

TRANSPORT IN FIGURES 2021



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Director of the Publication: Elsa Dhuli, PhD.

Prepared by: Irsida Nuellari and Alma Gaqi

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INSTITUTI I STATISTIKAVE
Rr. Vllazën Huta,
Ndërtesa 35, Hyrja 1
Tiranë, Kodi Postar 1017
Tel: + 2233356 / 2222411 4 355
Fax: 411 2222 4 355+
e-mail: info@instat.gov.al
www.instat.gov.al

Design: Gentian Suçi

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PREFACE

The Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), publishes for the first time 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.

Elsa Dhuli, PhD.

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 2021 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 224 km. The railways lines, currently in use, are as follows: Durrës - Librazhd with a length of 100 km, Gjorm - Borderline with a length of 93 km, Durrës - Kashar with a length of 31 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 50-150 km is 66.5 thousand tons, or 88.3% of freights transported by rail transport.

The length of the railway network in use compared to 2020, has not changed (impacted by pandemic of COVID-19), compared to 2019, the length of railway lines in use has increased by 32.5%.

Table 1: Density of the railway network per km2 area

Indicators	2019	2020	2021
Length of lines in use	169	224	224
Density of the railway network, (ml/km2 surface)	5.9	7.8	7.8

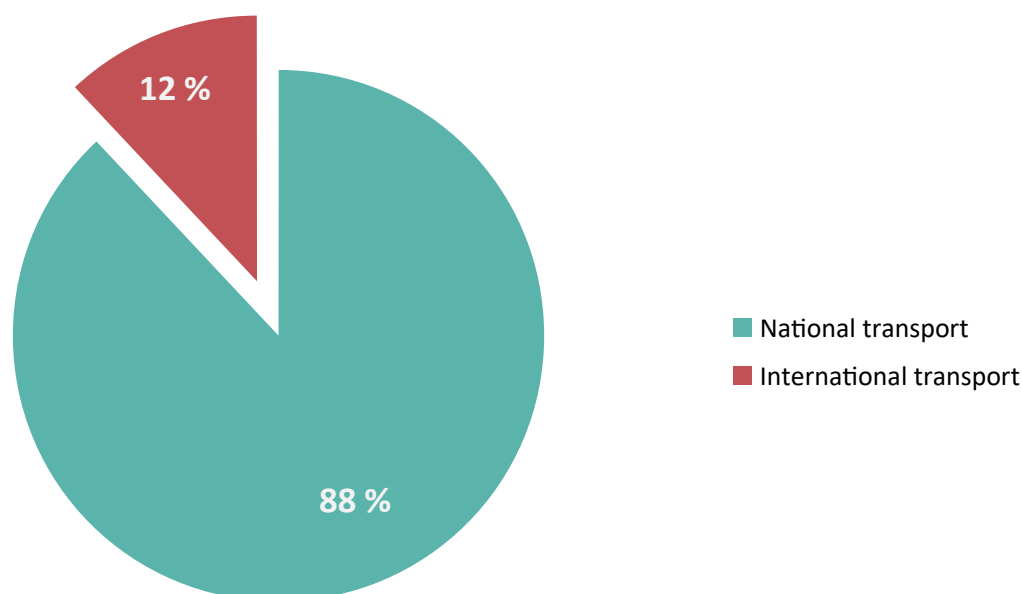
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

1.1 Rail freight transport

Rail freight transport resulted in 25.11 million ton-km in 2021, which decreased by 3.5 % compared to 2020.

National transport occupies up to 88.0% of the total transport of freights transported by rail (national + international).

Graphic 1: Rail freight transport, 2021 (in million ton-km)



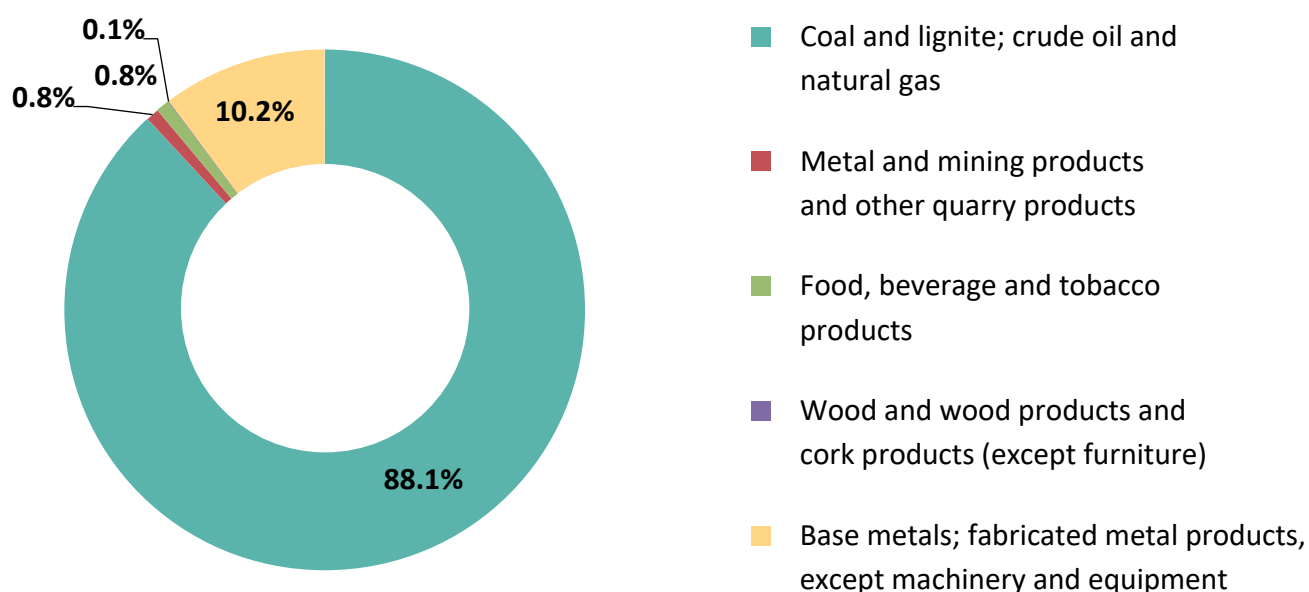
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

Until 2015, railway freight transport was carried out only by Albanian Railways while in 2016, private operators also began to operate in the railway freight transport.

In 2021, freight transport carried out by private entities occupies the largest share of rail freight transport in the country with 88% in tons and 77% 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, 88.1% of the freights transported are coal and lignite, crude oil and natural gas, and 10.2% are metal and mining products and other products of quarries.

Graphic 2: Rail freight transport by type of freights, year 2021



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

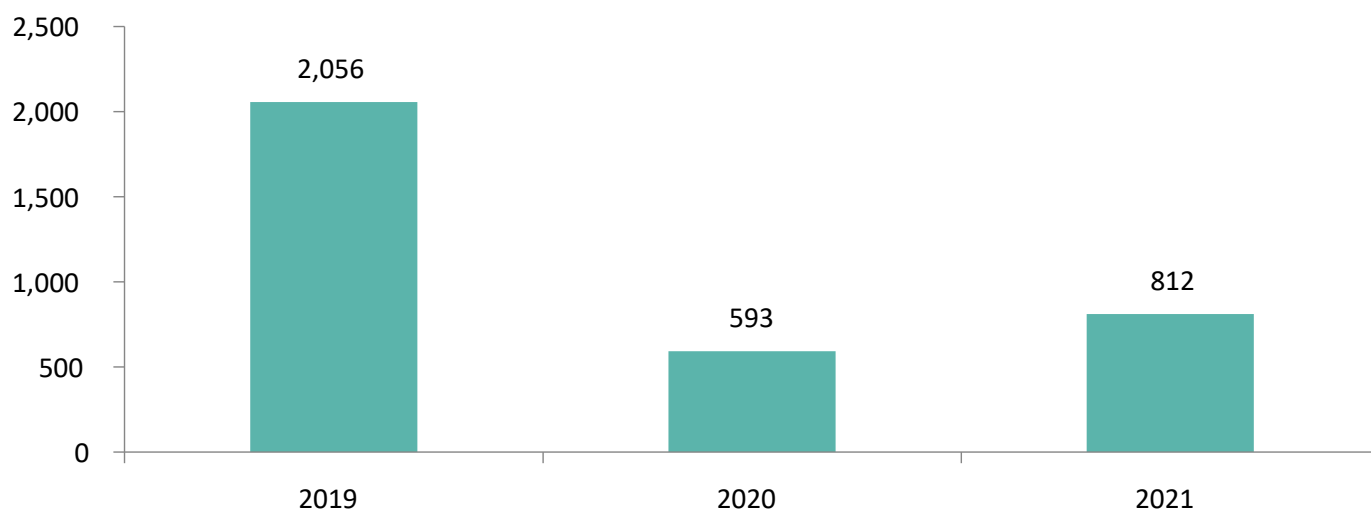
Regarding trade exchanges by rail (import + export) in 2021, 33.4 thousand tons of freights were exchanged abroad, of which 11,3 thousand tons were exchanged with Montenegro.

1.2 Railway passenger transport

In 2021, 24,018 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 increased by 33.8%.

The graph below shows the number of passengers and passengers per km, for the years 2020-2021.

Graphic 3: Number of passengers in rail transport, 2019-2021 (000 passenger per km)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations



ROAD TRANSPORT

2. ROAD TRANSPORT

2.1 Road Infrastructure

The length of the road network in use in 2021 is 3,606 km according to different categories, such as motorway, interurban or urban and local roads. The following table shows the length of the road network in use according to the classification of the Road Code:

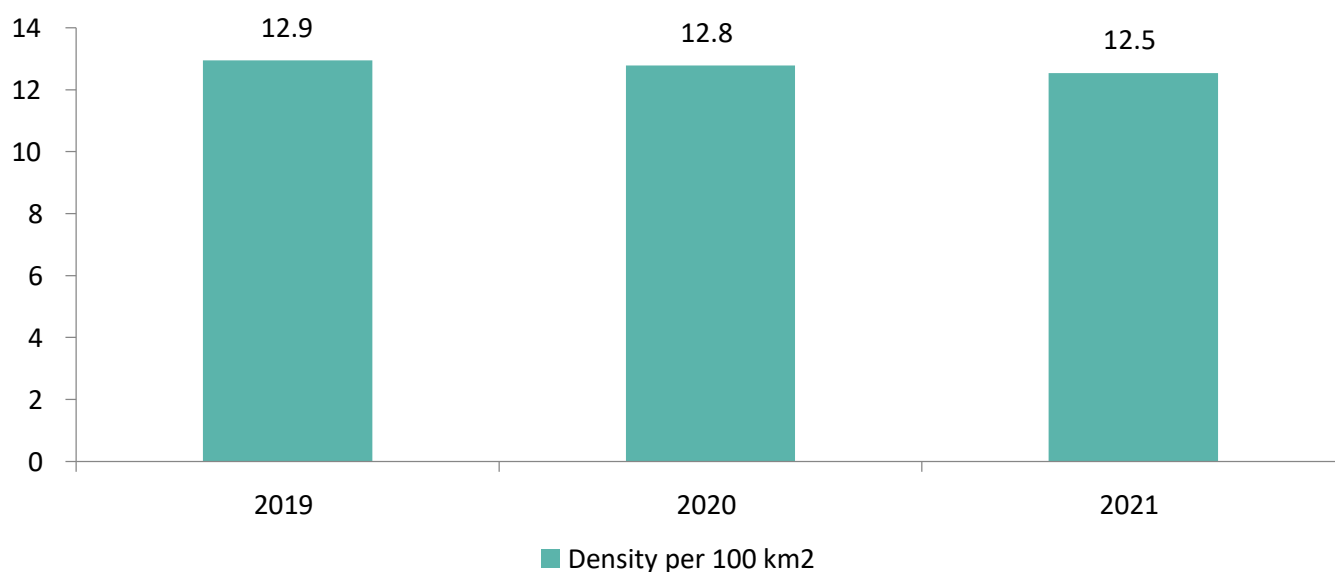
Road categories*	Measure (km)
Total	3,606
Motorway	24.7
Main interurban road	260.1
Secondary interurban road	2675.8
Main urban road	9.6
Secondary urban road	48.5
Local road	587.4

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

*Categories of roads according to the classification of the Road Code in Albania

In the data provided for 2021, the density per 100 km² is 12.5 from 12.8 in 2020 and 12.9 in 2019.

Graphic 4: Road density per 100 km², 2019-2021



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

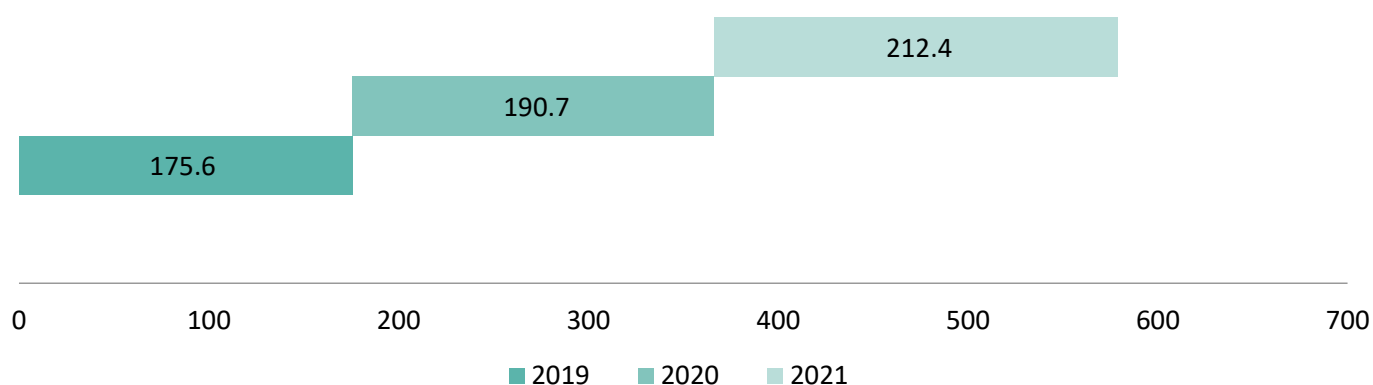
2.2 Road vehicles circulating in the country

The total number of road vehicles with “active” and “temporarily deregistered” status, circulating in the territory of the Republic of Albania is 740,669 vehicles, from 676,811 vehicles registered until 2020, increasing by 9.4%.

In the category of road vehicles by type, the largest percentage of the total number of road vehicles is occupied by “Passenger cars” (80.1 %), while “Mixed transport vehicles” occupy (6.7 %) and “Motor vehicles” occupy (5.1 %).

The rate of motorization is measured by the number of cars per 1,000 inhabitants, an indicator which has been increasing over the years. In 2021 compared to 2020 it increased by 11.4% and compared to 2019 it increased by 20.9%.

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



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

The following table provides detailed information for the time period 2020-2021 regarding road vehicles by type and their trend in percentage. The highest increase is represented by the category “Trailer for special transport” with 13.9%, followed by the category “Motor vehicles” with 11.9% increase and the category “Passenger cars” with 10.0% increase compared to 2020.

Table 2: Road vehicles by type, 2020-2021

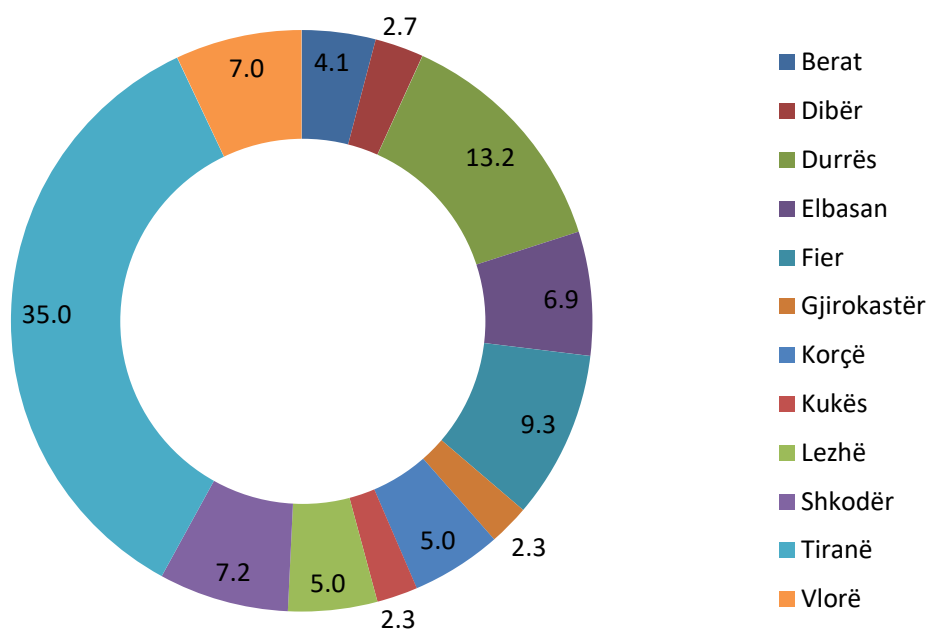
Type	2020	2021	2021/2020 %
Total	676,811	740,669	9.4
Passenger cars	539,497	593,280	10.0
Mixed transport vehicles	46,844	49,596	5.9
Motor vehicles	33,899	37,931	11.9
Truck	13,819	14,404	4.2
Buses	7,627	7,867	3.1
Special transport vehicles	6,860	7,411	8.0
Cyclomotor	6,661	6,436	-3.4
Semi-trailer	6,361	6,759	6.3
Towing vehicles	4,763	5,138	7.9
Special purpose vehicles	3,755	3,977	5.9
Agricultural vehicles	1,743	1,673	-4.0
Trailer for freight transport	1,527	1,659	8.6
Technological vehicles	874	819	-6.3
Three-wheeler	819	808	-1.3
Trailer for special transport	598	681	13.9
Other Category	1,164	2,230	91.6

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

The highest number of road vehicles in 2021 is registered in prefecture of Tirana, taking up to 35.0 % of the total road vehicles registered in country.

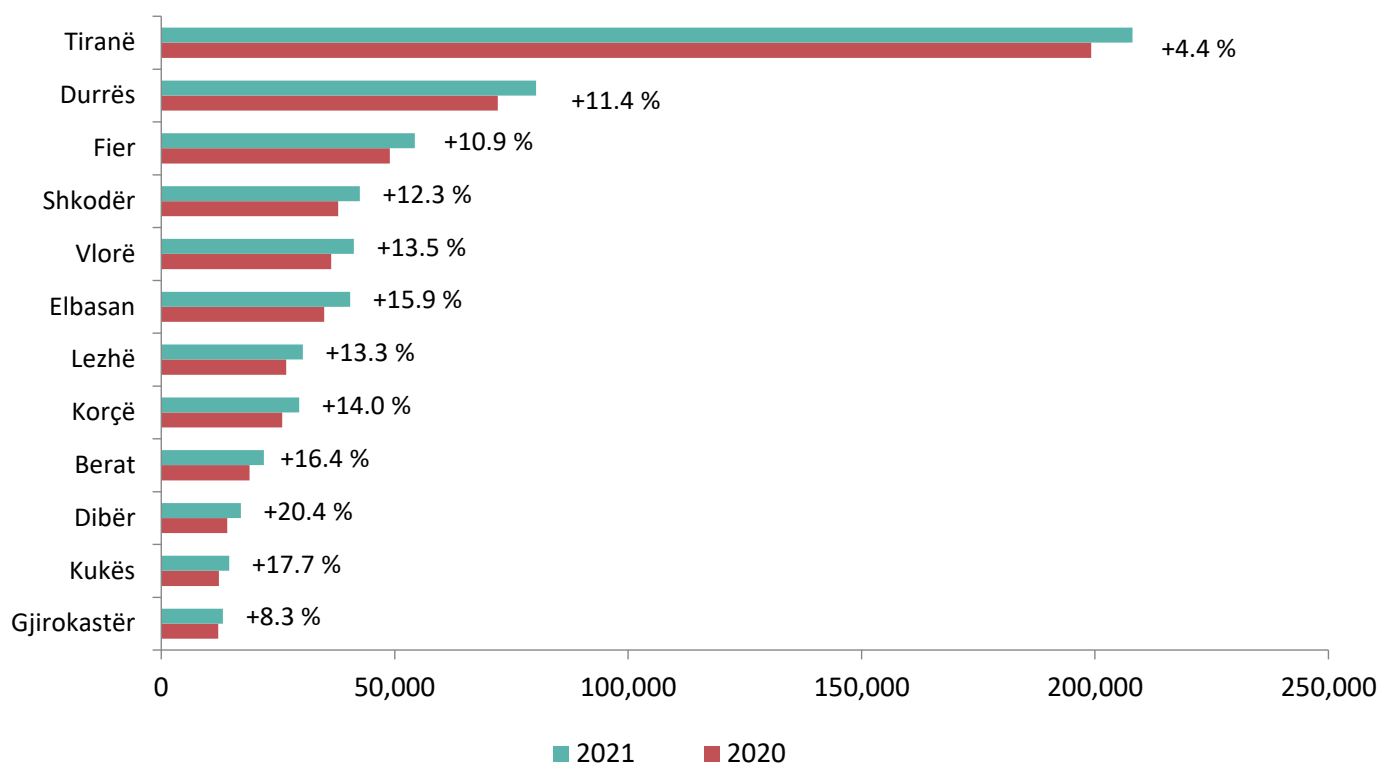
The prefectures with the lowest number of road vehicles are Dibër and Gjirokastra with 2.3% each to the total road vehicles.

Graphic 6: Structure of road vehicles by prefectures, 2021 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

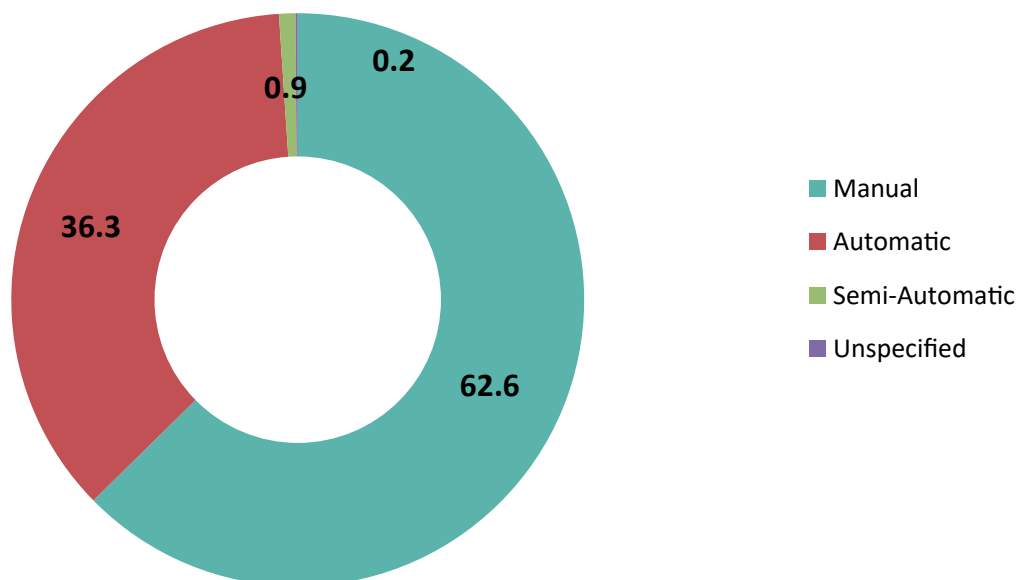
Graphic 7: Number of "Passenger Cars" by prefecture and percentage change, 2020-2021



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

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 62.6% in 2021.

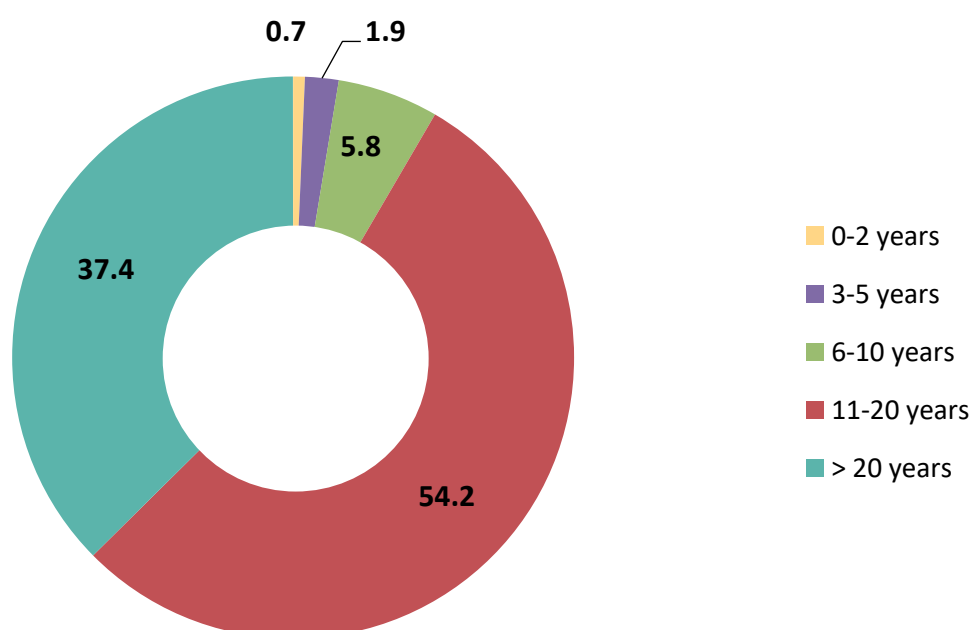
Graphic 8: Passenger cars by gearbox, 2021 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

In the category of passenger cars, according to age, cars aged 11-20 years make up 54.2% of the total number of cars.

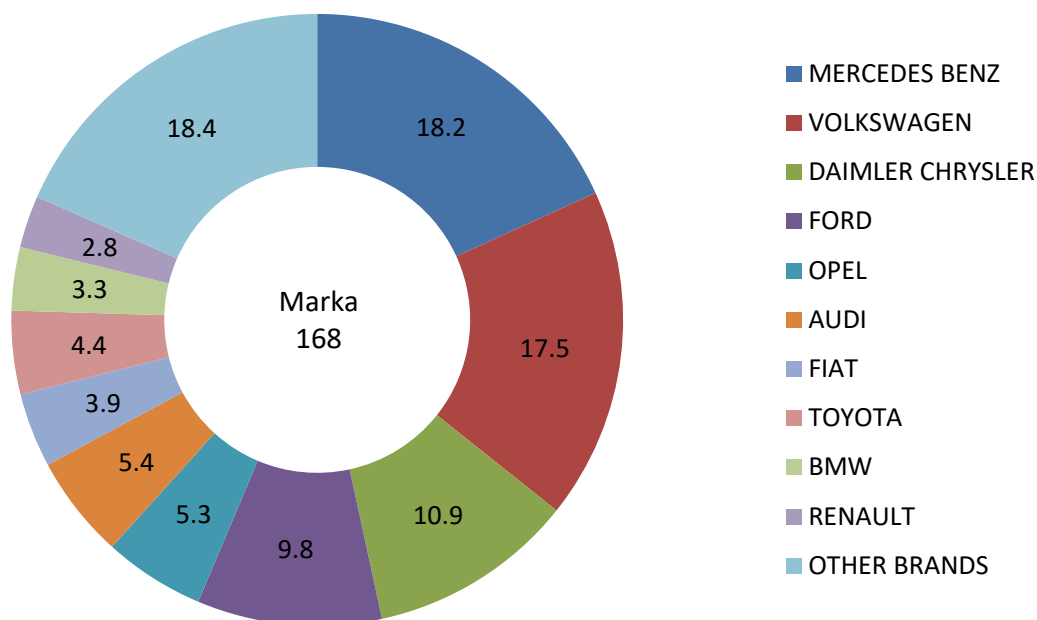
Graphic 9: Passenger cars by age, 2021 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

The “Mercedes Benz” is the brand with the highest circulation in the country in the category of passenger cars with 18.2%, followed by the “Volkswagen” brand with 17.5% and “Daimler Chrysler” 10.9%.

Graphic 10: Road Vehicles by brand, 2021 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

Referring to the data collected for the year 2021, the brand “Mercedes Benz” is registered as the most used brand car registered with the year of production before 2000 and the years 2011-2021. The Volkswagen brand is registered as the most widespread car brand with a production year of 2000-2010.

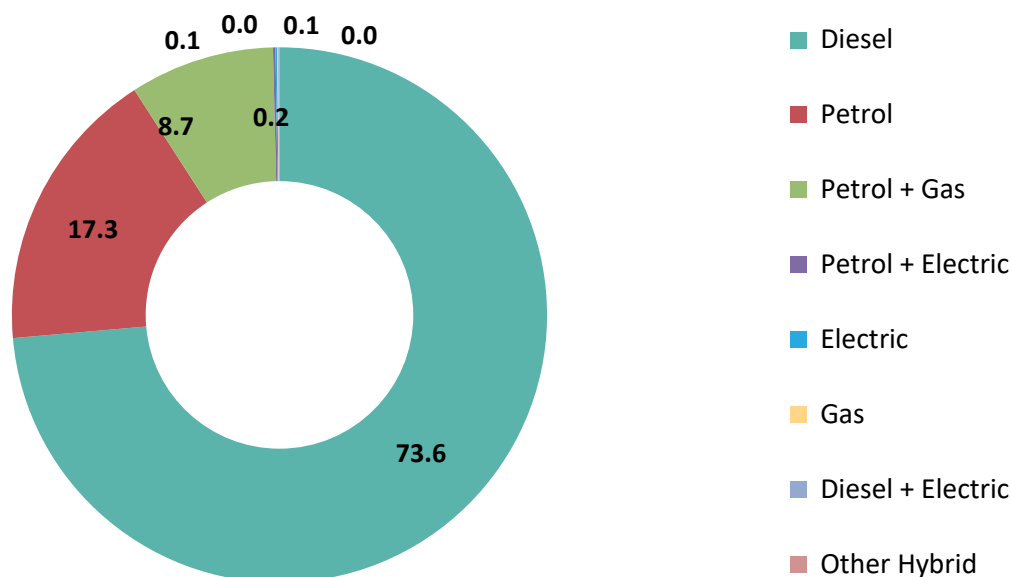
Table 3: Passenger cars by brand and year of production, 2021 (%)

<2000	%	2000-2010	%	2011-2021	%
MERCEDES BENZ	35.3	VOLKSWAGEN	17.8	MERCEDES BENZ	21.3
VOLKSWAGEN	17.5	DAIMLER CHRYSLER	14.9	VOLKSWAGEN	15.5
FORD	7.5	MERCEDES BENZ	11.7	AUDI	8.7
OPEL	5.7	FORD	11.1	FORD	6.5
DAIMLER CHRYSLER	4.4	OPEL	5.7	HYUNDAI	6.3
AUDI	4.0	AUDI	5.4	SKODA	4.9
FIAT	3.8	TOYOTA	5.6	BMW	5.0
RENAULT	3.0	FIAT	4.1	LAND ROVER	4.3
DAIMLER BENZ	2.8	BMW	3.4	TOYOTA	3.3
BMW	2.3	RENAULT	2.9	FIAT	3.1
OTHER BRANDS	13.7	OTHER BRANDS	17.4	OTHER BRANDS	21.1

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

In the category of passenger cars, by fuel the largest number of vehicles circulating in our country until December 2021, use the "Diesel" fuel increasing by 0.1 percentage points compared to 2020.

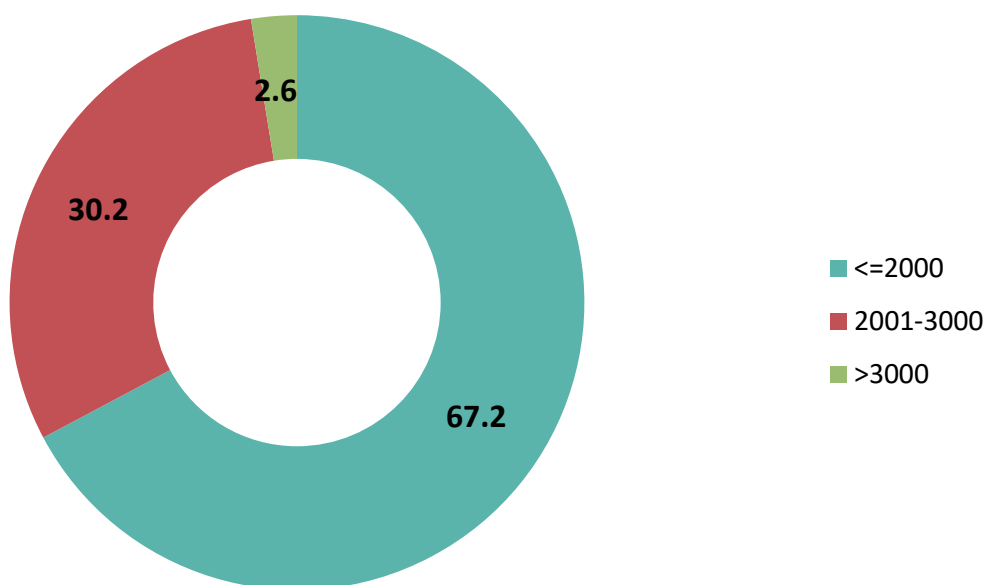
Graphic 11: Passenger cars by fuel. 2021(%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

In the category of passenger cars, by engine volume, in 2021, it turns out that 67.2% 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, 2021 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

The volume in cc most frequent in fuel vehicles “Petrol” is 1400 cc-1999 cc accounting for 53.4% of the total with petrol fuel.

The volume in cc most frequent in passenger cars with diesel fuel is below 1399 cc, accounting for 61.4% of all passenger cars with diesel fuel.

Table 4: Passenger cars fuel and engine size, 2021

Engine size	Passenger cars using Diesel	Passenger cars using Petrol
Total Passenger cars	436,756	102,432
>1399CC	29,964	62,915
1400CC-1999CC	233,286	28,710
>2000CC	173,506	10,807

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, calculations by INSTAT

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 15,397,665 in 2021. This number shows a 1.7 times increase compared to 2020. About 43.1% of passengers moved through the Morinë land border point.

Table 5: Passenger arrived and departed from land borderlines, 2020-2021

Land Borderline points	2020		2021	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
TOTAL	4,528,412	4,670,958	7,664,197	7,733,468
Qafë Botë	73,691	122,321	117,480	115,041
Rips	1,048	1,124	0	0
Kakavijë	347,143	355,286	453,528	433,341
Sopik	2,669	2,676	2,514	3,011
Tri Urat	6,096	7,618	8,981	9,681
Kapshticë	299,986	309,211	374,168	304,138
Goricë	101,666	99,861	105,319	137,903
Tushemisht	60,452	62,863	100,800	98,637
Qafë Thanë	559,933	525,457	792,141	709,776
Bllade	216,283	220,378	256,742	268,828
Shishtavec	14,551	14,156	43,674	50,257
Orgjost	23,160	23,345	38,138	39,488
Morinë	1,754,200	1,840,183	3,258,287	3,372,296
Qafë Prush	137,196	142,080	182,120	206,534
Qafë Morinë	184,005	181,026	255,863	274,171
Bashkim	14,408	13,096	66,832	61,790
Hani Hotit	356,128	362,227	603,807	584,396
Vicisht	19,455	19,412	40,404	40,350
Ura e Bunës	191	191	0	0
Muriqan	356,151	368,447	963,399	1,023,830

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation



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, Vlora, Shëngjin and the port of Limjon (Saranda).

The Port of Durrës is the main port in the country, from which 91.7% of the volumes of freights transported by sea were transported or 4,438.6 thousand tons of freights. In 2021, the total volume of freights transported from the port of Durrës increased by 14.3% compared to 2020.

Table 6: Volume of freights transported by sea port, 2020-2021

	Year 2020	Year 2021	Change in %
Total	4,277	4,840	13.2
Port of Durrës	3,882	4,439	14.3
- Import	2,866	3,094	8.0
- Export	1,016	1,345	32.3
Port of Vlorë	102	122	18.8
- Import	66	71	7.3
- Export	36	51	39.6
Port of Limjoni (Sarandë)	59	41	-29.3
- Import	19	15	-17.9
- Export	40	26	-34.6
Port of Shëngjin	234	238	1.9
- Import	195	183	-6.4
- Export	38	55	44.4

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

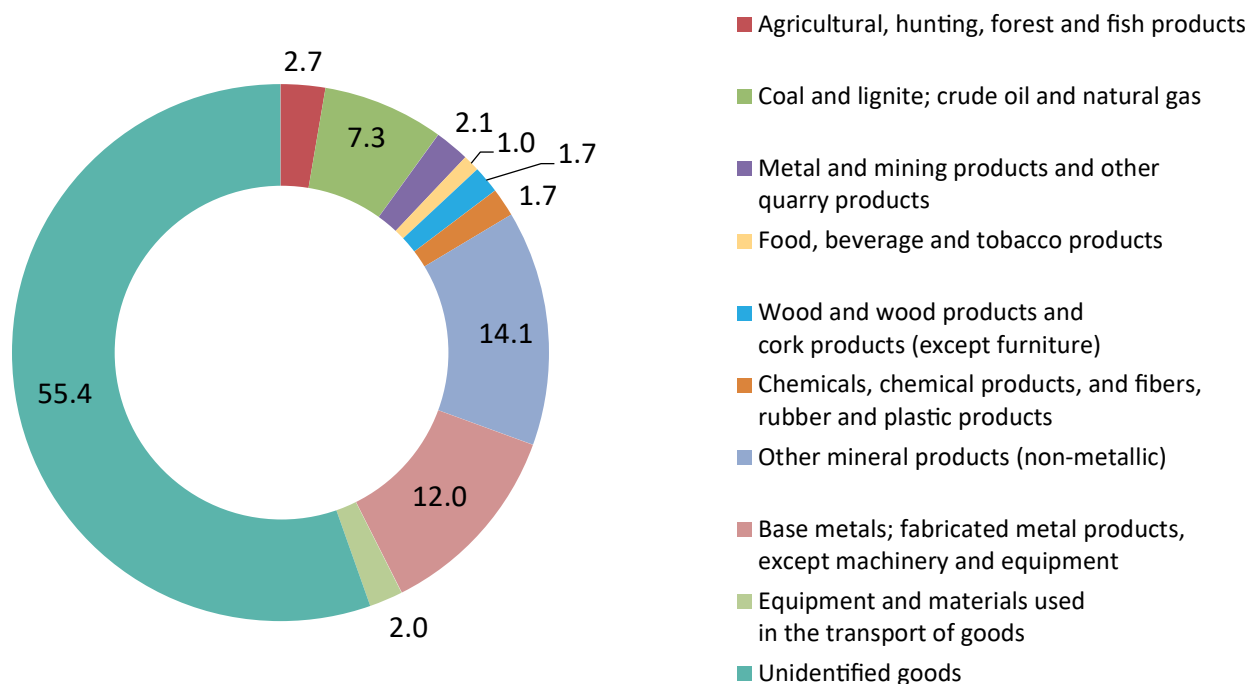
Regarding the types of freights transported by sea, according to the NST 2007 classification, for 2021:

- The group of freights "Other mineral products (non-metallic)" constitutes 14.1% of the freights transported in total from the ports;
- The group "Base metals, fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment" accounts for 12.0% of freights transported by sea;
- The group "Coal and lignite; crude oil and natural gas" accounts for 7.3% of the freights transported from the ports.

Compared to 2020, all three main groups of freights transported by sea are presented with growth.

The group "Base metals, fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment" shows the highest growth with 30.0%, the group "Coal and lignite; crude oil and natural gas" with 22.6% and the group "Other mineral products (non-metallic)" with 18.1%.

Graphic 13: Maritime transport of freights by type of good, 2021 (%)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

The number of ships entering and leaving ports of the country is recorded to be 830, of which 142 local ships and 688 foreign ships. The number of ships entering and leaving the ports was increased by 9.1% compared to the data of the year 2020, where the number of foreign ships was increased by 12.4%.

The number of containers loaded and unloaded in the port of Durrës in 2021 is 144,129 TEU, increasing by 4.1% compared to 2020.

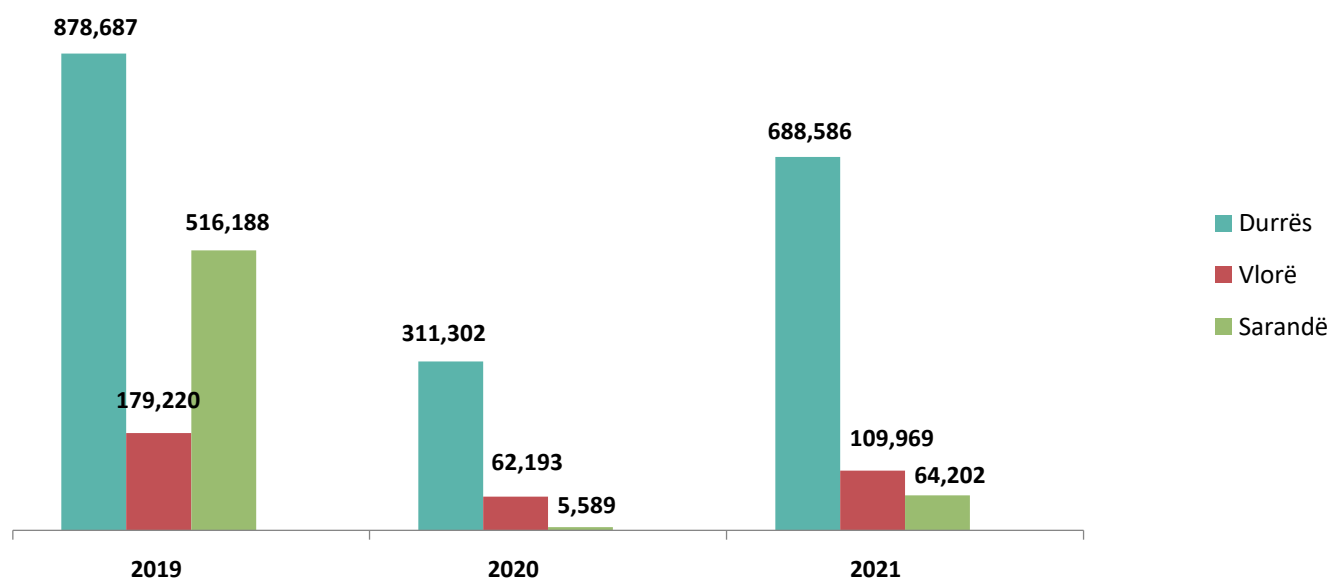
3.2 Maritime Passenger Transport

The sea ports where passengers are transported in the country are: Port of Durrës, Vlora, Shëngjin and the port of Saranda. The movement of passengers for 2021 was carried out only from the port of Durrës, Vlora and the port of Saranda.

During the year 2021, the recorded number of passengers who travelled through seaports in the country is 862,757 marking an increase of 2.3 times compared to 2020.

The port of Durrës is the main port of the country from which 79.8% of passengers travelled, followed by the port of Vlora with 12.8%, the port of Saranda with 7.4%.

Graphic 14: Maritime passenger transport by seaports, 2021 (number)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations



AIR TRANSPORT

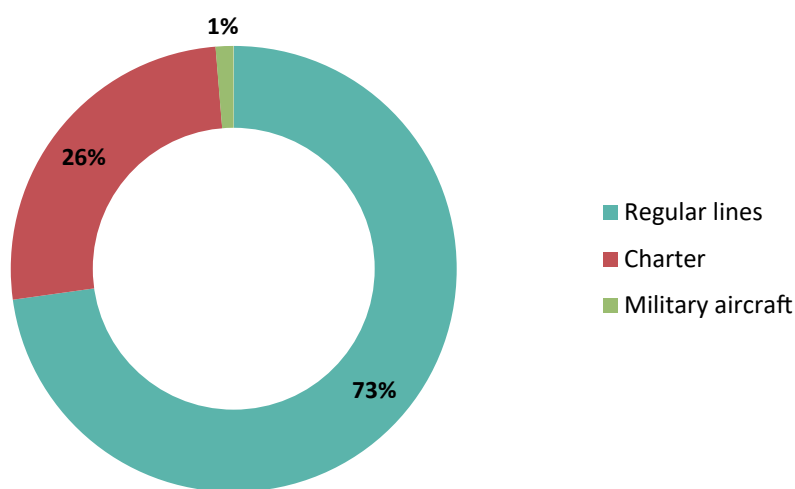
4. AIR TRANSPORT

In air transport, have operated 20 airlines, of which 18 are foreign companies.

In the Albanian airspace have flown 150,212 aircraft in 2021.

Regular lines account for 73% of aircraft landings by type, followed by charter with 26% and military aircraft with 1%.

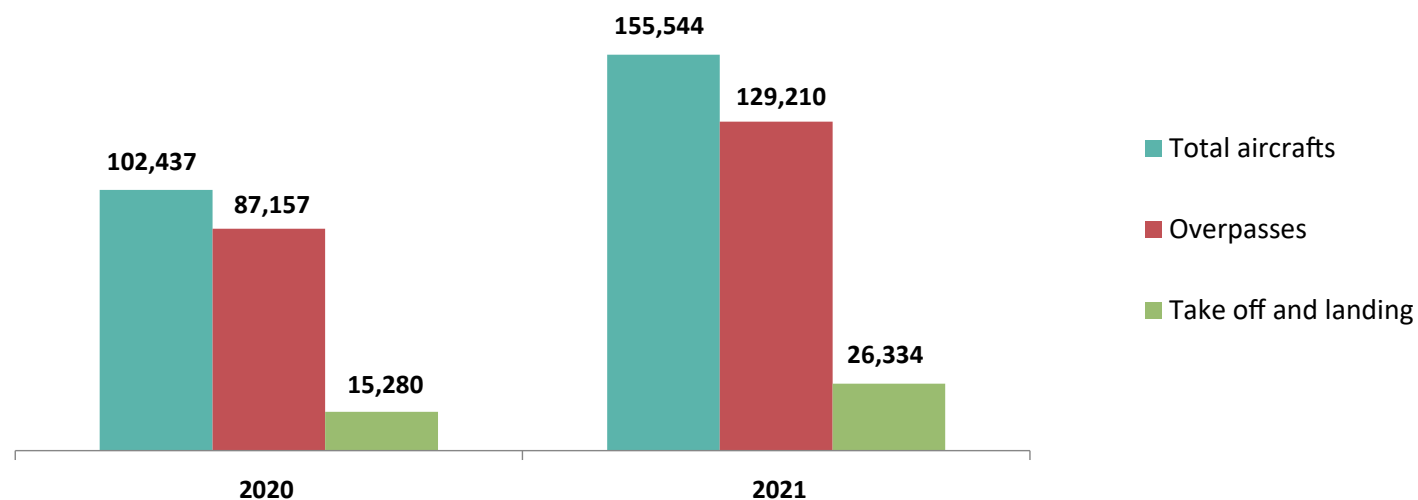
Graphic 15: Percentage structure of aircraft by type, 2021



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

According to the data of 2021, the number of over flights in Albanian airspace was 129,210, increasing by 48.2% compared to 2020.

Graphic 16: Dynamics in air transport, 2020-2021

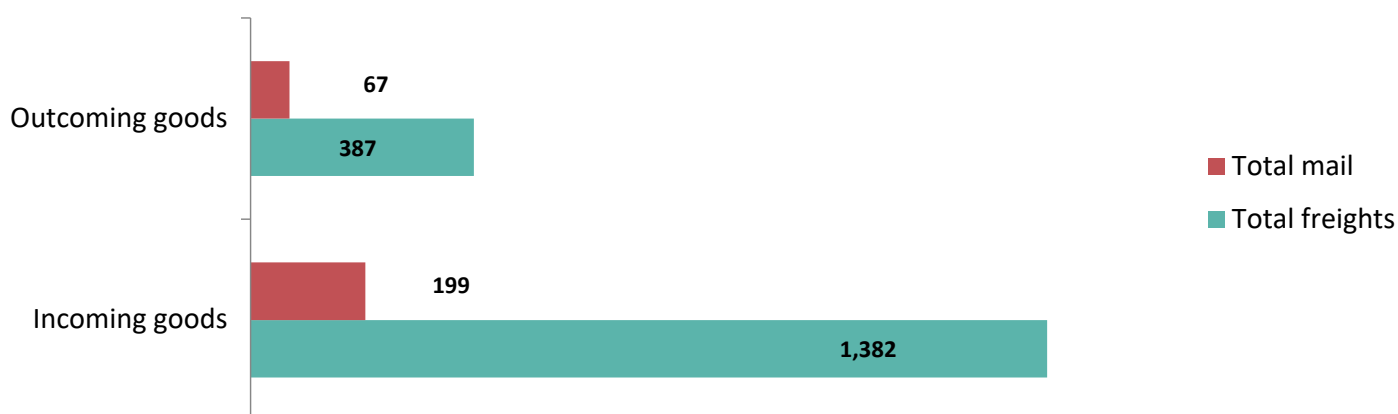


Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

4.1 Air freight transport

The volume of incoming and outgoing freights (including airmail) via air transport was 2,036 tons, of which 77.7% are incoming freights and 22.3% are outgoing freights. Compared to 2020, the volume of freights is presented with an increase of 13.3%.

Graphic 17: Volume of freights and mail transported by air, 2021



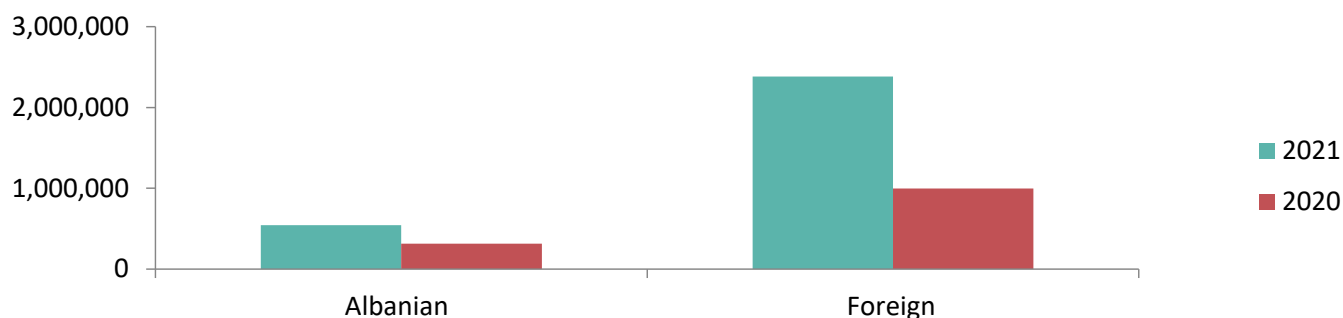
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

In air transport, the volume of mail accounts for 13.1% of the total volume of freights transported by air. Compared to 2020, the volume of mail is presented with a decrease of -6.5%.

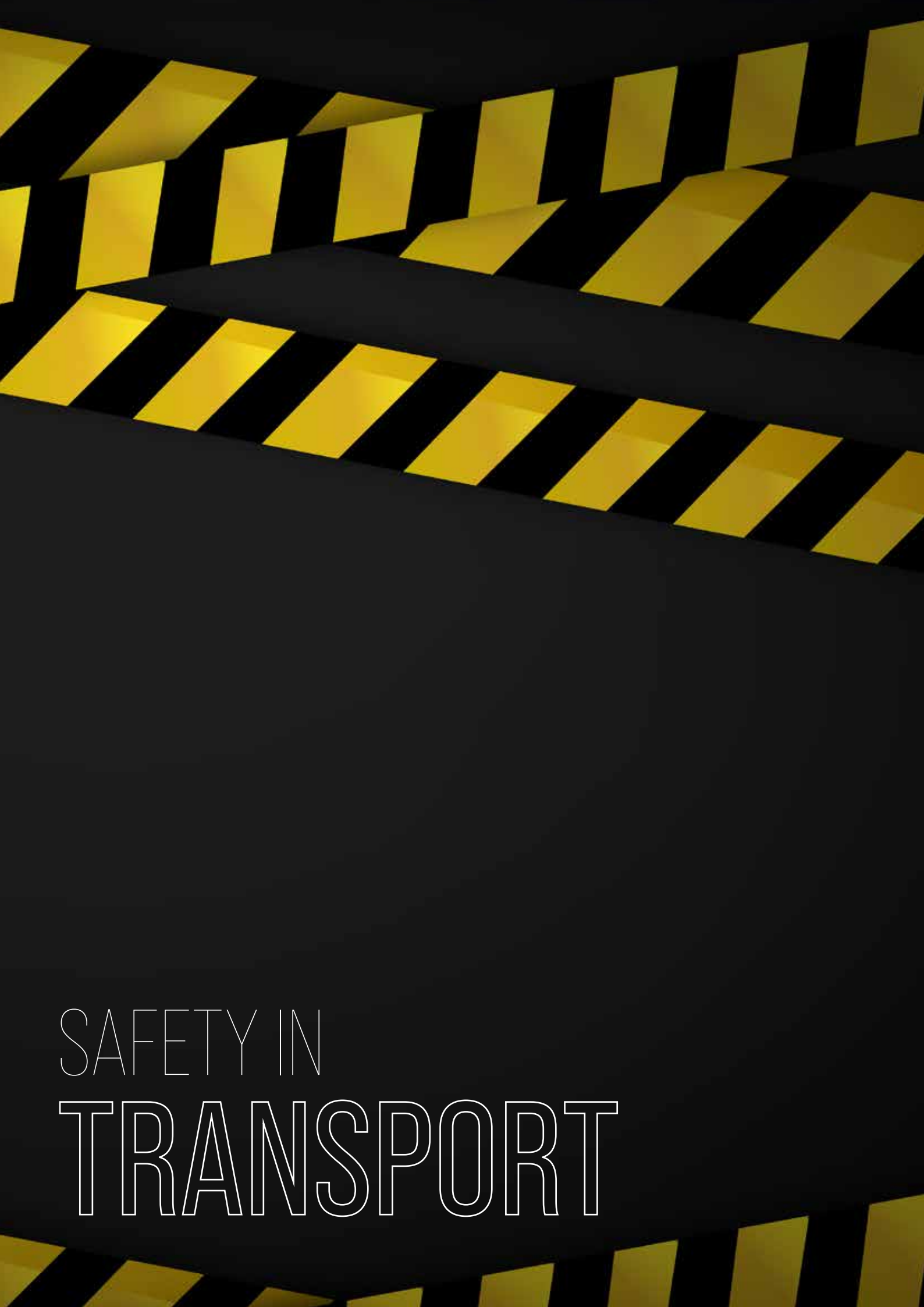
4.2 Air passenger transport

During the year 2021, 2,928,275 passengers travelled by airline. This number has increased 2.2 times compared to 2020. 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, 2020-2021



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations



SAFETY IN TRANSPORT

5. SAFETY IN TRANSPORT

5.1 Railway accidents

During 2021, are recorded 5 railway accidents and 1 person involved in the event. The cause of the accidents was from the behaviour of the citizens. Approximately 40% of railway accidents occurred on Saturday.

Table 7: Number of rail accidents by behaviour, 2020-2021

The cause of the occurrence	2020	2021
Driver's behavior	0	0
Pedestrian behavior	3	5

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

Table 8: Number of rail accidents by day of the week, 2020-2021

According to the days of the week	2020	2021
Monday	1	1
Tuesday	0	0
Wednesday	0	0
Thursday	0	1
Friday	1	1
Saturday	1	2
Sunday	0	0

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

5.2 Road accidents

During the 2021, 1,376 road accidents were recorded, from which were involved 1,860 people in accidents. In 84.7% of cases, the number of accidents occurred as a result of the driver's behaviour. The highest number of accidents occurred in the district of Tirana (733) and in the district of Lezha (255). Individuals with over 9 years of driving license experience caused 38.2% of accidents, followed by the category with up to 3 years of driving license, which accounts for 19.5%. Friday marks the day of the week with the most accidents, 210 or 6.1% of accidents. The highest number of accidents occurred during the time interval 19:00-24:00.

Table 9: Number of Accidents by Behaviour, 2020-2021

	2020	2021	Change in %
Total	1,234	1,376	11.5
Accidents of the driver's behaviour	1,055	1,166	10.5
Accidents of the behaviour of pedestrians	179	210	17.3

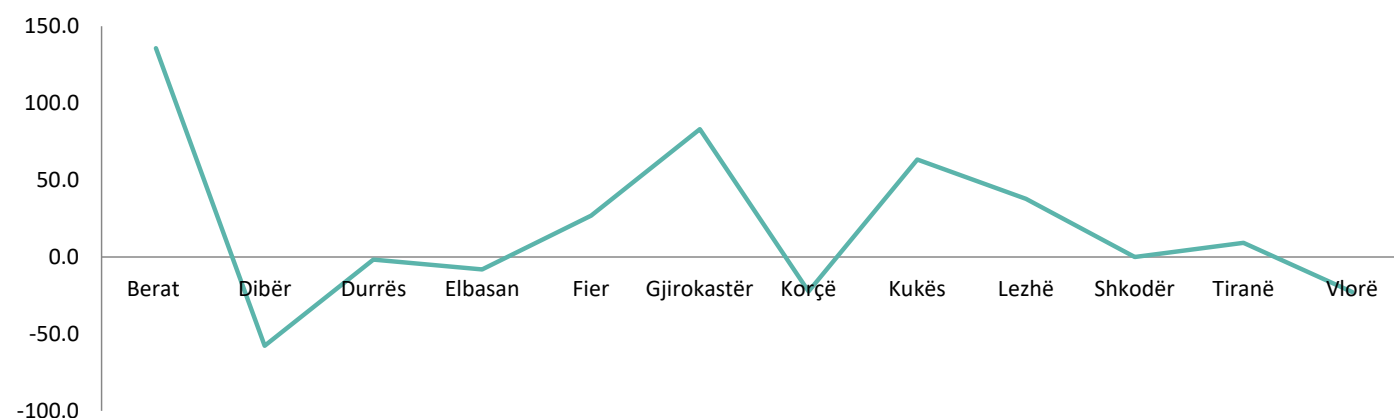
Source: General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT's calculation

Table 10: Accidents by prefecture, 2020-2021

Prefecture	2020	2021	Change in %
Berat	14	33	135.7
Dibër	52	22	-57.7
Durrës	116	114	-1.7
Elbasan	62	57	-8.1
Fier	93	118	26.9
Gjirokastrë	47	86	83.0
Korçë	76	59	-22.4
Kukës	30	49	63.3
Lezhë	122	168	37.7
Shkodër	26	26	0.0
Tiranë	574	627	9.2
Vlorë	22	17	-22.7
Total	1,234	1,376	11.5

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

Graphic 19: Change in percentage of accidents by prefectures, 2020-2021



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

Table 11: Road accidents by driving experience, 2020-2021

	2020	2021	Change in %
No driving license	63	87	38.1
0 - 3 year	201	269	33.8
3 - 6 year	289	206	-28.7
6 - 9 year	168	203	20.8
Over 9 year	428	525	22.7
Left the scene	85	86	1.2

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

Table 12: Road accidents by days of the week, 2020-2021

	2020	2021	Change in %
Monday	186	191	2.7
Tuesday	168	175	4.2
Wednesday	207	196	-5.3
Thursday	172	200	16.3
Friday	178	210	18.0
Saturday	159	206	29.6
Sunday	164	198	20.7

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

Table 13: Road accidents by Time of accident occurrence, 2020-2021

	2020	2021	Change in %
00.00 - 06.00	54	65	20.4
06.00 - 08.00	82	82	0.0
08.00 - 12.00	256	288	12.5
12.00 - 14.00	179	190	6.1
14.00 - 17.00	224	257	14.7
17.00 - 19.00	206	193	-6.3
19.00 - 24.00	233	301	29.2

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

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.

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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