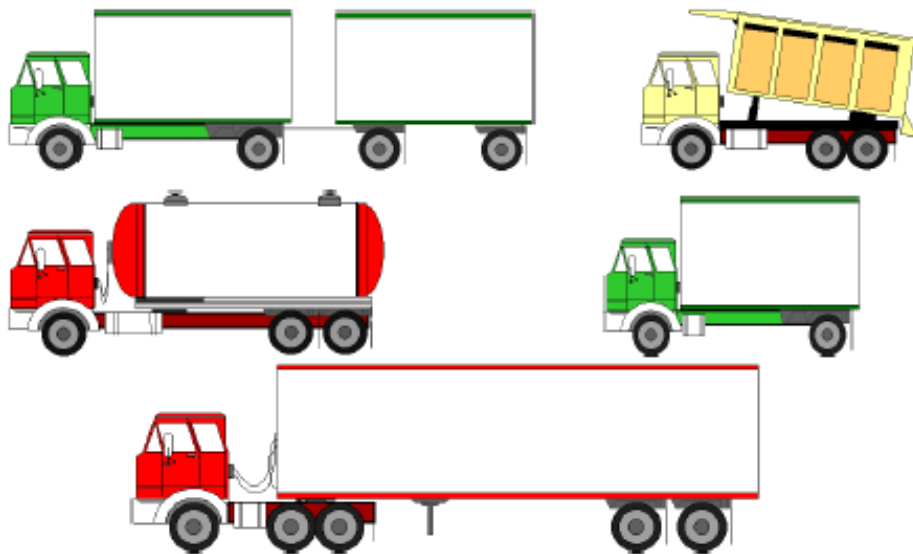


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- • • **STATISTICS**
- • • **ESTONIA**

USE OF CARGO VEHICLE

Instructions for filling in questionnaire 1136



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Background of the survey

Thank you for answering the questionnaire “Use of cargo vehicle”!

This is the same questionnaire that was called “Carriage of goods by road” in 2022. The questionnaire is sent to the owners of the cargo vehicles in the sample. The sample is open to all cargo vehicles entered in the traffic register of Estonia with a load capacity of at least 3,500 kg and up to 25 years of age.

Data collected from respondents is **essential** for the state to have insight into what is happening in the transport sector. The **veracity** of statistical information and therefore the **relevance of the policies** based on it depend on the **accuracy** of the data you provide.

Your answers are **anonymous** and will be generalised. We will not disclose your or your company’s name, vehicle’s registration number or any other identifiable information in the data that are made available. Statistics Estonia does not release data on individual vehicles (Official Statistics Act – § 20¹).

“Use of cargo vehicle” (questionnaire code 1136) is an official statistics questionnaire designed to collect data on the use of cargo vehicles registered in Estonia, both for journeys and non-use. This survey is part of the national economic statistics programme.

The data are requested because the state needs to have an overview of the amount of goods and other cargo transported by cargo vehicles in Estonia and of the changes in carriage of goods by road. The data collected with the survey will be used by Statistics Estonia and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications in their economic analyses. For instance, your answers will be used to assess whether the objectives of the Transport Development Plan are within reach or further away.

A similar survey is carried out in all countries of the European Union, and it allows comparisons of transport volumes of different countries. General data published by all Member States is available in the [Eurostat database](#). The data will be used for economic analyses of the transport sector by several **international organisations**: the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the International Transport Forum (ITF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), and the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat).

Publication of data

Weekly transport data collected from cargo vehicle users will be used to calculate the estimated values of freight transport indicators (tonnes, tonne-kilometres, and distance travelled) for each quarter. The data will be published for Estonia in general.

The following quarterly data will be published in the statistical database: domestic and international carriage of goods by road; population, sample, respondents of the survey of the carriage of goods by road. The following annual data will be published in the statistical database: carriage of goods by road by length of journey; distance travelled by the number of axles in lorries; carriage of goods by road by group of goods; carriage of goods by road by type of freight; dangerous goods carried by road; standard error and relative standard error of the survey on carriage of goods by road. The data can be found in the tables in [Statistics Estonia's database](#) under Economy -> Transport -> Road transport.

FILLING IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN eSTAT

To **submit the data**, please use the electronic data transmission environment **eSTAT** at <https://estat.stat.ee/>.

Please submit the data within the week following the survey week, or if the journey is longer, after the end of the journey.

The questionnaire is available in eSTAT and on the website of Statistics Estonia at <https://www.stat.ee/en> in section "Submit data / [Questionnaires](#)". In the search bar, type 'Use of cargo vehicle' or the questionnaire code 1136.

The questionnaire "**Use of cargo vehicle**" is filled in regarding the **carriage of goods and unladen journeys in one week and also if no transport operations took place in the survey week**.

The questionnaire consists of **tables** divided between the sheets (to move between the sheets, click on the bar above the table, which has the numbers and names of tables on it).

Table 1 indicates the **survey week** and includes the details of the cargo vehicle(s) from the traffic register for which information is requested.

Fill in the questionnaire only about the use of the cargo vehicle(s) in the survey week that are indicated in Table 1.

In case of a **change of the authorised user** (or the authorised user's details) of the vehicle, please inform Statistics Estonia by phone at +372 625 9300 or by e-mail at klienditugi@stat.ee.

You can find **instructions on the use and functioning of eSTAT** by clicking on **Help** on the menu bar.

To submit the questionnaire, click **Check** to activate the control functions. If errors are found, they can be corrected. Potentially faulty parameters are indicated with symbol "?". By clicking on this symbol, you will find the checked value and an explanatory text. Once you have submitted the data and corrected the errors, click **Confirm** at the end of the questionnaire.

If your enterprise has a large number of cargo vehicles and you need to submit data frequently, or if the number of entries in the table is large, we recommend that you submit the questionnaire in **Excel or CSV format**. To do this, you can download the relevant table templates (column headings) via eSTAT. Filled-in templates can be correctly uploaded and checked also via eSTAT. [More detailed instructions are available here](#).

In the "[Questionnaires](#)" section of the website, you will also find an Excel form that can be downloaded and filled in and sent to Statistics Estonia's customer support, but this method is less preferred.

The accuracy of your data ensures truthful statistical information.

For more information on how to fill in and submit the questionnaire, please call **+372 625 9300** or email klienditugi@stat.ee.

TABLE 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY

You do not need to enter anything in this table.

The table shows for which cargo vehicle(s) and for which period the rest of the questionnaire has to be completed (start and end date of the survey week and cargo vehicle's registration number).

Tables 2, 2.1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are only filled in regarding the laden/unladen journeys made in the survey week with these cargo vehicles that are indicated in Table 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY. Table 2.1 DATA AND USE OF CARGO VEHICLE UNDER SURVEY must be filled in even if the vehicle was not used for carriage of goods in the survey week.

TABLE 2. DATA AND USE OF CARGO VEHICLE AND TRAILER UNDER SURVEY



Overview of the table. What to enter?


- This table is to be filled in for all the cargo vehicles the registration numbers of which are indicated in Table 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY.
- Do not add new rows to the table.
- The fields at the top of the table are prefilled with the data obtained from the traffic register. There is no need to change this data.
- Add information about the use of a trailer (trailer data).
- Table description:
 - **Prefilled fields**
 - Survey week start date
 - Cargo vehicle registration number
 - Cargo vehicle load capacity
 - Type of cargo vehicle
 - Cargo vehicle body type
 - Maximum permissible weight of the trailer on the road tractor registration certificate
 - **Mandatory field**
 - Use of trailer for carriage of goods (**Yes/No**). Indicate 'No' if no journeys were made with this cargo vehicle in the survey week or if you do not know their details.
 - **If the trailer was used for carriage of goods, fill in the following fields:**
 - Registration number of the trailer used the most
 - Number of axles in the trailer used the most
 - Gross vehicle weight of the trailer used the most, kg
 - Load capacity of the trailer used the most, kg
 - Unladen weight of the trailer used the most, kg
 - Trailer superstructure type; Trailer superstructure type – other
- In the absence of values, the field may remain empty, i.e., you do not have to insert zeros.

How to enter data?




To enter trailer data, open the prefilled table row by clicking on the serial **number** or the pencil icon.

2. DATA AND USE OF CARGO VEHICLE AND TRAILER UNDER SURVEY based on Table 1. To enter data, click on row number. Do not clear the table, it contains prefilled data!

Validate table  

Survey week start date		Cargo vehicle registration number	Cargo vehicle load capacity, kg	Type of cargo vehicle	Vehicle body type	Maximum permissible weight of the trailer on the r...	Use of trailer for carriage of goods		
01	x1	1	3	6	7	9	x2		
2 	09.01	Data on cargo vehicle and trailer	942TMN	10 500	Road tractor	SADUL - Tractor	19 000	Trailer	Ye

In the input field, the prefilled data is on the white or blue background.

Column no.	Name	Code of variable	Code/value	Name
01	Survey week start date	KVMVALGKPV	09.01.2023	
x1	.	AS18 771	Data on cargo vehicle and trailer	
1	Cargo vehicle registration number	KVMSREGMARK	942TMN	
3	Cargo vehicle load capacity, kg	KVMSKANDEVOIME	10500	

Fill in the empty fields with the white background.

In the field “trailer superstructure type”, the appropriate type must be selected from the list. By clicking on the **magnifying glass** icon at the end of the field, you can open the list and select the value.

* The red asterisk indicates a mandatory field.

N.B. Before closing the input window, save the completed row by clicking **Add row to the table**.

Do not add new rows to this table but fill in the given rows until complete.

The number of entries is displayed in the header of the window.

TABLE 2.1. DATA AND USE OF CARGO VEHICLE UNDER SURVEY

Overview of the table. What to enter?

- **Fill in the table only for the cargo vehicles indicated in Table 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY.** One row of the table is partially prefilled for each cargo vehicle. Open the row and add information on how the vehicle was used during the week.
- **Do not add new rows to this table.**
- Table 2.1 are to be filled in even if no laden or unladen journeys were made with the cargo vehicle during the survey week.
- **Add the number of days when the cargo vehicle was used** for carriage of goods and other purposes, **the number of days when the vehicle was not used** by reason, and **information if the vehicle is no longer at your disposal**.
- Indicate the days of use and non-use of the cargo vehicle as a whole number.
 - Table description:
 - **Prefilled fields, for information only**
 - Survey week start date
 - Cargo vehicle registration number
 - **Number of days when the cargo vehicle was used.**
Fill in the fields with the usage during the week. Other fields may be left blank.
 - Carriage of goods by road in Estonia or in international transport (incl. unladen journeys)
N.B. Include the details of these journeys in Tables 3–6.
 - Work in an enclosed area
 - Work abroad (data about the journeys is not available)
 - For the purposes of an agricultural holding (private person)
 - A purpose other than the carriage of goods
 - Special purpose transport
 - **Number of days when the cargo vehicle was not used**
Fill in at least one field if the vehicle was not used on each of the seven days.
 - The number of rest days
 - Absence of driver
 - Lack of work
 - Repair of vehicle
 - Comment
 - Reason for not using the cargo vehicle **if you no longer have the vehicle at your disposal** (click on the magnifying glass and select from the drop-down list)
 - Indicate the reason for not using the cargo vehicle that is missing from the list
- The total number of days of use and non-use of the cargo vehicle in the survey week must be **7**,

unless the vehicle is no longer at your disposal. In this case, the number of days of use or non-use of the vehicle does not need to be entered.

How to enter data?

To open a row in the table, click on the serial **number** or the pencil icon.

2.1 DATA AND USE OF CARGO VEHICLE UNDER SURVEY based on Table 1. To enter data, click on row number. Do not clear the table, it contains prefilled data!

Survey week start date 2	Cargo vehicle registration number 2	Carriage of goods in Estonia or in international j...	Work in an enclosed area	Work abroad (data about carriage of goods is not a...	For agricultural holding (private person)	Other purpose than carriage of goods
1	2	17	x17	18	19	20
1	02.01	350RTH	Number of the days when the cargo vehicle was used	1	3	

Buttons: Back, Exit, Add table row, Check, Forward

In the input field, the prefilled data is on the white or blue background.

Column no.	Name	Code of variable	Code/value	Name
* 1	Survey week start date 2	KVMVALGKPV2	02.01.2023	
* 2	Cargo vehicle registration number 2	KVMSREGMARK2	350RTH	

Fill in the fields with a white background that best describe the use of this cargo vehicle during the survey week.

* Fields marked with a red asterisk do not need to be filled in this table as they are filled in automatically.

In the field "Reason for not using the vehicle", the reason must be selected from the list. By clicking on the **magnifying glass** icon at the end of the field, you can open the list and select the value.

N.B. Before closing the table, save the completed row by clicking **Add row to the table**.

Do not add new rows to this table but fill in the given rows until complete.

The number of entries is displayed in the header of the window.

TABLE 3. BASIC TRANSPORT OPERATIONS AND UNLADEN JOURNEYS IN ESTONIA

Overview of the table. What to enter?

- Table is only filled in regarding the laden/unladen journeys made in the survey week with these vehicles that are indicated in Table 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY.
- Fill in **this table** with data about all basic **laden** transport operations (not collection and delivery journeys) **and unladen journeys in Estonia** in the whole survey week. **Where the previous journey ended, the next one begins.**
- A journey ends and the next one begins at the stop made for loading and/or unloading. Other stops, such as for rest or overnight stays, do not stop or start a new journey.
- **Indicate an unladen journey on a separate row.** An unladen journey is not a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. If a cargo vehicle only transports packages (containers, pallets, etc.), the journey is still regarded as carriage of goods.
- If there were **2 to 4** loading or unloading stops during the collection and/or delivery journey, **indicate each part of the journey between each loading on a separate row**, including the return journey. Where the previous journey ended, the next one begins.

- Table description:
 - **Cargo vehicle registration number** (add on every row according to the data in Table 1)
 - **Journey start date** (add on every row; dd.mm.yyyy)
 - **Origin of the journey** (start typing the name of the settlement and select the correct settlement from classification¹)
 - **Destination of the journey** (start typing the name of the settlement and select the correct settlement from classification¹)
 - **Length of journey in carriage of goods, km** (do not add distances if the vehicle was transported by ship)
 - **Length of unladen journey, km** (do not add distances if the vehicle was transported by ship)
 - **Number of recurring journeys per day**
 - **Weight of goods on one journey, kg** (make sure that the weight of goods is indicated in kilograms)
 - **Group of goods** (start describing the goods and select the correct group of goods from classification¹)
 - **Definition of the group of goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate group of goods or if you wish to specify it)
 - **Code of dangerous goods** (enter the code of the dangerous goods on the waybill or the name of the goods; select from classification¹)
 - **Definition of dangerous goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate code of dangerous goods or if you wish to specify it)
 - **Type of cargo** (select from the list)
 - **Degree of loading, %** (assess by capacity, not weight)
 - **Type of transport** (the transport was carried out for your own enterprise or for a fee for another enterprise; select the correct option)

- In the absence of values, the field may remain empty, i.e., you do not have to insert zeros.

How to enter data?

To open the table, click **Add table row**.

¹ Here, in Table 3, you must select the appropriate option from the **classification** (list) in four fields. These fields are marked with a **magnifying glass** and have a **search function**: start typing the name of the settlement or a description of the cargo in the field. You will be presented with a list of **possible answers** from the classification from which you can choose the correct one.

You can enlarge the search box by **clicking** on the **cross** next to the magnifying glass icon.

The code for dangerous goods (four digits) can be found **on the waybill**. Enter it and **click** on the description of the proposed cargo. If you wish, you can consult the classification of dangerous goods [HERE](#).

See page 23 at the end of this manual for the classification of groups of goods.

* The red asterisk indicates a mandatory field.

NB! Before closing the table, save the completed row by clicking **Add row to the table**.

The number of entries is displayed in the header of the window.

TABLE 4. COLLECTION AND/OR DELIVERY JOURNEYS IN ESTONIA

Overview of the table. What to enter?

- Table is only filled in regarding the laden journeys made in the survey week with these vehicles that are indicated in Table 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY.
- Fill in **this table** with data about all collection and/or delivery journeys **with at least 5 stops for loading goods** in the whole survey week. Include only stops for loading and unloading goods, exclude other stops, such as for rest or overnight stays.
- If there were **2 to 4** loading or unloading stops during the collection and/or delivery journey, indicate each part of the journey between each loading on a separate row in **Table 3**, including the return journey.
- A collection and/or delivery journey begins where the first cargo was loaded onto the cargo vehicle and ends where the vehicle was completely unloaded. Other stops, such as for rest or overnight stays, do not stop or start a new journey.
- **Indicate each unladen journey in Estonia as a separate entry in Table 3.** An unladen journey is not a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. If a cargo vehicle only transports packages (containers, pallets, etc.), the journey is still regarded as carriage of goods.
- Description of the table:
 - **Cargo vehicle registration number** (add on every row according to the data in Table 1)
 - **Journey start date** (add on every row; dd.mm.yyyy)
 - **Origin of the carriage of goods** (start typing the name of the settlement and select the correct settlement from classification¹)
 - **Last destination of the carriage of goods** (start typing the name of the settlement and select the correct settlement from classification¹)
 - **Length of journey, km** (do not add distances if the vehicle was transported by ship)
 - **Group of goods** (start describing the goods and select the correct group of goods from classification¹)
 - **Definition of the group of goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate group of goods or if you wish to specify it)
 - **Code of dangerous goods** (enter the code of the dangerous goods on the waybill or the name of the goods; select from classification¹)
 - **Definition of dangerous goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate code of dangerous goods or if you wish to specify it)
 - **Number of places of loading**
 - **Weight of goods loaded on one journey, kg** (all cargoes)
 - **Number of places of unloading**
 - **Weight of goods unloaded on one journey, kg** (all cargoes)
 - **Type of cargo** (select from the list)
 - **Degree of loading, %** (largest; assess by capacity, not weight)
 - **Type of transport** (transport for your own enterprise or for a fee for another enterprise; select the correct option)
- In the absence of values, the field may remain empty, i.e., you do not have to insert zeros.

How to enter data?

To open the table, click **Add table row**.

4. COLLECTION AND/OR DELIVERY JOURNEYS IN ESTONIA (laden journeys with at least 5 stops for loading goods). To be filled in only for vehicles indicated in Table 1 in the respective survey week.

Cargo vehicle registration number	Journey start date (dd.mm.yyyy)	Origin of the carriage of goods: settlement	Destination of the carriage of goods:	Length of journey, km	Group of goods	Definition of the group of goods	Code of dangerous goods	Definition dangerous goods
1				5	6	7	8	9

Number of table entries: 0

Buttons: Back, Exit, Add table row, Check, Forward

¹ Here, in Table 4, you must select the appropriate option from the **classification** (list) in four fields. These fields are marked with a **magnifying glass** and have a **search function**: start typing the name of the settlement or a description of the cargo in the field. You will be presented with a list of **possible answers** from the classification from which you can choose the correct one.

Column no.	Name	Code of variable	Code/value	Name
*	1	Cargo vehicle registration number	KVRSREGOMARK	<input type="text"/>
*	2	Journey start date (dd.mm)	KVRSKPV	<input type="text"/>
*	3	Origin of the carriage of goods: settlement	KVRSORRZ	<input type="text"/>

You can enlarge the search box by **clicking** on the **cross** next to the magnifying glass icon.

The code for dangerous goods (four digits) can be found **on the waybill**. Enter it and click on the description of the proposed cargo. If you wish, you can consult the classification of dangerous goods [HERE](#).

See page 23 at the end of this manual for the classification of groups of goods.

* The red asterisk indicates a mandatory field.

NB! Before closing the table, save the completed row by clicking **Add row to the table**.

The number of entries is displayed in the header of the window.

TABLE 5. INTERNATIONAL BASIC TRANSPORT OPERATIONS AND UNLADEN JOURNEYS

Overview of the table. What to enter?

- Table is only filled in regarding the laden/unladen journeys made in the survey week with these vehicles that are indicated in Table 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY.
- Fill in **this table** with data about all **international basic transport operations** (not collection and delivery journeys) and **unladen journeys** in the whole survey week. Where the previous journey ended, the next one begins.
- **A journey ends and the next one begins at the stop made for loading and/or unloading.**
In the case of road tractors, the start of a journey may also be the coupling and the end the uncoupling of the trailer.
Other stops, such as for rest or overnight stays, do not stop or start a new journey.
- **Indicate an unladen journey on a separate row.** An unladen journey is not a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. If a cargo vehicle only transports packages (containers, pallets, etc.), the journey is still regarded as carriage of goods.
- If there were **2 to 4** loading or unloading stops, **indicate each part of the journey between each loading on a separate row** in this table, including the return journey. Where the previous journey ended, the next one begins.
- If the journey starts in the survey week but the cargo vehicle returns after the end of the survey week, indicate the entire journey, including the final leg.
- Description of the table:
 - **Cargo vehicle registration number** (add on every row according to the data in Table 1)
 - **Journey start date** (add on every row; dd.mm.yyyy)
 - **Origin of the journey: country** (start typing the name of the country and select the correct country from classification¹)

- **Origin of the journey: settlement** (enter the name of the settlement)
- **Destination of the journey: country** (start typing the name of the country and select the correct country from classification¹)
- **Destination of the journey: settlement** (enter the name of the settlement)
- **Countries passed through on journey** (two-letter codes of countries, in order of passage, without spaces, e.g. LVLTP. The list of codes (classification of countries¹) is available [HERE](#))
- **Length of journey in carriage of goods, km** (do not add distances if the vehicle was transported by ship)
- **Length of unladen journey, km** (do not add distances if the vehicle was transported by ship)
- **Number of recurring journeys per day**
- **Weight of goods on one journey, kg** (make sure that the weight of goods is indicated in kilograms)
- **Group of goods** (start describing the goods and select the correct group of goods from classification¹)
- **Definition of the group of goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate group of goods or if you wish to specify it)
- **Code of dangerous goods** (enter the code of the dangerous goods on the waybill or the name of the goods; select from classification¹)
- **Definition of dangerous goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate code of dangerous goods or if you wish to specify it)
- **Type of cargo** (select from the list)
- **Degree of loading, %** (assess by capacity, not weight)
- **Type of transport** (transport for your own enterprise or for a fee for another enterprise; select the correct option)

- In the absence of values, the field may remain empty, i.e., you do not have to insert zeros.

How to enter data?

To open the table, click **Add table row**.

¹ Here, in Table 5, you must select the appropriate option from the **classification** (list) in four fields. These fields are marked with a **magnifying glass** and have a **search function**: start typing the name of the country or describing the cargo. You will be presented with a list of **possible answers** from the classification from which you can choose the correct one.

You can enlarge the search box by **clicking** on the **cross** next to the magnifying glass icon.

The code for dangerous goods (four digits) can be found **on the waybill**. Enter it and click on the description of the proposed cargo. If you wish, you can consult the classification of dangerous goods [HERE](#).

To fill in the field '**countries passed through on journey**', you will need two-letter abbreviations of countries. These are available in the country classification [HERE](#). Enter the two-letter codes of the countries in order of passage, without spaces, e.g. LVLTPPL.

See page 23 at the end of this manual for the classification of groups of goods.

- * The red asterisk indicates a mandatory field.
- **N.B.** Before closing the table, save the completed row by clicking **Add row to the table**.
- The number of entries is displayed in the header of the window.

TABLE 6. INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION AND/OR DELIVERY JOURNEYS

Overview of the table. What to enter?

- Table is only filled in regarding the journeys made in the survey week with these vehicles that are indicated in Table 1. SURVEY WEEK AND CARGO VEHICLES UNDER SURVEY.
- Enter in this table all international **collection and/or delivery journeys** with at least 5 stops for loading goods. Include only stops made for loading and unloading goods, excluding other stops, such as for rest or overnight stays.
- A collection and/or delivery journey begins where the first cargo was loaded onto the cargo vehicle and ends where the vehicle was completely unloaded. Other stops, such as for rest or overnight stays, do not stop a journey or start a new one.
- **Indicate every unladen journey outside Estonia as a separate entry in Table 5.** An **unladen journey** is not a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. If a cargo vehicle only transports packages (containers, pallets, etc.), the journey is still regarded as carriage of goods.
- If there were **2 to 4** loading or unloading stops during the collection and/or delivery journey, indicate each part of the journey between each loading on a separate row in **table 5**, including the return journey.
- If the collection and/or delivery journey starts in the survey week but the cargo vehicle returns after the end of the survey week, indicate the entire journey, including the final leg.
- Description of the table:
 - **Cargo vehicle registration number** (add on every row according to the data in Table 1)
 - **Journey start date** (add on every row; dd.mm.yyyy)
 - **Origin of the carriage of goods: country** (start typing the name of the country and select the correct country from classification¹)
 - **Origin of the carriage of goods: settlement** (enter the name of the settlement)
 - **Last destination of the carriage of goods: country** (start typing the name of the country and select the correct country from classification¹)
 - **Last destination of the carriage of goods: settlement** (enter the name of the settlement)
 - **Countries passed through in the carriage of goods** (two-letter codes of countries in order of passage, without spaces, e.g. LVLTPPL; the list of codes (classification of countries¹) is available [HERE](#).)
 - **Length of journey, km** (do not add distances if the vehicle was transported by ship)
 - **Group of goods** (start describing the goods and select the correct group of goods from classification¹)
 - **Definition of the group of goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate group of goods or if you wish to specify it)
 - **Code of dangerous goods** (enter the code of the dangerous goods on the waybill or the name of the goods; select from classification¹)
 - **Definition of dangerous goods** (name of the cargo; be sure to fill in if you did not find the appropriate code of dangerous goods or if you wish to specify it)
 - **Number of places of loading**
 - **Weight of goods loaded on one journey, kg** (all cargoes)
 - **Number of places of unloading**
 - **Weight of goods unloaded on one journey, kg** (all cargoes)
 - **Type of cargo** (select from the list)

- **Degree of loading, %** (largest; assess by capacity, not weight)
- **Type of transport** (transport for your own enterprise or for a fee for another enterprise; select the correct option)
- In the absence of values, the field may remain empty, i.e., you do not have to insert zeros.

How to enter data?

To open the table, click **Add table row**.

¹ Here, in Table 6, you must select the appropriate option from the **classification** (list) in four fields. These fields are marked with a **magnifying glass** and have a **search function**: start typing the name of the country or a description of the cargo in the field. You will be presented with a list of **possible answers** from the classification from which you can choose the correct one.

You can enlarge the search box by **clicking** on the **cross** next to the magnifying glass icon.

The code for dangerous goods (four digits) can be found **on the waybill**. Enter it and click on the description of the proposed cargo. If you wish, you can consult the classification of dangerous goods [HERE](#).

To fill in the field '**countries passed through on journey**', you will need two-letter abbreviations of countries. These are available in the country classification [HERE](#). Enter the two-letter codes of the countries in order of passage, without spaces, e.g. LVLTP.

See page 23 at the end of this manual for the classification of groups of goods.


- * The red asterisk indicates a mandatory field.
- **N.B.** Before closing the table, save the completed row by clicking **Add row to the table**.
- The number of entries is displayed in the header of the window.

LIST AND EXPLANATION OF VARIABLES

All the variables (cells) of the questionnaire mentioned above are listed here in alphabetical order with a longer explanation. Using the Ctrl+F function, you can search for explanations of the variables by variable name or code.

We advise you to read these explanations provided in the table information section, which opens by clicking on the table title.

In the table information, only the variables and explanations related to this particular table are displayed in the correct order.

The same explanations can also be found one by one if you **move the mouse over** the button  while editing a row in the table.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVMH04	Load capacity of the trailer used the most	Trailer is a goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. A towed device or an interchangeable towed machinery are not considered trailers. Vehicle load capacity is the difference between the gross vehicle weight transferred to the ground by the wheels and the total unladen weight, which is the maximum permissible load of the vehicle or the maximum weight of goods declared permissible by the competent authority of the country of registration of the vehicle. If several trailers were used in the survey week, the load capacity of the trailer used the most is indicated in the questionnaire.
KVMHREGMARK	Trailer registration number	Registration number of the trailer most frequently used during the survey week. Combination of letters and numbers assigned to the vehicle by the Transport Administration.
KVMH02	Number of axles in the trailer used the most	The number of axles is indicated with a number in the questionnaire. Trailer is a goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. A towed device or an interchangeable towed machinery are not considered trailers. If several trailers were used in the survey week, the number of axles in the trailer used the most is indicated in the questionnaire.
KVMH03	Gross weight of the trailer used the most	Trailer is a goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. A towed device or an interchangeable towed machinery are not considered trailers. Gross vehicle weight is the legally permissible maximum weight of the fully equipped vehicle together with the weight of the driver, the passengers and the load. If several trailers were used in the survey week, the gross weight of the trailer used the most is indicated in the questionnaire.
KVMH05	Unladen weight of the trailer used the most	Trailer is a goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. A towed device or an interchangeable towed machinery are not considered trailers. Unladen vehicle weight is the weight of vehicle excluding its passengers and load but including the driver, as determined by the manufacturer. If several trailers were used in the survey week, the unladen weight of the trailer used the most is indicated in the questionnaire.
KVMH01	Use of trailer for carriage of goods	Do you use a trailer in the carriage of goods?
KVMHMASS	Maximum permissible weight of the trailer on the road tractor registration certificate	Maximum permissible weight of the trailer on the road tractor registration certificate is prefilled in the questionnaire based on the data of the vehicle registered in the traffic register administered by the Estonian Transport Administration.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVMHTYYP	Trailer superstructure type	Trailer is a goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. A towed device or an interchangeable towed machinery are not considered trailers. A vehicle superstructure type can either be an ordinary open box, a box with cover, a temperature-controlled box, other closed box, a skeletal container, a swap-body transporter, a livestock transporter, etc.
KVMHMUU	Trailer superstructure type – other	The trailer superstructure type missing from the list is named. Trailer is a goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. A towed device or an interchangeable towed machinery are not considered trailers. A vehicle superstructure type can either be an ordinary open box, a box with cover, a temperature-controlled box, other closed box, a skeletal container, a swap-body transporter, a livestock transporter, etc.
KVM4TOND	Weight of goods unloaded on a distribution round – in international collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, the weight of unloaded goods is indicated in kilograms. This includes the weight of goods with the package, container and pallets. If the vehicle transports packages, the journey is considered a laden journey and the weight of the packages is indicated (if the weight could not be determined, an estimated weight will be indicated). Reloading of goods from one lorry to another or switching a road tractor is considered as unloading before the next loading.
KVM2TOND	Weight of goods unloaded on a distribution round – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, the weight of unloaded goods is indicated in kilograms. This includes the weight of goods with the package, container and pallets. If the vehicle transports packages, the journey is considered a laden journey and the weight of the packages is indicated (if the weight could not be determined, an estimated weight will be indicated). Reloading of goods from one lorry to another or switching a road tractor is considered as unloading before the next loading.
KVM2TONC	Weight of goods loaded on a distribution round – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, the weight of loaded goods is indicated in kilograms. This includes the weight of goods with the package, container and pallets. If the vehicle transports packages, the journey is considered a laden journey and the weight of the packages is indicated (if the weight could not be determined, an estimated weight will be indicated). Reloading of goods from one lorry to another or switching a road tractor is considered as unloading before the next loading.
KVM3TONS	Weight of goods on one journey – in international basic transport operations	Weight of goods on a journey with 1 to 4 stops, in kilograms (except the tare weight of the vehicle and the trailer). This includes the weight of goods with the package, container and pallets. If the vehicle transports packages, the journey is considered a laden journey and the weight of the packages is indicated (if the weight could not be determined, an estimated weight will be indicated). Reloading of goods from one lorry to another or switching a road tractor is considered as unloading before the next loading.
KVM1TONS	Weight of goods on one journey – in domestic basic transport operations	Weight of goods on a journey with 1 to 4 stops, in kilograms (except the tare weight of the vehicle and the trailer). This includes the weight of goods with the package, container and pallets. If the vehicle transports packages, the journey is considered a laden journey and the weight of the packages is indicated (if the weight could not be determined, an estimated weight will be indicated). Reloading of goods from one lorry to another or switching a road tractor is considered as unloading before the next loading.
KVM4TD	Number of places of unloading – in international collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, indicate the number of stops for unloading the cargo, which does not include the number of stops made for other reasons (e.g., overnight stay).

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVM2TD	Number of places of unloading – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, indicate the number of stops for unloading the cargo, which does not include the number of stops made for other reasons (e.g., overnight stay).
KVM4TC	Number of places of loading – in international collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, indicate the number of stops for loading the cargo, which does not include the number of stops made for other reasons (e.g., overnight stay).
KVM2TC	Number of places of loading – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, indicate the number of stops for loading the cargo, which does not include the number of stops made for other reasons (e.g., overnight stay).
KVM1GOODS KVM2GOODS KVM3GOODS KVM4GOODS	<p>Definition of the group of goods – in domestic basic transport operations</p> <p>Definition of the group of goods – in domestic collection or delivery journeys</p> <p>Definition of the group of goods – in international basic transport operations</p> <p>Definition of the group of goods – in international collection or delivery journeys</p>	Short description of the group of goods. The goods are described as accurately as possible. If possible, indicate the CN code of the goods.
KVM1GOOD KVM2GOOD KVM3GOOD KVM4GOOD	<p>Group of goods – in domestic basic transport operations</p> <p>Group of goods – in domestic collection or delivery journeys</p> <p>Group of goods – in international basic transport operations</p> <p>Group of goods – in domestic basic transport operations</p>	Group of transported goods according to the Standard goods classification for transport statistics (NST 2007). Use the search in the classification to select the appropriate group of goods. E.g., 04.5 Dairy products and ice cream, the definition of group of goods can be "Milk". The Standard goods classification for transport statistics is available in the instructions of the questionnaire. Additional information on the transported goods or group of goods is to be entered in the field "Definition of the group of goods".
KVM4VOL	Maximum degree of loading – on an international distribution round	Degree of loading (in per cents), which indirectly measures the load of cargo per journey. If the weight of the goods is smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle, it does not necessarily mean that the vehicle is not loaded to the maximum extent. In many cases the vehicle is loaded with goods to the maximum extent, although the weight of the cargo is considerably smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle.
KVM2VOL	Maximum degree of loading – on a domestic distribution round	Degree of loading (in per cents), which indirectly measures the load of cargo per journey. If the weight of the goods is smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle, it does not necessarily mean that the vehicle is not loaded to the maximum extent. In many cases the vehicle is loaded with goods to the maximum extent, although the weight of the cargo is considerably smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVM2ORG2	Origin of the carriage of goods – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	Origin of a carriage of goods in Estonia. Enter the name of the settlement, select the appropriate settlement from the drop-down list, and the settlement code – a four-digit code from the classification of Estonian administrative units and settlements (EHAK) – will be filled in automatically.
KVM4ORG2	Origin of the carriage of goods: settlement – in international collection or delivery journeys	Settlement from where the international carriage of goods started. Indicate a city, nearest city or larger settlement, add the postal code of the destination, a county or other specification. The origin of the journey is the place where the goods are loaded on a vehicle or where a road tractor is switched. If a part of the journey was by sea, the origin of the journey is the actual start point of the journey. Unladen journey is indicated as a basic transport operation in Table 3.
KVM4ORG1	Origin of the carriage of goods: country – in international collection or delivery journeys	Country where the international carriage of goods started. Select the country code – a two-letter code from the International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries (ISO 3166). The International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries is available at https://klassifikaatorid.stat.ee/item/stat.ee/73c91196-97e3-4625-a2dc-93f08df77d4d/1
KVM2DEST2	Last destination of the carriage of goods – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	Destination of a carriage of goods in Estonia. Enter the name of the settlement, select the appropriate settlement from the drop-down list, and the settlement code – a four-digit code from the classification of Estonian administrative units and settlements (EHAK) – will be filled in automatically.
KVM4DEST2	Last destination of the carriage of goods: settlement – in international collection or delivery journeys	Destination of the journey in international carriage of goods. Indicate a city, nearest city or larger settlement, add the postal code of the destination, a county or other specification. The destination of the journey is the place where the goods are unloaded from a vehicle or where a road tractor is switched. If a part of the journey was by sea, the destination of the journey is the actual end point of the journey. Unladen journey is indicated as a basic transport operation in Table 3.
KVM4DEST1	Last destination of the carriage of goods: country – in international collection or delivery journeys	Country where the international carriage of goods ended. Select the country code – a two-letter code from the International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries (ISO 3166). The International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries is available at https://klassifikaatorid.stat.ee/item/stat.ee/73c91196-97e3-4625-a2dc-93f08df77d4d/1
KVM4TRANS	Countries passed through in the carriage of goods – in international collection or delivery journeys	List all countries passed through on an international carriage of goods (except the countries of origin and destination of the journey). No goods are loaded or unloaded in countries that are passed through. Countries are indicated with two-letter abbreviations. When passing through several countries, indicate all the countries. E.g., LVLTPLEFR.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVM1DG KVM2DG KVM3DG KVM4DG	Code of dangerous goods – in domestic basic transport operations Code of dangerous goods – in domestic collection or delivery journeys Code of dangerous goods – in international basic transport operations Code of dangerous goods – in international collection or delivery journeys	Pursuant to the rules of carriage of dangerous goods, code of dangerous goods is the UN number (ADR code) of the transferred substance or object from the waybill. The classification/list of dangerous goods has two levels: level 1 has 13 classes, level 2 is a four-digit code of a dangerous substance or object developed in the UN. In addition to the name of dangerous goods, class of dangerous goods may also be indicated to define the dangerous goods.
KVM1DGS KVM2DGS KVM3DGS KVM4DGS	Definition of dangerous goods – in domestic basic transport operations Definition of dangerous goods – in domestic collection or delivery journeys Definition of dangerous goods – in international basic transport operations Definition of dangerous goods – in international collection or delivery journeys	Specification of dangerous goods
KVM4TONC	Weight of goods loaded on one journey – in international collection or delivery journeys	For carriage of goods with 5 and more stops, the weight of loaded goods is indicated in kilograms. This includes the weight of goods with the package, container and pallets. If the vehicle transports packages, the journey is considered a laden journey and the weight of the packages is indicated (if the weight could not be determined, an estimated weight will be indicated). Reloading of goods from one lorry to another or switching a road tractor is considered as unloading before the next loading.
KVM4KPV	Journey start date – in international collection or delivery journeys	Journey start date in international collection or delivery journey. If the vehicle has left Estonia before the beginning of the survey week, indicate the journeys made on the days prior to the survey week. If the journey starts in the survey week but the vehicle returns after the end of the survey week, indicate all trips made during that journey.
KVM2KPV	Journey start date – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	Journey start date in domestic collection or delivery journey.
KVM4KMS	Length of journey – in international collection or delivery journeys	Length of the journey of a laden vehicle on land in international collection or delivery journey, in kilometres. The actual distance travelled, except the distance the goods road motor vehicle passed on another means of transport. The length of the journey does not include a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. Unladen journey is indicated as a basic transport operation in Table 3.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVM2KMS	Length of journey – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	Length of the journey of a laden vehicle on land in domestic collection or delivery journey, in kilometres. The actual distance travelled, except the distance the goods road motor vehicle passed on another means of transport. The length of the journey does not include a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. Unladen journey is indicated as a basic transport operation in Table 1.
KVM3KPV	Journey start date – in international basic transport operations	Journey start date in international basic transport operations. If the vehicle has left Estonia before the beginning of the survey week, indicate the journeys made on the days prior to the survey week. If the journey starts in the survey week but the vehicle returns after the end of the survey week, indicate all trips made during that journey.
KVM1KPV	Journey start date – in domestic basic transport operations	Journey start date in domestic basic transport operations or unladen journey.
KVM1ORG2	Origin of the journey – in domestic basic transport operations	Origin of a carriage of goods or unladen journey in Estonia. Enter the name of the settlement, select the appropriate settlement from the drop-down list, and the settlement code – a four-digit code from the classification of Estonian administrative units and settlements (EHAK) – will be filled in automatically.
KVM3ORG2	Origin of the journey: settlement – in international basic transport operations	Settlement from where the international carriage of goods started. Indicate a city, nearest city or larger settlement, add the postal code of the destination, a county or other specification. The origin of the journey is the place where the goods are loaded on a vehicle or where a road tractor is switched. In case of an unladen journey, indicate the place from where the unladen journey started. If a part of the journey was by sea, the origin of the journey is the actual start point of the journey.
KVM3ORG1	Origin of the journey: country – in international basic transport operations	Country where the international carriage of goods or unladen journey started. Select the country code – a two-letter code from the International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries (ISO 3166). The International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries is available at https://klassifikaatorid.stat.ee/item/stat.ee/73c91196-97e3-4625-a2dc-93f08df77d4d/1
KVM3LKMS	Length of journey in carriage of goods – in international basic transport operations	Length of the journey of a laden vehicle on land in international basic transport operation, in kilometres. The actual distance travelled, except the distance the goods road motor vehicle passed on another means of transport. The length of the journey does not include a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. In case of a journey with 2 to 4 stops (for loading or unloading the goods), indicate the length of each part of the journey on a separate row, including the return journey.
KVM1LKMS	Length of journey in carriage of goods – in domestic basic transport operations	Length of the journey of a laden vehicle on land in domestic basic transport operation, in kilometres. The actual distance travelled, except the distance the goods road motor vehicle passed on another means of transport. The length of the journey does not include a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. In case of a journey with 2 to 4 stops (for loading or unloading the goods), indicate the length of each part of the journey on a separate row, including the return journey.
KVM1DEST2	Destination of the journey – in domestic basic transport operations	Destination of a carriage of goods or unladen journey in Estonia. Enter the name of the settlement, select the appropriate settlement from the drop-down list, and the settlement code – a four-digit code from the classification of Estonian administrative units and settlements (EHAK) – will be filled in automatically.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVM3DEST2	Destination of the journey: settlement – in international basic transport operations	Destination of the journey in international carriage of goods. Indicate a city, nearest city or larger settlement, add the postal code of the destination, a county or other specification. The destination of the journey is the place where the goods are unloaded from a vehicle or where a road tractor is switched. In case of an unladen journey, indicate the place where the unladen journey ended. If a part of the journey was by sea, the destination of the journey is the actual end point of the journey.
KVM3DEST1	Destination of the journey: country – in international basic transport operations	Country where the international carriage of goods or unladen journey ended. Select the country code – a two-letter code from the International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries (ISO 3166). The International Standard Codes for the Representation of the Names of Countries is available at https://klassifikaatorid.stat.ee/item/stat.ee/73c91196-97e3-4625-a2dc-93f08df77d4d/1 .
KVM3TRANS	Countries passed through on journey – in international basic transport operations	List all countries passed through on an international journey (except the countries of origin and destination of the journey). No goods are loaded or unloaded in countries that are passed through. Countries are indicated with two-letter abbreviations. When passing through several countries, indicate all the countries. E.g., LVLTPLEFR.
KVM3EKMS	Length of unladen journey – in international basic transport operation	Length of an unladen journey on land in international basic transport operation, in kilometres. The actual distance travelled, except the distance the goods road motor vehicle passed on another means of transport. The length of the journey does not include a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle.
KVM1EKMS	Length of unladen journey – in domestic basic transport operations	Length of an unladen journey on land in domestic basic transport operation, in kilometres. The actual distance travelled, except the distance the goods road motor vehicle passed on another means of transport. The length of the journey does not include a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle.
KVMVALGKPV	Survey week start date 1	Survey week start date for the sample.
KVMVALGKPV2	Survey week start date 2	
KVMVALIMA	Survey week start date in the sample	Survey week start date in the sample.
KVMVALIML	Survey week end date in the sample	Survey week end date in the sample
KVM10A	Type of transport – in domestic basic transport operations	Type of transport: a) transport on own account – transport which is not for hire or reward or is for enterprise's own use
KVM20A		
KVM30A		
KVM40A		
	Type of transport – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	
	Type of transport – in international basic transport operations	
	Type of transport – in international collection or delivery journeys	

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVMVALIM1	Registration plate of vehicle 1 in the sample	Registration number of sampled vehicle 1.
KVMVALIM2	Registration plate of vehicle 2 in the sample	Registration number of sampled vehicle 2.
KVMVALIM3	Registration plate of vehicle 3 in the sample	Registration number of sampled vehicle 3.
KVMVALIM4	Registration plate of vehicle 4 in the sample	Registration number of sampled vehicle 4.
KVM3VOL	Degree of loading – in international basic transport operations	Degree of loading (in per cents), which indirectly measures the load of cargo per journey. If the weight of the goods is smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle, it does not necessarily mean that the vehicle is not loaded to the maximum extent. In many cases the vehicle is loaded with goods to the maximum extent, although the weight of the cargo is considerably smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle.
KVM1VOL	Degree of loading – in domestic basic transport operations	Degree of loading (in per cents), which indirectly measures the load of cargo per journey. If the weight of the goods is smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle, it does not necessarily mean that the vehicle is not loaded to the maximum extent. In many cases the vehicle is loaded with goods to the maximum extent, although the weight of the cargo is considerably smaller than the load capacity of the vehicle.
KVMSKANDEVOIME	Vehicle load capacity	Vehicle load capacity is the difference between the gross vehicle weight transferred to the ground by the wheels and the total unladen weight, which is the maximum permissible load of the vehicle or the maximum weight of goods declared permissible by the competent authority of the country of registration of the vehicle. Load capacity of the vehicle is prefilled in the questionnaire based on the data of the gross vehicle weight, load capacity and number of axles in the vehicle registered in the traffic register administered by the Estonian Transport Administration. If the prefilled data does not correspond to the actual data, specify it as a separate comment.
KVMK11	Total number of the days when the vehicle is used and not used	The total number of the days when the vehicle is in and out of service equals to the number of weekdays (7).
KVMKMUU	Total number of the days when the vehicle is used and not used – comment	Total number of the days when the vehicle is used and not used.
KVMK08	Number of the days when the vehicle was used – special purpose transport	Number of the days when the vehicle was used for special purpose transport. Special purpose transport are oversized freight, transport with special purpose vehicles and other unordinary transport. Special purpose vehicles are firefighting, rescue and police vehicles, travelling cranes, bulldozers with metal wheels or tracks, vehicles intended for film, radio or television recording, vehicles used for towing vehicles that need repairs and other special purpose road vehicles.
KVMK01	Number of the days when the vehicle was used – carriage of goods by road (incl. unladen journey)	Total number of the days when the vehicle was used for domestic and international transport. This includes the unladen journeys.
KVMK10	Number of the days when the vehicle was used – for other purpose than the carriage of goods	Number of the days when the vehicle was used for other purpose than the carriage of goods. A vehicle for other purpose is, for instance, a vehicle for driving practice.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVMK09	Number of the days when the vehicle was used – for agricultural holding	Number of the days when the vehicle was used for an agricultural holding.
KVMK06	Number of the days when the vehicle was used – work in an enclosed area	Number of the days when the vehicle used for work in an enclosed area (e.g., transport in a quarry or on the premises of the plant). Enclosed area is an area with limited/guarded entrance, controlled by a certain organisation, for instance a port, a quarry, a plant or a military base.
KVMK07	Number of the days when the vehicle was used – work abroad	Number of the days when the vehicle works abroad and the data about the journeys is not available.
KVMSKERENM	Vehicle body type	Vehicle body type is prefilled in the questionnaire based on the data of the vehicle registered in the traffic register administered by the Estonian Transport Administration.
KVMP	Reason for not using the vehicle	Reason for not using the vehicle is selected from the list.
KVMPMUU	Reason for not using the vehicle – comment	Indicate a reason missing from the list for not using the vehicle.
KVMK03	Number of the days when the vehicle was not used – no driver	The number of the days when the vehicle is not used for carriage of goods due to the absence of a driver. This includes the sick leave days of the driver.
KVMK02	Number of the days when the vehicle was not used – days of holiday	The number of the days when the vehicle is not used for carriage of goods due to the rest days or holiday of the driver(s).
KVMK04	Number of the days when the vehicle was not used – no work	The number of the days when the vehicle is not used for carriage of goods due to lack of work.
KVMK05	Number of the days when the vehicle was not used – repair of vehicle	The number of the days when the vehicle is not used for carriage of goods in case the repair works took one or several days. If the vehicle was under repair for less than one day and the vehicle was used for carriage of goods, the repair works are not indicated.
KVMSREGMARK	Vehicle registration number 1	Only data on the vehicle indicated in the questionnaire. Combination of letters and numbers assigned to the vehicle by the Estonian Transport Administration. Vehicle registration number is prefilled in the questionnaire based on the data of the vehicle registered in the traffic register administered by the Estonian Transport Administration.
KVMSREGMARK2	Vehicle registration number 2	Only data on the vehicle indicated in the questionnaire. Combination of letters and numbers assigned to the vehicle by the Estonian Transport Administration. Vehicle registration number is prefilled in the questionnaire based on the data of the vehicle registered in the traffic register administered by the Estonian Transport Administration.
KVM1SREGMARK	Vehicle registration number T1	Only data on the vehicle indicated in the questionnaire. Combination of letters and numbers assigned to the vehicle by the Estonian Transport Administration. T1 Table 1.
KVM2SREGMARK	Vehicle registration number T2	Only data on the vehicle indicated in the questionnaire. Combination of letters and numbers assigned to the vehicle by the Estonian Transport Administration. T2 Table 2.

Code of variable	Name of variable	Explanation
KVM3SREGMARK	Vehicle registration number T3	Only data on the vehicle indicated in the questionnaire. Combination of letters and numbers assigned to the vehicle by the Estonian Transport Administration. T3 Table 3.
KVM4SREGMARK	Vehicle registration number T4	Only data on the vehicle indicated in the questionnaire. Combination of letters and numbers assigned to the vehicle by the Estonian Transport Administration. T4 Table 4.
KVMSVEOKT	Type of vehicle	Type of vehicle: RT – road tractor, O – other lorry. Road tractor is a road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Lorry is a rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.
KVM1MOD	Type of cargo – in domestic basic transport operations	Type of cargo: 10 – Liquid bulk (no cargo unit); 1 – Solid bulk (no cargo unit); 2 – Large freight containers (20 and 40 ft); 3 – Other freight containers; 4 – Palletized goods; 5 – Pre-slung goods; 6 – Mobile, self-propelled units; 7 – Other mobile units; 9 – Other cargo types.
KVM2MOD	Type of cargo – in domestic collection or delivery journeys	
KVM3MOD	Type of cargo – in international basic transport operations	
KVM4MOD	Type of cargo – in international collection or delivery journeys	
KVM3MULT	Number of recurring journeys per day – in international basic transport operations	Recurring journeys in international basic transport operation are journeys with the same origin and destination or same distance and with the same or approximately same volume of the same type of goods performed within one day.
KVM1MULT	Number of recurring journeys per day – in domestic basic transport operations	Recurring journeys in domestic basic transport operation are journeys with the same origin and destination or same distance and with the same or approximately same volume of the same type of goods performed within one day.

CLASSIFICATIONS

A **classification** is a comprehensive and ordered **system** of precisely described, **mutually exclusive categories**, numbered or letter-coded, used in the state information system database. A classification item represents a category at a certain level within a statistical classification. It defines the content and the borders of the category. An object/unit can be classified to one and only one classification item at each level of a statistical classification.

Classification of Estonian administrative units and settlements (EHAK)

For Estonian settlements, we use the [classification of Estonian administrative units and settlements \(EHAK\)](#).

In this code list, each settlement in Estonia is assigned a four-digit code.

Used in Table 3. Basic transport operations and unladen journeys in Estonia and Table 4. Collection and/or delivery journeys in Estonia. Can also be used in Tables 5 and 6 to specify a settlement if the start or end of the journey is in Estonia.

Classification of countries and territories

The classification of countries and territories is available on the website of Statistics Estonia in the sub-section "Classifications" under the section "Submit data". <https://klassifikaatorid.stat.ee/item/stat.ee/73c91196-97e3-4625-a2dc-93f08df77d4d/1>

Used in Table 5. International basic transport operations and unladen journeys and Table 6. International collection and/or delivery journeys.

The classification of countries and territories is based on the international standard ISO 3166. The classification contains the Estonian names of countries and territories in alphabetical order. Two and three-letter codes and a three-digit numeric code is assigned to every country and territory. In the definition, there is a list of territories that are geographically apart; names of the parts of country names are also added there.

Classification of dangerous goods

[This code list](#) is used in all tables of carriages (3–6).

The codes of the classification of dangerous goods are prepared taking into consideration the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and the Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID).

The classification of dangerous goods has two levels:

- level 1 has 13 classes;
- level 2 is a four-digit code of a dangerous substance or object developed in the UN.

In the [classifications portal](#), you will first see the level 1 classification, as below. You can further expand each class by clicking on the arrows to see the sub-items.

CLASS	UN number	Name
1	...	Explosives
2	...	Gases, compressed, liquified or under pressure
3	...	Flammable liquids
4.1	...	Flammable solids
4.2	...	Substances liable to spontaneous combustion
4.3	...	Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases
5.1	...	Oxidising substances
5.2	...	Organic peroxides
6.1	...	Toxic substances
6.2	...	Substances liable to cause infections
7	...	Radioactive material
8	...	Corrosives
9	...	Miscellaneous dangerous substances

Standard goods classification for transport statistics

The standard goods classification of transport statistics is available on the website of Statistics Estonia in the sub-section "Classifications" under the section "Submit data". <https://klassifikaatorid.stat.ee/item/stat.ee/5dfd03a6-6e10-4a20-8ff5-fabd502ff1ab/5>

Used in all tables of carriages (3–6).

The classification has two levels: level 1 has 20 parts and level 2 has 81 groups. In the questionnaire, choose group of goods from the classification (level 2).

If necessary, add a more specific description to specify the group of goods.

The complete goods classification is available **on the following five pages.**

Code	Name	Explanation
01	Products of agriculture, hunting, and forestry; fish and other fishing products	
01.1	Cereals	Wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, sorghum and other cereals, rice, not husked.
01.2	Potatoes	
01.3	Sugar beet	
01.4	Other fresh fruit and vegetables	Green and dried leguminous vegetables; leafy or stem vegetables, fruit-bearing vegetables, bulb or tuberous vegetables, mushrooms and truffles, sugar cane, grapes, tropical and subtropical fruits, citrus fruits, nuts, oleaginous fruits, edible natural products.
01.5	Products of forestry and logging	Forest trees, forest tree seeds and live forest tree plants; logs; natural gums; natural cork, raw or simply prepared; parts of plants suitable for ornamental purposes; mosses and lichens.
01.6	Live plants and flowers	Cut flowers and flower buds; flower seeds, fruit, vegetable and berry seeds; planting material: live plants, bulbs, tubers and roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn.
01.7	Other substances of vegetable origin	Cereal straw and husks; soya beans, groundnuts and cotton seeds, oil seeds, beet and seeds for forage plants; unmanufactured tobacco, fibre crops, forage crops, beverage crops, spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops; natural rubber; vegetable materials of a kind used for plaiting or as stuffing or in dyeing; Christmas trees; osier - as energy wood.
01.8	Live animals	Dairy cattle, cattle and buffaloes, horses and other equines, camels and camelids, sheep and goats, swine, poultry and other live farmed animals.
01.9	Raw milk from bovine cattle, sheep and goats	Raw milk from dairy cattle, sheep and goats.
01.A	Other raw materials of animal origin	Semen from cattle and buffaloes; shorn wool from sheep and goats, greasy, including fleece-washed shorn wool; eggs in shell, fresh, natural honey, snails (except sea snails), raw fur skins; manure.
01.B	Fish and other fishing products	Live, fresh, chilled or frozen fish, crustaceans, molluscs, natural pearls, sponges, coral, seaweed, <i>Furcellaria lumbricalis</i> .
02	Coal and lignite; crude petroleum and natural gas	
02.1	Coal and lignite	
02.2	Crude petroleum	Oil shale and crude shale oil; crude petroleum oils, crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals; bituminous and tar sands.
02.3	Natural gas	Natural gas, liquefied or in gaseous state
03	Metal ores and other mining and quarrying products; peat; uranium and thorium	
03.1	Iron ores	
03.2	Non-ferrous metal ores (except uranium and thorium ores)	Copper, nickel and aluminium ores, precious metal ores, lead, zinc and tin ores, etc.
03.3	Chemical and (natural) fertiliser minerals	Natural calcium or aluminium calcium phosphates, unroasted iron pyrites, crude or unrefined sulphur.
03.4	Salt	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water.
03.5	Stone, sand, gravel, clay, peat and other mining and quarrying products n.e.c.	Ornamental or building stone: limestone, gypsum, chalk, dolomite, marble, sandstone, slate, etc.; granules, chippings and powder, pebbles, gravel; mixtures of slag and similar industrial waste products; natural bitumen and asphalt; precious stones, quartz, mica, vermiculite, slag, etc.
03.6	Uranium and thorium ores	
04	Food products, beverages and tobacco	
04.1	Meat, raw hides and skins and meat products	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat; processed and preserved meat and offal; pulled wool; raw hides and skins of cattle, equines, sheep and goats; fats of bovine animals, sheep, goats or pigs, etc.
04.2	Fish and fish products, processed and preserved	Meat of swine, boneless (fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked), tonne; fresh, chilled or frozen fish fillets and fish; fish, molluscs and crustaceans, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish.
04.3	Fruit and vegetables, processed and preserved	Vegetables, fruit or berries, dried, frozen, prepared or processed in other way; fruit and vegetable juices; roasted, salted nuts; vegetable residues and by-product from processing vegetable materials.

Code	Name	Explanation
04.4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Animal oil and fats, refined oils, margarine and similar edible fats; oil-cake and other solid residues of vegetable fats or oils; cotton linters, vegetable waxes, degreas.
04.5	Dairy products and ice cream	Milk, butter and dairy spread, cheese and curd, yoghurt, casein, lactose, whey, ice cream and other dairy products.
04.6	Grain mill products, starches, starch products and prepared animal feeds	Cereal and vegetable flour, groats, pellets; rice, mixes for preparation of bakers' wares, breakfast cereals; bran, sharps and other residues from the working of cereals; starch, wheat gluten, tapioca; glucose and glucose syrup, fructose and fructose syrup; maize oil; prepared feeds for farm animals; lucerne meal; prepared pet food.
04.7	Beverages	Distilled alcoholic beverages, wine from grape, berry and fruit wines, cider, non-distilled fermented beverages and mixes thereof, beer, malt; mineral waters, aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages; water, ice.
04.8	Other food products n.e.c. and tobacco products (except in parcel service or grouped)	Bread, pastry goods, cakes, rusks, biscuits; macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products; sugar, molasses, beet-pulp, bagasse; cocoa and products containing chocolate, sugar confectionery, chewing gum; fruits preserved by sugar, nuts; coffee and tea, condiments and seasonings, vinegar, food-grade salt, spices; prepared dishes, homogenised food preparations, soups, eggs, yeasts, extracts and juices of meat, fish and plants, etc.; tobacco products, tobacco refuse.
04.9	Various food products and tobacco products in parcel service or grouped	Food products, beverages and tobacco products in parcel service or grouped.
05	Textiles and textile products; leather and leather products	
05.1	Textiles	Textile yarn and thread; woven textiles; made-up textile articles, blankets, pillows, tarpaulins; carpets and rugs; narrow woven fabrics, rope; technical and industrial textiles.
05.2	Wearing apparel and articles of fur	Wearing apparel and accessories, incl. articles of leather and fur
05.3	Leather and leather products	Tanned and dressed leather; luggage, handbags, etc. of any material; saddlery, footwear.
06	Wood and products of wood and cork (except furniture); articles of straw and plaiting materials; pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and recorded media	
06.1	Products of wood and cork (except furniture)	Wood in the rough; mining logs, sawn and planed wood, wood flour, pellets and briquettes; plywood, veneer, particle boards, laminated wood, densified wood; builders' carpentry and joinery, wooden containers; articles of cork, straw and other plaiting materials.
06.2	Pulp, paper and paper products	Pulp, paper and paperboard; household and sanitary goods of paper, paper stationery, wallpaper, etc.
06.3	Printed matter and recorded media	Books, periodicals, catalogues, posters, stamps, maps; recorded media: electronic books, software, films, videos, etc.
07	Coke and refined petroleum products	
07.1	Coke oven products; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels	Coke of coal, lignite or peat; semi-coke or tar, pitch and pitch coke; briquettes and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal, lignite and peat.
07.2	Liquid refined petroleum products	Motor spirit (gasoline), kerosene, gas oils, fuel oils, lubricating oils.
07.3	Gaseous, liquefied or compressed petroleum products	Propane and butane, ethylene, propylene, butylene, butadiene and other petroleum gases or gaseous hydrocarbons.
07.4	Solid or waxy refined petroleum products	Petroleum jelly, paraffin, wax petroleum and other waxes.
08	Chemicals, chemical products, and man-made fibres; rubber and plastic products; nuclear fuel	
08.1	Basic mineral chemical products	Industrial gases: hydrogen, argon, rare gases; liquid air and compressed air; dyes and pigments; metalloids, alkali metals and earth metals, inorganic acids; metal halogenates, hypochlorites, chlorates and perchlorates; sulphides and sulphates; nitrates, phosphates and carbonates; salts of metals, soda.
08.2	Basic organic chemical products	Hydrocarbons, alcohols, phenols, phenol-alcohols, industrial fatty alcohols; industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids, carboxylic acids, organic compounds with nitrogen functions; organo-sulphur compounds, ethers, organic peroxides, epoxides, etc.; basic organic chemical products: wood charcoal, derivatives of vegetable or resin products, oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; undenatured ethyl alcohol of alcoholic strength by volume of $\geq 80\%$, denatured alcohol, residual lyes from the manufacture of wood pulp.

Code	Name	Explanation
08.3	Nitrogen compounds and fertilizers (except natural fertilizers)	Nitric acid, sulphonitric acids, ammonia, ammonium chloride, nitrites; mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphorus or potassium fertilisers; sodium nitrate; animal or vegetable fertilisers.
08.4	Basic plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	Plastics in primary forms, synthetic rubber in primary form.
08.5	Pharmaceuticals and paracetamols including pesticides and other agro-chemical products	Basic pharmaceutical products, medicaments, antisera and vaccines; soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations; perfumes and toilet preparations; paints, varnishes and similar coatings; glues, essential oils, ink, lubricating preparations, hydraulic brake fluids, anti-freezing preparations; man-made fibres; pesticides and other agrochemical products; explosives; biofuel.
08.6	Rubber or plastic products	Rubber tyres and tubes; vulcanised and unvulcanised rubber and products thereof; rubberised textile fabric; plastic plates, sheets, tubes, builders' ware, artificial turf, apparel, tableware and other household articles of plastics.
08.7	Nuclear fuel	Enriched uranium and plutonium; depleted uranium and thorium; other radioactive elements.
09	Other non-metallic mineral products	
09.1	Glass and glass products, ceramic and porcelain products	Flat glass, shaped and processed flat glass; hollow glass; glass fibres, technical glassware; refractory ceramic goods; ceramic tiles and flags, bricks, tubes, etc.; ceramic household and ornamental articles; ceramic sanitary fixtures; insulators and insulating fittings, technical ceramic products.
09.2	Cement, lime and plaster	Cement, lime and plaster, incl. plaster mixes.
09.3	Other construction materials, manufactures	Concrete, plaster and cement products for construction purposes, ready-mixed concrete, mortars, fibre cement; cut, shaped and finished stone; abrasive products, fabricated asbestos fibres, articles of asphalt, bituminous mixture based on natural or artificial stone, roofing sheets, artificial graphite.
10	Basic metals; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	
10.1	Basic iron and steel and ferro-alloys and products of the first processing of iron and steel (except tubes)	Primary materials of iron and steel, sheet, bar and rod materials, bands and strips, wire.
10.2	Non-ferrous metals and products thereof	Precious metals, aluminium, lead, zinc, tin, copper and other non-ferrous metals and products thereof.
10.3	Tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings	Tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings of steel and cast-iron.
10.4	Structural metal products	Prefabricated buildings of metal, bridges, towers and other structural metal products; doors and windows of metal.
10.5	Boilers, hardware, weapons and other fabricated metal products	Tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; central heating radiators, steam generators; weapons and ammunition; cutlery, tools and general hardware; light metal packaging, wire products, chain and springs, fasteners, table, kitchen or household articles of metal.
11	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.; office machinery and computers; electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.; radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; medical, precision and optical instruments; watches and clocks	
11.1	Agricultural and forestry machinery	Tractors, soil machinery, mowers for lawns, harvesting machinery, machinery for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, milking machines, poultry keeping machinery, etc.
11.2	Domestic appliances n.e.c. (White goods)	Electric and non-electric domestic appliances.
11.3	Office machinery and computers	Computers and peripheral equipment; office machinery and equipment.
11.4	Electric machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	Electric motors, generators, transformers and distribution and control apparatus; batteries and accumulators; cords and wiring devices; lighting equipment; electrical capacitors; electrical signalling, safety or traffic control equipment.
11.5	Electronic components and emission and transmission appliances	Electronic components and boards; sound, video, network and similar cards for automatic data processing machines, smart cards; communication equipment; radio or television transmission apparatus, television cameras; burglar or fire alarms.
11.6	Television and radio receivers; sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated	Radio-broadcast receivers, televisions, video camera recorders, turntables, etc.; magnetic and optical media, not recorded, cards with a magnetic stripe.

Code	Name	Explanation
	goods (Browngoods)	
11.7	Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	Measuring, testing and navigating equipment; clocks; irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment; medical and dental instruments and materials; optical instruments and photographic equipment.
11.8	Other machines, machine tools and parts	Engines and turbines; hydraulic equipment, pumps and compressors; taps, valves; bearings, gears and gearing elements; furnaces and furnace burners; lifting and handling equipment; hand held power tools; non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment; gas generators, distilling and filtering apparatus, balances, centrifuges, welding equipment; metal stamping and other
12	Transport equipment	
12.1	Automobile industry products	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; engines for motor vehicles, chassis and electrical equipment; seats for motor vehicles, safety seat belts and air-bags.
12.2	Other transport equipment	Ships and floating structures; pleasure and sporting boats; rail locomotives and locomotive tenders; air and spacecraft and the related machinery.
13	Furniture; other manufactured goods n.e.c.	
13.1	Furniture	Wooden, metal and plastic furniture, seats; mattresses.
13.2	Other manufactured goods	Valuables, bijouterie and related articles; musical instruments; sports goods; games and toys; brooms and brushes; stationery, cigarette lighters, matches and other products.
14	Secondary raw materials; municipal wastes and other wastes	
14.1	Household and municipal waste	Non-recyclable non-hazardous municipal waste, except recyclable waste, snow.
14.2	Other waste and secondary raw materials	Sewage sludge; hazardous waste; secondary raw material of metal, paper, rubber, glass, textile, sawdust; construction waste; slurry.
15	Mail, parcels	
15.1	Mail	
15.2	Parcels, small packages	
16	Equipment and material utilized in the transport of goods	
16.1	Containers and swap bodies in service, empty	
16.2	Pallets and other packaging in service, empty	
17	Goods moved in the course of household and office removals; baggage and articles accompanying travellers; motor vehicles being moved for repair; other non-market goods n.e.c.	
17.1	Household removal	
17.2	Baggage and articles accompanying travellers	Baggage transported separately from travellers.
17.3	Vehicles for repair	Besides vehicles for repair, also towed vehicles.
17.4	Plant equipment, scaffolding	Site accommodation units.
17.5	Other non-market goods n.e.c.	Museum collections, exhibition construction materials, vehicles and equipment, equipment for travelling circuses and amusement parks; empty packages (reusable and belongs to the manufacturer).
18	Grouped goods: a mixture of types of goods which are transported together	
18.0	Grouped goods	
19	Unidentifiable goods: goods which for any reason cannot be identified and therefore cannot be assigned to groups 01–16.	
19.1	Unidentifiable goods in containers or swap bodies	
19.2	Other unidentifiable goods	Works of art, architectural drawings and designs.
20	Other goods n.e.c.	
20.0	Other goods not elsewhere classified	

DEFINITIONS

Trailer – a goods road vehicle designed or adapted to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. A towed device or an interchangeable towed machinery are not considered trailers.

Load capacity – the difference between the gross vehicle weight transferred to the ground by the wheels and the total unladen weight. The maximum permissible calculated weight of the vehicle, i.e., the maximum permissible weight of goods.

Group of goods – group of transported goods according to the standard goods classification for transport statistics available [HERE](#). The classification has two levels: level 1 has 20 parts and level 2 has 81 groups. Choose group of goods from the classification (level 2).

Weight of goods – weight of goods in kilograms. Weight of goods is the weight with the package, container and pallets. If the vehicle transports packages, the journey is considered a laden journey and the weight of the packages is indicated (if the weight could not be determined, an estimated weight will be indicated).

Laden journey – distance of a loaded goods road motor vehicle travelled between the first place of loading and the last place of unloading (where the goods road motor vehicle will be emptied completely). A laden journey may include several parts of the journey, i.e., trips. A journey with one place of loading and unloading is a basic transport operation, which consists of one trip. In case of a journey with 2 to 4 stops for loading or unloading the goods, indicate each part of the journey or trip as a separate entry, including the return journey. The starting point of each following part of the journey is the destination of the previous part of the journey. For laden journey with at least five stops, indicate the whole journey as one entry in table COLLECTION AND/OR DELIVERY JOURNEYS. An empty journey or an unladen journey is indicated as a separate entry in table BASIC TRANSPORT OPERATIONS AND UNLADEN JOURNEYS.

Goods road motor vehicle – any single road motor vehicle designed to carry goods (e.g., a lorry), or any coupled combination of road vehicles designed to carry goods, (i.e., lorry with trailer(s), or road tractor with semi-trailer and with or without trailer).

Goods – any cargo carried on a cargo vehicle. This includes both loads transported on behalf of another enterprise and loads which the enterprise needs to transport for other purposes for its own activities. For example, also include garbage, rock and mineral fragments, concrete mix. Do not consider towed vehicles as goods or cargo.

Collection and/or delivery journey (distribution carriage) – a journey with at least five stops to collect and/or deliver goods.

Basic transport operation – freight service which consists of one laden journey. One laden trip is one journey, if only one type of goods is loaded and if there is only one place of loading and one place of unloading.

Distance travelled – distance passed with the vehicle on land in kilometres. If a part of the journey was by sea, the voyage is not considered as a part of the distance travelled.

Carriage of goods by road – any movement of goods or other cargo on a goods road motor vehicle (including cars designed for lower speeds, refuse lorries) on the interurban or urban road network.

Road vehicle – a vehicle that rides on wheels and is designed to be used on roads.

Place of unloading – a place where the goods are unloaded from a goods road motor vehicle (lorry, road train) or where a road tractor is switched.

Dangerous goods – cargoes for which, pursuant to the rules of carriage of dangerous goods by road, the consignment note (waybill) shows the UN number (ADR code) of the transferred substance or object.

Place of loading – a place where the goods are loaded on a goods road motor vehicle (lorry, road train) or where a road tractor is switched.

International carriage of goods – delivery of goods by crossing the Estonian state border or carriage of goods from the point of origin to the point of destination that are located outside of Estonia. The origin and/or destination of the journey are located outside the Estonian state border.

Journey – movement of the vehicle from a determined point of origin to the determined point of destination. A journey can be divided into several parts or stages. The types of journeys are the following: 1. A laden journey with one stop, which includes one basic transport operation; 2. A laden journey which includes several freight transport

operations (with 2 to 4 stops); 3. A collection and/or delivery journey (with at least 5 stops); 4. An unladen journey. If an international journey starts in the survey week but the vehicle returns after the end of the survey week, indicate all parts of journey. If the vehicle has left Estonia before the beginning of the survey week, indicate the journeys made on the days prior to the survey week.

Domestic carriage of goods – carriage of goods within Estonia.

Vehicle – a machine travelling or designed for travelling on road, powered by an engine or other source of power.

Trip – a distance travelled by a goods road motor vehicle between the place of loading and unloading or vice versa. During the survey reference period, a goods motor vehicle makes either unladen trips (no goods or empty packages on lorry, trailer or semi-trailer, i.e., the vehicles are completely empty) or laden trips (lorry, trailer or semi-trailer is loaded with goods or transporting empty packages regarded as specific goods). In most cases a laden journey is one basic transport operation, if only one type of goods is loaded and if there is only one place of loading and one place of unloading. An empty journey is an unladen journey.

Road – line of communication (travelled way) open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles, using a stabilized base other than rails or air strips. Included are paved roads and other roads with a stabilized base, e.g. gravel roads. Roads also cover streets, bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings, and interchanges. Toll roads are also included. Excluded are dedicated cycle lanes.

Unladen journey – an empty journey. Length of an unladen journey on land is measured in kilometres. The actual distance travelled, except the distance the goods road motor vehicle passed on another means of transport. An unladen journey is not a voyage by sea or on another transporting vehicle. If a vehicle only transports packages (containers, pallets, etc.), the journey is regarded as carriage of goods.

Authorised user – a physical person or a legal person registered in Estonia who is using the vehicle and has been registered as the authorised user of the vehicle in the traffic register. Pursuant to the valid methodology of the survey, a user is also the user of the vehicle indicated in the certified copy of the association in the register of economic activities.

Type of transport – transport on own account is transport which is not for hire or reward or is for own use and transport for hire or reward is the carriage for remuneration of persons or goods for which the carrier gets remuneration in any form.

Type of cargo – goods in transport may be classified according to the UNECE – Codes for types of cargo, packages and packaging materials, [Recommendation 21, Geneva March 1986](#). Types of cargo are liquid bulk; solid bulk; large freight containers; other freight containers; palletized goods; pre-slung goods; mobile, self-propelled units; other mobile units; other cargo types.

Freight turnover – an estimated value measured in tonne-kilometres. One tonne-kilometre represents the transport of one tonne of goods across a distance of one kilometre. To assess the load volume, the quantity of transported goods in tonnes and freight turnover in tonne-kilometres is used.

THANK YOU AGAIN!