

20. 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 data were obtained from regular statistical surveys conducted by the Czech Statistical Office and also using administrative data sources. Data for natural persons are modelled in full using administrative data. Data for natural indicators are taken from reports of the Ministry of Transport.

Notes on Tables

Tables 20-1 and 20-2, 20-14 to 20-16 **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 of 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, and 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 gross monthly wage** shall mean the wage without other personnel costs per employee (headcount or FTE) and month.

Sales, total include revenues, excluding VAT, from sales of goods, products, and services.

Outputs, including trade margin include revenues from sales of products 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.

Consumed materials, energy and services shall mean consumption of purchased items (values of consumed materials and energy), and costs of services (external services, costs for image promotion, and small intangible property, which the accounting unit has decided it is not a long-term property. Before 2015 this indicator was in its content identical with the indicator of production consumption.

Value added is the difference between outputs, including trade margin, and consumed materials, energy, and services.

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

State indicators are as at 31 December of the reference year.

Table 20-3 Rail transport outputs

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

A passenger-kilometre (pkm) in 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 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 20-4 Selected indicators of rail transport

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

Table 20-6 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 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 20-8 Motor vehicles and trailers

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

Table 20-10 Outputs of the crude oil transport by pipelines

The total tonnage of the crude oil transferred includes both transport and deliveries of crude oil. The **transport** refers to the transfer of crude oil from the state border into tanks at the Central Crude Oil Tank Farm, Nelahozeves. The **deliveries** shall mean the transfer of crude oil to the customer's storage tanks not only directly from oil pipelines yet also from tanks at the Central Crude Oil Tank Farm, Nelahozeves.

Table 20-11 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 20-12 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 20-13 Selected data on postal services

The **pillar box** serves for facilitating of the postal items submission by the sender.

The **delivery box** shall mean a device serving for deliveries of postal items to a concrete addressee located on a place other than the operating post office or residence (registered office) of the addressee.

The **post office box** (PO Box) shall mean a device serving for deliveries of postal items to a concrete addressee which is located on the premises of the operating office of a postal service provider or its contractual partner.

The **self-service kiosk** shall mean an automated device enabling to submit or deliver postal items.

Postal items, total include postal items up to 2 kilograms of weight, postal parcels, registered items, valuable items, express items, promotional items to addressees, other postal items, and deliveries of printed matter bags.

The **postal item up to 2 kilograms of weight** shall mean a postal item which taking over is neither confirmed by the postal service provider nor by the addressee. The postal service provider is not accountable for damage caused by loss, damage, or disappeared content of the item. The postal item may weight 2 kilograms as maximum.

The **postal parcel** shall mean a postal item which taking over is neither confirmed by the postal service provider nor by the addressee, and the postal service provider is not accountable for damage caused by loss, damage, or disappeared content of the item if the locations of submission and delivery are on the territory of the Czech Republic. In case of sending such item abroad or from abroad it is acceptable the postal service provider and addressee confirm the taking over and the postal service provider is accountable for damage caused by loss, damage, or disappeared content of the item, yet at coverage different from that for valuable items.

The **registered item** is a postal item delivered within postal services which besides higher speed and reliability of collection and delivery of the item also features guaranteed delivery by a predetermined day.

The **valuable item** shall mean a postal item which taking over the postal service provider and addressee confirm. The postal service provider is accountable for damage caused by loss, damage, or disappeared content of the item. The damage reimbursement is provided up to an amount determined by the sender or an amount agreed in a contract.

The **express item** is a postal item delivered within postal services which besides higher speed and reliability of collection and delivery of the item also features guaranteed delivery by a predetermined day.

The **promotional item to addressee** shall mean a postal item which contains promotional communications of the same content dedicated to a rather broader group of addressees.

* * *

Further data can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

- www.czso.cz/csu/czso/transport_and_communications_ekon

or on the website of the Ministry of Transport:

- www.mdcr.cz/?lang=en-GB