

Experimental Use of Machine Learning and New Data Sources in the Updating of the Statistical Business Register

Meeting of the Group of Experts on Business Registers Online
26-29 September 2022

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Outline

- Roles of Statistical Business Register (SBR)
- Data sources for updating of the SBR
- Experimental use of machine learning and new data sources

Roles of Statistical Business Register

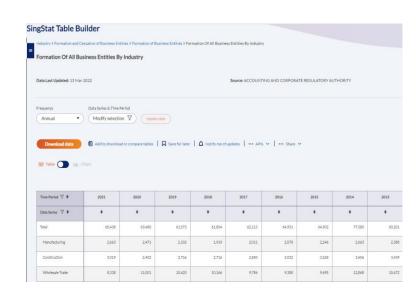
The Statistical Business Register (SBR) serves as the foundational statistical infrastructure for the compilation of business and economic statistics, and contains key information such as enterprise name, Unique Entity Number (UEN), registration date and industrial classification (SSIC).



Provide comprehensive coverage for survey sampling frame and contact information for use in conducting of business surveys



Produce indicators on characteristics of firms (e.g. firm's formation and cessation by industry, number of startups) and support firm-level data integration with other data sources for in-depth analysis



Data Sources for Updating of the SBR

Multiple data sources are integrated in the update of the SBR:

 Primarily based on various administrative data, supplemented by statistical survey returns from DOS and Research & Statistics Units (RSUs)

Ac	lministrative Source	Administrative Data
•	Regulatory Authority of Business Registration & Financial Reporting: Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) of Singapore	Identification and demographic information (e.g. UEN, business name, registration date, shareholder information, industrial classification)
•	ACRA National Tax Authority: Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS)	Financial Information (e.g. Revenue, Profit)
•	Manpower Authority: Ministry of Manpower (MOM), Central Provision Fund Board (CPF)	Employment and Wages
•	Authority for trade facilitation : Singapore Customs / Enterprise Singapore	Merchandise Trade (i.e. imports, exports)

Experimental use of AI/ML to text mine big data and unstructured data from admin sources

Challenges and Solution

Despite the plethora of administrative data:

- Data may not be timely (e.g. corporate tax filings only available 1-2 years after firm's financial year ending) or not readily available (e.g. unstructured data)
- Data of increasing interest may not have been collected administratively

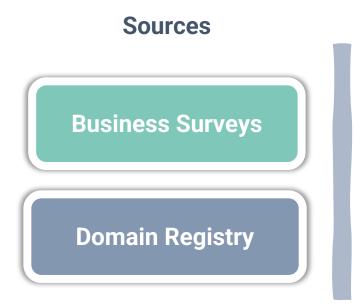
In response to these challenges and increasingly complex data demands, DOS has explored new data sources and developed innovative capabilities to supplement existing data sources:

- Using Machine Learning and Web-based Data to profile firms with internet presence
- Leveraging on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for data extraction and processing of unstructured data in financial accounts

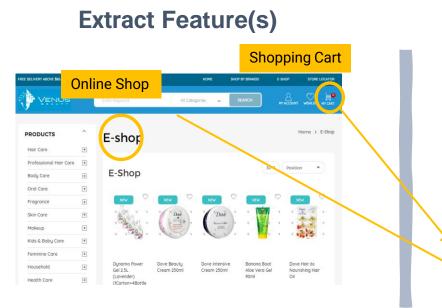


Web-based data to profile firms with internet presence

Through **web-scraping** of the internet, **text-mining** firms' corporate website and the use of **machine learning** techniques, we were able to derive new firm characteristics on whether firms have website and their usage of their corporate websites.



Step 1: Obtain corporate website address of enterprises



Step 2: Web scraping of corporate website and extracting features

Classify

Enterprises without websites (A)

Enterprises with websites (B)

Websites that generate revenue online (C)

Step 3: Machine Learning Classification

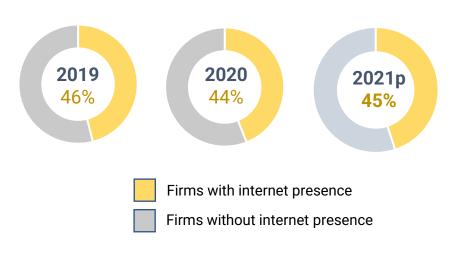


Web-based data to profile firms with internet presence

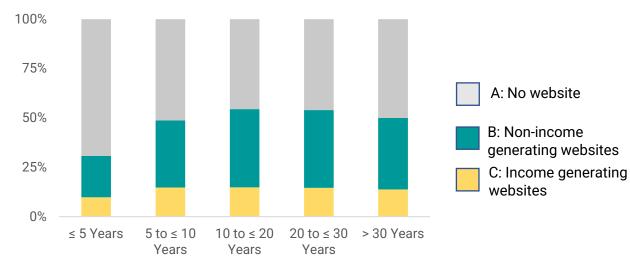
New insights can be generated by integrating information on the firms' internet presence with other firm characteristics data in the SBR:

- Almost half of all firms in Singapore had a website in 2021, with the proportion remaining relatively stable for the past three years.
- Only one in three firms aged 5 years or less had a corporate website in 2021.

Share of firms with internet presence, 2019 - 2021



Share of firms with internet presence by age group, 2021





There is a **rich amount of financial information, but some of the data are in unstructured format in the financial statements** and **cannot be easily processed** by the system.



Significant manual effort required to **read, analyse and extract information from** the unstructured financial statements

Cannot **scale up** quickly to process a larger number of financial statements

4	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold residential properties \$'000	Freehold office properties \$'000	Renovations \$'000	equipment, furniture and fittings \$'000	Computer equipment \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Group							
Cost							
At 1 January 2020	183	3,331	432	1,467	1,221	616	7,250
Additions	-	-	61	5	60	55	181
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(55)	(55)
Write-offs	-	-		-	(13)		(13)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(41)	(2)	(20)	(8)	(9)	(80)
At 31 December 2020	183	3,290	491	1,452	1,260	607	7,283
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
At 1 January 2020	126	1,795	272	1,382	1,057	453	5,085
Depreciation for the year	3	184	48	34	54	67	390
Disposals	-	-	_	-	-	(55)	(55)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(21)	(1)	(18)	(7)	(6)	(53)
At 31 December 2020	129	1,958	319	1,398	1,091	459	5,354
Carrying amounts							
At 1 January 2020	57	1,536	160	85	164	163	2,165
At 31 December 2020	54	1,332	172	54	169	148	1,929

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Note: Information is sourced from the annual report made available on a firm's corporate website.



- Artificial intelligence (AI) solution uses advanced semantic and reasoning algorithms to automatically identify, extract, cleanse and validate the required information from financial statements.
- The AI model is developed based on training datasets (i.e. a small set of financial statements) and deployed for data extraction from a large volume of financial statements.

- A **Proof-of-Concept (PoC)** was conducted to assess the ability and accuracy of the AI solution in analyzing and extracting the required information.
- DOS is currently working with the awarded vendor on the development of the system, and Phase 1 is expected to be rolled out by the end of the year.
- The new AI capability enables DOS to improve operational processes in data collection and processing and ensure that more detailed data are available for analysis.

Examples of Al-extracted data:

- Detailed assets information only available in unstructured format in the notes of the financial statements can be extracted to support more in-depth analysis on firms' asset structure and investment.
- More detailed shareholding information can be extracted from the financial statements to supplement existing machine-readable data for ownership analysis.

Example 1: Detailed Assets Information

		Grou	ıp	Company		
		2020	2019	2020	2019	
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,929	2,165	247	213	
Intangible assets	5	769	990	637	773	
Investment properties	6	2,730	2,981	/ -	-	
Subsidiaries	7	-	-	86,663	86,163	
Other investments	9	18,819	25,096	/ 54	14	
Loans, advances, hire purchase and leasing receivables	10	82,332	83,092	75,837	69,368	
Deferred tax assets	12	3,692	3,856	/ -	-	
Right-of-use assets	38	2,525	2,839	1,834	2,020	
		112,796	121,019	165,272	158,551	
			ct value '247000			
		(i.e.)	oretation of colu year 2020 and o row name (i.e and equipment)	units ('000)		

Example 2: Shareholding Information

As at 31 December 2019, the Company's immediate holding company is AB Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The Company's intermediate holding company is ABO, a company incorporated in Denmark, and the ultimate holding company is AB Foundation, an enterprise foundation registered in Denmark.

Extract name and country of the immediate, intermediate and ultimate companies (highlighted)

Note: Information is sourced from the annual report made available on a firm's corporate website.



Updating the SBR

Machine Learning and Web-based Data to profile firms with internet presence



The information on firms' internet presence serve as a new indicator on firm's characteristics and can be merged with other firm-level data in the SBR to derive new insights or support in-depth studies.

Al for data extraction of unstructured data from financial statements



The unstructured data extracted by the AI can supplement the existing financial information residing in the SBR, for compilation of economic and business indicators.

Learning Points

Machine Learning and Web-based Data to profile firms with internet presence



Big data is increasingly an important data source in additional to traditional data. As data and technologies are evolving and their potential and limitations are researched, new data sources and methodologies would supplement conventional data collection and statistical methodology in the production of official statistics.

Al for data extraction of unstructured data from financial statements



Data exist in multiple forms, either structured or unstructured. With evolving technologies, it is possible to tap on the vast and potentially valuable resource of information and gain access to a much bigger pool of data to either derive new indicators or replace/supplement existing data collection/compilation.



Thank You

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National Statistical Service of Quality, Integrity and Expertise

Our Mission

We Deliver Insightful Statistics and Trusted Statistical Services that

Empower Decision Making

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