

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Structural Business Statistics of Financial Institutions
(SBSFin) for 2019

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

Structural business indicators of financial institutions (SBSFin) describe the structure, performance and effects of economic activities of the central bank, credit institutions, insurance companies and autonomous pension funds, valued at market prices, by observing the units that perform these activities. They provide information on turnover, value of production, value added, total purchases, wages and employee costs, employment and other indicators.

The purpose of the survey on structural business indicators of financial institutions is to monitor business and to provide internationally comparable data in accordance with the European SBS standards (Regulation (EC) No 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 (EC) 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 Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains

Official Statistics Act (OG, No 103/03 and 75/09)

Decision on the National Classification of Activities – NKD 2007. (OG, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

Accounting Act (OG, Nos 109/07, 125/11 and 54/13)

Ordinance on the Manner of Keeping the Register of Annual Financial Statements and the Manner of Receiving and the Procedure for Checking the Completeness and Accuracy of Annual Financial Statements and Annual Report (NN, Nos 39/08, 37/09 and 139/10)

Ordinance on the Structure and Content of Annual Financial Reports (OG, 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

- 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 (except in section K), 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.

Value added at factor costs (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 (except in section K).

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 (except in section K).

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.

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 work done during the accounting period, including the values of income taxes and social security contributions 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 for employees, regardless of whether they are statutory, collectively agreed, contractual or voluntary in nature.

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.

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.

- Statistical units

The statistical unit used is the legal unit as proxy for the "enterprise" statistical unit prescribed by the relevant EU regulation.

- Statistical population

All active enterprises are covered – legal entities – that are, according to their main activity, classified in section K (64.1 and 65) of the NKD 2007.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Internal users:

- Statistical Business Register – updated with feedback from structural business statistics

External users:

- international organisations
- ministries and state administration bodies – data on request
- scientists and researchers – data on request

- business entities – data on request
- journalists

1.1.1. User needs

The standard prescribed by Eurostat meets the needs of national and international users.

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

Data on structural business indicators of financial institutions are defined by EU regulations and Eurostat methodological standards.

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 is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors include coverage errors, measurement errors and processing errors

2.2.1. Coverage error

The Structural Business Statistics Unit is constantly improving the quality of the coverage of section K.

2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.3. Measurement errors

Checks are conducted at data source level (CNB, HANFA, Statistical Business Register Department, Investments Unit). In order to reduce errors, the Structural Business Statistics Unit delivers to data source owners suggestions for improving checks and methodological instructions.

2.2.4. Non-response errors

Not applicable.

2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.7. Processing errors

The possibility of data entry and processing errors is generally minimised.

2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not computed.

2.2.9. Model assumption error

Not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

Currently, there is no data revision policy for structural business indicators of financial institutions.

2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Currently, there is no data revision practice for structural business indicators of financial institutions.

2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not computed.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

Final data are published with 19 months delay from the end of the reporting period.

3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

The indicator is not applicable.

3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Timeliness of final results is: T + 19

3.2. Punctuality

All data are published complying the deadlines as defined in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues.

3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is: 1

4. Accessibility and clarity

Website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – databases

Other (fax, e-mail, etc.)

4.1. News release

Annual structural business statistics of financial institutions are not published in First Releases.

4.2. Online database

PC-Axis database:

https://web.dzs.hr/PXWeb/Selection.aspx?px_tableid=SPS_Fin.px&px_path=Strukturne%20poslovne%20statistike%20financijskih%20institucija&px_language=en&px_db=Strukturne%20poslovne%20statistike&rxid=e229f5d6-3d65-4fdc-bb9b-217056583a66

4.3. Microdata 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.

4.4. Documentation on methodology

Website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – databases

Website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – folder of the Structural Business Statistics Department

5. Coherence and comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

2013 – 2019

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is: 7

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

Not applicable.

5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator is not computed.

5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not computed.

5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator is not applicable.

6. Cost and burden

6.1. 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.

6.2. Burden

The burden on Reporting units has been minimised by using administrative sources.