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

1. Contact <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Top</a></span>	
1.1. Contact organisation	Statistical Office of Montenegro
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Department for statistical registers and classifications
1.5. Contact mail address	IV Proleterske No 2, Podgorica

2. Metadata update <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Top</a></span>	
2.1. Metadata last certified	11/06/2022
2.2. Metadata last posted	28/06/2021
2.3. Metadata last update	18/06/2022

3. Statistical presentation <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Top</a></span>	
<b>3.1. Data description</b>	
<p>Statistical business registers (SBR) include information on the active population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enterprises carrying on economic activities contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP);</li> <li>Their local units;</li> <li>The legal units of which those enterprises consist;</li> <li>Enterprise groups (association of enterprises bound together by legal and/or financial links).</li> <li>the kind of activity unit</li> </ul> <p>Important mandatory <b>characteristics</b> recorded in the registers for the units are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification characteristics: ID numbers, names, addresses;</li> <li>Demographic characteristics: Date of commencement/cessation of the unit;</li> <li>Economic/stratification characteristics: Economic activity (NACE), employment, turnover, legal form;</li> <li>Information on control and ownership relations: Parent/subsidiary legal unit, minority shareholder information, country of global decision centre.</li> </ul> <p>The purposes of statistical business registers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a tool for the preparation and co-ordination of surveys;</li> <li>To be a source of information for statistical analysis of the business population and its demography;</li> <li>To establish links with administrative sources;</li> <li>To identify and delineate statistical units.</li> </ul>	

### 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);

In SBR is used code list in national level are follows:

- code list ownership
- code list origin of capital
- code list form of organization
- code list of settlements
- code list of municipalities

### 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:

- The SBR frame shall cover units which, wholly or partially, exercise an **economic activity**.

Any activity comprising the offer of goods and services on a given market shall be regarded as an economic activity. In addition, non-market **services contributing to the GDP**, as well as **direct and indirect holdings of active legal units** shall be regarded as economic activities for the purposes of business registers.

Economically inactive legal units are part of an enterprise only in combination with economically active legal units.

Please specify further the coverage of the national statistical business register.

The national statistical business register covers the following sectors:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J
- K
- L
- M
- N
- O
- P
- Q
- R
- S

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

- T
- U

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

## 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
- Enterprise group
- Kind of activity unit
- Local kind of activity unit

## 3.7. Reference area

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

## 3.8. Coverage - Time

The national statistical business register was established in 2007.

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2017
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2007
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2007
- Legal unit - implemented and maintained since 2007
- Kind of activity unit – implemented and maintained since 2016.
- Local kind of activity unit – implemented and maintained since 2011.

## 3.9. Base period

Not applicable

#### 4. Unit of measure

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The economic variables on employment are recorded in absolute figures.  
The net turnover is recorded in 1.000 of Euro.

#### 5. Reference Period

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The reference period for the annual copy of the national statistical business register is a calendar year. An annual copy that reflects the state of the national statistical business registers at the end of the year is taken and kept for at least 30 years for the purpose of analysis.  
The latest available copy of the national statistical business register consists of the final annual master frame for 2021 reference year. In this annual copy, the economic variables (number of employees, turnover and economic activity) refer to the 2021 reference year(s).

#### 6. Institutional Mandate

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##### 6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

Legal acts and other agreements - EU level

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

Legal acts and other agreements - national level:

- Law on Official Statistics and System of Official Statistics
- Rules of maintenance, updating and use of Statistical Business Register in Montenegro
- Agreement of understanding with Tax and Custom Authority
- Agreement of understanding with Central Bank
- Agreement of understanding with Union of employers
- Agreement of understanding with Business Alliance

##### 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:

- Agreement of understanding with Tax and Custom Authority
- Agreement of understanding with Central Bank

#### 7. Confidentiality

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##### 7.1. Confidentiality - policy

The following policy rules are applied at national level:

- Law on Official Statistics and System of Official Statistics

##### 7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1). All individual data are confidential.

#### 8. Release policy

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##### 8.1. Release calendar

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

- T+ 1 months to STS domain;
- T+ 1 months to SBS domain;
- T+1 months to FATS;
- T+ 1 months to ITGS;
- T+1 months to ITSS;
- T+ 1 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey);
- T+ 1 months to ICT survey;
- T+ 1 months to R&D;
- T+ 1 months to (other domains).

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 1 months.

Also, we produce two releases : Number of active business entities , in the first quarter of current year for the previous year and Number of active business entities which has a foreign owners in the second quarter of current year for the previous year.

##### 8.2. Release calendar access

<https://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=12&pageid=12>

### 8.3. Release policy - user access

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

- Once a year in December, a frozen state of SBR is created. All internal statistical users, statisticians, have access to the frozen state with limited access rights according to authorizations.

## 9. Frequency of dissemination

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

- quarterly.

Please specify when the final frame is available.

- The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+1 months. The annual copy is kept for 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

## 10. Accessibility and clarity

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### 10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Figures on enterprises by municipalities, by activities, by size classes - annually release

Figures on enterprises which are owned by foreign legal and natural persons by municipalities, by activities and by country of owner - annually release.

### 10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

<https://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=1929&pageid=98>

### 10.3. Dissemination format - online database

We don't have online SBR database.

### 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).

Please specify the access to the microdata, e.g. form/format, users, etc.

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

- Government bodies
- Local government bodies
- researchers

NSI exchange microdata with NSB 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.

Data is delivered to authorized users in a special format without an identifier. That is, in a format that it is impossible to recognize the reporting unit.

### 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 compliance with the principles of confidentiality and data protection. Data is delivered to authorized users in a special format without an identifier. That is, in a format that it is impossible to recognize the reporting unit.

### 10.6. Documentation on methodology

Methodology for statistical business register is available at the

link [http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/biznis%20registar/Metodologija\\_SBR\(1\)za%20sajt.pdf](http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/biznis%20registar/Metodologija_SBR(1)za%20sajt.pdf)

Rules of maintenance, updating and use of statistical business register is available at the

link [http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/biznis%20registar/Metodologija\\_SBR\(1\)za%20sajt.pdf](http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/biznis%20registar/Metodologija_SBR(1)za%20sajt.pdf).

### 10.7. Quality management - documentation

ESS Data Quality Programme for statistical business registers is available on CIRCABC.

We have a Statistical business register quality report.

## 11. Quality management

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### 11.1. Quality assurance

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

- Legislation concerning quality assurance, Task Forces or Working Groups, etc.
- Methodological standards and guidelines assuring the quality of the production process and the output

- Data validation procedures in place
- Quality assessment activities undertaken

### 11.2. Quality management - assessment

The overall assessment results could be summarised as follows:

- Main strengths and weaknesses according to the standard quality criteria
- Degree of EU harmonisation and standardisation
- Quality improvements undertaken in past years
- Quality improvements planned

## 12. Relevance

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### 12.1. Relevance - User Needs

SBR are important for the compilation of consistent and comparable European business statistics, establishing efficient statistical survey frames, providing identification numbers of all the units and for linking to many different sources, increasing statistical information and reducing the reporting burden on enterprises. SBR are referred to as the 'backbone' in the production of economic statistics because they provide the core infrastructure to ensure data consistency between various statistical outputs.

### 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.

Statistical Office of Montenegro collecting information on user satisfaction using User satisfaction surveys, through the Group of users of statistical Business Register and on daily basis in directly communication with users.

By using the data collected in the above manner we strive to meet all reasonable user needs by listening to them in various ways.

Also, based on the collected data, we can say that we receive praise for our promptness and accuracy.

### 12.3. Completeness

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

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

Missing mandatory characteristics in th NSBR are Institutional sector in our NSBR and Geographical location code.

Number of missing optional characteristics in the NSBR: 5

Number of missing conditional characteristics in the NSBR: 2

## 13. Accuracy

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### 13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- We have now better quality of data about real activity code, about status of activity, contact data, etc.

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

- We conducted two BR surveys for the reason of accuracy on the total coverage : about medium and large enterprises and about enterprises which has establishments.

### 13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable.

### 13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

## 14. Timeliness and punctuality

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### 14.1. Timeliness

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

Final frame is available 1 month after the reference year T .

### 14.2. Punctuality

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

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

- Final frame is available T+1 month.

## 15. Coherence and comparability

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### 15.1. Comparability - geographical

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

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

- The frames of statistical business register are comparable.

### 15.2. Comparability - over time

The comparability over time of the frames should result from the information provided for concept 3.8.

### 15.3. Coherence - cross domain

The frames of statistical business register in terms of concepts and definitions, statistical unit or object, classification (nomenclature) used are coherence with other statistical domains.

### 15.4. Coherence - internal

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

## 16. Cost and Burden

We made an analysis of the burden of the reporting units and started to prepare a methodology for reducing the

## 17. Data revision

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### 17.1. Data revision - policy

We have in our Statistical Office the revision policy. The revision policy of the Statistical Office, which came into force in July 2017, which was based on the Manual of the European Statistical System for Auditing Policy for the Main European Economic Indicators, emphasizes that within the framework of regular audits, the statistical data that can be audited are preliminary data.

### 17.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable.

## 18. Statistical processing

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### 18.1. Source data

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

For updating and maintenance of SBR we use external and internal sources.

Main external sources are Central register of business entities and Tax and Custom Authority.

Internal sources are statistical surveys.

Also, in Statistical Registers and Classifications Department are conducted two biannual surveys for updating SBR:

- Survey on businesses of large and middle enterprises
- Survey on enterprises which has establishments

### 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 - quarterly.
- Enterprises - quarterly.
- Local units - quarterly.
- Kind of activity units - quarterly.
- Enterprise groups - quarterly.

We update data about number of employees monthly; turnover quarterly; activity status and contact data daily.

### 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

We developed new version of software solution for SBR with established procedures for controlling and comparing data from different sources.

In this way, we accelerated the data control procedure and therefore improved the quality of SBR.

### 18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- After the "coming" of data from different sources in SBR department we made a compilation and comparing data.
- For data comparison we use automated procedures in the software solution.

#### 18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

#### 19. Comment

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We have no additional information.

#### Related metadata

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#### Annexes

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