



**Interstate Statistical Committee
Commonwealth of Independent States
(CISSTAT)**



SBRs: UNECE Recommendations and work in the CIS region

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Main questions



1. Presentation of the SBR Guidelines (translated into Russian)
2. Role of SBR in the production of economic statistics
3. Relationship of SBRs with international standards and classifications
4. Monitoring SBR status and development in the CIS region
5. Issues of further improvement of SBRs in the CIS region



Presentation of the SBR Guidelines (Translated into Russian) (1/3)



The growing demand for high-quality and internationally comparable business statistics has caused the need for guidelines and recommendations in line with best practices in the field of SBRs and the new international standards (2008 SNA) and classifications (ISIC Rev 4;. NACE Rev. 2.).

SBRs guidelines are the result of joint efforts of the members of the task force established at the meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians in November 2011

The final version was submitted and approved in June 2015 at the CES plenary session.

In consultation with the UNECE Statistical Division, CIS Statistical Committee in 2016 has provided translation and editing of the guidelines in a Russian version.



Presentation of the SBRs Guidelines (Translated into Russian) (2/3)



The guide covers a variety of SBRs trends, including the provision of services to business surveys, use of administrative sources and the role of business registers in the production of economic statistics.

It is designed as a practical guide to the main issues related to the creation and maintenance of the SBRs.

NSS of CIS countries will contribute to the implementation and harmonization of common principles for the establishment and updating of the SBRs in the CIS region.



Presentation of the SBRs Guidelines (Translated into Russian) (3/3)



The main objectives of the Guidelines are:

- clarify of typology, concepts and definitions for statistical units;
- provision of rules on the use of administrative and other sources for creating and updating the SBRs;
- providing rules on the use of SBRs for statistics production and integration of information from the SBRs with information from other registers, administrative sources or surveys for the production of new statistical data;
- explaining the role of the SBRs for the modernization of the statistical production and services.



The role of SBRs in the production of economic statistics



The role of SBRs and their purpose:

1. SBR live register;
2. SBR register snapshot and frozen frame;
3. SBR survey frame;
4. SBR survey support;
5. SBR statistics;
6. SBR information source;
7. SBR international data exchange;
8. SBR in modernization of statistical production and services.



Connection of SBRs with international standards and classifications (1/2)



SBRs guidelines are based on international standards and classifications, such as:

- System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA);
- European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010);
- Business Register Recommendation Manual (Eurostat, 2010);
- Manual on Business Demography Statistics (Eurostat and OECD, 2007);
- Guidelines for Building Statistical Business Registers in Africa (African Development Bank, 2014);
- International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4);
- Classification of institutional sectors (according to the 2008 SNA).



Connection of SBRs with international standards and classifications (2/2)



The separation in ISIC of all economic activities in accordance with the hierarchical four-level structure of mutually exclusive categories facilitates the collection, presentation and analysis of data at detailed levels of the economy in an internationally comparable standardized format.

Classification of institutional sectors combines the same types of units in accordance with the nature of economic activity that they carry out. There are five institutional sectors:

1. non-financial corporations;
2. financial corporations;
3. government bodies;
4. households;
5. non-profit institutions serving households.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (1/12)



Operating in the CIS registers

CIS countries	Abbreviation and full name
Azerbaijan	GRSE - State Register of statistical units
Armenia	GR - State Register BR - Business Register (legal entities and individual entrepreneurs)
Belarus	USR - Unified State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs Statregistr - Statistical register
Kazakhstan	RRF - Statistical Business Register (legal entities and their separate subdivisions and individual entrepreneurs)
Kyrgyzstan	USRSU - Uniform State Register Statistical units
Moldova	RENIM - National inter-administrative register RENUS - National register of statistical units
Russia	Statregistr - Statistical Business Register
Tajikistan	GRPO - State Register of enterprises and organizations SRHS - Statistical Business Register
Turkmenistan	SRHS - Statistical Business Register
Uzbekistan	EGRPO - Unified State Register of enterprises and organizations
Ukraine	RNO - Register of statistical units



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (2/12)



The CIS Statistical Committee annually since 2003, conducts a survey (monitoring) of the state and development of national administrative and / or statistical registers in the CIS countries.

This survey was assessed according to the following parameters:

- legislative framework;
- classifiers;
- data source;
- recorded details;
- quality of registers;
- information-switching technology;
- users;
- services.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (3/12)



The legislative framework

In all the CIS countries, the establishment of registers is fixed by legislative acts at the national level.

Normative acts regulating the procedure of state registration of economic entities, have law status.

The formation and maintenance of registers is regulated by normative acts (laws, regulations, regulations on registrs, instructions and rules of conduct of registers, etc.).



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (4/12)



Classifiers

To ensure a unified identification of economic entities, the creation and maintenance of registers in the CIS countries is carried out using national classifiers:

- enterprises and organizations;
- administrative-territorial division;
- government;
- forms of ownership;
- organizational and legal forms;
- economic activities;
- institutional sectors.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (5/12)



Classification of Economic Activities in the CIS countries are based on the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE), which is more detailed than the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC).

Most CIS countries use the latest version of NACE (Rev2). In Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, pilot work is underway to switch to the latest version of NACE.

For the classification and coding of institutional units according to their economic functions and belonging to sectors and subsectors of the economy, in recent years, the statistical registers of the CIS countries began using classifiers of institutional sectors of the economy based on the 2008 SNA: in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan (since 2014), Armenia (since 2016). In Belarus and Tajikistan, the introduction of such classifiers is planned for the near future.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (6/12)



Data sources

The main administrative data sources for establishing and updating registers are bodies conducting state registration entities. In the CIS countries, they include: ministries of justice, registration chambers, tax offices, ministries of finance, banks, local and regional authorities.

The sources of economic data for the formation of registers are primary statistical accounting and reporting.

Registers are continually evaluated and updated by the NSS of the CIS countries. Demographic changes in the activities of economic entities are taken into account, e.g. tracked as "active" and "active false" (i.e., "sleeping" and / or "dead") units.

On the basis of the reporting data, the main and other type of activities are adjusted in comparison with the economic entities declared at registration and other indicators characterizing their work.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (7/12)



Recorded details

As a general rule registers in CIS countries includes two business entities lists: legal entities (companies and organizations) and individuals (private entrepreneurs).

Basic details such as: the identification code, name, address, communication details, foundation and actual activities, demography unit, ownership, organizational and legal form, registering authority, number and date - are the same for legal entities and individuals . This enables to form the basis of the SBR using standardized codes for identifying statistical units.

In many CIS countries, the following may be missing in the SBRs:

- complete information on enterprise groups and geographically separated units;
- Indicator of the average number of employees;
- information on the licensed type of activity (presence of a license, issuing authority, expiration date).



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (8/12)



Quality of registers

The quality of registers was assessed by the NSS of the CIS countries in a survey for the following parameters:

- completeness of coverage units in the register;
- latest update of the register;
- erroneous repetitions of units in a register;
- presence of false-active ("dead" and "sleeping") units in the register;
- errors when coding units in the register.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (9/12)



Quality parameters registers

(As of 07/01/17, for assessment of the relevant NSS CIS)

Страны СНГ	% охвата	% актуа- лизации	% оши- бочных повторов	% «мертвых» единиц, числящихся активными	% «спящих» единиц, числящихся активными	% ошибок при при- своении кодов
Азербайджан	≈ 100	98	0,02	до 5		до 2
Армения	97	98	-	-	до 7	до 2
Беларусь	≈ 100	≈ 100	до 0,01	до 3		до 2
Казахстан	≈ 100	100	-	-	-	до 2
Кыргызстан	≈ 100	99	до 0,01	около 20		до 1
Молдова	95	95	-	-	до 26	до 1
Россия	97	90	до 0,1	около 15		до 1
Таджикистан	100	100	-	до 25		-
Туркменистан*	100	60	-	2	2	до 2
Узбекистан	100	90	0,3	-	9,2	до 1
Украина*	≈ 100	≈ 100	-	до 20	-	до 1

* As of 1/10/13.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (10/12)



Information technology

In almost all CIS countries NSS computers serving tasks related to register maintenance use MS Windows and are connected to local networks and servers.

To collect and transmit information, users of registers use such means as paper and electronic media, e-mail, telephone, special electronic communication lines.

The use of standardized information technology is one of the basic principles of creating and maintaining statistical registers. In this regard, the NSS of the CIS countries are constantly working to improve the technological aspects of the formation of registers.



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (11/12)



**The means used to collect information on the development of registers
and data users**
(As of 01/07/17)

CIS countries	paper carriers		electronic media	Phone	Email	Lines of electronic communication
	mail	Fax				
Azerbaijan	-	-	+	+	+	+
Armenia	+	-	+	+	+	-
Belarus	+	-	+		+	-
Kazakhstan	+	+	+	+	+	-
Kyrgyzstan	+	+	+	+	+	-
Moldova	-	-	+	+	+	+
Russia	+	+	+	-	+	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	+	+
Turkmenistan*	-	-	+	+	+	+
Uzbekistan	-	-	+	-	+	-
Ukraine*	-	-	+	-	+	-



Monitoring and development SBRs in the CIS region (12/12)



Users

The main user of the register is the NSS, which applies the register not only for the formation of general and sample collections for conducting sectoral surveys, but also as a database used for the direct production of economic statistics.

Access to the registers is open to central government bodies, tax offices, social insurance agencies, ministries and departments, research organizations, enterprises, individual entrepreneurs, the CIS Statistical Committee.

Services

Users are provided with services in accordance with the legislation in force in the CIS countries.

The dissemination of economic data in the CIS countries is limited by the provisions on confidentiality of information established in laws and regulations that regulate the provision of statistical data to external users.

Users, as a rule, are provided with identification information about enterprises, for example, the name of the enterprise, ownership, type of economic activity, location and contacts.



Issues of further improvement SBRs in the CIS region (1/4)



Problems encountered by the NSS of the CIS countries in the creation and management of the SBRs are due to:

- economic globalization, affecting the growing complexity of production structures and international trade;
- integration of the SBR into the production of economic statistics;
- use of administrative registers and new data sources, including Big Data;
- the development of new areas of statistics, for example innovation statistics.

In the context of expanding the scope of practical application of the SBR, the requirements on the completeness of coverage and content of statistical units, the relevance of data, clarity and accessibility for users, compliance with international standards are being increased.



Issues of further improvement SBRs in the CIS region (2/4)



Among the main issues for further improvement of SBRs in the CIS region are the following:

- 1) **achieving full coverage of statistical units** - include all statistical units to cover the entire volume of the national economic production, as well as whole set of characteristics of units using a single identification codes;
- 2) **identification of statistical units**, i.e. transformation of legal entities into statistical units - register entities;
- 3) **classification and identification of the international companies and their foreign branches** - *linking SBRs with foreign trade transactions, balance of payments, etc .;*
- 4) **development and implementation of methods for monitoring of demographic changes** - *monitoring processes, such as acquisition, division companies, with the exception of "dead" and "sleeping" units of the number of "active" units;*



Issues of further improvement SBRs in the CIS region (3/4)



5) improving ways to ensure the quality and relevance of the SBRs, i.e. compliance with the following requirements:

- standardized terminology in respect to all concepts, definitions and methodology of accounting and calculation of statistical indicators contained in the SBRs;
- unambiguous identification of units (business entities) in the SBRs;
- maximum coverage of economic entities included in the SBRs;
- continuous updating, improving the quality of SBRs (using automated procedures);
- application of a unified methodology for the formation of a population for surveys;
- making SBR data available to users.

The relevance of the register can be maintained through economic and agricultural censuses, selective sectoral surveys, the introduction of database software packages, the development of data correction methods for incomplete coverage, and methods for automated data quality testing.



Issues of further improvement SBRs in the CIS region (4/4)



6) creation and implementation of standardized information technology, which should ensure:

- *communication with administrative sources of information;*
- *acquisition and processing of economic information;*
- *automatic quality control of incoming data;*
- *formation of aggregates;*
- *Storage of the register database;*
- *extraction of data in tables and graphs.*

7) Integrating a statistical process in the production of the SBR

Introducing a common model for the formation of statistical information and management for the SBRs database.

The SBR can play a key role in providing economic information, such as the structure and demography of enterprise sets, and can be a direct source of statistical data necessary for in-depth economic analysis.

The use of the SBR to combine information obtained from different sources appears to be the basis and necessary condition for harmonizing statistical methodology in the CIS region.



Thank you for attention !