

THE CZSO DATA REVISION POLICY 2025

INTRODUCTION

The revision policy of the Czech Statistical Office (hereinafter also referred to as the “CZSO”) is based on the provisions of Act No. 89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Act on the State Statistical Service”), Regulation (EC) No. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. 1101/2008 on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No. 322/97 on Community Statistics and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Statistical Programme Committee, as amended, the European Statistics Code of Practice and the strategic document Strategic Plan of the CZSO for the period 2022–2026, which defines, for example, the mission, vision and strategic objectives CZSO. When implementing the revision policy, best practices within the European Statistical System (ESS), user needs, transparency, predictability of revisions, equal access to users and scientific principles of statistics are taken into account. The procedures for implementing the revision policy are further elaborated in the internal regulations of the CZSO.

1. DEFINITION, OBJECTIVES OF THE CZSO REVISION POLICY

Revision Definition

1. The Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) defines revisions as a process of assessment (or a process of change, as the case may be) of data employing statistical and mathematical methods or methods applied for production of forecasts and qualified estimates.
2. A data revision is carried out as a result of newly found relevant pieces of information or in an objective manner created rules, methodological procedures, definitions, classifications, recommendations, legal regulations, and so on.
3. For seasonally adjusted data, revision is typically performed to update the parameter settings of the seasonal and calendar components of the time series model or their estimation when new observations of the adjusted time series are added.
4. An inevitable condition for a revision to be carried out is that there are one or more rational reasons for the revision that are clearly defined.

Revision Policy Goals

1. The objective of the CZSO Data Revision Policy is to ensure equal approach to revisions of various statistical domains and to provide for transparency and consistency of revisions of released data as an integral part of the CZSO strategy implementation.
2. The data revision policy defines general rules to follow when performing revisions, methods of their assessment and release. It is an important tool of communication and explanation of the process of the statistical data production to their users. It is based on the European Statistics Code of Practice.
3. A revision results in confirmation of quality and value of the output information or in its change.

2. PRINCIPLES OF THE CZSO REVISION POLICY

1. The Czech Statistical Office takes the revisions as a tool for a regular assessment of data quality. The process of data revisions forms a natural part of the statistics production process following the objective development of the knowledge of socio-economic phenomena. The achievable level of accuracy of statistical data is related to objective possibilities of the State Statistical Service concerning both the availability of information (data) and available resources and technical and methodological capacities.
2. The Czech Statistical Office determines optimum dates for the statistics releases always within a broader discussion and a comprehensive analysis of needs of the interested parties, including requirements of national and European legislation. Doing so the CZSO takes into account globalization processes and

the European integration process, needs for the construction of supranational statistical aggregates, and ever growing needs of international comparison, which have higher and higher requirements for data comparability and require a higher level of coordination and harmonisation, inter alia, from the point of view of the data revision policy as well.

3. The Czech Statistical Office recognises the fact that users, as a rule, require the first statistical estimates are published in the shortest possible time after the reference period has expired yet a limited range of data is available in that time. This always brings a compromise between timeliness and accuracy of the statistics released, which are in general set in accordance with the main purpose of the given outcome (for example short-term statistics versus annual statistics). Because data quality gradually grows as the time period since the end of the reference period⁵ becomes longer before it becomes stable, the CZSO uses revisions, which the professional public recognises as a tool, in a broader sense, improving quality of the first statistical estimates.

3. BASES OF THE CZSO REVISION POLICY

1. The European Statistics Code of Practice requires that standard, time-proven and transparent procedures be applied for data revisions. Under the conditions of the CZSO, data revisions are carried out according to predefined rules, which are established keeping concepts and purposes in mind to be effective concerning the use of data sources, published variables, periodicity (frequency), and the type of the revision.
2. The European Statistics Code of Practice furthermore requires that studies and analyses of revisions be regularly performed within the processes of statistical data production. In order to assess revisions, quality indicators, which deal with quality of revised estimates, or potentially with evaluation of changes impacts on the description and perception of the phenomena described by statistics, are applied. Results of the analyses serve as background materials for potential adjustments and modifications to the production process of statistical information and of schedules of revisions.

4. CATEGORIES OF RELEASED DATA

The CZSO published types of data as follows:

1. A forecast is an outcome dealing with a period, which has not been elapsed or will occur in the future, in time the forecast is published.
2. A qualified (expert) estimate is an outcome based on results of statistical surveys, administrative data sources, registers, etc., which are not primarily created to make a given qualified estimate.
3. A flash estimate is an outcome similar to the qualified (expert) estimate; the difference is that after a flash estimate is released, it is followed by a release of a statistical estimate, which is published after a certain delay. Because of the nature of the flash estimates, no revision of them is expected to be made.
4. A statistical estimate is an outcome based on data from statistical surveys, administrative data sources, or a combination of these data sources or potentially from registers established in order to make statistical estimates. Statistical estimates are compiled primarily by means of mathematical and statistical methods.
5. Final data are data, for which no further ordinary revision is planned (see types of revisions by reason). However, a potential occasional revision, date of which is unknown in time of the final data release, is not excluded.

5. TYPES OF REVISION BY REASON

The CZSO carries out types of revision by reason as follows:

1. Ordinary revisions are revisions, at which no essential changes to methodology are made and no corrections of essential errors are made that would cause a break in data comparability. These revisions are carried out up until final data are released, usually on pre-planned dates.
2. Occasional revisions are the revisions of data, which the CZSO declared to be final data. These are not revisions carried out before the latest ordinary revision has been published (such a revision is a mixed revision). Reasons for these revisions may be changes to applied methods, including implementations

of Eurostat requirements, changes in terminology, classifications, nomenclatures, significant changes to parameters for seasonal adjustments, or corrections of essential errors found. In certain cases, a statistical variable may be changed (e.g. a change to the definition thereof in accord with a modification of the methodology, which causes a break in comparability of certain time series and a new time series formation).

3. Mixed revisions are combinations of ordinary and occasional revisions. They occur in cases when within an ordinary revision reasons characteristic for an occasional revision may be met. A mixed revision shall be published by the date of final data release, at the latest. nejpozději do termínu zveřejnění definitivního údaje včetně.
4. Revisions of seasonally adjusted data are carried out for two main reasons. Adjusted data can be revised either in connection with a revision of the source (unadjusted) data, or it is carried out due to the update of the parameters of the model of the seasonal and calendar components of the time series or their estimation when adding new observations of the adjusted time series. In the event of a fundamental methodological change in the seasonal adjustment, a change in the method or the software used, etc., an extraordinary revision of the long-term time series of seasonally adjusted data may occur.

Types of frequency by periodicity of the statistical task, which is the main source of revisions, are follows:

1. monthly,
2. quarterly,
3. yearly.

6. PRINCIPLES OF THE REVISION RELEASE

1. The release of the planned ordinary revisions is performed in accord with the annual calendar of revisions, which shall be available by the end of the previous year, at the latest.
2. Notice on an occasional revision carried out in time after the final data have been released shall be given as soon as possible, however, as minimum one week (168 hours) in advance by means of a press release posted on the CZSO website.
3. Revisions out of the calendar of revisions in the periods before the final data are released shall be carried out in entirely exceptional cases and their publishing shall be informed of as soon as possible, however, 24 hours before, at the latest, by means of a press release posted on the CZSO website.
4. More detailed information on reasons for the data revision, on whether and for when further revisions are planned, and an assessment of the revision by means of relevant quality indicators (e.g. a difference against the previous estimate, etc.) are published along with the revised data unless this has followed from the data revision objective defined in advance.

7. GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF ORDINARY REVISIONS

National accounts statistics

1. Revisions of time series of quarterly national accounts are performed annually following released corrections of indicators. Since 2013, the revised annual and quarterly time series have been published simultaneously, which has provided they have been fully mutually consistent.
2. The first published annual indicators are a mere cumulation of quarterly accounts. A complete and internally interconnected system of annual national accounts is based on partial results of structural statistical surveys and therefore it is only preliminary.
3. The first revision is based on annual data after the final processing of structural statistics. International institutions also acknowledge potential further revisions based on both acquisition of additional information from administrative data sources (Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic, Czech National Bank), and on the basis of results for the next reference period indicating incomparability over time.
4. It follows from the aforementioned that in case of the revision policy of business statistics the reference period plays an important role. Under the current conditions of the CZSO, the primary objective is not to harmonise monthly data to quarterly ones and to the annual ones, and vice versa, so that respective data are fully in accord. The principle of purposefulness of data, which is different for data of different

frequency, is preferred to the principle of rigid coincidence of monthly, annual, and quarterly statistics. The CZSO strives to use acquired pieces of information mutually and namely to project specific characteristics in a uniform way into all types and levels of tasks and to move to the accord as close as possible.

Price statistics

1. No revision of released data is usually carried out within the price statistics.
2. Exceptions are data for the construction price index, which is revised based on the results of the quarterly survey, and the preliminary estimate of the consumer price index, which is revised when estimating the consumer price index.
3. The final data for the construction price index are published in the second month of the following quarter. The average real estate prices and the price indices derived from them are also subject to revision. The final data are published together with the publication of data for the subsequent reference period (see also extraordinary revisions).

Short-term business statistics of respective industries

1. Monthly revisions deal merely with releasing of monthly data. It is because of specifics related to the start-up of tasks for a new annual reference period. This mostly means the revision of data for January when data for February of the current year are published. Another reason to make monthly revisions is to use updated administrative data that had not been available when the standard data processing was carried out. In such cases, a monthly revision is carried out regularly every month. Also, the revision of seasonally adjusted data is carried out regularly every month with the release of data for the new period.
2. Because of the processing of quarterly data and potential comparison with data from monthly tasks and the quarterly data from previous periods revisions are carried out as the need may be as follows:
 - of monthly data for the latest quarter, while data for all months of the same calendar year may be revised when data for the first month of the next quarter are released,
 - of quarterly data for the previous quarter, while data for all quarters of the same calendar year may be revised,
 - quarterly tasks use also monthly data. The revision of seasonally adjusted data is carried out regularly every quarter with the publication of data for the new period.
3. Based on processed annual structural statistics for the reference year Y, which may be closed not earlier than a year since the reference period has elapsed (that means in the year Y+2) due to legal requirements and process demands, the following are revised:
 - monthly and quarterly data for all periods of the year Y+1 (so-called 1st annual revision), monthly and quarterly data for all periods of the year Y (so-called 2nd annual revision),
 - data after the 1st annual revision are the basis for the creation of estimates of short-term statistics for the next reference period. Data after the 2nd annual revision are considered final data.
4. The system of monthly, quarterly and annual revisions described above concerns revisions of data resulting from the processing of primary data, without adjustment for seasonal and calendar effects. In the case where data are adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, the data is retroactively updated with each publication of a new observation.

Annual and long-term business statistics of respective industries

In time when the first estimates from structural business statistics are prepared, the CZSO has not all tax administrative data sources available. Moreover, in this time the process of data acquisition from reporting units included in the sample is not completed. It is necessary, for the aforementioned reasons, the first estimates revision must be carried out once later available administrative data sources have been obtained and the entry of received questionnaires has been completed.

Social and demographic statistics

Within the framework of social statistics, preliminary results of individual household surveys are revised, especially in the case of family accounts, sample surveys of household income and living conditions. Statistics based on business reporting are revised on the basis of similar principles as in the case of other business statistics.

Given the different requirements for data timeliness for different statistics, the above theses in this chapter are general. There are statistics that do not need to use some of the offered options for data revisions (i.e. some types of revisions). There is often enough time for quality processing, so revisions are not necessary and are not expected. On the other hand, some statistics are so specific that they partially (foreign trade statistics and tourism statistics) or completely (agricultural account statistics) fall outside the specified framework. Therefore, in the following chapter, we present a general overview of common revisions for individual areas of statistics published by the Czech Statistical Office.

8. OVERVIEW OF ORDINARY REVISIONS

Quarterly national accounts statistics

1. Quarterly estimates and revisions
 - In the first month of the quarter, around the 30th day of the month (T+30d), a preliminary estimate of GDP development for the last completed quarter is published as part of the relevant News Release. Previous periods are not revised.
 - In the second month of the quarter, around the 30th day of the month (T+60d), a statistical („standard”) estimate for the last completed quarter is published in the relevant New Release. It includes indicators of GDP formation and use and employment. The previous quarters of the current year are revised.
 - At the end of the third month of the quarter (T+90d), a revised estimate for the last completed quarter is published, incorporating the full quarterly available data sources. The estimate also includes a compilation of quarterly sectoral non-financial accounts. The previous quarters of the current year are revised.
 - An estimate of deficit and debt of the general government sector is published at the beginning of the fourth month for the purposes of the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP). The data are revised within the current year pursuant to rules for revisions of quarterly national accounts of the current year..
2. Revisions of quarterly estimates following the annual national accounts have been carried out once a year since 2013. Revised quarterly data are released at the end of June following the preliminary (Y+1y) set of annual national accounts.

Annual national accounts statistics

1. The first preliminary estimates (based on continuous processing of annual statistics by industry for small enterprises and on the 1st annual revision of quarterly statistics by industry) are released at the end of June of the year Y+1y. Simultaneously, half-final versions of annual national accounts for the year Y+2y and the final revision for the year Y+3y are released.
2. Annual regional accounts in relation to the preliminary annual national accounts are released in the beginning of the year (Y+1y).
3. At the end of the year, annual and quarterly national accounts outputs are reconciled to the second notifications of government deficit and debt.

Government statistics

1. Notifications of deficit and debt of the general government sector are released at the end of March (Y+1y through Y+4y). Notified (audited) data are usually published on April 22 (Y+1y to Y+4y).
2. At the end of September, the revised data sent to Eurostat for the notification of the deficit and debt of government institutions (Y+1r to Y+4r) are published. The notified (audited) data are usually published on 22 October (Y+1r to Y+4r).

Price statistics

1. The first estimates are simultaneously final data – that means no ordinary revision is carried out.
2. Exceptions are the data for the construction price index and the preliminary estimate of the consumer price index. The construction price index is revised based on the results of the quarterly survey. The definitive data are published in the second month of the following quarter. Data from the preliminary estimate of consumer prices are replaced by data from the standard estimate of consumer prices.
3. Average property prices and the price indices derived from them are also subject to revision, especially where the source is administrative data. The definitive data are published with the publication of data for the subsequent reference period.

Statistics of international trade on goods (change of ownership)

1. Monthly revisions

When preliminary data of the statistics of international trade in goods (change of ownership) for the reference month are published, data for the six preceding months are refined at the same time. All months with preliminary data are refined concurrently with publication of data for January, March, and July. Refinement of data on cross-border movements of goods is made in the same way.

2. Final data

Final data of statistics of international trade in goods (change of ownership) for the relevant year are published in September of the following year. Final data on cross-border movements of goods are available for the relevant year also in September.

Short-term business statistics of respective industries: monthly tasks¹⁾

1. Monthly revisions

- When data for February of the year Y are released, data for January of the year Y are revised. Main reasons here are specific issues related to the start-up of tasks for the new reference period (partial replacement of units of the sample, increased non-response, updates of registers (basis for the sampling) – vast changes are made during the year).
- As for statistical tasks, for which a forecast is made based on incomplete input data (e.g. from administrative data) while processing data for a current month, a monthly revision is made regularly. While processing data for the month m, the month m-1 is revised at the same time..
- Seasonally and calendar adjusted data are revised every month with the publication of data for a new period, in a time series of at least 36 months. The revised section always includes January of the base year.

2. Quarterly revisions

As the need may be, revisions of monthly and quarterly data for the last elapsed quarter are carried out. Simultaneously, revisions of previous periods of the reference year may also be performed. All these ordinary revisions are released once a quarter elapsed along with the relevant News Release for the first month of the following quarter. In case that the results of monthly surveys are released by means of News Releases for a quarter, the revised data may be published by means of another standardised outcome, e.g. time series. The revisions are based on refined data from monthly and especially from related quarterly tasks.

3. Yearly revisions

- The so-called 1st annual revision of monthly estimates for all reference periods of the last elapsed year (Y) is released along with the quarterly revision for the 1st quarter. In order to make these estimates, revised data from quarterly tasks for the year Y, or potentially from annual tasks for the reference year Y-1y are employed if this can be applied due to the character of respective tasks. In case that additional data sources are not going to be used, a revision of all reference months of the year Y can be made together with the first month of the year Y+1.
- As the case may be, the so-called 2nd annual revision of monthly estimates for all reference periods of the last but one elapsed year (Y-2y) is released. If there is no reason to do so, a revision is not carried out. Data from annual tasks for the same reference year (Y-2y) are used.
- Data released in the second year since the reference period has elapsed at the latest are considered to be final data.
- The annual revision of seasonally adjusted data is carried out together with the corresponding annual revision of unadjusted data. The length of the revised time series tends to be longer than in the case of monthly or quarterly revisions, as it usually involves a more significant update of the models and parameters adjusting for seasonality and calendar variations in the time series.

Annual and long-term business statistics of respective industries

1. In August Y+1y, the first estimate of results of annual structural business statistics is available for internal users.

¹⁾ Basic data sources – monthly tasks

2. In October Y+1y, preliminary data are published (transmission of data to Eurostat in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics (recast)).
3. In February Y+2y, final data are available; they are in June Y+2y, at the latest, transmitted to Eurostat in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics (recast)).

Production of manufactured goods (PRODCOM)

1. Preliminary data are released in R+7m (transmission of data to Eurostat pursuant to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and adaptations to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics and repealing ten legal acts in the field of business statistics, as amended in R+6m).2. On the date Y+11m, refined data for the reference period are released.
3. In the year Y+2y, the 1st data revision (corrections made based on the processing of the next period data) is carried out; the data are then considered final data and are released along with results for the period Y+1y.
4. Because of the survey nature, which implies that there might be a higher misclassification rate, occasional revisions over the whole length of the time series can be carried out.

Construction statistics

1. Preliminary data are published on Y+6m.
2. Refined data for the reference period are published on Y+9m.

Energy statistics

1. Monthly data (data on exports and imports) for months of the current year are revised (refined) every month up until August of the year Y+1y.
2. Annual data are processed as preliminary data until 30 November of the year Y+1y. These data are in annual cycles revised always by 30 November in the years to come, namely depending on the refinement of data from other administrative data sources.

Tourism statistics

1. Accommodation establishment statistics:
 - When data for the third (last) month of a quarter are released, results of the previous twomonths are revised.
 - Data since the beginning of the year are revised with a relevant New Release as the need may be.
 - When data for the 4th quarter are released, the revision of all previous quarters of the year is carried out.
 - Final data for all quarters are released within 3 months since the reference year has elapsed
2. Tourism sample survey:
Revisions of previous quarters are carried out only if needed.
3. Tourism satellite account
 - The first preliminary results of the tourism satellite account are in full released within 14 months since the relevant reference period has elapsed (Y+14m), at the latest.
 - The 1st ordinary revision is released within 26 months since the relevant reference period has elapsed (Y+26m), at the latest.
 - The last revision (the 2nd ordinary revision) is released within 38 months since the relevant reference period elapsed (Y+38m), at the latest.
 - Revisions are related to the revision policy of the national accounts statistics.

Business cycle statistics

No revision is carried out; the first data released are the final data at the same time.

Agricultural and environmental statistics

1. As for environmental statistics, ordinary revisions of published data are not made except for environmental accounts. Environmental economic accounts using data of national accounts are revised in relation

to the revision policy of the annual national accounts statistics. The outcomes are released in relation to data set in the Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts, as amended.

2. As for all agricultural and forestry statistics, ordinary revisions of published data are not carried out except for the statistics given below.
3. Estimates per hectare yields and production of crops
 - They are carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 on agricultural input and output statistics, amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 617/2008 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1165/2008, (EC) No 543/2009 and (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 96/16/EC. The survey deadlines are 20 June, 15 July, 15 August and 15 September
 - The publication date of the statistical estimate is in the months of July, August, September and October.
 - Some indicators are published repeatedly every few months, which can be considered a regular revision, i.e. a refinement of the estimate based on further statistical research of the surveys.
4. Economic accounts for agriculture
 - They are made in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community.
 - The first statistical estimates of the economic accounts for agriculture (production account, generation of income account, entrepreneurial income account) are made as at 30 November of the relevant reference period.
 - The second statistical estimates of the economic accounts for agriculture (production account, generation of income account, entrepreneurial income account) are made the first month after the end of the reference period (T+1m).
 - The 1st ordinary revision of the economic accounts for agriculture (production account, generation of income account, entrepreneurial income account) is released in the third month since the reference period has elapsed (T+3m).
 - The 2nd ordinary revision of the economic accounts for agriculture (production account, generation of income account, entrepreneurial income account, elements of the capital account) is released in the ninth month since the reference period has elapsed (T+9m).
 - A revision is officially allowed in the 21st month since the reference period has elapsed.
5. Gross Indigenous Production – GIP
 - It is carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2379/2022 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The deadline for sending to Eurostat is 15 February.
 - The forecasts of the number of live animals (bovine animals, pigs) produced by the agricultural industry on the reference area for the reference period. For bovine animals – 1 time per year for 4 half-years (the first two half-year periods are revised forecasts for the); reference periods: Y/M1, Y/M2, Y+1/M1, Y+1/M2. For pigs – 1 time per year for 6 quarters (the first two quarters are revised forecasts for the last year); reference periods: Y/Q1, Y/Q2, Y/Q3, Y/Q4, Y+1/Q1, Y+1/Q2.
6. Economic accounts for forestry and logging
 - The statistical estimate of the economic accounts for forestry and logging is published 17 months after the end of the reference period (T+17m); every year, it is a part of the Forestry and Gamekeeping publication. Date of the publication release – May.
 - The ordinary revision of the economic accounts for forestry and logging is released in the next year (T+29m); source data are refined in relation to national accounts. Then the data are considered as final data.

Outputs of the Labour Force Survey

This survey is carried out continuously. Preliminary data for respective months and quarters are published in the form of relevant News Releases. Final data are published within three months since the end of the latest quarter (q+3 months).

Statistics of the registered numbers of employees, wages and labour costs

1. Data of the labour statistics on the registered numbers of employees and wages are not measured using just a single source of data. They combine administrative data sources (data from the Czech

Social Security Administration on the number of persons covered by social security insurance and on insurance calculation bases), data from the Information System on Average Earnings of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and from the CZSO business questionnaires. Quarterly and yearly tasks are interconnected to form an internally interconnected hierarchical structure. The system of data processing and revisions reflects this structure.

2. Quarterly data on employees and wages are released at the shortest periods possible according to the Catalogue of Products or rather according to the Calendar of News Releases. Background data are gradually refined during the year, so once new quarterly results are published the results for the previous quarter (months) of the given year are revised. Subsequently, all quarters of the year are revised based on results of the yearly tasks (see hereunder). Therefore, regular revisions mean that time series of short-term statistics are refined according to newly supplied data and then also according to results of the yearly structural tasks.
3. The basic pillar of the labour statistics consists of two annual questionnaires UNP 4-01 and P5-01. Indicators of short-term statistics, which are calculated from samples of a smaller scope and published quarterly as preliminary data, are revised based on results collected from the aforementioned questionnaires. Results of these yearly tasks are available always in October of the next year (y+10m) as preliminary data and sent to Eurostat within the structural business statistics. In June of the second year after the reference period has elapsed (Y+18m) the final data are prepared. In exceptional cases (e.g. discovering serious errors in the background materials sent in) it is necessary to prepare occasional revisions (typically connected with the processing of data for the next year, i.e. at Y+30m).
4. The labour cost survey (UNP 4-01 questionnaire) is carried as an annual sample survey. Results of this detailed annual survey focused on the structure of wage and non-wage labour costs are published as preliminary data (in November, i.e. Y+11m). Subsequently, they are revised at y+18m using the results of crucial indicators of the business statistics (P5-01 survey) as they are measured on a larger sample and therefore considered to be a more robust estimate.
5. The Labour Cost Index (LCI) is calculated based on the relevant EU regulation using background materials from both quarterly and yearly tasks described above; the revision practice is also related to that. Results of the LCI are never considered to be final.

Household budget survey statistics

At the end of April of year Y+1, preliminary results are processed for selected household groups for internal purposes (national accounts statistics). By the end of August of year Y+1, the final results for year Y are published.

Outputs from the Sample Survey of Income and Living Conditions of Households (EU-SILC)

Microdata are submitted to Eurostat by the end of December of year Y and preliminary outputs for selected indicators are available for internal purposes until their approval. In February of year Y+1, the definitive results for year Y (with household income for year Y-1) are published.

Demographic statistics

Monthly data since the beginning of the year are revised with quarterly News Release on Population Change. Data for the current year are considered to be preliminary, while annual data do not differ from final data, as a rule. An occasional revision (refinement or correction of data) is carried out only as an exception. Final data are available since T+120d.

Statistics of science, technology and innovations

1. The tasks Annual Research and Development Report (VTR 5-01), Government Budgetary Expenditure on Research and Development (GBARD) and Innovation Questionnaire (TI) are implemented in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and adaptations to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics and repealing ten legal acts in the field of business statistics, as amended.
2. Data from the annual survey Science and Development VTR 5-01 are available as preliminary data on Y+10m and as final data on Y+18m.

3. Data obtained within the annual task Statistics of Government Budget Appropriations for Research and Development (GBARD) are provided as final data in the case of the variable 21.0 on Y+6m and in the case of other variables on Y+12m.
4. Data from the regular survey on innovations in the business enterprise sector Innovations TI are provided as final data on Y+18m.
5. Due to the complexity of the tasks of the Annual Report on Research and Development (VTR 5-01), the State Budget Appropriations on Research and Development (GBARD) and the Innovation Questionnaire (TI), in which there is a potentially higher rate of misclassification within the classifications used, as well as the possibility of obtaining additional information, extraordinary revisions are permissible throughout the entire time series.

Statistics on ICT Usage

1. Two separate statistical surveys are carried out in this field: the Annual Sample Survey on ICT in Households and Among Individuals (VŠIT) and the Annual Sample Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies in the Business Sector (ICT 5-01). The VŠIT survey is carried out in accordance with Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2019/1700 of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households based on individual data collected on the basis of samples, amending Regulations (EC) No 808/2004, (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98. The ICT 5-01 survey is carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
2. Data from the two aforementioned surveys are provided as preliminary until 5 October of the year, in which the surveys have been carried out.
3. Final data from the "VŠIT" survey are usually released in November of the same year. Final data from the ICT 5-01 survey are published usually in January of the following year. Data as at these dates are considered final and are not revised by ordinary revisions; nevertheless, an occasional revision may be performed.

9. OCCASIONAL REVISIONS

Price Statistics – Revision of the Weighting System

1. Last revisions were carried out in years 2022–2024. The weighting scheme (sample of representatives and their relative weights) and the price base are always updated at the revision. In case adjustments or modifications to the methodology are just minor, chaining to an older index base is preferred. In case changes to methodology are rather essential, the index base is also updated and the data released are revised according to the new methodology if this is not troublesome for users.
2. Statistical variables:
 - Consumer price index.
 - Industrial producer price index and international trade price indices.
 - Market services price index, construction work price index, agricultural producer price index, and roundwood price index;
 - Real estate price index.

Actually, the revision is not usually a correction of already released information describing exactly the same fact. It is necessary to realize that in this case the statistical variable is actually different one having a different scope by definition. In the aforementioned case, it is the revision by comparison basis. Currently consumer price index, industrial producer price index and international trade price indices, Market services price index, construction work price index and real estate price index is the base mean of the year 2015 = 100. Roundwood price index has the base 4th quarter of 2024 = 100, agricultural producer price index has the base mean of the year 2020 = 100.

Occasional revision of national accounts

1. Occasional revisions of national accounts are carried out mostly as a response to changes in the ESA and SNA standards and changes in classifications. The revision carried out in 2011 served for implementation of the CZ-CPA and CZ-NACE classifications. The revision carried out in 2014 involved

changes due to a new standard of the ESA 2010 and implemented Eurostat requirements following from efforts to make the gross national income comparable. Another occasional revision in 2020 and 2024 brought greater harmonization of national accounts of EU countries. Another extraordinary revision is expected in 2029/2030 and will include the implementation of the updated CZ-CPA, CZ-NACE classifications, the new ESA standard and other Eurostat requirements.

2. The Czech Statistical Office tries to reduce impacts of occasional revisions on users especially by efforts to reduce their number and by revising longer time series the way the users may work with comparable data. Data available prior to the revision are constantly available to users on the website of the Czech Statistical Office.

Demographic Statistics – Revisions Following the Population and Housing Census

Demographic statistics are revised based on the Population and Housing Census results. Here there are revisions of the population and its structure carried out in the year the Census is performed. Revised demographic data (population and its structure by sex, age, and marital and family status) are available approximately a year after the Census.

Monthly Sales Indices, Production Indices

In relation to a change of the weighting scheme, which is made pursuant to the EU regulations regularly every five years, recalculation to a new base year is made.

Annual and Long-Term Business Statistics of Respective Industries

If needed, an occasional revision may be carried out in February Y+3y, at the latest.

10. FINAL PROVISIONS

1. An integral part of this strategic document is Annex No. 1 – References.
2. This strategic document repeals the Revision Policy of the Czech Statistical Office, which entered into force on 3th April 2020.
3. Exceptions to this strategic document may be permitted by the President of the CZSO.
4. This strategic document shall enter into force on the date of signature and shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication.

Prague, 31st July 2025.

ANNEX NO. 1 REFERENCES

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