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

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1.1. Contact organisation	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica	
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Business Register Unit	
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3.1. Data description		
<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>The national statistical business registers include information on the active population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • enterprise groups to which those enterprises belong. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enterprise groups shall be identified through the links of control between their legal units in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.</p> <p>The main variables recorded in the statistical business registers are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

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.
- **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.
- **KAU** - The kind of activity unit (KAU) groups all the parts of an enterprise contributing to the performance of an activity at class level (four digits) of NACE Rev. 1 and corresponds to one or more operational subdivisions of the enterprise. KAU is recorded as ENT's variable; it corresponds to the principal activity and those secondary activities of the ENT, which due to their size have a significant influence on the aggregated national according to operational rules; size is expressed in terms of turnover.

3.6. Statistical population

The national statistical business registers shall be the authoritative source for deriving high quality and harmonised statistical business register population 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 (without any thresholds) provided to the following statistical users:

UNITS IN SBR FRAME	FRAME POPULATION PROVIDED / USERS
Legal unit	NA
Local unit	SBS, STS, NA
Enterprise	SBS, STS, NA, FATS
KAU	STS, PRODCOM
All-resident enterprise group	SBS, STS, NA, FATS
Truncated enterprise group	SBS, STS, NA, FATS
Multinational enterprise groups	SBS, STS, NA, FATS

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 1998.

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2005;
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 1998;
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2004;
- Kind of activity unit – implemented starting from 2021.

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 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 T-2 reference year.

In this annual copy, the economic variables (number of employees, turnover and economic activity) refer to the T-2 reference year, while the identification characteristics refer to T-1 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

- D.lgs n. 322 del 6 settembre 1989.pdf (istat.it)
- Regolamento_europeo_n.223_del_2009
(http://www.sistan.it/fileadmin/Repository/Home/EUROPA/Regolamento_europeo_n.223_del_2009.pdf)

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:

- Bank of Italy (http://www.sistan.it/fileadmin/Repository/Home/EUROPA/Regolamento_europeo_n.223_del_2009.pdf)

7. Confidentiality

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 confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical development society.

The following policy rules are applied at national level:

- 1) Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali (D.lgs. n. 196 del 30 giugno 2003) - 1) <https://intranet.istat.it/LeggiENorme/Documents/Codice%20privacy.pdf>
Annex A3 Codice Deontologico
- 2) Criteri e modalità per la comunicazione dei dati personali nell'ambito del Sistema statistico nazionale (Direttiva n. 9 Comstat del 20 aprile 2004) 2) https://intranet.istat.it/LeggiENorme/Documents/Direttiva_n.9._Comstat_20.04.2004.pdf
- 3) Misure di sicurezza e modalità di scambio dei dati personali tra amministrazioni pubbliche 3) (Provvedimento n. 393 del Garante per la Protezione dei dati Personali del 2 luglio 2015) <https://intranet.istat.it/LeggiENorme/Documents/garante%20protezione%20dati%20personali9>

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

- To entities inside the National Statistical System, dissemination of individual data is done including no reference that can link them to data subjects and subjects from being identified (without identification data);

- To entities outside the National Statistical System, only dissemination of aggregate data is possible (usually by using I.Stat, the Istat data warehouse) onwards, while it was previously necessary to limit to three the minimum number of units in table cells

8. Release policy [Top](#)

8.1. Release calendar

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

- T+ 6 months to STS domain;
- T+ 6 months to SBS domain;
- T+ 6 months to FATS;
- T+ 6 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey);
- T+ 6 months to ICT survey;
- T+ 6 months to R&D;
- T+ 6 months to NA;
- T+ 6 months to EGR;
- T+ 6 months to (other domains).

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 15 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:

1. Preliminary frame -Link to oracle table (internal users)
2. Enterprises with employees -Link to oracle table (internal users)
3. Final frame -Link to oracle table (internal users), Access to standard file (external users)

9. Frequency of dissemination [Top](#)

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

- Preliminary frame - Annual
- Final frame - Annual

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+15 months. The annual copy is kept for 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

10. Accessibility and clarity [Top](#)

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

News in the Istat website

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Enterprises (new definition): [Registro statistico delle imprese attive \(istat.it\)](https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/276829)

Enterprise Groups: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/276829>

General government sector (s13): <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/190748>

Public Institutions: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/264488>

Agricultural sector: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/278807>

Local Unit Quality Report: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/234627>

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

- Enterprises and local units (all variables) and their employment (aggregated data) - <http://dati.istat.it/>

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

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

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

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

- all variables of the Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 are available for each authorized entity of the National Statistical System (<https://armida.istat.it>)

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 all external users (with prior permission)

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: Nace B to N, P to R and S95, S96; (increased coverage to K642).

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Preliminary frame (Enterprises with employees) (in Italian): [Istat.it | Registro delle imprese ASIA - Stima anticipata delle imprese con dipendenti](#)
Final frame (in Italian): [Istat.it | Registro statistico delle imprese attive \(ASIA - Imprese\)](#); <https://www.istat.it/it/files//2022/07/Nota-metodologica-Registro-2020.pdf>

Enterprise groups (in Italian): [Registro statistico dei gruppi d'impresa \(Istat.it\)](#); https://www.istat.it/it/files//2021/11/Report-Conti-economici-imprese-e-gruppi_2019.pdf

General Government participations in Italy (in Italian): <https://www.istat.it/it/files//2023/01/Partecipate-pubbliche-in-Italia-2020.pdf>

Register of employees (in Italian): [Istat.it | Registro statistico dell'occupazione delle imprese \(ASIA - Occupazione\)](#)

Public Institutions (in Italian): https://www.istat.it/it/files//2021/12/nota_metodologica.pdf

Methodological Manual on Italian BR (in Italian): http://www.istat.it/it/files/2016/02/Atti_CIS_2.pdf?title=Atti+del+9%C2%B0+Censimento+del%E2%80%99industria++18%2Fapr%2F2016++Atti_CIS_2.pdf

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

<https://www.istat.it/it/files//2022/12/Nota-metodologica-Asia-agricoltura-2020.pdf>

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:

- National guidelines assuring the quality of the production process and the output
- Quality assurance framework used to implement statistical quality principles (QD - Quality Declaration)
- Quality assurance procedures: the national Deterministic Statistical Data Editing (DSDE) process
- Quality assessment activities undertaken: analysis and checks on completeness, consistency of data and feedback from statistical surveys and users

11.2. Quality management - assessment

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

Main strengths according to the standard quality criteria: accuracy in terms of coverage and completeness; high level of EU harmonisation and standardisation; set-up of the Business Portal to update the SBR with statistical sources

Weaknesses of the updating process: strong dependence from administrative sources; risk of delay in the acquisition of administrative data for identifying the relationships and main BR variables; finalization of SBS impacts the timeliness of the ENT final frame

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.

Internal users: SBS, STS, FATS, National Accounts (specially considered) ;

External users: All the members of the Sistan (National Statistical System), Bank of Italy, Universities, some private companies..

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](#).

The SBR User Survey is one of the instruments agreed for regularly assessing the EBS quality framework. The most recent SBR User Survey was carried out in 2023 and the deadline for responses was 20 April 2023.

The national statistical domains users responded to the SBR User Survey 2023 mainly with regards to the NSBR is that is used as an authoritative source at national level for national statistical business register populations; users consider the quality level very high with regard to their needs, especially the components of coverage and completeness. Also the feedback regarding the coherence, comparability and the accuracy was very good on average. With regard to data quality improvements some users underlined the need to improve timeliness in order to reduce the discrepancy in reference time between data Survey and Business Register, therefore the main future need is to anticipate the release of the business register of Enterprises by few months. In addition, some STS users underlined the need to have the KAU in the BR (information that will be available, according to the EBS regulation, starting from the reference year 2021). Only a few users filled the EGR section. All quality dimensions are evaluated as good. The main remark concerns the need to have an unambiguous definition of the branch. Some countries treat subsidiary legal units as branches which does not correspond to the definition of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 on ESA - European System of Accounts and Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 Article 2 chapter 1 point 6 (FRIBS).

12.3. Completeness
<p>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).</p> <p>Data completeness rate and missing variables or data in the national statistical business register are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No missing mandatory characteristics in the NSBR • No way to estimate the ancillary activities for local units; FTE data on employees is not foreseen for enterprise and local units; telephone, fax, etc for local units and EGs are partially covered, only for units involved in surveys.

13. Accuracy Top
13.1. Accuracy - overall
<p>The main issues regarding accuracy of the data are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only overcoverage and misclassification errors are evaluated by using business surveys for legal units, local units and enterprises. <p>The actions taken to reduce bias (if any) and to improve accuracy of the data are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant units are continuously monitored by the BR expert staff • Quality control procedure using compatibility rules
13.2. Sampling error
Not applicable.
13.3. Non-sampling error
Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality Top
14.1. Timeliness
<p>Preliminary frames are available 6 months after the reference year T.</p> <p>Final frame is available 15 months after the reference year T.</p> <p>Outline the reasons for the time lag (if any).</p> <p>Reasons for the time lag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of administrative sources, especially for turnover and employees
14.2. Punctuality
<p>Aggregated data for the SBR final frame are provided annually to Eurostat according to the deadline agreed by the Statistical Business Registers Working Group.</p> <p>The SBR frames are provided on time to statistical users with regard to their needs and the agreed time frame, as follows:</p> <p>The preliminary frames of the national statistical business register are released according to the statistical user needs, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T+ 6 months to STS domain; • T+ 6 months to SBS domain; • T+ 6 months to FATS; • T+ 6 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey); • T+ 6 months to ICT survey; • T+ 6 months to R&D; • T+ 6 months to NA; • T+ 6 months to EGR; • T+ 6 months to (other domains). <p>The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 15 months.</p>

15. Coherence and comparability Top
15.1. Comparability - geographical
<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
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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COST COMPONENTS	ANNUAL COSTS TO OPERATE THE SBR IN FTE	ANNUAL COSTS TO OPERATE THE SBR IN EURO
Human resources	33.35	1668641
Costs of data acquisition from public sources	Not applicable	0
Costs of data acquisition from commercial sources	Not applicable	287061
IT costs	Not applicable	22964
Other costs ...	Not applicable	334379
In total	Not applicable	2313046

17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

No revision of data is foreseen

17.2. Data revision - practice

No revision of data is foreseen

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:

- Chambers of Commerce Register of Enterprises and Local units;
- Tax Register
- Central Bank Register on Monetary Intermediation
- Single Register of Insurance and Reinsurance Intermediaries (RUI) – IVASS
- VAT yearly declaration
- Sector Studies (Revenue Agency)
- Tax return form "UNICO" (the Revenue Agency)
- Published business accounts
- Social Security Register UniEmens (INPS)
- Chambers of Commerce: Register of Persons with positions and list of shareholders
- The craftsmen and tradesmen archive (social security)
- Declarations of social contribution for Outworkers
- Declarations of Insurance for Outworkers (agency for the insurance against work-related injuries)
- Register of the Listed Companies (ATP) - CONSOB
- CONSOC Register
- Department of Treasury (MEF) - Public shareholdings Register
- Environmental declaration Archive (MUD)
- Retail Trade Register (Nielsen)
- Yellow Pages
- FATS
- Central Bank Group Register
- Note of financial statements and consolidated accounts of limited liability companies with regard to information on direct and indirect shareholdings

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 -
Identification characteristics, demographic characteristics, employment: twice a year
Monetary variables, activity, relationship information: annual
- Enterprises -
Identification characteristics, demographic characteristics, employment: twice a year
Monetary variables, activity, relationship information: annual
- Kind of activity unit- Size expressed in turnover (ENT's characteristics), relationship information with legal units: annual
- Local units - Identification characteristics, demographic characteristics, employment, activity: annual
- Enterprise groups - Identification characteristics, demographic characteristics, employment, relationship information: annual

Size expressed in turnover (ENT's characteristics), relationship information with legal units: annual

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.

In Istat, data collection is centralised for all existing administrative sources. By managing data flows centrally, it ensures the integration and internal dissemination of administrative data and data stored in statistical registers.

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
- Intra-file checks
- Intra-domain, intra-source checks (e.g time series checks)
- Intra-domain, inter-source checks (e.g. mirror checks)
- Plausibility/consistency checks between domains inside the NSI

18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources apply priority rules, customized according to the different variables

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

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no comment

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