

Business register statistics - methodology

I. Basic characteristics

Business register statistics follow basic data on all economic subjects registered in statistical business register governed by the Czech Statistical Office. The statistics consist of public data kept in statistical business register. Article 20 of the Act No. 89/1995 Coll. on State statistical service, as amended, stipulates the list of public data. According to Article 2, letter k of the above mentioned act the economic subjects is every legal person, government department that is an accounting entity, mutual fund and, furthermore, a natural person, who is an entrepreneur pursuant to a special regulation.

The business register statistics have quarterly and annual periodicity.

II. Data source

Data in statistical business register are based mainly on administrative sources. The main data source is Basic register on legal and natural persons (ROS), from which statistical business register obtains data on ID number, name, address, legal form, date of registration and date of cessation on daily basis. The additional administrative data sources (e.g. business registers governed by Ministry of Justice, trade licencing register, tax register or social security insurance register) as well as statistical surveys are used for assignment of economic activity code.

III. Creation of basic and sample frames, calculation or estimation of total population

It is not relevant for business register statistics. Statistical business contains the whole population of economic subjects (no thresholds) so there is no need to carry out special statistical survey for production of these statistics.

IV. Definitions of the main published indicators

Number of economic subjects – number of economic subject without date of cessation registered at the end of quarter or end of the year in the statistical business register.

Number of new economic subjects – new economic subject is the one that was registered during the reference period. New economic subjects are not the entities, which were registered and consequently closed during the same reference period.

Number of closed economic subjects – closed economic subject is the one that was officially closed at any time during the reference.

V. Revisions

There are not any revisions of data at present.

VI. Comparability

1. Comparability over time

Data are calculated from 1995 and are comparable over time till 2012. In 2013 there was break in the series due to significant changes in administrative data (ROS started to be used as a primary data source). The data from 2013 till now are comparable over time.

2. Comparability with other statistical outputs

The indicator on new economic subjects is methodologically different with the indicator on business registrations. Comparing with business registration the indicator on new economic subjects do not include the entities, which were registered and consequently closed during the same reference period into its population.

3. International comparability

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VII Seasonal adjustments

Statistics do not use seasonal adjustments.

VIII Dissemination

Quarterly and annual statistics on number of economic subjects are disseminated 15 days after reference period. Quarterly and annual statistics on new and closed economic subjects are disseminated 45 days after reference period.

Data are published in [Public database of CZSO](#)

IX. Additional methodological information and external links

Economic subjects are broken down according to selected legal forms and aggregations of legal forms, main economic activity, institutional sector and region.

Natural persons includes:

- a) private entrepreneurs, which carry out their activities according to the trade licencing act No. 455/1991,
- b) agricultural entrepreneurs, which carry out their activities according to the law No. 252/1997 Coll. on agriculture,
- c) entrepreneurs that carry out their activities according to other laws (e.g. notaries, advocates etc.)

From 2014 the foreign natural persons and branches of foreign natural persons are included as well.

Private entrepreneurs are private entrepreneurs, which carry out their activities according to the trade licencing act and agricultural entrepreneurs, which carry out their activities according to the law No. 252/1997 Coll. on agriculture.

Partnership companies include general partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited partnership, joint-stock companies and from 2010 also European companies and European economic interest associations.

Cooperatives include cooperatives and European cooperative companies.

Breakdown according to the main economic activities is based on Classification of economic activities (CZ-NACE and CZ-NACE 2025). The Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE was developed according to the international statistical classification of economic activities, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. With effect from 1 January 2025, the Classification of Economic Activities was updated by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/137, which establishes the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2. The designation CZ-NACE 2025 is used for this version of the classification. Business register statistics broken down according to CZ-NACE 2025 are calculated from the 1st quarter of 2026.

Breakdown by institutional sectors is based on Classification of institutional sectors and subsectors, which was produced according to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May, 21st 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (known as ESA 2010).

The economic subject is considered **active** if it is income tax payer or value added tax payer or it pays social security insurance for employees or for entrepreneur.

Breakdown by regions is based on the seat address of the economic subject.

From July, 1st 2024 the calculation of **the size category according to the number of employees** was adjusted due to changes in the records of the Czech Social Security Administration (Law No. 163/2024 Coll.). The number of employees now includes both insured and uninsured employees working on the basis of a temporary work agreement.

External links:

[Business registers – recommendation manual](#)