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Medium-Term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017

THE SLOVENIAN
NATIONAL STATISTICS

TRUSTWORTHY
AND USER ORIENTED

Ljubljana, 2012



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Medium-Term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017

Ljubljana, 2012

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Pursuant to Article 23.b of the National Statistics Act (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 45/95 and 9/01), the Government of the Republic of Slovenia at its 33rd regular session on 11 October 2012 adopted the following

DECISION:

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Medium-term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017, which shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.

Božo PREDALIČ, Ph.D.
Secretary-General

The Statistical Council of the Republic of Slovenia

at its 39th regular session on 12 June 2012

discussed the Medium-term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017

and adopted the following

DECISIONS:

1. The Statistical Council of the Republic of Slovenia at its 39th regular session on 12 June 2012 discussed the content of the Medium-term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017 and proposed that Director-General of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia submits the programme to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for adoption.
2. The Statistical Council of the Republic of Slovenia recommends to the policy-makers that for monitoring the crisis and for helping to find a way out of it they use statistical data even more, since the statistical system provides a very useful data basis. The Council advises the media to demand official data and quantitative calculations from the policy-makers.

Anuška Ferligoj, Ph.D.

President of the Statistical Council of the Republic of Slovenia



Introduction

The Medium-term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017 determines the main objectives and priority subject-matter areas of Slovene national statistics. The document is the fourth successive work programme of national statistics. It was prepared by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, as the main producer of national statistics, in cooperation with authorised producers of national statistics, namely the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, the Bank of Slovenia, the National Institute of Public Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of the Republic of Slovenia and the Employment Service of Slovenia.

One of the main objectives of the medium-term programme of national statistics for the forthcoming five-year period is to increase the use of statistical data among users by timely detection of new initiatives and needs for data and by ensuring quality, relevant and timely accessible statistical products and services. At the same time the Statistical Office and the authorised producers of national statistics will continue the work in the direction of preserving the confidence of all stakeholders and increasing the recognition of national statistics. Because the demand for statistical data at national and European level is increasing and the financial and human resources are increasingly limited, the activities must be implemented according to the cost-benefit principle, which means that in the next five years the key measures of the Statistical Office and authorised producers of national statistics will go in the direction of rationalisation of data collection with even more intensive use of administrative sources, constant advancement of statistical methodologies and use of the most appropriate information technologies.

The preparation of different statistics and the development of individual fields of statistics are determined by the needs of users. In designing and determining the most important development areas, initiatives given by users and expressed in various discussions, especially meetings of the Statistical Council and statistical advisory committees, were taken into account as was the content of the proposal of the European Statistical Programme 2013–2017 and the content of multiannual programmes of international institutions and other international initiatives. Priority subject-matter areas of national statistics in the programme refer to preparing and publishing of different indicators, production and development of appropriate data support for efficient economic governance at national and European level, improving the existing and setting up new modules in environmental-economic accounts and better integration of individual statistics.

I would like to thank everyone who cooperated in preparing this document. I am confident that the Slovene national statistics will prove to be trustworthy in measuring the progress and quality of life also in the next five year-period.

Irena Križman

Director-General of the Statistical Office
of the Republic of Slovenia

Medium-Term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017

1. Operational framework of the Slovene national statistics

1.1 Legal and other bases

The operation of Slovene national statistics is stipulated by the National Statistics Act¹ (hereinafter the ZDSta), which in Article 23 stipulates that the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter SURS) together with authorised producers of national statistics prepares programmes of statistical surveys, both medium-term and annual. Medium-term programmes determine appropriate coverage of national and international policies as well as priorities, approaches, main areas and objectives of national statistics, while annual programmes give a detailed overview of all statistical surveys by listing all main components of the planned statistical survey. After adoption, each programme is published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Slovene national statistics is part of the European Statistical System, so its operation is in line with the Regulation on European Statistics², while for individual fields of statistics Community statistical legislation is in force³.

The legal basis for professional independence is given to the Slovene national statistics by the ZDSta; in preserving objectivity and impartiality, it is based on the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice⁴ (which refer to institutional environment, statistical processes and statistical outputs); in its operation, it also takes into account methodological and classification standards and recommendations of various international institutions (e.g. the OECD, the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund).

1.2 Slovene national statistics

Slovene national statistics is composed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and authorised producers of national statistics (hereinafter authorised producers). In the Medium-Term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2013–2017 the tasks and responsibilities of authorised producers were assumed by the following institutions⁵ (in alphabetical order):

- Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services,
- Bank of Slovenia,
- Employment Service of Slovenia
- National Institute of Public Health,
- Ministry of Finance, and
- Pension and Disability Insurance Institute.

The operation of the national statistics is monitored by the Statistical Council of the Republic of Slovenia⁶, which is a professional methodological advisory body for strategic and development issues of national statistics. Individual fields of statistics are monitored by statistical advisory committees⁷. Members of the Statistical Council and statistical advisory committees are representatives of the most important users of statistical data and representatives of data providers.

1.3 Operation of the Slovene national statistics in the European Statistical System and other international cooperation

SURS and authorised producers are actively cooperating in various European bodies and institutions. Cooperation is the most active with the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and within the European Statistical System (hereinafter the ESS). SURS and authorised producers also cooperate in various statistical bodies and working groups of international organisations: the OECD (Statistics Directorate, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs and various agencies), the UN

¹ National Statistics Act, OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/2001: http://www.stat.si/eng/drz_stat_zakonski.asp (30.5. 2012)

² 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (32009R0223).

³ See: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/ess_eurostat/legislation_in_force (30. 5. 2012).

⁴ See: http://www.stat.si/eng/drz_stat_kakovost_kodeks.asp (30. 5. 2012).

⁵ In the annual programme of statistical surveys the institutions are stated beside each individual survey.

⁶ See: http://www.stat.si/eng/drz_stat_sveti.asp (30. 5. 2012).

⁷ See: http://www.stat.si/eng/drz_stat_sosveti.asp (30. 5. 2012).

(Conference of European Statisticians organised at the Economic Commission for Europe), the Statistical Commission and various specialised agencies, United Nations programmes and funds. They are also actively cooperating in various international professional associations from the field of statistics, e.g. the International Statistical Institute (ISI) and its section the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS), and in scientific and research institutions.

SURS and authorised producers are also active in the field of international bilateral cooperation and international development cooperation with the purpose of developing and strengthening statistical systems, achieving progress in the quality of statistical methodologies and surveys, and promoting statistics.

In addition to the ESS, at the European level there is also the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), a member of which is the Bank of Slovenia. For effective operation of both systems an agreement on the cooperation in the field of economic and financial statistics has been signed between the Directorate General Statistics at the European Central Bank (ECB) and Eurostat. At the national level, a similar role is played by the agreement on cooperation in the field of macroeconomic and financial statistics⁸ between SURS, the Bank of Slovenia and the Ministry of Finance.

1.4 Financing of the national statistics

The financial stability is of key importance for professional and independent operation of the Slovene national statistics. All institutions will operate financially sustainable and take care of appropriate financial resources for performing the activity.

As a professionally independent Government agency, SURS is directly involved in the preparation and harmonisation of the national budget (Article 18 of the ZDSta). For performing the activity, SURS is financed from the national budget in accordance with the approved annual financial plan. Should later on SURS's financial needs increase due to new or more extensive commitments (e.g. due to adopted EU legislation), SURS should obtain additional financial resources or redistribute existing financial resources, depending on the agreement with the national budget manager and depending on the priorities and the relationship between costs, burdens and benefits. A smaller part of SURS's income comes from financial resources obtained from European Commission tenders.

Authorised producers finance the activity of national statistics from financial resources obtained from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia. Because authorised producers are mostly not directly involved in preparing and harmonising the national budget, during the financial crisis and decline in the financing of these institutions from the national budget the financing of national statistics could be put in jeopardy.

2. Mission, vision, values and main factors of supporting activities

Mission of national statistics

National statistics provides the public administration bodies and organisations, the economy and the general public with quality and timely data on the situation and movements in the economic, demographic and social spheres and in the areas of the environment and natural resources. These data are comparable in time, among places and internationally. Data for national needs and international dissemination are provided at optimal costs. Taking into account statistical confidentiality, it builds the trust of users and data providers and strengthens the professional autonomy.

Vision of national statistics:

- To be a trustworthy system friendly towards users and data providers
- To be a modern system with the highest standards in the entire statistical process
- To implement to the largest extent the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and the ESCB Public Commitment on European Statistics
- To provide appropriate working conditions for a professional team of highly-motivated employees
- To perform its activity in the most cost-effective way possible

Values of national statistics:

- Professional independence
- Knowledge and experience of institutions
- Information security
- Trust of users and data providers
- Professional conduct of employees

⁸ See: <http://www.stat.si/doc/drzstat/BS.MF.pdf> (30. 5. 2012).

Main factors of supporting activities of national statistics:

The achievement of the main objectives of national statistics is provided by the so-called supporting activities, which are in this document described in detail in Chapter 4 (Key areas of development and operation of national statistics). Nevertheless, they are listed here:

- Highly qualified, well organised and motivated employees
- Legislation and good practice in preparing programmes of statistical surveys
- Classifications, registers, statistical units
- General methodology and methodological, organisational and process standards
- Data collection and cooperation with keepers of data sources
- ICT support and information security
- Dissemination of statistical data and information and communication with the public
- Active cooperation in the ESS and beyond
- Active cooperation of authorised producers
- Financial resources

3. Main objectives of national statistics in the medium-term 2013–2017

The medium-term programme determines the framework of national statistics: development, preparation and dissemination of statistical products and services. In determining the main objectives and activities for achieving them, national and European legal bases are considered as well as the needs and requests of Slovene, European and other international users, taking into account available resources (financial and human) and acknowledging changes and shifts in society. As a result, all this demands the determination of priorities, even greater flexibility of the statistical system in terms of data preparation, even more effective communication with users so that statistical products and services are appropriate and useful for them, and consistent consideration of reporting burden on one hand and costs of national statistics on the other.

For the medium-term 2013-2017, SURS and authorised producers set the following **main objectives**:

1. Increasing the use of statistical data
2. Preserving the confidence of all stakeholders and increasing the recognition of national statistics
3. Implementing the activity according to the cost-benefit principle

To achieve these objectives, SURS and authorised producers will actively cooperate with partners in Slovenia, in the European Statistical System and the European System of Central Banks, and with various international institutions.

Despite the increasing use of administrative data collections, for implementing the statistical activity some data will still have to be collected directly from data providers (i.e. enterprises and other institutions, persons and households). In collecting these data the principle of non-excessive burden on **respondents** is always taken into account. In this medium-term period activities will focus on cooperation with larger enterprises so that their reporting burden can be reduced.

Managers (keepers) of administrative data collect and keep the data for non-statistical purposes and transmit them to national statistics in line with the ZDStA for statistical purposes. With these keepers SURS signed agreements on data transmission, which enables it to have a say regarding possible changes in the data source and the stability of administrative data collections. In this medium-term period, too, the use of administrative data collections will be increased as much as possible. SURS and authorised producers will intensively cooperate with keepers of data sources and strive to preserve the necessary extent and quality of administrative data sources.

Data providers are at the same time also users of statistical data, so all participating institutions will seek synergies between the two roles in order to improve the quality of statistical results and to eliminate administrative obstacles and reduce administrative burdens.

Cooperation with **users** of statistical products and services will be strengthened and targeted. These are managing authorities (policy-makers), the economy, educational institutions, the scientific and research community, the civil society and the general public. Statistical data for the last two are the most frequently provided by the media. Cooperation with the scientific and research community is also important for the development of statistical methodology and procedures and this is a two-way cooperation.

An important role in the efforts to achieve the objectives is played by people **employed** in national statistics; their professional conduct and expertise will significantly contribute to high-quality statistical products and services.

4. Key areas of development and operation of the Slovene national statistics for achieving main objectives

Further on, for each objective key tasks are determined and activities for achieving it are described.

4.1 OBJECTIVE 1: Increasing the use of statistical data

The ZDSta determines the basic framework of operation of national statistics, while SURS and authorised producers assume a proactive role for increasing the use of statistical products and services. This means that they will actively promote these products and services, that they will act for user recognition of **high-quality** statistical results, and that they will make the public aware of the importance of and need for **relevant** statistical data (improving statistical literacy⁹). National statistics will operate so as to **detect new initiatives and needs** in time and be able to react on them appropriately. This involves new contents and methodologies, modern data processing technologies, and presentation and publication of high-quality statistical results. They will meet the needs and purposes of users (i.e. will be fit for purpose), if they are **easily accessible** and published so that the user will be able to understand them correctly and if they are appropriate in terms of time and space. The objective is for users to constantly contact national statistics, so that it could fulfil its mission.

The following four tasks are of key importance for national statistics to achieve the first main objective.

They will be implemented through several activities:

4.1.1 *Satisfying the needs of users while improving the dissemination of statistical products and services and communication with users:*

- Preparation of multi-domain publications and other methods of multi-domain presentation of data, if necessary in cooperation with other institutions that have specific domain data, analyses and studies
- Easier and more transparent access to data and information with constant updating of the website and increasing the amount of data available for individual fields of statistics
- Further development of the spatial component of presenting and publishing data and interactive tools
- User-friendly access to metadata
- Regular informing of the public about the quality of statistical surveys and results in a standardised way, with the emphasis of reliability, accuracy and timeliness
- Keeping the balance between the speed of releasing statistical results and the level of quality
- Further development of data warehouses and methods of access to microdata for researchers
- Improvement of statistical products and services also on the basis of analyses of customer satisfaction surveys
- Preserving free basic statistical products and services
- Modernisation of disseminating statistical information and publications at the Bank of Slovenia

4.1.2 *Promotion of the use of statistical data:*

- Organisation of press conferences and professional conferences as well as various training events; publishing of professional and popular articles in different media
- Active participation and presentation of statistical products and services at various events
- Implementation of different activities for improving statistical literacy in various areas (e.g. statistical results will be equipped – as they have been so far – with professional comments and metadata)
- Regular convening of meetings of the Statistical Council and statistical advisory committees and encouraging members to participate actively

⁹ Statistical literacy is the ability to understand and critically evaluate statistical results that permeate our daily lives - coupled with the ability to appreciate the contributions that statistical thinking can make in public and private, professional and personal decisions (K. Wallman, see: [http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/CaSHome.nsf/home/downloadable+files.es/\\$file/Statistical_Literacy_Paper.pdf](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/CaSHome.nsf/home/downloadable+files.es/$file/Statistical_Literacy_Paper.pdf) item 4.1, 30. 5. 2012).

4.1.3 *Development of statistical areas on the basis of cooperation in Slovenia, and in the European and international environment:*

- Organised and in-depth monitoring of changes and development of national policies and legislation and transmission of opinions and remarks important for preparing and disseminating statistics, including the provision of appropriate administrative data sources
- Active membership of various working, expert and high-level groups and committees at Eurostat, the ESCB and the CMFB
- Active cooperation in groups and at meetings of other international organisations (i.e. the OECD, the UN ECE, the UN Statistical Commission)

4.1.4 *Development of statistical areas in cooperation with the scientific and research community:*

- Together with the scientific and research community, inclusion in projects for the development of statistical methodologies within the tendered research programmes of the EU and target research projects in Slovenia
- Cooperation in data modelling and estimation
- Encouraging researchers to use microdata for preparing various in-depth statistical analyses and models
- Analysis of studies and transfer of knowledge from the scientific and research community to further use in the statistical process
- Systematic verification of planned or already used statistical methodologies

4.2 OBJECTIVE 2: Preserving the confidence of all stakeholders and increasing the recognition of national statistics

For implementing its mission, national statistics must at least **preserve the achieved level of confidence** of all stakeholders and at the same time act so as to increase cooperation within the national statistics system. Only high-quality statistical products and services will increase the **recognition** of national statistics as an institution and a trustworthy partner. SURS and authorised producers will implement activities with which they will draw their activities closer to data providers, so that they will better understand why it makes sense to report the data and learn that the reported data are necessary and important for various calculations and data dissemination, for monitoring the changes in the economy and the society and for monitoring their development.

In preserving confidence one of the key elements is providing appropriate **information protection**, especially management of data sources. Within this context the security and protection of personal data of data providers should be emphasised, since only in this way they will continue to trust that SURS and authorised producers manage their data responsibly. Therefore, by promoting this value, SURS and authorised producers will strengthen **public confidence** in national statistics, which will result in strengthened cooperation with data providers and users.

SURS and authorised producers want to increase the **recognition of national statistics** by making users aware that relevant, reliable and timely statistical data are and will continue to be available on SURS's website and the websites of authorised producers, irrespective of who prepared the data (SURS or one of the authorised producers) and which field of statistics is involved.

The following four tasks are of key importance for national statistics to achieve the second main objective.

They will be implemented through several activities:

4.2.1 *Cooperation with data providers:*

- Strengthening the awareness of reporting units that in dealing with data national statistics takes strict account of the aspect of information protection
- Setting up rapid and efficient communication with people and households, with enterprises and with keepers of administrative data sources
- Strengthening personal contacts with people preparing the data, especially in large enterprises
- Updating and improving explanations and instructions on reporting for data providers

4.2.2. *Development of the quality of the Slovene national statistics:*

- Improvement of SURS's coordination with authorised producers in achieving compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice

- Taking care of compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice in all areas; institutional environment, statistical processes and statistical results
- Informing the users and data providers about the implementation of the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and the ESCB Public Commitment on European Statistics at all authorised producers
- Determination of quality framework elements (studying the possibility of quality system management according to EFQM principles)
- Implementation of appropriate statistical procedures by considering the adopted guidelines and manuals and detailed supporting documents
- Implementation of procedures for quality monitoring in procedures of conducting statistical surveys
- Introduction of selective reporting and data editing
- Professional assessment of statistical surveys (methodology used, reviewing the analysis of quality indicators, classifications used, etc.)
- Expanding the role and activities of SURS's Methodological Council
- Improving the coherence between different fields of statistics

4.2.3 *Development of information security with the emphasis on personal data protection:*

- Implementing the fundamental principles of the umbrella security policy and rules of profession and introducing the provisions of relevant rules into all statistical processes
- Emphasising the importance of personal data protection within the development of information security and umbrella security policy
- Introduction of anonymisation of personal data in the entire statistical process
- Effective protection of personal data
- Raising the awareness and culture of employees regarding the implementation of information security
- Monitoring the development of information security standards and inclusion of novelties into the umbrella security policy and relevant rules

4.2.4 *Strengthening professional independence and recognition of national statistics:*

- Preservation of legal and other bases for independent operation of national statistics
- Preservation and strengthening of the awareness of the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and the ESCB Public Commitment on European Statistics
- Informing the public about the most appropriate statistical methods used for the preparation of high-quality statistical products and services
- Drawing attention to misuse or misinterpretation of statistical results
- Increasing the recognition of national statistics by setting up a single entry point to statistical data via websites of all authorised producers of national statistics

4.3 **OBJECTIVE 3: Implementing the activity according to the cost-benefit principle**

The European Statistics Code of Practice and the ESCB Public Commitment on European Statistics determine (each in its Principle 10) the cost-effectiveness; this means that all (re)sources (data, technical, human and financial) must be **effectively** used to achieve the best possible results, effects, benefits. Development of the society and the economy constantly imposes new tasks on national statistics (publication of new, different, more relevant statistical results); at the same time, there are also the existing needs. One of the problems is that financial and human resources are increasingly limited. The gap can partly be solved by **optimising the processes** of conducting statistical surveys, by introducing **more advanced statistical methodologies** and appropriate **information technologies** and by **redistributing human and financial resources**.

Improved, standardised and uniform statistical production will bring acceleration of different procedures, statistical sources will be used several times (*the once-for-many-purposes principle*), and it will be possible to prepare new statistics by using different techniques of linking various data sources.

For high-quality statistical products and services, **high-quality input sources** are necessary; SURS and authorised producers must take care of non-excessive burden on respondents¹⁰. In this way SURS and authorised producers can preserve and improve the response rate in statistical surveys.

¹⁰ Principle 9 of the European Statistics Code of Practice: taking care of non-excessive burden on respondents involves the greatest possible use of existing administrative sources instead of direct data collection from enterprises, re-use of existing statistical sources, use of statistical sampling methods, etc. It also involves constant preservation of the balance between the expressed needs of users and actual possibilities of national statistics and data providers.

Cooperation in the system of national statistics is useful and saves human and financial resources for all stakeholders. SURS and authorised producers will continue and develop good practice such as common data collection, development of methodologies, and transfer of knowledge and experience together with other government bodies that collect data for managing and monitoring their fields of work.

The Bank of Slovenia cooperates in developing and changing monetary and financial statistics within the ESCB in the process of assessing the costs and merits of individual methodological proposals with which the final changes of the reporting burden are rationally determined.

The following five tasks are of key importance for national statistics to achieve the third main objective.

They will be implemented through several activities:

4.3.1 Determining priorities of conducting surveys and providing appropriate financial resources:

- Setting up the criteria for determining the priorities of conducting the surveys taking into account financial capacities of programme implementation
- Active cooperation in the ESS and the ESCB already at the early stage of preparing the legal bases for new surveys and changing the existing surveys and thus influencing the priorities from within the ESS and the ESCB
- Implementing the procedures for reducing the reporting burden (e.g. reducing the extent and frequency of conducting surveys, combining surveys, modular content management, etc.)
- Active cooperation for obtaining European (European Commission tenders) and other resources for (co)financing of surveys
- Constant control of the effectiveness of use of financial, human and technical resources

4.3.2 Optimisation of processes and implementation of effective information support:

- Setting up and implementing process standardisation (development of general software solutions), including the provision of traceability and repeatability of processes
- Optimising the organisation of obtaining (collecting) data from people and households, from enterprises and from keepers of administrative data sources (widespread use of electronic commerce)
- Setting up the Statistical Business Register as the common sampling frame for business statistics
- Optimisation of procedures for selecting the observation units, including by introducing coordinated sampling (resulting in a decrease in reporting burden)
- Standardisation of the process of statistical data editing
- Implementation of technical standardization and automation of processes, introduction of internationally comparable, modular and process integrated solutions
- Providing effective information support and constant development and updating of information infrastructure and technology (use of open source tools and solutions)
- IT modernisation of the application for receiving data from reporters at the BS

4.3.3 Use of administrative data sources:

- Constant cooperation with the keepers of administrative data in order to assure the quality of these data and the stability of national statistics' use of administrative data sources
- Preservation of legally stipulated rights to free access of national statistics to administrative data sources
- Constant monitoring and studying of the environment to provide new (alternative) data sources

4.3.4 Use of good practice, methodologies and IT solutions by cooperating in Slovenia, and in the European and international environment:

- Closer cooperation in the system of national statistics by exchanging information, good practice and knowledge in methodology and other areas
- Strengthened coordination of SURS with authorised producers, especially in exchanging information on ESS operation and making decisions in the ESS (e.g. regarding legal bases, various standards)
- Setting up permanent exchange and introduction of new knowledge and know-how about experience and good practice in the European Statistical System and wider international environment

- Further cooperation of the Bank of Slovenia in the Joint Expert Group on Reporting (JEGR¹¹), an expert working group at the ESCB Statistics Committee and the European Banking Authority (EBA)¹² for harmonisation of methodologies of monetary and financial statistics with the demands of reports on supervision of banking operations FINREP and COREP as the basis for reducing the burden of credit institutions and for better quality of data as support for decision -making

4.3.5 *Optimisation of the internal organisational structure and human resource management:*

- Adjustment of the internal organisational structure to changes in the optimisation of processes and structure of tasks
- Improvement of the educational structure of employees and their professional development, career guidance (focusing on key human resources and development of new profiles)
- Further development of project work
- Measurement of employee satisfaction and introduction of improvements

5. Priority subject-matter areas

The main activity of national statistics is to provide high-quality and relevant statistical products and services to the users. In accordance with the main strategic objectives – with constant introduction of improvements and innovative procedures of multipurpose use of statistical data – they will at least keep the same level of quality and necessary volume. This chapter presents the **most important development areas**; in designing and determining of these areas initiatives given by users and expressed in various discussions, especially meetings of the Statistical Council and statistical advisory committees, were taken into account as was the content of the proposal of the European Statistical Programme 2013–2017 and the content of multiannual programmes of international institutions disseminating and using various statistics.

Priority subject-matter areas are presented with **user focus**, i.e. in terms of requests and needs of users for whom various types of statistical results produced by national statistics are intended.

Indicators are aggregated measures related to key issues or phenomena and derived from a multitude of observed facts. Indicators are especially important for monitoring the achievements in view of the set strategic objectives, often political, since they show positive or negative changes. National statistics will focus on preparing different systems of indicators that should reflect decisions of individual policies.

Systems of accounts are the second set of statistical outputs that cover the system of national accounting, different satellite accounts, balance sheets and tables. Systems of accounts are compiled according to agreed procedures, so they are harmonised and comparable in space and time. These data are also the basis for calculating various indicators.

Basic statistics are based on direct data collection (input data are reported by people, households or enterprises) or the data are obtained from administrative and other data sources and are used for the statistical purpose. Results of basic statistics are intended for presenting the situation and development in a specific area, e.g. industry, education, agriculture, etc. Basic statistics are also input data for calculations in the systems of accounts.

5.1 Indicators

In recent years, in Slovenia as well as in Europe and wider the needs appeared for new and different data, based on changed understanding of development. People's well-being and sustainable development are coming to the forefront. With the economic and financial crisis the economic conditions changed significantly and they have a large impact on social conditions. The developments and changed conditions in Slovenia will demand various reforms and more effective adjustment of measures between different sectoral policies. For preparing and implementing comprehensive reforms – such as pension, health, education, labour market, etc. – it will be necessary to provide relevant statistical data and indicators.

¹¹ See: <http://www.ecb.int/press/pr/date/2012/html/pr120323.en.html> (28. 5. 2012).

¹² See: <http://www.eba.europa.eu/Home.aspx> (28. 5. 2012)

5.1.1 National strategies and the Europe 2020 Strategy

As part of the European Statistical System, national statistics will prepare the necessary data for monitoring the Europe 2020 Strategy¹³; the strategy focuses on three priorities: smart growth (economic development based on knowledge and innovation), sustainable growth (promoting more competitive and green economy by exploiting resources more economically) and inclusive growth (high employment and strong social and territorial cohesion). Following the *Europe 2020* document, Slovenia is preparing *Slovenia's Development Strategy 2013–2020*¹⁴, which also contains the above-mentioned priorities.

For preparing strategies, accompanying documents and policies, the most important will be thorough analysis of the situation supported by data. And in making decisions about the future development, politicians and experts will benefit from development models for various areas.

Objectives of national statistics:

Cooperation in preparing *Slovenia's Development Strategy 2013–2020* at the level of data support for the set of indicators for monitoring the implementation of this strategy, and cooperation in preparing the content of these indicators and in disseminating and explaining these indicators to the public.

Cooperation in discussions about the progress in measuring well-being in line with OECD guidelines and various international recommendations and cooperation in preparing and setting up a system of indicators.

Providing data support to people designing and preparing reforms and programs, and later taking care of data support in monitoring the implementation of various measures. Providing reliable statistical indicators and microdata support for researchers in developing microsimulation models.

Objectives will be achieved:

- By interinstitutional cooperation in determining, preparing and disseminating (including explanation) of indicators
- By publishing and promoting various systems of indicators for monitoring the development in terms of target values
- By preparing microdata bases for modelling in the fields of taxation, social transfers, pensions, health and labour market

5.1.2 Economic governance

The financial and economic crisis brought awareness that for analysing and monitoring the situation, for preparing strategies and policies for better and more efficient economic governance in the country and in the European Union high-quality data support is a must.

Objective of national statistics:

Preparation and development of appropriate data support for national and European decision-making for strengthened economic governance and supervision.

Objective will be achieved:

- By providing high-quality statistical data for the excessive deficit and debt procedure
- By providing high-quality statistical data of general economic statistics, public finance statistics, national accounts, statistics on international economic relations, and monetary and financial statistics for the needs of national economic analyses and policies and for the needs of EU policies, especially for the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure and for the European Systemic Risk Board
- By further developing rational multipurpose reporting by financial intermediaries to the Bank of Slovenia for different statistical needs, financial stability and supervision
- By developing the register and database of financial institutions and by developing securities statistics within the ESCB
- By developing payment statistics and payment instruments statistics within the ESCB

5.1.3 Globalisation

In the past decades economic globalisation changed economic and financial flows significantly. National economic activities depend on global economic activities. The integration and co-dependence are more distinct in times of crises, because at that time global expectations are one of the factors of creating domestic economic policy, so knowledge of global flows and national integration with them is important for making decisions regarding the distribution of resources, production and the labour market.

Objectives of national statistics:

Setting up the monitoring of globalisation processes and the impact of globalisation on the economy and comprehensive statistical presentation.

¹³ See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN:PDF> (30. 5. 2012).

¹⁴ See: http://www.svrez.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/preparation_of_slovenias_development_strategy_2013_2020/ (30. 5. 2012).

Setting up a high-quality and functional Enterprise Groups Register.

Objectives will be achieved:

- By identifying and selecting indicators for monitoring and presenting globalisation phenomena
- By linking data from *input-output tables*, external trade statistics and business statistics
- By upgrading the Enterprise Groups Register and by optimising processes for data exchange with Eurostat

5.2 Systems of accounts

The development of statistics in Europe and thus also in Slovenia was influenced by two documents: *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - GDP and beyond: measuring progress in a changing world*¹⁵ and the *Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report*¹⁶. Both documents point out the importance of multi-domain (cross-sectional) statistics. Such statistical results enable in-depth comparisons of complex social and economic phenomena, but the integration of social, economic and environmental content integrated in comprehensive monitoring of well-being and progress of society and individuals and through time will become more and more important.

In these fields of statistics results are presented as various accounts, systems of accounts, balance sheets and tables.

5.2.1 Economic and social development

High-quality and thus reliable macroeconomic estimates are the basis for understanding and analysing economic variations and as such can facilitate procedures of making strategic decisions and enable comparisons between individual economies and their prospects. The increasingly globalised production creates the need for developed and harmonised framework that would enable explanation and integration of statistics from various fields.

Objective of national statistics:

Provision of high-quality estimates of national accounts and other data (e.g. health and other satellite accounts) important for monitoring economic and social progress.

Objective will be achieved:

- By implementing the new methodology of the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Union (ESA 2010), with special emphasis on larger changes in the system, e.g. capitalisation of research and development expenditure and weapons systems, on calculating pension obligations and on recording exports and imports according to the net principle
- By expanding the set of data of financial and non-financial national accounts, especially those that will enable the preparation of comprehensive balance sheets and thus estimates of national wealth
- By expanding the set of data with which national statistics will respond to the challenges set in the report on the measurement of economic and social development; this will contribute to a more comprehensive treatment of the distribution of household consumption, income and wealth
- By further developing the quality of statistics on international economic relations on the basis of obtaining data from existing administrative sources
- By further developing satellite accounts (e.g. health accounts, tourism accounts, R&D accounts)
- By further developing public sector statistics

5.2.2 Environmental sustainability

The impact of people, their living and acting on the environment is unquestionable. Therefore, in most political decisions taken at the local, national and supranational levels one of the key factors is the environmental aspect. The general objective is sustainable development, i.e. preservation of resources for future generations.

Objective of national statistics:

Improving the existing and setting up new modules in environmental-economic accounts: in parallel with basic environmental statistics (Chapter 5.3.3), within the European Statistical System environmental-economic accounts are being developed, which integrate environmental and economic statistics.

¹⁵ See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=com:2009:0433:FIN:EN:PDF> (27. 10. 2011).

¹⁶ See: <http://www.ofce.sciences-po.fr/pdf/dtravail/WP2009-33.pdf> (30. 5. 2012).

Objective will be achieved:

- By providing the necessary data from the fields of energy, water, environmental protection expenditure, environmental taxes, transport, agriculture and all human activities that have impact on the environment
- By upgrading the established environmental accounts in the fields of air emissions, environmental taxes and material flow accounts, and by developing new areas, especially environmental expenditure accounts, environmental goods and services accounts, and energy accounts; these will namely enable a comprehensive overview of environmental impacts

5.3 Basic statistics

Priorities for the development of business and social statistics (People and the society), agriculture, environmental and other sectoral statistics and spatial statistics are presented. Timely basic statistics are the basis for high-quality policy responses and as a result for measures to support economic and social development. Basic statistics are input data for calculating various accounts and indicators, while appropriately prepared (micro)data enable their use also for the research purpose and for modelling. In all statistics the emphasis will be on even more effective reduction of reporting burden and the use of existing administrative and statistical sources. National statistics will reduce the reporting burden by continuing to implement electronic reporting and introducing it for surveys that are still conducted in a classical (paper-and-pen) way.

5.3.1 Business

Business statistics are based on extensive use of administrative data sources (e.g. Tax Administration) and on data from annual reports (AJPES); these data are the basis for various statistics and accounts. Therefore, enterprises are to a large extent exempt from extensive reporting of financial data. However, not all data on the operation are available, so some of them must still be collected directly from enterprises, even small ones. National statistics takes constant care of non-excessive burden of enterprises by using modern statistical procedures. Slovene national statistics strives to keep the existing electronic method of data collection via AJPES (as an authorised producer of official statistics) and use it when data come from accounting departments of enterprises, when data are collected from a large number of reporting units and in case of surveys with short periodicity. If the extent, content and quality of annual reports and administrative sources (e.g. tax and customs sources, record of registration for compulsory social insurance) are kept at the present level, we will be able to preserve non-excessive burden of the business community. Due to rapid changes in the business community and the need of economic policies to respond to them, short-term (monthly and quarterly) statistics are also very important.

Objectives of national statistics:

Increased use of statistical data and increased user satisfaction by optimising statistical processes and upgrading methodologies in order to increase the quality of existing results and develop new areas.

Regular and timely provision of data from price statistics, structural, short-term, external trade, tourism and other statistics related to enterprises by managing increasingly difficult conditions of operation in line with international requirements and standards.

Better integration of business statistics.

Development of monitoring of service activities.

Objectives will be achieved:

- By further developing the statistical business register so that it will be a quality basis for further statistical processes
- By optimising processes in structural business statistics and the investment survey
- By linking existing data, new data from service production, external trade, business demography, enterprise groups and tourism will be developed
- By improving the quality of external trade statistics (which will be achieved by optimising statistical process and with subject-matter, organisational and technological upgrade of the Intrastat system within the ESS)
- By annual implementation of the survey on financing of non-financial companies (in line with ECB and European Commission surveys)

- By setting up multi-purpose statistics by linking the fields of consumer price statistics and purchasing power parities, by introducing detailed COICOP¹⁷ classification and by using new tools for recording and presenting prices
- By developing and improving the quality of real estate statistics and by setting up the monitoring of events on real estate markets (improving the quality of the Real Estate Register in cooperation with the Surveying and Mapping Authority and the Ministry of the Interior, improving the quality of the sources of data on real estate prices, improving the quality of housing statistics)
- By improving the quality of R&D and innovation statistics, also by using new data sources, methodological solutions and tools
- By upgrading the collection and preparation of data on continuing vocational training in enterprises
- By optimising data collection for tourism statistics

5.3.2 People and the society

The importance of social statistics is growing – this is pointed out by the mentioned *Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi* Report. New initiatives encourage cooperation in developing and using new indicators (objective and subjective), both indicators for measuring well-being and the quality of life as well as indicators for monitoring the implementation of the *Europe 2020* Strategy with the emphasis on multidimensionality of social phenomena and solving some important challenges of statistical monitoring, such as health and population ageing.

Slovene national statistics is register-oriented, which enables data linking, further analyses and preparation of derived statistics. High quality of sources is proven by the practice of researchers using microdata for supporting various policies.

Objectives of national statistics:

Providing timely, quality and internationally comparable data that are the basis for comprehensive, multipurpose monitoring of well-being and progress of society, individuals and subgroups of population, for planning social policies and for making the right decisions.

Linking and integration of different data sources and as a result reducing the reporting burden.

More rational and even better implementation of surveys by setting up and using some databases and information systems within and outside the national statistics system (e.g. records that serve national statistics as administrative data sources for statistical surveys).

Objectives will be achieved:

- By upgrading social statistics – technologically, methodologically and in terms of subject-matter – and effectively using administrative sources. Special attention will be focused on further development and use of new tools, knowledge and statistical procedures, linking of sources, reducing the reporting burden and more extensive and intensive use of already collected statistical data
- By linking different administrative and statistical data sources, the register-based census of population, households and housing will again be conducted (as it was on 1 January 2012) for disseminating social, economic and other characteristic of total population and individual subgroups of population at different territorial levels
- By closely cooperating with keepers of administrative data sources with the aim to preserve the quality of statistics – in setting up new sources as well as in possible abandoning of administrative sources, e.g. for calculating wage statistics, job vacancy statistics, etc.
- By a comprehensive (and analytical) approach to treating social phenomena – in time and space – in different areas and by linking social, economic and environmental factors and by upgrading objective statistical information and indicators with subjective monitoring of the quality of life
- By a comprehensive approach to treating the activities of public and private providers of services from the fields of education, health, social protection, culture and research activity (by linking different physical and financial data and indicators by individual activities and by types of service providers)
- By conducting regular surveys and providing data and indicators from the field of living conditions, labour market, social inclusion, long-term care, education and mobility of young people, culture, health, migration and demography
- By further implementation of the household finance and consumption survey within the ESCB (every three years)

¹⁷ Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose.

- By modules to basic surveys in accordance with the financial capacity and additional financing by the European Union or the government (this way national statistics will solve additional requests that will appear in the social field)

5.3.3 *Environmental, agricultural and other sectoral statistics*

High-quality and reliable statistics from the fields of environment, agriculture, energy and transport are the basis for studying and analysing each of these fields and for studying the interaction and integration between the mentioned fields. Intersectoral integration will enable the introduction of systems solutions in policy preparation and making.

Objectives of national statistics in the field of environmental statistics:

Setting up the data basis for monitoring many complex pressures on the environment the result of which is pollution or air, water and soil, waste generation and disposal, loss of biodiversity, noise, etc.

Preservation or improvement of data quality in environmental statistics because they are the basis for different environmental accounts and indicators by taking constant care of reporting burden and its reduction.

Objectives will be achieved:

- By updating and adjusting water statistics with national and international requirements; to this end cooperation with other actors from the field of water management (e.g. Slovenian Environment Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Spatial Planning, Institute for Water, etc.) will strengthen and data collection will be harmonised and modernised
- By cooperating with the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment in setting up the database on public water supply, sewerage system, collected municipal waste and management of municipal waste. In line with the requirements for quality data, gradual takeover of administrative data sources and related gradual abandoning of direct data collection will take place, which will significantly reduce the reporting burden
- By supplementing waste statistics in order to meet the requirements of the Waste Statistics Regulation¹⁸ in the field of import and export of waste

Objectives of national statistics in the field of agricultural statistics:

Preservation of non-excessive burden on reporting units despite increased needs for data by using high-quality administrative data sources and by influencing the requirements of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI).

Providing data bases in statistical areas with which it will be possible to measure the impact of agriculture on the environment.

Objectives will be achieved:

- By monitoring the development of secondary data sources in the field of agriculture, fishery and forestry and by methodological improvements within agriculture statistics; it will be necessary to cooperate with the competent ministry
- By actively cooperating in international discussions about the changes in farm structure surveys and other agriculture statistics
- By first implementation of the statistical survey on pesticide use in line with common EU methodology

Objectives of national statistics in the fields of energy statistics and transport statistics:

Statistical support to monitoring the implementation of sectoral policies – data from the fields of renewable energy sources and efficient energy use are becoming increasingly important from economic and social aspects and from the aspect of sustainable development.

Provision of data for preparing statistics on transport safety and the impact of transport on the environment and for statistical monitoring of intermodality.

Objectives will be achieved:

- By calculating and publishing time series of data on renewable energy sources
- By preparing the methodology and introducing statistics for monitoring energy and fuel consumption in service activities
- By monitoring the development of administrative data sources from the field of energy and transport and taking over appropriate sources
- By cooperating with competent ministries and the scientific community

¹⁸ Regulation (EC) No. 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics (32002R2150).

5.3.4 Spatial statistics (geostatistics)

Spatial statistics are highly cross-cutting since these statistics present and disseminate various data related to territorial units – from the smallest to the entire territory of Slovenia. These statistics are becoming increasingly important for users because they are the basis for effective implementation of cohesion policy (economic, social and territorial cohesion), which in connection with the *Europe 2020* Strategy and the *Slovenia's Development Strategy 2013–2020* strive for growth, well-being and balanced development of Slovenia and the EU.

Objectives of national statistics:

Providing as large as possible number of timely and quality statistical data from different fields of statistics, presented at the lowest possible territorial level and in accordance with user needs.

Dissemination of spatial data in different publication types and formats – depending on different user groups.

Objectives will be achieved:

- By expanding the set of statistical data presented and disseminated to users at different territorial levels (administrative units and hierarchical grids of various sizes and different publication formats) – providing appropriate statistical data protection and appropriate quality of regional data as this is the basis for presenting and disseminating spatial data
- By developing different web applications that will enable visualisation and presentation of statistical data in space. The applications will be adjusted to various user groups (including the most demanding users with GIS tools that enable further processing and analysis of statistical data in space)
- By simplifying user access to spatial statistical data – all in one place

6. Risk assessment for national statistics¹⁹

	Risk description	Probability	Consequences	Measure
1.	ASSESSING THE NEED FOR STATISTICAL DATA			
	The needs for statistical data are not appropriately detected	small	medium	Further monitoring of user needs at the meetings of statistical advisory committees and within other associations, with customer satisfaction surveys, at conferences, and from information obtained from users who visited the Information Centre
2.	PREPARATION OF STATISTICAL DATA			
	Temporal limitation for implementing all phases of preparing a statistical survey	medium	medium	Appropriate monitoring of user needs
	Insufficient and/or inappropriate cooperation of other institutions in preparing administrative data sources	medium	medium	Cooperation with institutions at the highest (management) level
	Insufficient and/or inappropriate cooperation of other institutions in defining the necessary content	small	medium	Cooperation with institutions at the highest (management) level
	Human resources unqualified for implementing the tasks	medium	large	Appropriate planning of training activities
	Delay in preparing EU legislation	medium	medium	Cooperation in European Commission/Eurostat bodies
3.	PREPARATION OF TOOLS FOR CONDUCTING STATISTICAL SURVEYS			
	Inappropriate human resources in the field of IT and other infrastructural areas	large	large	Regular care of human resource training
	Dependence on external IT service providers	large	large	Transfer of some knowledge and products to national statistics institutions
	Incorrectly prepared instructions for preparing various software applications	large	large	Checking the quality of the steps in the process
	Financial restraints for preparing instruments	large	large	Appropriate planning of financial resources
4.	DATA COLLECTION			
	Abolition or degradation of administrative sources	medium	large	Cooperation with the keepers of administrative data sources and the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration
	Excessive burden on respondents (enterprises, persons, households, farms) with statistical and other (market) questionnaires and administrative burdens	medium	medium	Use of administrative data sources, electronic reporting, use of existing records in enterprises
	Out-of-date data sources for preparing sampling frames and lists of reporting units	medium	medium	Monitoring the demography of reporting units in the field

¹⁹ National statistics is the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and authorised producers of national statistics.

	Risk description	Probability	Consequences	Measure
	Low response of reporting units	medium	large	Motivation of reporting units (leaflets), improvement of questionnaires, appropriate communication with reporting units, providing various channels for data reporting, joining of surveys
5.	STATISTICAL DATA PROCESSING			
	Inadequate organisation of the management of administrative sources	small	medium	Analysis of the possibility of changing the process
	Inadequate preparation and implementation of statistical data processing (logical controls, selective editing, imputation, etc.)	medium	medium	Quality control of instructions and steps of processes
6.	ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL RESULTS			
	Inadequately prepared statistical results	medium	large	Appropriate communication with data users and training of authors of contributions, feedback from users (customer satisfaction surveys)
	Disclosure of confidential statistical data (microdata, aggregate data or protected data) before release	small	large	Taking into account appropriate data protection processes, procedures and standards
	Human resources unqualified for implementing the tasks	medium	large	Appropriate planning of training activities
7.	DISSEMINATION			
	Delay in announced releases of statistical data	medium	medium	Monitoring the process of preparing the data and changing the agenda
	Method of publication not user-friendly	small	large	Monitoring customer satisfaction
	Published data are not correct	small	large	Monitoring the process in terms of quality
	Dependence on external IT service providers	large	large	Transfer of some knowledge and products to national statistics institutions
	Financial restraints	large	large	Providing financial resources
8.	BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS			
	Change and reduction of planned budgets for SURS and authorised producers	large	large	Preparation of a backup plan
	Ineligible or improper use of funds	small	medium	Control and immediate correction
	Budget implementation – taking over commitments at the budget item/account/Plan of Development Programmes according to the plan	small	medium	Current monitoring of taking over the commitments
	Commitments not implemented in time	medium	medium	Greater supervision
9.	PROCUREMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES			
	Correct implementation of public procurement procedures	medium	large	Monitoring legislation

	Risk description	Probability	Consequences	Measure
	Contract does not contain all elements	medium	large	Improvement of internal control
	Incorrect preparation of the investment decision and inclusion into the budget (non-inclusion of the investment into the budget, inappropriate preparation of investment documentation)	medium	medium	Prior internal control – preparation of the investment decision and inclusion into the budget
10.	INFORMATION PROTECTION			
	Access of unauthorised persons to statistical, personal and confidential data	small	large	Implementation and improvement of the security policy, safe architecture of the network and applications, continuous updating of software with corrections, firewall, anti-virus protection, passwords, security assessment, documented procedures, raising awareness and training of employees, secure room for access to confidential data
	Inadequate data storage	medium	large	Documented procedures
11.	INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY			
	Preparation of inadequate and untimely software solutions	medium	large	Improving the competence of internal providers with regular training, regular cooperation with survey managers, and appropriate preparation of requests
	Inadequate command and maintenance of IT solutions by external service providers	large	large	Improving the competence of participants with external providers and gradual takeover of individual solutions, provision of financial resources, appropriate maintenance contracts
	Ineffective operation of the information system	medium	large	Clear custodianship, preventive maintenance, provision of redundancy and backup equipment, provision of financial resources, plan of modernising the IT infrastructure, checking results in cooperation with users
12.	HUMAN RESOURCES			
	Inadequate number of employees for implementing the Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys	large	large	Maintaining a sufficient number of employees for implementing the Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys
	Selection of inadequate human resources	medium	large	Appropriate planning of commissions, appropriate composition of commissions
	Human resources unqualified for implementing the tasks	medium	large	Appropriate planning of training activities
	Cooperation between sectors in implementing the Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys	medium	large	Appropriate planning of tasks
	Fluctuation of human resources	medium	large	Taking care of workplace satisfaction, appropriate remuneration, analysis of the reasons for fluctuation
	Sick leave	medium	medium	Providing appropriate replacement, analysis of reasons

List of abbreviations

AJPES	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services
BS	Bank of Slovenia
CMFB	Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECB	European Central Bank
EFQM	European Foundation for Quality Management
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESAC	European Statistical Advisory Committee
ESCB	European System of Central Banks
ESS	European Statistical System
EU	European Union
FINREP	FINancial REPorting
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIS	Geographic Information System
IAOS	International Association for Official Statistics
ICT	Information and communication technology
IT	Information technology
JEGR	Joint Expert Group on Reconciliation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
R&D	Research and Development
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe