

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: October 2022

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 ([ESS Statistical Programme 2019](#)) and the European Central Bank ([ESCB statistics work programme](#)). 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: <https://www.cnb.cz/en/cnb-news/calendar/>. The contents and methodology of particular statistical statements collected by the CNB are also published on the CNB website: <https://www.cnb.cz/cs/statistika/>.

CoP2 Mandate for data collection

A.2.1 Allocation of responsibilities:

Mode of cooperation is defined by The General Agreement¹ which has been signed by the Czech Statistical Office and the Czech National Bank. The responsibility for processing and disseminating the national accounts statistics for the Czech Republic is allocated among the institutions as follows:

¹ A General Agreement on cooperation in data collecting, processing and disseminating statistics, including the national accounts statistics system (data sharing and data exchange are specified in a Partial Agreement).

1. Quarterly Financial Accounts (QFA) – compiled and disseminated by the Czech National Bank, except for the government quarterly financial accounts, which are drawn up 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 for 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, for the compilation of the QFA, the CNB uses for compilation of the QFA other data sources which are collected according to a number of 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 is the following:

https://www.czso.cz/documents/10180/23183847/czso_data_revision_policy_2016_en.pdf/e1e4ed71-bba5-4aaa-a313-9ee17b4d2922?version=1.2.

A release calendar for the quarterly financial accounts indicating the precise dates of release for the coming year, and preliminary ones for the first quarter of the following year, is disseminated every year on the website of the Czech National Bank at the end of October:

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

A.3.2 Revision policy:

Annual financial accounts

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.”

Quarterly financial accounts

The current system of revisions of the quarterly financial accounts is published on the CNB website in the section devoted to the quarterly financial accounts methodology. The first revision of the quarter is carried out in the next quarter. The quarterly financial accounts are further revised following revisions of the main source statistics (IIP/BoP, MFS, ANA and QFAGG). More specifically:

- International investment position - in the 4th quarter of each years, the QFA are revised two years back following newly available information from the IIP;
- Monetary and financial statistics - revision due to MFS is a part of routine revisions carried out in the following quarter. Any further changes are introduced on an ad hoc basis;
- Annual national accounts - in the 2nd quarter of each year, newly available data from the annual national accounts are incorporated only for those instruments where quarterly aggregates are derived from annual data; the extent of revision in terms of the number of quarters is as necessary;
- Quarterly financial accounts of general government - the quarterly financial accounts are revised twice a year (for the 2nd and the 4th quarter of each year: always 12 quarters (3 years) back).

Irregular revisions are connected with major changes in the methodology of compilation of the financial accounts or in the methods of the data sources collection. The revision policy advised by the CMFB (HERP) is not applied in a strict sense. However, the principles are broadly followed and the discussion on their more thorough application is underway. In particular, the full alignment² of quarterly and annual data is ensured in the periods from June/July to the end of September (until the second notification of government deficit and debt) and from December/January to April (until the first notification of government deficit and debt where the ensuing revisions are reflected in the AFA in June).

² With the exception of the different classification of several public financial institutions. For more details see the following chapters.

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 the 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, the application of the concepts of residency and territory is compliant with the definitions in ESA 2010.

In both the annual and quarterly financial accounts statistics, only those units with predominant economic activity in the Czech Republic are included. 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 sourced from 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. Based on the methodology of the ESA 2010, the CZSO has created a methodological sheet to determine the respective sector for each legal form. The application of this methodological sheet is obligatory for the Business Register.

For delineation between the financial and non-financial sector, the following treatment of holdings, head offices and SPEs is applied:

1/ Holding companies –the following characteristics are set:

- high values of equity holdings in assets with majority ownership;
- do not manage the units with majority ownership;
- the 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 fully owned by S.1313) are classified in the financial corporations sector (S.127).

2/ Head offices –the following characteristics are applied:

- high values of equity holdings in assets with majority ownership;
- the number of employees > 2;

- manage the units with majority ownership.

Delineation of head offices between S.11 and S.12 is done based on the information obtained about the main activity of the controlled corporations.

3/ SPEs – the following characteristics are applied:

- almost without staff (0–2 employees);
- they are always connected with another corporation, often as a subsidiary;
- directly or indirectly connected corporation is non-resident unit;
- their physical presence is limited almost entirely to the label on the office door or a sign confirming their entry in the Business Register;
- established for a specific purpose, which it fulfils through the advantage given by the legislation of the host state.

Depending on the purpose for which they were established SPEs are then classified as a financial or non-financial unit. However, so far no unit of this kind was registered in the Czech Republic.

The CZSO made reclassifications of some public financial institutions to the government sector. However, these institutions are still treated as financial institutions in the CNB statistics. The CNB does not expect this classification to be changed (the banks concerned are listed in the List of Monetary Financial Institutions, the insurance company EGAP is a licensed company). For more details see the following chapters.

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 data sources.

Tradable and non-tradable debt securities are not clearly identifiable in the existing data sources. One security may be treated as tradable by one party, while the counterparty treats the same security in as non-tradable in its accounting system. For this reason, 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

The valuation method, including derivation of transactions in both annual and quarterly financial accounts, is in line with the methodological rules set out in the ESA 2010.

In case of currency, deposits, loans, other accounts receivable/payable and technical reserves, nominal valuation is applied. For listed shares, the final values are calculated as the amount of emitted shares multiplied by the price of this share in stock exchange. For unlisted shares, the method using own capital in book value is implemented.

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). Since not all data sources provide the values of revaluation and other changes in volume, they are to be estimated in many instances in order to reduce 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 annual and quarterly financial accounts follows the principles set in the ESA 2010.

This is the case already for data sources provided by the enterprises. 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 to which it accrues.

B.1.8 Coverage gaps

Two data gaps previously existing in the annual financial accounts have been solved as the survey concerning employee stock options is now regularly distributed and the margin adjustment is made.

Concerning OFIs (other financial institutions - S.125, S.126 and S.127), the complete coverage is ensured by means of several sources and procedures. Some of the aggregates are sourced from cross-sectional data, for example deposits from the banking statistics, securities other than shares from SHSDB, etc. In cases of AF.21, AF.4 and AF.8, the data in the quarterly financial accounts are aligned and revised with the data from annual national accounts, when available. For the quarters of the current year, the annual national accounts data are extrapolated. For the item AF.51, an external database (Bisnode) is used, providing the full coverage of economic institutions at the end of every quarter. In addition, these data sources are further supplemented by several direct reports (payment institutions, assets financing intermediaries). Considering the above-mentioned methods and data sources, grossing up method for OFIs in the quarterly financial accounts is not applied and also not expected to be applied in the future.

In the CZSO, the basis for defining the population and sample of statistical units to be involved in statistical surveys is the (statistical) business register (BR). The statistical population is generated at the end of each year and is used for annual and quarterly sample statistical surveys throughout the next year. New entrants are added to the population at next year's end. Some data gaps in the quarterly financial accounts however still persist, causing difficulties in the determination of counterparties for some sectors and instruments (e.g. loans among sectors S.11, S.125, S.126, S.127 or counterparties in case of AF.81 and AF.89). Some of these gaps are addressed by making estimations, mostly by means of the data from the Annual National Accounts or by means of reference time series. Reference time series cover data for major segments of the sector concerned. Based on the past experience, it is supposed that none of these gaps distort the final data as the shares of macroeconomic segments not covered in the counterparty data is not material. A special issue is the counterparty determination in case of F.81 and F.89 where data are missing.

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 fully consolidated and non-consolidated data of the financial accounts. For each item from the financial accounts, 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 on counterparties from a statistical survey of non-financial corporation are not grossed up, so they do not cover the whole population. For this particular reason the sector of non-financial corporations serves in many cases as a residual sector. 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 on 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 statistics is based on the relevant information provided by 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.

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 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 in the compilation and balancing process. For each item in the financial accounts, a set of separate balancing who-to-whom tables is created. Most of the 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 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.

For the quarterly financial accounts (CNB):

The compilation of the QFA is based on the compilation of balance sheets. Transactions and revaluations (other changes) are derived from available stocks information. The compilation of the quarterly financial accounts is strictly based on individual counterparty information meaning that 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 (F.8 is the only exception). 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 and in 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 also 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 with any new discrepancies between the primary sources in advance. 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.

Primary data for the 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 and 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 and has been split into several phases. The aim of the first phase is to harmonize the aggregates in closing balance sheets. 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. For the quarterly estimates, the linear decomposition of the annual data is used.

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 between the QFA published by the CNB and the AFA published by the CZSO 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 National Development bank, National Development Fund and the Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation) which are still treated as financial institutions in the CNB statistics. The CNB does not expect this classification to be changed (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, 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 into 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	2017	2018	2019	2020
SD/GDP	3.15%	1.31%	3.45%	-0.51%
SD/TFA	0.51%	0.22	0.59%	0.08%

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 types 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.

<https://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, there are, by definition, 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 as prescribed by 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 the ECB requirements.

According to IMF/SDDS plus requirements, the quarterly financial accounts are provided at the period t+4 months.

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 case of stocks, there are differences caused by reclassification of some financial institutions to the government sector under the new criteria set out in the ESA 2010, as mentioned above. This concerns the Czech Export Bank, the National Development bank, the National Development Fund and the Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation. In case of transactions, different balancing practices are the reasons for deviations in items F.1 – F.8.

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 has been implemented in the national accounts during the 2020 revision.

- (c) EDP – Quarterly data for S.13 as published 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 vintages may 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 to reach the 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 inter-sectoral 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. In June 2017, the full time series were revised due to reclassification of selected public units and group of units into the government sector, following the new ESA 2010 methodology:

- 1/ 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 foreseen.

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 of some public financial institutions to the government sector, which are still treated as financial corporations in the CNB statistics. These institutions are the Czech Export Bank, the National Development Bank, the National Development Fund and the Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation.

Full consistency between the annual financial accounts and the quarterly financial accounts is ensured for sectors and instruments where the quarterly financial accounts are estimated from the annual financial accounts or are compiled using the same data sources and the same compilation method.

Harmonisation process between the CZSO and the CNB is still ongoing, currently focused primarily on the harmonisation of flows as the harmonisation of stocks has been broadly achieved, except for the above-mentioned methodological issues.

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: <https://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

The CZSO: Jakub Vincenc – jakub.vincenc@czso.cz

The CNB: Václav Rybáček – vaclav.rybacek@czso.cz

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: **2022**

Assets									
	S11	S12K	S124	S12O	S128	S129	S13	S14+S15	S2
	NFCs	MFI	IFs	OFIs	IC	PF	Gov	HH+NPISH	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/QFAGG	MFI/BoP	MFI
F29	MFI/BoP/Sur	MFI	MFI	MFI/Sur/OFI	IC/MFI	PF/MFI	MFI/QFAGG	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	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB
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	S12O	S128	S129	S13	S14+S15	S2
	NFCs	MFI	IFs	OFIs	IC	PF	Gov	HH+NPISH	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	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB	LSDB
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.

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

- 1) Pen 3c-04 - Quarterly statistical survey of other financial institutions, accounting as corporations; Sample coverage: A selected list of economic entities according to prescribed parameters determined by the Department of National Accounts; Survey response rate: 95 % from the number of units (final processing data); Preliminary data are available on a term T+20, the second processing data are available on a term T+33, final data are available on a term T+45, where T is the reference quarter and the figure refers to the number of days following the reference 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; structural statistic SBS; preliminary data is available in T+6, the second processing of data is available in T+8, the final 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 35 022; 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 forfeiting).

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
LSDB	Listed shares database
SOED	Shares and other equity database based on SEC, SHS, Sur, 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