

I. National reports providing information on quality, sources and methods, together with information on the statistical processes used for the compilation of the statistics underlying the MIP indicators (financial accounts)

Reporting institution: Czech National Bank (CNB), Czech Statistical Office (CZSO)
Date: September 2017

CoP1 Professional Independence

A.1.1. Legal basis

The Czech Statistical Office is independent and impartial in the production of statistics. When collecting data and processing and analysing statistical information, the CZSO works so that information objectivity is not affected and the disseminated data are not restricted or distorted. (Section 5, paragraph b) of Act No. 89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, §5b: stipulates that “the Czech Statistical Office is independent in producing statistical information. While acquiring data and processing and interpreting statistical information the Czech Statistical Office shall proceed the way objectivity of information is not infringed and released information is not restricted or distorted.”)

Article 9 (Relationship to the government and to other bodies) of Act No. 6/1993 Coll., on the Czech National Bank, which is available on the Czech National Bank website, establishes its independence from other government authorities and bodies in exercising its powers, thereby guaranteeing, among other things, the absence of interference in respect of the compilation and dissemination of statistical information.

A.1.2 Statistics work programme

The Czech Statistical Office has a statistical work programme that is not made public. National financial accounts work programmes are principally guided by the work programmes of Eurostat and the European Central Bank. The statistical work programme is not published separately by the CZSO, the main points are incorporated in two other documents on its website – the Revision Policy and the [Catalogue of Products](#).

The Czech National Bank has an annual and medium-term statistical work programme that is not available to the public (concerning internal targets and tasks). Nevertheless, the essential statistical activities of the CNB are described in the CNB Annual Report in the chapter on statistics. The data publication schedule is available on the website: <http://www.cnb.cz/en/calendar/index.html>. The contents and methodology of particular statistical statements collected by the CNB are also published on the CNB website: <http://www.cnb.cz/en/statistics/index.html>.

CoP2 Mandate for data collection

A.2.1 Allocation of responsibilities:

A General Agreement between the Czech Statistical Office and the Czech National Bank was signed on cooperation in collecting data, processing and disseminating statistics, including the national accounts statistics system (data sharing and data exchange are specified in a Partial Agreement).

Responsibility for processing and disseminating the Czech Republic’s national accounts statistics system is divided as follows:

1. Quarterly Financial Accounts (QFA) – compiled and disseminated by the Czech National Bank. The financial account for S.13 (General government) is compiled by the Czech Statistical Office.

2. Annual Financial Accounts (AFA) – compiled and disseminated by the Czech Statistical Office.

A.2.2 Legal basis:

Act No. 89/1995 Coll. of 20 April 1995, on the State Statistical Service, Section 4 – Terms of Reference of the Czech Statistical Office:

“1. The Czech Statistical Office acquires and processes data for statistical purposes and provides statistical information to government, bodies of territorial self-governed units, to the public, and abroad. It ensures comparability of statistical information at the national as well as international levels. To this end, the Czech Statistical Office:

...

d) compiles aggregate statistical indicators of development of the national economy and of respective parts thereof,

e) compiles national accounts and determines their methodology,

...”

The statistical activities of the Czech National Bank are in compliance with the Act on the Czech National Bank, as amended, and EU/ECB legislation concerning the bank’s activities as a member of the European System of Central Banks.

This Act also identifies the Czech National Bank as the authority responsible for data collection. The Act authorises the issuance of decrees on reporting requirements for specific purposes, including for compiling the quarterly financial accounts statistics of the Czech Republic. Accordingly, Decree No. 215/2014 Coll. amending Decree No. 314/2013 Coll., on the submitting of statements to the Czech National Bank by entities that belong to the financial institutions sector, was issued.

At the same time, the CNB uses for compilation of the QFA other data sources which are collected according to special decrees (BOP and IIP statistics, monetary and financial statistics, annual national accounts and others).

Responsibility for disseminating QFA statistics is defined in Article 42b of the Act on the Czech National Bank.

CoP6 Impartiality and objectivity

A.3.1 Advance release calendar:

For annual data compiled by the CZSO, a link to the CZSO Data Revision Policy:

[2017 CZSO Data Revision Policy](#)

An advance release calendar that gives the precise release dates on a quarterly basis for the coming year, and preliminary ones for the first quarter of the following year, is disseminated every year at the end of October on the website of the Czech National Bank:

<http://www.cnb.cz/en/calendar/index.html>

A.3.2 Revision policy:

The annual financial accounts are revised in coordination with the annual national accounts. This information is stated in the CZSO Data Revision Policy available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office, part 2.2 Annual National Accounts Statistics:

“- First preliminary estimates (based on continuous processing of annual statistics by industry for small enterprises and on 1st annual revision of quarterly statistics by industry) are released at the end

of June of the year Y+1y. Simultaneously, half-finalised versions of annual national accounts for the year Y+2y and the final revision for the year Y+3y are released;

- Notifications of deficit and debt of the general government sector are released at the end of March (Y+1y through Y+4y); further refined data are released at the end of September within second notifications of deficit and debt of the general government sector (Y+1y through Y+4y).

- Annual and quarterly national accounts and the second notifications of government deficit and debt are harmonised at the end of the year.”

The revision policy advised by the CMFB is not applied. The CZSO is not planning to change the present revision policy. The next planned major revision of the AFA will be in 2020.

The current system of revisions of the quarterly financial accounts is published on the CNB website in a quarterly financial accounts methodology.

The first revision of the quarter is carried out in the next quarter.

The quarterly financial accounts are further revised in coordination with revisions of the main source statistics (IIP/BoP, MFS, ANA and QFAGG).

More in detail:

Revision according to IIP: once a year in the compilation of accounts for 4th quarter of the year: two years back.

Revision according to MFS: current revision according to MFS is a part of total current revision in the following quarter. Any further changes are made ad hoc.

Revision according to ANA: once a year in the compilation of accounts for 2th quarter of the year: for instruments where quarterly accounts are derived from annual data only: all quarters back for which the revision is necessary

Revision according to QFAGG: twice a year in the compilation of accounts for 2nd and 4th quarter of the year: always 12 quarters (3 years) back

Irregular revisions are connected with major changes in methodology of compilation of the financial accounts or in methodology of the data sources.

The revision policy advised by the CMFB is not applied.

CoP7 Sound methodology

B.1.1 General remarks

The annual financial accounts and the quarterly financial accounts in the Czech Republic are compiled in accordance with the methodology of the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010).

Link to national documentation published by the CZSO:

<http://apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/b1.metodika?mylang=EN>

Adherence to, or deviations from, concepts and rules according to international standards

B.1.2 Residency and territory

In the compilation of both annual and quarterly financial accounts, residency and territory are compliant with the definitions in ESA 2010.

Only units with predominant economic activity in the Czech Republic are included in both the annual and quarterly financial accounts statistics. The Czech Statistical Office is responsible for verifying whether a unit meets this requirement (mostly by means of an annual statistical questionnaire).

B.1.3 Institutional unit definition

In the compilation of both annual and quarterly financial accounts, the definition of an institutional unit is compliant with the definitions in ESA 2010.

The list of institutional units is defined in the Business Register maintained by the Czech Statistical Office. To be added to the list of units in the Business Register, the unit has to meet requirements which respond to ESA 2010 methodology. The Czech Statistical Office is entitled to assess whether a unit meets the requirements.

B.1.4 Sectorisation and sector delimitation

In the compilation of both the annual and quarterly financial accounts, the sector definition and delimitation are compliant with the definitions in ESA 2010.

The Czech Statistical Office (the national accounts unit) is responsible for classification of units to sectors. On the basis of ESA 2010, the CZSO has created a methodological sheet for determination of sector for each legal form. This methodological sheet is obligatory for the Business Register.

For delineation between the financial and non-financial sector, we used the treatment of holdings, head offices and SPEs proposed by the Task Force.

1/ Holding companies – for delineation we used these characteristics:

- the proportion of equity relative to total assets in the balance sheet is more than 50%
- number of employees – almost without staff (0–2 employees)
- a high proportion of dividends in the profit and loss statement.

Nearly all holding companies (except one which is completely owned by S.1313) are classified in the financial corporations sector (S.127).

2/ Head offices – for delineation we used these characteristics:

- number of employees > 2
- they provide support activities to management.

Delineation of head offices between S.11 and S.12 is made according to obtained information about the main activity of the controlled corporations.

3/ SPEs – for delineation we used these characteristics:

- almost without staff (0–2 employees)
- without non-financial assets
- their physical presence is restricted almost entirely to the label on the office door or a sign confirming their entry in the Business Register
- they are always connected with another corporation, often as a subsidiary
- they have a large volume of financial transactions.

According to the above-mentioned characteristics, no special purpose entity was identified in the financial sector.

B.1.5 Instrument identification

In the compilation of both the annual and quarterly financial accounts, the definitions of financial instruments are compliant with the definitions in ESA 2010. In some cases there are some small differences due to the data sources.

Tradable and non-tradable securities are not very identifiable in the data sources. One security is sometimes treated as tradable by one party, while the counterparty treats it as non-tradable. That is why all securities in the AFA and the QFA are included in AF.3.

In some cases loans to employees are incorrectly included in other accounts receivable in business accounting.

B.1.6 Valuation, including derivation of transactions

Valuation, including derivation of transactions in both the annual and quarterly financial accounts, is in line with the recommendation of ESA 2010.

In the case of currency, deposits, loans, other accounts receivable/payable and technical reserves, nominal prices are used in financial accounts. In the case of listed shares, “the amount of emitted shares multiplied by the price of this share in stock exchange” is used for compilation of the statistics of this instrument.

In the case of unlisted shares, other equity and securities other than shares, own capital in book value is used for compilation of the statistics on these instruments.

Where primary data about transactions are missing, transactions in financial instruments are derived as changes in stocks minus other flows (revaluation and other changes in volume). Unfortunately, revaluation and other changes in volume are not included in all the data sources used. This means that in some cases we have to estimate revaluation or other changes in volume to decrease vertical discrepancy. This mainly concerns item AF.8 (Other accounts receivable/payable).

B.1.7 Time of recording (accrual accounting)

Time of recording in both the annual and quarterly financial accounts corresponds to ESA 2010.

This is already done on the basis of enterprise data sources. The accrual principle is one of the most important principles under the Accounting Act (563/1991 Coll., Section 3(1)). Accrued interest is automatically recorded in business accounting with the instrument on which it accrues.

B.1.8 Coverage gaps

There are two main gaps in the annual financial accounts:

- 1/ employee stock options – the estimation does not cover the whole statistical population.
- 2/ margins from resident securities trading – not estimated so far, i.e. the services of security dealers are not deducted from the revaluation account.

There are also some gaps in the quarterly financial accounts, especially concerning counterparty determination for some sectors and instruments (for example loans among sectors S.11, S.125, S.126, S.127 or counterparties for AF.81 and AF.89). These gaps are solved by estimates, which are mostly derived by means of the data from the Annual National Accounts or by means of reference time series. Reference time series record data from a relatively important part of the sector given. None of these gaps are crucial from the viewpoint of their share in the balance sheets of particular macroeconomic sectors. A lack of data sources is the main reason for these gaps.

B.1.9 Non-consolidation/Consolidation at sectoral level – As required under the ESA 2010 Transmission programme (Tables 6 and 7)

The CZSO is able to report the fully consolidated and non-consolidated data of the financial accounts. For each item from the financial accounts, a who-to-whom table filled by non-consolidated data is compiled. Consolidated data are derived from these tables. Tables 6 and 7 transmitted by the CZSO to Eurostat are fully consistent with the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme in terms of requested series (consolidated/non-consolidated) and their corresponding time span (from 1994 onwards).

The CNB compiles the quarterly financial accounts as non-consolidated data.

B.1.10 Specific issues for instruments covered by MIP indicator

The annual financial accounts: Data about counterparties from a statistical survey of non-financial corporation are not grossed up, so they do not cover the whole population. This means that the sector of non-financial corporations serves as a residual sector in many cases. Transactions under Trade credits and advances (F.81) and Other accounts receivable/payable excluding trade credits and advances (F.89) are used for balancing of net lending/borrowing between non-financial and financial accounts.

Data about inter-company loans are obtained from statistical survey P5-01 (surveyed mainly for non-financial corporations), which includes information about counterparties from the asset side for all financial items. Preliminary data is available in T+8m, the second processing of data is available in T+14m, where “T” is the reference year and “m” is the number of months following the reference year.

The compilation of derivatives is based on statistics of derivatives from the commercial banks (this is the only data source stating information about counterparty sector) as well as on aggregate statistics from the other sectors (aggregate data only, especially for non-financial corporations, general government, insurance companies and pension funds). It is assumed that derivatives transactions in which one party is a commercial bank are negligible.

The S.125, S.126 and S.127 sectors are covered by samples only (covering about 70 % of the total number of the sectors’ entities) for compilation of the financial accounts for these sectors. The timeliness of this data source is T+2m. The exact coverage in terms of the balance sheet is not known. Considering that these samples encompass above all the bigger entities, it is assumed that this sample is about 90 % of the statistical population of the given sector. The entire statistical population in these sectors is not currently covered because of missing data sources from small entities. On the basis of some calculations, we assume that the difference between the covered population and the entire population in these sectors is negligible from the macroeconomic viewpoint.

B.1.11 Other major deviations not listed above

There are no other major deviations not listed above.

CoP8 Appropriate Statistical procedures

B.2. 1 Data source map (reference to separate page)

A table showing the data source map is included in the annex to this document (page 13). We have created a single table under the recommendation of the Working Group on Financial Accounts. In most cases, both institutions (the CZSO and the CNB) use the same data sources for compilation and also our compilation processes are very similar.

B.2.2 Description of procedures and methods (brief overall description, to clarify the data source map)

Commonly the CZSO and the CNB use four main data sources:

- 1/ Banking statistics – units supervised by the CNB – part of S.12
- 2/ Quarterly government financial statistics compiled by the CZSO – S.13
- 3/ International investment position compiled by the CNB – IIP – S.2
- 4/ Statistical questionnaires from the CZSO – S11, part of S.12, S.14 and S.15

Sometimes we have data about one instrument in more than one data source. In these cases a hierarchy of data sources, created by the CNB and the CZSO, is used.

B.2.3 Estimation of missing data

Financial relationships not covered by data from the relevant sector or counterparty are subject to estimates. The estimates cover first of all relationships among the sectors S.11, S.125, S.126 and S.127 concerning AF.41 and AF.42. The economic purpose of the estimates is not to establish the exact value but to provide representative and up-to-date information that can be used to identify the strength of financial links and any financial risks relatively reliably. Similarly, a series of zero values does not necessarily mean that no financial link exists, but only that it is negligible.

The most frequently used techniques involve segmentation of annual time series and grossing up based on balance sheet rules (residual grossing up), but other approaches are used as well, for example very often techniques using up-to-date quarterly (reference) time series (time series covering an important part of the given sector). Where a financial account item can be estimated by other different methods, these estimates are compared and their economic relevance assessed.

B.2.4 Balancing procedures (horizontal and vertical)

The annual financial accounts (CZSO): who-to-whom tables are used for compilation and balancing of the annual financial accounts. For each item in the financial accounts, a set of separate balancing who-to-whom tables is created. Financial transactions are calculated using the following formula:

Closing stock
 minus Opening stock (closing stock of the previous year)
 minus Revaluation
 minus Other changes in volume (K.61, K.62 and K.5 are distinguished)

A separate balancing table is compiled for each item from the above formula. Who-to-whom tables are compiled using the top-down method. As the first step, the total amounts from the data sources are taken from sectoral tables for all sub-sectors. The data sources for each item are described in the Annex table CoP8 (page 13). Then the the who-to-whom tables are filled with additional information about counterparties for each sector, where available. This additional information is taken from the Czech National Bank (financial institutions surveyed by the CNB), the Ministry of Finance (the government sector), the IIP/BoP (non-residents) and the annual statistical survey (non-financial institutions and other financial institutions). For S.13, the total amounts obtained from the government statistics compiled by the CZSO are kept unchanged. Similarly, the figures obtained for S.12 from the banking statistics (quarterly financial accounts) are maintained.

Data about counterparties from the statistical survey of non-financial corporations are not grossed up, so they do not cover the whole population. This means that the sector of non-financial corporations serves as a residual sector in many cases.

Transaction under Trade credits and advances (F.81) and Other accounts receivable/payable excluding trade credits and advances (F.89) are used for balancing of net lending/borrowing between non-financial and financial accounts.

The data sources for each sub-sector and balancing process are described in detail in the ASA Inventory. This description has not been published on the CZSO website.

The quarterly financial accounts (CNB):

The compilation of the QFA is based on compilation of balance sheets. Transactions and revaluations (other changes) are derived on the basis of available information. The compilation of the quarterly financial accounts is strictly based on individual counterparty information. The aggregate figures are defined as the sum of individual counterparties. The compilation of the financial accounts is based on a hierarchy of data sources for each counterparty. The hierarchy was defined following an analysis and evaluation of reliability of the individual data sources. This information is not available to data users. The input data may differ in quality, availability at the required time and degree of detail. The data hierarchy allows the use of a lower quality data source if data are not available from sources higher up in the hierarchy. Sources not used during compilation have a supportive and checking function. The hierarchy of primary sources is not identical across all instruments and sectors and can change over time. The need for a data hierarchy is due among other things to discrepancies in partial statistics. The balance sheets for sectors and financial instruments, or parts thereof, are compiled on an ongoing basis over the course of the compilation period as the source data become available. This allows assessing the economic content of the data and deal in advance with any new discrepancies between the primary sources. Parallel balance sheet compilation by sector and compilation by financial instrument and the interaction between these approaches enhance the economic relevance and create a framework for better integration of the items estimated.

Data for compilation of transactions are available for listed shares, unlisted shares, for debt securities since 2012 Q4 and for deposits. In addition, data for other changes in volume are available for listed and unlisted shares. Revaluation is recalculated for these instruments. On the other hand, revaluation can be calculated for instruments in foreign currencies, then transactions are recalculated there. If there is no information for calculation of transactions or revaluation, the difference between the balance sheets is taken as a transaction.

B.2.5 Methods to align quarterly and annual data

The necessary process of harmonisation of the quarterly and annual financial accounts is in progress now and has been split into several phases. Harmonisation of closing balance sheets is the aim of the first phase. This task is gradually being implemented and encompasses unification and harmonisation of data sources for individual instruments as well as harmonisation of compilation approaches. A need for mutual exchange of common data for both periodicities of the financial accounts results from the approach stated above.

Transactions in the annual financial accounts are not fully harmonised with the quarterly financial accounts. So far, the vertical balancing process B.9 has not been done for the quarterly accounts.

Some inconsistencies in stocks occurred due to methodological changes in ESA 2010 and consequent reclassification of some public financial institutions to the government sector (the Czech Export Bank, the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank and the Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation) which are still treated as financial institutions in CNB statistics. The CNB does not expect this classification to change (the banks are in the List of Monetary Financial Institutions, EGAP is a licensed insurance company).

CoP11 Relevance

C.1 A brief description of the requirements in the field of financial accounts statistics

Indicators from the annual financial accounts are provided to a number of users. First of all, data are provided within Eurostat's Transmission Programme. At the same time, the CZSO regularly transmits data to international organisations such as the OECD or the BIS. As the compilation of general government sector statistics is carried out in very close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, the financial accounts for general government are – where necessary – provided to, and discussed with, the ministry as a part of the overall national accounting system.

Concerning the quarterly financial accounts, at (i) the international level, the QFA are part of the Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus of the IMF and are used for the IMF Article IV consultations of the EU Member States. In (ii) the EU, the QFA are reported to the ECB for the purposes of ECB monetary policy. At (iii) the national level, the data are available to domestic users on the website as well as for internal use by the CNB (especially for monetary policy purposes).

CoP12 Accuracy and reliability

C.2.1 Accuracy and reliability

For the annual national accounts, the consistency of data is checked during the compilation process using technical and logical checks. The first step is to calculate the difference between opening and closing stock. The change in stock is then decomposed to transactions and other changes, whereas the basic relationships in the financial accounts are kept during this process. Reliability of data is validated, *inter alia*, by considering the mutual relationship between non-financial and financial transactions, i.e. developments in non-financial aggregates can be explained by changes in financial transactions and vice versa. The statistical discrepancy between non-financial and financial accounts then serves as the main indicator of quality. The main goal is to reduce the discrepancy as much as possible. The statistical discrepancy is not published in the annual Czech financial accounts, except in the government financial accounts.

The reliability of the annual financial accounts could be measured as the ratio of statistical discrepancy (SD) to GDP or to total financial assets. Statistical discrepancy is equal to other changes in financial net worth not explained as transactions, revaluation and other changes in volume directly from the data sources.

AFA	2013	2014	2015
SD/GDP	2.19%	-2.71%	1.37%
SD/TFA	0.46%	-0.58%	0.30%

Concerning the quarterly financial accounts, the data from CNB sources (monetary and financial statistics and some others) are checked using template validations and cross template validations. These checking procedures are described in detail in the methodologies for the individual statistical statements and are also available on the CNB website. The link is stated below, but more detailed information is available only in Czech. The data which are taken from other sources (IIP data, Annual National Accounts) are assumed to have been checked by the primary compilers. There are no checking procedures against non-financial accounts. As regards checking against annual figures, there are two kinds of controls:

1. some data are taken from annual figures into the quarterly financial accounts (AF.8 for S.11, S.14, S.15, AF.4 for S.11)
2. some data are prepared using the common compilation approach, which means there is a single data compilation procedure and the compiled data are used for both (annual and quarterly) statistics.

<http://www.cnb.cz/en/statistics/>

C.2.2 Internal consistency

The annual national financial accounts are compiled within a consistent framework. All financial instruments are on the who-to-whom basis. Thus, by construction there are no discrepancies between assets and liabilities. Consistency between outstanding amounts, transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume is ensured.

The quarterly financial accounts are compiled on the basis of the who-to-whom approach. Using this approach, discrepancies (in some instruments and counterparties) are identified among individual data sources (where more than one data source is available for compilation of any counterpart, the most typical example is counterparties S.13 / S.122 or S.13 / S.2). A strict hierarchy of data sources is defined and applied in practice. The identified differences in the described counterparties are approximately the same over the whole time series and are due primarily to the different methodologies of the individual data sources.

CoP13 Timeliness and punctuality

C.3.1 National requirements

Annual financial accounts

- preliminary estimates T+6 months
- semi-finalised version T+18 months
- finalised version T+30 months.

C.3.2 International requirements

Annual data for the financial accounts are reported in compliance with the transmission programme in the ESA 2010.

The quarterly data requirements of the ECB are T+85 days (for compilation of euro area aggregates only) and T+100 days (national data, for publication by the ECB from T+107).

Quarterly data are reported in compliance with ECB requirements.

The quarterly financial accounts are required at t+4 months in SDDS Plus by the IMF.

CoP14 Coherence and comparability

C.4.1 External consistency

Concerning the annual financial accounts:

- (a) At the end of the compilation process, the discrepancy between net lending/net borrowing from the non-financial account and the financial account is zero.
- (b) Data from BoP/IIP statistics are used for compilation of the financial accounts, but the final data are not fully in line with BoP/IIP statistics. In the case of stocks, there are differences caused by reclassification of some financial institutions to the government sector under new criteria in ESA 2010, as mentioned above. Those institutions are the Czech Export Bank, the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank and the Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation. In the case of transactions, the reasons for deviations in items F.1 – F.8 are different balancing practices.

Under the new BPM6 methodology, the Czech National Bank produces foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics on a “gross” basis (assets and liabilities). The revised balance of payments statistics were published in September 2013 together with the national accounts. This implies that BoP statistics

were not available for the national accounts revision. Data from the new IIP has been implemented in the national accounts since 2013. Revised information on FDI will be implemented in the national accounts during the 2020 revision.

(c) EDP – Quarterly data for S.13 on the CZSO website are fully consistent with the published annual data – EDP data published in April and October on the CZSO website (these data are sent to Eurostat at the end of March and September). Only some temporary inconsistencies can occur between publication of EDP data and the annual financial accounts.

The main issues regarding external consistency in the quarterly financial accounts:

(a) IIP/BOP statistics: there is a strong effort for consistency between IIP and QFA. Some items are taken over from IIP to QFA. In some other instruments there are differences (mainly in shares issued by residential sectors), the main reason is the need to correctly balance intersectoral positions in individual financial instruments among individual residential sectors. After the introduction of BPM6, these discrepancies have rapidly diminished.

(b) Quarterly non-financial accounts: there are differences, which are currently only monitored.

(c) Monetary and financial statistics: there is a strong effort for full data consistency. Data from monetary and financial statistics are taken over to the quarterly financial statistics without any major revisions.

C.4.2 “Time” and back data consistency

The annual financial accounts back data are available from 1995. By the end of June 2017, the full time series was revised under new ESA 2010 methodology, reclassification of public units to the government sector:

1/ Full time series – all semi-budgetary organisations, public hospitals and public media were reclassified from the sector of non-financial corporations.

2/ Selected public captive financial institutions, as well as the Czech Export Bank and the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank, were reclassified from the financial corporations sector from 2003.

3/ The Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation was reclassified from 2005.

No other reclassifications to the government sector are currently planned.

The full time series of the quarterly financial accounts back data starting 2004 Q1 is available since November 2017.

C.4.3 Consistency across frequencies

The Annual Financial Accounts and the Quarterly Government Financial Accounts compiled and released by CZSO are consistent.

The annual financial accounts compiled by the CZSO are not fully consistent with the quarterly financial accounts compiled by the CNB due to reclassification under new ESA 2010 criteria of some public financial institutions to the government sector, which are still treated as financial corporations in CNB statistics. These institutions are the Czech Export Bank, the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank and the Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation.

Partial consistency between annual and quarterly data in balance sheets is ensured by separately quantified data for each reclassified financial institution.

Full consistency between the annual financial accounts and the quarterly financial accounts is guaranteed for sectors and instruments where the quarterly financial accounts are estimated from the

annual financial accounts or are compiled from the same data sources using the same compilation method.

CoP15 Accessibility and Clarity

C.5.1 Data

ECB: <http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/reports.do?node=1000002779>

Eurostat: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

OECD: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=FIN_IND_FBS#

CZSO: http://apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/rocnkavyber.sek_en

CNB: http://www.cnb.cz/en/statistics/fin_accounts_stat/

The annual financial accounts are published on the CZSO website and in printed publications (e.g. the Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic).

More detailed information on the methodology can be provided on request. A special information services unit is responsible for dissemination of statistical products and also for provision of unpublished and non-confidential statistical data on request.

The corresponding statistical department is responsible for fulfilling such requests depending on availability of data sources.

The quarterly financial accounts are published on the CNB website.

More detailed information about data as well as about the methodology can be provided on request. A dedicated e-mail contact (fa.stat@cnb.cz) is available to the public.

C.5.2 Metadata

See Chapter 5.1.

C.5.3 Contact

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Annex to CoP8: Data source map for financial accounts

Map of main data sources

Country: **The Czech Republic**
 Name of institution: **The Czech Statistical Office - annual financial accounts + The Czech National Bank - quarterly financial accounts**
 Year: **2016**

Assets									
	S11	S12K	S124	S120	S128	S129	S13	S14+S15	S2
	NFCs	MFI	IFs	OFIs	IC	PF	Gov	HH+NPIH	RoW
F11		MFI							-
F12		MFI							MFI
F21	e/Sur (AFA)	MFI	IF	Sur/OFI	IC	PF	QFAGG	*	MFI/Sur
F22	MFI/BoP/Sur	MFI	MFI	MFI/Sur/OFI	IC/MFI	PF/MFI	MFI	MFI/BoP	MFI
F29	MFI/BoP/Sur	MFI	MFI	MFI/Sur/OFI	IC/MFI	PF/MFI	MFI	MFI/BoP	MFI
F3	SHS	MFI	SHS	SHS	SHS	SHS	QFAGG	SHS	BoP
F4	e/Sur (AFA)/FL/BoP	MFI	IF	OFI/Sur/FL	IC/MFI	PF/MFI	QFAGG	MFI	MFI/BoP/QFAGG
F511	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD
F512	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED
F519	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED
F52	IF	MFI/IF	IF	IF	IF	IF	IF	IF	BoP/IF
F61	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC
F62								IC	IC
F63-65								PF	
F66									
F7	e/Sur (AFA)	MFI	MFI	MFI/OFI	MFI/IC	MFI/PF	QFAGG	EO/AFA	BoP
F81	e/Sur (AFA)##	MFI##	IF##	OFI##	IC##	PF##	QFAGG	e/Sur (AFA)##	BoP/MFI##
F89	e/Sur (AFA)##	MFI##	IF##	OFI##	IC##	PF##	QFAGG	e/Sur (AFA)##	BoP/MFI##

Liabilities									
	S11	S12K	S124	S120	S128	S129	S13	S14+S15	S2
	NFCs	MFI	IFs	OFIs	IC	PF	Gov	HH+NPIH	RoW
F11									
F12		MFI/BoP							MFI/BoP
F21		MFI							MFI/OFI
F22		MFI					QFAGG		BoP
F29		MFI					QFAGG		BoP
F3	SEC	MFI	IF	SEC	SEC/IC		QFAGG	SEC	BoP
F4	e/Sur (AFA)/FL/BoP	MFI	IF	OFI/Sur/FL	IC/MFI	PF/MFI	QFAGG	MFI	MFI/BoP/QFAGG
F511	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD	LSBD
F512	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED
F519	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED	SOED
F52		IF	IF						BoP
F61					IC		IC		IC
F62					IC				
F63-65					IC	PF			
F66					na				
F7	e/Sur (AFA)	MFI	MFI	MFI/OFI	MFI/IC	MFI/PF	QFAGG	EO/AFA	BoP
F81	e/Sur (AFA)##	MFI##	IF##	OFI##	IC##	PF##	QFAGG	e/Sur (AFA)##	BoP/MFI##
F89	e/Sur (AFA)##	MFI##	IF##	OFI##	IC##	PF##	QFAGG	e/Sur (AFA)##	BoP/MFI##

* "Residual sector for respective instrument - i.e. the sector (assets or liabilities) where source is available, but most likely adapted to achieve horizontal consistency.

** Pure residual calculation as no source data for a meaningful plausibility check is available.

Different source for quarterly and/or preliminary data (if applicable):

- 1) Pen 3c-04 - Quarterly Quarterly statistical survey of other financial institutions, accounting as corporations; Sample coverage: 100 %, Survey response rate: 74,10 % from the number of units; uncovered are only nonresponse; data is available in the period from T+33 days, where T is referenced quarter)
- 2) P6_04 - Quarterly statistical survey on business units (mainly NFC) and entrepreneurs - financial indicators; grossing-ups are conducted only for non-response; data is available in the period from T+33 days, where T is referenced quarter).
- 3) P5_01 - Annual statistical survey in business units (units quarterly surveyed by Pen3c-04 a P6-04); structural statistic SBS; preliminary data is available in T+8, the second processing of data is available in T+14, where T is the reference year and m is the number of months following the reference year; there is a combination of exhaustive and sample survey. The survey is exhaustive for units with 50 and over employees, units with turnover over 200 million CZK and units selected by other criteria according to the number of employees, the amount of property, the amount of assets and industry; sample size 31 584; Survey response rate 77 %; Method used to impute for missing data: The regression model based on one-dimensional or two-dimensional linear regression.
- 4) OFI statistics encompasses investment fund statistics and statistics of financial corporations engaged in lending (financial leasing, consumer credit, hire purchase factoring and forfaiting).

Different source and/or adjustment for transactions (if applicable):

Transactions partially adjusted to improve ("vertical") consistency with non-financial accounts B9.

Keys for data sources and calculation/estimation:

Sur	survey data
MFI	MFI balance sheet statistics
IF	Investment fund statistics
OFI	Other financial institution statistics
IC	Insurance corporations statistics
PF	Pension fund statistics
QFAGG	Quarterly financial accounts for government
BoP	Balance of payments and international investment position
SEC	Securities issues statistics
SHS	Securities holding statistics
LSBD	Listed shares database
SOED	shares and other equity database based on SEC, SHS, Sup, MFI data sources.
e	estimate made under information from Sur
na	not available; estimation not meaningful
EO	Employee options - estimate based on annual reports for chosen units
FL	Financial leasing estimations