

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, road transport, transport via pipelines, inland waterway transport and air transport. Besides, the transport industry embraces supporting and auxiliary transport activities, including activities of travel agencies, in compliance with international methodology.

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

Notes on tables

Tables 19-1 and 19-2. **Transport: basic 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. The indicator tangible fixed assets includes unfinished tangible fixed assets and difference in valuation of acquired assets. The indicator intangible fixed assets includes unfinished intangible fixed assets. The content of the indicator fixed assets total is adjusted in the same way.

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 freight transport in relation to tariff distance. 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. **Freight transport by rail: 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 freight transport indicates the move of one train carrying goods over a distance of one kilometre.

Tables 19-6, 19-8 and 19-9. **Exports and imports by rail and freight transport by road: by type of goods**

In 2008, in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1304/2007, the classification of goods NST/R (10 or 24 groups) was replaced by classification NST2007 (20 groups of goods). These tables thus present only data for the year 2008, for time series by type of goods are no more comparable with those for the previous years.

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 passenger-kilometres from the volume of sales in CZK (the ratio between actually transported passengers and kilometres covered is maintained).

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

Table 19-10. Motor vehicles

The numbers of motor vehicles are taken from statistics of the Ministry of Transport of the CR (the Central Register of Motor Vehicles) 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 petroleum carried, total (tonnes) includes both transport and deliveries of crude petroleum. The transport refers to the transfer of crude petroleum from the state border to a central crude petroleum loading depot, while deliveries refer to the transfer of crude petroleum to the customer's storage tanks from petroleum pipelines directly and from a central crude petroleum loading depot.

Table 19-13. Air transport: outputs

The data include 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 civil airport operation. The information includes numbers of passengers checked in and volume of cargo regardless of the carrier's country of registration.

B. COMMUNICATIONS

The industry of communications comprises businesses operating in the area of post and courier activities and in electronic communications. Česká pošta, s.p. (Czech Post, state-owned enterprise) provides basic postal services which include mainly pick-up, transport and delivery (domestic and international) of mail, parcels and money. Besides, it carries out a wide range of activities based on individual contractual relations. The businesses of electronic communications provide public telecommunication services, i.e. broadcasting, transmission and reception of information of any kind in the form of characters, speech, sound or images by means of telecommunications 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 Industry and Trade of the CR and the Czech Telecommunications Office.

Notes on tables

Table 19-15. **Communications: basic 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. **Electronic communication services and networks: selected data**

The number of TV transmitters does not include transposers.

Telephone lines of public switched telephone networks, total gives the number of contracts; the number of telephone lines may be considerably higher. The telephone line (previously the main telephone line) is a set of technical means identified by a PSTN end point and by a definite exchange end point. In case of ISDN the B-channel is considered as the telephone line, in case of 2MBL a 64 kbit/s channel is considered as the telephone line.

As of 2002 telephone lines are connected to digital exchanges only. In order to maintain comparability of the time series, telephone lines up to 2001 also include those connected to analogue telephone exchanges (analogue exchanges were replaced by digital ones).

Total originated traffic in public switched/mobile electronic communication networks comprises all the traffic generated in the switched/mobile electronic communication network. The figure refers to tariff hours which is the total number of charged hours of phoning on the operator's network (for example, after 20 minutes on the phone the remaining time is free).

Mobile network subscribers, total gives the number of contracts; each SIM card sold is considered to be a contract.

Internet subscribers, total does not include WiFi subscribers.

Dial-up Internet connection subscribers – dial-up Internet connection uses mainly analogue telephone lines, also digital lines (ISDN) or mobile telephone network (GSM). Dial-up Internet connection refers to narrowband Internet connection.

Table 19-17. **Česká pošta, s.p.: selected data**

The **letter-box** is a means the sender uses to post mail. 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 mail not exceeding defined weight (200 g within the CR and 20 g abroad), times the mail is collected and the post office commissioned to collect the mail.

The **post office box** is a lockable box for mail 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.

The data in the tables are fully comparable with those published in previous Statistical Yearbooks, except tables 19-6, 19-8 and 19-9.

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 website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– http://czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/transport_and_communications_ekon

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

– <http://www.mdcr.cz/en>