

National statistical business register - Austria

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX

Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Statistics Austria



Eurostat metadata

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1.1. Contact organisation	Statistics Austria
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Directorate Business Statistics
1.5. Contact mail address	Statistik Austria Guglgasse 13 1110 Wien Austria

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	24/05/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	24/05/2023
2.3. Metadata last update	24/05/2023

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

The statistical business registers (SBR) are basic infrastructure for the collection and compilation of data for European business statistics. The SBR are used as the main source of information for statistical analysis of the business population and its demography, for the definition of the survey population and for establishing the link to administrative data sources.

European statistical business registers should become an authoritative sources for deriving harmonised frame populations for the production of European business statistics. SBR contribute to the achievement of consistent and comparable business statistics by creating and using coordinated populations of statistical units

The national statistical business registers include information on the active population of:

- all enterprises carrying out economic activities contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP) and their local units;
- the legal units of which those enterprises consist;
- the kind of activity unit for those enterprises which due to their size have a significant influence and whose kind-of-activity units (KAUs) have a significant influence on the aggregated (national) data;
- enterprise groups to which those enterprises belong.

Households shall not fall within the scope of the European framework for statistical business registers insofar as the goods and services they produce are destined to their own consumption, or involve letting out of own property.

Local units of foreign enterprises not constituting separate legal entities (branches), and classified as quasi- corporations in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 549/2013, shall be deemed to be enterprises for the purposes of the national statistical business registers and the EuroGroups Register.

Enterprise groups shall be identified through the links of control between their legal units in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.

The main variables recorded in the statistical business registers are the following:

- Identification variables: identification number, name, address;
- Demographic events: date of commencement/cessation of the unit;
- Economic variables/stratification parameters: economic activity (NACE), employment, turnover, legal form, legal activity status;
- Information on control and ownership of units: parent/subsidiary legal unit, minority shareholder information, country of global decision centre.

3.2. Classification system

Classification systems and code lists used in the national statistical business register are as follows:

- Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2);
- European System of Accounts ([ESA 2010](#));
- Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics ([NUTS](#));
- Legal Form
- ÖNACE - Austrian 5 digit version of NACE Rev. 2

3.3. Coverage - sector

The coverage of the national statistical business registers is defined in the [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2152](#) on European business statistics.

The national statistical business registers comprise all enterprises resident in the national territory that are carrying out activities contributing to GDP.

Households do not fall within the scope of the European framework for statistical business registers insofar as the goods and services they produce are destined to their own consumption, or involve letting out of own property.

The SBR frame covers all units which, wholly or partially, exercise an economic activity and economically inactive legal units, which are part of an enterprise in combination with economically active legal units. For the purposes of the European framework for statistical business registers, the following economic activities are considered:

- any activity comprising the offer of goods and services on a given market;
- non-market services contributing to the GDP;
- direct and indirect holdings of active legal units.

Holding assets and/or liabilities are also considered an economic activity.

The national statistical business register covers the following sectors:

- All sectors except the ones mentioned below

The national statistical business register *do not cover* the following sectors:

- Not commercially active units of AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (Sector A)
- Investment and real estate funds (64.30-1)
- Other accommodation (Renting of private accommodation) (55.90-0)
- Other renting and operating of own or leased real estate(68.20-9) except units recorded in the commercial register
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel (97.00-0)
- Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use (98.00-0)
- Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (99.00-0)

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The main statistical concepts and definitions used for the statistical business registers are as follows:

Annual copy of statistical business register

The annual copy of the statistical business register reflects the state of the register at the end of the year including all units active within the reference year. NSIs have to make a copy annually and keep that copy for at least 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

Active unit

A statistical unit is considered to have been active during the reference period, if in said period it either realized positive net turnover or produced outputs or had employees or performed investments.

A legal unit can be legally or administratively active without any economic activity, when the inactive legal unit is part of an enterprise in combination with economically active legal units. Holding assets and/or liabilities shall also be regarded as an economic activity.

Number of active enterprises

The number of active enterprises is the number of all statistical units which at any time during the reference period were 'enterprises', as defined in Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93, and also active during the same reference period. A statistical unit is considered to have been active during the reference period, if in said period it either realized positive net turnover or produced outputs or had employees or performed investments.

Number of employees

The number of employees represents the average number of persons who were, at some time during the reference period, employees of the statistical unit.

Number of employees and self-employed persons

The number of employees and self-employed persons is the sum of the Number of employees and Number of self-employed persons. The number of self-employed persons is the average number of persons who were at some time during the reference period the sole owners or joint owners of the statistical unit in which they work. Family workers and outworkers whose income is a function of the value of the outputs of the statistical unit are also included.

Number of local units

A count of the number of local units as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Local units must be included even if they have no paid employees. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period.

Net turnover

For all activities except for NACE 64, 65 and some activities of NACE 66 net turnover consists of all income arising during the reference period in the course of ordinary activities of the statistical unit, and is presented net of all price reductions, discounts and rebates granted by it.

Income is defined as increases in economic benefits during the reference period in the form of inflows or enhancements of assets or decreases of liabilities that result in increases in equity, other than those relating to contributions from equity participants.

The inflows referred to are arising from contracts with customers and are realized through the satisfaction by the statistical unit of performance obligations as foreseen in said contracts. Usually, a performance obligation is represented by the sale (transfer) of goods or the rendering of services, however, the gross inflows can also contain revenues obtained as a yield on the use by others of the statistical unit's assets.

Excluded from net turnover are:

- all taxes, duties or levies linked directly to revenue;
- any amounts collected on behalf of any principal, if the statistical unit is acting as an agent in its relationship with said principal;
- all income not arising in the course of ordinary activities of the statistical unit. Usually, these types of income are classified as 'Other (operating) income', 'Financial income', 'Extra-ordinary income' or under a similar heading, depending on the respective set of generally accepted accounting standards used to prepare the financial statements.

Infra-annual statistics may not be able to take into account aspects such as annual price reductions, subsidies, rebates and discounts.

For the activities of NACE K6411, K6419 and K649 net turnover is defined as the value of output minus subsidies or government grants.

For the activities of NACE K642 and K643 net turnover can be approximated by the total operating costs, if net turnover is not available in the financial statements.

For the activities of NACE K6511, K6512 and K652 net turnover is defined as Gross premiums earned.

For the activities of NACE K653 the net turnover is defined as total pension contributions

For activities of NACE K66 for which net turnover is not available in the financial statements, net turnover is defined as the value of output minus subsidies or government grants. For activities of NACE K66 for which net turnover is available in the financial statements, the standard definition of net turnover applies.

Principal activity

The principal (or main) activity is the activity that contributes most to the total value added of a unit under consideration. Ideally, the principal activity of the unit should be determined with reference to the value added to the goods and services produced, by applying the top-down method. The top-down method follows a hierarchical principle: the classification of the unit at the lowest level of the classification must be consistent with the classification of the unit at higher levels. The principal activity so identified does not necessarily account for 50 % or more of the unit's total value added.

In the European Union the classification of principal activity is determined by reference to NACE Rev. 2, first at the highest level of classification and then at more detailed levels (top-down method).

Secondary activity

A secondary activity is each separate activity that produces products eventually for third parties and that is not the principal activity. The outputs of secondary activities are secondary products.

More information on statistical concepts and definitions relevant to the statistical business registers could be found in the [EBS methodological manual for Statistical Business Registers \(2021 edition\)](#).

3.5. Statistical unit

The statistical units maintained in the national statistical business register are defined in accordance with [Regulation \(EEC\) No 696/93](#) on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community, as follows:

- **Enterprise** - the enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.
- **Enterprise group** - an enterprise group is an association of enterprises bound together by legal and/or financial links. A group of enterprises can have more than one decision-making centre, especially for policy on production, sales and profits. It may centralize certain aspects of financial management and taxation. It constitutes an economic entity, which is empowered to make choices, particularly concerning the units, which it comprises.

- **Kind of activity unit (KAU)** - the kind of activity unit groups all the parts of an enterprise contributing to the performance of an activity at class level (four digits) of NACE and corresponds to one or more operational subdivisions of the enterprise. The enterprise's information system must be capable of indicating or calculating for each KAU at least the value of production, intermediate consumption, manpower costs, the operating surplus and employment and gross fixed capital formation.
- **Local unit** - the local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e. g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

The methods used to implement the statistical units in the national statistical business register are as follows:

- **Enterprise** - There is a distinction between automatic and manual profiling. The chosen type of profiling depends on the size and complexity of the considered enterprise group. For small and simple enterprise groups, as well as legal units that are not part of an enterprise group, the delimitation of the statistical enterprise is carried out by an automated algorithm that processes certain rules in a ranked order. The NACE (4-digit) is a central part for the automatic algorithm and auxiliary activities are defined. Vertical integration is not taken into account. Economic variables are aggregated. Consolidation of values is only performed for units part of the SBS. Manual profiling is used for complex enterprise groups whose structure requires precise analysis.
- **Enterprise group** - Enterprise groups are created by a complex iterative algorithm based on ownership and control relationships between legal units. The following data sources are available for this: Manual Profiling, company register, FATS, EGR.
- **Kind-of activity unit (KAU)** - KAUs are built automatically. Units of an enterprise with the same principal activity are combined to form a Kind-of-activity unit.
- **Local unit** - A local unit is created automatically for each location of all legal units of the enterprise.

3.6. Statistical population

The national statistical business registers shall be the authoritative source for deriving high quality and harmonised statistical business register populations for the production of European statistics in accordance with Article 8 to the EBS Regulation 2019/2152.

The national statistical business register comprises the following units and applies the following thresholds (if any):

- **Legal unit:** at least one employee or a yearly VAT of at least 500€ or an average advance turnover tax return of 150€ per quarter or an average advance turnover tax return of 50€ per month; or link to company register
- **Local unit:** 1 employee who is working at the LoU for at least one hour per week
- **Enterprise**
- **Enterprise Group**
- **Kind of Activity Unit**

3.7. Reference area

The reference area for national statistical business register is the territory of the country. Concerning enterprise groups any country outside the national territory may be relevant.

3.8. Coverage - Time

The national statistical business register was established in 1995.

Data before 2013 are not comparable with the current state of the register

The statistical units are implemented and maintained in the national statistical business register as follows:

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2013.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2013.
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 1995.
- Kind of activity unit – implemented and maintained since 2019.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

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The economic variables on employment are recorded in absolute figures.

The net turnover is recorded in absolute numbers.

5. Reference Period

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The reference period for the annual copy of the national statistical business register is a calendar year.

An annual copy that reflects the state of the national statistical business registers at the end of the year is taken and kept for at least 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

The latest available copy of the national statistical business register consists of the final annual master frame for **2021** reference year.

In this annual copy, the economic variables (number of employees, turnover and economic activity) refer to the **2021** reference year.

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

Legal acts and other agreements - EU level

- [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2152](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics;
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1197](#) of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics.

Legal acts and other agreements - national level

- Bundesstatistikgesetz 2000
- <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10006095>

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

The [EBS Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2152](#) lays down provisions on the exchange of and access to confidential data for the purpose of the European framework for statistical business registers. The [Commission implementing regulation \(EU\) 2020/1197](#) lays down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152, including technical specifications for the exchange of confidential data for the purposes of the European framework for statistical business registers.

At national level, the following agreements or procedures for data sharing and data exchange between national authorities have been established:

- Austrian National Bank: monthly - All active units with link to the company register, all active units with ÖNACE
- Austrian economic chamber: monthly - All active units
- Public Employment Service Austria: monthly - All active units

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

[Regulation \(EC\) No 223/2009](#) (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164) on European statistics stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

The following policy rules are applied at national level:

- Bundesstatistikgesetz 2000
- <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10006095>

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

The preliminary frames of the national statistical business register are released according to the statistical user needs, as follows:

- T+ 2 months to STS domain;
- T+ 2 months to SBS domain;
- T+ 2 months to FATS;
- T+ 2 months to ITGS;
- T+ 2 months to ITSS;
- T+ 2 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey);
- T+ 2 months to ICT survey;
- T+ 2 months to R&D;
- T+ 2 months to (other domains).

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 16 months.

Afterwards minor changes in the population can theoretically occur and at T+18 turnover values are updated one last time.

8.2. Release calendar access

Not applicable.

8.3. Release policy - user access

The statistical users get access to the SBR frames or receive required data in the following way:

- Final Frame: Copy of register status produced after finalization of SBS (T+16 months) [only internal users]
- Web-GUI
- Database Views: a subset of the database based on defined queries
- Customized queries for analysis or survey populations

9. Frequency of dissemination

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The SBR preliminary frames are provided to statistical users with the following frequency:

- Monthly with T+2 for reference period T

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+ 16 months. The annual copy is kept for 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Not applicable

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Not applicable

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Not applicable

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

The NSI exchange microdata with the Commission (Eurostat) for the purposes of the European framework for statistical business registers.

The data and metadata are exchanged in electronic form and transmitted using the ESS data and metadata standards as specified by the Commission (Eurostat).

The SBR microdata are provided to the authorized statistical users, as follows:

- Final Frame: a CSV for only internal users
- Web-Gui: internal Users can obtain micro data on specific units via a Web-Graphical user interface
- Database Views: internal users can access the Views via specific programming software which provides a database connection
- Customized queries for analysis or survey populations: internal users can request specific data via a ticket system, which is then provided as a CSV or EXCEL File

Each internal user must be specifically authorized for each of the above options individually.

NSI exchange microdata with NCB for the purposes of the European framework for statistical business registers in order to ensure the quality of multinational enterprise group information in the European Union.

Anonymised micro-data are provided to researchers via secured environment according to the procedure for dissemination of confidential data for scientific purposes.

- On 1st of July 2022 started the Austrian Micro Data Center where data from the national statistical business register can be provided to researchers.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

The aggregated data on national statistical business register are provided annually to Eurostat in electronic form and transmitted via EDAMIS.

Tailor-made data sets available on request for external users:

- Austrian National Bank
- Austrian economic chamber
- Public Employment Service Austria

National statistical business register is the main source for the Business demography statistics that provide information for active enterprises in the business economy, the births, deaths and survival rates of enterprises, as well as information on related employment data. In the business demography domain, the business economy covers sections B to N, excluding activities of holding companies – K64.2 (NACE Rev.2).

10.6. Documentation on methodology

[European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers – edition 2021](#) outlines the methodology to be used for the national statistical institutes.

URS Standarddocumentation

https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/shared/QM/Standarddokumentationen/U/std_u_urs_2021.pdf

10.7. Quality management - documentation

ESS Data Quality Programme for statistical business registers is available on [CIRCABC](#).

URS Standarddocumentation

https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/shared/QM/Standarddokumentationen/U/std_u_urs_2021.pdf

11. Quality management

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11.1. Quality assurance

The quality is assured by applying the following quality management and assurance procedures:

- Legislation concerning quality assurance: Bundesstatistikgesetz 2020
- Task Forces or Working groups etc.
- Methodological standards and guidelines assuring the quality of the production process and the output
- Data validation procedures in place: each data has to be valid, considerably quality monitoring of input and output data
- Quality assessment activities undertaken (e.g. checks on completeness, checks of various NACE-areas, ongoing quality monitoring)

11.2. Quality management - assessment

The quality of statistical business register is monitored according the quality assurance procedure described in concept 11.1.

The overall assessment results could be summarised as follows:

- Main strengths and weaknesses according to the standard quality criteria: ongoing quality monitoring
- Degree of EU harmonisation and standardisation: mainly compliant
- Important trade-off decisions that had to be made: the maintenance of the register ends after T+16. Further steps to improve this situation are in progress
- Availability of information on all aspects of data quality - in addition to the documentation mentioned in concept 11 and 12.1: complete for internal purposes
- Quality improvements undertaken in past years: improved the concept for automatic inclusion for legal units
- Quality improvement planned: adress the problem of the stopped maintenance after T+16

12. Relevance

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12.1. Relevance - User Needs

SBR are important for the compilation of consistent and comparable European business statistics, establishing efficient statistical survey frames, providing identification numbers of all the units and for linking to many different sources, increasing statistical information and reducing the reporting burden on enterprises.

SBR are referred to as the ‘backbone’ in the production of economic statistics because they provide the core infrastructure to ensure data consistency between various statistical outputs.

- No national specific user needs in addition to the above

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Since 2017, Eurostat together with the EU Member States conducts SBR user survey addressing users and potential users of the national statistical business registers (NSBR) and the EuroGroups Register (EGR).

The latest SBR User Survey 2020 show that the NSBR are widely used at national level and users consider that its quality had been significantly improved in the recent years. Most of the NSBR users (97%) had either no issue or manageable issue regarding business registers coverage, units, variables, timeliness and frequency of frames.

The results of the SBR User Survey 2020 are available on [CIRCABC](#).

12.3. Completeness

The completeness of national statistical business registers is annually assessed by Eurostat. The SBR assessment results are provided to EU Member States and EFTA countries and presented at the Statistical Business Registers Working Group (SBR WG).

Data completeness rate and missing variables or data in the national statistical business register are as follows:

- missing mandatory characteristics in the NSBR: 0%
- missing optional characteristics in the NSBR: 29%

- missing conditional characteristics in the NSBR: 0%

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

The main issues regarding accuracy of the data are as follows:

- Undercoverage due to thresholds (With reference year 2021 the threshold was reduced (see 3.6) and therefore Undercoverage is minimized)
- Misclassification
- Measurement error due to wrong identification

The actions taken to reduce bias (if any) and to improve accuracy of the data are as follows:

- The classification notification system allows companies to report directly to Statistics Austria if they feel that the classificatory assignment is inappropriate.
- Continuous exchange of information with the administrative data sources is a key part to improve data quality.
- Results of the analysis of the DataQualityProgram are used to improve data accuracy.
- A ticket system is used to coordinate upcoming work with IT on a weekly basis and, above all, to document it.
- An internal monitoring process has been implemented to ensure an overview of changes in the register and ongoing control of the register masses. This is achieved in particular by means of regular register-internal special evaluations and reports.
- There is a regular exchange with IT and other departments or users in the form of a Jour Fixe.
- Employees in the area of the URS regularly take part in training courses and the working documents are constantly updated.
- There is a close exchange with the classification department in order to keep the quality of different classification features in the register high.
- URS staff are part of the in-house MNE Board, which aims to improve the consistency and coherence of multinational enterprise data.

13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1. Timeliness

Preliminary frames are available 2 months after the reference year T.

Final frame is available 16 months after the reference year T.

Outline the reasons for the time lag (if any).

Reasons for the time lag:

- Time Lag of administrative data for economic Variables:
 - Employment data is considered as provisional with T+1 and final with T+2
 - Turnover Data is received on a quarterly basis, with T+18 a certain degree of completeness can be granted. Turnover data in the final frame will be

updated at T+18.

- To represent SBS data in final frame for reference year T

14.2. Punctuality

Aggregated data for the SBR final frame are provided annually to Eurostat according the deadline agreed by the Statistical Business Registers Working Group.

The SBR frames are provided on time to statistical users with regard to their needs and the agreed time frame, as follows:

- Preliminary frames: 20th of each month
- Final Frame: T+16

Outline the reasons for the delay (if any).

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1. Comparability - geographical

The geographical comparability of national statistical business registers is ensured by the application of common definitions of the statistical units laid down in the Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93.

The SBR variables are harmonised and set up in accordance with the Annex VIII to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European business statistics. Further guidelines on the variables implementation in the national statistical business registers are given in the [EBS methodological manual for Statistical Business Registers \(2021 edition\)](#).

15.2. Comparability - over time

The comparability over time of the frames results from the information provided in concept 3.8.

- NSBR frames are not comparable for reference years 2021 to 2020;
- There have been some changes in the methodology/ methods

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

The NSBR frame provides information on the active population of enterprises carrying out economic activities which contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP), the legal units of which those enterprises consist of, local units, kind of activity units and enterprise groups, incl. all-resident and multinational enterprise groups.

The national statistical business register is used by statistical users as a coordinated frame population in order to derive consistent statistical output.

The reasons for lack of coherence with other statistical domains are as follows:

- SBS: SBS does not include Non-profit and Public Enterprises. These two categories are part of the Quality Report. There are also additional small deviations in the methodology for deriving the population between the SBS and Quality Report.
- BD: Business demography is going to use the same population as SBS. For this reason, the same differences occur as for SBS.
- EGR:
 - LEU: For EGR all incorporated legal units are used. For the Quality Report only incorporated legal units which are part of an economically active

enterprise are used.

- MNE: there is a time lag for EGR data and it is hard to compare EGR Data with Enterprise Groups in the SBR because of identification problems.

15.4. Coherence - internal

The SBR data included in the final frame are internally consistent.

16. Cost and Burden

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Reg. (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics stipulates cost effectiveness as statistical principle; however, there is no legal obligation to provide cost and burden information in quality reports. Such an obligation is also not covered by sectoral legislation. Due to the fact that consistent standards and definitions for cost reporting are currently not available and are yet to be developed by the RDG-expert group there is a high risk of misrepresentation and distortions when comparing costs of statistics production across countries. Statistics Austria will, hence, not provide any cost information until agreed harmonised reporting standards are in place.

17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

There is no publication/dissemination of data from the SBR. For this reason, there is also no data revision in the conventional sense. Internal users use the data of the live register which is maintained daily. After T+16 months a final frame is drawn. This ends the maintenance of the data, except for minor changes in the population and a last update of turnover data at T+18.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

The national statistical business registers is set up in accordance with EBS Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 using any relevant data sources while avoiding excessive burden on respondents and taking due account of the cost effectiveness of the NSAs.

NSI uses the following data sources, including a combination thereof for the national statistical business register:

- Austrian business register for administrative purposes
- Company register
- Associations register
- Tax information System
- Social security register
- Economic Chamber
- Commercial register
- EGR
- Statistical Surveys

18.2. Frequency of data collection

The national statistical business registers shall be updated by means of entries and removals at least annually. The frequency of updating shall depend on the kind of unit, the variable considered, the size of the unit and the source generally used for the update.

The frequency of updating the units and variables in the national statistical business register is as follows:

- Legal units - Monthly
- Enterprises - Monthly
- Local units - Monthly
- Kind of activity units - Monthly
- Enterprise groups - Monthly

Data in the register is stored with a monthly history, but maintenance is conducted on a daily basis. Certain processes run automatically on a monthly basis.

18.3. Data collection

Statistical business registers use data from administrative and statistical data sources, and from any other relevant sources that are comparable and compliant with the applicable specific quality requirements. For more details please see 18.1.

18.4. Data validation

Statistical analysis of the national statistical business register is carried out to ensure the quality of data and frame populations provided to users.

Data validation procedures include:

- Format and file structure checks
- Intra-file checks
- Intra-domain, inter-source checks (e.g. mirror checks)
- Plausibility/consistency checks between domains inside the NSI
- Plausibility/consistency checks between domains outside the NSI
- Checks for inconsistencies in data delivery files

18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- The austrian Administrative Business Register is used as the main data source
- Additional information and data from other sources is processed via certain priority rules

The frame populations and annual copy of national statistical business register are produced as follows:

- There is a monthly, bitemporal history for the characteristics of the SBR, therefore a final frame could be obtained at any time. After T+16 most of the maintenance of units stops and an annual copy is produced based on the frame population at this time. Turnover data is updated at T+18.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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No further comments

Related metadata

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