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

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Statistical office of Republic of Serbia - SORS
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Statistical Business Register
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2. Metadata update Top	
2.1. Metadata last certified	19/05/2022
2.2. Metadata last posted	23/05/2022
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3.1. Data description	
<p>The Statistical Business Register (SBR) established in the Statistical office in the Republic of Serbia (SORS) in 2005 following EU Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 on statistical units that have to be monitored in order to compile a common framework for ongoing business surveys. SBR benefited from new developments in the institutional framework that happened at the same time, such as the foundation of the Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA), the main registering body in the Republic of Serbia, aimed to facilitate the setting up and closing down of businesses. Along with this, the Tax administration office included Businesses TIN and VAT (Tax Identification number and Value added tax number) as characteristics that are to be followed in the future. Furthermore, statistical units Enterprise and Local unit have been created, derived from the existing Legal units.</p> <p>SBR plays the main role in providing the main frame for business surveys. It is the traditional role of the SBR. SBR uses the data that is gathered as an outcome of these surveys in addition to acting as the source for the business population that takes part in them. These data are used to update the statistical units that are the part of the SBR database. The data of statistical units are stored in the tables and they are managed by the SBR unit. These tables contain data on the statistical units, which are actually described by the selected variables (characteristics). Those variables have been regularly updated with the information from administrative and statistical sources.</p> <p>Since its establishment, Serbian Business Register went through different modifications, in order to meet stakeholders rapidly growing needs. In 2009 it was put through a considerable reengineering project, aimed to improve current software solutions and quality of SBR data. The goal of this project was to increase the degree of SBR user's satisfaction through improvement of software solutions that were used for viewing and updating register data. The main result of this project was creation of new SBR IT application, which increased capabilities of all employees in business statistics to participate in updating the SBR with the information collected during conduction of various statistical surveys.</p> <p>With a help of IPA 2011 project (started in 2012, finished in 2014) SBR made new steps in harmonization with EU standards. New Statistical unit and new variables have been introduced: Statistical unit Enterprise Group (both relationships have been considered: ownership and control) and the new administrative sources had been detected, preparation for exploitation of them performed and data have been regularly received.</p>	

Today, the family of statistical units followed by Serbian SBR includes Legal unit (administrative unit, starting point in creation of Statistical units), Local unit, Enterprise and Enterprises group. By conducting various statistical surveys, SBR collected data on locations on which Enterprises perform activities, NACE activities broken down on 4-digit level (classes) and number on Employees engaged in NACE (Rev. 2) classes. Accordingly, being main frame for all Business surveys, SBR makes effort to provide accurate data on NACE class activities for all large and middle sized Enterprises. Kind of activity unit (KAU) is still not created in SBR, but some of the main characteristics of this units can be derived from the current data.

Administrative sources are the primary sources for the SBR. Administrative sources that are the most important for the SBR are:

- Serbian Business Registers Agency,
- Register of Organizational units, and
- Tax administration.

Unfortunately, administrative sources are not developed enough to fulfil demands from SBR stakeholders, regarding full information on:

- Locations of the businesses,
- Employees on this locations,
- NACE activities.

So, SBR is forced to use also statistical sources as additional ones in order to improve the quality of its data. But, in order to produce data of required quality, it is essential to follow the request of the stakeholders. Therefore, from one side, there is a huge demand for data, and for the other, the burden on the responding units has to be considered as issue. The solution is an extensive use of administrative data and constant work on development of procedures of updating the SBR both from statistical and administrative sources and improvement of the SBR methodology. Moreover, SBR staff developed the list of the inconsistencies of the SBR database. These inconsistencies are divided depending on the type of errors, statistical units and variables to which they refer. Therefore, it can be presented as:

- Structural errors (inconsistencies which need special attention),
- Checking the links between the registration statuses and the statuses of economic activity of the SBR statistical units,
- Missing and obviously incorrect data on local units,
- Missing and obviously incorrect data on enterprises,
- Missing and obviously incorrect data on legal units,
- Possible errors in data on NACE activities in statistical units of the SBR,
- Possible errors in data on employees in statistical units of the SBR,
- Possible errors in data on ownership type and origin of capital,
- Aggregated data checking.

The entire list of defined inconsistencies is built into the IT application and SBR employees are enabled to select and review those data. This become the daily task for the SBR staff.

SBR staff will continue to develop the new solutions in order to better fulfil the stakeholder needs and to upgrade the SBR methodology to be more harmonized with the international one.

3.2. Classification system

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

- Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community ([NACE Rev. 2](#))
- European System of Accounts ([ESA 2010](#))
- Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics ([NUTS](#))
- National Legal form code lists
- National Size class code lists
- National territory classification system related to NUTS (Street address code lists, municipality code system)
- Internal code lists (Ownership code list, capital of origin, the status of economic activity, Tax/VAT status, etc.).

3.3. Coverage - sector

SBR collects data on all active enterprises managing its activities on the national territory and contributing to the GDP.

It covers:

- Non-financial and financial corporations and quasi-corporations
- Registered households (if it is registered as the legal unit)
- Registered Non-profit institutions serving households (if it is registered as the legal unit)
- Government

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The main statistical concepts and definitions used for the statistical business registers are as follows:

Monthly copy of the statistical business register

The SBR is updated every month with data from administrative sources as well as daily with data from statistical sources. SBR makes copies of its state once a month.

Annual copy of the 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.

SBR is updated with the data from financial reports once a year.

Active unit

A statistical unit is considered to have been active during the reference period if in the 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 the said period it either realized positive net turnover or produced outputs or had employees or performed investments.

Number of Enterprise groups

The Enterprise Group is a statistical unit, which is considered active if any of the domestic legal units is active in administrative sources, since Serbian SBR is not part of the Eurogroup register and does not have information on the activities of foreign legal units.

Number of employees

The number of employees, as a variable, refers to the local units and compiles on the level of the enterprise. The number of the employees in the local units comes as the result of performed business surveys and they are classified by the employment categories – full-time employment, part-time employment and rented employment (send from other companies). For the legal units, data on employees comes from administrative sources.

Number of local units

These statistics includes all local units active during at least a part of the reference period.

Principal activity

The principal (or main) activity is the activity that contributes the 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 share. The classification of principal activity is determined at the lowest NACE Rev. 2 (class) level. SORS SBR gathers data on all NACE Rev. 2 classes conducted at the local level (local unit level), including the number of employees involved in each NACE Rev.2 class. The top method, which is based on the number of employees performing activities in the enterprises, is used to identify the principal activity. The value-added is substituted with the number of employees. Therefore, top-down activity is used as an indicator for the enterprise's principal activity. The principal activity is actually the outcome of the business surveys, and SORS has established a working group made up of the managers of the business surveys who are in charge of determining out what the principal activities of the enterprises are.

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. SORS SBR gathers data from business surveys at the local unit level and aggregates it at the enterprise level, which is used for monitoring the KAU.

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, which is the case in the SORS SBR. Only the legal entity that has been registered in the tax office may be used as a starting point for an enterprise.
- **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 center, 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. Having in mind the fact that SORS SBR is not the part of the EGR, enterprise groups are established based on the data of national administrative sources. There is no exchange of EG data with other European countries.
- **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. SORS SBR manages local units in its database using administrative (monthly) and statistical (daily) data. Activities have been broken down on the NACE class level followed by the number of the employees engage in it.
- **Kind of activity unit** - 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 and corresponds to one or more operational subdivisions of the enterprise. In SORS SBR, it is decided that the required data for the KAU can be collected on the basis of the enterprise activities and employees engaged in those activities. Therefore, KAU is not established as separate statistical unit.

3.6. Statistical population

The national statistical business registers shall be the authoritative source for deriving high-quality and harmonized statistical business register populations for the production of European statistics in accordance with Article 8 of the EBS Regulation 2019/2152.

The SORS SBR does not use any thresholds for recording statistical units.

3.7. Reference area

The reference area for the national SBR is the territory of the country. Concerning enterprise groups any country outside the national territory may be relevant if the Legal Unit is the part of the Enterprise Group which operate on the national territory.

3.8. Coverage - Time

The SORS SBR was established in 2005.

The statistical units are implemented and maintained in the SORS SBR as follows:

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2011
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2005
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2005
- Kind of activity unit – implementation is ongoing. For now, it is decided that the KAU data can be extracted from the data on the enterprises.

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 turnover is recorded in 1.000 Dinars, which is the national currency in the Republic of Serbia.

5. Reference Period

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The reference period for the annual copy of the SORS SBR is a calendar year.
The latest available copy (master frame) of the SORS SBR which includes the data from the financial reports (turnover, employees and assets) and enterprise groups is for reference year 2021.
For the reference year 2022, SORS SBR has available data frame except for financial reports and Enterprise groups.

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 - The Republic of Serbia

- Official statistics law - https://www.stat.gov.rs/media/2322/zakon_o_statisticie.pdf
- Decision on Official Statistics over the period 2021-2025 <https://www.stat.gov.rs/media/5851/program-2021.docx>
- Regulation on defining the plan of official statistics for 2021 https://www.stat.gov.rs/media/346459/planzvanicnestatistike2021_engleski.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.

According to the national Official statistics law, SBR data are confidential and can be used only for statistical purposes. SORS SBR is not part of the EGR, as well.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Official statistics law - https://www.stat.gov.rs/media/2322/zakon_o_statisticie.pdf

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

SORS SBR produces business populations frames as follows:

- live
- monthly
- quarterly
- yearly
- one at end of November (by request from the Sampling department)

The final annual frame of the SORS SBR is released in T+11 months.

8.2. Release calendar access

Not applicable.

8.3. Release policy - user access

The statistical users have access to the SBR frames or receive required business data in the following formats:

- TXT
- Excel
- Access
- Other requested file formats can be used as well.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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

- monthly.
- quarterly.
- yearly.

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+2 months for Legal units, also T+2 months for local units, T+6 months for enterprise units and T+24 months for Enterprise Groups.

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

The SORS SBR data are not available online, since it is aimed only for statistical purposes. The IT portal which consists of the news regarded SBR is placed internally, so it can be used only by the SORS employees.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

The SORS SBR does not publish any data in statistical releases and similar publications.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

The SORS SBR database is not stored online for external users. It can be accessed only internally.

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

The SORS SBR is not part of the EGR. So, it does not exchange data for the purposes of maintaining the Eurogroup register. Furthermore, SORS SBR does not provide microdata to researchers for scientific purposes.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

The aggregated data on the SORS SBR can be provided, upon stakeholder requests. Tailor-made data sets available at stakeholders' requests can be extracted in followed formats:

- txt
- excel
- access
- other formats, according to user requests.

The SBR is the main source for business demography statistics since it provides details on the births, deaths, and survival rates of businesses as well as information on related employment statistics.

10.6. Documentation on methodology

All documents and procedures considered for maintaining SBR data are placed on the SORS intranet portal. The methodology paper is stored online on the SORS website and can be downloaded by interested parties.

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 SBR uses various procedures in updating its data from administrative and statistical sources. Data from larger enterprises which come from the administrative sources are regularly checked by the SBR staff, respecting priority rules. Moreover, SBR established different consistency rules in checking the quality of its data, as well.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

SBR maintenance is based on various procedures. These procedures outline each task that staff members must complete in order to update the SBR. Consistency rules are a step forward in eliminating the discrepancies between SBR data from various variables. Actually, the checking system is based on proper links established among data from different variables, such as the status of economic activity, legal forms, ownership types, etc. The work of further defining of consistency rules is ongoing.

12. Relevance

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12.1. Relevance - User Needs

The SBR is the backbone for business statistics production. It records the data of all active enterprises contributing to GDP. The starting point are data on legal units, registered in the relevant administrative source. In addition of enterprise data, SORS SBR stakeholders have a strong interest for data on the local unit level. An example is the number of employees engaged in a single NACE Rev. 2 activity class level. This data is later used for producing statistics on the local level and been aggregated to the enterprise level. Additionally, SBR makes an effort to provide the stakeholders with a simple view of all the enterprise variables. It was accomplished by defining procedures that create an excel report, that gathers all the information on the selected enterprise and is designed to be user-friendly.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

SBR gathers all the information about the enterprises that come as the results of business surveys and use it as the extract for its update. At the same time, various consultations with the stakeholders on defining their needs are ongoing. Moreover, the working group that is in charge of defining the principal activity of the enterprise has been established, which confirms the relevance of the SBR data, since there are cross-examined by the survey methodologists.

12.3. Completeness

Eurostat assesses the completeness of the national SBRs every year. Results of the SBR assessment are reported at the Statistical Business Registers Working Group (SBR WG) and given to candidate nations, EFTA members, and EU member states. The SORS SBR's comprehensiveness is a result of its continuous update with information from various sources. SORS SBR defines the consistency criteria and checks the database on a regular basis for potential problems and inconsistencies. The most important variables, such as economic activity status, principal activity, legal form, financial report data, size of the enterprise, address data, etc., are 100% fulfilled in the SBR database. Other (less significant) data's completeness has not been measured. SBR acknowledges the importance of that component of the quality program, and this will be one of the upcoming tasks. It is intended for quality measurement to be incorporated into regular monthly procedures.

13. Accuracy [Top](#)

13.1. Accuracy - overall

The accuracy of the SBR data has been checked by the business surveys that use the SBR data as the mainframe for the survey population. Before that, SBR performed a survey on the local units of the larger enterprises and, in that way, checked the accuracy of its data. Currently, SBR does not perform the survey but uses the cross-examination of the data from statistical and administrative sources, and if there is a big difference between these sources, the enterprise is contacted and the data are checked and corrected.

The main issues regarding accuracy are:

- The data from administrative sources sometimes are not reliable, since they are aimed at strictly administrative purposes
- Data on the smaller units is hard to check
- Lack of staff in the SBR unit

The main actions taken to improve accuracy are:

- Consistency rules have been defined in order to point out missing values and possible inconsistencies in the SBR database
- Priority on using statistical over administrative data has been established
- Different batch procedures have been defined for checking data accuracy
- Comparing administrative data with statistical ones, etc.

13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality [Top](#)

14.1. Timeliness

Preliminary frames are available 2 months after the reference year T for Legal unit and Local unit, and 6 months for the Enterprise unit.

The final frame is available 11 months after the reference year T.

Reasons for the time lag:

- Financial reports came at the start of June.
- Checking the quality of the data.
- Data processing of demographic events (manually)
- Checking errors in available data sources.

14.2. Punctuality

BR questionnaire is filled and sent on a regular basis to Eurostat.

Business statistics methodologists are regularly provided with the business data for their survey frames, upon their requests.

There is no delay.

15. Coherence and comparability [Top](#)

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.

All SORS SBR units are comparable over time.

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 and enterprise groups, incl. all-resident and multinational enterprise groups.

The SORS SBR is used by statistical users as a coordinated frame population in order to derive consistent statistical output.

The goal of the SBR is to be the mainframe for all Business surveys carried out in SORS.

15.4. Coherence - internal

The SBR data included in the final frame 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

SORS SBR has no data revision policy.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable.

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

SORS SBR uses the data from the following administrative sources:

- Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA) - www.qpr.gov.rs/home.1435.html

SBRA is responsible, among others, for the registration of businesses. The intention is to become the main registering body in the Republic of Serbia. SBRA is connected to SBR with the optical link, so SBR can on a daily basis track the changes in that source. It usually supplies SBR with the data on a monthly and annual basis (data on Financial Accounts). Data (ID numbers, Business name, Address information, Changes in activities, Dates of changes, partly contact information, Legal forms, etc) are processed through a batch (mass) update.

- TAX Office - <https://www.purs.gov.rs/en.html>

The data from Tax Office are supplied to the SBR on a monthly basis. These data are Tax identification numbers, Value-added and Tax register data status, etc.

- Internal Register (SORS register)

SORS register is responsible for the registration of non-profit units and various state organizations and bodies. SORS register supplies data to SBR monthly, through batch (mass) updates. Two stages of the source are compared, current and previous, and the difference between the two creates the extract and updates the SBR register. Basic registration data (ID numbers, Unit name, Address information, Changes in activities, Dates of changes, Contact information, Legal forms, etc.) are received from this source.

- Central Securities Depository and Clearing House (CRHOV) - <http://www.crhov.rs/index.cfm?jezik=en>

Data from the CRHOV are used for determining the ownership type and the origin of the capital of the legal units.

- Central Registry of Compulsory Social Insurance Payers (CROSO) - <http://www.croso.gov.rs/lat/>

CROSO is an administrative body which collects data on the employees. This source provides the SBR with the number of registered employees for each Legal unit on a monthly basis. The aim of CROSO is to facilitate the way in which the Legal units report their employees for social insurance needs.

- Central Bank - <https://nbs.rs/en/indeks/index.html>

The Central Bank annually supplies SBR with data on foreign direct investments, which is later used for creating enterprise groups.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

The frequency of updating the SBR units and variables in SORS is as follows:

- Legal units - monthly.
- Enterprises - monthly.
- Local units - daily/monthly.
- Enterprise groups - yearly.

18.3. Data collection

SBR uses data from all relevant (administrative and statistical) data sources that are comparable and compliant with the specific quality requirements. For more details please see 18.1.

18.4. Data validation

The SORS SBR has been updated on a daily, monthly and annual basis. Daily updates came as the result of various business surveys performed by the SORS. These are the data at the local unit level, which are later used to update the linked enterprises. Monthly updating concerns the use of information from administrative sources. These are basic registering data that update legal units and eventually update statistical units in the SBR (for instance, if the legal unit is declared as ceased, the linked statistical unit will be updated with this information). Annual updating considers data from the latest financial reports.

Data validation procedures that have been activated during any process of SBR updating consider:

- Various logic controls that are applied to the SBR data, such as links with other statistical units, values, and data formats,
- Code lists data validation,

- SBR consistency rules, etc.

18.5. Data compilation

Data compilation procedures include

- Applying consistency rules to ensure that SBR database contains correct links and code lists
- Priority rules have been defined in order to favor data that comes from statistical sources over the administrative ones
- Various reports are generated after every monthly update of the SBR with the data from administrative sources and placed on an internal IT portal with the goal to inform the stakeholders of the changes in the SBR data and eventually, if these data are incorrect, to be corrected
- SBR staff validate data of large and medium-sized enterprises, obtained from administrative sources
- Collected local unit data are aggregated to the enterprise level, considering its principal activity, economic activity status, etc.
- Mismatched data gathered from different data sources are checked by the regional office staff, depending on which territory the corresponding head local unit is located in.

The frame populations and annual copy of the SORS SBR are produced as follows:

- Live SBR register data,
- Monthly frame,
- Quarterly frame,
- Annual frame,
- Frozen frames for the sampling department (end of November)

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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SORS SBR is the starting point for all Business surveys in official statistics and it is used for various Business analyses. Statistical units that have been followed by the SBR in SORS are Enterprise, Local unit, and Enterprise group. The Kind of activity unit has not been developed as a separate statistical unit, since the number of employees in local units has been attached to the NACE Rev.2 class activity. So, for the significant enterprises, for almost all NACE class activities, it has data on the number of employees who conduct these activities. These data can be used for the following most important activities on the NACE class level – Kind of activity unit. This is the way how SBR fulfills the needs of the stakeholders for this kind of data. Currently, SORS SBR is in the process of reengineering. The database, variables, methodology and software solutions are under verification, in order to define the best solutions for fulfilling the rising demands of the stakeholders. Moreover, it will have an impact on the quality of the data, which is one of the main goals of the SORS SBR. One of the results of this reengineering is the establishment of consistency rules, which are defined in order to improve the quality of the data. The idea is to define the proper links among variables of the statistical units in the SBR database and to extract the wrong inputs and inconsistencies among the code list data. The inconsistencies are checked on a daily basis and have become one of the most important tasks of the SBR staff. SORS SBR staff will continue to develop the SBR, in order to be fully harmonized with the EU regulations and to work on the constant improvement of methodology solutions and procedures.

As of the reference year 2021, the SBR database no longer contains information on lawyer's offices and public notaries. They become part of satellite registers. Exceptions are the Lawyer's offices registered in the Serbian Business Registers Agency. They are followed by the SBR.

Related metadata

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Annexes

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