

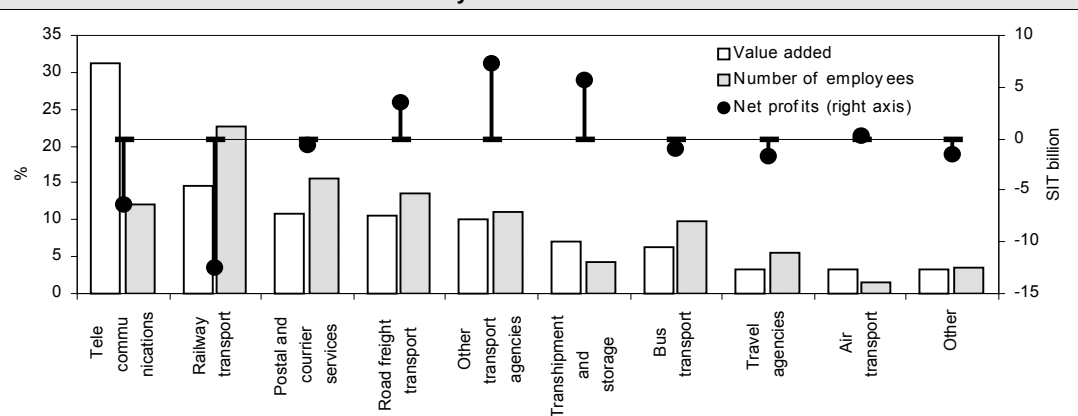
Selected indicators		Abs. data, April-June		Growth in %	
		2002	2003	Apr-June 2003/ Apr-June 2002	Jan-Dec 2002/ Jan-Dec 2001
Passenger transport	Railways, ¹ in million pass. km	190	189	-0.5	4.6
	Roads, ^{1,2} in million passenger km	318	239	-24.8	-22.2
	Urban, in thousand passengers	26,153	24,709	-5.5	-1.6
	Air, in million passengers km	196	205	4.6	0.5
	Airport, in thousand passengers	221	228	3.2	-2.4
Freight transport	Railways, ¹ in million tonne km	791	848	7.2	8.6
	Road, ¹ in million tonne km	1,098	1,018	-7.3	-16.3
	Maritime, in million tonne miles	6,725	6,507	-3.2	-13.3
	Harbour ¹ , in thousand tonnes	2,514	2,433	-3.2	1.7
Loading, unloading in all transp. ¹ , in thousand tonnes		5,522	6,228	12.8	5.6
Letters and parcels delivered. ¹ , in thousand		142,550	158,460	11.2	11.4

Source of data: the SORS. Notes: ¹estimate, ²excluding private transport of passengers by taxi, bus and personal vehicle; ³change in methodology; from 2001 including independent private carriers and the own transportation of companies.

In the **second quarter**, road passenger transport recorded the biggest fall within **passenger transport**, going down by close to a quarter over the same period last year, according to figures from the SORS (data for most transport activities are not yet final; see notes in the table). The number of passengers in urban public transport continued to decline at a rate of 5.5%. More positive results were seen in air passenger transport and airport traffic, which increased by 4.6% and 3.2%, respectively. Both activities are expected to face growing competition from foreign airline corporations and airports operating close to Slovenia. As regards **freight transport**, the volume of road transport continued to decline, going down 7.3%, but this was a better outcome compared to the fall of one-third seen in the first quarter. The volume of maritime transport shrank by 3.2%, as did the volume of harbour transport. On the other hand, transshipment services in all types of transport, including transshipment in harbours, surged by 12.8%. Railway freight transport increased by 7.2%.

In 2002, the Agency for Public Legal Records and Related Services received **information from annual reports** of 38,051 **commercial companies**, 1,953 or 5.1% of which operated in transport, storage and communications. The transport activity employed 8.3% of all workers and generated 10.1% of total value added of commercial companies. If we look at all commercial companies operating in transport, storage and communications, railway transport had the most **employees** (8,772 or 22.6%), followed by postal and courier services (15.7%) and road freight transport (13.6%). Telecommunications generated the most **value added** (31.1%), railway transport contributed about a solid half less, while postal and courier services, road freight transport and other transport agencies (shipping agents etc) generated one-tenth each. Commercial companies from railway transport reported the biggest **net loss**, totalling SIT 12.5 billion, while telecommunications companies reported a net loss that was half that size, totalling SIT 6.3 billion. The biggest **net profit** was reported by other transport agencies (forwarding agencies), amounting to SIT 7.2 billion, companies dealing with transshipment and storage recorded a profit of SIT 5.7 billion, while road freight transport companies reported a profit of SIT 3.5 billion. The net loss recorded by railways was 2.7 times and that recorded by telecommunications 1.8 times higher than in 2001 in nominal terms. These high losses, coupled with much worse results in bus, cableway, and maritime transport (reporting losses of SIT 1.0 billion, SIT 1.4 billion, and SIT 1.9 billion), underpinned the SIT 7.0 billion net loss reported by commercial companies from transport, storage and communications for 2002 (a net profit of SIT 8.5 billion was seen in 2001).

Graph: **Value added and the number of employees in the commercial companies of transport, storage and communications broken down by activities and financial results for 2002**



Source of data: APLRS, calculations by the IMAD.