

National statistical business register - Norway



National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX

Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Statistics Norway

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Statistics Norway
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Division for Accounting Statistics and Business Register.
1.5. Contact mail address	

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	31/05/2022
2.2. Metadata last posted	31/05/2022

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

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

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

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

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

The Norwegian statistical business register contains Local kind of activity units and not local units.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2. Classification system

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

- Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community ([NACE Rev. 2](#));
- European System of Accounts ([ESA 2010](#));
- Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics ([NUTS](#));
- Legal form: National classification of legal form based on national legislation <http://www.ssb.no/klass/#!/klassifikasjoner/35>
- Country code: List of 2-digit ISO country code <http://www.ssb.no/klass/#!/klassifikasjoner/100>
- County code: List of 2-digit county code <http://www.ssb.no/klass/#!/klassifikasjoner/104>
- Municipality code: List of 4-digit municipality code <http://www.ssb.no/klass/#!/klassifikasjoner/131>

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:

- We follow regulation (EU) 2019/2152 and cover all sectors.

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.
- **Kind of activity unit- Not implemented yet.**
- **Local unit - Not implemented in SBR, but we have local kind of activity units which can be aggregated into local units**

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
- Local kind of activity unit
- Enterprise
- All-resident enterprise group - EG may be underestimated because data source has not full coverage.
- Truncated enterprise group
- Multinational enterprise groups.

No thresholds applied.

3.7. Reference area

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

3.8. Coverage - Time

The national statistical business register was established in 1965, full coverage from the creation of the Central Coordinating Register of Legal Entities in 1995

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2002.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2014.
- Kind of activity unit – not implemented.
- Local kind of activity unit 1965, full coverage from the creation of the Central Coordinating Register of Legal Entities in 1995

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 national currency.

5. Reference Period

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

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

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

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

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

Legal acts and other agreements - EU level

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

Legal acts and other agreements - national level

- The Statistical Act
- Enhetsregisterloven - <https://lovdata.no/dokument/LTI/lov/2019-06-21-32>
- Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 - <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1994-06-03-15?q=enhetsregisterloven>
- Regulation (EC) No 696/93.

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:

- Characteristics on legal units and local units and new legal units and local kind of activity units - send **daily** by CCRLE to NSI.
- Characteristics on legal units and local kind of activity units and new local units, new legal units within public administration - send **daily** by NSI to CCRLE.
- VAT - data from Tax Authorities - send **weekly** by Tax Authorities to NSI.
- Data on employees - send **monthly** by EFF/NAV to NSI.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

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

The following policy rules are applied at national level:

- The Statistical Act - <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1989-06-16-54?q=statistikkloven>
- The Norwegian Data Protection Agency - <https://www.datatilsynet.no/English/>

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

DETAILS OF RULE

In the statistical business register and the statistical frames, all basic data are available for authorized users. In order to prevent unauthorized disclosure and secure confidentiality, access to the SBR and the frames is restricted.

The following rules are applied in the treatment of data from the SBR for statistical needs based on business register data.

Cells with less than 3 units are suppressed.

Figures are suppressed if one unit constitutes more than 90 percent of the total.

Figures are suppressed if the two largest units together constitute more than 95 percent of the total.

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:

- We produce monthly frames and the statistic producers pick frames according to their schedules.

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:

- Preliminary frame access on request
- Final frame access on request

9. Frequency of dissemination

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

- Preliminary (full) frame including identification characteristics (name, address, ID number, VAT number) - Monthly;
- Preliminary (full) frame including identification characteristics (name, address), turnover and employees - Annual.

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

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Not applicable.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Not applicable.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Not applicable.

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

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

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

The SBR microdata are provided to the authorized statistical users.

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

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

10.5. Dissemination format - other

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

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

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.

Manuals and methodological reports are only available internally at Statistics Norway

10.7. Quality management - documentation

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

Quality indicators for the statistical business register are produced quarterly

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.

Regular meetings between SBR and CCRLE concerning quality and other issues. Annual meetings between SBR and associated registers. SBR produces quality reports.

- Methodological standards and guidelines assuring the quality of the production process and the output

Guidelines for the maintainance of units in the SBR.

- Data validation procedures in place -
Data received from the CCRLE are subject to consistency and validity controls.
Several consistency checks performed regularly.
- Quality assessment activities undertaken - quarterly reports with quality indicators.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

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

The overall assessment results could be summarised as follows:

- Main strengths and weaknesses according to the standard quality criteria - the statistical business register covers all relevant legal units and local kind of activity units.
- Degree of EU harmonisation and standardisation - to a high degree.
- Important trade-off decision that had to be made - in order to decrease the response burden on businesses, there has been an increasing dependency on administrative data, and less direct contact with businesses. This may have led to poorer data quality, for example on the economic activity of units. The negative impact of less direct contact with units can in the near future be compensated for with improvements in online data collection.
- Availability of information on all aspects of data quality - in addition to the documentation mentioned in concept 11 and 12.1.
- Quality improvements undertaken in past years - increased focus on identifying ancillary units.
- Quality improvements planned - the implementation of the new statistical units enterprise and KAU in the SBR will lead to improvements in the quality of enterprise groups. Improvements in enterprise groups will be better coverage.

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.

Main users, their needs and their importance: SBS, STS: The statistical business register as frame population and source for information on units. Business Demography: register based statistics with the statistical business register as source. National Accounts.

Users and uses specially considered: Financial statistics

SBR processes adapt regularly arising user needs. The time frame for adapting user needs depends on the complexity of the needs and the available resources.

Way of collecting information on user needs:

- Feedback from subject matter committees. ad hoc focus groups.
- Requests, complaints and other feedback from users.
- User participation in projects.

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](#).

Way of collecting information on user satisfaction:

- Feedback and complaints from users. Feedback from advisory committees and focus groups.
- No surveys are conducted.

Measures to improve user satisfaction:

- The SBR is constantly working to improve the quality in the register and adapt to user needs.

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:

- There are 0 missing mandatory characteristics in the NSBR. This was clarified in the 2019 Compliance exercise questionnaire. The characteristics which were recorded as missing were due to an incomplete metadata report.
- The number of missing optional characteristics in the NSBR is lower. This was clarified in the 2019 Compliance exercise questionnaire.
- The number of missing conditional characteristics in the NSBR is lower. This was clarified in the 2019 Compliance exercise questionnaire.

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- Undercoverage on enterprise group due to source of enterprise groups in the shareholder register of the tax authorities. Not all legal units belonging to enterprise groups report to the register

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

- Improving bias due to undercoverage of limited companies reporting to The Shareholders Register could be done in to ways:
 1. Manually checking Annual Reports for the limited companies in question.
 2. Wait one year for the final reporting to The Shareholders Register.

Both actions has disadvantages where the first action is resource demanding and the other will give the result after the deadline for reporting to the EGR.

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 **4** 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).

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+4 - in time;
- Final frame - T+18 - in time.

Outline the reasons for the delay (if any).

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1. Comparability - geographical

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

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

- The statistical business register contains local kind of activity unit and not the local unit.
- The need for statistical breakdown on economic activity and geography is the reason for implementing the local kind of activity unit.

15.2. Comparability - over time

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

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

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17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

Not applicable

17.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

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

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

- CCRLE (Central Coordinating Register of Legal Entities) - Daily;
- SBS Surveys, Administrative data: The Tax Register for Personal Tax Payers, Register of Company Accounts, VAT Register - Annual;

- Register of employers/employees - Monthly;
- The Shareholder Register of the Tax Authorities - The source covers more than 90 per cent of all limited liability companies. Missing legal units are mainly new legal units or legal units deleted during the year - Annual.

NSBR is live and historical register, updated on daily bases; monthly frozen frames; annual copy.

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:

Details on the frequency of data collection are given in the table to concept 18.1.

18.3. Data collection

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

18.4. Data validation

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

Data validation procedures include:

- Format and file structure checks - files from associated registers are checked for correct format and structure.
- Running algorithms identifying inconsistencies and other errors in the SBR on a regular basis. A surveillance system for monitoring activity in units.

18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- Enterprise group algorithm - Enterprise groups are constructed based on ownership information from the Shareholder Register of the Tax Authorities. Total ownership is calculated from individual share holdings. Foreign owners are identified in order to delineate the IFATS and IFDI populations.
- Delineation of enterprises - Enterprises are delineated within enterprise groups according to an automatic procedure taking into account the 4-digit NACE-code and institutional sector code of the legal units belonging to an enterprise group.
- Delineation of kind of activity units - Kind of activity units are delineated within enterprises, based on the local kind of activity units belonging to the legal units of which the enterprises consist.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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Related metadata

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