

# National statistical business register - Cyprus

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX  
Metadata Structure (ESMS)  
Compiling agency: Statistical Service of Cyprus  
(CYSTAT)



## Eurostat metadata

### Reference metadata

- [1. Contact](#)
  - [2. Metadata update](#)
  - [3. Statistical presentation](#)
  - [4. Unit of measure](#)
  - [5. Reference Period](#)
  - [6. Institutional Mandate](#)
  - [7. Confidentiality](#)
  - [8. Release policy](#)
  - [9. Frequency of dissemination](#)
  - [10. Accessibility and clarity](#)
  - [11. Quality management](#)
  - [12. Relevance](#)
  - [13. Accuracy](#)
  - [14. Timeliness and punctuality](#)
  - [15. Coherence and comparability](#)
  - [16. Cost and Burden](#)
  - [17. Data revision](#)
  - [18. Statistical processing](#)
  - [19. Comment](#)
- [Related Metadata](#)  
[Annexes](#) (including footnotes)

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [Eurostat user support](#)

1. Contact <a href="#">Top</a>	
1.1. Contact organisation	Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Methodology, Statistical Dissemination, Prices, Labour Market and Information Society
1.5. Contact mail address	Statistical Service of Cyprus CY-1444 Nicosia Cyprus

## 2. Metadata update

[Top](#)

2.1. Metadata last certified	31/05/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	31/05/2023
2.3. Metadata last update	31/05/2023

## 3. Statistical presentation

[Top](#)

### 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 [ShowVoc \(europa.eu\)](#) (or [EU Vocabularies](#));
- European System of Accounts ([ESA 2010](#));
- Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics ([NUTS](#));
- Statistical codes of Municipalities, Communities and quarters of Cyprus.

### 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.

### 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.

## **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
- Enterprise
- Local Unit
- Kind of Activity Unit
- Enterprise Group

### 3.7. Reference area

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

### 3.8. Coverage - Time

The national statistical business register was established in 1985.

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2005.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 1985.
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 1985.
- Kind of activity unit – implemented and maintained since 2022 as Enterprise variable.

### 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 absolute figures / euros.

## 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.

## 6. Institutional Mandate

[Top](#)

## 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

- Statistics Law, No. 25(I) of 2021
- Article 3 of the national Statistics Law, No. 25(I) of 2021 defines the functions of the Statistical Service of Cyprus regarding the production and dissemination of official statistics. Moreover, Article 13, explicitly stipulates the mandate for data collection and introduces a mandatory response to statistical enquiries by stipulating the obligation of respondents to reply to surveys and provide the data required. This relates not only to national but also to European statistics which, by virtue of Article 8 of the said Law, are incorporated in the annual and multiannual programs of work without any further procedure.

## 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: CySTAT - Central Bank of Cyprus.

# 7. Confidentiality

[Top](#)

## 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 are released in accordance to all confidentiality provisions of the following:

- National Statistics Law No. 25(I) of 2021 (especially Article 16 on statistical confidentiality).
- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and its later amendments (especially Chapter 5 on statistical confidentiality).

- European Statistics Code of Practice (especially Principle 5 on statistical confidentiality).
- CYSTAT's Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data.

- **Statistics Law No. 25(I) of 2021:**

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/StaticPage?id=1066>

- **Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (consolidated text):**
- <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608&qid=1504858409240&from=EN>

- **European Statistics Code of Practice:**

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-32-11-955>

- **Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data:**

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/StaticPage?id=1066>

## 7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

The treatment of confidential data is regulated by Guidelines for the Protection of Confidential Data.

*In the case were additional rules (to the Guidelines mentioned above) are followed (e.g. by the request of Eurostat), they should also be mentioned here.*

*Links to any documents mentioned here should be attached (or the actual documents):*

- **Guidelines for the Protection of Confidential Data:**

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/StaticPage?id=1066>

## 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+9 months to SBS domain;
- T+14 months to FATS;
- T+9 months to ICT survey;
- T+9 months to R&D;
- T+9 months to (other domains).

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+10 months.

### 8.2. Release calendar access



Link to CYSTAT's release calendar:

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/AnnouncementList>

### 8.3. Release policy - user access

According to the Dissemination and Pricing Policy of the Statistical Service of Cyprus (section 2.3) CYSTAT's main channel for dissemination of statistics is the web portal, which offers the same conditions to everyone and is updated at the same time every working day (12:00 noon). No privileged pre-released access is granted.

In addition to the annual release calendar, users are informed of the various statistical releases through the "Alert" service provided by CYSTAT.

*Link to the Dissemination and Pricing Policy should be attached (or the actual document):*

- *Dissemination and Pricing Policy of the Statistical Service of Cyprus:*

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/StaticPage?id=1064>

## 9. Frequency of dissemination

[Top](#)

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

- Annually - on request.

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+10 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

- Data on enterprises and employment - Annually.

### 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:

- **Statistical micro-data from CYSTAT's surveys are accessible for research purposes only and under strict provisions as described below:**

Under the provisions of the Statistics Law, CYSTAT may release microdata for the sole use of scientific research. Applicants have to submit the request form "APPLICATION FOR DATA FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES" giving thorough information on the project for which micro-data are needed.

The application is evaluated by CYSTAT's Confidentiality Committee and if the application is approved, a charge is fixed according to the volume and time consumed for preparation of the data. Micro-data may then be released after an anonymisation process which ensures no direct identification of the statistical units but, at the same time, ensures usability of the data. The link for the application is attached below.

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/DataRequestContactForm?fid=7>

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.

#### 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:

- In electronic form

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.

The Business Register manual describes the contents and the updating procedure of the National Statistical Business Register.

#### 10.7. Quality management - documentation

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

## 11. Quality management

[Top](#)

### 11.1. Quality assurance

The quality of statistics in CYSTAT is managed in the framework of the European Statistics Code of Practice which sets the standards for developing, producing and disseminating European Statistics as well as the ESS Quality Assurance Framework (QAF). CYSTAT endorses the Quality Declaration of the European Statistical System. In addition, CYSTAT is guided by the requirements provided for in Article 11 of the Statistics Law No. 25(I) of 2021 as well as Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics, which sets out the quality criteria to be applied in the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.

- *European Statistics Code of Practice:*

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-32-11-955>

- **ESS Quality Assurance Framework (QAF):**

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4392716/ESS-QAF-V1-2final.pdf/bbf5970c-1adf-46c8-afc3-58ce177a0646>

- **Quality Declaration of the European Statistical System:**

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4031688/8188985/KS0217428ENN\\_corr.pdf/116f7c85-cd3e-4bff-b695-4a8e71385fd4](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4031688/8188985/KS0217428ENN_corr.pdf/116f7c85-cd3e-4bff-b695-4a8e71385fd4)

- **Statistics Law No. 25(I) of 2021:**

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/StaticPage?id=1074>

- **Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (consolidated text):**

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608&qid=1504858409240&from=EN>

## 11.2. Quality management - assessment

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

## 12. Relevance

[Top](#)

### 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.

- The NSBR processes regularly adopt the arising needs depending on the availability of resources.
- Due to legal restrictions and anavailability of resources, some user needs may not be satisfied.
- The annual user survey is the way to collect information on user needs.

### 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](#).

Since 2008 (with the exception of 2010, 2013 and 2020) CYSTAT carries out an annual online “Users Satisfaction Survey”. The results of the surveys are available on CYSTAT’s web portal at the link attached below.

Overall, there is a high level of satisfaction of the users of statistical data published by CYSTAT.

*The results of the user satisfaction survey concerning the relevant statistical theme/sub-theme of CYSTAT’s web portal should be inserted, if available.*

*Attach the following link:*

- *Results of CYSTAT’s User Satisfaction Surveys:*

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/StaticPage?id=1144>

### 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:

- No mandatory variable is missing
- 2 optional variable is missing
- 6 conditional variables are missing

## 13. Accuracy

[Top](#)

### 13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- Local Units undercoverage in administrative sources.
- Non resident Legal Units outside European Union and EFTA, are difficult to identify in EGR IS.

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

- The web is used as a source. Furthermore, the Enterprises with over 9 persons employed, are contacted.
- Manual identification in EGR IS.

### 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 9 months after the reference year T.

Final frame is available 10 months after the reference year T.

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

Reasons for the time lag:

- The time lag has to do with the provision of the final employment figures by the administrative source.

#### 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:

- For EGR purposes according to the EGR calendar.
- For national purposes in T+10.

Outline the reasons for the delay (if any).

### 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 Today;
- There have been sufficient changes in the methodology, methods, procedures and data sources (use of administrative sources).

#### 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.

#### 15.4. Coherence - internal

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

### 16. Cost and Burden

[Top](#)

Not available.

## 17. Data revision

[Top](#)

### 17.1. Data revision - policy

A data revision policy is in place at CYSTAT. It is published on CYSTAT's web portal, at the following link:

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/StaticPage?id=1072>

CYSTAT also publishes a list of scheduled revisions (regular or major revisions), also published on its web portal, at the following link:

<https://www.cystat.gov.cy/en/AnnouncementList>

### 17.2. Data revision - practice

Employment figures are revised after the final data is provided by the administrative source in T+9. Enterprises economic activity codes and contact details are revised after feedback from surveys is received (continuous procedure).

## 18. Statistical processing

[Top](#)

### 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:

- Department of Registrar of Companies and Intellectual Property
- Value Added Tax
- Tax Services
- Social Insurance Services
- Euro Groups Register
- CySTAT 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

### 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:

- Checks are performed on the continuity and the classification of economic activities of the enterprises.
- Newly born Legal Units are conducted in order to validate the data provided by the administrative sources on economic activities and contact details.

#### 18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- The administrative registers are linked using a unique identifier.
- Department of Registrar of companies registration number for the Legal Persons
- Identity Number for the Natural Persons
- Manual matching is used when none of the above identifiers is available

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

- The Department of Registrar of companies provides data on Legal Units and the relationships among them.
- Value Added Tax provides data on Turnover, NACE and contact details of the Legal Unit or the Groups of Legal Units.
- Tax Services provide data on Turnover.
- The Social Security Services provides data on employment, economic activity and contact details.
- The delineation of the Enterprises and the Enterprises groups is completed by utilizing the relationship data and the economic data provided by the administrative sources.
- The frame populations and the annual copy of the national business register is revised and updated using the feedback provided by the CySTAT surveys and EuroGroups Register (EGR).

#### 18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

### 19. Comment

[Top](#)

Not comment.

### Related metadata

[Top](#)

### Annexes

[Top](#)

