

←→ TRANSPORT IN FIGURES

2025





TRANSPORT IN FIGURES 2025

Director of the Publication: Dr. Lantona Sado

Prepared by: Elona Sevrani
Alma Mezini
Ornela Fitezi
Albana Osmënaj

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

Design: Adelajda Alla

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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 2025 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 four 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 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, data are provided by the national and international airports in the country.



RAILWAY TRANSPORT

1. RAILWAY TRANSPORT

The length of the railway network in use in Albania is 253.1 km. The railways lines, currently in use are:

- Durrës - Elbasan: 76.1 km;
- Kufi - Gjorm: 92.8 km;
- Fier - Vlorë: 35.4 km;
- Rrogozhinë - Fier: 48.8 km.

Table 1: Density of the railway network per km² area

Indicators	2023	2024	2025
Length of lines in use	252.95	252.95	253.09
Density of the railway network, (ml/km² surface)	8.8	8.8	8.8

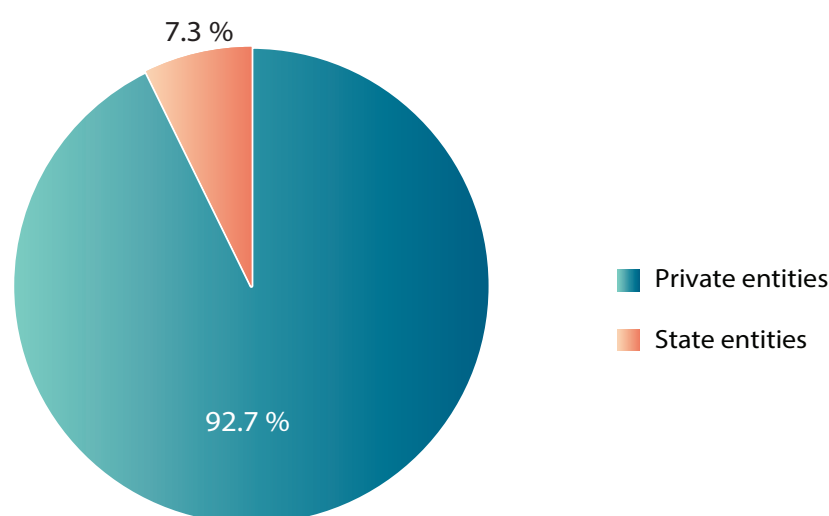
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

1.1 Rail freight transport

Rail freight transport is carried out at distances of 0-49 km and accounts 100.0% of the rail freight transported. Rail freight transport resulted in 17.0 million ton-km in 2025, which decreased by 6.4 % compared to 2024.

Rail transport through private entities accounts for 92.7 % of the total transport of freight, transported by rail and 7.3 % is occupied by rail transport through state entities.

Graphic 1: Rail freight transport, 2025 (in million ton-km) %



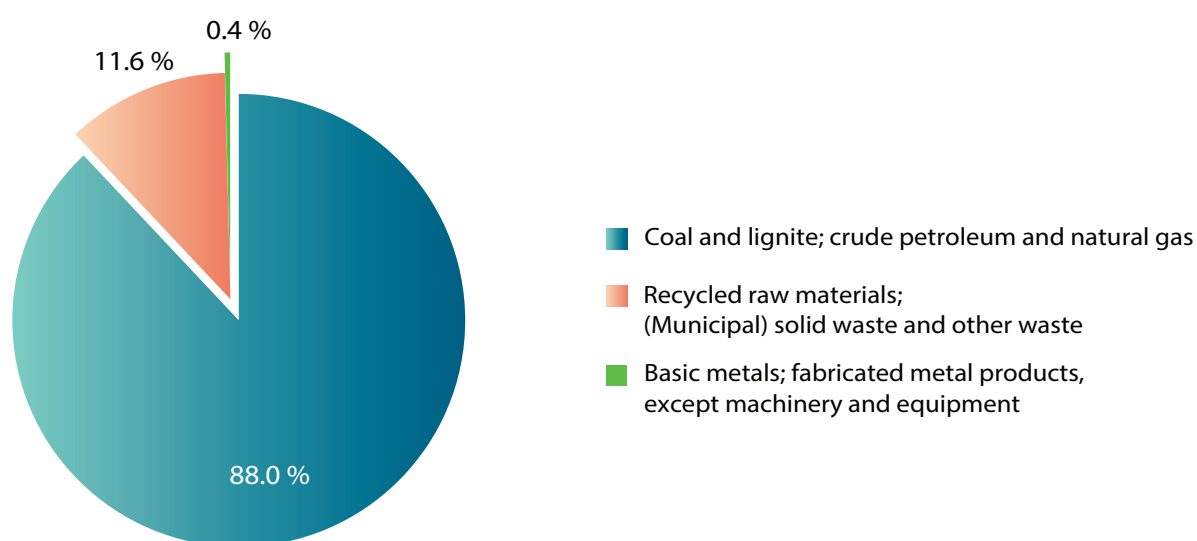
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

In 2025, rail transport of goods that was carried out by private entities occupies the largest share of rail freight transport in the country with 88.0 % in tons and 92.7 % 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:

- 88.0 % of the freights transported are coal and lignite, crude oil and natural gas,
- 11.6 % are recycled raw materials; (Municipal) solid waste and other waste,
- 0.4 % are metal basic metals; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment.

Graphic 2: Rail freight transport by type of freights, year 2025 (%)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

Regarding trade exchanges by rail (import+export) in 2025, no goods were exchanged abroad.

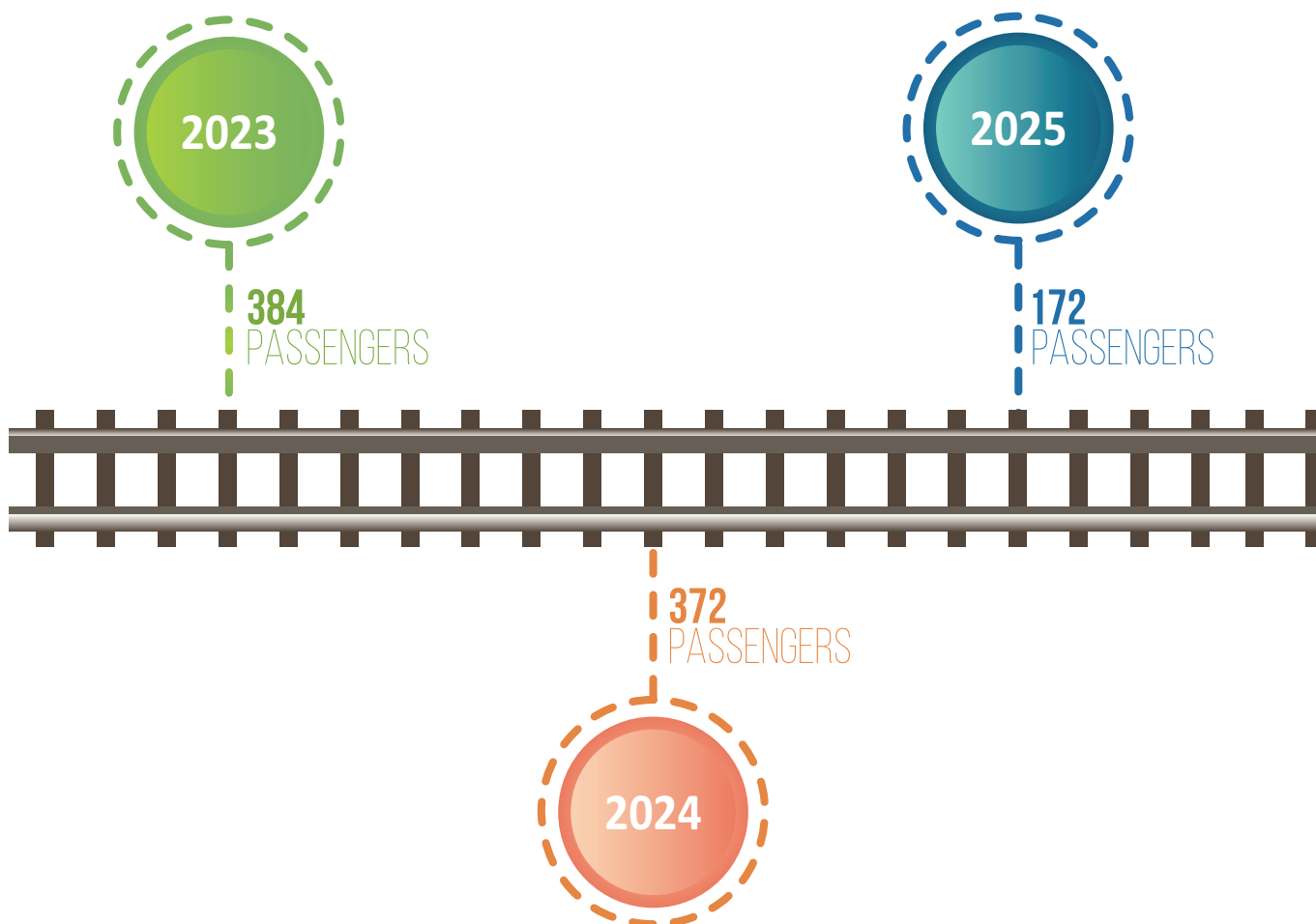


1.2 Railway passenger transport

During 2025, 4,146 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 46.4 %.

This type of transport, although modest in numbers, remains an important part of the country's infrastructure and an alternative means of movement for citizens.

Graphic 3: Number of passengers in rail transport, 2023-2025 (000 passenger/km)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT





ROAD TRANSPORT

2. ROAD TRANSPORT

2.1 Road Infrastructure

In 2025 the length of the road network under the administration of ARA is 3,667.2 km. The following table shows the length of the road network in use according to the classification of the Road Code:

Table 2 : Road categories in km, 2025

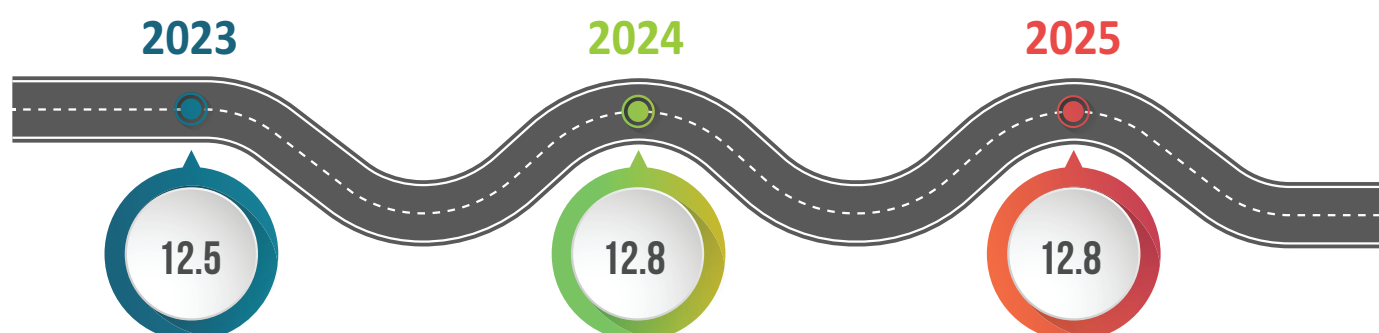
Road categories*	Measure (km)
Total	3,667.2
Motorway	49.0
Main interurban road	521.1
Secondary interurban road	2,421.2
Main urban road	0
Secondary urban road	0
Local road	675.9

Source: Albanian Road Authority, INSTAT

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

In 2025, the density per 100 km² is 12.8, an increase compared to 2023 and the same level as in 2024.

Graphic 4: Road density per 100 km², 2023-2025



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

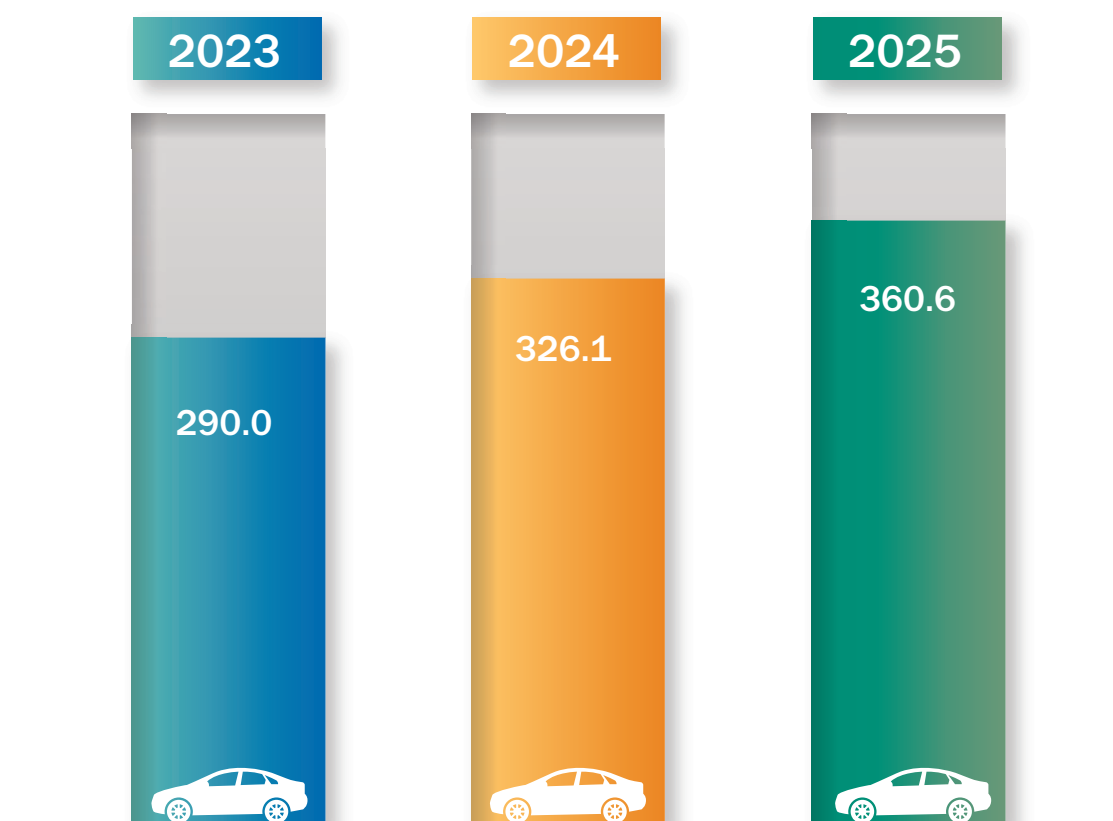
2.2 Road vehicles circulating in the country

The total number of road vehicles with “active” and “temporarily deregistered” status, circulating in the territory of the Republic of Albania is 1,048,092 vehicles, from 959,226 vehicles registered until 2024, increasing by 9.3 %.

In the category of road vehicles by type, the largest percentage of the total number of road vehicles is occupied by “Passenger cars” (80.8 %), while “ Motor vehicles” occupy (6.1 %) and “ Mixed transport vehicles ” occupy (5.8 %)

The rate of motorization is measured by the number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, an indicator that has increased over the years. In 2025, the number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants is 360.6. In 2024, this indicator was 326.1 cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Graphic 5: Number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

The table below provides detailed information on road vehicles by type and their percentage trends for the 2023–2025 period. Among the specific vehicle categories, the highest growth compared to 2024 was recorded by the “Trailer for special transport” and “Motorcycles” categories, at 15.3 %, followed by the “Passenger cars” category at 9.3 %.

Table 3: Road vehicles by type, 2023-2025

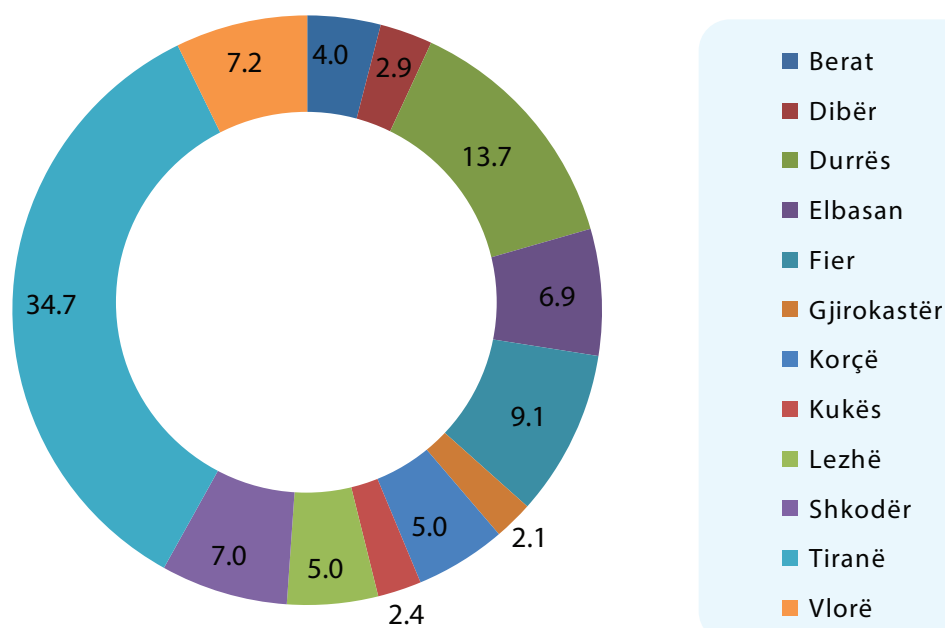
Type	2023	2024	2025	2025/2024 %
Total	867,765	959,226	1,048,092	9.3
Passenger cars	699,337	775,217	847,191	9.3
Mixed transport vehicles	53,915	57,544	61,221	6.4
Motor vehicles	48,027	55,279	63,726	15.3
Truck	15,651	16,556	17,529	5.9
Buses	8,562	8,886	9,234	3.9
Special transport vehicles	8,441	9,160	9,993	9.1
Cyclomotor	6,293	6,231	5,449	-12.6
Semi-trailer	7,448	7,978	8,485	6.4
Towing vehicles	5,869	6,368	6,828	7.2
Special purpose vehicles	4,540	4,871	5,312	9.1
Agricultural vehicles	1,489	1,460	1,433	-1.8
Trailer for freight transport	1,888	2,013	2,137	6.2
Technological vehicles	763	735	714	-2.9
Three-wheeler	800	798	855	7.1
Trailer for special transport	884	1,059	1,221	15.3
Other Category	3,858	5,071	6,764	33.4

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

The highest number of road vehicles in 2025 is registered in prefecture of Tirana, taking up to 34.7 % of the total road vehicles registered in country.

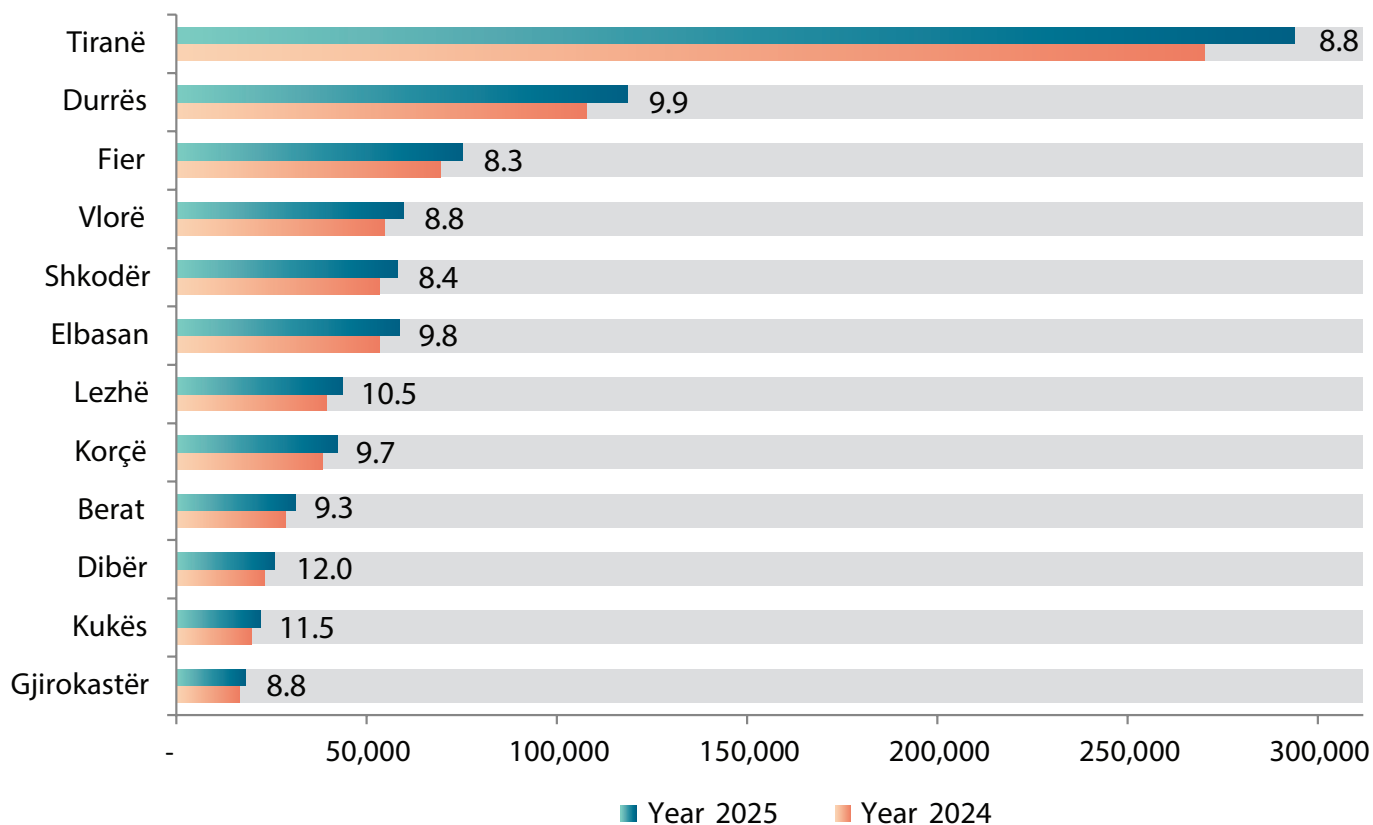
The prefectures with the lowest number of road vehicles are Gjirokastër with 2.1 % and Kukës with 2.4 % to the total road vehicles.

Graphic 6: Structure of road vehicles by prefectures, 2025 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

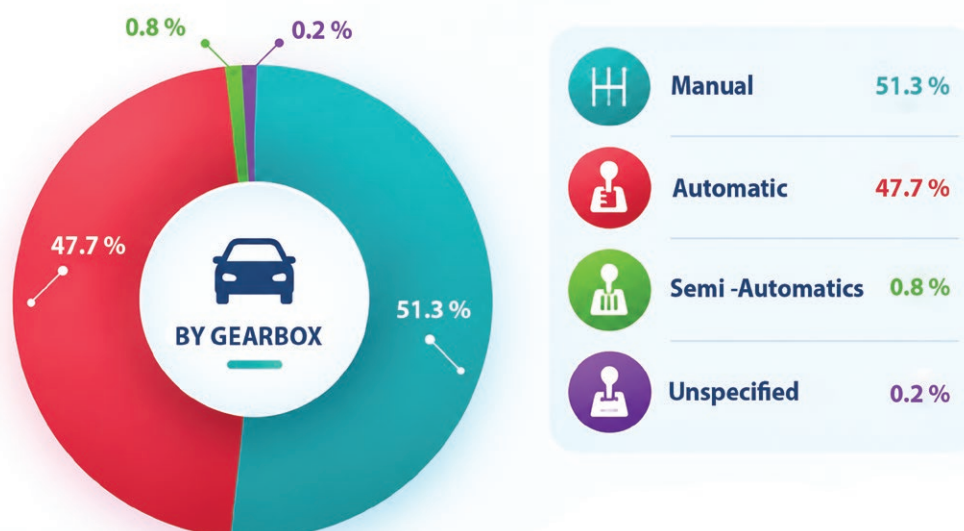
Graphic 7: Number of "Passenger Cars" by prefecture and percentage change, 2024-2025



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, 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 51.3 % in 2025.

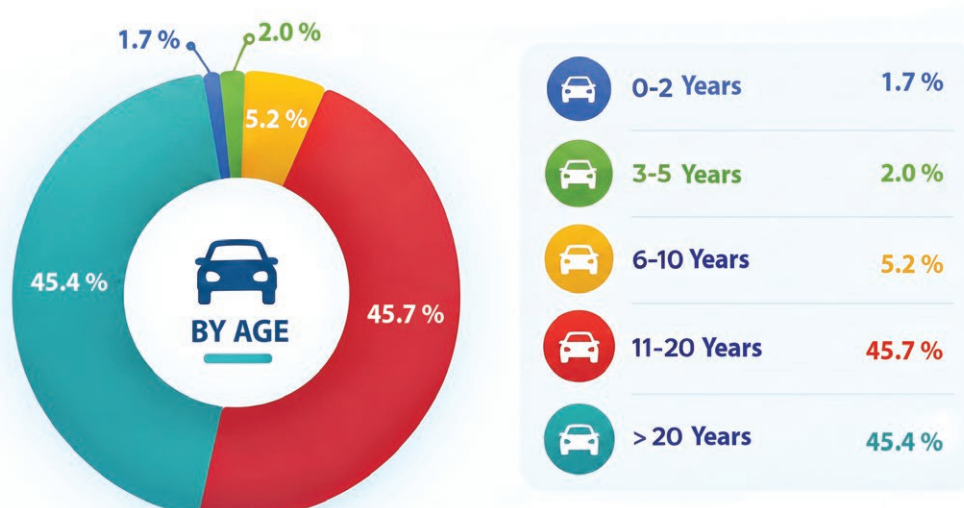
Graphic 8: Passenger cars by gearbox, 2025 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

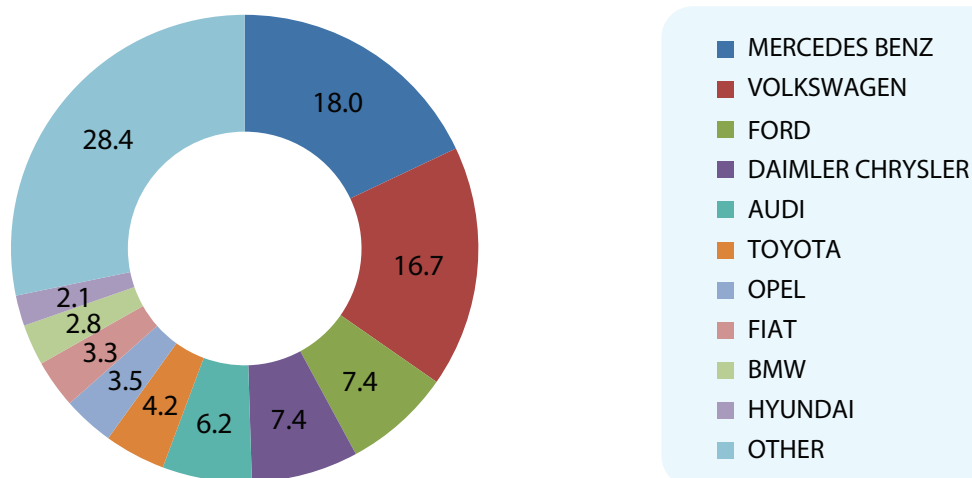
In the category of passenger cars, according to age, cars aged 11-20 years make up 45.7 % of the total number of cars.

Graphic 9: Passenger cars by age, 2025 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

The "Mercedes Benz" is the brand with the highest circulation in the country in the category of passenger cars with 18.0 %, "Volkswagen" brand with 16.7 %, followed by the "Ford" and "Daimler Chrysler" with 7.4 % each.

Graphic 10: Road Vehicles by brand, 2025 (%)

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

The “Mercedes Benz” brand is registered as the most used brand car registered with the year of production before 2000. Volkswagen brand is registered as the most widespread car brand with a production year of 2000-2010. and the years 2011-2025.

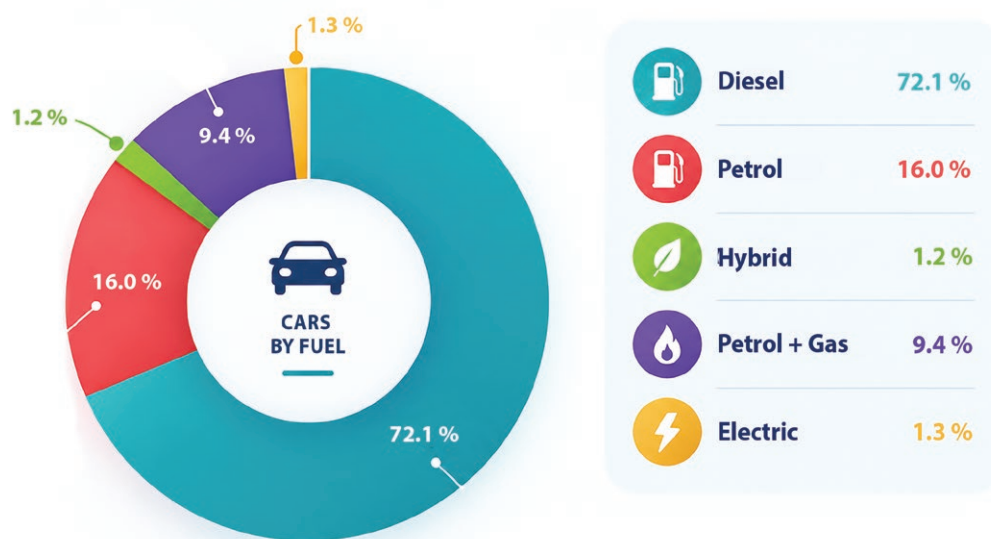
Table 4: Passenger cars by brand and year of production, 2025 (%)

<2000	%	2000-2010	%	2011-2025	%
MERCEDES BENZ	35.9	VOLKSWAGEN	20.5	VOLKSWAGEN	19.3
VOLKSWAGEN	17.4	MERCEDES BENZ	13.2	MERCEDES BENZ	18.7
FORD	7.3	DAIMLER CHRYSLER	12.7	AUDI	14.2
OPEL	5.5	FORD	10.1	HYUNDAI	7.6
DAIMLER CHRYSLER	4.3	TOYOTA	6.8	FORD	4.1
AUDI	3.9	AUDI	5.8	BMW	4.3
FIAT	3.7	OPEL	5.0	LAND ROVER	3.8
RENAULT	3.0	FIAT	3.8	SKODA	2.9
DAIMLER BENZ	2.8	BMW	3.3	TOYOTA	2.8
BMW	2.3	RENAULT	2.2	FIAT	2.6
OTHER CATEGORY	13.8	OTHER CATEGORY	16.6	OTHER CATEGORY	19.8

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

In the category of passenger cars, by fuel the largest number of vehicles circulating in our country until December 2025, use the “Diesel” fuel increasing by 8.0 % compared to 2024.

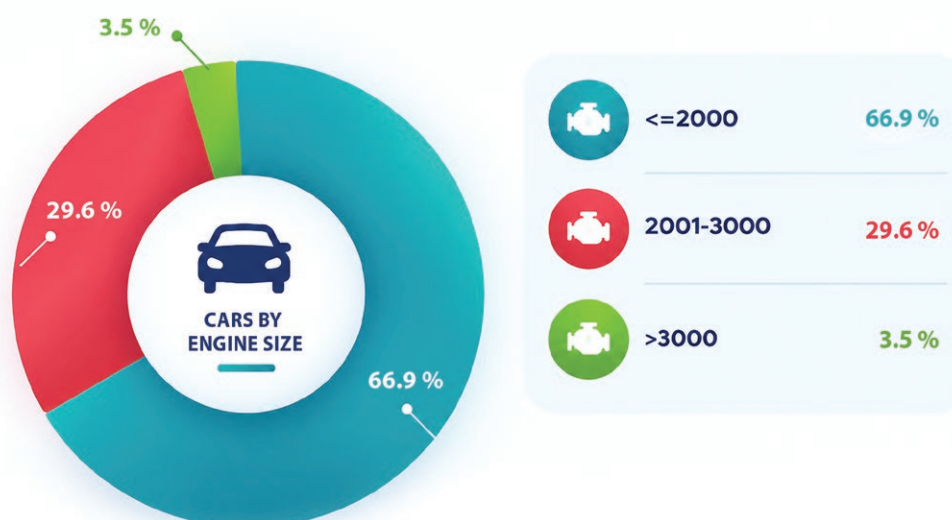
Graphic 11: Passenger cars by fuel, 2025 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

In the category of passenger cars, by engine volume, in 2025, it turns out that 66.9 % of cars have an engine volume ≤ 2000 cm³. Passenger cars with a motor volume over 3000 cm³ occupy only 3.5 % of the total number of passenger cars.

Graphic 12: Passenger cars by engine size, 2025 (%)



Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT

The volume in cm³ most frequent in fuel vehicles "Petrol" is <1399 cm³, accounting for 55.6 % of the total with petrol fuel.

The volume in cm³ most frequent in passenger cars with "Diesel" fuel is 1400 cm³- 1999 cm³, accounting for 55.0 % of all passenger cars with diesel fuel.

Table 5: Passenger cars fuel and engine size, 2025

Engine size	Passenger cars using Diesel	Passenger cars using Petrol
Total passenger cars	610,604	135,526
<1399 cm ³	46,228	75,372
1400 cm ³ -1999 cm ³	335,620	38,670
>2000 cm ³	228,756	21,484

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, 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 28,421,891 in 2025. This number shows a 6.5 % increase compared to 2024. About 39.4 % of passengers moved through the Morina land border point.



Table 6: Passenger arrived and departed from land borderlines, 2023-2025

Land Bordeline points	2023		2024		2025	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Gjithsej	12,646,822	12,138,805	13,467,708	13,223,903	14,205,209	14,216,682
Qafë Botë	338,560	350,586	415,541	421,990	444,219	458,291
Rips	1,010	1,068	3,562	3,752	2,569	2,634
Kakavijë	924,839	873,575	966,095	914,836	1,066,215	1,014,913
Sopik	4,122	4,588	4,550	4,604	3,574	3,630
Tri Urat	38,818	40,493	45,755	47,843	52,532	54,628
Kapshticë	842,417	850,461	959,229	955,015	1,040,010	1,043,568
Goricë	115,651	117,765	173,506	123,150	128,878	130,028
Tushemisht	188,726	170,183	220,768	199,112	251,639	243,564
Qafë Thanë	1,014,433	879,856	1,220,292	1,188,998	1,171,245	1,169,696
Blladë	425,360	414,411	508,038	507,290	790,207	772,105
Shishtavec	34,243	38,683	38,359	43,361	38,445	42,807
Orgjost	36,943	38,513	38,089	41,369	37,091	38,923
Morinë	5,465,650	5,221,746	5,240,281	5,332,267	5,515,649	5,684,379
Qafë Prush	203,367	262,613	256,178	325,111	342,572	364,690
Qafë Morinë	312,697	279,087	437,898	304,198	552,856	556,328
Bashkim	94,685	82,828	90,737	79,727	84,640	76,691
Hani Hotit	753,966	662,969	976,982	850,313	1,020,159	888,833
Tuz	0	0	0	0	35	40
Vicisht	21,712	22,009	24,592	23,836	22,888	23,065
Grabon	69,267	70,183	69,212	71,017	68,684	69,913
Muriqan	1,760,356	1,757,188	1,778,044	1,786,114	1,571,102	1,577,956

Source: General Directorate of the State Police, INSTAT



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 94.1 % of the volumes of freights transported by sea were transported or 7,750 thousand tons of freights. In 2025, the total volume of freights transported from the port of Durrës increased by 5.4 % compared to 2024.

Table 7: Volume of freights transported by sea port, 2024-2025 in 000/tons

	Year 2024	Year 2025	Percentage change %
Total	7,748.2	8,231.8	6.2
Port of Durrës	7,352.8	7,750.1	5.4
-Import	6,008.7	6,530.1	8.7
-Export	1,344.1	1,220.0	-9.2
Port of Vlorë	179.5	215.7	20.2
-Import	137.0	177.4	29.5
-Export	42.5	38.3	-9.9
Port of Limjoni (Sarandë)	33.4	38.7	15.8
-Import	30.3	33.0	9.0
-Export	3.1	5.7	82.3
Port of Shëngjin	182.5	227.3	24.5
-Import	122.4	162.0	32.4
-Export	60.2	65.2	8.4

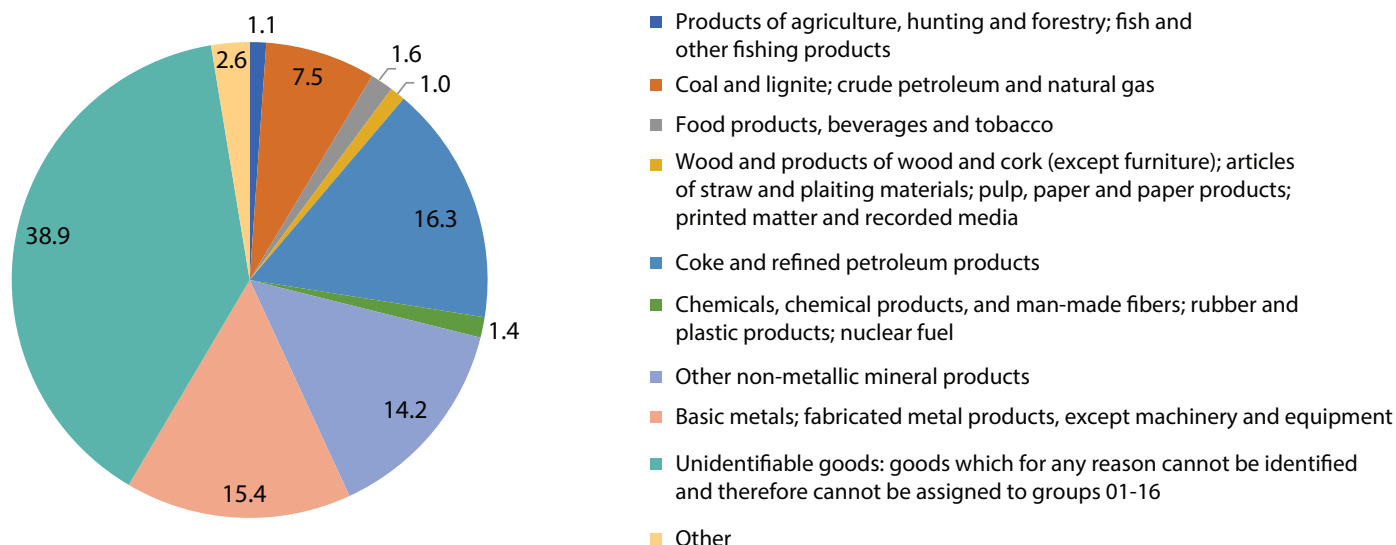
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

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 NST 2007 classification, for 2025:

- The group "Coke and refined petroleum products" accounts for 16.3 % of the freights transported from the ports.
- The group "Base metals, fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment" accounts for 15.4 % of freights transported by sea;
- The group "Other non-metallic mineral products" accounts for 14.2 % of the freights transported from the ports;
- The group of freights " Coal and lignite; crude petroleum and natural gas" constitutes 7.5 % of the freights transported in total from the ports;

Graphic 13: Maritime transport of freights by type of good, 2025 (%)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT



The number of ships entering and leaving ports of the country is recorded to be 1,012, of which 56 local ships and 956 foreign ships. The number of ships entering and leaving the ports was increased by 76.6 % compared to 2024.

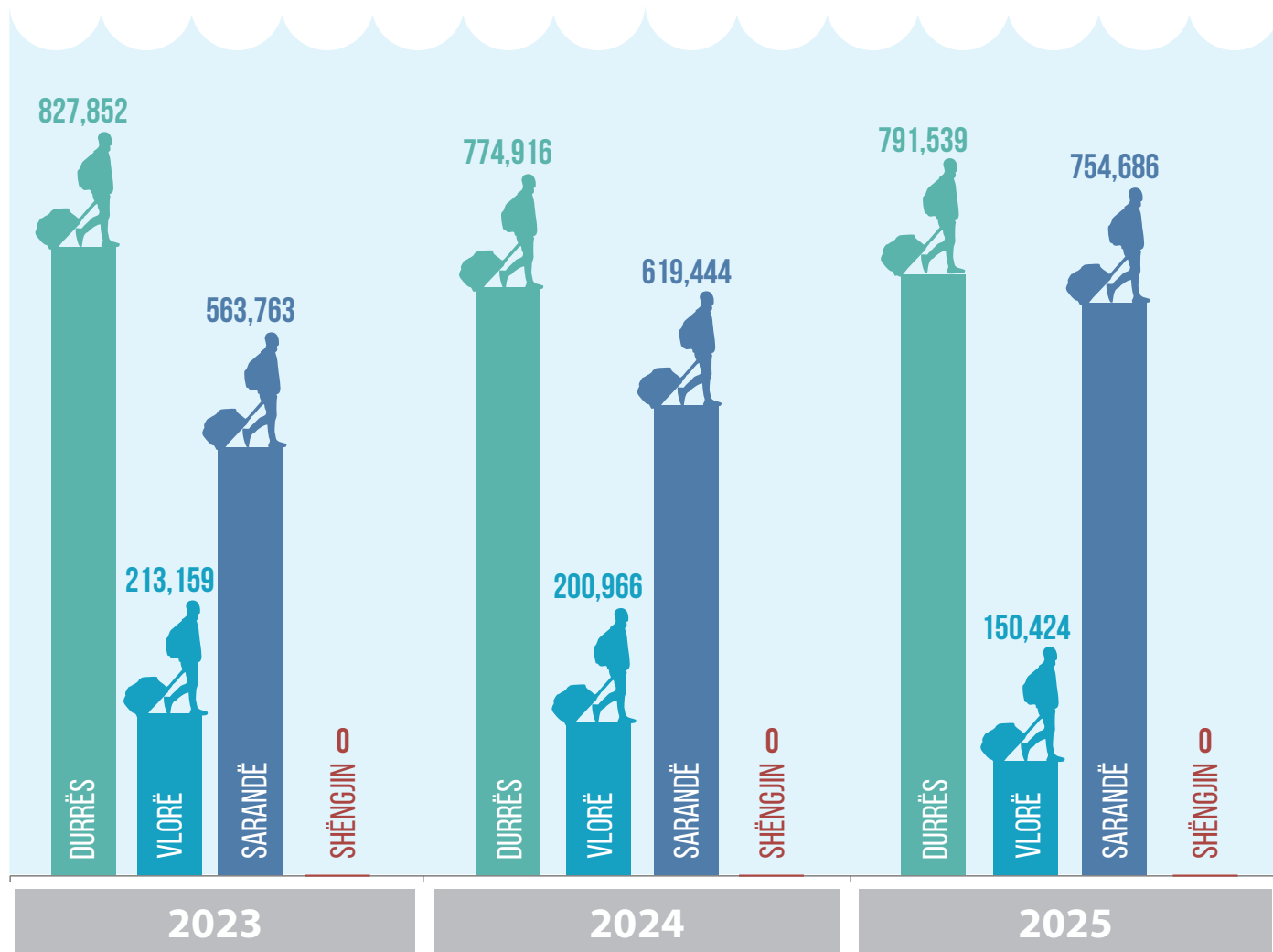
3.2 Maritime Passenger Transport

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

In 2025, the number of passengers who traveled through the country's seaports increased by 6.4 % compared to 2024.

The port of Durrës is the main port of the country from which 46.6 % of passengers travelled, followed by the port of Sarandë with 44.5 %, the port of Vlorë with 8.9 %.

Graphic 14: Maritime passenger transport by seaports, 2023- 2025 (number)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT





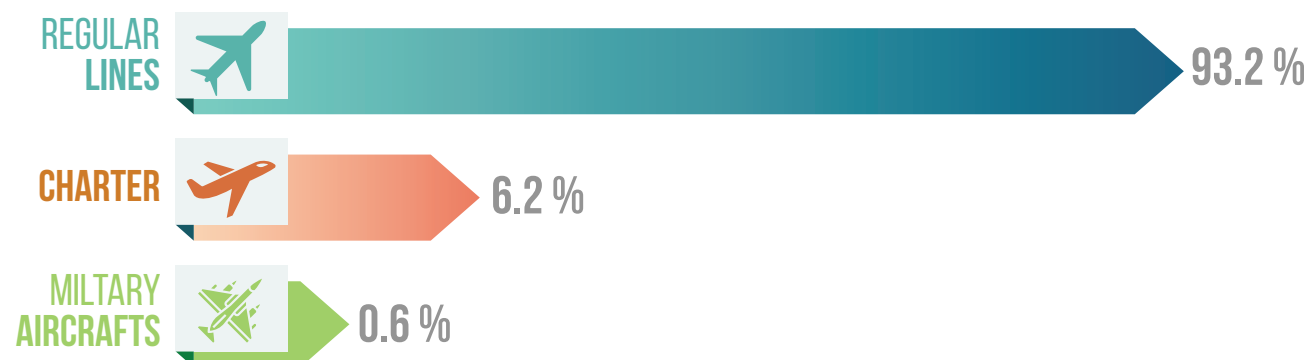
AIR TRANSPORT

4. AIR TRANSPORT

In air transport, have operated 32 airlines, of which 31 are foreign companies and one Albanian airline.

In the Albanian airspace have flown 404,399 aircrafts in 2025. Regular lines account for 93.2 % of aircrafts landings by type, followed by charter with 6.2 % and military aircrafts with 0.6 %.

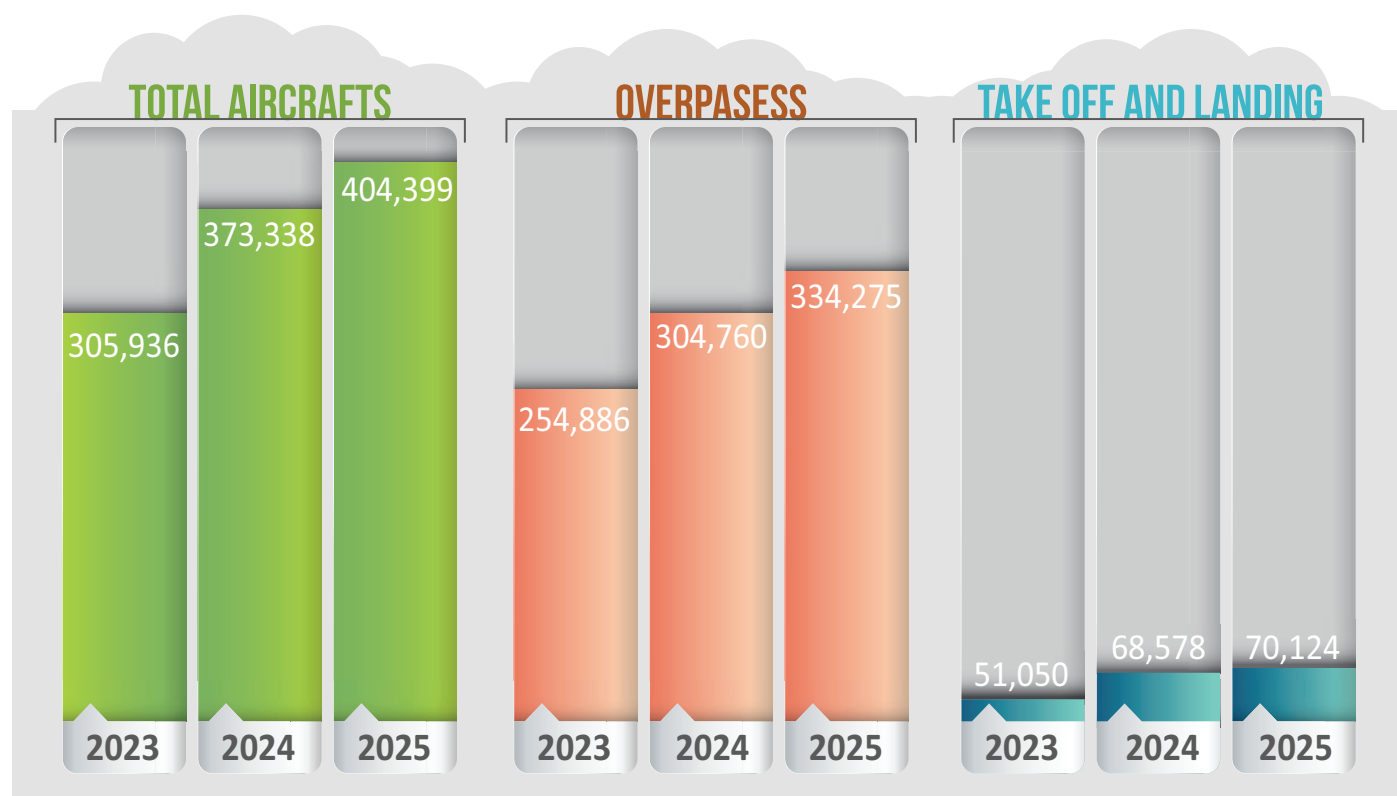
Graphic 15: Percentage structure of aircraft by type, 2025



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

According to the data of 2025, the number of overpasses in Albanian airspace was 334,275, increasing by 9.7 % compared to 2024.

Graphic 16: Dynamics in air transport, 2023-2025

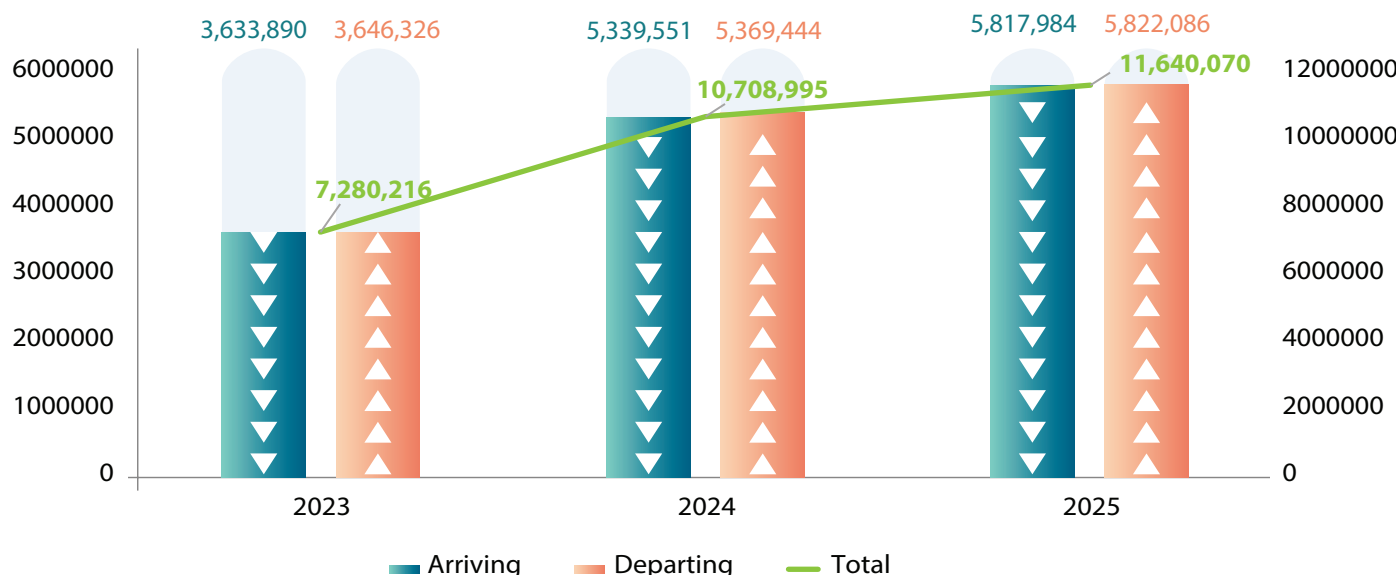


Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

4.1 Air passenger transport

Meanwhile, during this year, 8.7 % more passengers traveled by airline compared to 2024. The number of passengers arriving and departing via airline increased by 9.0 % and 8.4 %, respectively, compared to the year 2024.

Graphic 17: Number of passengers arriving and departing using air transport, 2023-2025



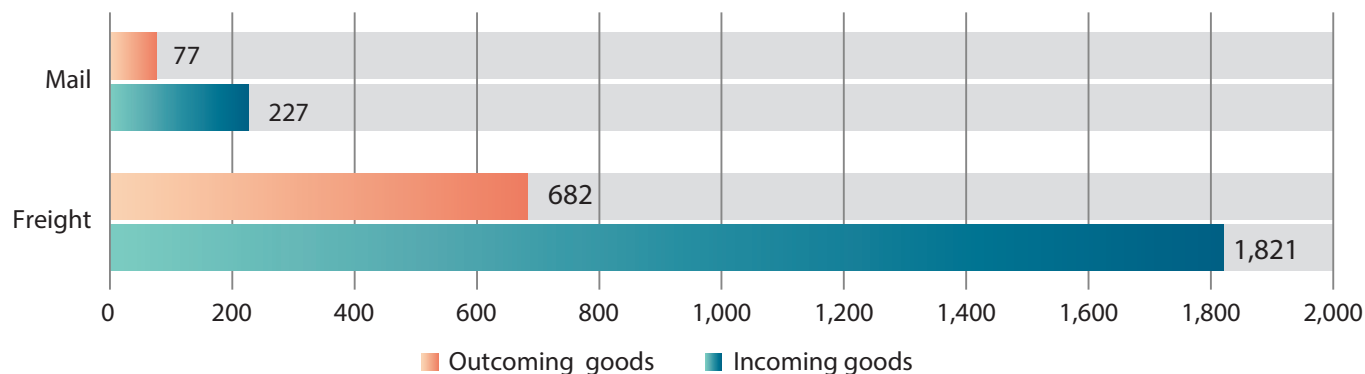
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

4.2 Air freight transport

The volume of incoming and outgoing freights (including airmail) via air transport was 2,806 tons, increasing by 24.4 % compared to 2024

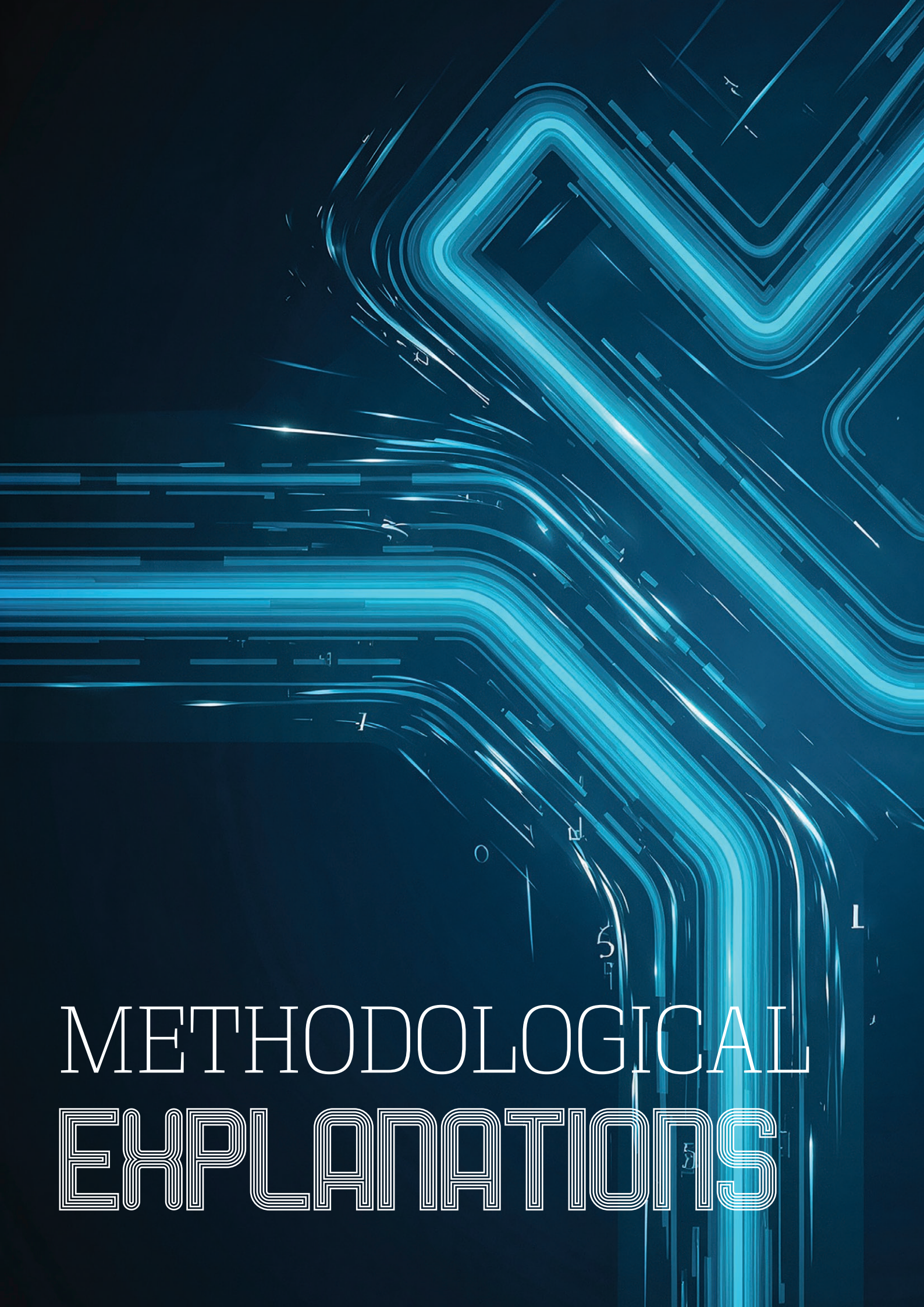
In air transport, 64.9 % of the volume of goods consists of incoming goods (excluding mail), while 24.3 % consists of outgoing goods. Compared to 2024, the volume of freights is presented with an increase of 24.5 %.

Graphic 18: Volume of freights and mail transported by air, 2025 (tons)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT

In air transport, the volume of mail accounts for 10.8 % of the total volume of freights transported by air. Compared to 2024, the volume of mail is presented with an increase of 23.2 %.



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

5. 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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