

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), a national version of Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.2), 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, 20-13 to 20-15 **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 as headcount, the number of family workers, for whom activities in the enterprise is one (main) job and persons employed on an agreement recalculated to the standard full-time employed (FTE) persons according to hours worked.

The **average registered number of employees** is the annual arithmetic average of the number of natural persons having employment contract with the employer. The **full-time equivalent (FTE) number** of employees is the average registered number of employees recalculated to full-time jobs.

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 (as headcount or FTE person) and month.

Sales of products and services and of goods for resale 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 revenue 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 of the current accounting period is calculated as a difference between sales (revenues), total and costs, total.

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

Tangible fixed assets, net 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, net value, excluding advance payments paid, 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.

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Further information 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.mdcz.cz/?lang=en-GB