

19. TRANSPORTATION, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

This chapter contains natural indicators for transport and financial indicators on businesses classified according to the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE) to the section H – Transportation and Storage and the section J – Information and Communication.

The section H – Transportation and Storage involves businesses engaged in the transport of passengers and cargo, storage, auxiliary transport activities and postal and courier activities. The section J – Information and Communication includes businesses active in, for instance, publishing, film making, programme making and broadcasting, telecommunications, and information technologies and activities.

The Czech Statistical Office carried out ordinary data revision for 2010, which improved quality of previously published data by including of additionally acquired administrative data, fixing of erroneously reported data, and by making assigning of enterprises to particular groups by prevailing type of activity according to the Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE. Similar reasons led also to occasional revisions of data for 2008 and 2009, which provided for comparability in terms of methodology in the period 2008–2011.

The data were obtained from regular statistical surveys conducted by the Czech Statistical Office, reports of the Ministry of Transport of the CR and the Ministry of the Interior of the CR.

Notes on Tables

Tables 19-1 and 19-2., 19-14 to 19-16. **Basic indicators of transportation and storage and of information and communication**

Active enterprises, total shall mean the number of enterprises, which were active for a part of a given year, at least.

Employed persons, total include the registered number of employees – headcount, the number and family workers, for whom activities in the enterprise is one (main) job and persons employed on an agreement recalculated to standard FTE according to hours worked.

The **average registered number of employees** is the annual arithmetic average of the number of persons having employment contract with the employer. The FTE number of employees takes into account the number of work hours of the contract.

Wages, excluding other personnel expenses include basic wages and salaries of employees having employment contract (wage rate, salary scale, contractual wage), extra and additional payments, bonuses, rewards, compensations of wages and salaries, standby duty supplements, and other components of wages or salaries.

The **average monthly gross wage** shall mean the wage without other personnel costs per employee (headcount or FTE) and month.

Sales, total include revenues, excluding VAT, for goods for resale, own goods, and services.

Outputs, including trade margin include revenues for own goods and services, trade margin, change in manufactured goods inventory and revaluation of raw materials, goods, services and fixed assets.

Trade margin is the difference between revenues for goods sold and costs for goods sold.

Production consumption shall mean consumption of materials, energy, and services.

Value added is the difference between outputs, including trade margin, and production consumption.

Profit/loss after taxation is calculated as a difference between sales (revenues), total and costs, total.

Assets, total shall mean property at net values in the form of fixed, current, and other assets.

Tangible fixed assets at net book value shall mean plots, structures, including buildings, self-standing real estate and premises of real estate, grower's units of permanent stands and plantations, basic herds and flocks and draught animals, incomplete and other long-term tangible assets, provided advance payments for long-term tangible assets, and the appraisal difference of acquired assets.

Inventories involves materials, work in progress or semi-finished products, finished products, animals and goods, excluding advance payments provided.

State indicators are as at 31 December.

Table 19-3. Rail transport outputs

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

A passenger-kilometre (pkm) in the passenger transport is a unit of measure representing the transport of one rail passenger by rail over a distance of one kilometre.

A tariff tonne-kilometre characterizes the output of the freight transport depending on the tariff distance. The tariff distance is determined by the milestone and used for calculating carriage charges. One tariff tonne-kilometre is equal to the transport of one tonne of goods over a tariff distance of one kilometre.

Table 19-4. Selected indicators of rail transport

A train-kilometre in the passenger transport is a unit of measure representing the movement of a train, or a railcar, over one kilometre.

A gross tonne-kilometre hauled is a unit of measure representing the movement over a distance of one kilometre of one tonne of vehicle and contents excluding the weight of a tractive vehicle and is used for the calculation of the gross output of tractive vehicles. It characterizes the overall volume of transport activities. The calculation takes into account not merely the weight of goods transported yet also the weight of railway carriages, excluding the weight of a tractive vehicle.

A train-kilometre in the freight transport is a unit of measure representing the movement of a freight train over one kilometre.

Table 19-6. Road transport outputs

The number of the passengers transported refers to the volume of regular and irregular bus transport. Season tickets are recalculated to the number of transported passengers.

Outputs in passenger-kilometres (pkm) are obtained by the recalculation of the amount of sales in CZK (while the ratio between actually transported passengers and kilometres travelled is maintained).

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

Table 19-8. Motor vehicles and trailers

The numbers of road motor vehicles are taken from the statistics of the Ministry of Transport of the CR (from the Central Register of Motor Vehicles) and include all road motor vehicles, which had valid license plates as at 31 December.

Data as at 31 December 2012 are not available because of migration to a new system of vehicle registration in the Central Register of Motor Vehicles in accordance with EU legislation. Data for 2012 are given as at 1 July 2013.

Table 19-10. Outputs of the crude petroleum transport via pipelines

The total tonnage of the crude petroleum transferred includes both transport and deliveries of crude petroleum. The transport refers to the transfer of crude petroleum from the state border into tanks at the Central Crude Oil Tank Farm, Nelahozeves. The deliveries shall mean the transfer of crude petroleum to the customer's storage tanks from oil pipelines directly and from tanks at the Central Crude Oil Tank Farm, Nelahozeves.

Table 19-11. Air transport outputs

The given data are for domestic civil air carriers providing for the national and international regular and irregular transport of passengers or freight.

The passenger-kilometres (pkm) and tonne-kilometres (tkm) in the air transport are calculated from tariff distances (according to the flight schedule).

Table 19-12. Outputs of airports in the Czech Republic

The data are reported by holders of the licence for the operation of an airport for the civil air traffic. The data include the numbers of passengers checked in and volume of freight regardless of the carrier's country of registration.

Table 19-13. Selected data on Česká pošta, s.p.

Česká pošta, s.p. (Czech Post, state-owned enterprise), which is the holder of the postal licence pursuant to the Act on Postal Services, provides basic postal services on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. These services involve, first of all, pick-up, transport, and delivery, both domestic and international, of mail, parcels, and money. Besides the basic services the enterprise provides a wide range of activities based on individual contractual relations.

The **pillar box** serves for facilitating of the postal shipments submission by the sender. It is provided with an information plate bearing the logo of Česká pošta, s.p. and giving the list of all applicable rates of ordinary mail not exceeding the determined weight (200 g within the CR and 20 g abroad), schedule of the mail collecting, and the post office commissioned to collect the mail from the pillar box.

The **post office box** shall mean a lockable box for postal shipments installed in a post office which an addressee may rent and collect postal shipments from.

Deposits and payments received, including payments of household bills include especially payments through money orders, payments of fees and charges (for telephone, radio, and TV), payments for Sazka a.s. (Betting, joint-stock company) lottery, and deposits to the Postal Savings Bank.

Payments delivered include cashing of money orders, payments of pensions and lottery winnings, cash withdrawals for the Postal Savings Bank, and cashing of international postal cheques.

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More detailed information is available in the "Transport Yearbook" published every year by the Ministry of Transport of the CR.

Further data are available on the webpage of the Czech Statistical Office at:

- www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/transport_and_communications_ekon

or on the website of the Ministry of Transport of the CR:

- www.mdcz.cz/en/HomePage.htm