

National statistical business register - Luxembourg

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX

Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: STATEC



Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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

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1.1. Contact organisation	STATEC	
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Business Register	
1.5. Contact mail address	STATEC Répertoire des entreprises Centre Administratif Pierre Werner 13, rue Erasme B.P. 304 L-2013 Luxembourg	

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	31/05/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	31/05/2023
2.3. Metadata last update	31/05/2023

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;
- the kind of activity unit for those enterprises which due to their size have a significant influence and whose kind-of-activity units (KAUs) have a significant influence on the aggregated (national) data;
- enterprise groups to which those enterprises belong.

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

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

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

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

- Identification variables: identification number, name, address;
- Demographic events: date of commencement/cessation of the unit;
- Economic variables/stratification parameters: economic activity (NACE), institutional sector (SEC2010), 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 (NACELUX Rev. 2);
- European System of Accounts (ESA 2010);

- Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS);
- List of 2-digit country codes (ISO 3166-1);
- List of legal forms.

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 as an economic activity.

The national statistical business register covers the following sectors:

- NACE section A to U.

The national statistical business register *does not cover* the following sectors:

- NACE section A is only partially covered as this part of the economy is covered by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- NACE group 86.2 is not completely covered due to lack of information (only LEU having any employees or liable to VAT).

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 (In LU NSBR, the monthly number of employees represents the number of persons affiliated within a month to a given employer).

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.

The methods used to implement the statistical units in the national statistical business register are as follows:

- Enterprise – Implementation is based on manual profiling (for new legal units, enterprise=legal unit).
- Enterprise group – Implementation is based on combining different administrative and commercial data sources.
- Kind-of activity unit (KAU) – Not implemented in NSBR.
- Local unit – Implementation is based on enterprise unit and local units available from SBS survey.

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 units: All legal units incorporated in LU, foreign branches if affiliated to VAT or registered to LBR and private persons having any economic activity when affiliated as employers to Social Security and/or liable to VAT.
- Enterprise: All former legal units are linked to enterprises. Enterprises may consist of one or more legal unit.
- Local Unit: Local units are identical to enterprises except where information available from SBS survey covers enterprises having more than one local unit.
- KAU: not implemented in NSBR, will be implemented as enterprise characteristic.

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 1995.

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2011.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2003.
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2003.
- 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 Euro.

5. Reference Period

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

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

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

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

Annual or infra-annual frames of the business register are compiled for each statistical domain.

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.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1893/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains

Legal acts and other agreements - national level

- Law of 10 July 2011 on the organisation of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies:
<http://www.statistiques.public.lu/en/actors/statec/missions/loistatec.pdf>: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1893&from=E>

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:

- Law of 10 July 2011 on the organisation of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies:

<http://www.statistiques.public.lu/en/actors/statec/missions/loistatec.pdf>: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1893&from=E>

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:

- Law of 10 July 2011 on the organisation of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies:
<http://www.statistiques.public.lu/en/actors/statec/missions/loistatec.pdf>
- Texte coordonné de la loi du 2 août 2002 relative à la protection des personnes à l'égard du traitement des données à caractère personnel modifiée par la loi du 31 juillet 2006, la loi du 22 décembre 2006, la loi du 27 juillet 2007 :https://cnpd.public.lu/fr/legislation/droit-lux/doc_loi02082002mod_fr.pdf#pagemode=none
- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (Text with EEA relevance): <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679&from=EN>

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

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

- T+ 1 month to STS domain;
- T+ 12 and T+15 months to annual BD;
- T+ 1 month to quarterly BD;
- T+ 15 months to SBS domain;
- T+ 15 months to FATS;
- T+ 15 months to ITGS;
- T+ 15 months to ITSS;

- T+ 15 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey);
- T+ 15 months to ICT survey;
- T+ 15 months to R&D;
- T+ 15 months to (other domains).

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 18 months or on request.

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:

- SBR frames are only available to NSi, NCB, administrations (only non confidential data) and researchers on request;
- SBR frames are compiled by the NSBR and transmitted to the users or compiled by NSI users for their own purpose.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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

- Once per year;
- Two times per year;
- Every quarter;
- Every month;
- On request.

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

- Press is informed about annual release of the list of LU enterprises (Statnews).

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

- Annual and quarterly business demography data (tables, publication).
- Annual release of the list of LU enterprises (PDF, Excel).

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

- Online consultation of NACE codes allocated to legal units (My Guichet, Luxembourg Business Register).

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:

- Annual transmission of resident legal unit data to EGR IS;
- Annual transmission of resident enterprises data to EGR;
- Annual transmission of control links and ownership data to EGR;
- Monthly transmission of different data on legal units to NCB;
- Monthly transmission of NACE and institutional sector classification data on legal unit level to administrations;
- SBR frame or sampling populations to NSI or external users on request.

NSI exchange microdata with the 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 and for the purposes of Balance of payment statistics and National Accounts. 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:

- Aggregated data on request;
- Sample or population frames on request.

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 S, excluding section O, division S94, institutional sectors S127, S13, S15 and enterprises identified as SPEs.

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:

- Law of 10 July 2011 on the organisation of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies.
- European Statistics Code of Practice.
- BR recommendation manual.
- Analysis, checking and validation of administrative and commercial data sources and data collected from surveys before implementing into the NSBR.
- Analysis, checking and validation of statistical data (e.g. business demography) before dissemination.

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:

- High quality of administrative and commercial data made available.
- High quality of information collected by surveys.
- Feedback received from different statistical domains and enterprises as regards classification (NACE, institutional sector) of statistical units.

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.

- SBS, NA, FDI, STS, FATS, NCB, BD,.. frame populations are based on NSBR.
- Administrations get monthly update of NACE and institutional sector classification of legal units.
- Compilation of sample frames or populations of enterprises for internal or external users.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Since 2017, Eurostat together with the EU Member States conducts SBR user survey addressing users and potential users of the national statistical business registers (NSBR) and the EuroGroups Register (EGR).

The latest SBR User Survey 2020 show that the NSBR are widely used at national level and users consider that its quality had been significantly improved in the recent years. Most of the NSBR users (97%) had either no issue or manageable issue regarding business registers coverage, units, variables, timeliness and frequency of frames.

The results of the SBR User Survey 2020 are available on [CIRCABC](#).

12.3. Completeness

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

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

- Mandatory variables are fully covered, coverage of data is nearly complete.
- 25% of optional variables are missing, the missing variables can only be implemented if data is available.

- Completeness of data for optional variables already covered may be further improved if data is available.

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- Only coverage of private persons having any economic activity when affiliated as employers to Social Security and/or liable to VAT (e.g. NACE group 86.2).
- Only partial coverage of NACE section A (this part of the economy is covered by the Ministry of Agriculture).
- No complete coverage of data sources available for EG.
- Data on self-employed persons has to be partially estimated.

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

- Increase of coverage of LU EG from commercial data provider over time.

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 can be made available 1 months after the reference year T.

Final frames are available 18 months after the reference year T.

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

Reasons for the time lag:

- Monthly employment data for reference year T is only completely available at T+ 4 months.
- Classification (NACE, institutional sector) of newly incorporated legal units in reference year T is estimated to be nearly completely available at T+ 12 months.
- Turnover, import and export data for reference year T is estimated to be nearly completely available at T+18 months.
- EG group data for reference year T is available at T+ 18 months.

14.2. Punctuality

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

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

- Final frame for LU LEU to send to EGR IS and LU Enterprise data to send to EGR is available at T + 5 months.

- Preliminary frame for LU relationship data to send to EGR is available at T + 10 months.
- Final frame for annual BD data is available at T + 18 months.
- Final frames for quarterly BD data are available at T + 1 months.
- Final frame for SBS data is available at T+ 18 months.
- Frames for other statistical domains are compiled on request or compiled by the domains.

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.

- The coverage of legal units is comparable since 1995 as no additional sources have been added since then. Only quality of legal unit characteristics data has been improved over time.
- Enterprise unit has been implemented in 2003 in NSBR. The quality of the enterprise unit data improved over the years.
- Local unit has been implemented in 2003 in NSBR. Local unit data for reference years 2002 and 2005 was established by collecting data by specific survey. Afterwards, local unit data is available from information collected by SBS survey.
- EG group data has been implemented in 2011 in NSBR and is available from reference year 2008 on. The quality and coverage of data changed over time as new sources were added, sources were no longer available or coverage of sources increased.
- Employment data is available from reference year 1984 on. Up to 2002 only 2 months per year available, from 2003 on monthly data available.
- Turnover, import and export data is available from 1970 on (only yearly data). From 1991 on, even monthly or quarterly data is made available.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

The NSBR frame provides information on the active population of enterprises carrying out economic activities which contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP), the legal units of which those enterprises consist of, local units, kind of activity units and enterprise groups, incl. all-resident and multinational enterprise groups.

The national statistical business register is used by statistical users as a coordinated frame population in order to derive consistent statistical output.

The reasons for lack of coherence with other statistical domains are as follows:

- Additional data is collected by survey by the other statistical domains which may be not available in the NSBR.

15.4. Coherence - internal

The SBR data included in the final frames *for the different statistical domains should be internally consistent.*

16. Cost and Burden

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Not available.

17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

Preliminary frames are used in general only internally for checking and validating the data before compiling the final frame. For BD, preliminary data send is later on revised (e.g. High growth enterprises, enterprise deaths, quarterly data on newly incorporated units and bankruptcies). Final frames are only revised if necessary and on request.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable at the moment.

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:

- National register of legal persons set up by the IT department of the LU government (New LEU, LEU characteristics).
- VAT register set up by the VAT administration (New LEU, LEU characteristics).
- VAT returns register set up by the VAT administration (Turnover, import, export,...data).
- Employer register set up by Social Security (New LEU).
- Employment register set up by social Security (Employment data).
- EGR set up by Eurostat (EG data).
- LBR register set up by Luxembourg Business Register (EG data, LBR ID for new LEU, Legal form changes, bankruptcies).
- Commercial data (EG data).
- Central accounting database (LBR ID).
- Survey on economic activity (NACE, Enterprise, Institutional sector, Legal form changes).
- SBS survey (NACE, Enterprise, Local units).
- FDI survey (EG data).
- National accounts (NACE, Institutional sector, EG data).
- National Central Bank (NACE, institutional sector, SPE, EG data).

18.2. Frequency of data collection

The national statistical business registers shall be updated by means of entries and removals at least annually (monthly update of most data covered by NSBR). 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 - monthly (there are no removals).
- Enterprises - monthly for new enterprises, continuously for existing enterprises (there are no removals).
- Local units - monthly for all local units which are considered to be identical to the enterprise, annually for enterprises covered by SBS survey having more than one local unit.
- Kind of activity units - not implemented, will be implemented as Enterprise characteristic.
- Enterprise groups - annually.

18.3. Data collection

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

18.4. Data validation

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

Data validation procedures include:

- Analysis, checking and validation of source data before implementing in NSBR.
- Analysis, checking and validation of preliminary frames before compiling final frames.

18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- Data from all administrative sources are matched using the National ID, except LBR ID from LBR register which is added in the NSBR using Name matching.
- Data from commercial data provider is matched by using LBR Id (or VAT ID if available).
- Data from surveys is collected either at LEU or enterprise level, matching can be done by using National or enterprise ID.
- New LEU and LEU characteristics update is done by using priority rules between the different data sources.
- New Enterprises and enterprise characteristics update is done by using priority rules between the different data sources and manual checking work.
- EG data is updated by using priority rules between the different data sources and manual checking work.
- Employment data is only available from one source, matching is done by National ID (no priority rules necessary).
- VAT data is only available from one source, matching is done by using National ID (only internal data priority rules necessary).
- EGR data is matched by using National or LBR ID.

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

- Frame populations are compiled by using data stored in the different tables of the NSBR database (additional data sources may be used to complete the NSBR data) according to predefined rules.
- The annual frame population for EG is compiled by combining the different data sources available according to priority rules.
- Frame populations for the specific statistical domains are compiled by using data from the NSBR and data collected by survey according to priority rules.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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No further comments.

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