National statistical business register - Croatia

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX

Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: Eurostat user support

1. Contact	Top
1.1. Contact organisation	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Business Statistics Directorate Statistical Business Register Department
1.5. Contact mail address	Ilica 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

2. Metadata update	Top
2.1. Metadata last certified	31/05/2023

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3. Statistical presentation

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);
- NKD 2007. - national version of the European classification NACE Rev. 2 is completely in line with it at all classification levels;
- Legal form code list (used in Administrative business register, supplemented with codes for natural persons);
- Statistical territorial register of CBS (official nomenclature of Croatian territorial units);
- ISO-country code

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:

- Non-financial corporations,
- Financial corporations,
- General government,
- Households as employers and own-account workers,
- Non-profit institutions serving households

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

- family farm producers that is part of Household sector. These units are covered in Farm register

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 NSBR are as follows:

- **Enterprise** in vast majority of cases is equal to legal unit. **Complex enterprises** are implemented in NSBR by the method of profiling. Legal units that are part of the enterprise groups are subject of profiling. Criterium for manual (intensive or desk) profiling are size and complexity of enterprise groups. Starting point for profiling is organizational structure and operational segments of the group. First step of profiling is analysis of all available data from administrative and statistical sources. Intensive profiling includes contact with MNE as well. Complex enterprise takes the characteristics of the legal unit that has the most employees - (address, activity). Turnover in all legal units of the group is consolidated in a way that revenues generated between units of the same enterprise are eliminated. Second type of profiling is automatic profiling for simple and small enterprise groups. Automatic profiling is performed in a way that legal units are grouped into enterprises taking into account the main activity of all legal units within the group - connecting possible vertically connected activities and auxiliary activities. Automatic profiling is performed by algorithm and in a special application.

- **Enterprise group** - Enterprise Groups are implemented in NSBR by using the prescribed methodology. CBS uses administrative sources (Commercial Court Register, Central depository and Clearing Company, Annual financial consolidated accounts of Groups from the Register of Annual Financial Reports), statistical sources (EuroGroups Register and statistical surveys), as well as corporate web pages for creating Enterprise groups. Legal units are joined to enterprise group if majority ownership between them is detected. The group structure is created by linking legal units that control and legal units that are controlled by other legal units.

- **Kind of activity unit (KAU)** - CBS do not have KAU's in NSBR. Instead, we record secondary activity of the enterprise with information about the size of activity measured with turnover. Analysis of all cases is still not finished but it is planned by the end of 2023.

- **Local unit** - Local units are implemented in NSBR by using the prescribed methodology. Every legal unit has at least one local unit (headquarter). Creating local units is partly automatic in NSBR in case local units are registered in administrative registers. In other cases, information on local units are found different sources, internet, contact with legal unit, etc. and entered in SBR. There is no complete register of local units in Croatia. There is no legal obligation to register all local units of enterprise, except for special activities or types of units (craft business).

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:

- legal unit,
- enterprise,
- local unit,
- enterprise group,
- foreign business entity that controls or is controlled by legal unit

Thresholds are not applied.

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 2004. (first version)

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2010.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2004 as equal to legal unit. Since 2019 enterprises are created as combination of more than 1 legal unit.
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2004.
- Kind of activity unit – is not implemented.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure Top

The economic variables on employment are recorded in absolute figures.
The net turnover is recorded in HRK - Croatian Kuna.

5. Reference Period Top

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(s).

6. Institutional Mandate

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

- Official Statistics Act - https://web.dzs.hr/Eng/about_us/Legals/Official_Statistics_Act_2020.pdf

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:

- Official Statistics Act defines data exchange between producers of official statistics in the Republic of Croatia (https://web.dzs.hr/Eng/about_us/Legals/Official_Statistics_Act_2020.pdf)
- Ordinance on access to confidential data of the Central bureau of statistics within the official statistics system   (only in Croatian [Pravilnik o pristupu povjerljivim podacima Državnog zavoda za statistiku unutar sustava službene statistike (nn.hr)](#))

7. Confidentiality

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:

- Official Statistics Act regulates the protection of confidential data collected for the production of official statistics
- Instructions on rules and methods of protection in dissemination of official statistical data of the Central bureau of statistics gives more detail on protection of confidential data (only in Croatian [Naputak o pravilima i metodama zaštite pri diseminaciji službenih statističkih podataka Državnog zavoda za statistiku (nn.hr)](#))

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment
According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

8. Release policy Top

8.1. Release calendar

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

- T+ 10 months to STS domain;
- T+ 9 months to SBS domain;
- T+ 9 months to FATS;
- T+ 16 months to ITGS (only final frame);
- T+ …… months to ITSS; (Croatian National Bank is producer, SBR data is not used)
- T+ 7 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey);
- T+ 12 months to ICT survey;
- T+ 4 months to R&D;
- T+ (other domains).

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 15 months.

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:

- SBR staff extract required data upon the receipt of the request for data from particular statistical department. Data is delivered in format and structure defined in the request.

9. Frequency of dissemination Top

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

- large majority of statistical users require one frame annually for their use, and they place their requests for frames in different point in time within the year
- national accounts use preliminary frame every quarter

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+15 months. The annual copy is kept for 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

10. Accessibility and clarity Top

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

- Business register data is disseminated only within business demography statistics in annual First release of preliminary business demography data.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

- Business register data is disseminated only within business demography statistics (Basic Indicators of Business Demography, 2020 – Provisional Data,

https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/enterprises/business-demography/) and quarterly business demography (registrations, bankruptcies and cessations) Registrations, declared bankruptcies and cessation of business entities ([Business Demography | Državni zavod za statistiku (dzs.hr)](https://dzs.hr))

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

- Business register data is disseminated within business demography statistics in the pc-axis data base (https://web.dzs.hr/PXWeb/Menu.aspx?px_type=PX&px_db=Strukturne+poslovne+statistike&px_language=en)
- Institutional sector codes of units in Statistical business register are publicly available in data base updated on daily basis (in Croatian only: https://web.dzs.hr/sektorizacija.htm)

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:

- Croatian National Bank, data on institutional sector codes are shared on daily basis via web service i xml format, other information upon the request (only for statistical purposes)
- Other statistical producers get access to SBR data in line with provisions of Official Statistics Act upon the request and for documented statistical need

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.

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:

- all data contained in SBR is available in aggregated form on request of any public user. Statistical confidentiality rules are applied for turnover data which is considered as confidential.

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.
10.7. Quality management - documentation
ESS Data Quality Programme for statistical business registers is available on CIRCABC.
National quality report can be found on CBS web pages Državni zavod za statistiku - Register of Business Entities (gov.hr)

11. Quality management

11.1. Quality assurance

The quality is assured by applying the following quality management and assurance procedures: Croatian Bureau of Statistics follows the Code of Practice for European Statistics.

More information on quality assurance is available on the website: Državni zavod za statistiku - Quality (gov.hr)

Quality of SBR is assured by taking measures that will ensure that data input, processing and output is on the high-quality level.

Quality of data inputs is assured by using quality data sources and by validating new data by comparing it to previous year data. All quality shortcomings coming from administrative sources are communicated to them in order to improve data processing, controls and output that is used for updating of SBR.

Processing of the data and automated procedures are monitored by checking results and analysing data in SBR.

Quality of output is result of two previous measures and additionally, when preparing frames for surveys, data is reviewed again and necessary corrections are made in data base.

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:

- SBR data is several times a year analysed and different kind of controls are used in order to detect all inconsistencies and mistakes
- Statistical users report about their satisfaction with SBR data every 3 year
- Statistical users send feedback from surveys to SBR and report about (possible) mistakes and inconsistencies using reporting module built in SBR application or using other means of communication. All reported inconsistencies are checked and feedback is sent to users

12. Relevance

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.

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.

Every 3 years SBR Department conduct national user satisfaction survey.

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:

- SBR contains all mandatory variables except size of main and secondary activities of enterprise as proxy for KAU unit. Implementation of new variable is in progress.
- For majority of mandatory variables data is recorded for all units. Telephone or e-mail information is missing in 27 % legal units but address information is almost complete (99,9%)
- Geocodes are missing for 15 % of local units which is due to technical issues and not sufficiently updated administrative sources.

13. Accuracy

13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- coverage of local units is not complete because there is no complete register of local units in Croatia. There is no legal obligation to register all local units except for special activities or types of units (craft businesses). That is why SBR use different sources, internet and company contacts to find locations of relevant enterprises. Accuracy of statuses of local units is therefore questionable.
- coverage of free professionals is not complete and accuracy or free professional's data is problematic. SBR uses tax register where NACE codes are incorrect in specific cases. Data is corrected in SBR when mistakes are detected.

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

- relevant enterprises are contacted occasionally and local units are updated with received information
- some other sources are used for improving accuracy - as Register of notaries or Register of lawyers but not regularly due to limited resources.

13.2. Sampling error
Not applicable.
13.3. Non-sampling error
Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality Top

14.1. Timeliness

Preliminary frames are available already 1 month after the reference year T.

Final frame is available 15 months after the reference year T.

Reasons for the time lag:

- Time lag for the release of final frame refers primarily to enterprise groups data that depend on delivery of final frame from EGR. Other units are updated within t+ 12.

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:

- users within and outside CBS receive frames according to the annual plan or upon ad-hoc request. SBR is providing data within deadlines.

15. Coherence and comparability Top

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 comparable for reference years 2008 to 2018. In 2019 complex enterprises were introduced in SBR in larger scale so in 2019 we had break in series.

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:

- outputs (results) of different statistics sometimes seem not to be coherent with SBR aggregated data but they use subset of SBR frame either based on NACE code or institutional sector (market-non-market), having foreign trade or not etc. Vast majority of statistical users use frames extracted from SBR which are tailored according to their needs.

15.4. Coherence - internal

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

16. Cost and Burden

Not available.

17. Data revision

17.1. Data revision - policy

There is no revision policy in SBR.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable.

18. Statistical processing

18.1. Source data

The national statistical business registers are 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:

- Administrative Business Register
- Register of Craft Businesses
- Commercial Court Register
- Central depository and Clearing Company
- Tax Administration Registers and tax reports
- Register of Annual Financial Reports
- Register of Associations
- Registers of Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency
- Feedback from statistical surveys
- Register of notaries and Register of lawyers
- Internet

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 - continuously. New units and changes of existing units are updated on daily basis. Cessations of incorporated units are updated monthly as well as legal statuses (bankruptcy, liquidation). Data on employment and turnover from VAT is updated quarterly, and data on annual employment and turnover is updated once a year.
- Enterprises - continuously except of creation and updating complex enterprises which is annually. Data on employment and turnover is updated annually.
- Local units - continuously on daily bases.
- Kind of activity units - is not created.
- Enterprise groups - annually.

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:

- Daily updates from administrative registers are checked within automated procedure. For new units in SBR, ID numbers are checked in order to avoid duplicates and NACE codes are validated for detection of non-valid codes. Updates of NACE codes are checked in case when SBR had different code than administrative source in order to avoid false activity changes for administrative purposes. Several other variable changes are manually checked if there is indication set up in automated updating procedures.
- Annual data on employment and turnover are checked before updating SBR by comparing new data to previous year data and by comparing data coming from different sources in order to avoid mistakes.

18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- Different types of units (legal persons, natural persons) are updated from different registers which are relevant for particular type of units. Majority of variables of legal units are updated from such authoritative administrative registers.
- For employment and turnover data priorities are defined among Annual financial reports and several types of tax reports available for different sets of units (VAT reports, company profit tax, income tax for natural persons etc.)

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

- Frame populations are produced several times during the year according the need of annual and short-term statistics as well as for other statistical users. It is compiled from live business register taking into account needs of users in requested structure and format

- Annual copy is produced by saving all relevant data for legal units, enterprises, local units and enterprise groups.

18.6. Adjustment
Not applicable.

19. Comment   Top

No comment

Related metadata   Top

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