

19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. TRANSPORT

The industry of transport comprises businesses engaged in the transport of passengers and cargo in the following modes of transport:

- rail transport (excepting siding transport and transport by service and business trains of railway organizations);*
- road transport;*
- transport via pipelines;*
- inland waterway transport;*
- air transport.*

Besides, the industry of transport embraces supporting and auxiliary transport activities, including those of travel agencies, in compliance with international methodology.

The data on transport have been obtained from regular statistical surveys conducted by the Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of Transport of the CR.

The CZSO was permitted to release individual data.

Notes on tables

Tables 19-1 and 19-2. Basic transport indicators

Employment indicators, financial indicators and sales indicators are defined in Chapters 10. Labour Market, 16A. Industry and 18. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Tourism, respectively.

Table 19-3. Rail transport: outputs

The number of passengers transported includes all categories of fare paying persons transported.

A passenger-kilometre in passenger transport refers to the transport of one person over a distance of one kilometre.

A tariff tonne-kilometre is an indicator of operation that characterizes the output concerning goods transport in relation to a distance actually covered. The tariff distance is given by the milestone and used for calculating carriage charges. One tariff tonne-kilometre refers to the transport of one tonne of goods over a tariff distance of one kilometre.

Table 19-4. Passenger transport by rail: selected indicators

One train-kilometre in passenger transport relates to the move of one passenger train, or a single diesel railcar, over a distance of one kilometre.

Table 19-5. Rail transport of goods: selected indicators

A gross tonne-kilometre is the indicator of gross output of driving vehicles and characterizes the overall volume of transport activities. It takes into account not only the weight of the goods carried, but also the weight of the railway wagon itself (excluding driving vehicle).

One train-kilometre in the transport of goods indicates the move of one train carrying goods over a distance of one kilometre.

Table 19-7. Road transport: outputs

The number of the passengers transported by road refers to the volume of transport by bus or coach on both regular and irregular lines. Coefficients are used to convert season tickets into numbers of transported passengers.

Coefficients are also used to calculate the output in terms of passenger-kilometres from the volume of sales in CZK, the ratio between actually transported passengers and kilometres covered being maintained.

The volume of goods transport in tonnes shows the actual weight of goods carried by commercial road vehicles, including trailers and semi-trailers, registered in the Czech Republic.

Road transport of goods is measured according to the methodology compiled by Eurostat.

Table 19-10. Motor vehicles

The data on motor vehicles are taken from statistics produced by the Ministry of Transport of the CR and include all road motor vehicles which had valid license plates as at 31 December.

Table 19-12. Transport via pipelines: outputs

The tonnage of crude oil carried, total (tonnes) includes both transport and deliveries of crude oil. The transport refers to the transfer of crude oil from the state border to a central crude oil loading depot, while deliveries refer to the transfer of crude oil to the customer's storage tanks from both oil pipelines directly and a central crude oil loading depot.

Table 19-13. Air transport: outputs

Presented are data provided by domestic civil air carriers engaged in national and international regular and irregular transport of passengers or cargo (for hire or reward).

The passenger-kilometres and tonne-kilometres in air transport are derived from tariff distances as given in the flight schedule.

Table 19-14. Airports in the CR: outputs

The data are reported by holders of the licence for the operation of civil airports.

B. COMMUNICATIONS

The industry of communications comprises businesses operating in the area of post and courier activities and in telecommunications. Česká pošta, s. p. (Czech Post, state-owned enterprise) provides basic postal services in the framework of which it ensures services of letters, parcels and orders. Besides, it carries out a wide range of activities based on individual contractual relations.

The businesses of telecommunications provide public telecommunication services—broadcasting, transmission and reception of information of any kind in the form of characters, speech, sound or image by means of telecommunication equipment.

The data on communications have been obtained from regular statistical surveys conducted by the CZSO and from the departmental reporting system of the Ministry of Informatics of the CR.

The CZSO was permitted to release individual data.

Notes on tables

Table 19-15. **Basic communications indicators**

Employment indicators, financial indicators and sales indicators are defined in Chapters 10. Labour Market, 16A. Industry and 18. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Tourism, respectively.

Table 19-16. **Telecommunications: basic data**

The number of TV transmitters does not include transposers.

The indicator **public telephone service subscribers, total** comprises **main telephone lines, total** and **mobile subscribers**.

The **main telephone line (MTL)** is a subscriber's connection to a public telecommunication network, terminated with an end point of the network designed for access to the telephone service and having a clearly defined connecting point in the telephone exchange equipment (including B channels of ISDN connections, including staff lines).

Main telephone lines (MTLs) comprise **residential telephone lines, business telephone lines** (MTLs installed for legal persons, for state administration authorities and other institutions, and for natural persons for business purposes; the category of application for telephone installation is the decisive criterion for classifying the type of MTL) and **telephone lines for public use** (public payphones and public telephone booths).

Since 2002 MTLs have been connected to digital exchanges only. In order to maintain the comparability of the time series, MTLs in 2000 and 2001 also include MTLs connected to analogue telephone exchanges (analogue telephone exchanges were replaced with digital ones).

Table 19-17. **Basic information on Česká pošta, s.p.**

The **letter-box** is a means the sender uses to post a letter. It is provided with a label bearing the logo of Česká pošta, s. p. (Czech Post, state-owned enterprise), list of all applicable prices of ordinary letters not exceeding defined weight (200 g within the CR and 20 g abroad), times the letters are collected and the post office commissioned to collect the letters.

The **post office box** is a lockable box for letters and parcels to be collected by the addressee. It is installed inside the post office and can be hired by the addressee.

The indicator **Payments received, incl. payments of household bills**, includes especially postal order payments, payments of fees, charges and bills (telephone, radio, TV), payments for the Postal Savings Bank, all posted, plus payments for Sazka a. s. lottery betting received by post.

The indicator **Payments delivered includes postal order payments**, pensions, lottery winnings, payments to the Postal Savings Bank, cashing international postal cheques, all delivered.

In 2003 the CZSO began to use available administrative data sources for information on the activity of enterprises, which then led to changes in the imputation methods. The time series was retrospectively adjusted according to the new methodology down to the year 2000 only. Comparable data from 2000 were published for the first time in the Statistical Yearbook of the CR 2005 (Tables 19-1, 19-2, 19-15).

All published data on transport and communications (structural indicators) are comparable with those published in the statistical yearbooks of previous years.

Other data on transport and communications are available in the following CZSO publications brought out according to the Catalogue of Publications 2006:

a) under thematic group 9 - SERVICES, subgroup 93 - Transport and Communications:

- "Transport and Communications" (Czech-English) – quarterly, in June, September, December 2006, March 2007
- "Economic Results of Transport and Communications in 2000-2004" (Czech-English) – May 2006

b) under thematic group 1 – COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION, subgroup 14 – Comprehensive Publications:

- "CZSO Monthly Statistics" (Czech-English) – monthly
- "Social and Economic Development Indicators of the Czech Republic" (Czech and English) – quarterly
- „Bulletin ČSÚ“ - quarterly.

Data on transport and communications are also available in the "Transport Yearbook" published every year by the Ministry of Transport of the CR.

Further data are published on the following web pages of the Czech Statistical Office:

- http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/transport_and_communications_ekon
- <http://www.czso.cz/eng/edicniplan.nsf/aktual/ep-9?opendocument#93>

and of the Ministry of Transport of the CR:

- <http://www.mdcr.cz/en>