

TRANSPORT IN FIGURES

2022





TRANSPORT IN FIGURES 2022

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PREFACE

The Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), publishes for the second year a special publication on the main indicators on transport. Transport is an important sector of the local economy and plays a vital role in today's mobile society.

This dedicated publication, presents through figures the current situation of the country and answers to growing demands for statistical information of decision-makers, researchers and academics in Albania.

The preparation of this material is enabled by administrative sources for the statistical indicators related to rail, road, maritime and air transport regarding the volume of freights and number of passengers moving each year, the means used in transport, as well as indicators on safety in transport.

Cooperation with other institutions and policy makers increases the responsibility of INSTAT for compiling specific publications and statistical information that would serve to better understand the current situation in order to face the challenges of the future.

INSTAT will always provide continues partnership and fruitful cooperation, as this publication also proves.

PhD. Elsa Dhuli

Director General of INSTAT





INTRODUCTION

Transport and mobility are crucial for the sustainable development of the country. Sustainable transport affects the economic growth and improves accessibility by respecting the environment and improving the sustainability of cities, urban-rural connections and the productivity of rural areas.

This material, prepared by the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) includes data for the reference year 2022 and it will be a continuous publication, which will present in annual frequency, the trend of development of the Transport sector in Albania.

The material consists of five chapters:

- The first chapter presents the data on rail transport, represented by volume of freights and passengers as well as the rail vehicles used in this type of transport.
- The second chapter presents the data on road transport represented by road network as well as road vehicles circulating in Albanian territory.
- The third chapter presents the data on maritime transport, represented by volume of freights and passengers, number of inbound/outbound ships as well as the type of freights transported by ships.
- The fourth chapter presents the data on air transport represented by volume of freights, mail and passengers as well as the specific indicators of air transport.
- The fifth chapter presents the data on safety in transport represented by rail and road accidents.

The transport indicators are provided by administrative sources in the country according to the specifics of the type of transport. The transmission at INSTAT is carried out by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy. The source of information for Rail transport data are Albanian Railways and private operators operating in this sector; the sources of information for road transport are Albanian Road Authority and General Directorate of Road Transport Services; the sources of information for maritime transport data are provided by seaports of the country; for air transport the sources of information are the national airports in the country.



RAILWAY
TRANSPORT

1. RAILWAY TRANSPORT

The length of the railway network in use in Albania is 204.2 km. The railways lines, currently in use, are as follows: Durres - Elbasan 76.1 km, Kufi - Gjorm 92.8 km, Fier - Vlorë 35.3 km.

Rail transport of freights is carried out at distances of 0-49 km and 50-150 km. The volume of freights transported by distance of 0-150 km, accounts for 99.5 % of freights transported by rail transport.

Table 1: Density of the railway network per km² area

Indicators	2020	2021	2022
Length of lines in use	204.2	204.2	204.2
Density of the railway network, (ml/km² surface)	7.1	7.1	7.1

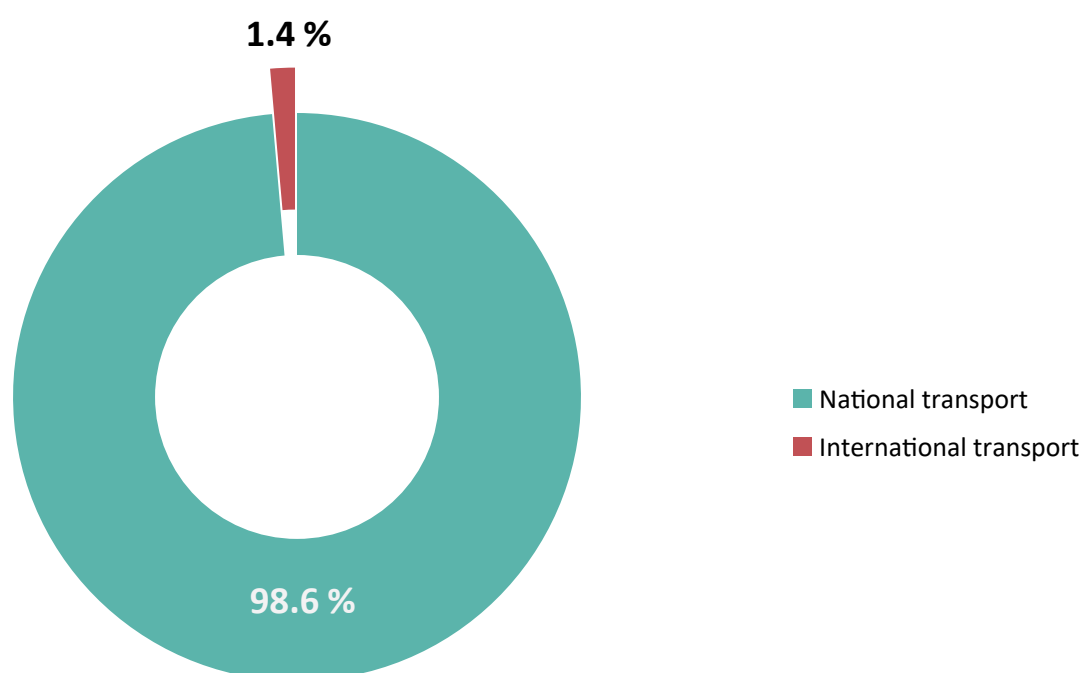
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

1.1 Rail freight transport

Rail freight transport resulted in 20 million ton-km in 2022, which decreased by 20.4 % compared to 2021.

National transport occupies up to 98.6 % of the total transport of freights transported by rail (national + international).

Graphic 1: Rail freight transport, 2022 (in million ton-km) %



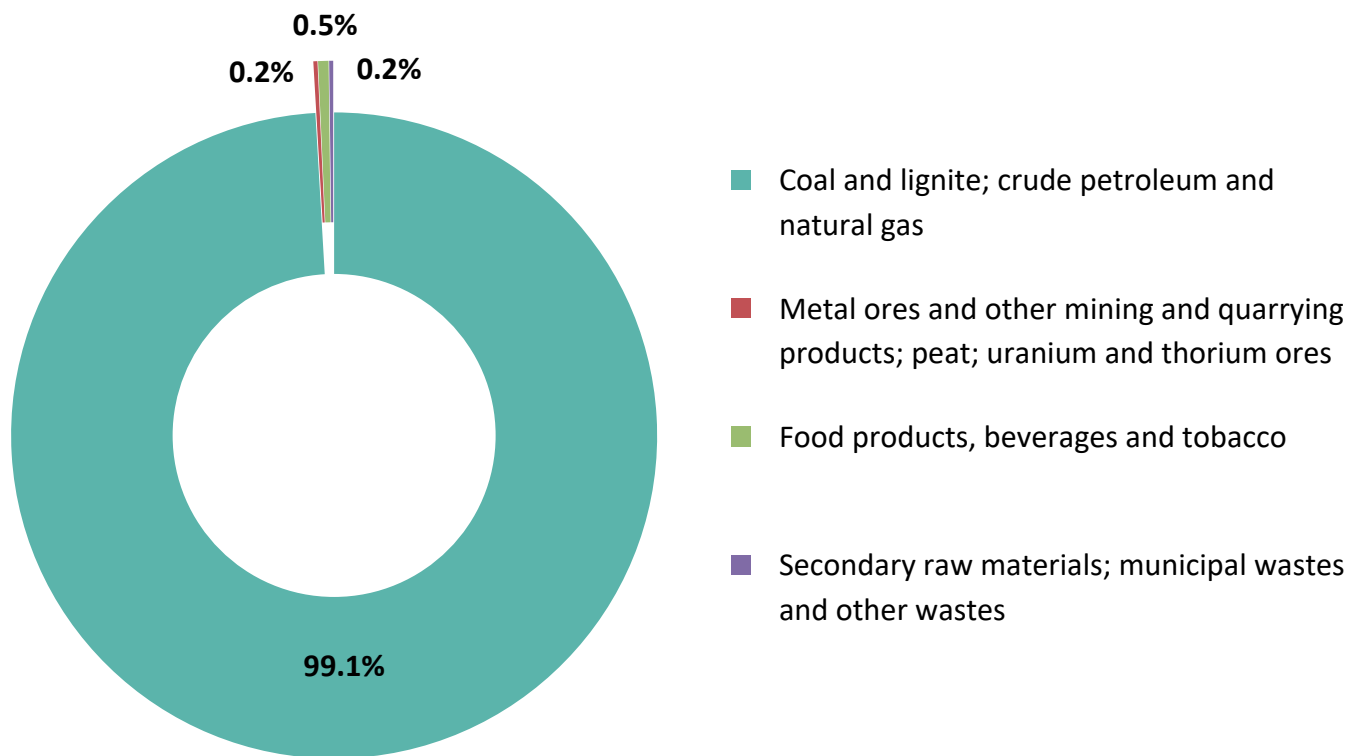
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

In 2022, freight transport carried out by private entities occupies the largest share of rail freight transport in the country with 99.0 % in tons and 98.0 % in ton-km.

Transported freights are classified according to the Standard freights classification for transport statistics (NST 2007), implemented in Albania since 2019. According to the NST 2007 classification goods transported by rail are:

- 99.1 % of the freights transported are coal and lignite, crude oil and natural gas,
- 0.5 % are food, beverage and tobacco products,
- 0.2% are metal and mining products and other products of quarries,
- 0.2 % are secondary raw materials; municipal wastes and other wastes.

Graphic 2: Rail freight transport by type of freights, year 2022 (%)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

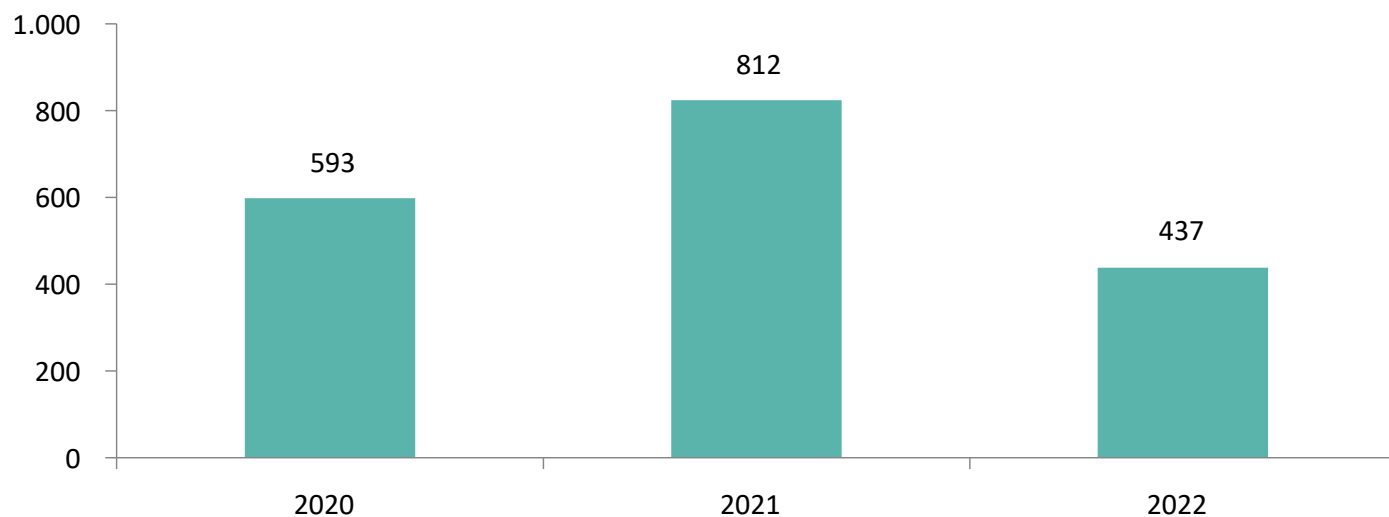
Regarding trade exchanges by rail (import + export) in 2022, 3.7 thousand tons of freights were exchanged abroad, of which 3.0 thousand tons were exchanged with Hungary.

1.2 Railway passenger transport

In 2022, 10,604 passengers used rail transport as a means of travel, where compared to the previous year, the number of passengers who travelled with this mode of transport decreased by 55.8 %.

The graphic below shows the number of passengers and passengers per km, for the years 2020-2022.

Graphic 3: Number of passengers in rail transport, 2020-2022 (000 passenger per km)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations



ROAD
TRANSPORT

2. ROAD TRANSPORT

2.1 Road Infrastructure

In 2022 the length of the road network under the administration of ARA is 3,606 km. The following table shows the length of the road network in use according to the classification of the Road Code:

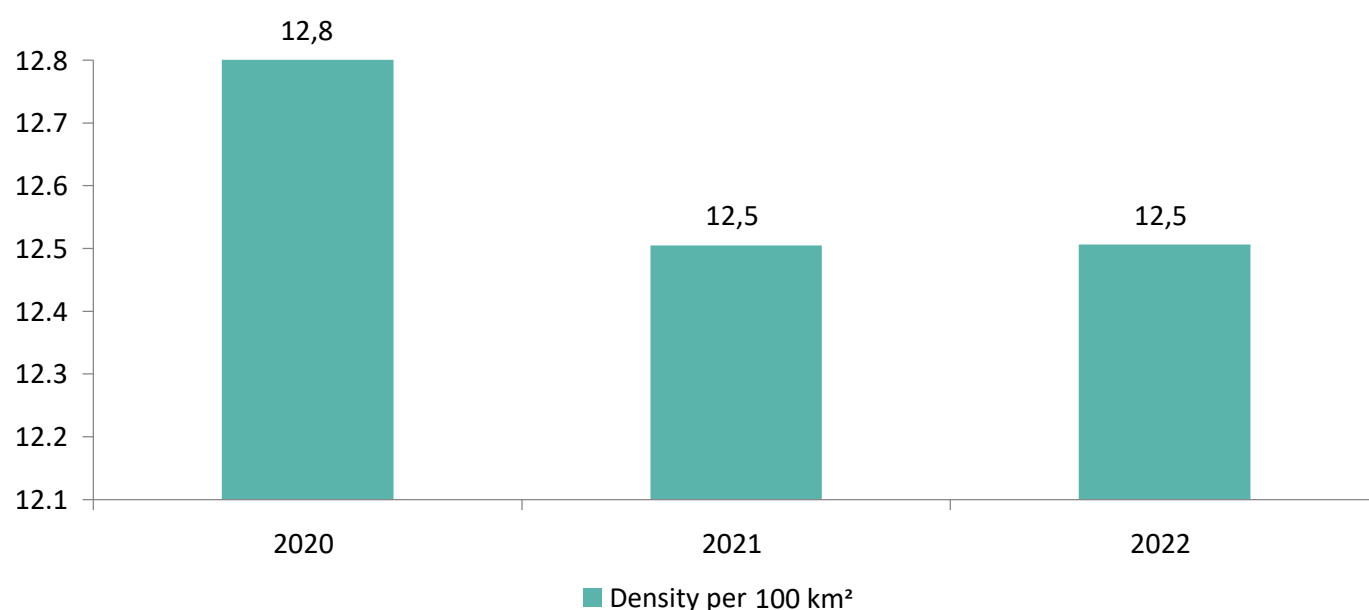
Road categories*	Measure (km)
Total	3,606
Motorway	24.7
Main interurban road	260
Secondary interurban road	2,675.8
Main urban road	9.6
Secondary urban road	48.5
Local road	587.4

Source: Albanian Road Authority, INSTAT calculation

*Categories of roads according to the classification of the Road Code in Albania refer to the roads under the administration of ARA.

In 2022, the density per 100 km² is 12.5, the same as in 2021.

Graphic 4: Road density per 100 km², 2020-2022



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

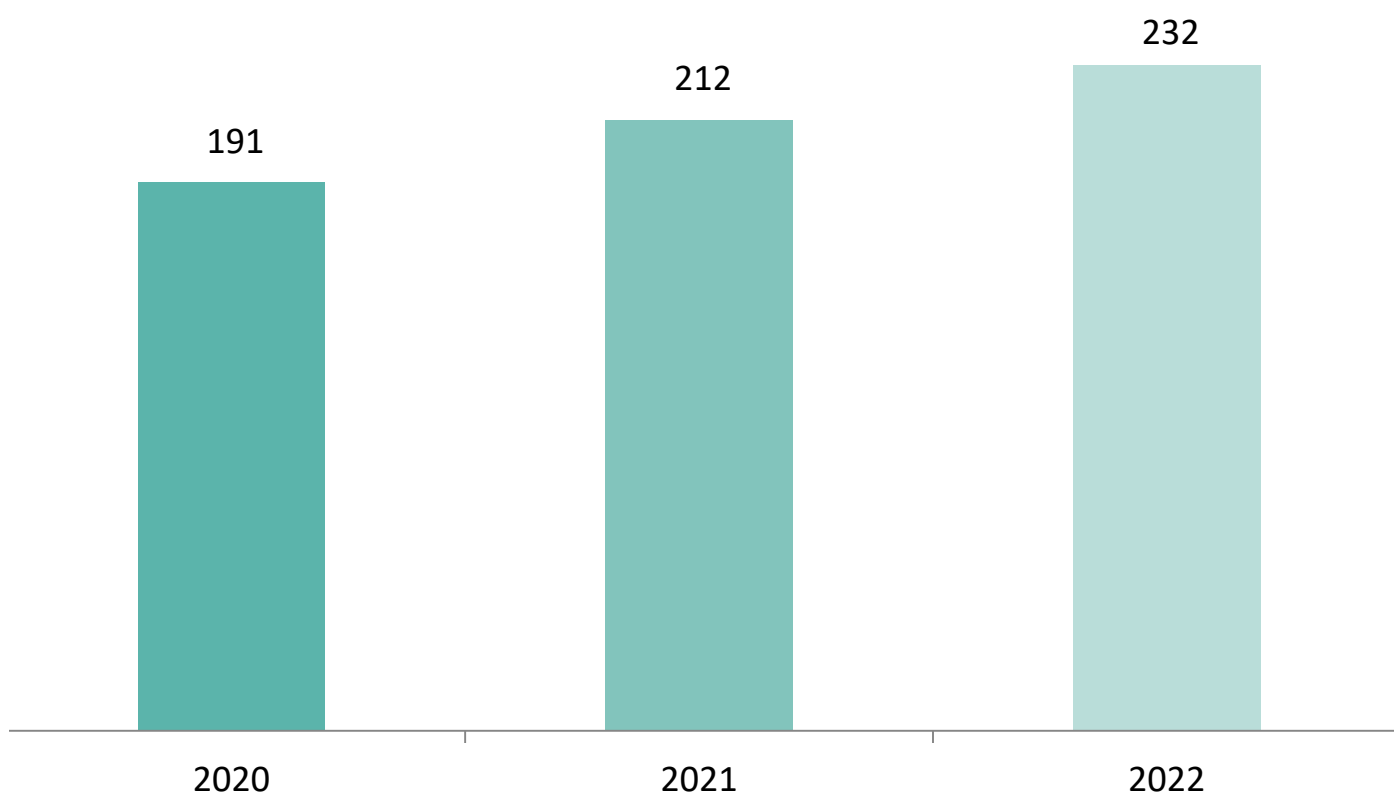
2.2 Road vehicles circulating in the country

The total number of road vehicles with “active” and “temporarily deregistered” status, circulating in the territory of the Republic of Albania is 796,438 vehicles, from 740,669 vehicles registered until 2021, increasing by 7.5 %.

In the category of road vehicles by type, the largest percentage of the total number of road vehicles is occupied by “Passenger cars” (80.3 %), while “ Mixed transport vehicles ” occupy (6.5 %) and “ Motor vehicles ” occupy (5.4 %).

The rate of motorization is measured by the number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, an indicator which has been increasing over the years. In 2022, the number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants is 232. In 2021, this indicator was 212 cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Graphic 5: Number of road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

The following table provides detailed information for the time period 2021-2022 regarding road vehicles by type and their trend in percentage. The highest increase is represented by the category “Trailer for special transport” with 13.4 %, followed by the category “Motor vehicles” with 12.7 % increase and the category “Passenger cars” with 7.8 % increase compared to 2021.

Table 2: Road vehicles by type, 2020-2022

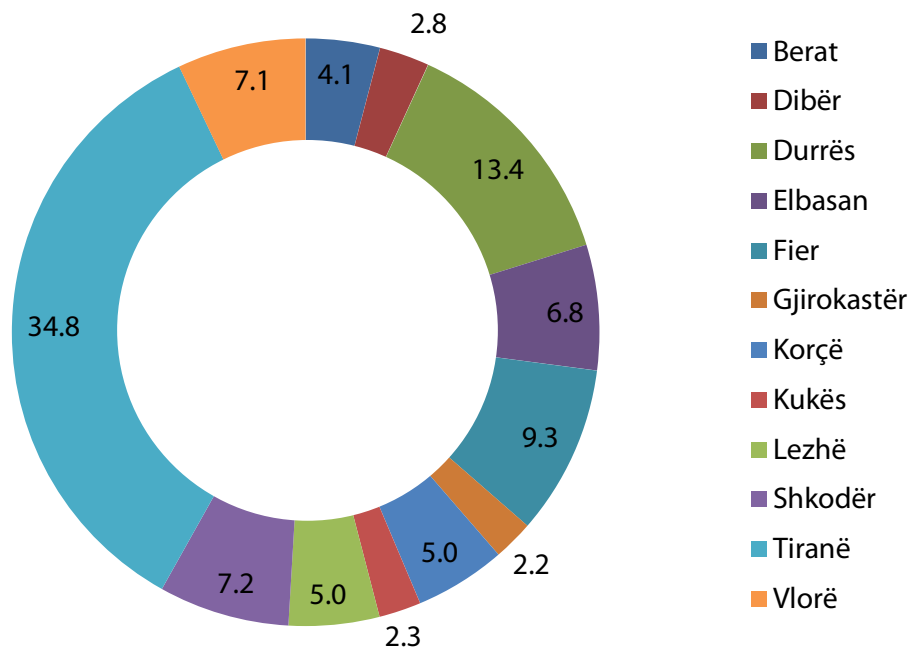
Type	2020	2021	2022	2022/2021 %
Total	676,811	740,699	796,438	7.5
Passenger cars	539,497	593,280	639,379	7.8
Mixed transport vehicles	46,844	49,596	51,674	4.2
Motor vehicles	33,899	37,931	42,732	12.7
Truck	13,819	14,404	14,957	3.8
Buses	7,627	7,867	8,211	4.4
Special transport vehicles	6,860	7,411	7,926	6.9
Cyclomotor	6,661	6,436	6,354	-1.3
Semi-trailer	6,361	6,759	7,143	5.7
Towing vehicles	4,763	5,138	5,530	7.6
Special purpose vehicles	3,755	3,977	4,291	7.9
Agricultural vehicles	1,743	1,673	1,549	-7.4
Trailer for freight transport	1,527	1,659	1,776	7.1
Technological vehicles	874	819	788	-3.8
Three-wheeler	819	808	807	-0.1
Trailer for special transport	598	681	772	13.4
Other Category	1,164	2,230	2,549	14.3

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

The highest number of road vehicles in 2022 is registered in prefecture of Tirana, taking up to 34.8 % of the total road vehicles registered in country.

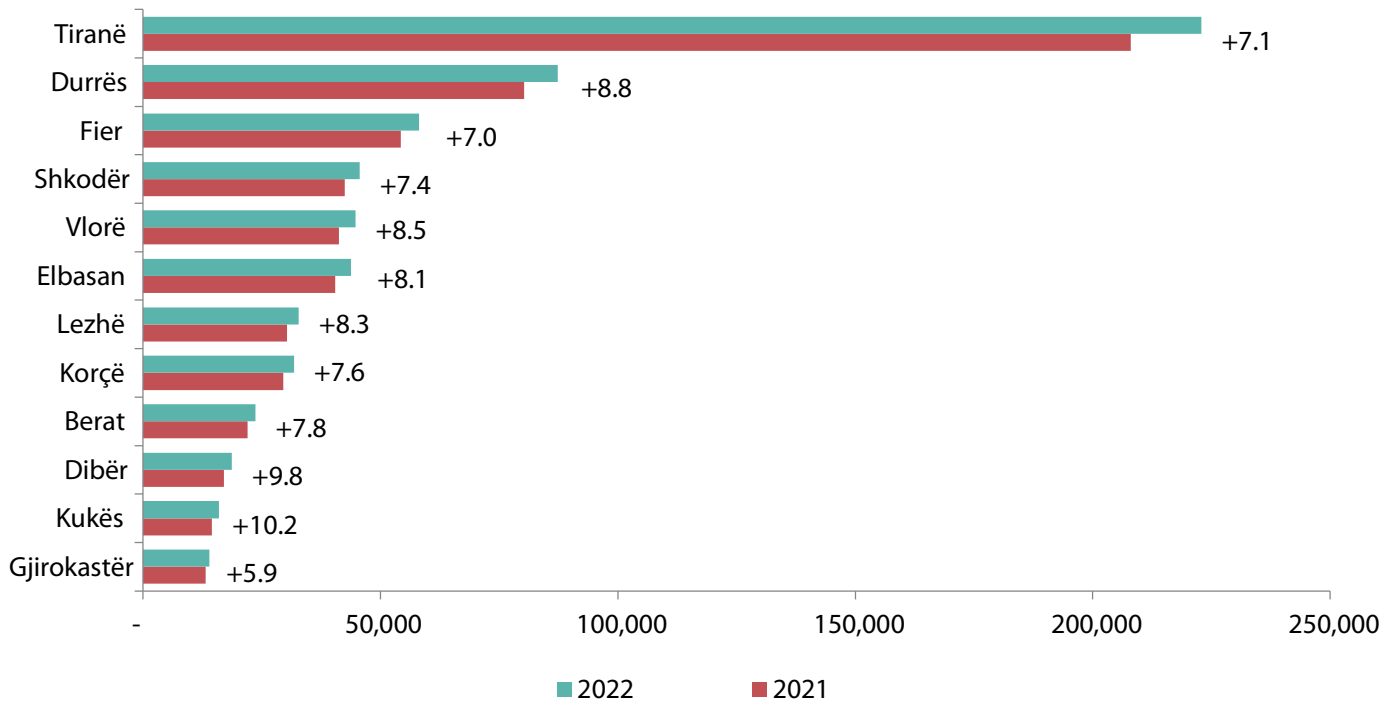
The prefectures with the lowest number of road vehicles are Gjirokastër with 2.2 % and Kukës with 2.3 % to the total road vehicles.

Graphic 6: Structure of road vehicles by prefectures, 2022 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

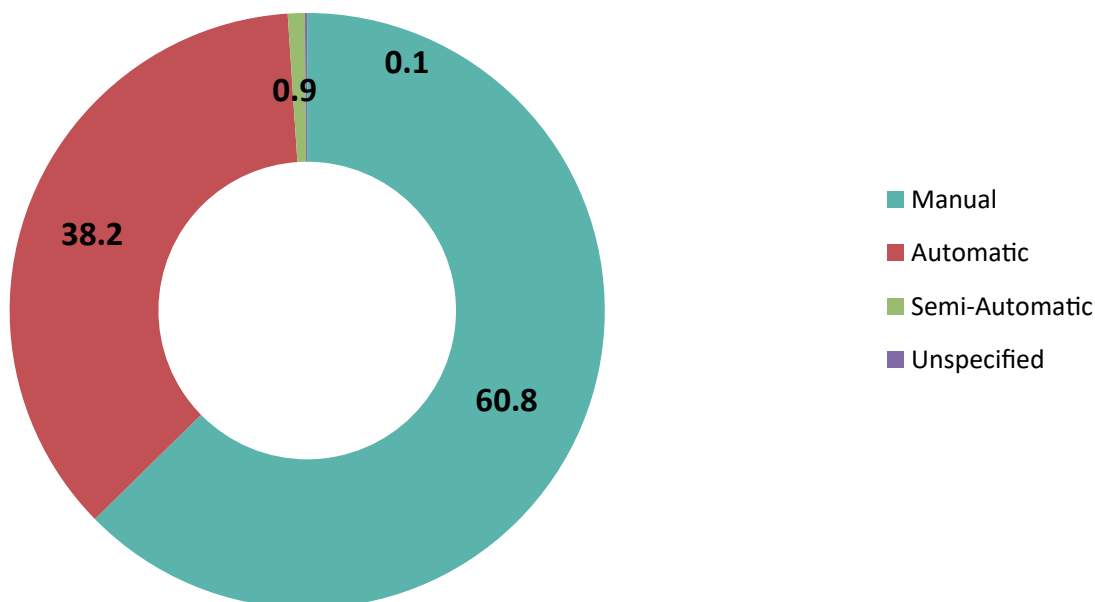
Graphic 7: Number of "Passenger Cars" by prefecture and percentage change, 2021-2022



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

In the category of passenger cars, according to the type of transmission, manual, automatic or semi-automatic, it results "Manual" gearbox cars occupy the largest share of total vehicles resulting in 60,8% in 2022.

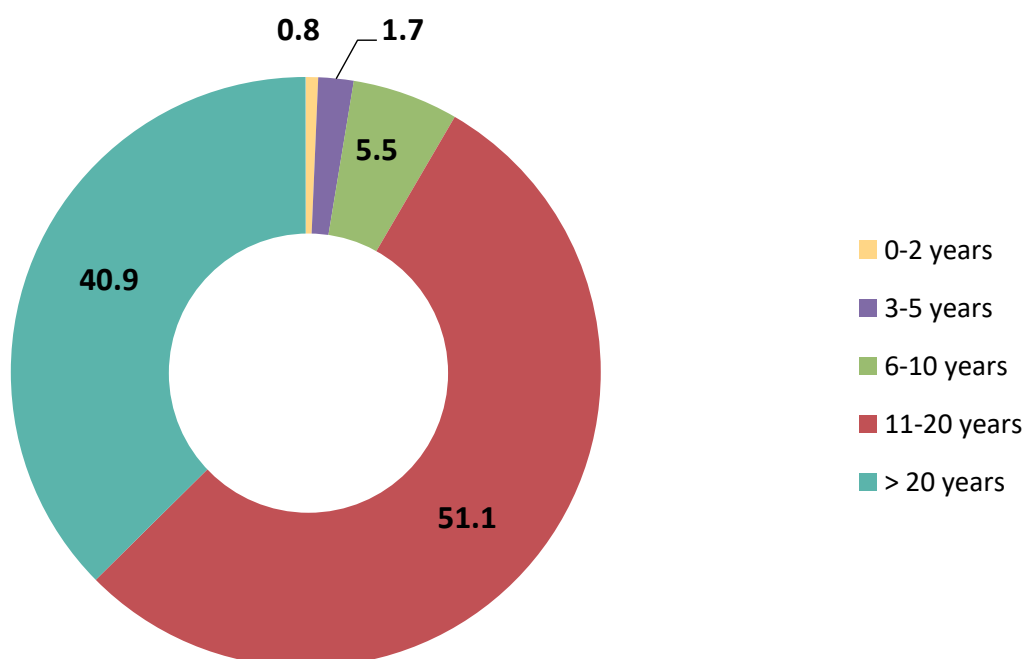
Graphic 8: Passenger cars by gearbox, 2022 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

In the category of passenger cars, according to age, cars aged 11-20 years make up 51.1 % of the total number of cars.

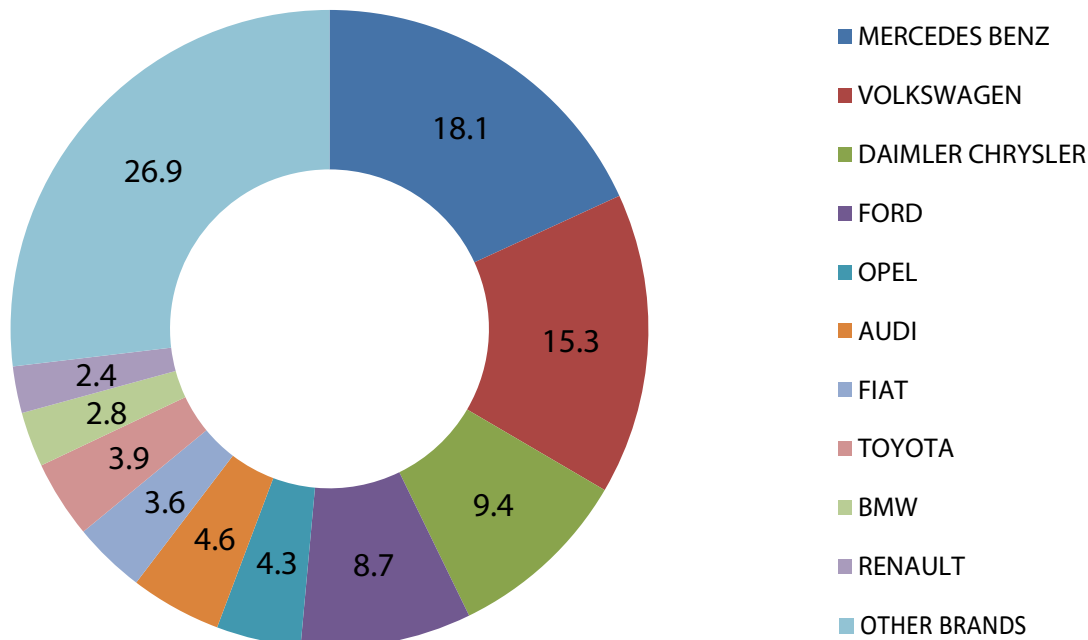
Graphic 9: Passenger cars by age, 2022 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

The “Mercedes Benz” is the brand with the highest circulation in the country in the category of passenger cars with 18.1 %, followed by the “Volkswagen” brand with 15.3 % and “Daimler Chrysler” 9.4 %.

Graphic 10: Road Vehicles by brand, 2022 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

Referring to the data collected for the year 2022, the brand “Mercedes Benz” is registered as the most used brand car registered with the year of production before 2000 and the years 2011-2022. The Volkswagen brand is registered as the most widespread car brand with a production year of 2000-2010.

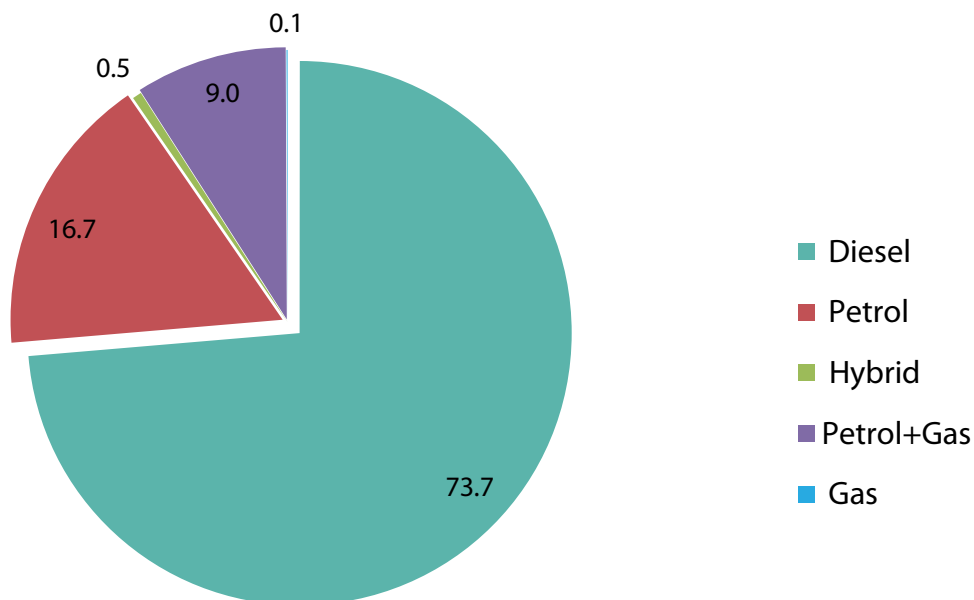
Table 3: Passenger cars by brand and year of production, 2022 (%)

<2000	%	2000-2010	%	2011-2022	%
MERCEDES BENZ	35.4	VOLKSWAGEN	18.5	MERCEDES BENZ	21.2
VOLKSWAGEN	17.6	DAIMLER CHRYSLER	14.3	VOLKSWAGEN	16.3
FORD	7.4	MERCEDES BENZ	12.1	AUDI	10.0
OPEL	5.6	FORD	10.9	FORD	6.0
DAIMLER CHRYSLER	4.4	OPEL	5.5	HYUNDAI	5.9
AUDI	4.0	AUDI	5.5	SKODA	4.3
FIAT	3.7	TOYOTA	5.9	BMW	5.1
RENAULT	3.0	FIAT	4.0	LAND ROVER	4.3
DAIMLER BENZ	2.8	BMW	3.4	TOYOTA	3.3
BMW	2.3	RENAULT	2.7	FIAT	3.0
OTHER BRANDS	13.8	OTHER BRANDS	17.1	OTHER BRANDS	20.5

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

In the category of passenger cars, by fuel the largest number of vehicles circulating in our country until December 2022, use the "Diesel" fuel increasing by 0.1 percentage points compared to 2021.

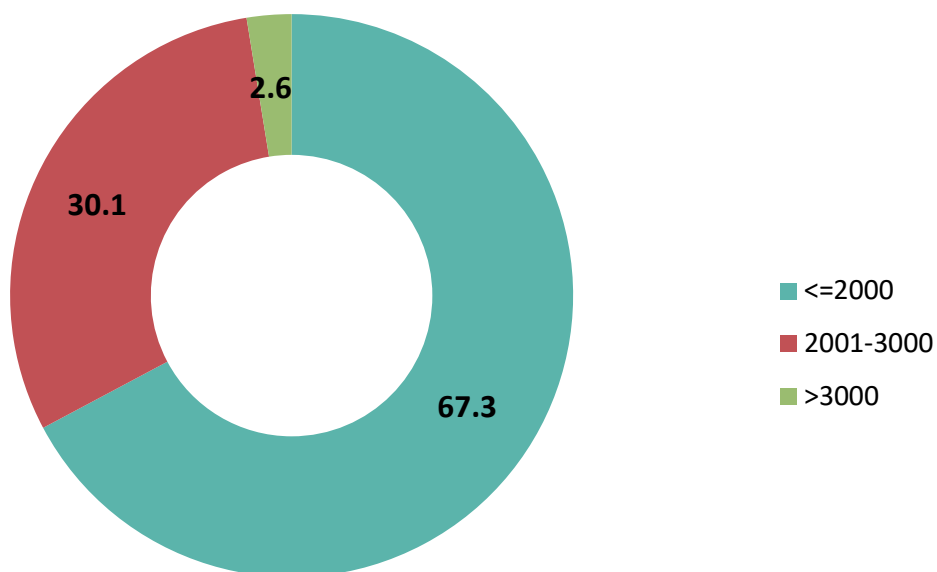
Graphic 11: Passenger cars by fuel, 2022(%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

In the category of passenger cars, by engine volume, in 2022, it turns out that 67.3 % of cars have an engine volume <=2000 cc. Passenger cars with a motor volume over 3000 cc occupy only 2.6 % of the total number of passenger cars.

Graphic 12: Passenger cars by engine size, 2022 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

The volume in cc most frequent in fuel vehicles "Petrol" is <1399cc, accounting for 60.7 % of the total with petrol fuel.

The volume in cc most frequent in passenger cars with "Diesel" fuel is 1400cc-1999cc, accounting for 53.6 % of all passenger cars with diesel fuel.

Table 4: Passenger cars fuel and engine size, 2022

Engine size	Passenger cars using Diesel	Passenger cars using Petrol
Total Passenger cars	470,930	107,010
<1399 cc	33,888	64,907
1400cc-1999cc	252,559	29,993
>2000cc	184,483	12,110

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT calculations

2.3 The movement of passengers by road transport

The data provided on the number of passengers who have travelled by road transport include the arrivals and departures of passengers at land border points in the country.

The number of passengers arriving and departing via road transport at the land border points was 19,983,467 in 2022. This number shows a 29.8 % increase compared to 2021. About 40.7 % of passengers moved through the Morinė land border point.

Table 5: Passenger arrived and departed from land borderlines, 2020-2022

Land Bordeline points	2020		2021		2022	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Total	4,528,412	4,670,958	7,664,197	7,733,468	9,804,647	10,178,820
Qafë Botë	73,691	122,321	117,480	115,041	298,525	326,536
Rips	1,048	1,124	0	0	637	696
Kakavijë	347,143	355,286	453,528	433,341	816,230	777,416
Sopik	2,669	2,676	2,514	3,011	8,113	9,018
Tri Urat	6,096	7,618	8,981	9,681	23,872	26,356
Kapshticë	299,986	309,211	374,168	304,138	763,514	771,773
Goricë	101,666	99,861	105,319	137,903	114,205	114,143
Tushemisht	60,452	62,863	100,800	98,637	153,419	138,049
Qafë Thanë	559,933	525,457	792,141	709,776	845,520	767,602
Bllade	216,283	220,378	256,742	268,828	350,968	353,916
Shishtavec	14,551	14,156	43,674	50,257	29,989	32,833
Orgjost	23,160	23,345	38,138	39,488	36,902	39,751
Morinë	1,754,200	1,840,183	3,258,287	3,372,296	3,882,764	4,248,525
Qafë Prush	137,196	142,080	182,120	206,534	170,900	245,145
Qafë Morinë	184,005	181,026	255,863	274,171	280,265	288,763
Bashkim	14,408	13,096	66,832	61,790	86,610	82,680
Hani Hotit	356,128	362,227	603,807	584,396	640,232	604,683
Vicisht	19,455	19,412	40,404	40,350	21,391	21,176
Grabon	0	0	0	0	46,238	47,200
Ura e Bunës	191	191	0	0	0	0
Muriqan	356,151	368,447	963,399	1,023,830	1,234,353	1,282,559

Source: General Directorate of the State Police, INSTAT calculations



MARITIME
TRANSPORT

3. MARITIME TRANSPORT

3.1 Maritime freight transport

Albania has four seaports, which serve for the transport of freights, which are the Port of Durrës, Vlorë, Shëngjin and the port of Limjon (Saranda).

The Port of Durrës is the main port in the country, from which 95.7 % of the volumes of freights transported by sea were transported or 5,977 thousand tons of freights. In 2022, the total volume of freights transported from the port of Durrës increased by 34.6 % compared to 2021.

Table 6: Volume of freights transported by sea port, 2021-2022 in 000/tons

	Year 2021	Year 2022	Percentage change (%)
Total	4,840	6,248	29.0
Port of Durrës*	4,439	5,977	34.6
-Import	3,094	4,581	48.0
-Export	1,345	1,396	3.8
Port of Vlorë	122	107	-12.2
-Import	71	65	-8.5
-Export	51	42	-17.6
Port of Limjoni (Sarandë)	41	41	0.0
-Import	15	25	66.7
-Export	26	16	-38.5
Port of Shëngjin	238	123	-48.3
-Import	183	60	-67.2
-Export	55	63	14.5

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

Note* The volume of goods of the Port of Durrës also includes the volume of goods of MBM (Porto Romano Durrës).

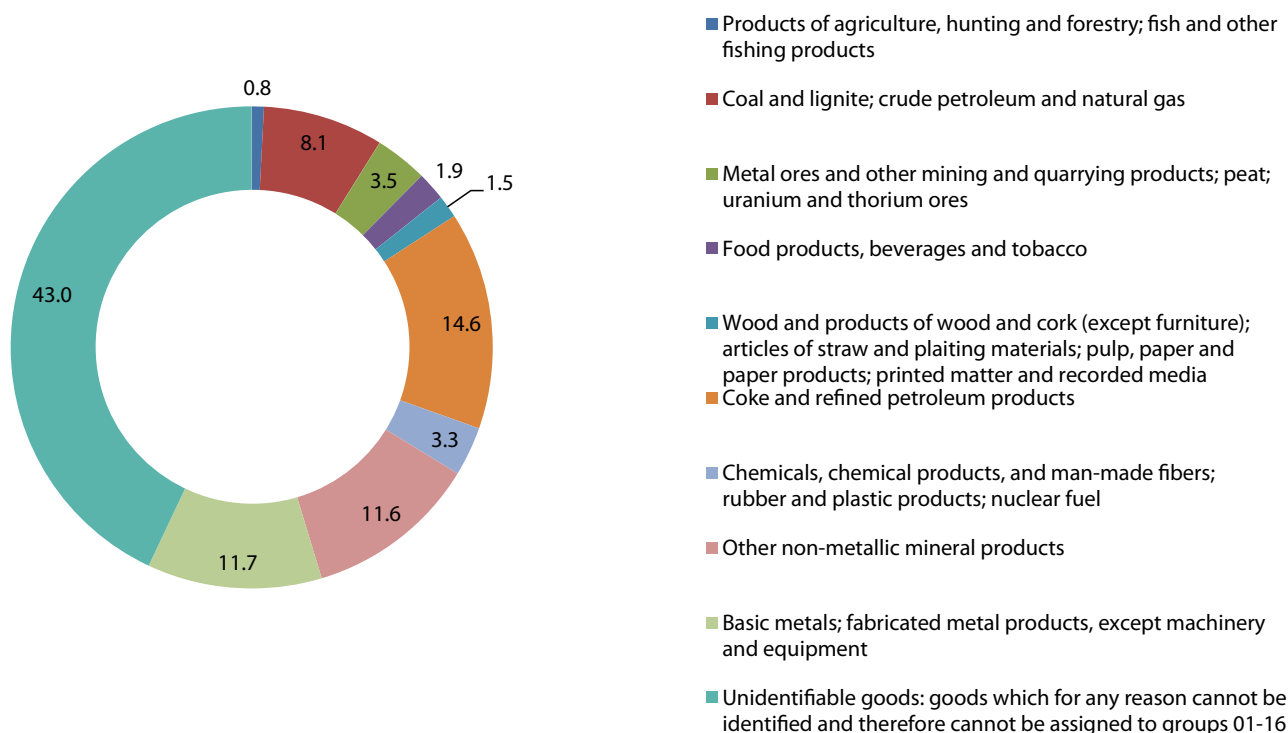
Regarding the types of freights transported by sea, according to the Transport Statistics Nomenclature (NST) 2007 classification, for 2022:

- The group of freights "Coke and refined petroleum products" constitutes 14.6 % of the freights transported in total from the ports;
- The group "Base metals, fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment" accounts for 11.7 % of freights transported by sea;
- The group "Other non-metallic mineral products" accounts for 11.6 % of the freights transported from the ports;
- The group "Coal and lignite; crude petroleum and natural gas" accounts for 8.1 % of the freights transported from the ports.

Compared to 2021, there is an increase according Transport Statistics Nomenclature, NST 2007 classifications:

- The group “Coal and lignite; crude petroleum and natural gas” shows the highest growth with 43.2 %,
- The group “Base metals, fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment” shows the growth with 26.2 % ,
- The group “Other mineral products (non-metallic)” with 5.6 %.

Graphic 13: Maritime transport of freights by type of good, 2022 (%)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

The number of ships entering and leaving ports of the country is recorded to be 887, of which 148 local ships and 739 foreign ships. The number of ships entering and leaving the ports was increased by 6.9 % compared to the data of the year 2021, where the number of foreign ships was increased by 7.4 %.

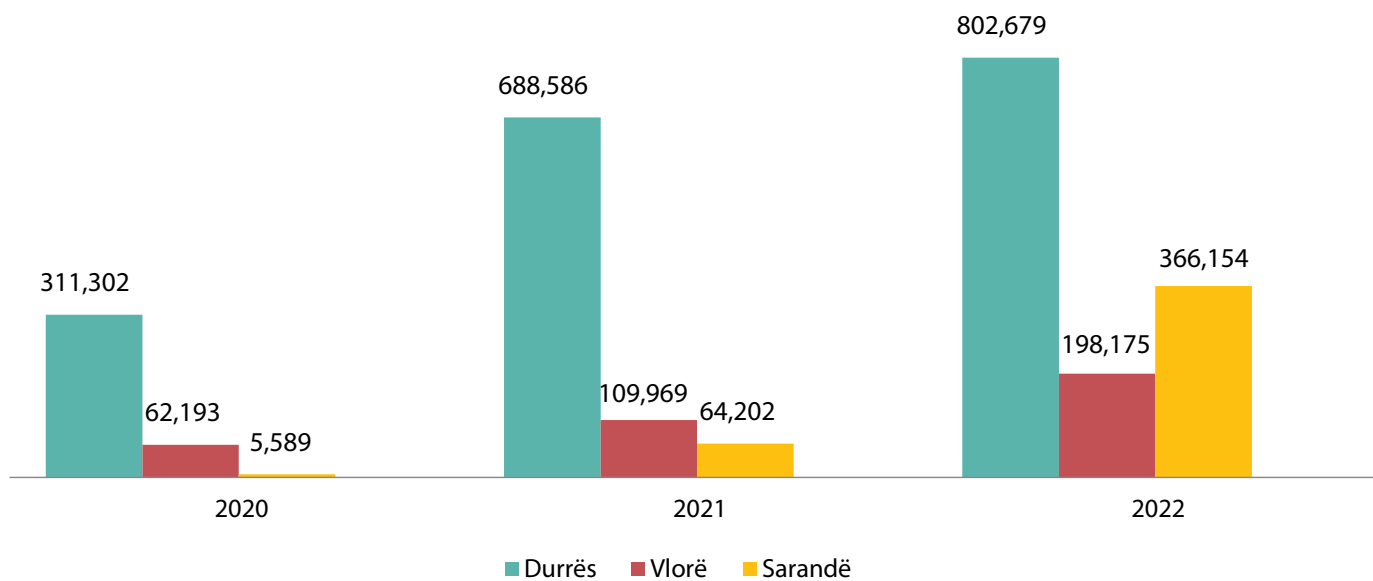
3.2 Maritime Passenger Transport

The sea ports where passengers are transported in the country are: Port of Durrës, Vlorë, Shëngjin and the port of Sarandë.

During the year 2022, the recorded number of passengers who travelled through seaports in the country is 1,367,008 marking an increase of 58.4 % compared to 2021.

The port of Durrës is the main port of the country from which 58.7 % of passengers travelled, followed by the port of Sarandë with 26.8 %, the port of Vlorë with 14.5 %.

Graphic 14: Maritime passenger transport by seaports, 2022 (number)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

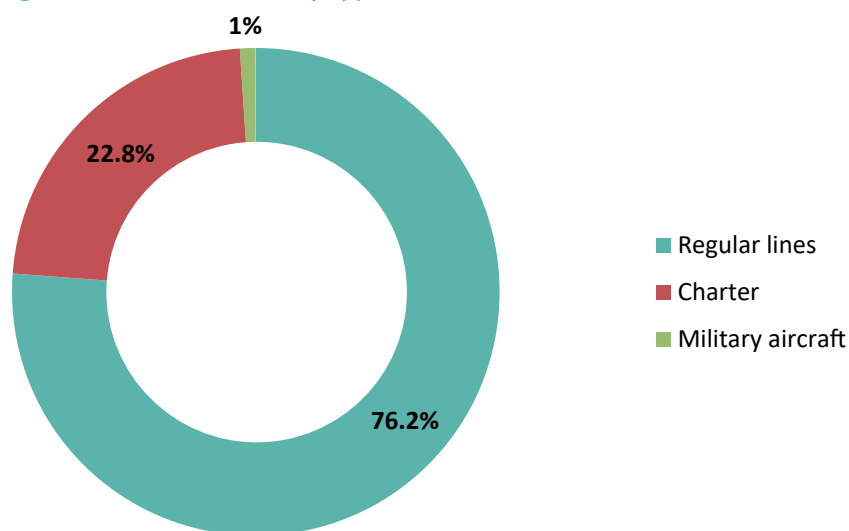


AIR
TRANSPORT

4. AIR TRANSPORT

In air transport, have operated 20 airlines, of which 18 are foreign companies. In the Albanian airspace have flown 252,979 aircrafts in 2022. Regular lines account for 76.2 % of aircrafts landings by type, followed by charter with 22.8 % and military aircrafts with 1.0 %.

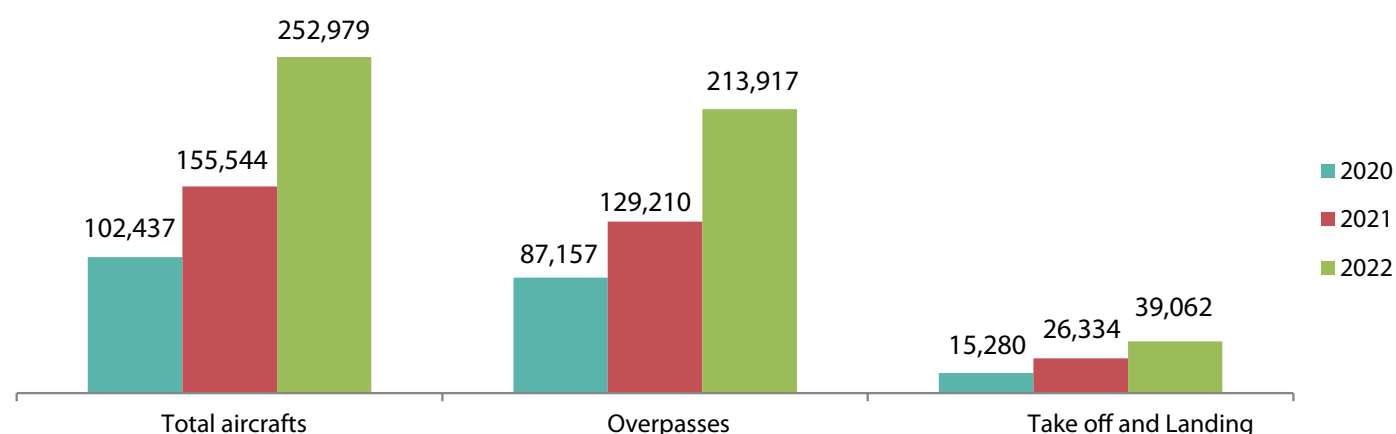
Graphic 15: Percentage structure of aircraft by type, 2022



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

According to the data of 2022, the number of overpasses in Albanian airspace was 213,917, increasing by 65.6 % compared to 2021.

Graphic 16: Dynamics in air transport, 2020-2022

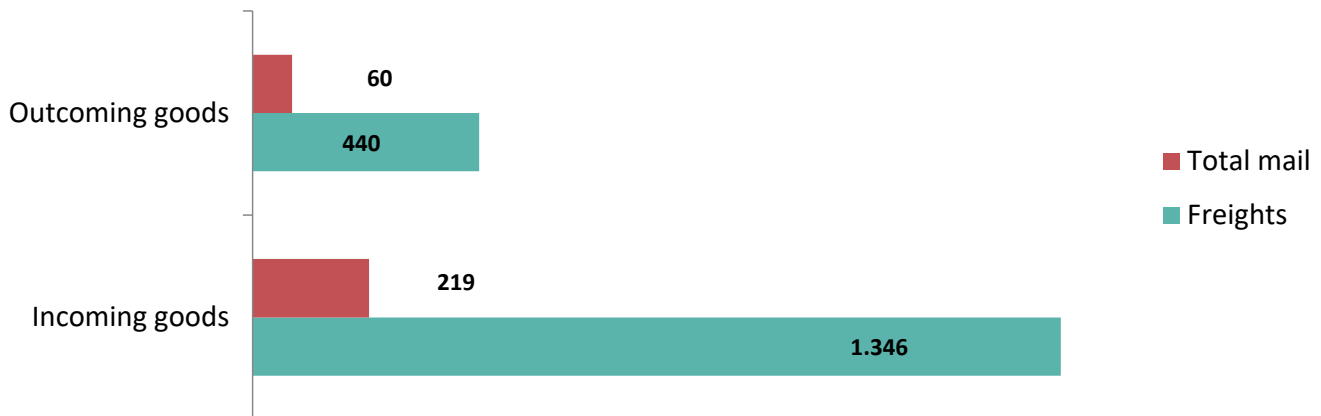


Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

4.1 Air freight transport

The volume of incoming and outgoing freights (including airmail) via air transport was 2,065 tons, of which 75.8 % are incoming freights and 24.2 % are outgoing freights . Compared to 2021, the volume of freights is presented with an increase of 1.4 %.

Graphic 17: Volume of freights and mail transported by air, 2022 (tons)



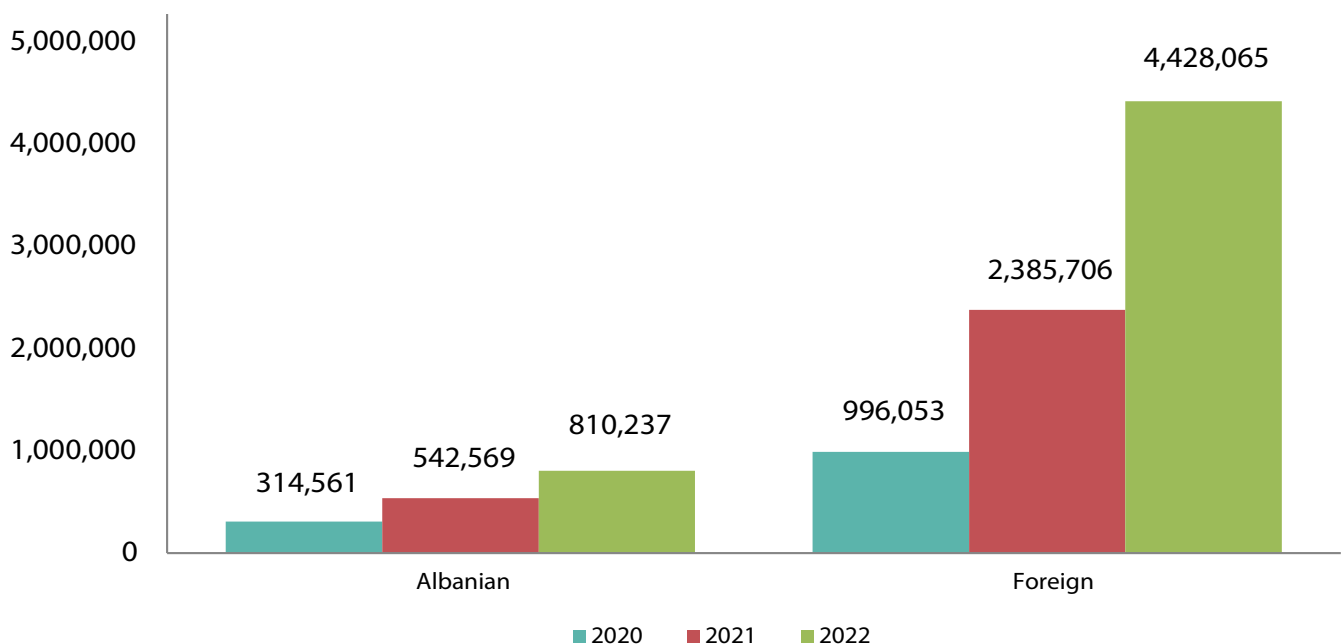
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

In air transport, the volume of mail accounts for 13.5 % of the total volume of freights transported by air. Compared to 2021, the volume of mail is presented with an increase of 4.9 %.

4.2 Air passenger transport

During the year 2022, 5,238,302 passengers traveled by airline. This number has increased 78.9 % compared to 2021. The number of passengers arriving and departing via airlines has the same trend.

Graphic 18: Number of passengers arriving and departing using air transport by nationality, 2020-2022



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations



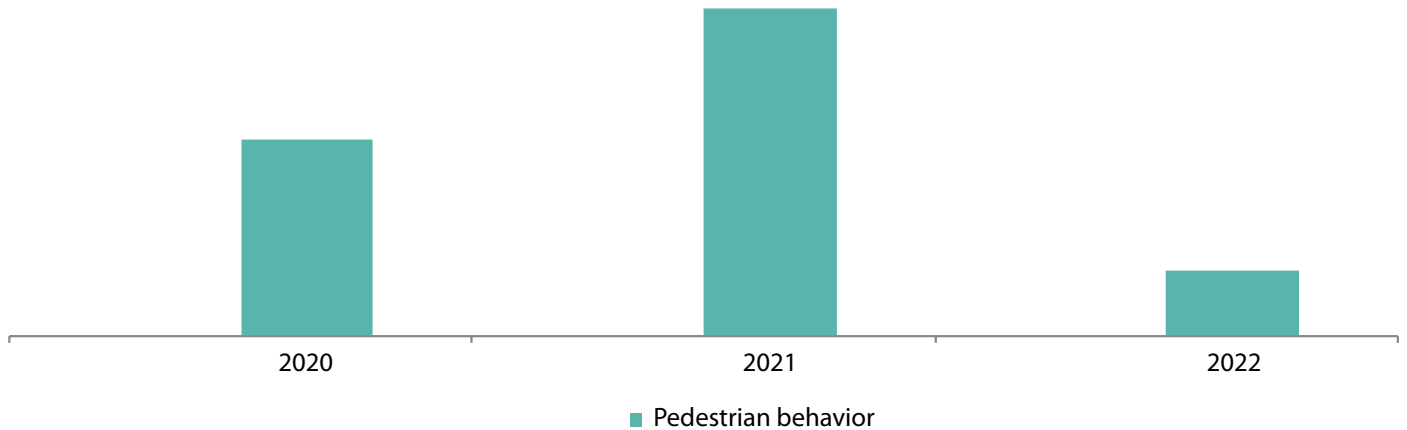
SAFETY IN
TRANSPORT

5. SAFETY IN TRANSPORT

5.1 Railway accidents

During 2022, are recorded 1 railway accidents and 1 person involved in the event. The cause of the accidents was from the behavior of the citizens. The railway accidents happened on Saturday.

Graphic 19: Number of rail accidents by behaviour, 2020-2022



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

Table 7: Number of rail accidents by day of the week, 2020-2022

According to the days of the week	2020	2021	2022
Week days (Monday - Friday)	2	3	0
Weekend (Saturday - Sunday)	1	2	1

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

5.2 Road accidents

During the 2022, 1,165 road accidents were recorded, from which were involved 1,599 people in accidents. In 85.7% of cases, the number of accidents occurred as a result of the driver’s behavior. The highest number of accidents occurred in the district of Tirana (541) and in the district of Lezha (149). Individuals with over 9 years of driving license experience caused 39.1 % of accidents, followed by the category with up to 3 years of driving license, which accounts for 21.4 %. Tuesday marks the day of the week with the most accidents, 175 or 15.0 % of accidents. The highest number of accidents occurred during the time interval 19:00-24:00.

Table 8: Number of Accidents by Behaviour, 2020-2022

	2020	2021	2022	2022/2021 (%)
Total	1,234	1,376	1,165	-15.3
Accidents of the driver's behaviour	1,055	1,166	998	-14.4
Accidents of the behaviour of pedestrians	179	210	167	-20.5

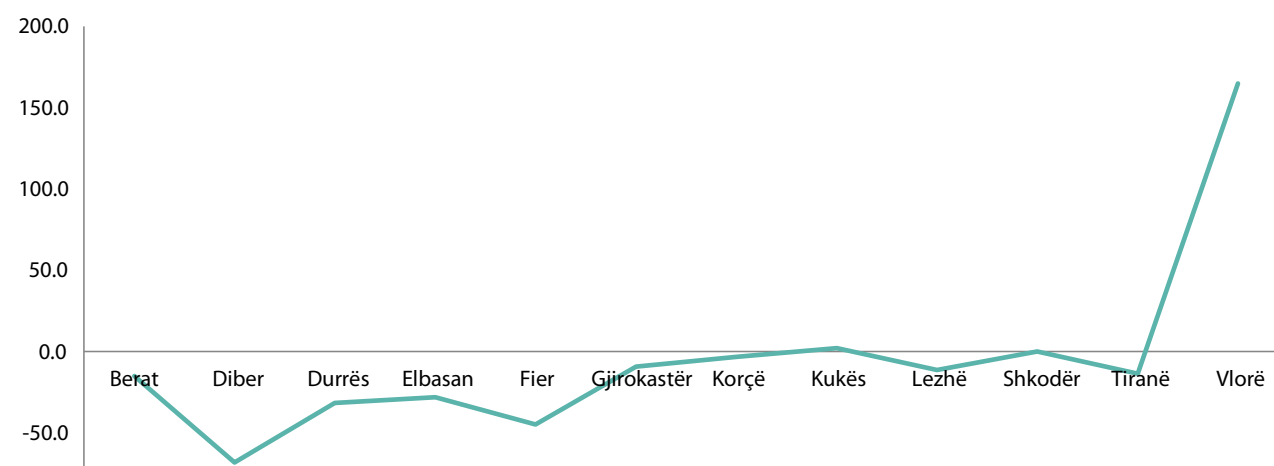
Source: General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT calculations

Table 9: Accidents by prefecture, 2020-2022

Prefecture	2020	2021	2022	2022/2021 (%)
Berat	14	33	28	-15.2
Dibër	52	22	7	-68.2
Durrës	116	114	78	-31.6
Elbasan	62	57	41	-28.1
Fier	93	118	65	-44.9
Gjirokastrë	47	86	78	-9.3
Korçë	76	59	57	-3.4
Kukës	30	49	50	2.0
Lezhë	122	168	149	-11.3
Shkodër	26	26	26	0.0
Tiranë	574	627	541	-13.7
Vlorë	22	17	45	164.7
Total	1,234	1,376	1,165	-15.3

Source: General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT calculations

Graphic 20: Change in percentage of accidents by prefectures, 2021-2022



Source: General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT calculations

Table 10: Road accidents by driving experience, 2020-2022

	2020	2021	2022	2022/2021 (%)
No driving license	63	87	56	-35.6
0 - 3 year	201	269	249	-7.4
3 - 6 year	289	206	170	-17.5
6 - 9 year	168	203	173	-14.8
Over 9 year	428	525	455	-13.3
Left the scene	85	86	62	-27.9

Source: General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT calculations

Table 11: Road accidents by days of the week, 2020-2022

	2020	2021	2022	2022/2021 (%)
Monday	186	191	169	-11.5
Tuesday	168	175	175	0.0
Wednesday	207	196	163	-16.8
Thursday	172	200	162	-19.0
Friday	178	210	167	-20.5
Saturday	159	206	161	-21.8
Sunday	164	198	168	-15.2

Source: General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT calculations

Table 12: Road accidents by Time of accident occurrence, 2020-2022

	2020	2021	2022	2022/2021 (%)
00.00 - 06.00	54	65	70	7.7
06.00 - 08.00	82	82	54	-34.1
08.00 - 12.00	256	288	219	-24.0
12.00 - 14.00	179	190	151	-20.5
14.00 - 17.00	224	257	216	-16.0
17.00 - 19.00	206	193	204	5.7
19.00 - 24.00	233	301	251	-16.6

Source: General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT calculations

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METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

6. METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The data of the publication "Transport in figures" are obtained from administrative sources. The preparation of this material has been made possible by administrative sources which provide a wide network of information on the various types of transport in the country.

Rail transport data are provided by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy of Albania, where the source of information are the data reported by Albanian Railways and private operators, for inland transport the data is provided by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, where the source of information is the data of reported by the Albanian Road Authority and the General Directorate of Road Transport Services, for maritime transport the data are provided by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, where the source of information is the data reported by the seaports of the country and for air transport the data is provided by Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, where the source of information is the data reported from the national airports of the country.

Transport statistics data cover the entire territory of the country. The Standard Classification of Freights for Transport Statistics, NST 2007, is used for the classification of freights according to different modes of transport.

DEFINITIONS:

Rail transport

Any movement of freights and/passengers using wheeled vehicles running on rails.

Length of train tracks: For a given railways section it is the length between the midpoint of the departure station building and the midpoint of the terminal station building.

Rail Passengers: Any passenger traveling by rail vehicle, excluding persons intended for services on the train.

Ton per kilometre (TKM): The unit of measurement representing the movement of one ton of available capacity in a wagon when performing services for which a distance of mainly over one kilometre is determined.

Freights transported by rail: Any movement of freights carried out by rail, including packaging and equipment such as containers, pallets and road vehicles of freights transported by rail.

Train- kilometre: are the distances in kilometre travelled by trains.

Road Transport

(Motorway) Highway: Interurban or urban road with independent carriageways or separated by impassable traffic dividers, each with at least two traffic lanes, possible paved left shoulder and emergency lane, or paved right shoulder, without grade crossings, equipped with fencing and user assistance systems along the entire length, reserved for the circulation of several categories of motor vehicles and distinguished by special start and end signals.

Main interurban road: A road with independent carriageways or separated by impassable traffic dividers, each with at least two traffic lanes and paved shoulders, without level crossings, with coordinated entrances for side facilities, distinguished by special starting signals and finishing, reserved for the circulation of some categories of motor vehicles.

Secondary interurban road: Single carriageway road with at least one traffic lane per direction and shoulders.

Main urban road: Road with independent carriageways, or divided by traffic dividers, each with at least two traffic lanes and a possible lane reserved for public vehicles, paved sidewalks and sidewalks, with level crossings equipped with traffic lights. Side areas or lanes off the carriageway are provided for parking, both with centralized entrances and exits.

Secondary urban road: Single carriageway road with at least two lanes, paved shoulders and sidewalks. Areas equipped with manoeuvring lanes outside the carriageway are provided for parking.

Local road: Urban or interurban road, appropriately organized according to the definitions of point 1 of this article, but which does not belong to the above roads.

Vehicles for mixed transport (ATP): includes vehicles that have a total weight with a full load of no more than 3.5 tons, or 4.5 tons when there is electric traction with batteries; are intended for the transport of people and freights with a maximum capacity of nine seats, including the driver's seat.

Vehicles for special use (APV): vehicles permanently equipped with special mechanisms and generally intended for the transport of these mechanisms; on these vehicles, the transport of personnel and materials related to the operational cycle of these mechanisms is allowed, as well as the transport of people and freights related to the destination of the use of these mechanisms.

Vehicles for special transport (ATV): means of transport intended for the transport of certain freights or certain people under special conditions and characterized by the equipment in a common way, with special mechanisms that serve this purpose.

Motorization rate: Number of registered passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants.

Passenger Arrivals: Includes all passengers arriving at land border points. Arrivals is a concept that refers to all arrivals. A person who visits several countries simultaneously during a year is counted as a new entry each time.

Passenger Departures: Includes all passengers departing from land border points. Exits measure the flow of citizens leaving the reference country. A person who leaves the reference country several times during a year is counted each time as a new departure.

Road density: The ratio of the length of the Country's total road network to the Country's land area (28,748 km²).

Maritime Transport

Any movement of freights and/or passengers using commercial vessels on travels undertaken wholly or partly by sea.

Statistical port: A statistical port consists of one or more ports, normally controlled by a single port authority, capable of recording vessel and cargo movements.

Loading Port: The port where the freights are loaded onto and transported from the vessel.

Unloading Port: The port where the freights are unloaded from the vessel after being transported by it.

International shipping: Shipping between two ports located in two different countries.

Maritime passenger: Any person who undertakes a sea voyage on a commercial vessel.

Embarked (disembarked) passengers: They are passengers who have boarded the ship and are transported by it.

Disembarked passengers (entered): They are passengers disembarked from the ship after being transported by it.

Passenger/kilometres: Unit of measurement representing the movement of a passenger on a commercial vessel over one kilometre.

TEU - Statistical unit based on ISO containers with a height of 6.1 m (20 feet) to provide a standardized measure of containers of different capacities and for describing the capacities of containers on ships. 6.1m (20 feet) = 1 TEU.

Air Transport

Any movement of freights and/or passengers using aircraft on journeys undertaken wholly or partly by air.

Airport: A designated area of land or water (including buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either in whole or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft and open to commercial air transport operations.

Airline: An aviation enterprise operating aircraft for commercial purposes that (i) performs scheduled air transport services, or both, which are publicly available for the carriage of passengers, mail, and / or cargo, and (ii) has been certified for such purposes by the civil aviation authority of the State in which it is established.

Passenger Air Service: Scheduled or non-scheduled air service performed by aircraft carrying one or more arriving passengers and any flight listed in published schedules as open to passengers.

Air cargo and mail service: Scheduled or non-scheduled air service performed by aircraft carrying incoming cargo (freight and mail), other than passengers.

Flight Number: It's the first published initial number assigned by the air transport operator to the flight. Passengers using a flight from an aircraft may travel under a number of different flight numbers.

Carried passengers: All passengers whose journey begins or ends at the reporting airport are called.

Transported freights: Includes any cargo loaded onto or unloaded from an aircraft, excluding passenger baggage and mail.

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