

# National statistical business register - Lithuania

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX  
Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania)



## 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

[Top](#)

<b>1.1. Contact organisation</b>	State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania)
<b>1.2. Contact organisation unit</b>	Business statistics harmonization division
<b>1.5. Contact mail address</b>	Gedimino av. 29, Vilnius

## 2. Metadata update

[Top](#)

<b>2.1. Metadata last certified</b>	26/08/2016
<b>2.2. Metadata last posted</b>	26/08/2016

## 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 ([NACE Rev. 2](#));
- European System of Accounts ([ESA 2010](#));
- Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics ([NUTS](#));

- Country code;
- State of a unit (National classification of units state (Active/Inactive and their sub-states))

### 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:

- Business units;
- Non-profit units;
- Public sector units and natural persons engaged in an economic activity in their own rights

### 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):

- Enterprise;
- Enterprise group;
- Kind of activity unit;
- Local unit ((information is available only for enterprises employing 20 employees or more).

### 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 1989.

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2020.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2002.
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2005.
- Kind of activity unit – implemented and maintained since 2012.

### 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 Euro.

## 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 2022 reference year.

In this annual copy, the economic variables refer:

- number of employees - to the T reference year;
- turnover - to the T reference year;
- economic activity - to the T 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

- [Republic of Lithuania Law on Official Statistics and State Data Governance](#) 12 October 1993 No I-270 (As last amended on 19 July 2022 – No XIV-1396)

#### Annexes:

[Republic of Lithuania Law on Official Statistics and State Data Governance](#)

### 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 by bilateral agreements between State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania) and other national authorities.

## 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:

- NSBR data is accessible only to authorized users.
- The Law on Official Statistics and State Data Governance determines the definition of confidential data, usage and protection of official statistical information. According to the Law: Confidential statistical data means statistical data which allow statistical units to be identified, either directly or indirectly, thereby disclosing individual information. Confidential statistical data are submitted only upon the signature of an agreement on the submission of statistical data for scientific purposes with legal research entity. Agreement defines the commitment of the research entity to comply the requirements on statistical confidentiality defined in legal acts.
- The researchers who will be working with confidential statistical data sign a commitment (which is an integral part of the agreement) to preserve the confidentiality of statistical data. The commitment also establishes civil liability for the damage caused.

### Annexes:

[Republic Of Lithuania Law On Official Statistics And State Data Governance](#)

#### 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+ 10 months to SBS domain;
- T+ 10 months to FATS;
- T+ 10 months to ITGS;
- T+ 10 months to ITSS;
- T+ 10 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey);
- T+ 10 months to ICT survey;
- T+ 10 months to R&D;
- T+ 10 months to (other domains).

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 18 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: Statistical business register is accessible for all NSI employees with granted access. (Authorization is conducted using common authorization procedures).

The preliminary SBR frame is prepared and provided for all survey managers for comments at the end of September. An updated frame is provided for all NSI employees for selection of samples in October.

The SBR frames of all previous years are also available for all NSI employees.

## 9. Frequency of dissemination

[Top](#)



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

- In October the SBR preliminary frame is fixed and provided to all statistical divisions for survey sampling procedures.

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+18 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

The regular News release linked to the SBR data is prepared and published at the Portal of Official Statistics yearly at the beginning of January.

#### Annexes:

[News release linked to SBR data, reference year 2020. Not translated into English.](#)

### 10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

No publications

### 10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Information based on the statistical business register is online available as indicated below:

- Number of enterprise groups
- Share of economic entities with at least one person employed
- Indicators of economic entities
- Business demography.

#### Annexes:

[Portal of Official Statistics](#)

### 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:

- All content of NSBR is accessible via NSBR Web Interface for NSI employees with granted access.
- Frozen frames are available for all NSI employees without restrictions.

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.

The confidentiality rules (as they are laid down in 7.1) are kept.

## 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:

- scientists
- students
- business people
- governmental institutes.

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.

Description of the management of Statistical Business Register, Order of the Director General of SL, No DĮ-255 of 10 November 2022.

## 10.7. Quality management - documentation

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

Quality policy together with quality objectives of State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania) is defined according to the ISO 9001 standard, which was introduced in Statistics Lithuania in 2007 (in 2019 the quality management system of Statistics Lithuania was re-certified for the fifth time in turn according to the ISO 9001:2015).

The quality policy, approved by order No DĮ-59 of 19 May 2018 of DG of Statistics Lithuania, reflects the key quality commitments of Statistics Lithuania, set in the Strategy of Statistics Lithuania for 2018–2022, comprising the Mission and Vision statements, Values, Strategic Objective and main directions together with the improvement actions (measures) and expected results. The quality policy and the Strategy are publicly available on the website of Statistics Lithuania.

### Annexes:

[Quality Policy](#)

[Process map \(full version\)](#)

[Process map \(short version\)](#)

# 11. Quality management

[Top](#)

## 11.1. Quality assurance

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

- There is a clear organisational structure for managing quality within Statistics Lithuania. The order of DG of Statistics Lithuania approves the list of process managers

and their responsibilities, appoints the management representative/quality manager.

- Process managers assigned to every process, ensure effective operation of the processes, they are responsible for setting objectives, rules and procedures for a process, monitoring and analysis of improvement possibilities, management of improvements, and assessment of their effectiveness
- Quality guidelines are accessible to all staff members on the internal website and the pdf version is published on the website of Statistics Lithuania
- All documentation (on quality, as well) is managed according to the Description of procedures for document management, approved by the order of DG of Statistics Lithuania. It defines procedures for preparation, processing, management, accounting, storage and disposal of Statistics Lithuania's documents, as well as responsible personnel.
- The system for measuring and monitoring of performance and quality indicators is introduced (every year a plan for monitoring of performance and quality indicators is elaborated and approved by order of DG of Statistics Lithuania)
- Assessment of the quality of administrative data sources, including the integration of data from multiple data sources, is performed following the Description of procedures for Assessment of the quality of administrative data sources, approved by the order of DG.
- State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania) encourages user consultations in different ways: putting forward suggestions and comments by e-mail and via the Internet, during user meetings and performing user satisfaction surveys. Feedback from user consultations is used to provide input for the preparation of the annual Official Statistics Programme, identify emerging needs and priorities, improve quality of statistical outputs and monitor the value of statistics.
- According to the ISO certification procedure, every year audits of the quality management system are performed by independent audit company, which inspects the organization of statistical processes, preparation and dissemination of statistical information.

## 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:

- the NSBR is relevant and corresponds to the users' needs,
- data validation procedures are appropriate and ensure the data quality,
- the documentation is sufficient and comply the requirements of the Quality Policy.

## 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 consistency of statistical outputs is ensured by using the general fixed frame for all statistical users inside NSI.
- All authorized users inside NSI have the same access to all data of the SBR.

### 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:

- All mandatory variables and their characteristics are available in the business register,
- Number of missing optional characteristics in the NSBR - 2 (*Secondary activities of the enterprise group at NACE 2-digit level and Activity carried out in the local unit constituting an ancillary activity of the enterprise to which it belongs*)
- Number of missing conditional characteristics in the NSBR - 2 (*VAT number of the non-resident legal unit, which controls the legal unit and Secondary activities of LoU*)

## 13. Accuracy

[Top](#)

### 13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- Errors in NACE codes can occur due to the fact that the newly registered legal units are not obliged to provide the correct NACE code to the Register of Legal Units.
- Activity status of enterprises which do not participate in statistical surveys (mainly small) can be erroneous. It can imply an overcoverage or undercoverage.

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

- After receiving the information from the administrative source (the Register of Legal Units) about registration of a new legal units, they are contacted by phone in order to determine the right NACE code.
- Administrative data from the TAX office is linked with data from Social Security Fond Board data to determine the activity status.
- Data of statistical surveys are used to verify the activity status.

### 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 in 10 months after the reference year T.

Final frame is available 18 months after the reference year T.

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

Reasons for the time lag:

- Timeliness is defined by the availability of information from administrative data sources.

### 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 frame T+10
- Final frame T+18

Outline the reasons for the delay (if any).

No delays.

## 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 2002 to 2022,
- In 2020 they were supplemented with data on statistical units enterprises and enterprise groups.

### 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:

The lack of coherence with other statistical domains was not determined.

#### 15.4. Coherence - internal

The SBR data included in the final frame are *(are/are not)* internally consistent.

## 16. Cost and Burden

[Top](#)

Not available.

## 17. Data revision

[Top](#)

### 17.1. Data revision - policy

The general policy of the NSI concerning revisions is laid out in the document [General principles behind the performance, analysis and announcement of revisions of statistical indicators](http://www.stat.gov.lt/en/reviziju-politika) (<http://www.stat.gov.lt/en/reviziju-politika>). Revisions are conducted according to the calendar of revisions.

SBR output is not revised regularly.

Only unplanned revisions can be done if an error is detected or in case of conceptual or methodological changes. For example, change of classification.

### 17.2. Data revision - practice

There were no revisions of the SBR data output during the year 2022. The results published were final and were not revised later.

## 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:

- State owned company Center of Registers
- Tax office data
- Social insurance fund register
- Internal statistical surveys of the NSI

### 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 - daily
- Enterprises - annually
- Local units - annually
- Kind of activity units - annually
- 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:

- Data format and logical content of data;
- Comparing the SBR data with previous cycles, identifying and analysing major differences.
- Crosschecks with other data sources.

### 18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- The unique identification code is used to link data from different data sources
- Data combining is produced with the help of PL/SQL functions and procedures

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

- Data from TAX office and Social Security Fund Board are integrated with NSBR data and data from statistical surveys,
- The activity status of enterprises is determined,
- only active enterprises are included into frame population.

### 18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

## 19. Comment

[Top](#)

No comments.

## Related metadata

[Top](#)

