2 497
2.2 Cross-trade and cabotage	20	16 602	905

Table 8. Road goods transport for hire or reward, 2015.

B	Goods carried, in thousands	Tonne-kilometres, In	Kilometres made, in thousands
Total (1+2)	201	79 962	3 673
1. National transport	96	8 655	771
2. International transport (2.1+2.2)	105	71 307	2 902
2.1 Goods loaded/ unloaded in Montenegro	87	55 611	2 057
2.2 Cross-trade and cabotage	18	15 696	845

Tabela 9. Road goods transport on own account, 2015.

C	Goods carried, in thousands	Tonne-kilometres, In	Kilometres made, in thousands
Total (1+2)	567	59 755	2 144
1. National transport	540	49 085	1 644
2. International transport (2.1)	27	10 670	500
2.1 Goods loaded/ unloaded in Montenegro	25	9 764	440
2.2 Cross-trade and cabotage	2	906	60

Table 10. Mileage empty, 2015.

	A=B+C	B	C
	Total transport	For hire or reward	For own account
	Mileage empty, in thousands.		
Total (1+2)	3 889	2 026	1 863
1. National transport	2 110	701	1 409
2. International transport (2.1+2.2)	1 779	1 325	454
2.1 Goods loaded/ unloaded in Montenegro	1 605	1 157	448
2.2 Cross-trade and cabotage	174	168	6

Table 11. Goods carried by groups of the NST 2007, 2015.

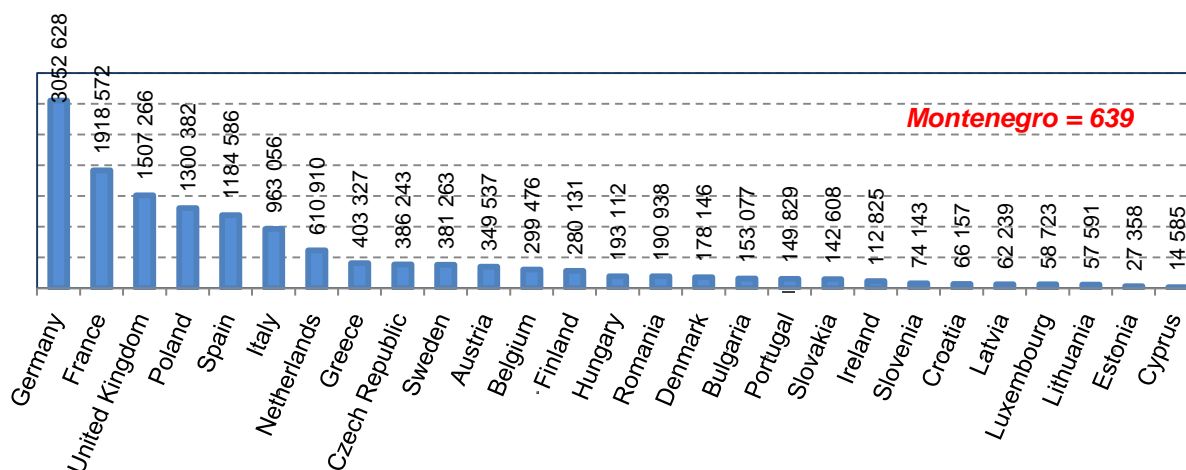
Goods by groups	A = B + C		B		C	
	Road goods transport		For hire or reward		For own account	
	Goods carried, in tho.tones	Kilometres made, in thousands	Goods carried, in tho.tones	Kilometres made, in thousands	Goods carried, in tho.tones	Kilometres made, in thousands
Total	768	5 817	201	3 673	567	2 144
1.	47	740	31	555	15	185
2.	149	70	-	-	149	70
3.	209	490	26	188	183	302
4.	57	1 117	38	711	19	406
5.	2	171	2	171	-	-
6.	6	235	6	235	-	-
7.	8	193	5	158	3	35
8.	6	211	4	167	2	44
9.	156	969	28	193	128	776
10.	29	374	22	321	8	53
11.	39	197	1	96	37	101
12.	2	11	-	-	2	11
13.	2	61	1	21	1	40
14.	14	40	-	0	14	40
18.	18	438	15	362	4	76
19.	22	495	22	495	-	-
20.	2	5	-	-	2	5

Table 12. Transported goods in the EU countries²*in thousands*

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Belgium	296 189	289 203	291 380	300 608	299 476
Bulgaria	129 922	135 328	140 274	160 127	153 077
Czech Republic	355 911	349 278	339 314	351 517	386 243
Denmark	165 708	178 006	176 354	173 917	178 146
Germany	2 734 605	2 986 736	2 891 837	2 938 702	3 052 628
Estonia	27 315	32 913	31 321	31 080	27 358
Ireland	123 116	109 661	106 465	107 222	112 825
Greece	577 442	505 986	400 124	480 794	403 327
Spain	1 566 270	1 466 146	1 238 703	1 124 480	1 184 586
France	2 015 493	2 090 616	2 008 370	1 999 869	1 918 572
Croatia	74 980	74 657	65 453	67 512	66 157
Italy	1 527 763	1 339 672	1 121 313	1 023 872	963 056
Cyprus	32 247	26 050	22 964	16 122	14 585
Latvia	46 808	53 936	52 622	60 610	62 239
Lithuania	44 716	46 019	48 428	52 346	57 591
Luxembourg	60 725	60 687	54 482	51 480	58 723
Hungary	199 848	182 839	165 514	169 211	193 112
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	564 841	561 051	538 475	604 692	610 910
Austria	331 034	344 737	333 963	325 475	349 537
Poland	1 216 083	1 322 237	1 245 053	1 300 608	1 300 382
Portugal	222 142	217 186	154 484	148 177	149 829
Romania	174 124	183 935	188 611	191 554	190 938
Slovenia	81 025	75 615	62 759	65 340	74 143
Slovakia	143 244	132 690	132 270	129 032	142 608
Finland	397 813	317 740	299 397	274 637	280 131
Sweden	322 107	330 992	294 939	281 177	381 263
United Kingdom	1 521 135	1 588 667	1 624 735	1 507 108	1 507 266

...=Data not available

source: Eurostat

Chart 3. Goods in 2014, in thousands tones² Data for 2015 will be available for 150 days after the end of the reference period.

6 ANNUAL SURVEY ON ROAD NETWORK

Reporting units for survey on roads network and bridges are local administration.

Road is every surface that has a permanent place traffic. Data on the roads by type of road are grouped into three basic groups: asphalt, gravel and earthen.

Modern roads are considered roads with pavement veiled asphalt, concrete or gambling.

Other kind of protection are gravel, cobbles, bricks, and the like.

Earthen road was built without a lane.

Uncategorized road surface is used for traffic on any basis and made available to multiple users (rural, field and forest roads, roads on dikes for flood protection, parking lots, etc.).

The bridge is a building structure that traffic translates over water, valleys, roads or any other obstructions.

Length of roads in the 2015 amounted to 8 614 km, which is 5.8% more than in the 2014 when it was 8 145 km. Regarding the type of road the highest share in the 2015 year had an asphalt surface whose length was 6 136 km (71.2%), followed by gravel with 1 673 km (19.4%) and earthen roads with 805 km (9.3%).

Number of bridges in the 2015 amounted to 427.

Table 13. Categorized road and bridges in 2015

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Length of roads by type, in km			
1. Roads (1.1+1.2+1.3)	8 145	8 614	105.8
1.1 Modern road (asphalt)	5 776	6 136	106.2
1.2 Gravel	1 483	1 673	112.8
1.3 Earthen and uncategorized	886	805	90.9
Number of bridges by length, in m			
2. Bridges (2.1+2.2)	399	427	107.0
2.1 Bridges from 5 to 10 m	180	201	111.7
2.2 Bridges over 10 m	219	226	103.2

7 NUMBER OF REGISTERED ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAILERS

The data on number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers are the result of regular monthly surveys from reporting unit – Ministry of Interiors of Montenegro.

Registered road motor vehicle and trailer are all vehicles registered in the Ministry of Interiors, except military vehicles.

For the first time registered vehicles include: new and imported vehicles, i.e. vehicles with the first-time registration in Montenegro.

Age of road vehicle is time passed from the first registration of road motor vehicle regardless of registration country.

Number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers in 2015 amounted to 198 772, which is 1.4% less than in 2014, when the number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers totaled 196 059.

Number of first time registrovnih road motor vehicles and trailers in 2015 amounted to 16 283, which is 6.9% more than in 2014, when the number of first time registrovnih road motor vehicles and trailers was 15 233.

Table 14. Number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers, Montenegro

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	<u>2015</u> <u>2014</u>
Number of registered vehicles	196 059	198 772	101.4
Number of first time registered vehicles	15 233	16 283	106.9

Table 15. Number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers, 2015 by municipality

Type of vehicle/Municipality	Motorcycles	Passenger cars	Vans	Buses	Goods road vehicles
Sum	4 201	175 912	661	1 261	12 517
Andrijevica	1	796	6	1	67
Bar	500	15 505	61	38	929
Berane	32	5 763	84	55	308
Bijelo Polje	39	8 271	27	48	650
Budva	645	10 127	41	137	581
Cetinje	79	5 333	6	55	294
Danilovgrad	39	3 931	10	97	423
Herceg Novi	646	10 713	70	93	620
Kolasin	11	1 510	18	11	97
Kotor	569	8 848	67	36	563
Mojkovac	8	1 453	16	12	61
Niksic	95	16 004	66	174	1 281
Plav	4	2 072	18	12	73
Pljevlja	22	6 425	9	66	410
Pluzine	1	412	6	1	22
Podgorica	899	61 448	23	286	5 049
Rozaje	8	4 086	75	39	219
Tivat	247	5 854	39	27	387
Ulcinj	352	6 421	7	72	413
Savnik	0	254	4	1	26
Zabljak	4	686	8	-	44

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Type of vehicle/Municipality	Special purpose vehicles	Road tractors	Trailers	Agricultural tractors	Sum
Sum	835	1 163	2 150	72	198 772
Andrijevica	12	1	11	2	897
Bar	132	85	154	1	17 405
Berane	40	21	82	5	6 390
Bijelo Polje	138	89	179	4	9 445
Budva	55	4	46	-	11 636
Cetinje	36	67	109	3	5 982
Danilovgrad	13	16	31	5	4 565
Herceg Novi	83	30	57	1	12 313
Kolasin	19	12	20	1	1 699
Kotor	127	42	81	-	10 333
Mojkovac	13	3	13	-	1 579
Niksic	9	164	262	11	18 066
Plav	14	5	12	2	2 212
Pljevlja	16	40	100	12	7 100
Pluzine	-	-	5	-	447
Podgorica	9	468	752	17	68 951
Rozaje	32	106	180	2	4 747
Tivat	47	7	41	-	6 649
Ulcinj	31	1	5	1	7 303
Savnik	-	-	2	2	289
Zabljak	9	2	8	3	764

Table 16. Number of first time registered road motor vehicles and trailers, 2015 by municipality

Type of vehicle/Municipality	Motorcycles	Passenger cars	Vans	Buses	Goods road vehicles
Sum	714	13 718	13	97	1 217
Andrijevica	-	33	-	-	3
Bar	82	1 101	-	2	78
Berane	5	501	5	7	16
Bijelo Polje	15	668	-	2	63
Budva	90	724	-	8	38
Cetinje	13	538	-	4	22
Danilovgrad	5	229	-	12	54
Herceg Novi	43	589	-	1	34
Kolasin	4	73	-	-	10
Kotor	67	566	3	9	48
Mojkovac	2	103	-	1	2
Niksic	22	1 237	-	8	111
Plav	-	165	-	-	8
Pljevlja	4	356	-	2	19
Plužine	-	23	-	-	1
Podgorica	236	5 339	-	32	604
Rozaje	2	452	1	4	26
Tivat	39	471	4	2	45
Ulcinj	84	492	-	3	30
Savnik	-	14	-	-	2
Zabljak	1	44	-	-	3

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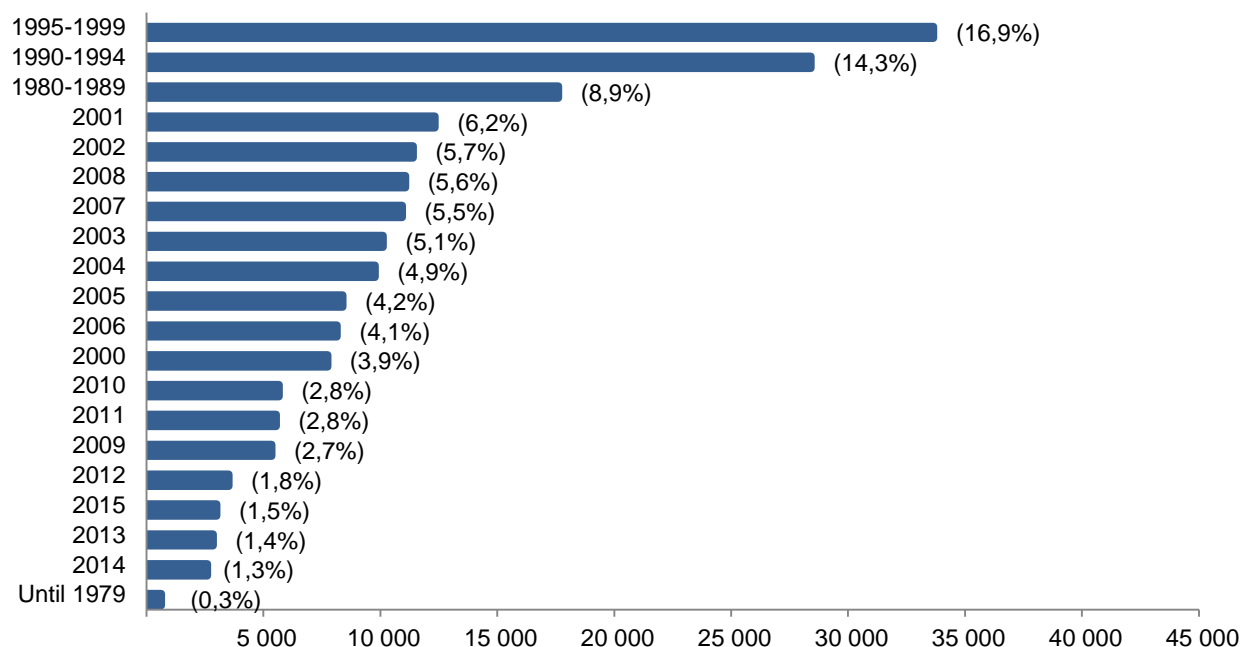
Type of vehicle/Municipality	Special purpose vehicles	Road tractors	Trailers	Agricultural tractors	Sum
Sum	9	112	339	64	16 283
Andrijevica	-	-	2	1	39
Bar	1	5	16	1	1 286
Berane	1	1	15	5	556
Bijelo Polje	3	12	41	4	808
Budva	-	-	7	-	867
Cetinje	1	3	8	3	592
Danilovgrad	-	2	7	5	314
Herceg Novi	1	3	5	1	677
Kolasin	-	1	3	-	91
Kotor	-	3	16	-	712
Mojkovac	-	-	3	-	111
Niksic	-	12	40	11	1 441
Plav	-	1	3	2	179
Pljevlja	-	4	13	10	408
Pluzine	-	-	2	-	26
Podgorica	-	59	127	14	6 411
Rozaje	2	6	19	2	514
Tivat	-	-	7	-	568
Ulcinj	-	-	2	1	612
Savnik	-	-	1	2	19
Zabljak	-	-	2	2	52

Table 17. Number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers by age of vehicle in 2015

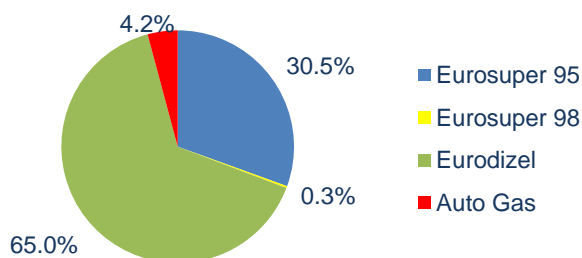
Production age	Motorcycles	Passenger cars	Vans	Buses	Goods road vehicles
Sum	4 201	175 912	661	1 261	12 517
Until 1979	10	336	2	2	215
1980-1989	83	15 599	92	109	1 338
1990-1994	66	26 498	146	164	1 169
1995-1999	147	30 914	167	217	1 623
2000	70	7 174	13	25	291
2001	77	11 401	20	31	604
2002	109	10 293	29	73	672
2003	161	9 050	21	79	617
2004	147	8 615	21	103	678
2005	264	7 231	21	74	612
2006	363	6 857	18	61	639
2007	543	8 997	18	110	884
2008	504	8 918	23	105	1 077
2009	317	4 575	10	19	345
2010	140	5 108	2	12	328
2011	141	4 818	46	39	427
2012	199	2 979	4	8	260
2013	288	2 281	3	12	203
2014	247	2 051	2	11	180
2015	325	2 217	3	7	355

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Production age	Special purpose vehicles	Road tractors	Trailers	Agricultural tractor	Sum
Sum	835	1 163	2 150	72	198 772
Until 1979	33	0	41	1	640
1980-1989	163	7	214	8	17 613
1990-1994	84	40	240	5	28 412
1995-1999	79	163	340	2	33 652
2000	19	72	80	-	7 744
2001	26	77	100	-	12 336
2002	42	84	98	-	11 400
2003	36	69	86	-	10 119
2004	28	74	108	-	9 774
2005	24	56	105	1	8 388
2006	29	92	87	3	8 149
2007	66	140	175	-	10 933
2008	101	156	182	1	11 067
2009	31	30	24	1	5 352
2010	18	25	29	2	5 664
2011	12	20	35	3	5 541
2012	33	12	28	1	3 524
2013	7	14	42	1	2 851
2014	3	26	65	23	2 608
2015	1	6	71	20	3 005

Chart 5. Number of registered passenger cars by age of vehicle in 2015**Table 18. Number of registered road motor vehicles by type of motor energy**

Type of motor energy	Year		Index
	2014	2015	<u>2014</u> <u>2013</u>
Total	194 016	196 622	101.3
Eurosuper 95	64 874	59 994	92.5
Eurosuper 98	595	524	88.1
Eurodizel	121 270	127 851	105.4
Mixture	16	17	106.3
Auto Gas	7 232	8 203	113.4
Electricity	29	33	113.8

Chart 6. Structure of registered road motor vehicles and trailers by type of motor energy, 2015.

8 NUMBER OF INJURY ACCIDENTS IN MONTENEGRO

The reporting unit for the number of road traffic accidents is Montenegro Police Administration. Statistics of traffic safety is conducted in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 93/704.

The publication presents data on the number of traffic accidents, as well as the injured and killed people in road accidents.

Traffic accident is an event that occurred on the road or the start on the road, which was attended by at least one vehicle in motion and in which one or more persons injured or killed or died within 30 days of the result of the traffic accident or a result damage to property.

Killed persons shall be any person who is killed instantly or died within 30 days of the result of traffic accidents with injured persons.

Injury person is any person who is not killed, but who sustained injuries in the accident with injured face and that usually requires medical care.

Casualties is any person killed or injured as a result of an injury accident.

The number of traffic accidents in 2015 was 4 944, as compared to 2014 decreased by 10.6%, when the number of accidents was 5 531.

Number of casualties in 2015 was 2 224 (of which 2 173 injured and 51 killed persons), which is increased by 17.1% compared to 2014.

Chart 7. Casualties persons in accidents per quarter

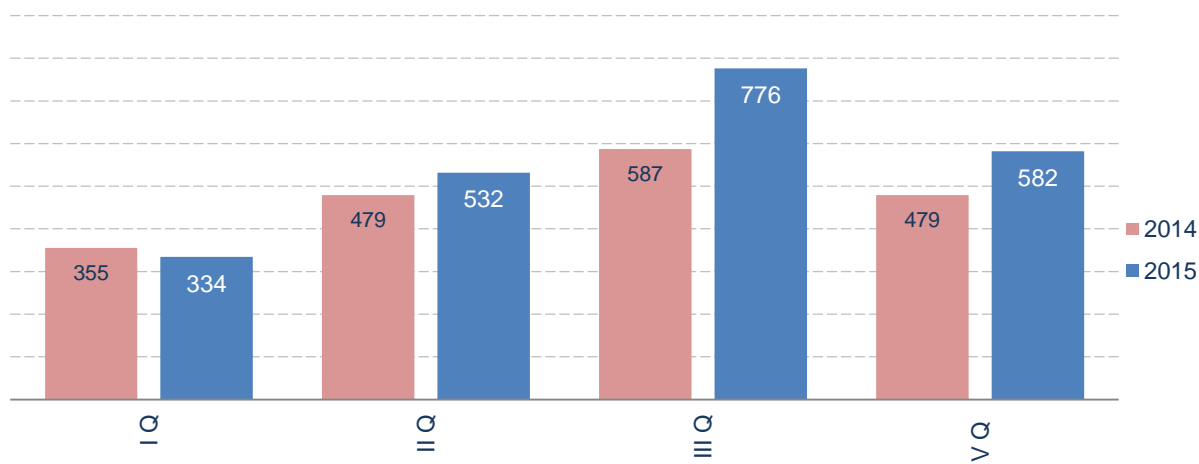


Table 19. Number of injury accidents by quarters in 2015

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Number of injury accidents			
Total	5 531	4 944	89.4
QI	1 105	946	85.6
QII	1 385	1 138	82.2
QIII	1 718	1 643	95.6
QIV	1 323	1 217	92.0
Number of persons killed and persons injured			
Total	1 900	2 224	117.1
QI	355	334	94.1
QII	479	532	111.1
QIII	587	776	132.2
QIV	479	582	121.5
Number of persons injured			
Total	1 835	2 173	118.4
QI	344	327	95.1
QII	463	519	112.1
QIII	572	764	133.6
QIV	456	563	123.5
Number of persons killed			
Total	65	51	78.5
QI	11	7	63.6
QII	16	13	81.3
QIII	15	12	80.0
QIV	23	19	82.6

9 MARITIME TRANSPORT

Reporting units for data maritime transport enterprises with the carriage of goods and passengers in maritime transport prevailing activities.

The publication presents data on transport of passengers and goods in maritime transport, inventory condition of transport vehicles at the end of the year.

Number of passengers carried in 2015 compared to 2014 decreased by 7.7%, while goods transported in the same period increased by 4.0%.

Table 20. Maritime transport

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	<u>2015</u> <u>2014</u>
Inventory status means of transport			
Passenger ships	1	1	100.0
BRT(gross register tons)	8 700	8 700	100.0
Passenger seats	920	920	100.0
Carrying capacity. in tons	3 036	3 036	100.0
Number of beds	458	458	100.0
Passengers and goods transported			
Passengers	42 489	39 198	92.3
Goods, in tones	54 640	52 441	96.0

10 TRANSSHIPMENT IN PORTS

Reporting units for data on transshipment companies whose core activity is the manipulation of cargo (loading and unloading of ships in from them) preavailing activities.

The publication presents data on transshipment of goods in ports, as well as data on inventory condition of transfer of funds.

Gantry cranes all types of cranes fixed to land or rail cargo handling by ship or boat.

Overhead cranes include all kinds of cranes in the warehouse, or open space, which are used to move cargo.

Auto-cranes represent a special type of motor vehicles is determined by the crane (arrows).

Auto-lifts (forklifts) are motor vehicles where the load is placed on the forks or other attachments

Trans-sippedtons of cargo related to the total amount of cargo that passes through the transshipment business entity, where the same load, regardless of the number of manipulations that it has executed,shown only once.

Manipulated tons is a unit of performance that expresses the sum of operations registered by kind that are made (unloading, loading, reloading the direct transfer).

Unloading includes unloading goods from the vehicle to the ground, the coast or other spaces for the facility (warehouse, factory grounds and the like.).

Loading involves loading goods from the country, coast or other areas of transportation.

Direct transshipment entails transshipment of goods from one vehicle to another, without the use of space on the ground, coast

Trans-shipment tons in 2015 compared to 2014 decreased by 7.6%, while the number of manipulated tons of goods increased by 22.1%.

Table 21. Transshipment in ports

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Inventori state of transshipment			
Gantry and semi-gantry cranes	13	9	69.2
Ton-capacity	393	376	95.7
Overhead cranes	3	3	100.0
Ton-capacity	36	36	100.0
Truck cranes	4	3	75.0
Ton-capacity	122	236	193.4
Auto-elevators	65	60	92.3
Ton-capacity	389	380	97.7
Loaders	15	15	100.0
Ton-capacity	29	29	100.0
Transshipment and manipulated tones			
Trans-shipped tones, thous.	1 787	1 651	92.4
Tone-operations (manipulated tonnes)	2 760	3 370	122.1
Manipulated tone the way we use, in thousands			
First manipulated tons (1.1 + 1.2)	2 760	3 370	122.1
1.1 Mechanization	2 760	3 370	122.1
1.2 Manual	-	-	-
Manipulated tons by type of manipulation, in thousands			
2. Manipulated tons (2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.4)	2 760	3 370	122.1
2.1 Unloading	1 436	1 554	108.2
2.2 Loading	1 248	1 745	139.8
2.3 Direct transshipment	75	70	93.3
2.4 Relocation	1	1	100.0

11 TURNOVER OF GOOSS IN PORTS

Data traffic in goods in ports are the result of a regular quarterly surveys for which the reporting unit Port Authority. Statistical survey is carried out in accordance with Directive (EC) no. 2009/42 and no. 2012/186.

Ports are places for loading/embarkation and unloading/disembarkation passengers and goods at the seashore built particularly for this purpose, while docks are similar places on riverbanks and lake fronts.

Total goods transport in ports in 2015 compared with 2014 increased by 19.9%, while the total transport of passengers decreased by 8.2%.

Table 22. Turnover of goods in ports

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Passenger and goods transport in ports			
Passengers carried	107 814	98 974	91.8
Total turnover of goods, in tones	1 241 431	1 488 399	119.9
Exports, in tones	533 780	837 470	156.9
Imports, in tones	705 991	649 747	92.0

Chart 8. Structure of exports and imports in port transport, 2015

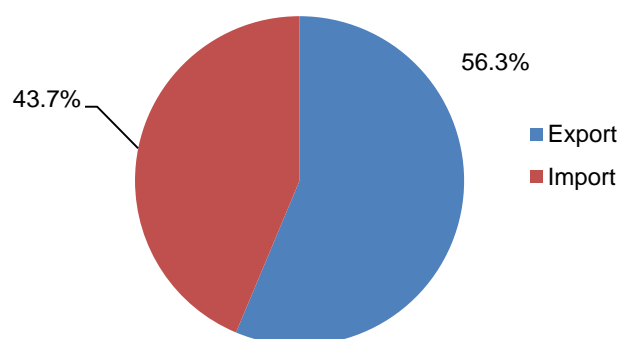
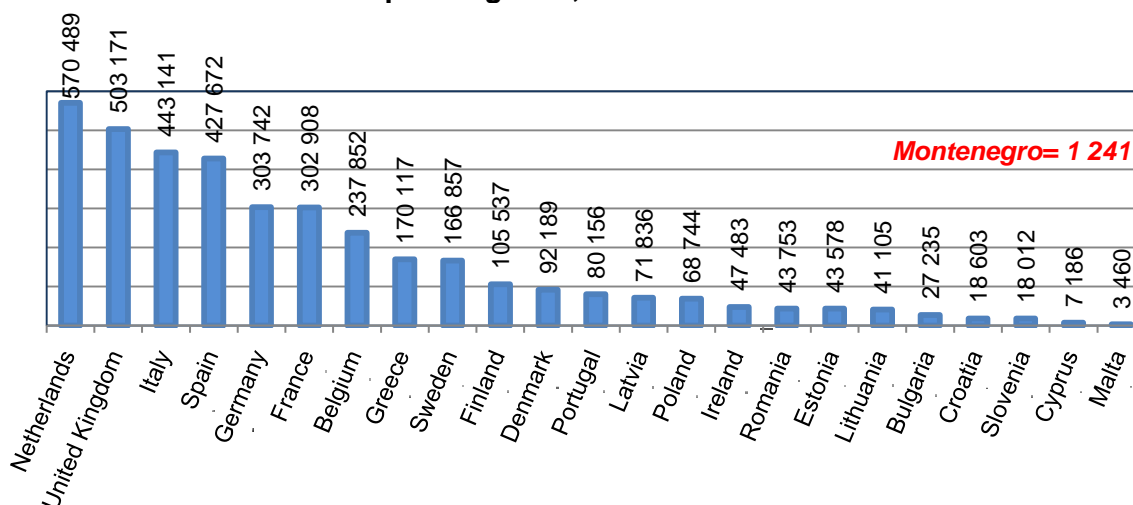


Table 23. The carriage of goods by sea in the EU countries³*in thousand tone*

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Belgium	203 368	228 228	232 789	223 987	228 130	237 852
Bulgaria	21 893	22 946	25 185	26 012	28 841	27 235
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	90 636	87 068	92 613	87 827	88 406	92 189
Germany	262 863	275 953	296 037	298 758	297 281	303 742
Estonia	38 505	46 026	48 479	43 519	42 908	43 578
Ireland	41 829	45 071	45 078	47 649	46 722	47 483
Greece	135 430	129 059	135 314	153 317	160 986	170 117
Spain	363 536	377 095	403 834	419 865	397 462	427 672
France	315 562	316 137	322 254	303 269	304 216	302 908
Croatia	23 377	24 329	21 862	18 972	19 366	18 603
Italy	469 879	494 091	499 885	476 823	457 078	443 141
Cyprus	6 808	6 954	6 564	6 236	7 172	7 186
Latvia	60 088	58 691	67 016	72 723	67 148	71 836
Lithuania	34 344	37 869	42 661	41 033	39 757	41 105
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	3 369	3 796	3 345	3 326	3 101	3 460
Netherlands	483 133	538 702	532 717	551 828	557 929	570 489
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	45 079	59 507	57 738	58 825	64 282	68 744
Portugal	61 714	65 981	67 506	67 875	78 244	80 156
Romania	36 094	38 122	38 918	39 520	43 577	43 753
Slovenia	13 356	14 591	16 198	16 907	17 184	18 012
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	93 239	109 326	115 452	105 120	105 117	105 537
Sweden	161 823	179 579	177 093	172 976	161 570	166 857
United Kingdom	500 863	511 875	519 495	500 860	503 324	503 171

...=Data not available

source: Eurostat

Chart 9. Transported goods, in thousands tone 2014³Data for 2015 will be available for 240 days after the end of the reference period.

12 ANNUAL SURVAY OF MERCHANT NAVY

The reporting unit for information about the merchant fleet is the Ministry of Transport.

Passenger ship are ship designed specifically to carry more than 12 fare-paying passengers.

Freight ships are ship intended freight. There are include tankers.

Tugboats (tractors) ships are intended for towing vessels of other units.

The capacity of means of transport is expressed in GRT (gross tonnage registration), cargo capacity, passenger stations, the number of beds and kW (power).

Fishing boat, this category includes boats for fishing vessels and fish processing.

GRT-gross tonnage is a measure of the total size of the ship determined in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on tonnage measurement of ships, 1969.

DWT- the loading capacity of the ship, including fuel, lubricants, etc., for the normal functioning of the ship, measured in tons, when the ship is immersed in a water line.

Technical facilities at ports in number and maximum size vessel that can accommodate include: docks, rafts, special dock for ship repair

Table 23. Merchant navy ships, 2015

	Total	GRT(gross tonnage)	Capacity	Loading space	Power, kw
			Passengers	DWT	
1. Ocean-going vessels total	4	89 488	-	142 072	25 660
1.1 Freight ships	4	89 488	-	142 072	25 660
2. Ships large coastal navigation total	1	1 785	-	1 700	1 400
2.1 Freight ships	1	1 785	-	1 700	1 400
3. Ships over 100 BRT total (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)	12	2 856	2146	726	8 525
3.1 Passenger ships	5	1 031	1196	-	2 792
3.2 Ferries	5	1347	950	726	2587
3.3 Tugs	2	478	-	-	3 146
4. Ships 51-99 BRT total (4.1 + 4.2 + 4.3 + 4.4)	18	1 416	274	637	3 802
4.1 Passenger ships	3	246	162	-	2 022
4.2 Cargo ships	3	277	12	112	836
4.3 Floating objects	6	500	-	525	107
4.4 Tugs	6	393	100	-	837
5. Ships 10-50 BRT total (5.1 + 5.2 + 5.3 + 5.4)	27	959	1487	83	5 637
5.1 Passenger ships	20	664	1463	-	4 233
5.2 Freight ships	4	162	-	83	631
5.3 Gulets and motor sailers	2	84	24	-	518
5.4 Tugs	1	49	-	-	255

Table 24. Fishing boats and tehcnical facilities, 2015

	Total	GRT(gross tonnage)	Power,KW	Carrying capacity, in tons	Tone boot
Crawler	1	233	372	-	-
Cranes	1	327	-	-	-
Klape	3	259	-	107	-
Rafts	1	53	-	125	-
Waterfront	2	34 419	-	4 300	-
Fishing boats	29	1 916	10 309	-	-

13 TRAFIC AT AIRPORT

Data traffic of goods and passengers at the airports are the result of the regular quarterly and annual surveys of that reporting unit enterprises providing services in air transport. Statistics of transport of passengers and cargo at airports is partly harmonized with Regulation (EC) no. 437/2003.

Airport is defined area of land or water (including any buildings, facilities, and equipment) intended to be used either aircraft take-off and landing, as well as for movements of aircrafts on the land area, and open for commercial air transport operations.

Passengers in aircraft are all passengers in aircraft when the aircraft landing at the reporting airport or take-off of aircraft from the reporting airport.

Goods are any goods that are transported for a fee, other than mail, baggage and airline stocks.

Runway is a designated rectangular area at the airport of intended landing and takeoff of aircraft, which has the following characteristics:

- Available length for takeoff

The length of runway declared available and suitable for the ground run of an aircraft taking off.

- Available lengths to stop

The length of runway which is declared available and suitable for the ground run of an aircraft landing.

The number of passengers at airports in 2015 compared to 2014, increased by 2.0%, while goods transported in the same period increased by 3.1%.

Table 25. Traffic at airport

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Passengers carried and goods at airports			
Passengers carried	1 612 130	1 643 905	102.0
Goods carried, in tons	862	889	103.1
Airport surfaces (surfaces in m²)			
Runway	227 440	227 440	100.0
Taxiway and apron	148 704	148 704	100.0
The protective belt of runway	1 036 000	1 036 000	100.0
Funds for the work			
Buses	1	1	100.0
Vehicle for the supply (catering)	1	1	100.0
Towing vehicles (tractors)	25	26	104.0
Autolift and „cargo“ platform	2	2	100.0
Fire tracks	7	7	100.0
Tank trucks and commercial vehicles	1	2	200.0
Employees			
Employees total	594	614	103.4
1. Employees in air transport (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	394	413	104.8
1.1 Employees of the dispatch and acceptance of aircraft and passengers	177	198	111.9
1.2 Employees on the handling of cargo and baggage	54	55	101.9
1.3 Other employees in the air transport	163	160	98.2
Consumption of electricity, fuels and lubricants			
Electric power, kWh	3 840 658	5 097 794	132.7
Diesel fuel, tons	88	86	97.7
Lubricant (oils and fats), tons	1	1	100.0

Table 26. Transported goods in EU countries⁴*in tones*

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Belgium	836 409	953 458	984 309	963 564	957 012	1 014 586
Bulgaria	17 450	21 110	21 879	18 529	19 575	23 072
Czech Republic	53 924	65 620	69 206	58 707	58 147	58 312
Denmark	158 767	150 270	155 662	166 283	148 980	208 590
Germany	3 341 222	4 099 072	4 309 649	4 218 208	4 231 473	4 336 163
Estonia	20 526	11 886	18 341	23 760	20 862	19 432
Ireland	112 049	122 231	113 409	126 834	127 423	138 203
Greece	95 222	86 596	78 870	70 045	66 100	60 324
Spain	502 585	592 336	611 974	593 523	580 847	593 902
France	1 445 599	1 582 342	1 813 646	1 810 203	1 787 675	2 300 229
Croatia	8 724	7 441	7 228	6 961	6 855	6 907
Italy	705 883	838 724	846 551	790 493	814 539	864 068
Cyprus	38 636	37 264	29 480	27 581	28 328	28 095
Latvia	8 646	11 268	11 571	31 460	52 473	31 439
Lithuania	6 465	9 762	10 011	14 342	15 857	13 210
Luxembourg	627 261	705 829	666 011	615 286	673 380	707 150
Hungary	54 138	65 305	68 860	61 902	64 166	61 970
Malta	17 496	16 882	16 204	16 493	16 028	15 602
Netherlands	1 371 235	1 600 381	1 614 895	1 563 500	1 620 038	1 727 455
Austria	202 642	236 633	219 448	197 543	196 459	217 785
Poland	53 510	61 238	68 370	74 701	77 513	84 297
Portugal	125 498	137 126	121 464	117 645	126 612	134 980
Romania	23 482	24 512	26 156	28 523	30 605	31 113
Slovenia	5 584	6 071	6 877	7 572	7 969	8 563
Slovakia	12 231	17 835	20 542	20 893	20 588	18 498
Finland	126 900	165 254	179 216	195 631	192 512	190 586
Sweden	161 179	186 263	164 618	141 365	130 405	141 877
United Kingdom	2 156 153	2 428 996	2 419 713	2 428 374	2 369 868	2 406 399

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source: Eurostat

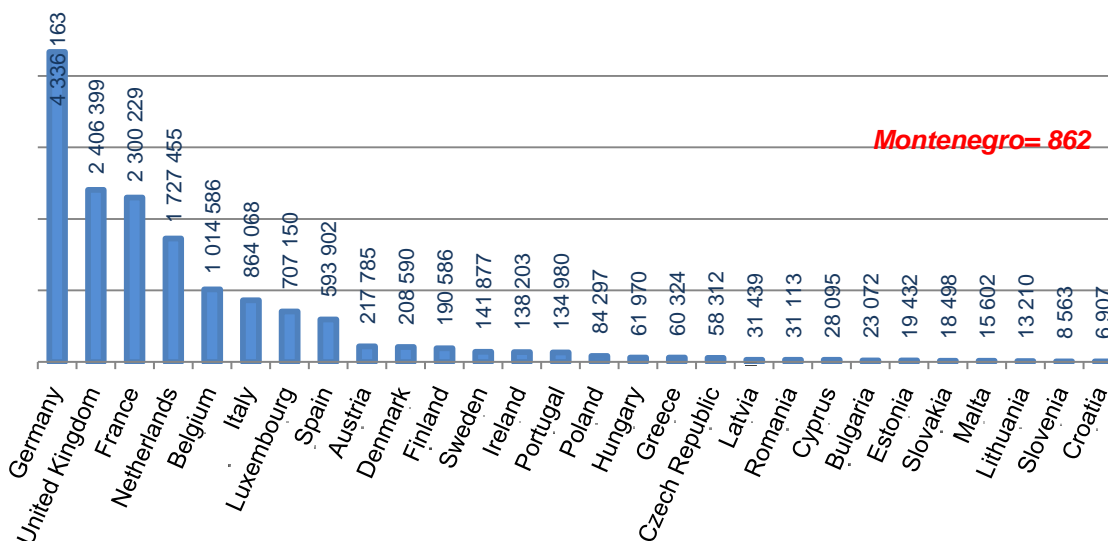
Chart 10. Transported goods, in tones 2014⁴Data for 2015 will be available for 180 days after the expiry of the reference period.

Table 27. Passengers carried in EU countries⁵

country	2010	2011	2012	2013
Belgium	25 098 923	25 913 625	26 387 222	28 775 060
Bulgaria	6 651 562	6 819 024	7 078 294	7 518 998
Czech Republic	12 650 532	11 742 352	11 891 812	12 079 873
Denmark	25 804 863	26 528 356	27 453 282	29 003 996
Germany	175 316 076	178 591 103	180 781 589	186 445 791
Estonia	1 907 569	2 202 427	1 958 565	2 019 806
Ireland	23 362 889	23 594 089	24 603 640	26 310 826
Greece	33 291 435	31 575 703	33 621 019	39 117 833
Spain	165 153 230	159 771 261	157 731 973	165 354 382
France	131 425 313	135 005 802	138 085 382	136 361 561
Croatia	4 989 047	5 422 530	5 722 025	6 140 608
Italy	116 226 667	116 029 388	115 271 926	121 156 068
Cyprus	7 190 265	7 328 248	7 011 437	7 328 546
Latvia	5 098 360	4 754 530	4 782 257	4 802 282
Lithuania	2 691 991	3 166 628	3 482 358	3 798 110
Luxembourg	1 836 761	1 893 988	2 168 748	2 433 939
Hungary	8 884 837	8 429 843	8 441 319	9 054 848
Malta	3 506 723	3 650 345	4 031 848	4 290 032
Netherlands	53 895 216	55 680 131	58 077 221	60 962 778
Austria	25 137 612	25 965 977	25 749 724	26 378 676
Poland	20 634 903	21 791 428	23 274 169	25 713 682
Portugal	27 578 334	28 186 254	29 694 146	32 558 076
Romania	9 687 456	9 674 226	10 016 933	10 907 487
Slovenia	1 358 792	1 167 877	1 265 766	1 307 128
Slovakia	1 808 187	1 563 197	1 557 149	1 671 290
Finland	16 374 398	16 458 815	16 565 391	17 171 931
Sweden	29 732 247	30 350 845	31 443 225	32 765 412
United Kingdom	201 535 227	203 066 646	210 468 756	220 021 502

...=Data not available

source: Eurostat

⁵Data for 2015 will be available for 180 days after the expiry of the reference period.

13 AIR TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

Data of air transport are the result of the regular quarterly and annual surveys of reporting units, which operate in air traffic.

Number of aircraft at the end of the year relates to the inventory status of assets owned by the company.

Number of passenger seats refers to the number of seats onboard the aircraft which the inventory status is given at the end of the year.

Net carrying capacity, kg, or available, the payload capacity of an aircraft that is designed to carry passengers, baggage, cargo and mail.

Standing-regular lines are those on which the transport is performed during the year and where public transport is performed by a particular schedule (timetable).

The number of lines is the sum of all the lines, taking each line in only one direction. If the circuit will only go in one direction, is taken as one line. If you later impose traffic in the opposite direction, the number of lines remains unchanged.

The total length of the line represents the sum of the length of each line in one direction. The total length of the line and take all the lines that existed during the year, regardless of the time in which they exerted on the traffic and the number of flights performed.

Scheduled air service for passenger and goods transport is a commercial air service operated according to a published timetable.

Non-scheduled air service is a commercial air service other than scheduled air service.

Passenger is any person who has purchased a plane ticket or equivalent document of a plane and entered the plane in order to be transported to the place of commitment

The realized passenger kilometers is one of the main performance indicators of the organization of air traffic, and refer to the total length of transportation of all passengers on all routes at home and abroad

The number of passengers carried by scheduled air transportation in 2015 compared to 2014 increased by 3.1% and the number of passengers carried by non-scheduled transport in air traffic over the same period increased by 14.3%

Table 28. Air transport

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	<i>2015 2014</i>
Inventory status			
Number of aircraft	6	6	100.0
Number of passenger seats	678	678	100.0
Capacity aircraft, kg (net weight)	168 883	168 883	100.0
Constant, regular lines			
Number	28	34	121.4
Length, Km	35 784	43 094	120.4
Aircraft operation			
1. Total number of flights (1.1+1.2)	7 032	7509	106.8
1.1 In scheduled air transport	6 493	6861	105.7
1.2 In non-scheduled air transport	539	648	120.2
2. Air miles, in thousands (2.1+2.2)	6 452	6779	105.1
2.1 In scheduled air transport	6 164	6355	103.1
2.2 In non-scheduled air transport	288	424	147.2
Passengers and passengers kilometers			
3. Passenger carried total	543 740	564 092	103.7
3.1 In scheduled air transport	511 833	527 621	103.1
3.2 In non-scheduled air transport	31 907	36 471	114.3
4. Passenger kilometres total, in thousands (4.1+4.2)	514698	509 233	98.9
4.1 In scheduled air transport	495 847	497 788	100.4
4.2 In non-scheduled air transport	18 851	11 445	60.7

14 POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Data of the postal and telecommunications traffic result of regular quarterly and annual surveys on reporting units with the postal services and telecommunications prevailing activities.

Postal service is a service of receiving, processing, transfer, and delivering letter mails in accordance with accepted standards.

Postal network of universal postal operator is a set of postal facilities, equipment, and other means which are connected in a universal, technical and technological unity for purpose of providing universal postal service.

Post office delivery perform tasks receipt, dispatching, arrival and delivery of postal items.

Post offices without delivery area opens, generally, in areas with more postal office, and performs reception, arrival and dispatch of mail, with a team that can perform and delivery of postal items to the post office.

Seasonal post office are open due to increased demand for services (e.g. during the tourist season).

Letter is a type of communication in written form on paper or other appropriate data carrier, which must be sent and delivered to the address indicated by the sender on the item or letter cover.

Package is a postal consignment containing goods and items.

Registered mail is the item for which the sender is issued a certificate of acceptance and shall be delivered to the recipient with the signature in case of loss, damage or reduced content of the prescribed fee paid damages.

Other printed papers are printed publications issued by the publisher of a daily, occasionally or in a given period (newspapers and magazines).

Fixed telecommunication is a service providing to users the access to public fixed network at the fixed location, and the use of public accessible telephone service at the fixed location.

Mobile telecommunication is a service providing to users the access to public mobile network, and the use of mobile telecommunication services.

Subscriber means any natural or legal person who is the provider of publicly available communications services contracted for the purpose of using these services and their provision by the operator.

Consumption of fixed telephony minutes in 2015 compared to 2014 decreased by 16.3%, while consumption of minutes of mobile telephony in the same period increased by 1.0%.

Table 29. Postal activities

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Postal network and means of transport			
1. Postal network units (1.1+1.2+1.3)	135	144	106.7
1.1 Post office delivery	94	98	104.3
1.2 Post offices without delivery area	35	40	114.3
1.3 Seasonal post offices	6	6	100.0
2. Seasonal post offices	272	197	72.4
2.1 Post chaises	23	22	95.7
2.2 Mopeds, bicycles and tricycles	215	135	62.8
2.3 Mopeds, bicycles and tricycles	34	40	117.6
Number of employees			
Total number of employees	766	758	99.0
Of total number women	373	353	94.6
Number of postmen	192	194	101.0
Letter post service, in thousands of pieces			
Letters	12 921	13 643	105.6
Packages	67	75	111.9
Other printed papers	88	216	245.5

Table 30. Telecommunication activities

	Year		Index
	2014	2015	$\frac{2015}{2014}$
Minutes spent in telecommunication services			
Fixed telecommunication minutes spent, <i>in thous.</i>	282 637	236 613	83.7
Mobile telecommunication minutes spent, <i>in thous.</i>	2 202 048	2 224 690	101.0
Statistics of subscribers			
Fixed-line subscribers, total	164 874	153 662	93.2
Residential subscribers	143 437	134 264	93.6
Business subscribers	21 437	19 398	90.5
Mobile subscribers, total	1 013 296	1 007 890	99.5
Number of subscribers under contract	472 747	400 149	84.6
Pre-paid subscribers	540 549	607 741	112.4
Employees			
Total number of employees	1 215	1 064	87.6
Of which women	567	548	96.6
Revenue in thousands EUR			
Revenues from fixed telephony	20 793	18 171	87.4
Revenues from mobile telephony	77 117	81 443	105.6

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