



Data Partner FAQ Czech Republic



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Data Sources

What are the main original sources of information? E.g. Chambers of commerce, local courts, yellow pages etc

NOTE - This should apply to, registered companies and sole traders/none registered companies.

The main and most important source is the Business Register. Companies are registered here and all the information such as company name, address, legal form, managers and owners, share capital and the related changes are here available. That is also where the annual reports and financial statements are available.

The sole proprietors and the companies with specific legal forms are not obliged to be written in the Business Registry, they are written in another database, called ARES. It contains the registration data, not the financial information.

Financial data: Business Register

Negative data: Business Register

Demographic data: From the company itself

Payment Data: Insolvency register, information about VAT payers & financial statements

Collection data: Internal source (debt collection department)

Shareholders data: Business Register

Group Structure/ corporate hierarchy: Business Register, internal source

Other key information: information about mergers or other important changes can be published in Business Registry, or on the company webpage

How often the above data is updated e.g. daily, weekly etc.?

The data from the Insolvency Register is imported daily, the information from the Business Register is updated once a year, the changes are done monthly. Generally, the data are checked every time when a new offline orders is placed, the reports contains the “date of the last research”.

Do you contact companies via a telephone interview or site visits at regular intervals e.g. once a year?

The company is always contacted when a new offline order is placed so that we could confirm the available data with the company directly.

Regulations/ Legal requirements

Which types of company have to file financial data e.g. registered companies, public companies only etc.?

All the companies which are written in the Business Register are obliged to publish the financial information.

List any filing exemptions and thresholds (e.g. companies of certain size may only have to file a balance sheet, large companies have to file a Profit & loss etc.)

The companies have to publish the financial data within balance sheet, profit & loss statement and enclosure where are the additional information about the company.

The companies which are not required to have their financial statements audited may prepare financial statements in a simplified format (shorter version, it doesn't contain so detailed information as full format).

How long after the financial year end do companies have to file financials?

Companies shall submit to the Registry the financial data after approval by the competent authority of the company without undue delay.

Companies which are obliged to audit the financial data have to submit the data till 30 days after approval by the competent authority of the company and by the auditor. The approval should be till 6 months after the end of accounting period.

The companies must publish the financial statements at the latest by the end of the next accounting period, regardless of whether the approval was given.

What is the penalty for not filing the financial data? Is it likely a company would prefer the penalty rather than filing them?

- Penalties may be imposed of up to 3% of the value of total assets.
- Another penalty can be given up to 20 000 CZK.
- About 60% of the companies don't publish the financial data in the Business Register

Negative Data

What type of negative data is available in your country e.g.

Bankruptcies/Insolvencies: Yes- from the insolvency register & imported daily

Court Cases/ Actions: N/A

Debt Collection cases: Available from out debt collection, imported after receiving the case or any changes

Any other negative data specific to your country: Health insurance debts (imported based on the source publishing them, updated monthly/ quarterly)

How often is this negative data updated?

Please see above

Credit Rating Limit

Do you give a credit rating & limit on all companies?

No, some exceptions are possible, usually because of the specific legal form or activity

If not, what are the exceptions?

Activities with NACE code of 64,65,75 (64 - Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding, 65 - Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security, 75 - Veterinary activities)

Specific legal form such as: branch of foreign company, consortium, budget and contribution organization, institution, ministry

Activity or registration status – if the company ceased or is dormant without activities, the score and credit cannot be set

What is the credit rating intended to predict? E.g. insolvency, ability to pay etc.

The rating score indicates the statistical probability of default for a company over the next 12 months.

Is Payment data included in your credit scoring model?

Yes

What does the credit limit mean? E.g. amount of credit you can extend in a 30 day period etc.?

Maximum Credit is to be understood as the highest possible engagement for a supplier delivering goods or rendering services on open terms with an average respite of 60 days. (It is assumed that, on the average, the company in question has 5 suppliers, who deliver goods or render services at the same time.)

General

What version of activity codes are used in the reports?

NACE Revision 2.

What company ID numbers are available (e.g. local registration number, VAT number, etc.)?

National identification number