

TRANSPORT



Transport plays an important role in the development of a country. It ensures socioeconomic relations between the sectors of the economy, regions, and other countries.

The transport system of Belarus comprises the following modes of transport:

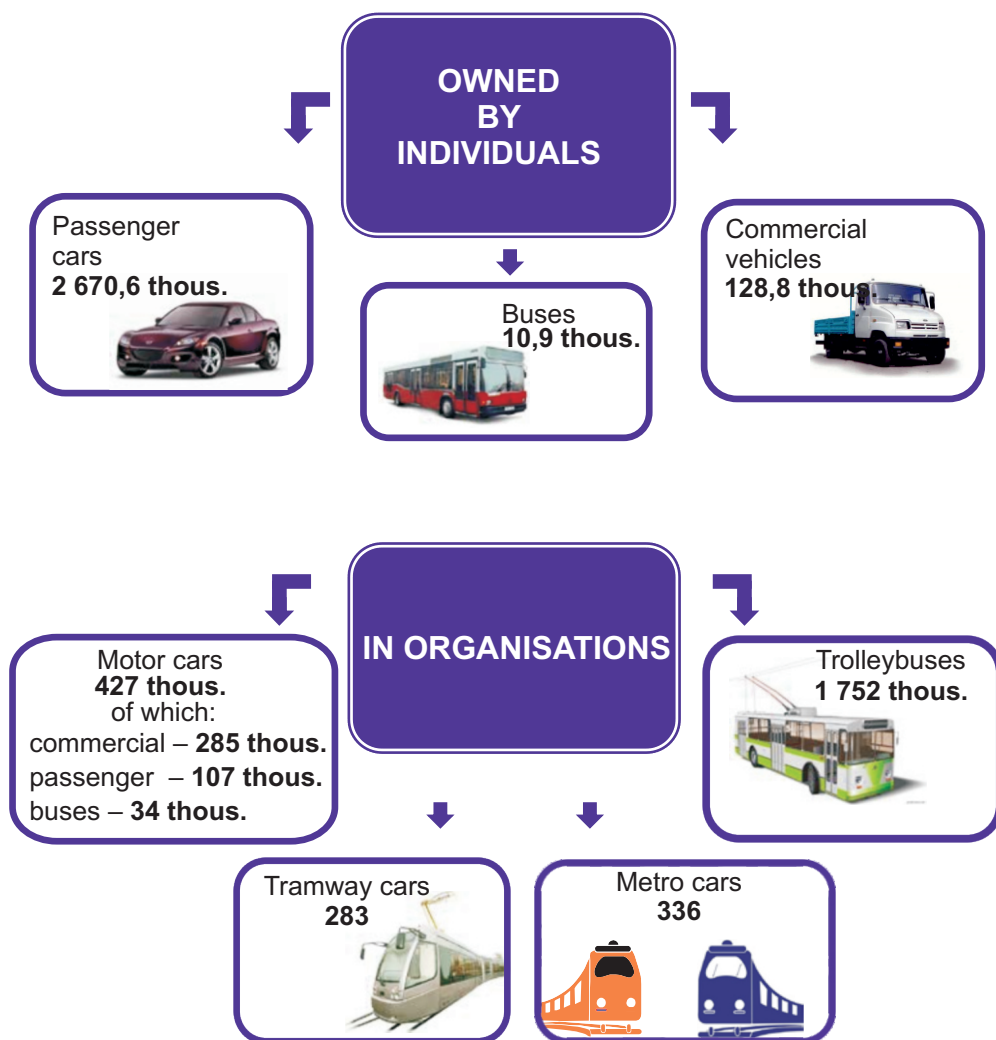
- rail;
- motor road;
- city electric;
- air;
- inland water;
- pipeline (oil and gas transportation).

As of the beginning of 2014, 259 thousand people worked in transport companies, which is more than 6% of the number of people employed in all organisations of Belarus.

LENGTH OF COMMUNICATION LINES IN BELARUS (kilometres)

Communication lines	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rail	5 569	5 533	5 518	5 503	5 503	5 483	5 490
Motor road	48 902	74 385	82 958	86 392	86 491	100 385	101 030
Tramway tracks	101	101	102	78	84	94	79
Trolleybus lines	431	467	468	577	607	565	760
Metro tracks	16	22	28	43	43	48	48
Gas pipelines	...	6 411	7 678	7 483	7 502	7 530	7 837
Oil pipelines	...	2 988	2 995	2 972	2 983	2 983	2 983

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN BELARUS at the end of 2013 (units)



Number of motor vehicles is the number of commercial vehicles, passenger cars and buses owned by individuals and organisations and registered with the Road Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus.

NUMBER OF PRIVATELY OWNED PASSENGER CARS

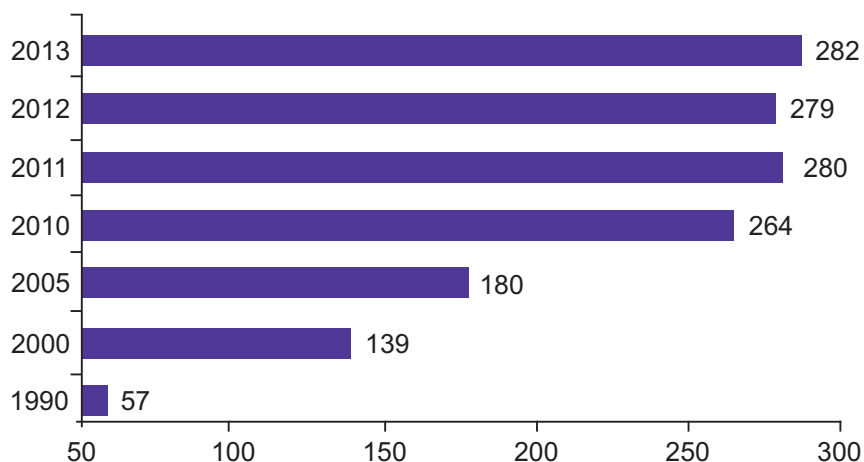
(thousand; by region)

	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Belarus	580	1 386	1 737	2 501	2 647	2 641	2 671
Region:							
Brest	73	205	265	376	402	401	407
Vitebsk	80	185	206	298	314	316	305
Gomel	83	192	239	310	331	333	342
Grodno	78	185	227	315	336	334	339
Minsk city	113	275	387	561	598	587	595
Minsk	85	201	258	384	405	409	415
Mogilev	68	143	156	257	261	261	268

Availability of passenger cars is a ratio of the number of cars privately owned by individuals to the number of the population. Calculated per 1 000 population.















PASSENGER CARS PER 1 000 POPULATION

(units)



For reference: in 2012 there were 609 cars per 1 000 population in Italy, 537 in Switzerland, 530 in Germany, 487 in Norway, 486 in Poland, 449 in Estonia, 403 in Portugal, 304 in Latvia, 258 in Russia.

NUMBER OF PRIVATELY OWNED PASSENGER CARS BY BRAND at of 1 January

	Car brand	2012	2013
	Volkswagen	365 155	371 039
	VAZ	365 477	358 611
	Opel	204 673	209 041
	Audi	181 800	183 476
	Ford	176 626	177 890
	Renault	139 824	146 375
	Peugeot	102 025	104 823
	Mercedes-Benz	85 324	85 797
	Citroen	77 610	80 797
	BMW	74 727	75 835
	Lexus	4 647	4 609
	Cadillac	314	372
	Bentley	34	41
	Rolls	6	10

Transport performance is measured in terms of such indicators as the volume of freight and passengers transported, freight turnover and passenger turnover.

Volume of freight transported is the quantity of freight in tonnes transported by rail, motor road, air, inland water transport, and via pipelines.

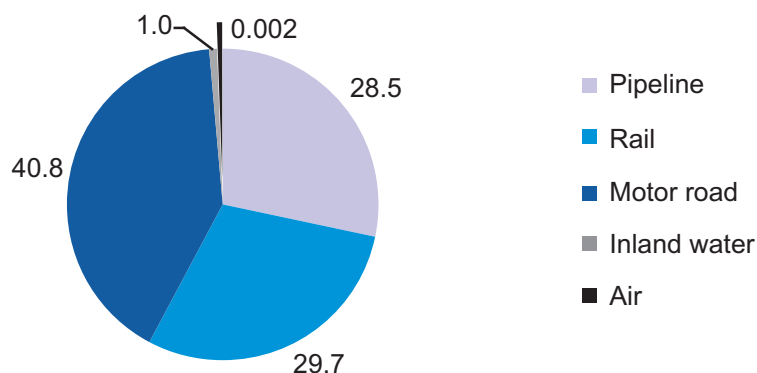
In 2013, 471.2 million tonnes of freight were transported by all modes of transport, with motor road transport accounting for more than 40% of the total freight transportation.

FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION BY MODE OF TRANSPORT (thousand tonnes)

Mode of transport	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
All modes of transport	692 311	285 415	393 453	455 978	493 275	484 371	471 210
of which:							
pipeline	...	131 303	164 646	142 992	142 791	137 359	134 199
rail	245 832	88 000	125 097	139 937	152 775	153 673	140 040
of which international transportation	169 688	60 245	90 236	90 376	108 039	107 850	95 947
motor road	428 057	64 436	100 685	166 862	190 989	189 302	192 475
of which international transportation	4 772	6 765	7 601	9 159	10 633
inland water	18 397	1672	3 011	6 168	6 711	4 023	4 486
air	25	4	14	19	9	14	11
of which international transportation	25	4	14	19	9	14	11

STRUCTURE OF FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION BY MODE OF TRANSPORT in 2013

(percent)



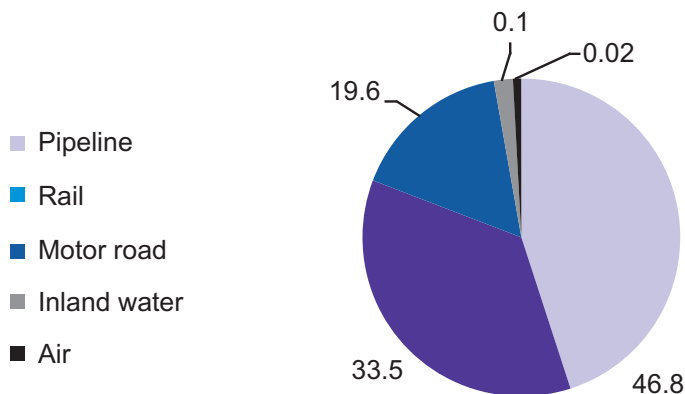
Freight turnover is measured by summing up the weight of each transported consignment in tonnes multiplied by the distance of carriage in kilometers. The unit of measure is tonne-kilometre, i.e. carriage of 1 tonne of freight over the distance of 1 km.

FREIGHT TURNOVER BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

(million tonne-kilometres)

Mode of transport	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
All modes of transport	84 937	89 154	127 320	128 144	134 269	131 684	130 752
of which:							
pipeline	...	52 659	74 261	65 743	65 258	61 134	61 220
rail	75 430	31 425	43 559	46 224	49 406	48 351	43 818
motor road	7 664	5 026	9 351	16 023	19 436	22 031	25 603
inland water	1 805	26	90	110	143	134	84
air	38	18	59	44	27	34	27

STRUCTURE OF FREIGHT TUENOVER BY MODE OF TRANSPOR **in 2013** (percent)



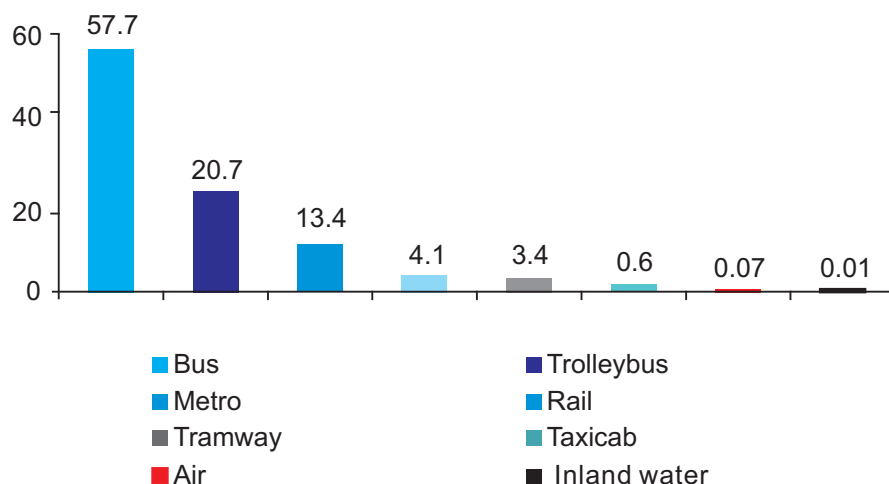
Volume of passenger transportation is the number of passengers carried by public transport over a specified period of time.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION BY MODE OF TRANSPORT (million people)

Mode of transport	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
All modes of transport	3 702.3	2 830.6	2 540.3	2 395.8	2 438.5	2 453.2	2 451.2
of which:							
bus	2 399.2	1 499.6	1 509.9	1 410.0	1 440.3	1 435.8	1 415.5
trolleybus	846.1	758.5	582.6	535.0	546.2	536.0	508.2
metro	101.6	258.2	250.4	273.6	268.0	281.4	328.3
rail	147.2	167.8	104.5	83.6	89.0	100.5	99.4
tramway	175.1	139.5	90.7	83.7	85.3	89.2	84.1
taxicab	30.0	6.6	1.5	8.7	8.4	8.7	13.7
air	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6
inland water	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

STRUCTURE OF PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION BY MODE OF TRANSPORT in 2013

(percent of total)



In our country air communication marked the start in 1933, when the first flight from Minsk to Moscow took place, with departure from the airport “Minsk-1”.

Today, each regional capital of Belarus has an airport. The main air passenger terminal is the National Airport “Minsk” which was opened in 1982, and renovated in 2014.

City bus transport provides service to the inhabitants of 147 cities and urban-type settlements of Belarus.

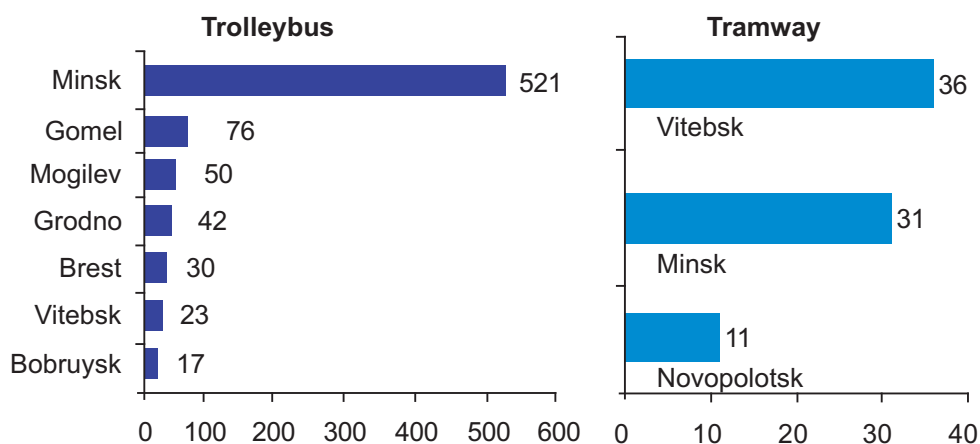
Seven cities (Minsk, Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Mogilev, Bobruysk) have trolleybus transport.

Three cities (Minsk, Vitebsk, Novopolotsk) have tramway transport.

Minsk is the only city of Belarus which has metro.

LENGTH OF TROLLEYBUS LINES AND TRAMWAY TRACKS BY CITY in 2013

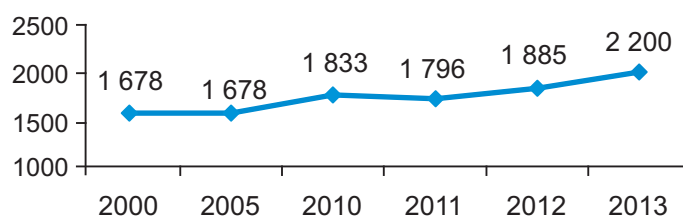
(kilometres)



In the capital city, considerable passenger traffic goes through the metro system. The first metro line was put into operation in 1984. It had 8 stations, and its length was nearly 9 km. In October 1985 the 100-millionth passenger was carried, and in 1990 the second metro line of a length of more than 6 km came into service. In 2013 there were 28 metro stations; the length of the lines was 48 km.

METRO PASSENGER TURNOVER

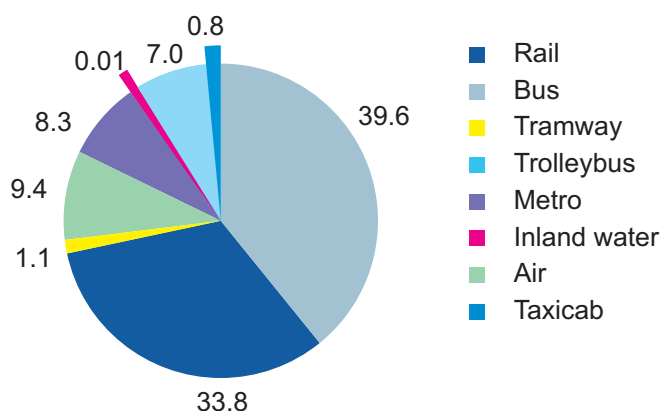
(million passenger-kilometres)



Passenger turnover is measured by summing up the number of passengers for each transportation multiplied by the distance in kilometers. The unit of measure is passenger-kilometre, i.e. the conveyance of a passenger over a distance of 1 km.

STRUCTURE OF PASSENGER TURNOVER BY MODE OF TRANSPORT in 2013

(percent of total)



PASSENGER TURNOVER BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

(million passenger-kilometres)

Mode of transport	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
All modes of transport	42 618	32 449	24 354	23 498	23 671	25 295	26 618
of which:							
rail	16 852	17 722	10 351	7 578	7 941	8 977	8 998
bus	19 787	9 235	9 231	10 194	9 923	10 016	10 546
tramway	...	553	352	301	305	320	300
trolleybus	...	2 655	2 037	1 891	1 931	1 925	1 873
metro	...	1 678	1 678	1 833	1 796	1 885	2 200
inland water	30	2	2	3	4	4	3
air	5 510	513	684	1 571	1 643	2 035	2 490
taxicab	439	91	19	127	128	133	208