

National statistical business register - Bosnia and Herzegovina



National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX
Metadata Structure (ESMS)
Compiling agency: Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Statistical Business Register and Economic Classifications
1.5. Contact mail address	Zelenih beretki 26, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	30/12/2022
2.2. Metadata last posted	30/12/2022
2.3. Metadata last update	26/05/2023

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.

There are no statistical units in our SBR such as the kind of activity unit and enterprise groups. 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.

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](#));
- CPA-National classification of products by activities (KPPD 2016)
- National version KD BIH 2010 of NACE Rev 2;

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:

- Household as employers of domestic personnel.

The national statistical business register *do not covers* the following sectors:

- Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

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.

All Enterprises consisting of only 1 Legal unit.

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):

- National Accounts-Legal units-thresholds-all enterprises without entrepreneurs
- SBS-Enterprise-including some of NACE sections in line with EU Regulation
- Short-term statistics-Enterprises with secondary activities

3.7. Reference area

The reference area for national statistical business register is the territory of the country Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3.8. Coverage - Time

The national statistical business register was established in 2008. year and is in use from 2009. The statistical units are implemented and maintained in the national statistical business register as follows:

- Enterprise group – not implemented.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2009.
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2009.
- Kind of activity unit – not implemented.

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 national currency (BAM) units.

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

- Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Official Gazette of BiH no. 26/04 and 42/04
- Law on the Classification an activities, Official Gazette of BiH no. 76/06, 100/08 and 32/10
- Law on Registration of Business Entities in FBiH
- Law on Registration of Business Entities in RS
- Law on Registration of Business Entities in Brcko District
- Law on Entrepreneurship in FBiH
- on Entrepreneurship in RS
- on Entrepreneurship in Brcko District
- Agreement on implementation of harmonized methodologies and standars

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:

- Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- Ministry of Finance on the entities level,
- Tax Authorities (employment data) and
- Indirect Tax Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina (VAT data).

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:

- Statistical confidentiality and Law on protection of personal data.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

Statistical confidentiality and Law on protection of personal data - Article 23.

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+ 9 months to STS domain;
- T+ 12 months to SBS domain.

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+12 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:

- on request to SBR.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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

- on request

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+12 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

- <https://bhas.gov.ba/Calendar/Category/39>

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

- <https://bhas.gov.ba/Calendar/Category/39>.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Not available

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:

- not applicable.

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.

- not applicable.

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:

- not applicable.

National statistical business register is the main source for the Business demography statistics that provide information for active enterprises in the business economy, the births, deaths and survival rates of enterprises, as well as information on related employment data. In the business demography domain, the business economy covers sections B to N, excluding activities of holding companies – K64.2 (NACE Rev.2).

10.6. Documentation on methodology

[European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers – edition 2021](#) outlines the methodology to be used for the national statistical institutes.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

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

11. Quality management

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11.1. Quality assurance

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

- Statistical confidentiality and data protection-principles and guidelines,
- Agriment on implementation of harmonized methodologies and standards in producing the statistical data of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- Guideliness for correcting mistakes in published releases.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

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

12. Relevance

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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.

The needs of external users are met to limited extent because the SBR data is confidential and not available to external users at the individual level.

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](#).

Semiannual meetings with internal users give users the opportunity to express their opinion on and satisfaction with the SBR.

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 no Enterprises consisting of more than 1 LEU,
- Enterprise group,
- employment data for Local unit and
- Local kind of activity.

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- Undercoverage
- Overcoverage

The actions taken to reduce bias (if any) and to improve accuracy of the data are as follows:
SBR conducts annual surveys on the target population (entrepreneurs, local units etc.).

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 T+9 months after the reference year T.

Final frame is available T+12 months after the reference year T.

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

Reasons for the time lag:

- availability data.

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.

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 \(2021 edition\)](#).

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 2021 are internally consistent.

16. Cost and Burden

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Not available.

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:

- Ministry of Finance
- Tax Authorities (et the entities level)
- Indirect Taxation Authority
- Centra Bank of BiH
- statistical sources
- Information from official gazettes
- Information from internet sites

18.2. Frequency of data collection

The national statistical business registers shall be updated by means of entries and removals at least annually. The frequency of updating shall depend on the kind of unit, the variable considered, the size of the unit and the source generally used for the update.

The frequency of updating the units and variables in the national statistical business register is as follows:

- Legal units -continuously.
- Enterprises - continuously.
- Local units - continuously.
- Kind of activity units - not implemented.
- Enterprise groups - not implemented.

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.

- Ministry of Finance -annual
- Tax Authorities (et the entities level) -quarterly
- Indirect Taxation Authority -quarterly
- Centra Bank of BiH - twice a year

- statistical sources.

18.4. Data validation

According to the Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are three official statistical institutions in accordance with administrative arrangement of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Agency for statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS), located in Sarajevo, responsible for statistics production on the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Federal Institute for Statistics of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FIS FBiH), located in Sarajevo, responsible for statistics production on the level of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina entity; Republika Srpska Institute for Statistics (RSIS), located in Banja Luka, responsible for statistics production on the level of entity Republika Srpska. Agency for statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina has also a Branch Office located in Brčko, which is responsible for statistics production on the level of Brčko District (BD BiH).

- The collection phase and the input control of the annual financial reports is carried out by APIF (Agency for intermediation, information and financial services) in RS, FIA (Financial and Information Agency) in FBiH and Tax Authority in BD BiH. Validation rules for input control are prepared by both Agencies (APIF, FIA and Tax Authority) in cooperation with FIS FBiH, RSIS and BD BiH.
- Analyzing the accounting micro data and performing plausibility checks by contacting directly the reporting units.
- Analyzing other administrative and statistical micro data and performing plausibility checks by contacting directly the sources.
- Additional checking and data validation of the results (carried out by BHAS).
- Checking the data set using Eurostat Edamis Input hall (performed by BHAS)

18.5. Data compilation

According to the Law on Statistics (Official Gazette of BA, No. 26/04) the three statistical institutes are responsible for organizing, producing and disseminating statistics. Those institutes are: the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the level of the state (BHAS), the Federal Institute of Statistics for the Entity of Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina (FIS) and the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics for the Entity of Republika Srpska (RSIS).

The maintenance and updating of SBR data from administrative sources and feedback from statistical surveys, is carried out at the entities level.

For enterprises data from Annual Financial Statements (turnover and employment) were used as primary source.

For entrepreneurs data, The unique system for registration, control and collection of contributions (Tax Authorities) were used for persons employed data. Variables for entrepreneurs are estimated based on employment data for entrepreneurs.

The Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina was also used for turnover data.

The SBR also use the data from other sources which are used by methodologists when making decision on change the status of enterprise activity.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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There are three Statistical Institutes in BiH at territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the state level (BHAS),

District Breko is branch office of BHAS)

and two institutes at the entity level:

- Federal office of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina - FIS
- Institute of Statistics of the Republika Srpska - RSIS.

There is common, totally same, SBR za state and entities level.

The exchange of information on the unit level between all statistical institutions is done on a quartely basis, in clearly defined periods of time but there is still a problem with the exchange of individual data. Data on turnover and employment are exchanged only in size categories. Agency for Statistics has VAT data (individual deta) from Indirect Tax Authority (government body).

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