

Central (state) semi-budgetary organisations

Coverage:

Central (state) semi-budgetary organizations (CSBO) are a part of central government (S.1311) that belongs to general government (S.13). These CSBO are established by particular central budgetary organisations for such activities which are non-profit in principle and their extent, structure and complexity require independence in terms of own legal personality. The CSBO are financed by their own funds obtained (earned) from their own activities and by funds received from their founder's budget. Moreover they manage resources from their funds, gifts and voluntary donations in cash from individuals and corporations including resources provided by National Fund and by foreign institutions. Legal status of CSBO is covered by Act No. 218/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules.

Data sources:

As a data source is used Annex M. Additional information on revenue and expenditure of the Decree No. 410/2009 Coll. implementing certain provisions of the Act No. 563/1991 Coll. on Accounting, as subsequently amended, for certain selected accounting entities.

Periodicity:

Quarterly (monthly periodicity as required by Council Directive No. 2011/85/EU does not meet due to unavailability of monthly data sources)

Release date:

By the end of next quarter

Revisions:

Not revised

Methodical description:

The basic parameters are based on the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001, issued by the International Monetary Fund. Published figures include:

Cash flows from operating activities:

Cash receipts from operating activities

- taxes (taxes on income, profits and capital gains, taxes on property, taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and transactions, other taxes),
- social contributions
- grants (from foreign governments, international organizations, other general government units),
- other receipts (property income; sales of goods and services; fines, penalties and forfeits; voluntary transfers other than grants; miscellaneous and unidentified revenue).

Cash payments for operating activities

- compensation of employees (wages and salaries, social contributions)
- purchases of goods and services
- interest
- subsidies (to public and private financial and non-financial corporations)
- grants (to foreign governments, international organizations, institutions of government sector)
- social benefits (social security benefits, social assistance benefits)
- other expense (property expense other than interest, e. g. dividends or rent for leases, and miscellaneous other expense).

Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets (fixed assets, strategic stocks, valuables and non-produced assets):

Purchases of non-financial assets

Sales of non-financial assets

Cash flows from financing activities:

Net acquisition of financial assets other than currency and deposits (net provided loans, net acquisition of securities)

Net incurrence of liabilities (net change in received loans and issued bonds)

Net change in the stock of currency and deposits.

With respect to the quarterly frequency of the data and the need for simplification of presenting data on quarterly basis the contents of individual categories may not fully correspond to subsequent annual processing.

Presentation format:

(Excel table)

Symbols used in the tables:

- A phenomenon did not occur
- . Information is not available or is unreliable
- x Record is not possible for logical reasons
- 0 Value is less than half of a measuring unit

| Classification code | Description of the content of each item |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 11 Taxes | Tax revenues represent mandatory transfers received by the general government sector (see units listed in RES falling into the subsectors S.1311, S.1313 and S.1314, available on http://wwwinfo.mfcr.cz/ares/). Some compulsory transfers, such as fines, penalties and most of the contributions to social security are not classified as tax revenues but as non-tax revenues. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenues are recorded as negative income. This is an adjustment, which allows the correction of the previous collection of taxes. |
| 12 Social contributions | This item includes the income of the social security scheme and public health insurance companies paid by the participants of social insurance system, i.e.: employees, self-employed persons, employers on behalf of employees and by the state for the state insurance policyholders. |
| 13 Grants | Grants are non-compulsory transfers received from other government units (see units listed in RES falling into the subsectors S.1311, S.1313 and S.1314, available on http://wwwinfo.mfcr.cz/ares/), from international organizations or from foreign governments. Grants are classified first by the type of unit paying the grant and then by whether the grant is current or capital. Capital grants are provided for the purpose of acquisition of non-financial fixed assets. If it is not clear whether the grant is current or capital, it is classified as current. |
| 14 Other revenue | This category includes property income that generates financial assets, in particular deposits, securities other than shares, loans and accounts receivable. These revenues include received interest and dividends (distributions of proceeds from privatization receipts and other sales of assets, large and exceptional one-off payments based on accumulated reserves, or holding gains are recorded as income from capital participations rather than as dividends). Included is also rent from the lease of land and other natural resources (lease of property such as the electromagnetic spectrum is considered to be the sale of non-financial assets (31.2)) and the revenue from the sale of goods and services (including income from lease of produced assets). The category also includes other revenue from the ownership, which may be payments from organisations with a direct relationship (semi-budgetary organisations) and other revenue, which cannot be recorded in other categories. |

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| <p>21 Compensation of employees</p> | <p>This category includes the total remuneration in return for work done by a government employee. It includes both wages and salaries (incl. social contributions made on behalf of employees), extra pay for overtime or night work, bonuses, supplementary pay etc. Excluded are amounts payable to contractors or workers who are not employees of general government units. Any such amounts are recorded <i>under use of goods and services</i> (22), as well as the remuneration for using intellectual property according to the Copyright Act. Compensation of employees engaged in own-account capital formation, which is the production of nonfinancial assets for own use, is recorded as the acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31.1). The item includes payments in kind to employees like uniforms, housing services or accommodation, meals etc. and fund for social and cultural requirements allowances, too. Further social contributions paid by employers belong here.</p> |
| <p>22 Use of goods and services</p> | <p>This category consists of goods and services used for the production of market and nonmarket goods and services, except for own-account capital formation as an acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31.1). It includes mainly purchases of materials, energy, services and other current ones. Also purchases of stamps, charges related to government debt operations belong here. On the contrary fixed assets, valuables, inventory and strategic inventory purchases are not considered to be purchases of goods and services. They are classified as acquisitions of fixed assets (31.1). Goods and services acquired and transferred without being used by the general government unit are classified as transfer payments, such as <i>subsidies</i> (25), <i>grants</i> (26), <i>social benefits</i> (27) or <i>other expense</i> for operating activities (28). Use of goods and services includes all goods and services consumed by a general government unit to produce nonmarket goods and services that are distributed either as social benefits in kind or distributed to households as assistance in particular circumstances (e.g. natural disaster etc.). Goods and services that were not directly produced by the donor government unit are classified as <i>social benefits</i> (27). Goods and services consumed for the maintenance and repair of fixed assets constitute use of goods and services but major renovations, reconstructions or enlargements of existing fixed assets are treated as acquisitions of <i>fixed assets</i> (31.1). Goods and services used for research and development or staff training and education pertain here. Also included are purchases of destructive military equipment (new 2012 GFS system considers these purchases to be acquisitions of fixed assets). Depending on the reason for using, reimbursements of expenditures by employees on tools, equipment, special clothing or other items that are needed exclusively or primarily to enable them to carry out their work; but in case of using even out of work and according to an employee's will such reimbursements of expenditures belong to <i>compensation of employees</i> (21). The category 22 includes remunerations for using intellectual property pursuant to a Copyright Act and. Included are also payments for the rental of produced assets, especially buildings, transport equipment and machinery. But payment for the rent of non-produced naturally occurring assets, such as land, is classified as a rent in the group of <i>other expense</i> (28).</p> |
| <p>24 Interest</p> | <p>This category includes the expense incurred by a debtor for the use of another unit's funds. An interest-bearing financial instrument can be classified as securities other than shares, loans or other payables. It does not include possible fees for financial intermediation services that are in the previous category <i>use of goods and services</i> (22).</p> |
| <p>25 Subsidies</p> | <p>Subsidies are current transfers that government units make to private or public corporations. They can be payable on specific products or on production in general. They also include transfers to public corporations to compensate for losses as a result of charging prices that are lower than the level of production costs. The subsidies are payable to producers only, not to households as final consumers. The transfers that government units make directly to households as consumers are treated as either <i>social benefits</i> (27) or <i>other expense</i> for operating activities (28). Most transfers made to general government units are included in <i>grants</i> (26). Capital transfers to enterprises are part of <i>other expense</i> (28).</p> |

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| 26 Grants | Grants are non-compulsory current or capital transfers from one government unit to another government unit within the general government sector (see units listed in RES falling into the subsectors S.1311, S.1313 and S.1314, available on http://wwwinfo.mfcr.cz/ares/), to international organization or foreign government. Capital grants involve the acquisition of fixed assets by its recipient. |
| 27 Social benefits | Social benefits are transfers to households to protect them against certain social risks in the form of social security pensions in terms of sickness and pension insurance subsystems, medical services within public health insurance system and unemployment compensation, included state social support benefits and other non-contribution social benefits or such ones but out of social insurance scheme as social assistance benefits. Benefits payable by government units to their employees belong here, too – e.g. payment of wages during periods of absence from work as a result of sickness, accidents or maternity. Social benefits do not include transfers made in response to events or circumstances that are not normally covered by social insurance, such as natural disasters. Such transfers are recorded under <i>other expense</i> (28). Remunerations for purchases of goods and services by households related to social assistance fall into this category. |
| 28 Other expense | The group includes property expense other than interest (mainly dividends, rent for leases of land, subsoil assets and other naturally occurring assets) and miscellaneous other expense – both current and capital – not elsewhere classified, for instance current transfers to non-profit institutions serving households, taxes and fees paid by a government unit, net tax credits, fines imposed by another government unit, payments of compensation for damages caused by a natural disaster, scholarships and other educational benefits, purchases of goods and services from market producers that are distributed directly to households other than social benefits, non-life insurance premiums or capital transfers to market enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households. |
| 31.1 Purchases of non-financial assets | It concerns the expense for acquisitions of non-financial assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year (accounting period), i.e. fixed assets (buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, means of transport, software etc.) including major improvements to them, new assets produced on own-account, valuables (including associated costs of ownership transfers) and non-produced assets (i.e. expense related to transactions with land, subsoil assets, emission allowances etc.). The group includes the value of fixed assets acquired under a financial leasing that is recorded under D.2.1 item in the same time. Received loans (subsequent repayments are classified as D.2.II. Repayments of received loans are treated as cash outflows under item E. Net change in the stock of currency and deposits). |
| 31.2 Sales of non-financial assets | It concerns the revenue from sales of non-financial assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year (accounting period), i.e. fixed assets (buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, means of transport, software etc.), valuables (reduced by associated costs of ownership transfers) and non-produced assets (revenue related to transactions with land, subsoil assets, emission allowances etc.). A rent received from leases of these assets is considered to be a property income – the rent in the category <i>Other revenue</i> (14) |
| 32x Net acquisition of financial assets other than currency and deposits | This category records movement on the financial assets accounts related to an acquisition and a follow-up sale of the financial assets other than currency and deposits. They can be shares and other equity, debt instruments like bonds, granting loans and their repayments. A change in other financial assets is connected with these operations. |
| 33 Net incurrence of liabilities | This category includes movements on the financial assets accounts related to cash transactions like borrowing money via loans, issuances of bonds or receiving of other reimbursable financial assistance and then their repayments. They represent a change in liabilities at the same time. |

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| Net change in the stock of currency and deposits | It involves financial operations meaning a change in currency and deposits (growth (+)/decline (-)) resulting from transactions of financial or non-financial form (cash flows from operating and investment activities). |
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