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BUSINESS REGISTERS

Metadata Referenciale në format Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

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Metadata Referenciale

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	12.06.2025
2.2. Metadata last posted	12.06.2025
2.3. Metadata last update	12.06.2025
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	The **Statistical Business Registers** (SBRs) are basic infrastructure for the collection and compilation of data for European Business Statistics. The Statistical Business Registers SBRs 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 source for deriving harmonised frame populations for the production of European Business Statistics. Statistical Business Registers SBRs 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 population (most updated for active population):

	• The legal units of which those enterprises consist (LeU registered to tax offices); • All enterprises carrying out economic activities contributing to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and their local units; • Enterprise groups to which those enterprises belong. 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 Rev.2), total employment, employee, turnover, legal form, legal activity status; • Information on control and ownership of units: parent/subsidiary legal unit, minority shareholder information, country of global decision centre; • Links to other units and registers.
3.2. Classification system	Classification systems and code lists used in the National Statistical Business Registers are as follows: • Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community in 4-digit level (NACE Rev. 2); • The institutional sectors and sub-sectors (ESA 2010); • Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS II); • Legal form (based on National law); • Ownership code list; • Country name and code (GEONOM 2021); • Size of enterprises (based on number of employed).
3.3. Sector coverage	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 Statistical Business Registers 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: • All economic sectors based on NACE rev.2 (A- U).
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitons	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 10 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. 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. **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. **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. **Main 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.

Turnover comprises the totals amount invoiced by the enterprises during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Farmers registered during last years are identified by unique code (NIPT) and enforcement the specific scheme compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax. The registration process to tax offices, made enables farmers to have legal personality and to be part of legal unit register that INSTAT updates and maintains.

More information on statistical concepts and definitions relevant to the Statistical Business Registers could be found in the European Business Statistic 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.
- **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 NSBRs 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 European Business Statistics EBS Regulation 2019/2152.
  The National Statistical Business register comprises the following units and applies the following thresholds (if any): |

	- Legal Units, LeU; - Enterprises, Ent; - Local Units, LoU; - Enterprise Group; - Type of activity (NACE).
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. Time coverage	The National Statistical Business Register was established in 1998 (year). The Statistical Units are implemented and maintained in the National Statistical Business Register as follows: - Enterprise – implemented and maintained since 1998 (year); - Local unit – implemented and maintained since 2010 (year); - Enterprise group – implemented and maintained since 2017 (year); - Kind of activity unit – testing phase (NSBRs 2020).
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	
4.1 Unit of measure	The economic variables on employment are recorded in absolute figures. The turnover is recorded in currency units (ALL).
5. Reference period	
5.1 Reference period	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 2024 reference year. In this annual copy, the economic variables (number of employees, turnover and economic activity) refer to the 2024 reference year(s).
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. 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: • Law no 17/2018 date 05.04.2018 "For Official Statistics"; • The Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2019/2152 dated November 27, 2019, on "European Business Statistics; • Albanian Law no 30/2022 date 24.03.2022 "On Official Statistics Program 2022-2026"; • Decision of Albanian Government "On nomenclature of economic activities, NACE Rev.2", no. 320 date 28.05.2014; • Law no.115/2014 "On Territorial Law no. 115/2014 On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Local Government Units in the Republic of Albania; • Law no. 9920 dated 19.5.2008 "On Tax Procedures in the Republic of Albania"; • Law no 43/2022 date 21.04.2002 "For the development of micro, small and medium enterprises"; • Decision of Albanian Government No 1037, date 15.12.2010 "On Implementation of Territorial Nomenclature" Albania in three regions, NUTS II" based on European Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics; • Memorandum of Understanding between General Directory of Taxation and Institute of Statistics; date 11.03.2015; • Memorandum of Understanding between National Business Centre and Institute of Statistics; date 13.06.2017; • Directive of the Minister of Finance No. 19 dated 03.11.2014 "On Enforcement Regime Scheme specific compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax"; • Decision of Albanian Government, No. 541, date 29.9.2021 "On Implementation on Nomenclature of Countries and Territories for the European Statistics on International Trade in Goods and on the Geographical breakdown for other Business Statistics", GEONOM 2021.
6.2. Data sharing	• The European Business Statistic 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.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	The data are considered confidential and are used solely for statistical and

	scientific research purposes, in accordance with Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics" and Law No. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "On Personal Data Protection". Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly states that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may only be used or published in summary tables that do not identify the source unit of the information. Direct identification occurs when a statistical unit is directly identified by name, address, or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is carried out in a way that enables the identification of the data subject, the data must be immediately coded so that the subjects are no longer identifiable. 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: Microdata access regulation.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	INSTAT protects and does not disclose to third parties the data it collects or has access to, when such data could lead to the direct or indirect identification of statistical units that have provided the data for statistical purposes, or data obtained from other administrative sources. INSTAT takes all necessary measures to prevent and make impossible the identification of statistical units through other technical means that may be used by third parties. Statistical data that may allow the identification of a statistical unit are disseminated by the Institute of Statistics only if: a) These data have been treated in such a way that they do not compromise statistical confidentiality; b) The statistical unit has given explicit consent for the data to be made public. Confidential data are transmitted to INSTAT solely for statistical purposes, and only individuals with authorized access are allowed to work with them. Issues and concerns related to the preservation of statistical confidentiality are monitored and handled by the staff of the Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff include determining the level of detail that may be disseminated or made public by the Institute, in order to ensure that the identification of statistical units from such data is not possible; setting the anonymization criteria for microdata provided to users; and granting access to confidential data for scientific research purposes. According to policy rules Chapter V "Statistical confidentiality", Article 20 "Protection of confidential data"

8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	The preliminary frames of the Statistical Business Registers SBRs are released according to the statistical user needs as sampling frame for methodologies purpose. The main sample and period are listed below: • T+ 1.5 months to STS domain; • T+ 1.5 months to SBS domain; • T+ 1.5 months to ICT survey; • T+ 1.5 months to R&D; • T+ 3 months to other surveys. The final frame of the National Statistical Business Register is released in T+ 3 months.
8.2. Release calendar access	Not applicable.
8.3. User access	The statistical users get access to the Statistical Business Registers SBRs Official Statistics or receive required data in the following way: • Business Registers (yearly publications) Business Registers, 2024	Instat; • Database PxWeb - Select table (instat.gov.al); • Requests for statistics by paper or email to info@instat.gov.al.
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1 Frequency of dissemination	The Statistical Business Registers SBRs preliminary frames (sample frame) is provided to internal users with frequency T+1.5 months. The Statistical Business Registers SBRs final frame is provided to internal users with frequency T+ 4 months. The Statistical Business Registers SBRs data do not include publication of preliminary result. The results of the Statistical Business Registers SBRs publication are published based on the publication calendar, which is published on the INSTAT website each year. Calendar	Instat
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	Not applicable.
10.2. Publications	The results of the Statistical Business Registers SBRs are published in some publications. Users can find the results on National Statistical Business Registers NSBRs in the INSTAT website: • Business Registers, 2024	Instat; • Regional Statistical Yearbook; • Statistical Yearbook;

	• Men and Women; • Foreign and Joint Enterprises.
10.3. On-line database	Statistical Business Registers Database.
10.4. Micro – data access	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. INSTAT insure micro data for scientific research purposes. Access to this data is strictly controlled and according to the conditions set out in law no. 17, dated 05.04.2018 "On Official Statistics". Microdata access regulation; Access to Miccro Data.
10.5. Other	All information is available in two languages: Albanian and English. Since 2011, Through Pc-Axis system, for external users on the website is offered time series of Statistical Business Register SBR from 2010 as reference year. Also, on this website there is a simple methodological explanation access the database at the link below: Database.
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 brief explanation of the definitions, key concepts and methodological explanations for users is published in the press release and publications. When necessary, additional information is provided to the internal users. On the INSTAT website there is a section related to the Business Registers	Instat.
10.7. Quality documentation	Statistical Business Register sector documents the entire work process and Statistical Business Registers SBR procedures for internal documentation. Statistical Business Registers SBRs user group is created in 2015 and leaded by Economic Statistics Director. Statistical Business Register SBR user group is composed by Head Department which use Business Register. The Statistical Business Registers SBRs user group main goal is to increase the quality of Statistical Business Registers SBRs as the main tool for Business and Macro-Economic Statistics. Statistical Business Registers SBRs team proposes to prepare the list of big enterprises and to treat them more carefully. This came as result of different NACE from different surveys. NACE (four-digit level) for each enterprise in the list was fixed and approved by Statistical Business Registers SBRs user group.

11. Quality managment	
11.1. Quality assurance	The quality is assured by applying the following quality management and assurance procedures: INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, No.17/2018, date 05.04.2018, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct ongoing analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up to-date. In performing its tasks it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it considers the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.
11.2. Quality assessments	The overall assessment results could be summarised as follows: Statistical Business Registers SBRs data is compared with SBRs data in previous years to see whether there is data coherence or major changes. In case of changes, administrative data / statistical surveys are used to confirm the situation of cases when there are significant differences of one year's behaviour with other years.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Statistical Business Registers SBRs 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. Statistical Business Registers SBRs 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. Statistical Business Registers SBRs users are classified as internal and external users. External users are: • Governmental institutions; • Universities; • Non-profit national and international organizations; • Businesses; • Researchers, students and other similar groups. Internal users are other sectors within INSTAT who use Statistical Business Registers SBRs results as inputs to their work like as: • National Account Directorate; • Methodology Sector;

	- Price Statistics Sector; - Regional Statistics Directorate; - Social Statistic Directorate; Regional Statistical Offices.
12.2. User satisfaction	INSTAT conducts an annual survey to measure User Satisfaction. The 2024 survey results show that the overall quality of the topic " Statistical Business Register" was rated at 3.79 points (75.8 %) on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).
12.3. Completeness	The completeness of National Statistical Business Registers is annually assessed by Eurostat. The Statistical Business Register SBR assessment results are provided to EU Member States and EFTA countries and presented at the Statistical Business Registers Working Group (SBR WG). The variables of Statistical Business Registers SBRs: - Identification variables ID number (NIPT), Legal form, Ownership, Name, Address, Communication (Tel, Mobile, Email, Web etc.); - Stratification variables (Main economic activity, Secondary activity, Total turnover, Number of employed, Number of employees, size of employed, number of females employed, geographical location, institutional sector); - Demographic variables (Date of creation, Date of cessation); - Links to other units and registers; - Control and ownership of units; - Others.

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy	The data are checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the data. The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series confirmed.
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable.
13.3. Non - sampling error	Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness	Preliminary data are available T+1.5 after the reference year. The final dataset is available T+3 after the reference year. Business Registers BR data are published 5 months after the end of the reference year (T+153 days). The reference period for the 2024 Business Registers results is 31 December 2024. | Reference period	12/31/2024	

Date of publication	6/12/2025
Timeliness	163

14.2. Punctuality	The annual publication of Business Registers BR has been punctual in time of the publications carried out over the years, but this year was published 10 days later.
		Reference period	12/31/2024	
		Date of announcement	6/02/2025	
		Date of publication	6/12/2025	
		Time lag	10	

15. Coherence and comparability

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 Business Registers BR 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 European Business Statistics 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. National Statistical Business Registers NSBRs frames are comparable for reference years 2010 to 2024. The back cast of NACE Rev.2 is implemented to National Statistical Business Registers NSBRs since 2005 as well as administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Albania (61 districts).
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	The Business Registers BRs 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, local 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.
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data was checked before finalization. The relationships between variables and their series coherence are also verified.

16. Cost and burden

16.1 Cost and burden	For imputation Business Registers BRs uses administrative data so there are no

	additional costs for treating non-response. Agreements signed between INSTAT and GDT or NCB clearly affirms that data transmission is provided for free.
	Statistical data sources (STS, SBS etc.) are costless too for Statistical Business Registers SBRs. Internal staff of Statistical Business Registers SBR unit handles the data control and data compilation for the final result.
	INSTAT is developing a system to measure the response burden.

17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Business Registers BRs Review Policies are made in accordance with the revision policy and the policy of settling errors set by INSTAT. For more information refer to: • [Revision Policy;](#) • [The Errors Treatment Policy.](#)
17.2. Data revision - practise	Not applicable.

18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	The National Statistical Business Registers is set up in accordance with European Business Statistics 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. Sources for updating National Statistical Business Registers NSBR 2024 are as follow: **Administrative sources:** • Information from National Business Centre (NBC); • Information from General Directory of Taxation (GDT); • VAT file; • Payroll file; • Annual account. **Statistical sources:** • Annual Structure Survey, SBS; • Quarterly survey, STS; • Accommodation Establishments Survey, AES; • Other surveys.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The Statistical Business Registers SBRs 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 Statistical Business

	Registers SBRs is as follows: • Legal units – monthly; • Enterprises – monthly; • Local units - yearly.
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 Statistical Business Registers SBRs is carried out to ensure the quality of data and frame populations provided to users. The checks carried out are mainly based on compliance with European and national classifications: • NACE Rev.2; • Legal form; • Ownership States; • Municipality; • Country. Manual controls are made for large enterprises and for enterprises in strategic branches such as: • Rail transport; • Air transport; • Electricity; • Postal and courier activities; • Public administration; • Others. Their economic activity was approved by the Statistical Business Registers SBRs user group, which reviews and decides in cases of change of economic activity for each Statistical Unit.
18.5. Data compilation	The creation of new legal entities automatically leads to the creation of a new enterprises and a new local unit with Statistical Business Registers SBR variables. This information as well as the changes is derived from the administrative source and mainly the GDT. Enterprise level information is updated by various surveys according to the list of priorities and the reference period of the administrative or statistical data source. For large companies, manual updates are also made from online searches. Only the Statistical Business Register SBR sector has the right to make changes. Other sectors of INSTAT send data at enterprise level from survey or other changes.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.

19. Comment	Albania government in year 2015 decided farmers to be registered in tax offices and to profit the specific scheme compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax.
	Consequently, the registration process to tax offices enables farmers to have legal personality and to be part of legal unit in National statistical Business Register NSBR.
	At the end of 2024 farmers covers 44.4 % of total active legal units.
	Related with KAU as Statistical Units, some development was made. With the support of Eurostat some steps have been achieved related to KAU. For the first time Statistical Business Registers SBR unit identified KAU on National Statistical Business Registers NSBRs 2019. KAU as Statistical Unit are implementing to Statistical Business Register SBR 2020-2023, following the operational rules for KAU based on turnover.
Annex	