

## 4.18. Chapter 18: Statistics

In the field of **statistical infrastructure**, an amendment of the law on statistics defining the selection and appointment procedure of the head of the State Statistical Office was adopted. Improvements to the IT systems at the State Statistical Office and the Central Bank have improved secure storage and data collection and management. The State Statistical Office conducted pilot surveys on innovations, real import-export prices, the environmental costs of passenger mobility and organic production. Six statistical surveys had to be postponed due to lack of resources at the State Statistical Office. The volume of data transmitted to Eurostat increased and procedures for providing secure access to micro-data for scientific and research purposes were defined.

In the area of **classifications and registers**, further progress was made in the transition to the NACE Rev. 2 statistical classification of economic activities. The system for nomenclature of territorial units was aligned with the national territorial organisation.

As regards **sectoral statistics**, national accounts statistics were brought more closely into line with the acquis. Historical national accounts data were revised. The first estimation of seasonal adjustments of quarterly and annual national accounts data was prepared for the period 2004-2013. An action plan for implementing ESA 2010 (European System of Accounts) was elaborated and the State Statistical Office published first data series according to ESA2010. However, further, significant efforts are necessary to comply with the new requirements and should proceed according to the action plan agreed with Eurostat. The Central Bank made improvements to its statistics on interest rates and to its external statistics, and to the statistics used in the compilation of financial accounts. Balance of payments and international investment position statistics have been aligned with the new Balance of Payment Manual (BPM6) and annual, quarterly and monthly time series for 1998 - 2014 data have been published. Regional agricultural statistics were published and labour force data were revised. Alignment with the acquis improved as regards social statistics through implementation of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) and transmission of data to Eurostat. The lack of up-to-date population data continues to have a negative impact on statistical accuracy in a wide range of areas.

### Conclusion

Good progress was made in the field of statistics, especially in statistical infrastructure and in the alignment of sectoral statistics with the acquis. Insufficient human and financial resources

have, however, slowed progress in this area. Preparations in the field of statistics are at an advanced stage.