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1. PRESIDENT'S INTRODUCTION



President of CZSO Marie Bohatá

This is the first Annual Report ever issued by the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO). It aims to give the community at large an accurate picture of the CZSO, explain its mission and position in society and provide clear information about its activities. The decision to publish Annual Reports has been guided by the commitment of CZSO management to greater openness and transparency and improvement in the quality of communication with users and respondents.

Priorities pursued by the CZSO in 2000 were determined by the needs of harmonising the state statistical service to prepare the Czech Republic for accession to the European Union and the new regional subdivisions of the state valid since January 2000. Among specific assignments were the processing of election results and the preparation of the Population and Housing Census 2001.

The EU is a community of member states and their regions that are statistically classified in a standard manner. The EU economic policy stressing harmonious, balanced and sustainable development in all the regions is focused accordingly. Regional statistics are therefore crucial for stimulating the development and structural changes of less-developed areas and for providing financing. With the exception of population density and unemployment, the regional measurement of key indicators required by the EU is very problematic in the Czech Republic. Besides surveys reflecting the national priority of indicators, increased attention was given to the necessity of applying the European Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS). There is a need to regionalise gross domestic product per capita, as well as employment in industry and agriculture. We use only experimental calculations at present. Methodological arrangements are being made to design the needed regional indicators; since the methods are highly demanding, they need to be further tested. The CZSO is well aware of domestic demand for regional data on economic and social developments. A significant rise in this demand results particularly from the formation of the new administrative regions.

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Harmonised statistics require the continuous cultivation of methods used for surveying and data processing and efforts to raise the quality of information produced. In our opinion, for example, financial and in-kind indicators should be linked more closely, mathematical and statistical methods—after they are successfully tested—applied more often, the quality of standard outputs—in terms of contents and form—improved, and information services—in view of increasing demand—extended.

As a result of the formation of the new administrative regions, the CZSO has established in all the existing and new regional capitals CZSO Regional Offices; these provide information services at the regional level and have their local workplaces in the smaller districts within the regions.

Tasks performed need appropriate management. In this respect the CZSO has implemented important changes aimed at the optimum use of its existing potential and the clear definition of powers and responsibilities.

The quality of data produced by the CZSO depends not only on CZSO work per se, but also on the environment in which the CZSO operates. An amendment to the Statistics Act was a significant initiative in this area.

2. MISSION OF THE CZSO

The position of the Czech Statistical Office as a central agency is defined by Competence Act No. 2/1969 as passed and amended by the Czech National Council. The mission, tasks, organisational structure, rights and duties of the CZSO are contained in Act No. 89/1995 Coll. on the State Statistical Service as amended.

The fundamental mission of the CZSO is to provide an objective and comprehensive picture of socio-economic development in the Czech Republic. To this end the CZSO develops methods and tools to survey existing and new phenomena in society, including their interrelationships and causes and effects. Statistical information produced is analysed by the CZSO and data on trends compared with international development. The CZSO makes comprehensive data available for use by the central government and public administration and for the purposes of integrating the Czech Republic into European structures. It also co-ordinates the state statistical service within the country.

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The main principles of CZSO activities are as follows:

Freedom from political interference

The CZSO is independent of the government and political parties. The President of the CZSO is appointed by the President of the Czech Republic. The CZSO budget is approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

Impartiality

CZSO activities are governed exclusively by law and legal regulations; the CZSO applies professional standards and uses scientific methods of work. While producing statistical data, it ensures their objectivity.

Transparency

The CZSO is concerned that all principles, methods and tools used are defined in a clear manner and are available at any time for verification of the objectivity of information produced. In compliance with the law, the CZSO makes information available on its activities and related costs.

Data confidentiality

The CZSO strictly preserves the confidentiality of all data acquired in the framework of its own statistical surveys, from surveys conducted by other state authorities and from administrative sources. All data acquired are used solely for statistical purposes.

Along with the statistical service, the CZSO is responsible for the processing and publication of election results (Acts No. 130/2000 Coll. and No. 204/2000 Coll.).

3. HISTORY OF THE STATISTICAL SERVICE IN THE CZECH LANDS

The first simple statistical inquiries served exclusively to give the ruling feudal lords the population count for recruitment in the army, levying taxes and compulsory labour. However, when a plague epidemic struck the Czech Lands in 1583, a statistical survey on the 'health of the population' was taken. It aimed at recording the origin and prevalence of deadly diseases, permitting the adoption of timely countermeasures. Statistics thus began to fulfil a humane mission focused on the health and education of the population.

In 1784, a reform of the register of births and deaths was undertaken. On this occasion the first simple statistical classification of the causes of death was introduced. This classification distinguished between "natural" and "violent" deaths with further subdivisions for each.

The first population census took place in the Czech Lands (Bohemia and Moravia) in 1869 and provided a base for comparing population statistics since.

On 30 June 1870, a constituent meeting was held of the "Municipal Committee for Statistics of the Royal Capital of Prague," which started statistical activities in Prague after attempts of several years.

The Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Bohemia was established on 6 March 1897. For the first time, all kinds of statistical activities were concentrated in one place.

The "Statistical Law for Moravia" was approved in late 1914, defining for the first time the reporting duty to a statistical office. However, its applicability was limited to municipalities and district road committees in Moravia.

On 28 January 1919, three months after an independent Czechoslovakia was born, the Revolutionary National Assembly passed Act No. 49 organising the statistical service. The Act was based on principles very similar to those of the present-day state statistical service of the Czech Republic. This statistical service was developed, improved and extended between the World Wars. In the 1920's and 1930's nearly half of its effort was devoted to scientific and theoretical activities.

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During World War II the statistical service in Bohemia and Moravia was reduced in view of wartime conditions and the position of the country.

Immediately after World War II the State Statistical Office was re-established with state-wide jurisdiction and the objective of restoring the pre-eminence of the pre-war Czechoslovak statistical service.

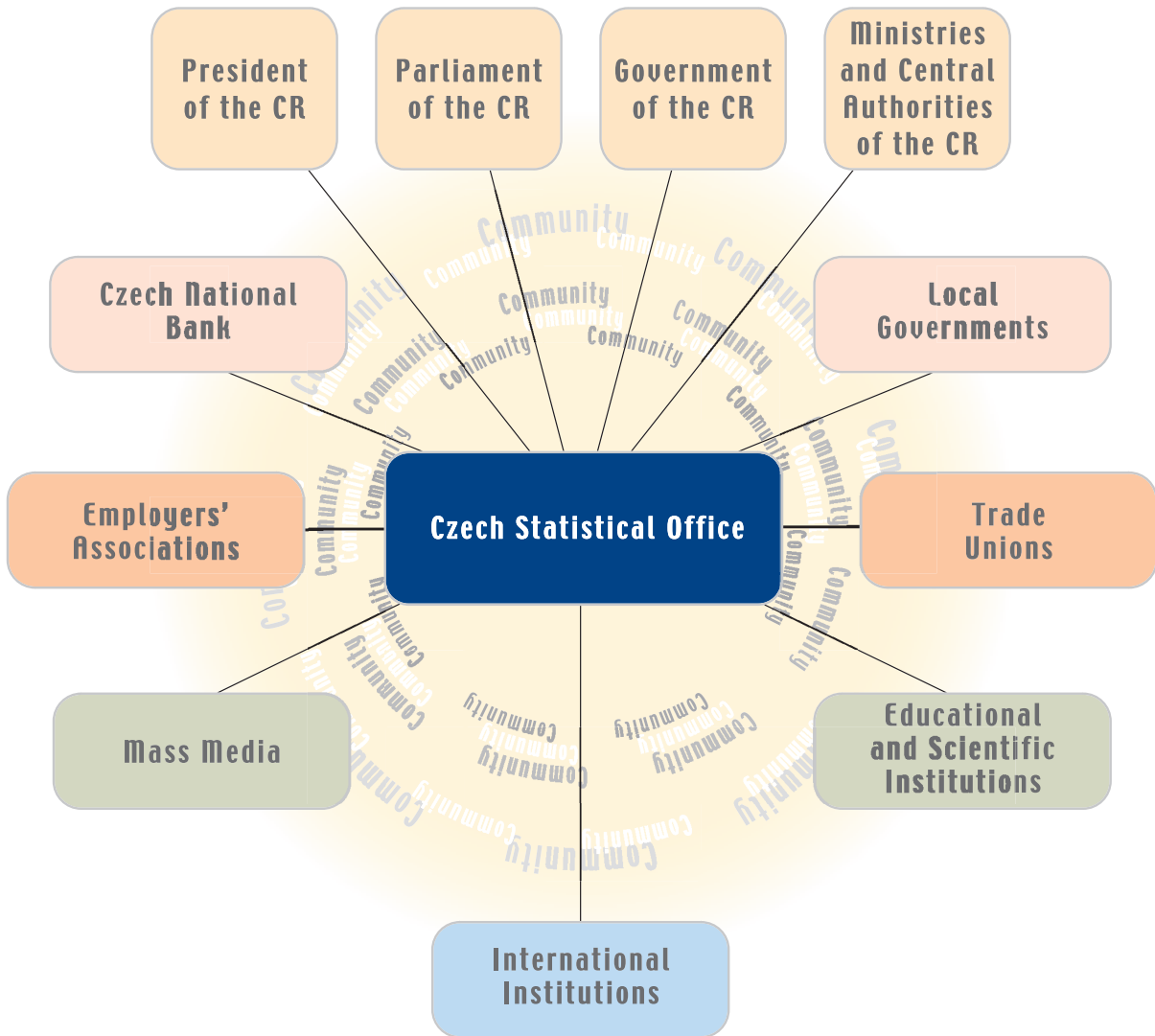
In the communist period, which began in 1948, the statistical office was assigned the role of control organisation to monitor the performance of enterprises against the economic plan. Legislation was changed accordingly, principally in the 1950's.

Between 1961 and 1967 the statistical office in Czechoslovakia combined statistical work with the monitoring of state authorities. The basic principles of statistical work lost the priority, and as a result the quality of statistics declined, particularly in the area of methodology.

There were three statistical offices with defined powers from 1969 to the end of 1992: the Federal Statistical Office, the Czech Statistical Office and the Slovak Statistical Office.

The most recent major event in the history of the Czech statistical service occurred on 1 January 1993 with the creation of an independent Czech Republic. The Federal Statistical Office ceased to exist and the new Czech Statistical Office assumed the powers and responsibilities of a single national statistical institute. Its position and responsibilities, as well as the principles and responsibilities of the state statistical service in the Czech Republic, were established by Act No. 89/1995 Coll. on the State Statistical Service. This Act was last amended on 1 January 2001.

4. POSITION OF THE CZSO IN SOCIETY



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Ministries:

Office of the CR Government
Ministry of Transport and Communications
Ministry of Finance
Ministry for Regional Development
Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Education, Youth and PT
Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of the Environment

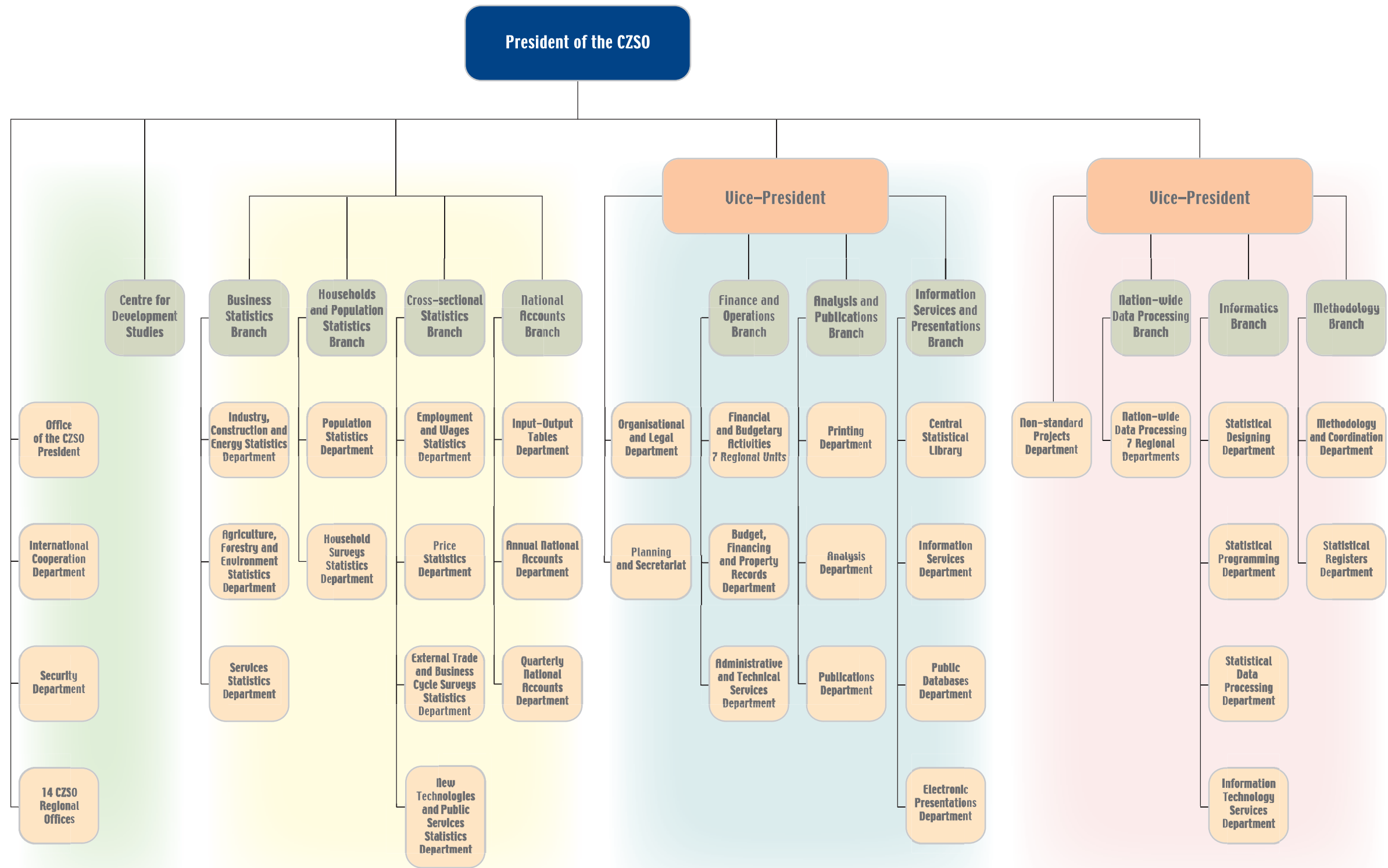
Central Authorities other than Ministries with relationships to the CZSO:

Czech Mining Office
Czech Office for Industrial Safety
Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
Grant Agency
Supreme Audit Office
Administration of State Material Reserves
Office for the Protection of Economic Competition
Office for Personal Data Protection
Office for Public Information Systems
Industrial Property Office

5. STRUCTURE OF THE CZSO

- ◆ The President is the head of the Czech Statistical Office.
- ◆ The management of the CZSO further consists of Vice-Presidents.
- ◆ The President and the Vice-Presidents manage Sectors.
- ◆ The Sectors consist of Branches (headed by Branch Directors) and other specialised Sections outside the Branches.
- ◆ The Branches consist of Departments (headed by Directors).
- ◆ The Departments consist of Units (managed by Heads).
- ◆ There are 14 Regional Offices in the 14 Regions of the Czech Republic (headed by Directors).
- ◆ The Czech Statistical Council is a consultative body to the President of the CZSO. It consists of the representatives of ministries, the academic community and employers' associations.

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Overview of Branches

Methodology

Prepares methodological principles, tools and techniques for the entire state statistical service of the Czech Republic; is in charge of harmonising CZSO methodology with methodological regulations of the EU (Eurostat); co-ordinates the preparation of statistical surveys in the framework of the state statistical service; develops and maintains the Business Register and all other CZSO registers. It is responsible for methodological standardisation.

Each of the Branches mentioned below is in charge of the conception, contents and preparation of specific statistical surveys according to its respective subject area.

Business Statistics

Its terms of reference include NACE 10 to 41 (mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply) statistics, statistics of construction, energy, market services, transport, tourism, agriculture, forestry and the environment.

Households and Population Statistics

Responsible for population statistics, surveys among households focused on incomes and expenditures, employment and unemployment statistics; organises ad hoc population-related censuses, particularly population and housing censuses.

Cross-sectional Statistics

Deals with employment and wage statistics, consumer and producer prices, external trade, research and development, the information society, non-market services; carries out business cycle surveys.

National Accounts

Compiles quarterly and annual national accounts of the Czech economy and annual national accounts broken down by region; calculates balance of non-financial assets; produces macroeconomic statistics and compares them internationally.

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Information Services and Presentations

In charge of statistical publishing and Internet presentation of the CZSO and its products; provides statistical information to the public and central and local governments.

Analysis and Publications

Worked as a department in the first half of 2000, now is a branch. It prepares and issues publications of a synoptic nature and prepares and issues analyses of macroeconomic development in the Czech Republic. This branch also maintains regional databases and co-ordinates the preparation of regional statistical publications.

Centre for Development Studies

Established at the end of 2000. Its mission is to create new methodological procedures and tools and prepare them for application in the state statistical service, make analyses at the macroeconomic level and observe the development of fundamental areas of statistics.

Nation-wide Data Processing

In charge of sending out questionnaires, collecting them and processing statistical data. It is involved in data quality assessment and management and updating the Business Register from surveys.

Informatics

Responsible for design and software preparation of statistical surveys, central processing of data from statistical surveys, IT support to all CZSO activities, operation and maintenance of all computer technology and telephone and data networks in the CZSO.

Finance and Operations

Accountable for the CZSO budget, administration of property and management of buildings and facilities used by the Czech Statistical Office.

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CZSO Regional Offices

Ensure information services and co-operate with local governments seated in the regional capitals. They are in contact with the regional mass media, perform other tasks of the state statistical service in the region and prepare regional statistical publications.

6. RELATIONSHIP OF THE CZSO TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

European Union

The Czech Republic is one of the candidate countries striving for EU membership. To this end the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Eurostat, which is one of the Directorates General of the European Commission, is the main partner of the CZSO. Eurostat closely monitors the process of harmonising Czech statistics. A Regular Report was published in November 2000 by the European Commission on progress made by the candidate countries in their efforts to become EU members. Harmonisation tasks laid down by the *National Programme for the Preparation of the Czech Republic for the Membership of the EU and Accession Partnership* were being fulfilled in 2000. Priority areas were regional statistics, macroeconomic statistics, the Business Register, the nomenclature of products (Prodcom), structural surveys and agricultural statistics. The adoption of the *Acquis Communautaire* is under way so that Czech statistics can be fully harmonised with EU regulations and requirements by the end of 2002. An amendment to Act No. 89/1995 Coll. on the State Statistical Service was passed in 2000 regulating further areas in compliance with the practices of the European Communities.

In his letter of 18 October 2000 addressed to the CZSO President, Mr. Pedro Solbes, the Commissioner responsible for economic and monetary affairs and statistics, recognised the involvement of the CZSO in the Czech Republic's efforts to join the EU. His letter noted the significant progress achieved in statistics over the past few years as a positive example of long-term and fruitful co-operation of the CZSO with Eurostat and the other authorities of the Commission.

Upon the instigation of Eurostat, the CZSO offered assistance to the countries of the former Soviet Union in implementing projects of statistical consolidation and harmonisation within the framework of the TACIS Programme. CZSO assistance was accepted in the areas of implementing statistical classifications (Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) and tourism statistics (Moldova), both to begin in 2001.

According to Government Resolutions No. 841/1999 and No. 46/2000, a course in European law and the European statistical system was conducted in 2000; the staff of the Czech statistical service were taught by EU experts. The Czech Republic thus became the first candidate country to use this form of preparation of senior executives in the state statistical service.

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Co-operation with International Organisations

The UN Economic and Social Council re-elected the Czech Republic as a member of the UN Statistical Commission in 2000. As the main body issuing statistical standards, this Commission co-ordinates statistical activities of other international governmental organisations with worldwide or regional effect (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, OECD, IMF, EBRD, UN Regional Commissions, etc.).

The CZSO takes an active part in sessions of the Conference of European Statisticians, which is a joint body of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the UN Statistical Commission. In 2000 CZSO representatives attended seven sessions of ECE bodies and ECE expert group meetings.

Since the Czech Republic became a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), CZSO participation in its statistical activities has intensified. CZSO representatives took part in eight OECD expert sessions in 2000.

Bilateral Co-operation with National Statistical Institutes

Co-operation was in progress on a large scale in 2000, especially with France, Germany and the Slovak Republic.

Among the main areas of co-operation with France were consultations on the methodology of structural and short-term business statistics, sampling methods of reporting units and imputation and grossing. NACE 10 to 41 statistics, construction statistics, trade and market services statistics, tourism statistics, as well as registers and demography of enterprises, external trade statistics and customs statistics were discussed. Social statistics were represented by household budget statistics and an international comparison of poverty. A project called the "Regionalisation of Statistical Data on Problem Areas" is being implemented in trilateral co-operation among INSEE, the Central Statistical Office of Poland and the CZSO. It compares three regions that have some features in common – the Czech Ostravský Region and the Regions of Katowice in Poland and Nord-Pas-De-Calais in France.

The bilateral co-operation with Germany also included some of the regional statistical offices, such as the Regional Statistical Office of

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Saxony. Co-operation in 2000 embraced primarily NACE 10 to 41 statistics, construction statistics, statistics of non-market services, environmental statistics, agricultural statistics, external trade and price statistics, and regional and euroregional statistics, where a joint project called the "Development of the Prototype of a Regional Databank for a Chosen Euroregion" was proposed by the CZSO and the Regional Statistical Office of Saxony.

The co-operation with the Slovak Republic included issues related to arrangements necessary for EU accession, legislation and the population census. Many bilateral consultations on various statistical topics took place in 2000.

CZSO staff of 285 went abroad in 2000 to participate in 190 professional events.

The CZSO was pleased to host 119 foreign experts from 49 foreign delegations. The largest numbers of delegations were from Eurostat (18), France and Slovakia (7 each) and Germany (5).

The most important visits to CZSO in 2000

- ◆ Eurostat mission to discuss the Multinational and National Phare Programmes and evaluate progress achieved in harmonising Czech statistics with EU standards
- ◆ INSEE mission to evaluate bilateral co-operation and establish a schedule of further co-operation
- ◆ Visit by the President of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic to exchange experience from the new territorial organisation structure and the amendment to the Slovak Statistics Act
- ◆ Visit by the President of the National Institute for Statistics of Romania to exchange experience of preparing the population census
- ◆ Eurostat Working Group on the foreign trade statistics pilot project, attended by 35 experts from Eurostat, EU member states and candidate countries

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- ◆ Visit by a delegation of five senior executives of the National Bureau of Statistics of China headed by the Deputy-Commissioner. Experience was exchanged of transforming statistics in the process of transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one.
- ◆ Visit by the Vice-President of the National Statistics Institute of Portugal, who held a lecture for senior executives of the Czech statistical service on Portugal's experience in harmonising statistics in Portugal's EU pre-accession period.

7. REVIEW OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE CZSO IN 2000

CZSO professional activities include the preparation and provision of a wide range of aggregate data, data files, analyses and publications. Many activities have become routine, others are being developed and improved, and some can be viewed as turning points in a given year. The description below focuses on the main tasks attempted in individual statistical areas.

National accounts continued to be approximated to the methodology of ESA 1995. Significant progress was made in the valuation of tangible fixed assets at market prices. The system of annual accounts for 1998, 1997 and 1996 was completed. A system of structural input-output tables for 1996 is now available for analysis. In quarterly accounts, a time series of GDP estimates was revised. A detailed description of sources and methods used in compiling the system of annual national accounts of the Czech Republic was prepared in co-operation with Eurostat.

In agricultural statistics, basic work was done on Agrocensus 2000. The final results are planned for release in June 2001.

In NACE 10 to 41 statistics, a new list of products and services according to a EU directive was put in use for the industrial production index from 1 January 2000.

In energy statistics, the publication *Harmonisation of Energy Statistics* was issued, recapitulating the results of international co-operation in improving energy statistics.

In trade statistics, the final results of Retail Census 1999 were released in the first half of 2000.

In external trade statistics, the CZSO revised the methodology of external trade, which further aligned the methodology of the Czech Republic with that of the European Union. The adjustments apply mainly to inward/outward processing. Another major step was thus taken towards harmonisation.

Statistics of new technology and services to the public were focused on harmonisation with EU regulations. The Continuing Vocational Training Survey was implemented for the first time for the reference year 1999 and was fully compatible with these surveys in the EU

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member states. The Social Protection Accounts System was gradually filled under a methodological control by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Work started on the proposal of the New Economy Statistical Indicators Classification System for the Czech Republic in compliance with EU and OECD standards (the use of information technology and e-commerce in the business sector and the use of information technology in public administration).

In the area of statistics of services to the public, an inter-ministerial working group was established. In terms of methodology and organisation, preparation continued in compiling experimental satellite accounts of education and health in compliance with OECD and EU methodology in a link to the European system of national accounts and the system of national accounts of the Czech Republic.

All price indices in price statistics were completely rebased. In doing so, EU requirements for adjustments to consumption structure were taken into account. The new price indices have been published since January 2001. The calculation of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) was prepared and has been in full compliance with EU standards since the beginning of 2001.

Labour and wage statistics focused on labour cost measurement. The project of harmonising data on the labour force was directed at achieving compliance of national data on the labour force. The project was based on linking data from business surveys, sample surveys among population and administrative sources. Stage II of the research grant "Variants of Improving Czech Statistical Indicators Using EU Standards" was implemented. At the same time work started on stage III of harmonising data on remuneration of employees with EU methodological requirements.

Business cycle surveys were enlarged by hotels and restaurants to harmonise them with requirements and recommendations of international institutions for transition countries. Confidence indicators in industry, construction, trade and among consumers were prepared for the first time.

In social and population statistics the Household Budget Survey continued on a larger sample, which significantly improved the quality of the results. A second pilot survey took place to test the methodology

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of random sampling. In the framework of harmonisation with Eurostat methodology, the CZSO started to carry out ad hoc modules in the Labour Force Sample Survey. Ad hoc module 2000 on the situation of school-leavers on the labour market, carried out in compliance with EC Commission Regulation No. 1925/99, examined the conditions of young people entering the labour market and the barriers they face. The correlation between a school-leaver's educational attainment and that person's chance of finding employment was also studied. Work began on calculating so-called cohort indicators to unify them with EU standards. An inter-ministerial working group began harmonising external migration statistics with EU requirements.

The main concern of the Methodology Branch was to further eliminate differences in present statistical practice from EU methodology regulations, exemplified by the implementation in 2000 of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units (CZ-NUTS) in the area of statistical classifications. Improved mathematical methods of seasonal adjustment became a routine practice. Much attention was given to the better quality of mathematical methods in preparing the samples of reporting units and methods of imputation and grossing, resolving the problems of non-response. Work was under way on preparing the data quality evaluation and management system and creating the metadata system (METIS). As far as the Business Register is concerned, pilot tests continued in the area of identifying kind-of-activity units of the most important enterprises (profiling).

The Information Services Unit, Electronic Presentations Department, Publications Unit and Analytical Department dealt with preparing and providing statistical information for various groups of users: government, enterprises, international organisations and citizens. Efforts continued to create a user-friendly environment for all customers, to implement up-to-date methods of electronic dissemination and, through inquiries from users, to further improve statistical dissemination among the public at large. Publications were issued according to the Catalogue of Publications, such as the *Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic*, *Czech Republic in Figures* (in 4 languages), *CESTAT-Bulletin* and *Journals Statistika, Demografie, Monthly Statistics of the Czech Republic* and *CZSO Newsletter*. Analyses of macro-economic development were also made. Internet dissemination provided information to a relatively large number of customers. Of pivotal importance are *News Releases*.

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The Central Statistical Library is open to the public and contains almost 200 000 volumes. In 2000 its modernisation and automation started, using new software. The software should make the library accessible via the Internet and provide information to students, the academic community and the general public about the large variety of books that are available.

Intense preparation of the Population and Housing Census 2001 took place throughout 2000, which included the compilation of principal methodological instructions. Further, questionnaires were prepared in two languages—Czech and Polish—and explanatory notes in nine other languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Romany, Russian, Ukrainian and Vietnamese. In co-operation with the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, the Ministry for Regional Development and the municipalities, work continued on the revision and update of basic settlement units and enumeration districts for the new Czech regions. A specialised system of personal data protection was being prepared within the comprehensive security project of CZSO data protection.

In 2000 the CZSO processed and released, first time on-line, the results of elections for the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, the results of regional elections and the results of new, local by-elections. Newly passed laws brought, inter alia, a major change in the organisation of processing election results: the collection of primary data from polling stations is now made in about 500 workplaces established by the CZSO at selected local authorities. Regional elections were held in 2000 for the first time.

In the field of information technology, the main permanent task was IT support given to all CZSO activities, namely the choice, installation, operation, maintenance and continued development of computer and communications technology, preparation and implementation of standard system software and the design of technical projects and application programs. Data files were transmitted and statistical tasks centrally processed in the database environment of a computer network. Maintenance and development of voice and other communication systems took place in a routine manner. Technological progress was most apparent in the strengthening of the compatibility of software and hardware. Unusually high financial resources were channelled into unifying systems and networks. Two powerful servers were

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installed, mainly for the population census and the processing of election results. The intranet network was introduced, which raised the quality and efficiency of communication within the CZSO. The intranet content represents the base of an information pyramid in the CZSO where the "extranet" for central government and public administration will make up the middle layer and the public Internet will form the top of this pyramid.

In the area of human resources, attention was focused on the vocational training of employees in 2000. This definite direction was set by a resolution taken by the Government of the Czech Republic in preparations for EU accession. To improve the command of foreign languages, a new system of intensive language courses was implemented for senior executives and other staff who participate in international negotiations or communicate with Eurostat and other international institutions. This system motivates these persons to pass final examinations and attain a required certificated level. A specific training programme was launched to prepare the personnel for processing election results. A staff of 580 were tested for the ability to work under demanding conditions.

8. KEY PROJECTS OF THE CZSO IN 2001

The base of all the key projects is to further develop all aspects of CZSO activities, particularly to harmonise the work of the CZSO with regulations, requirements and practice of the EU statistical service. Additionally, it is necessary to respond to further needs of domestic users of statistical data and information. Some of the short-term plans should be fully implemented in 2001; others are planned for terms of two to three years. The following tasks and plans are connected with the approximation of the Czech state statistical service to regulations, practice and requirements of the EU statistical service:

Macroeconomic Statistics–National Accounts

- ◆ compiling a preliminary version of annual national accounts using new methods and techniques
- ◆ preparing techniques of estimating fixed capital at replacement prices, including estimating the life of fixed capital and calculating its consumption
- ◆ preparing techniques of measuring non-produced assets in national accounts and their valuation at market prices
- ◆ regionalising macroeconomic indicators at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels

Macroeconomic Statistics–Government Financial Statistics

- ◆ making co-operation between the CZSO and the Ministry of Finance closer in order to improve the quality of notifications of preliminary data on government deficit and government debt
- ◆ implementing a Eurostat project on government financial statistics

Price Statistics

- ◆ continuing to harmonise the consumer price index with EU regulations; harmonising the methodology of energy price statistics and agricultural and industrial producer price statistics
- ◆ compiling purchasing power parities in the framework of the European Comparison Programme

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Registers for Statistical Purposes

- ◆ completing the project of harmonising the Business Register with EU regulations, especially through the incorporation of further types of statistical units (local units, kind-of-activity units)
- ◆ creating access to administrative data sources based on the new amendment to the Statistics Act; finding and using other suitable administrative data sources

Individual Data Protection

- ◆ implementing measures ensuing from the amendment to the Statistics Act and the Personal Data Protection Act
- ◆ preparing and implementing mathematical methods of data protection, especially for data transmitted via networks
- ◆ implementing suitable software for passive and active database protection

Structural and Short-term Surveys

- ◆ adjusting the scope of the samples of reporting units to produce regional breakdowns of data required
- ◆ reassessing the present contents and scope of the indicators measured and preparing innovated annual structural surveys for 2002

NACE 10 to 41 Statistics

- ◆ implementing monthly and annual surveys according to the new Production Communautaire nomenclature (CZ-PRODCOM)
- ◆ measuring chosen indicators of local units and kind-of-activity units
- ◆ improving the quality of outputs with regional data

Construction Statistics

- ◆ improving the quality of data on small and medium-sized enterprises
- ◆ improving the quality of outputs with regional data

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Services Statistics

- ◆ making a census of public catering and accommodation establishments
- ◆ completing the harmonisation with EU regulations in the statistics of the transport of goods by road
- ◆ enhancing the quality of the monthly survey on guests and overnight stays at collective accommodation establishments
- ◆ continuing work on the tourism satellite account
- ◆ concluding the Continuing Vocational Training Survey in compliance with EU standards
- ◆ preparing and implementing statistics of the European System of Integrated Social Protection

Research and Development Statistics

- ◆ preparing and applying the European innovations questionnaire
- ◆ preparing the project study of a statistical survey on human resources in science and technology

Fuel and Energy Statistics

- ◆ compiling the energy balance for 2000 according to EU methodology
- ◆ harmonising the contents of statistical surveys according to EU regulations

Agricultural Statistics

- ◆ producing analytic and other outputs from Agrocensus 2000
- ◆ preparing economic accounts for agriculture with emphasis on statistics of labour force inputs
- ◆ further regionalising agricultural, forestry and water management statistics data
- ◆ preparing a structural sample survey of farms

Environmental Statistics

- ◆ developing environmental accounting

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- ◆ adapting the methodology of waste statistics to the amendment to the Waste Act

External Trade Statistics

- ◆ connecting to the Statistical Database of External Trade (COMEXT)
- ◆ providing customs tariff data for 2000 to Eurostat
- ◆ preparing for the use of the statistical system of the EU member states (INTRASTAT)

Social and Demographic Statistics

- ◆ implementing the ad hoc module in the framework of the Labour Force Sample Survey on type and duration of working hours
- ◆ making a further pilot test of the random sampling method in household budget statistics
- ◆ conducting a survey on living conditions implemented in compliance with EU standards
- ◆ gradually harmonising with EU regulations on demography; balance of the population by nationality, calculating cohort indicators of the marriage and divorce rates

Beyond the framework of harmonisation required by EU regulations, the following areas will also be addressed:

Population and Housing Census

- ◆ working on the census taken on 1 March 2001, with follow-up processing and gradually making the results available to the user

Elections

- ◆ processing the primary election results in conformity with the electoral law
- ◆ improving the system of presenting election results

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Mobile Technology

- ◆ completing the project of introducing mobile technologies in statistical surveys in the field, particularly in surveys among households, in agriculture and in trade; using them for the capture, processing and transmission of primary data

Public Database

- ◆ preparing the methodological and technical proposal of a public database
- ◆ proposing the contents of the public database
- ◆ making a pilot test of the methodological and technological functioning of the public database in a chosen statistical area

System of the Basic Registers of Public Administration

- ◆ preparing the basic (administrative) Business Register pursuant to legislation to be laid down
- ◆ co-operating in the preparation of the basic registers of regional identification and real estate and the basic population register

9. FINANCIAL DATA

Income

Income in CZK 000

	Budgeted 2000	Actual 2000	Col. 2/1 (percentage)	Actual 1999
	1	2	3	4
Income from self activity (sales by Information Service and property rental)	11 045	11 089	100.4	13 476
Sanction payments received		26		2
Sales of non-capital goods	593	558	94.1	578
Sales of capital goods	964	882	91.5	1 128
Phare funds received	3 976	4 269	107.4	7 374
Total	16 578	16 824	101.5	22 558

The sales of extracts from the Business Register, the Business Register on CD-ROM and statistical publications and the rent collected for rooms let were the main sources of Czech Statistical Office income (except support from the Phare funds) in 2000.

Total income in 2000 was only 75% of income generated in 1999. Income produced by the CZSO Information Service is expected to decrease in future years because the CZSO is pursuing a policy of providing as much information as possible free of charge over the Internet, in compliance with the laws on free access to information.

All income of the CZSO was transferred to the state budget.

9

Expenditures

Current expenditures in CZK 000

	Budgeted 2000	Actual 2000	Col. 2/1 (percentage)	Actual 1999
	1	2	3	4
Operating costs	652 875	615 268	94.2	590 756
Population and Housing Census	301 972	233 894	77.5	78 936
Parliamentary elections	15 000	6 317	42.1	281
Local and regional elections	68 230	46 236	67.8	455
Other	5 868	5 648	96.3	5 372
Total expenditures	1 043 945	907 363	86.9	675 800
Wages and salaries included in Total expenditures	480 250	461 841	96.2	383 575

Capital expenditures in CZK 000

	Budgeted 2000	Actual 2000	Col. 2/1 (percentage)	Actual 1999
	1	2	3	4
Building of the CZSO Information System (system grant)	504 413	504 387	100.0	160 091
Reconstruction and completion of CZSO headquarters (individual grant)	77 985	77 985	100.0	65 600
Renovation of buildings, replacement and refurbishing of machinery and facilities (system grant)	39 429	39 422	100.0	5 596
Total	621 827	621 794	100.0	231 287

Total CZSO expenditures	1 665 772	1 529 157	91.8	907 087
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9

Total budgeted expenditures savings amounting to CZK 136 615 000 were achieved, of which current expenditures savings made up CZK 136 582 000.

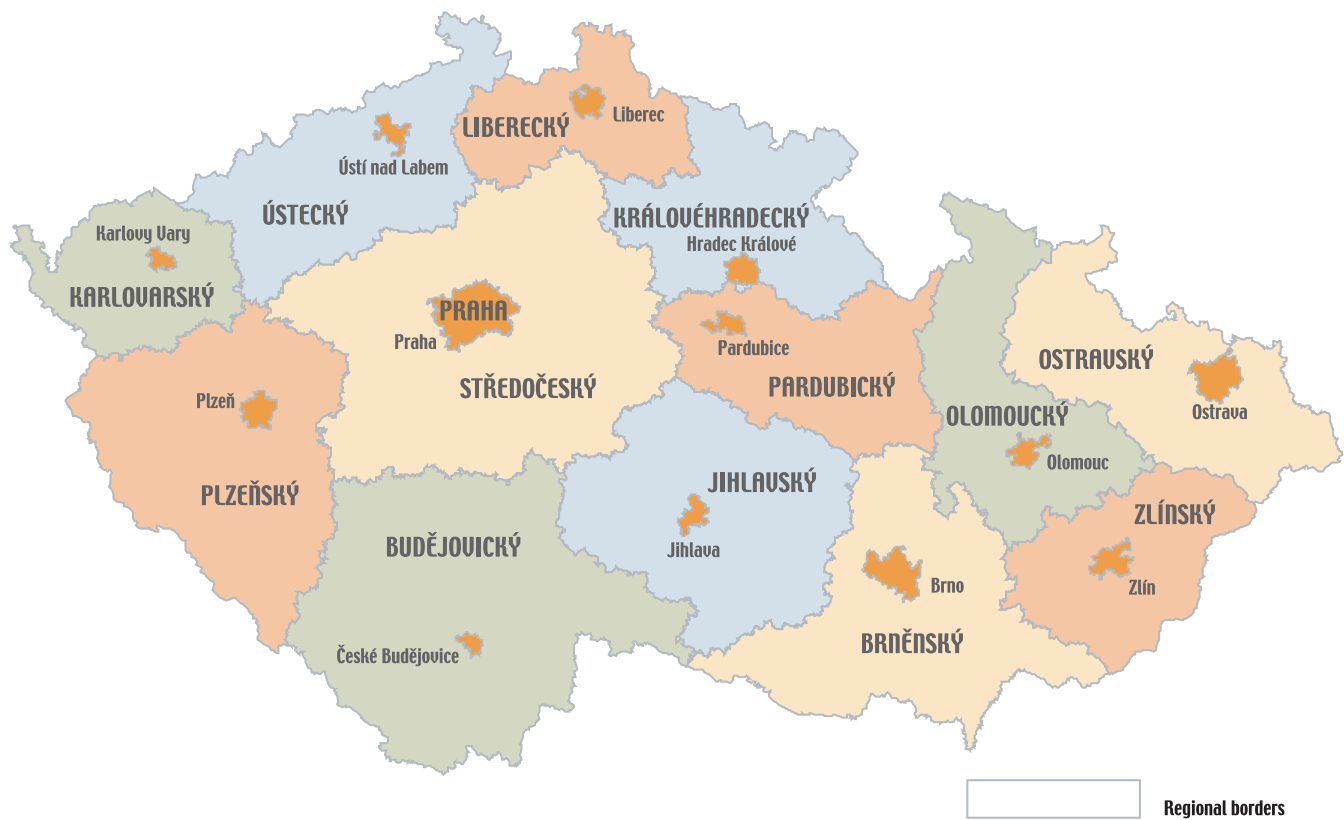
The current expenditures savings consist of unspent resources for wages and salaries, related obligatory payments and other current expenses. A total of CZK 18 409 000 was saved on wages and salaries. Of this amount, unspent budgeted wages and salaries of the following staff groups accounted for the respective savings: CZSO employees, CZK 3 974 000; temporary staff engaged in the Population and Housing Census 2001, CZK 2 646 000; and temporary staff engaged in the processing of election results, CZK 1 154 000; the total of the foregoing is CZK 7 775 000. A further CZK 10 633 000 was saved on other personnel expenditures on temporary staff doing non-recurrent work, mainly as a result of an unspent CZK 10 411 000 of budgeted resources targeted for the programmes of harmonising statistical surveys with EU standards, because the bulk of the work (primarily the Agrocensus) will be done in 2001. On top of the savings on wages and salaries, there were additional savings of CZK 107 959 000, which includes non-salary expenses of parliamentary, local and regional elections (CZK 27 986 000) and the Population and Housing Census 2001 (CZK 64 323 000). The remainder was saved on incidental expenses related to wages and salaries.

These savings were reached by pursuing a strict budgetary policy and streamlining the work of the CZSO.

The average registered number of CZSO employees in 2000 was 2258, of which 1812 were permanent staff. The average monthly salary was CZK 15 547.

Compared with 1999, total employment was 13.9% higher, of which permanent staff grew by 1.5%. The average monthly salary rose by 1.6%, 2.1% of which was to permanent staff. Nearly a third of the above-mentioned number of CZSO employees (excluding those in the Population and Housing Census) has completed a university education.

CZSO REGIONAL OFFICES



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- CZSO Regional Office–Ústí nad Labem
- CZSO Regional Office–Plzeň
- CZSO Regional Office–Liberec
- CZSO Regional Office–Praha
- CZSO Regional Office–Středočeský kraj, Praha
- CZSO Regional Office–České Budějovice
- CZSO Regional Office–Jihlava
- CZSO Regional Office–Pardubice
- CZSO Regional Office–Hradec Králové
- CZSO Regional Office–Olomouc
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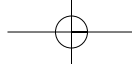
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