National statistical business register - Türkiye

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Eurostat metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: Eurostat user support

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3. Statistical presentation [Top]

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), employment, turnover, legal form, legal activity status, institutional sector code;
- Information on control and ownership of units: parent/subsidiary legal unit, minority shareholder information, country of global decision centre.

3.2. Classification system

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

- Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community ([NACE Rev. 2](#));
- European System of Accounts ([ESA 2010](#));
- Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics ([NUTS](#));

3.3. Coverage - sector

The coverage of the national statistical business registers is defined in the [Regulation (EU) 2019/2152](#) on European business statistics.

The national statistical business registers comprise all enterprises resident in the national territory that are carrying out activities contributing to GDP.

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

The SBR frame covers all units which, wholly or partially, exercise an economic activity and economically inactive legal units, which are part of an enterprise in combination with economically active legal units. For the purposes of the European framework for statistical business registers, the following economic activities are considered:

- any activity comprising the offer of goods and services on a given market;
- non-market services contributing to the GDP;
- direct and indirect holdings of active legal units.

Holding assets and/or liabilities are also considered an economic activity.

The national statistical business register covers the following sectors:

- A.
- B.
- C,
- D,
- E,
- F,
- G,
- H,
- I,
- J,
- K,
- L,
- M,
- N,
- P,
- Q,
- R,
- S

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

- O.
- T.
- U,
- producing no turnover under the codes 6810, 6820 and 6832 are excluded

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 (in current situation it is not possible for TURKSTAT to distinguish the investment information of units.).

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. On the other hand in TURKSTAT in order to exclude a unit from the active population the unit should produce no turnover and had no employees for minimum two years including the referance year.

Number of employees

The number of employees represents the average number of persons who were, at some time during the reference period, employees of the statistical unit.

Number of employees and self-employed persons

The number of employees and self-employed persons is the sum of the Number of employees and Number of self- employed persons. The number of self-employed persons is the average number of persons who were at some time during the reference period the sole owners or joint owners of the statistical unit in which they work. Family workers and outworkers whose income is a function of the value of the outputs of the statistical unit are also included. In TURKSTAT there is no sufficient information to determine the number of self-employed persons therefore for the number of self employed persons calculation an imputation is applied to statistical units according to their legal forms.

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.

In TURKSTAT, neither from adminstrative records nor from surveys any data is available to calculate the net turnover for the sector K

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. In the current situation of TURKSTAT BR KAUs are not deliniated in either way.
- **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.

3.6. Statistical population

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

The national statistical business register comprises the following units and applies the following thresholds (if any):

- Legal Unit
- Local Unit
- Enterprise
- Enterprise Group - Compiled by survey. Survey frame is formed by applying a threshold on turnover

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 2006.

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

- Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2007.
- Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 2006.
- Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2006.
- Kind of activity unit – not implemented.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure Top

The economic variables on employment are recorded in absolute figures.

The net turnover is recorded in TRY .

5. Reference Period Top

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).

6. Institutional Mandate Top

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

- Statistics Law of Turkey, No. 5429, published on November 18, 2005 in the Legal Gazette

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:

- Data exchange protocol with Revenue Administration as data provider
- Data exchange protocol with Social Security Institution as data provider
- Data exchange protocol with Ministry of Trade as data provider

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 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:

- Regulation on Data Confidentiality of Official Statistics of Turkish Republic

Number of enterprises figure is not confidential according to our law. However, the number of enterprises by size class is exposed to the confidentiality rules. Besides, number of employee and number of persons employed figures are confidential. Related to this, confidentiality rules are applied.

The threshold for the number of enterprises below which the related employment sizeclasses are confidential is less than 3. Secondary confidentiality is applied.Secondary confidentiality is also applied.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see section 7.1).

8. Release policy

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 months to STS domain;
- T+ 12 months to SBS domain;
- T+ 12 months to FATS;
- T+ 12 months to ITGS;
- T+ 12 months to ITSS;
- T+ 12 months to CIS (Community Innovation Survey);
- T+ 12 months to ICT survey;
- T+ 12 months to R&D;

The final frame of the national statistical business register is released in T+ 24 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:

- All internal users with database access

9. Frequency of dissemination

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

- On request after T+12

The final frame for a reference year T is available on annual bases in T+24 months. The annual copy is kept for 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. Dissemination format - News release
- No news release

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications
- No publication

10.3. Dissemination format - online database
- Number of enterprises by nuts
- Number of enterprises by activity

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. TURKSTAT does not exchange microdata with the Commision.

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:

- Access in the Data Research Center of TurkStat is provided for external users who signs a protocol of Turkstat about use of micro level data

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.

- Enterprises are anonymised and is identified by an ID number used internally in TURKSTAT

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:

- Number of enterprises by sizeclass.
- Number of enterprises by activity.
- Number of enterprises by nuts

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

10.6. Documentation on methodology

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

A short metadata description is sent to the users with the excel file which includes the data demanded. An internal methodological manual about Turkish BR System updated annually. No link available.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

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

Internal Reports to observe the improvements in data quality. No link available

11. Quality management Top

11.1. Quality assurance

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

- Legislation concerning quality assurance: Joining the Workings Groups in Eurostat. Also, working groups within TurkStat for realizing quality and assesment
- Methodological standards and guidelines assuring the quality of the production process and the output: EU standards and guidelines are followed
- Data validation procedures in place: Comperative analysis by means of automated procedures and manual checks are done.
- Quality assessment activities undertaken: Comparison of outcome with SBS and STS. Giving and receiving feedbacks to/from users. Also quality assessment with NA on the basis of Institutional Sectors

11.2. Quality management - assessment

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

The overall assessment results could be summarised as follows:

- Main strengths and weaknesses according to the standard quality criteria: Extensive use of administrative data is the stregth&weakness at the same time.
- Degree of EU harmonisation and standardisation: High compliant
- Quality improvements undertaken in past years: Conducting survey to improve economic activity data and extensive use of administrative data to obtain a better

coverage.
- Quality improvements planned: Better maintenance of the system, less amount of clerical works but more automated procedures.

12. Relevance

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

SBR are important for the compilation of consistent and comparable European business statistics, establishing efficient statistical survey frames, providing identification numbers of all the units and for linking to many different sources, increasing statistical information and reducing the reporting burden on enterprises.

SBR are referred to as the 'backbone' in the production of economic statistics because they provide the core infrastructure to ensure data consistency between various statistical outputs.

- Main users are SBS,STS and NA
- Increase in quality for economic activity information for STS and SBS, Increase in quality for institutional sector info for NA
- No publication at the level of local unit because of low level of administrative data quality is considered as unmet user needs
- User needs are collected by internal working groups for internal users and as direct critics for 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.

In TURKSTAT BR group always in touch with internal users to collect information on user satisfaction.

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:

- In 2020, Turkey provided the national SBR quality report for 2019 reference year with a delay. The compliance assessment shows that 7,6 % of the mandatory characteristics required by Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 are missing in the national statistical business register. For example, the geographical location code (local unit) is missing and information for some mandatory characteristics (address, number of persons employed, number of employees, turnover) is not complete..

13. Accuracy Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

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

- Undercoverage is seen in all statistical units
- Overcoverage is seen in all statistical units except EG
- Misclassification is seen in all statistical units

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

- Increasing the variety of automated analysis on coverage issues
- Conducting surveys to improve the misclassification on economic activity

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 12 months after the reference year T.

Final frame is available 24 months after the reference year T.

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

Reasons for the time lag:

- Tax decleration calender of Revenue Administration.

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:

- T+1 for short term statistics
- T+12 for annual statistics

Outline the reasons for the delay (if any).

Reasons for the delay:

- 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.

- NSBR frames are comparable for reference years 2009 to 2021;
- NSBR frames are not comparable for reference years 2005 to 2008 because NACE classification is Rev1.1;
- There have been methodological change from 2009 on in terms of economic coverage (extensive use of administrative data for turnover and employement calculation)

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:

- SBS coverage is a little more limited than BR coverage in terms of defining "active units". By the referance year 2021 non coherence issue between two domains will be solved.

15.4. Coherence - internal

The SBR data included in the final frame are internally consistent.

16. Cost and Burden

Not available.

17. Data revision

17.1. Data revision - policy

No revision policy

17.2. Data revision - practice

No revision policy

18. Statistical processing

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:

- Administrative Data
- Survey Data (for quality improvement on economic activities)

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 - Daily.
- Enterprises - Daily.
- Local units - Daily.
- Kind of activity units - not applicaple.
- Enterprise groups - Annualy.

18.3. Data collection

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

18.4. Data validation

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

Data validation procedures include:

- Format and file structure checks: Automated processed by IT.
- Intra-file checks: Automated processed by IT.

18.5. Data compilation

The procedures used to combine data from different sources:

- Daily data flow by webservices from administrative data providers.
- Annual data flow from administrative data providers.
- Monthly survey data to improve economic activity code quality
- Data from different sources are linked with data linkage procedures.

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

- All data are processed by using PL/SQL procedures to create frame population and annual copy.

18.6. Adjustment
Not applicable.

19. Comment

While filling in the metadata report the fields not applicable for Turkish SBR such as KAU which is unavailable for the time being were not deleted but some comments were added.

Related metadata

Annexes