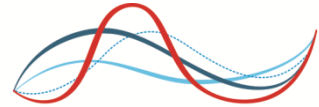




REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Structural Business Statistics of Enterprises (SPSPod)
For 2014

Structural Business Statistics of Enterprises (SPSPod) For 2014
Organisational unit: Structural Business Statistics Department
Prepared by: Paula Nimac

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

Structural business statistics (SBS) describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, valued at market prices, by observing the units engaged in those activities. They provide information on income and expenditures, employment, productivity, national and regional specialisation, enterprises' size classes, investments, etc.

The purpose of the survey on structural business statistics is the monitoring of business and providing internationally comparable data in accordance with the European SBS standards (Regulation 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008). The obtained indicators enable the analysis of business and structural changes of business population. The indicators serve as a basis for performing market analysis and business decision-making as well as for the calculation of the gross domestic product and the assessment of basic macroeconomic categories.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics (recast)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 250/2009 of 11 March 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the definitions of characteristics, the technical format for the transmission of data, the double reporting requirements for NACE Rev. 1.1 and NACE Rev. 2 and derogations to be granted for structural business statistics

Commission Regulation (EC) No 251/2009 of 11 March 2009 implementing and amending Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the series of data to be produced for structural business statistics and the adaptations necessary after the revision of the statistical classification of products by activity (CPA)

Commission Regulation (EU) No 275/2010 of 30 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards the criteria for the evaluation of the quality of structural business statistics

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 439/2014 of 29 April 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 250/2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning structural business statistics, as regards the definitions of characteristics and the technical format for the transmission of data

Commission Regulation (EU) No 446/2014 of 2 May 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning structural business statistics, and Commission Regulations (EC) No 251/2009 and (EU) No 275/2010, as regards the series of data to be produced and the criteria for evaluation of the quality of structural business statistics

Eurostat's Structural Business Statistics Manual

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 Rev. 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains

Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 103/03 and 75/09)

Decision on the National Classification of Activities – NKD 2007 (NN, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)
Classification of Products by Activities, 2008 version (KPD 2008) (NN, No 108/08) Accounting Act (NN, No 109/07)

Ordinance on the Manner of Keeping the Register of Annual Financial Reports (NN, Nos 39/08, 37/09 and 139/10)

Ordinance on the Structure and Content of Annual Financial Reports (NN, Nos 38/08, 12/09 and 130/10)

Ordinance on the Form and Content of Additional Data for Statistical and Other Purposes (NN, No 148/10)

- Classification system

National Classification of Activities, 2007 version

- Concepts and definitions

Number of enterprises (EU code 11110) is the number of legal entities and natural persons registered in the Statistical Business Register that were active during at least a part of the reference period.

Turnover (EU code 12110) comprises the total accrued incomes from market sales of goods or services to third parties, with the exception of deductible VAT. Incomes classified as financial, other and extraordinary ones are excluded.

Production value (EU code 12120) measures the amount actually produced by the enterprise, based on sales, including changes in stocks and the resale of goods and services.

Gross margin on goods for resale (EU code 12130) corresponds to the difference of turnover from trading activities and total purchases of goods and services purchased for resale, adjusted for changes in stocks of those goods and services.

Value added at factor cost (EU code 12150) is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes, calculated gross (depreciation is not subtracted). Income and expenditure classified as financial is excluded from value added.

Gross operating surplus (EU code 12170) corresponds to the surplus generated from operating activities after the personnel costs had been recompensed.

Total purchases of goods and services (EU code 13110) include the value of all goods and services (with the exception of deductible VAT) purchased during the accounting period, excluding capital goods the consumption of which is registered as consumption of fixed capital. Expenditures classified as financial ones are excluded. Expenditure classified as financial is excluded from value added.

Purchases of goods and services for resale (EU code 13120) include the value of goods and services (with the exception of deductible VAT) purchased for resale to third parties.

Payments for agency workers (EU code 13131) include payments to agencies for occasional use (lease) of the so-called agency workers. These payments are not included in personnel costs.

Changes in stocks of goods and services (EU code 13210) correspond to the difference between the value of the total stocks (stocks of goods and services purchased for resale, stocks of finished goods and work in progress and stocks of raw materials and consumables) at the end and the beginning of the reference period.

Changes in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale (EU code 13211) are a part of the total changes in stocks and refer to the change in stocks of goods and services bought for the sole purpose of reselling them in the same condition as received.

Changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress (EU code 13213) are a part of the total changes in stocks and refer to the change in stocks of finished products and work in progress, which have been produced and which have not been sold yet. Stocks are valued at production costs and prior to value adjustments.

Personnel costs (EU code 13310) are remunerations calculated and payable by employers to employees in return for the work done. They are made up of wages and salaries (EU code 13320) and social security costs (EU code 13330).

Wages and salaries (EU code 13320) are defined as the total remunerations, in cash or in kind, payable to employees, in return for the work done during the accounting period, including the values of income taxes and social security contributions to schemes for retirement pensions, actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to authorised institutions on behalf of the employee.

Social security costs (EU code 13330) correspond to the value of social contributions incurred by an employer in order to secure the entitlement to social benefits (in the event of illness, occupational accidents and diseases, unemployment, etc.) for employees, regardless of whether they are statutory, collectively agreed, contractual or voluntary in nature.

The payments for long-term rental (EU code 13411) include all charges related to the renting of tangible goods for a period greater than one year. Payments for the operational leasing of goods relate to the cost of using the tangible goods made available by operational leasing contracts. All payments regarding financial leasing should be excluded.

Gross investments in tangible goods (EU code 15110) include all realised investments in new and existing tangible capital goods during the reference period, having a useful life of more than one year, including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Gross investment in land (EU code 15120) includes investment in land as well as land improved by levelling, underground deposits, forests and inland waters. When land is purchased with existing buildings/structures and the value of the two components is not separable, the total is recorded under this heading if it is estimated that the value of the land exceeds the value of the existing buildings.

Land acquired through restructuring (mergers, take-overs etc.) is excluded.

Gross investment in existing buildings and structures (EU code 15130) includes the purchase of existing buildings that have been used before as well as of other structures acquired during the reference period. When land is purchased with existing buildings and the value of the two components is not separable, the total is recorded under this heading if it is estimated that the value of the existing buildings exceeds the value of the land. Purchases of new buildings that have never been used are excluded as well as existing buildings and structures acquired through restructuring of enterprises.

Gross investment in construction and alteration of buildings (EU code 15140) covers purchases of new buildings that have never been used before and the construction of new buildings and other structures. Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations of existing buildings and structures, which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of buildings. Installation or major reconstruction of permanent installations is also included.

Gross investment in machinery and equipment (EU code 15150) covers investments in new and second-hand machinery, equipment and all kinds of vehicles. Also included are all improvements and renovations that prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity. Machinery and equipment acquired through restructuring (mergers, take-overs etc.) is excluded.

Sales of tangible goods (EU code 15210) include the value of existing tangible capital goods sold to third parties, valued at the price actually received (excluding VAT).

Number of persons employed (EU code 16110) is defined as the total number of persons who work in an enterprise (including working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit, unpaid family workers and voluntary workers), as well as persons who work outside the enterprise who belong to it and are paid by it.

Number of employees (EU code 16130) is defined as the number of persons who have an employment contract (which may be formal or informal) and work for an enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind, regardless of where the work is done (in or outside the enterprise).

Number of employees converted into full-time equivalents (EU code 16140) is the ratio of total hours actually worked to annual possible working hours of paid employees.

Number of hours worked by employees (EU code 16150) includes the number of hours actually worked, which also includes the time spent at a place of work on tasks such as preparing the site and time corresponding to short periods of rest at the work place. The variable excludes hours paid but not actually worked, such as for annual leave, holidays, sick leave, meal breaks, etc.

Purchases of energy products (EU code 20110) include purchases of all energy products only if they are purchased to be used as fuel or energy. Energy products purchased as raw materials or for resale without transformation should be excluded.

- Statistical units

Enterprises – legal entities and natural persons

- Statistical population

All active enterprises are covered – legal entities and natural persons – that are, according to their main activity, classified in sections B – J and L – N as well as in division 95 of section S of the NKD 2007.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Internal users:

- Statistical Business Register – updated with feedback from structural business statistics
- Inward FATS (iFATS) – generated from structural business statistics results
- short-term business statistics
- industry statistics
- trade statistics
- construction statistics

External users:

- ministries and state administration bodies – data on request
- scientists and researchers – data on request
- business entities – data on request.

1.1.1 User needs

The standard prescribed by Eurostat meets the needs of national and international users, although sometimes there is a need for more detailed data.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

The user satisfaction survey is not carried out.
There is no feedback from external users.
Internal users are satisfied with the quality of data.

1.2. Completeness

The survey covers all variables prescribed by Eurostat's regulations and guidelines.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is 100%.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Not applicable.

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.1.2 Bias in sample selection process

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error occurs as coverage error, measurement error, processing error and model assumption error.

2.2.1 Coverage error

There is no exact information about out-of-scope units, but it is assumed that the number of out-of-scope units is very low. Statistical Business Register continuously checks all relevant administrative sources (Administrative Register, Crafts Register).

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.3 Measurement errors

Checks are conducted at data source level (Financial Agency, other CBS departments).

In order to reduce errors, the SBS Department delivers suggestions for improving checks and methodological instructions to data source owners.

2.2.4 Non-response error

Not applicable.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.6 Item non-response rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

2.2.7 Processing errors

Data entry and processing errors made at data source level are removed with automatic data editing process.

Processing errors are possible due to inadequate automatic data-editing process (overediting).

2.2.8 Imputation rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

2.2.9 Editing rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

2.2.10 Hit rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

2.2.11 Model assumption error

In some cases, errors are possible due to inadequate assessment model.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

The publication of final data at time T + 7 after the publication of provisional data. For SBS, currently, there is no need for the revision of final data.

2.3.2 Data revision – practice

The publication of final data at time T + 7 after the publication of provisional data. For SBS, currently, there is no need for the revision of final data.

2.3.3 Data revision – average size

Data revision – average size is:

Statistics	Value
Number of persons employed	0.046
Turnover	0

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

Provisional data are published with 11 months delay, and the final data with 19 months delay from the end of the reporting period.

3.1.1 Timeliness – first results

Timeliness – first results is T + 11.

3.1.2 Timeliness – final results

Timeliness – final results is T + 19.

3.2. Punctuality

All data are published within the planned deadlines in accordance with the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues.

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is 100 %.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Printed publications – First Releases, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
Website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – electronic version of First Releases and the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
CBS website – Database
Other (fax, e-mail, etc.)

4.1. News release

Basic Structural Business Indicators of Enterprises, 2014 – Provisional Data
Structural Business Indicators of Enterprises, 2014

4.2. Other publications

Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia

4.3. Online database

Structural Business Statistics of Enterprises in PC-Axis

4.4. Micro-data access

Accessibility is in accordance with the provisions of the Official Statistics Act, the Ordinance on Access to Confidential Statistical Data and the Ordinance on Conditions and Terms of Using Confidential Data for Scientific Purposes.

4.5. Documentation on methodology

Printed publications – First Releases, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
Website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – electronic version of First Releases and the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
CBS website – Database
CBS website – map of the Structural Business Statistics Department

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

2008 – 2014

5.2.1 Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series: 7.

5.2.2 Reasons for break in time series

Not applicable.

6. Coherence

6.1. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

6.2. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

6.3. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

The costs of statistical data production are minimal and refer mainly to data source check and data editing, considering that input data are taken over from existing administrative and statistical sources.

7.2. Burden

Given that the input data are taken over from the existing administrative and statistical sources, there is no additional burden on the reporting units.