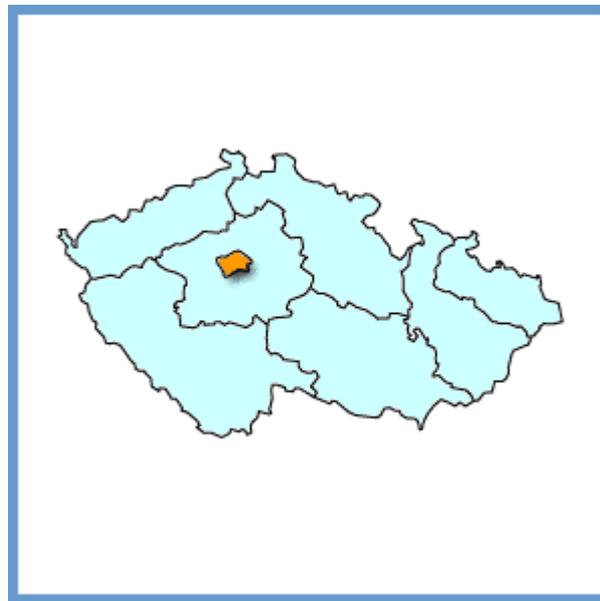# CZECH REPUBLIC

On the following pages, you will find information about this country's statistical system and its various national data sources used for Structural Business Statistics. You can also consult the national statistical institute at their website http://www.czso.cz/

CONTENTS

1.   STATISTICAL SYSTEM (2005)

1.1.   Institution

Name of the institution responsible

Czech Statistical Office
Na padesátém 81,
100 82 Prague 10
Czech Republic

Responsibilities for structural business statistics

The Czech Statistical Office is responsible for official statistics in the Czech Republic.

Person responsible for structural business statistics

Name Josef Vlášek
Tel, Fax, E-mail + 4202 7405 2192, josef.vlasek@czso.cz

1.2.   Legal basis

1.2.1. Current legal basis

General statistical law

The State Statistical Service Act provides the legal basis for the State Statistical Service and for the Czech Statistical Office. The Act is dated 20 April 1995, though the Czech Statistical Office has existed – for some of the time as the Czechoslovak Statistical Office – since 1919. The Act was amended in April 1995 by the Act No. 411/2000 Coll. and by some other Acts. The Act, including all amendments to date, is included in Annex 1.

The Act specifies in some detail – under the heading "§ 4 Terms of Reference of the Czech Statistical Office" – the duties of the Office both in respect of the statistical outputs it must produce and in respect of its co-coordinating role in the State Statistical Service. Some of the later sections contain helpful clarification or special provisions relating to specific subject areas, such as population statistics and agricultural censuses, but most of the requirements are general in their applicability. The Act includes sections on:

- Guarantees of the Impartiality of the State Statistical Service (§ 5)
- Czech Statistical Council (§ 6)
- Statistical Surveys among Natural Persons ((§ 8, restricting the scope of data that can be collected on a compulsory basis)
- The Use of Administrative Data Sources (§ 9)
- Secrecy and individual data protection (§ 3, 16 and 17, which refer to the Act on Protection of Personal Data).
- Providing Statistical Information (§ 18).
- Statistical Classifications, Statistical Nomenclatures and Statistical Registers (§ 19)

The amendments made to the State Statistical Service Act by Act No. 411/2000 Coll., which came into effect on 1 January 2001, dealt with some weaknesses identified earlier. In particular, the amendments:

- strengthen the co-coordinating role of the Czech Statistical Office in the State Statistical Service provided by ministries;
- widen access to data from tax and customs administration and social insurance;
- emphasize the protection of individual data, including – in respect of personal data – the supervisory role of the independent Office for Personal Data Protection;
- permit the provision of individual data, to international organisations, including EUROSTAT

The State Statistical Service Act also contains provisions for the maintenance of the Business Register by the Czech Statistical Office. This is a register to which the public has limited access. The amendments add provisions on the maintenance of further statistical registers for use by the State Statistical Service. The amendments of 2001 also have resolved problems relating to the supply to Eurostat of confidential data and to the CZSO right of access to administrative data required to up-date the Business Register.

Right to collect data in general

Official statistics in the Czech Republic are the responsibility of the State Statistical Service, which has the Czech Statistical Office at its centre. The State Statistical Service Act – Annex 1 – provides the following description of the role of the State Statistical Service:

> The State Statistical Service is an activity that includes the acquisition of data, the production of statistical information on social, economic and environmental developments in the Czech Republic and in its individual parts, the provision and publishing of statistical information. A part thereof is making statistical information comparable and fulfilling obligations under international treaties and agreements in the area of statistics binding for the Czech Republic.

The mission of the Service therefore embodies clearly the commitment to meet statistical requirements of the citizen as well as those of government. A later section of the Act states too that the Czech Statistical Office "provides statistical information abroad and co-operates with international organisations in harmonising international recommendations and standards in statistics".

General obligation of enterprises to reply

The Czech Statistical Office "co-ordinates the State Statistical Service". One of the duties this involves is the preparation of the annual Programme of Statistical Surveys. The Programme includes characteristics of the structural survey for a given year and is published in the Collection of Laws in November of the year before the reference year of survey. The law thus imposes the reporting duty and its non-observance is subject to sanctions.

The response burden is regularly controlled and reviewed with the aim to reduce data reporting burden and, if possible, replace statistical surveys by data from

administrative sources or to use mathematical methods for data compilation and estimates. The State Statistical Service Act stipulates that Reporting Units are subject to Reporting Duty for the Statistical Surveys included in the Programme of Statistical Surveys. Should a Reporting Unit breach the duties stipulated by the Act, it might be imposed a fine. Statistical Surveys other those included in the Programme of Statistical Surveys may only be performed voluntarily and free of charge with no reference to any Reporting Duty.

Obligation to safeguard confidential data

In relations with respondents the confidentiality of information is guaranteed by the State Statistical Service Act (its Amendment of 22 January 2004). This Act stipulates that data collected by the State Statistical Service and data from administrative sources are protected and cannot be manipulated, lost, deleted, misused and should serve for statistical purposes only.

Confidential data can be transmitted to other organisations of the State Statistical Service or to organisations ensuring data processing for statistical purposes under the provision that the confidentiality is guaranteed. Confidential data can be transmitted abroad on the basis of an International Treaty or under EU/EC legislation. The Amendment to the State Statistical Service Act that came into effect on 1 January 2001, emphasised the protection of individual data, including in respect of personal data – the supervisory role of the independent Office for Personal Data Protection established by the Act of 4 April 2000 on the Protection of Personal Data. The Office is responsible for ensuring that data are processed in accordance with the conditions set out in the Act.   "Processing" is defined in the Act to include collection of the data as well as subsequent handling and storage. The Act covers the processing of data, whether "in an automatic or other manner", by all bodies in the Czech Republic (with very few exceptions, e.g. the Police). This Act has considerable implications for the work of the State Statistical Service. Before any personal data are processed, the Office for Personal Data Protection must be notified of the details. Provided that the Office for Personal Data Protection approves the proposal, the subsequent personal data collection and processing must strictly respect the terms of the notification and other requirements of the Act.

Right of access to administrative data

The Czech Statistical Office "co-ordinates the State Statistical Service". One of the duties this involves is the preparation of the annual Programme of Statistical Surveys. The Programme of Statistical Surveys for 2006 includes 123 surveys conducted by the CZSO and 135 surveys carried out by other bodies. In some subject areas, such as agriculture, employment and trade, both the Czech Statistical Office and the relevant Ministry are involved in conducting surveys, but in others, such as education and health, data collection rests with the relevant Ministry or a specialist body reporting to it.

Ministries and their agencies also conduct "Statistical Surveys outside the Programme of Statistical Surveys" – §7(3) of the State Statistical Service Act, and in other cases

data may be collected and held under other legislation relating to their area of responsibility. The balance of payments accounts are the responsibility of the Czech National Bank, and government finance statistics of the Ministry of Finance – both of which are outside the scope of the Programme of Statistical Surveys and the State Statistical Service as they obtain data using the powers in different legislation.

The actual State Statistical Service Act does not give a sufficient legal frame for using of administrative data and access to administrative sources of statistical data and informations. Not only but also for that reason was prepared the draft of the amendment of the State Statistical Service Act (actually in December 2005 in the Parliament). The aim of the amendment is changes and modification of statistical registers maintained by the CZSO so far the complicated statistical surveys would be replaced by statistical data used from the administrative sources of other state authorities.

1.2.2. Changes to legislation planned

See the last paragraph of the previous point.

1.3.   National classifications

1.3.1. Activity classifications

Name of classification

In Czech "OKEČ – Odvětvová klasifikace ekonomických činností ", which is the national version of NACE Rev. 1.1, also referred to as CZ-NACE.

Date of creation

Commitments to Eurostat regulations, preparation necessitated a new branch classification of economic activities (CZ-NACE) to be put in place in 1992. This classification was made on the basis of the European classification of activities NACE Rev.1 of October 1990 and revised in 1993. The revision took account of the explanations of Version 6, NACE and came in force on 1 January 1994.

Date of introduction for structural business statistics

This classification has been in use for all enterprise statistics since 1994.

Compatibility with NACE Rev. 1, existence of a 5th or 6th digit

The CZ-NACE uses 5-digit codes; they are taken over from NACE rev. 1 down to the 4th digit, the 5th digit is used for national specifics.

Unit responsible for classifying activities

Units are classified to economic activities (industries) by the expert who incorporates units into the register. As a rule, the expert uses information on activity from administrative data sources (Company Register, Trades Register). In case of doubt advice is sought in the CZSO Classification and Nomenclatures Section.

Variable used for identifying principal and secondary activities

When being incorporated in the Business Register, each unit is assigned activity the stated in its trade licence or in the Company Register. When units are included in a survey, data provided by the units in the questionnaire are used to identify the principal activity – variables used for this purpose include in particular: (i) the structure of sales and other items of turnover, also taking account of intermediate consumption, in structural surveys and (ii) sales, trade margin and the number of employees in other surveys.

Method used for identifying activities

The top down approach is used to reclassify units, when changes are revealed by the annual structural survey. The survey questionnaire also includes a part, which itemizes sales by the national standard classification of production (SKP, e.g. CZ-CPA)) based on the CPA for input-output tables.

Stability rules applied

However, due to many misclassifications of units in the BR, mostly reclassification to industries is made in the stage of processing. Units that complete questionnaires within the framework of structural survey pass over selected variables (sales in particular) classified by products (modified codes of the SKP) for compilation of input-output tables. This information is also used for corrections and changes in the CZ-NACE, when the structural survey is processed. when passing judgement on the changes, the processor gets in contact (by phone) with the unit concerned in problematic cases to verify the nature of the change. Complicated cases are dealt with with subject-matter specialists and/or CZ-NACE experts. In some cases, such as temporary changes in the structure of activity, CZ-NACE codes remain unchanged. With a view to the complicated system of approving changes in activities of a particular enterprise and based on the experience of making changes in classification by CZ-NACE, the so-called coordination database was developed for data processing from 2000 onwards to provide better coherence of data from individual surveys. The database helps treat changes in CZ-NACE in a standard and coordinated manner for all statistical surveys (for estimates of resulting data), as well as for updating the Business Register (for samplings to come).

Independence of classification of units

Activity of local unit is governed by the activity of parent enterprise. Information about local units in BR is not available to public.

Existence of time series in the classification

Historical information on the classification of units or the principal activity and changes therein is kept in historical records of the BR.

1.3.2. Regional classification

Classification or list of levels

The classification "CZ-NUTS" was put in use in 2000 and has been used since not only for statistical purposes, but also other, administrative purposes. It uses the following breakdown levels:

Level	Designation	Number
NUTS 1	?? obecně jako u ostatních NUTS	1
NUTS 2	Area	8
NUTS 3	Region	14
NUTS 4	District	91
NUTS 5	Municipality	6248

Compatibility with NUTS

The CZ-NUTS classification is fully compatible with relevant standards falling into this area.

1.3.3. Legal forms list

The classification of legal forms distinguishes between the following types:

Nomenclature: CIS_0056

Legal form of organization

List of selected legal forms used in SBS surveys:

- Unincorporated natural person
- Incorporated natural person
- Unincorporated private peasant
- Incorporated private peasant
- Unincorporated natural person – freelancer
- Incorporated natural person – freelancer
- Unincorporated agricultural entrepreneur
- Incorporated agricultural entrepreneur
- Public trading company
- Limited liability company
- Société commandite
- Joint stock company
- Cooperative
- Other cooperative
- State-owned enterprise
- Charitable institution
- Non-resident

1.3.4. Other classifications

Subject of other classifications

In addition to the nomenclatures mentioned above, other nomenclatures are also used for processing and breakdowns of outputs from various aspects. For instance,

nomenclatures of questionnaire completeness codes and of the state of economic activity (inactivity) of units are used in processing.

Classification

- Nomenclature of size class of enterprises (by number of employees)
- Nomenclature of ESA 95 institutional sectors (introduced in 1998 and put in use in processing from 2000 on; its predecessor was the SNA sector code nomenclature used from 1991)
- Standard classification of production (SKP in Czech) – national version of CPA referred to as CZ-CPA. The SKP was put in use in 1994 and revised in 1999.

1.4.   Units

List of existing units

In BR are included legal units, enterprises, local units and kind of activity units. Only one type – the enterprise – is used in SBS for the statistical unit. Kind of activity unit is also observed for very limited number of large enterprises.

Definitions of each unit

Relying on the recommendations the enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocating of current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. For the given stage, enterprise in the proposed solution is identical with a legal unit. Legal units include:

a)   legal persons whose existence is recognized by law independently of the individuals or institutions that may own them or are members of them,

b)   natural persons engaged in economic activity in their own right.

Summary of use

See part 1.5 on the Business Register.

Reporting unit:

The enterprise is used for the reporting unit in the annual structural survey.

Observation unit

The annual structural survey deals with enterprises only.

1.5.   Business statistics register

1.5.1. General information

Name of register

Business Register (BR)

Institution responsible for the register

Czech Statistical Office (CZSO), Statistical Registers Department

Person responsible

Stanislav Palas, director, CZSO Statistical Registers Department

Tel.: +420 2 7405 2575
Fax: +420 2 84821396
E-mail: stanislav.palas@czso.cz

Purpose of the register

Principal uses of the BR:

- designing and implementation of statistical surveys – production of basic populations and samples, estimates, etc.
- provision of information on populations of enterprises, demography of enterprises – publications, statistical yearbook
- provision of lists of enterprises on CD to the public and provision of selected data files
- presentation of the BR on the CZSO Internet pages – access to public data for individual enterprises

Legal basis

The BR is established in compliance with Act No. 89/1995 Coll., of 20 April 1995, on State Statistical service as last amended (on 1 January 2001).

Obligation to register for births and deaths

As stipulated by the law, all businesses are obliged to report their deaths and births as well as all any changes made at the level of legal units.

Date of creation and major changes

From 1973 to 1989 the register was used by the State Statistical service, but under different economic conditions. Before 1990 it contained about 20 thousand legal persons only. Enterprise of natural persons was not possible. The first extensive change in the contents of the BR occurred after 1989 in connection with the change in society and with liberation of conditions for enterprise: the BR was adapted to market economy conditions and enlarged by new attributes (such as legal form, subject of activity, sector for national accounting, size of businesses, etc.). Another big change occurred in 1997, which was a new technological idea of creation and administration of the BR, which resulted in a central register in a network of administrative workplaces in individual administrative regions, using a uniform application in on-line processing mode. Another change is planned for 2003 – the BR is supposed to be harmonized to comply with conditions of the EU stipulated in EU regulations, especially with regard to putting in place the enterprise-type unit, local unit and kind-of-activity unit.

Date first used for structural business statistics

The register has been used for annual structural surveys since 1997.

Limits of legal right of access

The law defines the register as a register for statistical purposes and the public can access its part of the so-called publicly available data, namely identification, name, address, activity. Information obtained for statistical purposes, such as turnover, number of employees, activity, etc., is not available to public.

Exceptions concerning common classifications

The register uses all classifications and nomenclatures established within the CZSO and respects classifications CZ-NACE, NUTS, etc.

1.5.2. Population coverage

Activities covered

The register covers the population of all enterprises operating in the CR. It thus includes all the activities defined in CZ-NACE.

Geographical area covered

The register covers the population of enterprises for the whole CR.

Size classes covered

The register contains all legally existing enterprises irrespective of their size.

Other inclusions or exclusions

They are none.

Coverage rate

The coverage of the enterprises population in the register is estimated at 98%. Only some self-employed farmers or some free professions concerning some profession chambers (chamber of auditors, medical doctors, etc.) may not be covered.

Registered units

The following units are and will be entered by the end of 2002:
legal unit
enterprise consisting of one legal unit only.
The following units are supposed to be entered in the register from 2003 on:
legal unit
enterprise (also consisting of more legal units)
local unit
kind-of-activity-unit.

1.5.3. Record contents

Level of activity classified

Entered in the register are all activities of the enterprise – both principal and secondary. All of the activities are classified according to CZ-NACE at least at its three-digit level.

Level of geographical location recorded

Each business is identified by the address of its registered office, which also identifies the whole system of geographical identification to NUTS 2 to 5 levels.
Method of size registration
The size of units in the BR is specified by the following variables:
- number of employees – for all units
- turnover – so far only for units included in statistical surveys

- agricultural land area and arable land area – for units engaged in agriculture

All of these variables include value data and available is also conversion of the value according to size classes.

Registration or not of legal form

Legal forms are registered, based on administrative sources, which provide information on legal births of individual units.

Registration or not of foreign ownership

Foreign ownership is registered in the variable 'institutional sector' for needs of national accounting, in compliance with international classification. Registered are also the country of capital origin and the capital share of given country.

Registration or not of public ownership

Public ownership is registered in the variable ' institutional sector' for needs of national accounting, in compliance with international classification.

Registration or not of inter unit links

The register also includes links between different types of units, namely enterprise – legal unit, enterprise – local unit, etc.

Distinction between market oriented and non-market units

Legal form is used.

List of economic variables registered

Recorded in the register are all variables in compliance with the EU regulation on registers (Regulation 2186/1993).

Other characteristics registered

Recorded in the register are all characteristics in compliance with the EU regulation on registers (Regulation 2186/1993).

1.5.4. Updating

List of main sources of information for updating

Sources used to update the register:
- Company register, Ministry of Justice of the CR – daily
- Trades register, Ministry of Trade and Industry of the CR – monthly
- Notifications by units themselves – continuously every day
- Register of churches, Ministry of Culture of the CR – monthly
- Registers of associations and political parties, Ministry of the Interior of the CR – twice a month
- Registers of notaries, tax consultants, lawyers, distrainers; profession chambers and associations three times a year
- Social security register – yearly
- VAT payer register – yearly
- List of companies with foreign capital, Czech National Bank – yearly
- List of budgetary organizations, Ministry of Finance of the CR – yearly

- Tax register, Ministry of Finance of the CR – yearly (plan from 2002)
- Statistical surveys – quarterly or continuously

Frequency of receipt of updates by the register team

See above

Frequency with which the raw data in the administrative sources are updated (if known)

Except for the list of companies with foreign capital, list of budgetary organizations and tax register, all of the other sources are continuously updated every day. The CZSO defined the periodicity of data transmission for updating its BR (statistical register).

Lead time between the update the administrative data source and the receipt by the register team.

1.5.5. Dissemination

Existence of standard dissemination and possibility of special tabulations

YES. The CZSO laid down special rules with regard to the provision of the BR data. The standard approach is to provide the data on the whole population of enterprises on CD-ROM or via Internet. The data are also provided on request and special requirements are met (e.g. for the selection of units of interest to the user). A special record was established for provision of data In compliance with the State Statistical service Act (the definition of public data).

Name and type of dissemination used

See above.

Description of standard tables produced

The register is used for producing tables for statistical publications and statistical yearbook, where numbers of business are broken down by basic criteria such as legal form, subject of activity, institutional sector, size of business measured by the number of employees, regions (NUTS3), districts (NUTS4).

Delay within which data is disseminated from the end of a given reference year

The tables are produced quarterly for periodicals and yearly for the CZSO statistical yearbook.

1.5.6. Changes to the register's legal basis, coverage, contents, updating and dissemination

From 2003 on, statistical units registered in the BR will be expanded (see 1.5.2).

1.6.   Explanation of the main sources of data

Company register Ministry of Justice of the CR,: contains all types of business companies and partnerships – limited liability companies, joint-stock companies, general commercial partnerships, cooperatives, etc.;

Trades register, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the CR contains: all natural persons – tradesmen in business under the Trades Licensing Act;

Notifications by units themselves: from units – natural persons in business under legislation other than Trades Licensing Act ;

Register of churches, Ministry of Culture of the CR: contains data on legal persons – religious societies and churches;

Registers of associations and political parties, Ministry of the Interior of the CR: contain data on these legal persons;

Registers of notaries, tax consultants, lawyers, distrainers; profession chambers and association: contain data on natural persons;

Social security register: contains data on all units with employees and on self-employed persons;

VAT payer register: contains data on all legal and natural persons registered as VAT payers;

List of companies with foreign capital, Czech National Bank: contains data on selected joint-stock companies with foreign capital share;

List of budgetary organizations, Ministry of Finance of the CR: contains data on all budgetary organizations obtained via the reporting system of the ministry;

Tax register, Ministry of Finance of the CR: contains data on all payers of tax on income of legal and natural persons;

Statistical surveys, BR feedback from statistical surveys: selected data on activity, number of employees, principal activity, etc.

2.   NATIONAL DATA SOURCE (2005)

2.1.   General information

2.1.1. Administrative information

Type of source

Data are collected by sample surveys. Administrative data is used only as auxiliary source, mainly for determining activity, weights and updating business register.

Name of source

P5-01 Yearly questionnaire for economic subjects of selected production branches
P4-01 Yearly questionnaire for small economic subjects of selected production branches

Institution responsible for the source

- Czech Statistical Office

Person responsible

- Helena Valášková
  Tel, Fax, E-mail – 74054198, helena.valaskova@czso.cz

Legal basis

Programme of statistical surveys (published in the Collection of law)

Obligation on units to provide data

- Reporting units must reply. The law enables CZSO to impose fines, however it is rare practice.

Date of first use as a source

- Survey was first carried out for the reference year 1997. For the reference years 2002 and 2005 the questionnaires changed significantly.

Reference year of this report

- 2003

Register on which the source is based

- Business register (Registr ekonomických subjektů), maintained by CZSO.

Expected changes in legal basis, obligation to respond and register used

New legislation has no crucial impacts on reporting duty and register used.

2.1.2 Use of administrative information

Enumeration and description of the administrative data sources used

- The following administrative data sources are used in combination with the survey:
- records about number of policyholders of social insurance (monthly period, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs)
- records about sales from income tax returns (in period 1 year, Ministry of Finance).

Identification of units in the administrative source with those in the business register (linkage).

- Unique identification number (IČ) is used. It is ID number used in Business register, it is widely used in business relations (e.g. invoicing) and all legal units (natural and legal persons) are recorded under the same number with all state authorities. The ID number is publicly available and unambiguously identifies each subject.

Definition of the administrative information respective to the statistical variables used.

- Variable number of policyholders is similar to 16130-number of employees; main exception is part time or temporary employees that are not subject to social security contribution.
- Variable sales is similar to 12110-turnover; some specific items are excluded or included contrary the definition of 12110, these differences may represent big portion of the variable in some particular respondents.

Definition of the administrative units respective to the statistical units in the SBS.

Administrative unit refers to legal unit (enterprise).

2.1.2. Summary of questionnaires

Summary of different national questionnaires used in the survey

Annual structural business statistics is organized as a common project of production statistics, which include market activities in the areas of agriculture, forestry industry, construction, trade and part of market services. Separate surveys are mounted for financial intermediation, primarily due to the use of a different accounting system. When viewed from the angle of institutional sectors in national accounting, the statistics embraces the non-financial corporations sector (S. 11), part of the financial institutions sector (S. 12) and, from the household sector, employers (including own-account workers) (S.141 + S.142).

The common project implies that there are a standard sampling design, common questionnaire and standard system of estimation, imputation and grossing-up methods. The reporting unit is the enterprise and the units are split into two groups irrespective of their predominant activities:

- natural persons in business under the Trade Licensing Act (and similar legislation) and
- legal persons in business under the Commercial Act, i.e. partnerships.

As legislation lays down the accounting system for these two groups in a different way, relevant questionnaires had to be designed accordingly.

There are two basic statistical surveys run for the purposes above, which differ by enterprise (statistical unit) as follows:

Questionnaire P5 is mailed to businesses (statistical units) engaged in industrial, construction, trade and market services activities (except for financial intermediation and insurance). They are incorporated legal and natural persons (filed with commercial courts). There are three size mutations of the questionnaire, each designed for a

different size class of the enterprise in order to ease the burden of respondents (the reduction applies to the indicators for national accounting) as follows:
- mutation "a":   for enterprises with   0–19 employees
- mutation "b":   for enterprises with 20–99 employees
- mutation "c":   for enterprises with 100+ employees
- mutation "m":   for enterprises without employees

Questionnaire P4 is mailed to enterprises with the same activities, but falling in the sector of households, i.e. unincorporated natural persons (small entrepreneurs), who use a substantially simpler bookkeeping system than incorporated enterprises do.

There are a number of specific questionnaires mailed to enterprises engaged in financial intermediation and insurance (which respect other bookkeeping legislation).

The population of the individual surveys is divided into two parts:

completely enumerated part of the survey, in which all of the following respondents are addressed:
- joint-stock companies
- units with more than 100 employees
- small-number-of-units strata
- financial corporations, and
- remaining, sample part of the survey, based on stratified random sampling.

The questionnaires were put in use in 1996 and were tested with respondents before.

Expected changes in national questionnaires

We have observed this model in our work since 1997. We are ware of the fact that such a wide extent of the questionnaires brings problems such as low response rate, frequent errors in the questionnaires and problems encountered in processing. This is why the structural survey was also incorporated into the programme of reform of statistical surveys. Substantial changes are expected to take place since reference year 2010, mainly costing in wider use of administrative data. The P5-01 questionnaire underwent major changes for the reference year 2005. The aim was to reduce size of it, however due to need to respect needs of national accounts and other domestic users (ministries), the size is not much smaller. Some amount of efforts have to be devoted to produce outputs using revised questionnaire (new design of entry processing, grossing-up, compilation of outputs including R58 variables) , therefore we might encounter errors.

2.2.   Population coverage

Described in part 1.

Activities covered

Geographical area covered

Size classes covered

Other inclusions or exclusions

Reporting unit

Observation unit(s)

Expected changes in the population surveyed

2.3. Information collected on each unit

2.3.1. Summary list of variables

The main problem under discussion is the extent of this survey. Shown below is what is roughly included in the survey.

Natural persons use single-entry accounting system, which is reflected in their questionnaire. The questionnaire contains the following:
- identification part;
- characteristic of the firm – activity, number of months in business, description (text) and NACE code of activity, VAT payer or not, member of consortium
- question about accounting systems
- section on the number of employees and wages (15 characteristics);
- section on revenues and expenses (13 characteristics);
- section on assets and liabilities (2x17 characteristics, beginning and end of year);
- questions on acquisition of tangible, intangible and financial fixed assets;
- section on investments (6 characteristics).

The questionnaire is completed by entities irrespective of the number of employees; the total number of fields is 79 (the identification part excluded).

Legal persons complete four types of questionnaires, depending on the number of employees: questionnaire a: entities with 0 to 19 employees; questionnaire b: entities with 20 to 99 employees; and questionnaire c: 100 employees and over; m: without employees.

The questionnaire for enterprises with 100 employees and over (type c) is the largest, containing the following question areas:
- identification part (in addition to the items laid down for the questionnaire for natural persons, it asks about changes in the structure of organization) – 11 characteristics;
- section on the number of employees and wages – 14 characteristics;
- structure of revenues – 49 characteristics;
- structure of expenses –76 characteristics;
- summarized section on assets: 4x10 characteristics (beginning and end of year, brutto, netto);
- intangible fixed assets – 19 characteristics on stocks of and changes in intangible fixed assets in total, each broken down by type of intangible fixed assets in 5 columns – 95 fields;
- tangible fixed assets – 19 characteristics on stocks and changes in total, each broken down by type of tangible fixed assets in 14 columns – 266 fields;
- financial leasing (users) – 2x10 fields, intangibles and tangibles broken down by types, total and begun in current year
- financial leasing (providers) – 2x10 fields, intangibles and tangibles broken down by types, total and begun in current year

- sources of financing of in&tangibles – 9 characteristics (own sources, subsidies, loans, free,…)
- supplementary information on small or low-price in&tangibles – 5 characteristics
- acquisitions and disposals of tangible fixed assets according to CPA – 8 characteristics for each occurring CPA code
- question about methods of valuation of inventories
- inventories – 5 characteristics of stocks and change in stocks by 6 type of inventories – 30 fields;
- financial assets – 5 characteristics of stocks and change in stocks and evaluation by 28 types of financial assets – 140 fields;
- liabilities – beginning and end of year, by type – 58 fields;
- supplementary characteristics – taxes, contributions, external transactions affecting worth of enterprise – 6 characteristics;
- R&D, information technologies – 9 questions on R&D, patents, trading via internet
- question about foreign ownership
- identification of inward FATS – 5 characteristics of each owner
- selected variables according to regions – 8 characteristics by 15 NUTS3 regions – 120 fields

The total number of the fields to be completed in the largest questionnaire (type C) is around 1 000 (not all of them are occupied, though).

Moreover, the legal person questionnaire has a mandatory annex with (a) a section breaking down sales into those relating to own products and to goods, stocks of inventories into inventories of unfinished production and of semi-finished products, and data on exports by the detailed CZ-CPA classification, and (b) a section in which consumption is itemized in a similar way. The two sections are designed for the compilation of input-output tables and for weighing system of the producer price index. Additionally there are branch specific 1-page annexes of construction(F) and distributive trade(G).

2.3.2. Variables from Annex 1 of the SBS Regulation

Number of enterprises (11 11 0)

Characteristics for which the Business Register should be a clear-cut source. It should be borne in mind, however that the register includes a lot of dormant (inactive) units and units about activities of which we lack information. Consequently, a <u>number of units active at least 1 day in reference period established by the survey</u> (grossed up to the population) should be presented as the characteristic of the number of units.

Turnover (12 11 0)

Czech statistics used this characteristic in the past already, and there are no problems involved in the application of the definition, because value added is stated in invoices separately (as dictated by regulations on VAT accounting). Discounts and rebates are subtracted. <u>Consumer taxes are not involved</u>.

Production value (12 12 0)

In Czech practice, the production value includes not only capitalised fixed assets, both tangible and intangible, but also capitalised material goods and intra-enterprise services.

Included in the calculation is part of production formed by most items of other operating revenues, while the following items are excluded:

sales of waste material, sales of fixed assets

revenues from contractual fines and penalties, revenues from written-off debt subsidies to cover costs

Value added at basic prices (12 14 0)

The basis for value added is the characteristic of production, which valued at basic prices after being adjusted for intermediate consumption and other taxes on production plus other subsidies on production. Czech practice does not fully comply with the methodological description (other operating revenues excluding production subsidies are not included and whole capitalization is added). The Czech characteristic "book" value added does not fully correspond with the methodological description of the characteristic.

Value added at factor costs (12 15 0)

The Czech characteristic "book" value added does not fully correspond with the methodological description of the characteristic. Value added had to be adjusted by some particular items of other costs, revenues and taxes to comply with the definition. For the reference years 2002, 2003 we subtracted (among others) payments of financial leasing and rent for land. We didn't take into account the subsidies. Calculation should change in the future to be more compatible with the definition.

Total purchases of goods and services (13 11 0)

The methodological standard of Eurostat can be approached by using the following characteristics, which are linked to enterprise accounts: <u>consumed purchases, services and costs of purchased goods</u>.

Consumed purchases are the value of purchased (transferred to the store) and already consumed items of material, energy and supplies that cannot be stored for a given period. Services include the value of purchased external services (e.g. transport costs, rental) – i.e. outputs of other production units, including compensation of travel expense, etc.

Costs of purchased goods are costs linked to acquisition of products bought for resale in the same condition as received, if they were resold already. Purchased goods are valued at acquisition prices (price of goods for resale + acquisition costs).

If we were to adhere to the methodological description, we would have to add changes in the inventories concerned to the purchases above (enterprise accounts charge consumption and not purchases and admit two ways of charging: purchases are charged right to consumption accounts or through the inventories acquisition account).

Purchases of goods and services for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0)

In order to cover services for resale, payments for subcontracting were included in this variable.

Personnel costs (13 31 0)

Personnel costs are the employer's costs of labour force. They include wages and salaries (gross wages and salaries including those in kind, other personnel costs, bonuses), remuneration of board members (including cooperatives), social insurance costs and social costs. In structural statistics, they are measured at the enterprise level, and the contents of the characteristic are in accordance with Eurostat methodology.

Wages and salaries (13 32 0)

Wages and salaries result from the contract of employment and are claims to gross wages from employment, including wages in kind, gratuities and bonuses. The wages in kind are in terms of prices recognized by the Income Tax Act. Amounts of the claims according to contracts for work and of services (the so-called other personnel costs) are included here too.

Wages and salaries without other personnel costs are payments in cash or in kind made by the employer to employees registered in the enterprise for the work the employees did.

In statistical reporting, wages and salaries include tariff wages and salaries, personal assessment, supplementary, extra and similar payments to wages and salaries, bonuses, compensation of wages and salaries, stand-by work allowances, other components of wages and salaries as laid down in the contract of employment or provided according to generally binding or internal wage regulations or as decided by the employer. Wages and salaries also encompass incomes of partners and members of cooperatives from employment, if they are registered as employees of company or members of cooperative. Wages and salaries also include payments of wages nature (remuneration for work) paid as decided by the employer from disposable profits, remuneration fund or any other fund created from disposable profits.

Data on wages and salaries for the reference period show amounts charged in this period for payment even if they refer to remuneration for work done in previous periods or for results achieved in previous periods. Included are also amounts for previous periods recognized additionally (settled claims to wages and salaries, compensation for annual leave not taken, etc.).

Wages and salaries of employees transferred to the personnel account of wages and salaries are included in wages and salaries in the period in which they are charged for payment. Neither the period (pay day), in which the payment was made, nor the way or place or documents related to payment of amounts to employees (in cash, through a bank, transformation into shares or bonds, etc.) is decisive for inclusion of amounts in wages.

Amounts included in wages data are always reported by employers, which charge them for payment. Reimbursed amounts are included in wages data by employers, which make reimbursement: however, if amounts have been included in wages data before

reimbursement, the employer, which paid the amounts and included them in wages data, excludes them out of wages data after receiving reimbursement from another employer (or it reduces the volume of respective characteristics in next period).

In principle, wages and salaries encompass amounts in CZK not reduced by statutory deductions or deductions agreed with employer (i.e. amounts of gross wages or salaries, etc. including contributions to general health insurance and social insurance, income tax advances concerning natural persons, dockings, maintenance, fines, loan instalments, etc.). They do not include cash or other payments that are not wages, salaries or compensation of wages or salaries (e.g. compensation of expenses or damage associated with the execution of work, sickness or social insurance benefits, amounts provided to citizens in community service, severance pay given to miners not fit for a long time to carry out their work, aid and bonuses paid from the cultural and social needs fund and from special funds, dividends, royalties, incomes from enterprise and other self-employment, etc.).

Where the employer provides wages, salaries, compensation of wages or salaries and allowances for being on call based on employment, or similar payments based on membership, or similar payments based on other relations than employment or membership, and pays them in other than Czech currency (even partially), the employer includes in wages data amounts in Czech currency and only then conversion to a foreign currency is made.

Other personnel costs include remuneration for work or similar payments provided on the basis of relations other than employment or membership and financial payments provided to employees in connection with termination of their contracts of employment or membership. They encompass the following in particular:
- remuneration for work based on contracts for work outside employment;
- remuneration for work (activity) provided under special regulations in cases where no relation to the employer arises (e.g. remuneration for expert opinions, remuneration to community care volunteers, to officials of cooperatives, to intermediaries and arbiters, to chairpersons and members of privatisation boards, to local councillors, to students of secondary vocational schools and similar establishments for work done in the framework of training in production activities, etc);
- remunerations for the use of inventions, improvements, industrial designs, solutions to thematic projects and similar remuneration such as new methods of prevention, diagnostics and treatment of people and animals, new methods of plant protection, remuneration for breeding new stocks of animals, and the like;
- remuneration according to copyright regulations (e.g. for the use of literary, scientific and art works, for the use of art performance, prizes and excellent work or performance relating to literary, scientific and art activities, etc.),
- prize money from public competitions,
- extra charges for work under severe conditions or in detrimental environment given to citizens in the compulsory community service,

- amounts reimbursed by the employer to employees to cover payments included in other personnel costs and compensation of wages, salaries and similar payments, if only this compensation and payments are reimbursed,
- bonuses to members of company bodies and cooperative bodies (except those paid from profits),
- salaries of judges,
- money paid to students of military schools.

Gross investment in tangible goods (15 11 0)

Acquisition of tangible fixed assets includes capital expenditures spent during a reference period to acquire tangible fixed assets by purchase or by own activity. Tangible fixed assets acquired via financial leasing are <u>not included</u> in investments. The user includes the payments of financial leasing into purchase of services and object of leasing doesn't appear on the balance sheet of the user.

Tangible fixed assets encompass buildings and structures; machinery and equipment; transport equipment; inventories; vineyards, orchards and other plantations of trees yielding repeat products; low-value tangible fixed assets; livestock for breeding, dairy, draught, etc.; and other tangible fixed assets. Included here are also investment costs related to implementation of technical bettering of existing fixed assets or technical reclamation of land.

Number of persons employed (16 11 0)

There is no single characteristic in the CR that would correspond to this characteristic 16 11 0, but there are two components of this characteristic separately measured and described:

- average registered number of employees measured in terms of actual persons (see characteristic 16 13 0 for description)
- number of working owners of companies and contributing family workers.
- number of temporary workers

The <u>number of working proprietors and unpaid family workers</u>, for whom their work in the company is main economic activity, encompasses numbers of proprietors who regularly participate in work in their companies and their work is not any secondary activity. The characteristic includes self-employed persons, partners in partnerships, general partners in limited partnerships, who work in their companies but have no contracts of employment. Included are also unpaid family workers – members of the proprietor's family (spouses and children who completed compulsory school education), who work in the company but have no contracts of employment.

The <u>number of temporary workers</u> (part of other personal costs) represents the people, who have not regular contract of employment, but they perform some task for the unit based on special agreement. This type of agreement is restricted by the number of hours worked for the same employer per year. In some cases the remuneration is not subject to social security contribution and may have special income tax withholding regime.

We don't include these workers in natural persons, but are adjusted by hours worked, similar to FTE. It represents only small portion of 16110.

Number of employees (16 13 0)

<u>The registered number of employees</u> includes all regular and temporary employees (irrespective of their nationality), who have contract of employment with (or are members of) reporting (cooperative) unit.

THE REGISTERED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INCLUDES:

employees actually at work, even if they did not work during downtime, strike or lay-off;

employees on business trips or paid annual leave and employees on unpaid leave up to 4 weeks, etc.;

employees who were to come to work but did not for one reason or another (e.g. due to illness irrespective of its duration, execution of state or public duties, day off, unexcused absence at work);

employees participating in military training;

employees temporarily assigned to work for another employer, if their permanent employer pays them wages and the wages were not reimbursed. The temporary employer includes them in its registered number of employees, provided that it pays them or reimburses their wages for their work done;

employees granted educational leave to improve their skills or to sit for examinations in compliance with relevant regulations;

employees who do not work on their employer's premises, but work under special conditions stated in the contract of employment or carry out agreed jobs at home – home workers

employees taken on probation, since the first day they commenced their work;

partners in limited liability companies and special partners in special partnerships, who have contracts of employment with their companies/partnerships and receive income from employment.

Pupils and students having vacation jobs, job applicants temporarily engaged in public work, etc. have contracts of employment and are therefore also included in the registered number of employees.

Employees working part-time (Labour Code, Article 86) are included in the registered number of employees for the duration of their contracts of employment on an every-day basis – i.e. also in cases where their working time is not distributed over all work days (Labour Code, Article 86 (3)). Similarly, the same basis is used for the inclusion (into the registered number of employees) of employees who have contracts of employment and do their jobs occasionally, when invited or according to their employer's needs. However, an employee who is not assigned work for an unbroken time longer than 4 weeks is not included in the registered number of employees for that period. An employee having second job (Labour Code, Article 71) with another employer and having a contract of employment with that employer is included in the registered number of employees (in terms of actual persons) only once. Such an employee is included in the registered number of full-time equivalent employees by conversion according to hours of work in his/her first and second jobs. For instance, an administrative full-time worker, who has a second job (e.g. cleaning) for ¼ workload, is recorded as 1 actual person or 1.25 full-time equivalent persons.

THE REGISTERED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES EXCLUDES:
employees on compulsory military or community service;

women on maternity leave: women on 28-week maternity leave, lone women on 37-week maternity leave or women who gave birth to 2 or more children on 37-week maternity leave (Labour Code, Article 157 (1)), or women on maternity leave shorter than 37 weeks (Labour Code, Articles 158 to 160);

women on additional child-care leave: women who were granted additional leave to care for a child up to 3 years of age (Labour Code, Article 157 (2)). If a woman on additional child-care leave works for an employer, she has a contract of employment with, under conditions permitting the parental benefit to be granted (Article 4 (1) (a), Act No. 382/1990 Coll. as amended by Act No. 117/1992 Coll.), the employer includes such a women in the registered number of employees and does not include her in women on additional child-care leave for statistical purposes;
a parent caring for a child up to 4 years of age or 7 years of age, who is a recipient of parental benefit (Article 30 and other, Act No. 117/1995 Coll.);
employees who are released or temporarily assigned to carry out work with another employer (or released for the fulfilment of public duty) providing their original employer does not pay them any wages for their work done, compensation of wages or such payments are reimbursed to him;
employees dispatched to schools, courses or included in scientific education, employees in custody, etc. who are not given wages by their employer;
employees who maliciously abandoned work without their employer's content and without proper termination of their contract of employment, if their absence exceeded four weeks. Such an employee who maliciously abandoned work is excluded out of the registered number of employees as of the day on which he/she failed to come to work for the first time; if such an employee resumes work before his/her contract of employment expires, it is a case of absence without official leave and not of malicious abandonment;
employees who were granted time off without pay taking more than 4 weeks;
employees who have no contract of employment with any employer but do work for the employer no matter whether the employer manages the work or provides working aids (e.g. judges, persons on community service, pupils and students carrying out practice according to school regulations, persons working under contracts for work or of service, persons from correctional facilities, foreigners working for an employer on the basis of a contract with intermediary having registered office and residence abroad, foreign nationals working in the position of experts with foreign firms, etc.).
Apart from the classic relationship between employer and employee, which is the contract of employment, there is one more form of contract of work in the Czech Republic in the area of employment. This form is probably unavailable in the EU member states and relies on work for a company based on the contract of work carried out outside the framework of the contract of employment (the workers may be either own company's employees or employees of other firms). These contracts have two forms: the first one allows contracting work that does not exceed half of usual working

hours, the second one cannot exceed 100 hours a year. Data on these persons will be collected and converted to full-time equivalent units.

Other variables collected but not specified in Annex 1 of the SBS Regulation

There are over 1 200 fields in the largest version of the questionnaire for legal persons with 100+ employees. The persons also submit annexes, where they itemize turnover and inventories according to CZ-CPA. These are used for compilation of input-output tables.

2.3.3. Time span covered by data

Generally, it is requested to fill in the questionnaires with data calendar year, which was identical to fiscal year up to and including 2000. To introduce a fiscal year differing from a calendar one is possible only if our financial offices permit doing it. The use of fiscal year is very rare, but it is possible that it will have a bigger influence in the future.

2.3.4. Expected changes in information collected

The questionnaire prepared for 2002 already takes account of the requirements stipulated by various regulations on structural statistics. The principal changes were made in the sampling scheme and estimation methods to respect the requested structure of indicators and quality of data.

2.4.   Primary data collection method

Media

The basic medium is paper questionnaire. However, all types of the questionnaires used exist in electronic form, too.

Timetable of data collection

The questionnaires are mailed or made available on the CZSO website at the beginning of the year following the reference year. The deadline for their return is fixed for the end of April. This does not apply to persons subject to audits, whose deadline is by the end of July.

Sample or census

The population of the individual surveys is divided into two parts:
Completely enumerated part of the survey, in which all of the following respondents are addressed:
* units with more than 100 employees
* other important unit chosen by subject experts before survey
* small-number-of-units strata
* financial corporations, and
* remaining, sample part of the survey, based on stratified random sampling .

The census is carried out for large enterprises (over 19 employees, there are small exception in industry branch) and enterprises with high sales (over 200 millions CZK, approx. 6,5 millions Euro – from 2003).

In the rest of the population is carried out expert method based on the combination of Neymann allocation and the rule of the thumb, that small strata should be surveyed completely. The strata for sample allocation were less detailed than strata for sampling. The allocation strata were based on the combination of mostly 3 digit NACE, 7 size groups (number of employees) and 2 sector groups. The additional constraints were imposed – in no strata the 2xCV should not exceed 5 %. The variances in the allocation strata were estimated from previous year data, respective non–response was taken into account.

Criteria for stratification
Stratification variables:

- CZ–NACE – national version of NACE Rev. 1, fully compatible

- registered number of employees (information from the CZSO BR)

- ISEKTOR sector and legal form (only for NACE 45 – Construction)

- *NACE*:

  – 3 digit NACE code in mining, industry, energetic, construction, trade and hotels;
  – 2 digit NACE code in the rest of units

with exceptions in these 2 digit NACE codes:
- NACE 63 is divided between NACE 633 and the rest of the group;
- NACE 71 is divided between NACE 713 and the rest of the group;
- NACE 74 is divided among NACE 741, NACE 748 and the rest of the group.

ISEKTOR sector and legal form:

– households (private entrepreneurs);
– joint–stock companies excluded;
– financial corporations.

Size of unit:

for both households and not households
- ✓ 0 employees
- ✓ 1 – 5 employees
- ✓ 6 – 9 employees
- ✓ 10–19 employees
- ✓ 20 – 99 employees
- ✓ 100 and over employees

For units with 20 and more employees or sales over 200 million CZK or important units chosen by subject experts census is applied. The remaining units under 20 employees are surveyed by stratified random sampling.

Note: For the sake of completeness, the classification criteria are given including the part of population surveyed 100%.

Threshold values and sample percentages
Sample size table

Size of enterprise (number of employees, not number of persons employed)	Natural persons ISEKTOR 14..		Legal persons ISEKTOR 11..	
	Basic population	Average % of sample	Basic population	Average % of sample
0	731414	1.29	43234	7.42
1-5	109844	4.01	63824	10.13
6-9	9397	13.49	12732	19.60
10-19	6245	28.82	13399	37.70
20-99	2325	99.96	14690	99.94
100-249	53	100.00	2801	99.96
250 +	4	100.00	1596	99.87

Response rate

The non-weighted percentage of response rate for legal plus natural persons stood at 69.88% (the number of active units to the number of active units in the sample), while the weighted response rate was 79.99% (weighted via sample weight and the number of registered employed persons).

Unfortunately, there is high unit non-response rate. It is because of the requirement of filling all items. The corrected (right) questionnaires are used for grossing up, there is not data any imputation method for missing or bad data. Therefore we have null set of item non-response and the case of item non-response is handed on unit non-response during estimation procedure (grossing up).

Actions to speed up or increase the rate of response

During the processing, reminders are made to return questionnaires, twice by phone and once in writing. Besides, visits are made in November to verify activity/inactivity of units not responding to the reminders and about the activity of which is not known anything.

Frequency of data collection or list of recent reference years

Under the current system, the structural survey has been conducted every year since 1997. Before, it had been mounted in a different way.

Expected changes in data collection methodology

No substantial changes in the methods of collection are anticipated

2.5.   Production of results

Estimates for non-response

See part " Estimates for grossing-up".

Estimates for grossing-up

The estimates are made by a re-weighting method. Given the different nature of measured data, there are several types of weights (eight in total) distinguished between, which are calculated under the following conditions:

weights of flow indicators (either taking or not taking account of the duration of activity during year) or weights for state indicators (as at the beginning or end of year); weights calculated from the number of units or number of employees.

Initial weights are calculated from BR data, namely both as inverse values of probabilities with which a unit would be included in the sample in a given stratum. The adjustment of the weights to final values for the calculation of estimates takes account of non-responses active unit non-responses and shifts between CZ-NACE divisions (resulting from differences between the BR and actual information found by the statistical survey). Used to calculate final weights are estimates based on a calibration method with a single auxiliary variable, i.e. number of employees (or workers) and, in a few, rather exceptional cases the number of units (e.g. estimate of the number of active units). BR data as of the date of sampling (generation of samples) are the source of values for auxiliary variables are data. Weighting the auxiliary variable by length of period is also employed in the calculation of final weights to estimate indicators dependent on the length of period (number of months) of economic activity in the reference year (different lengths for newly established and dissolved enterprises).

Estimates made at the level of strata used in sampling and aggregation of the estimates employ weights. Subsequently, in connection with additional needs of users, a specific procedure was developed to make estimates at lower levels than the sampling stratification was (i.e. for estimates concerning small areas). This procedure considers areas (a sort of minimum domains) corresponding to maximum classification detail (depending on requirements made on outputs). To calculate estimates, data relating to units outside these minimum domains in respective stratum are also used. For this purpose, special weights are calculated, which are applied to units outside the domains. Resulting estimates (of individual indicators from the questionnaire) for individual domains are loaded into a database (the database of aggregated re-weighted data, established for this purpose). All requested estimates in a coarser (less detailed) breakdown are then obtained by aggregating the estimates for individual respective domains – i.e. the estimates kept in the database. Should a requirement for area estimates arise, which cannot be obtained by simply adding the estimates for the minimum domains, more simple Horvitz-Thopmson estimation is used (which, fortunately, is not the case of the results supplied in the framework of the respective project). The results of estimates calculated according to H.T. estimations are consistent with those obtained by the method of aggregating the estimates for small domains at the level of CZ-NACE division.

Confrontation with other data sets

Resulting estimates of main variables are confronted with data obtained by quarterly and monthly surveys. They are also verified in the process of compiling national accounts.

Other calculations made

See part " Estimates for grossing-up".

Criteria for the identification of confidential data

Data that meet any of the following criteria are considered individual (confidential) data:

figure in a table box clearly refers to one statistical unit and is thus individual datum of the unit (the reason for confidentiality designated in the technical format with flag A);

figure in a table box is the sum of two individual data (flag A);

figure in a table box is derived by aggregation of more than two individual data and the share of the individual datum of one statistical unit is significantly predominant: 70% or more. Similar approach is taken if the sum of shares of two units in the aggregation of data for more than two units exceeds the share mentioned above (flag C);

table contains a total value A, the A is structured exhaustively and some of the structured data are considered individual according to the cases above and could be derived by deducting from other data (structured items) from the total A. If this is the case, the other structured data (or related aggregates) shall be omitted so that no individual datum can be found (flag D);

where two or more tables overlap each other in terms of contents, it shall be verified whether or not a combination of data from different tables can disclose individual data contained in them (flag D).

Expected changes in production methods

We expect to use administrative sources of data (on numbers of employees) for sampling and estimation (in the framework of calibration). Furthermore, estimation methods for lower breakdown levels than those at which sampling is made, using an aggregated database system are being developed.

2.6.   Quality

Description of the calculation procedure of the coefficients of variation

Summary description of quality criteria calculated for national purposes

Estimates of variation coefficients and non-response rate calculations – they are not published.

Expected changes in quality evaluation

The current primary aim is to meet the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1618/99.

2.7.   Dissemination

2.7.1. National dissemination

Name and media of national dissemination used

Structural survey data will be released in the following publications:
- Statistická ročenka České republiky
  (Statistical yearbook of the Czech republic)

- Ekonomické výsledky nefinančních podníků a domácností za rok 2003
  (Czech only)

- Vybrané ekonomické výsledky malých a středních subjektů v ČR v letech 2000–2003
  (Selected economic results of SMEs in CR in 2000–2003)

- Ekonomické výsledky průmyslu ČR v letech 2000–2003
  (Economic results of the industry in CR in 2000–2003)

- Ekonomické výsledky v tržních službách v letech 2000 – 2003
  (Economic Results of Market Services in 2000 – 2003)

- Ekonomické výsledky v obchodě, ubytování a stravování v letech...
  (Economic Results in Trade, Hotels and Restaurants)

- Ekonomické výsledky v dopravě a spojích v letech 2000–2003
  (Economic Results in Transport and Communications, 2000–2003)

All the publications are released primarily in paper form. They are also available in electronic form. Selected tables are published on the website of CZSO.

Description of standard tables produced

The data are mostly presented at the CZ-NACE two-digit level with the exception of data on industry, which are released at the CZ-NACE subsection level for the reason of data protection. Data by size of enterprise (number of employees) are also released.

Delay within which data is disseminated from the end of a given reference year

The first data are released in October according to the Regulation 58. First version of final data is used by national accounts in February. Regular publications are published in June, that is 16 months after the end of reference year.

Treatment of confidential data

Only the data that meet the conditions for individual data protection are released. For industry, higher CZ-NACE aggregates are published. Data broken down by size of enterprise are also free of individual data (these are omitted).

Expected changes in national dissemination methods

SBS Regulation is now fully implemented. However 4-digit level of NACE is not of sufficient quality and we don't plan to publish them for national reasons. 3-digit level is released only upon user request, as a paid service.

2.7.2. Transmission to Eurostat and other organisations

Structural survey data were transmitted to Eurostat databases. Data were transmitted to OECD also, before ESTAT-OECD agreement of sharing data. External domestic users include governmental institutions in particular (Ministry of Industry and Trade of the CR, Ministry of Finance of the CR, Czech National Bank, etc.). Ministries are part of the "state statistical service", bound by confidentiality, therefore they receive very detailed aggregations as well as mikrodata for their analytical work and policymaking.