

Statistics on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	13.03.2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	13.03.2026
2.3. Metadata last update	13.03.2026
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>Data on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises present to users, statistics on the situation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), based on the results of the Structural Survey on Enterprises. Structural Business Survey describe the structure, coordination and performance of economic activities, down to detailed activity level. Structural Business Survey aims to provide information on the structure of the economic, financial and main characteristics of active enterprises in the country according to the economic activity and size class of enterprises.</p> <p>Based on Law No. 10042, date 22.12.2008, for some changes and additions in Law No. 8957, date 17.10.2002 “For Small and Medium Enterprises”, as amended, the enterprises are classified as: micro, small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>Small and Medium-sized Enterprises are treated for statistical purposes according to the number of employed, which are classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro enterprises: enterprises with 1 to 9 employed;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small enterprises: enterprises with 10 to 49 employed. • Medium enterprises: enterprises with 50 to 249 employed. <p>For the calculation of import and export indicators for enterprises carrying out economic activities in the sectors covered by SBS, a microdata linkage process is implemented between the SBS data and the data from the External Trade in Goods Statistics. This linkage was performed at the enterprise level using common statistical identifiers.</p>
3.2. Classification system	<p>The classification used for these statistics is the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE). The data are produced in national level, broken down by activity grouped in two digits level of this nomenclature. Until 2012, the data are published using NACE Rev.1.1. Starting from reference year 2013, the data are published in NACE Rev.2. For the reference period 2010-2012, double coding has been carried out in NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE Rev.2. A wide range of statistical classifications is used on the statistics of enterprises.</p> <p>The list of classifications used in production of Structural Business Statistics is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev.2; • Statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev.1.1; • EU recommendation 2003/361 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; • Law No. 8957, dated on October 17, 2002, “On Small and Medium sized Enterprises”.
3.3. Sector coverage	<p>Structural Business Statistics comprise all active enterprises in Albania of all legal forms. Population consists of all enterprises that according to Statistical Business Register were active in December of the reference year and they exercise their activity in one of the activities covered by Structural Business Survey (SBS). Structural Business Statistics cover market enterprises which based on NACE Rev.2 classification, have the main activity in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (B) Mining and quarrying; • (C) Manufacturing; • (D) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; • (E) Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; • (F) Construction; • (G) Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; • (H) Transport and storage; • Accommodation and food service activities; • (J) Information and communication; • (L) Real estate activities; • (M) Professional, scientific and technical activities; • (N) Administrative and support services activities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (P) Private education; • (Q) Human health and social work activities; • (R) Art, entertainment and recreation; • (S) Other service activities (excluding S94).
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Basic variables</p> <p>An enterprise is: The smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational 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 (local unit). The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units.</p> <p>Employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit including proprietors, employees and unpaid family workers.</p> <p>Turnover comprises the totals amount invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.</p> <p>Investments during the reference period includes the goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land.</p> <p>Value added is calculated as difference between production value and intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Exports: Goods in general are goods destined to be send to a third country subject to customs regime or outside processing arrangements, or re-exported following inside processing.</p> <p>Imports: Goods in general are goods coming from a third country and are directly unloaded or placed to a warehouse according to the customs procedures to accomplish free zones processing, active or customs processing.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	Enterprise is both the observation and target unit.
3.6. Statistical population	Statistics comprise all enterprises that produce goods or services for the market in Albania, for all legal forms (there are not included financial, agricultural and fishing activities). Data are collected for calendar year. The fiscal year always corresponds to the calendar year. The data are collected directly from enterprises.

	<p>The population consist of all enterprises that, according to statistical business register were active in December of the reference year in economic activities covered by Structural Business Survey (SBS) excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local units; • Enterprises with the main activity code (NACE) that are out of scope of SBS survey; • Public enterprises in Education (NACE 85) and Health (NACE 86, 87, 88).
3.7. Reference area	The data of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) comprise all territory of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	1998 is the first reference year for SBS implementation and the period between 1998 till 2001 was a transitional period for SBS implementation. The data set is more complete and comparable starting from reference year 2002 onwards. Until reference year 2011, data is available in NACE Rev.1.1. Starting with the reference year 2010, data is available in NACE Rev.2. A dedicated publication for SME has been published since 2017 for 2015 reference year data.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	
4.1. Unit of measure	<p>Numbers is used for all basic indicators listed as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of enterprises; • Annual average number of employed. <p>Value in Million ALL is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turnover (net sales); • Investments; • Value added.
5. Reference period	
5.1. Reference period	The data of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises refers to a calendar year. This report is based on reference year 2024.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<p>The legal basis on which the “Structural Business Statistics” is based consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Statistical Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Statistics National Program for the period 2022-2026; <p>INSTAT carries out all statistical activities in accordance with the respective EUROSTAT regulations. The results of structural statistics of enterprises in order to be comparable to those of European countries are produced by applying the new European Commission Regulations, EC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 of the European Commission on the “Implementation of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities”, NACE Rev.2, in Structural Business Statistics; • Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics (EBS Regulation); • Implementing Regulation 2020/1197 laying down specifications and technical arrangements (general implementing act).
6.2. Data sharing	<p>Structural Business Statistics by size of enterprises have been transmitted to EUROSTAT. INSTAT currently completes a series of questionnaires of international organizations regarding the results of the annual structural survey, to European Commission, Enterprise and Industry Directorate General, OECD, etc.</p>
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>The data collected are considered as strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with the National Statistical Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, date 10.03.2018 and the Law No. 124/2024 on the Protection of Personal Data, Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. Direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by its name, address, or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way as to enable the data subject to be identified, the data must be coded immediately so that the entities are no longer recognized.</p>
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	<p>Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) These data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or

	<p>b) The statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.</p> <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.</p>
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Announcements about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are pre-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.
8.2. Release calendar access	The calendar of publications is available on INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	<p>In line with the article 34 of Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics” as amended, the INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTSAT website and other media for simultaneous access, respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website – online release; • Written requests, (by mail or email); • Results of Structural Survey of Economic Enterprises, Statistics on small and Medium-sized enterprises; • Data request, section available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1. Frequency of dissemination	The dissemination of “Small and medium-sizedenterprises” results (SME) is done on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains the information related to main indicators: number of enterprises, number of employed, turnover, investments and value added. The format of press release and publication date have been defined by the publication

	sector, in cooperation with subject matters. Press releases of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises are published online at INSTAT's website: Statistics on small and medium enterprises .
10.2. Publications	Users can find the results on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Survey on the INSTAT website: Figures ;
10.3. On-line database	<p>All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. Since 2011, through the Pc-Axis system is provided to external users in web a longer time series data from Structural Business Survey SBS 2002 reference year. You can access the database as following: the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic indicators by economic activity and size of the enterprise; • Economic indicators for producers of goods and services for the market by indicators and economic activity; • Economic indicators for producers of goods and services for the market by the indicators and economic section.
10.4. Micro – data access	The Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Survey data (SME) at micro level are not published due to confidentiality reasons. Aggregated data is the only type of data that is provided to external users. Even though the micro data are not published they can be accessed based on the article 34, point 17 of the Law No. 17/2018, “On official statistics”.
10.5. Other	Users can submit specific requests for data through a dedicated section for contacts .
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of press releases and publications. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required. Also the methodological notes are published at INSTAT's website.
10.7. Quality documentation	The Annual Enterprise Statistics Sector document all the work process and procedure for “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises” statistics (SME) for internal purposes.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to quality assurance in the production of official statistics. Based on Law no. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", INSTAT uses statistical methods and processes in accordance with internationally accepted scientific principles and standards, and conducts continuous analysis to improve the quality and provision of up-to-date statistics. In carrying out its tasks, INSTAT

	<p>follows the general principles of quality management, in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT for quality assurance is guided by the following principles: impartiality, quality of statistical processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes and reducing the workload for respondents.</p>
11.2. Quality assessments	<p>Data on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) from Structural Business Survey (SBS) is compared with previous year's data and checked for any large changes in the data, especially due to large deviations in the main variables concerned. When available the data is checked with an administrative source for confirmation.</p>
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	<p>Users of Structural Business Survey SBS are classified as external and internal.</p> <p>By external users we mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries and public administrations that uses these data for economic and social policy planning purposes; • Universities (teachers/graduate and post graduate students), research organizations; • National and international NGOs; • Private firms; • General public which gets the information via mass media through publications made by Statistical Office. <p>The printed publication is sent to a fix group of Structural Business Survey (SBS) users. Some main indicators are sent to European Commission, Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General, OECD, etc.</p> <p>By Internal users we mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Account Directory; • Short-Term Statistics and Enterprise Tourism Sector; • Statistical Business Register Sector;
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>INSTAT annually conducts the Survey for Measuring User Satisfaction, the results of which are published on the web at the link: User Satisfaction Survey.</p>
12.3. Completeness	<p>Related to the completeness, the variables and data coming from the survey have been judged as having completeness and analysis in a high quality grade. For being in compliance with European regulation, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises are produced according to the below European Commission (EC), regulations:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 for “Implementation of NACE Rev. 2 in Structural Business Statistics”; • EU regulation 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics (EBS regulation); • Implementing regulation 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements (general implementing act). • The degree of completeness of the data for “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises”, based on Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics (EBS Regulation) and methodologies used by Eurostat, is satisfactory.
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>Overall, the data is checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the data. Such queries are confirmed with financial statements or with an administrative source when available. When these are not available, INSTAT corrects or confirms the data using emails or by calling the respondents.</p> <p>Measures taken by INSTAT each year, to increase response rates or to reduce the impact of nonresponse by imputing them are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data are collected directly from the enterprise; • The information is collected by face-to-face interview from enumerators based on the instructions prepared for this purpose; • The enumerators staff is trained how to handle difficult respondents; <p>The official request is also sent to other enterprises that agree to respond only if the information is officially requested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enterprises are invited to contact the Statistical Office in case of questions and always qualified staffs are available to answer the enterprises calls; • The large enterprises are rewarded with printed publications of INSTAT.
13.2. Sampling error	<p>The error due to probability sampling is estimated for more important indicators: Turnover, Employed and Total number of enterprises at section level and total country level. All indicator values are weighted to represent the population.</p>
13.3. Non - sampling error	<p>Unit non-response takes in consideration enterprises that are unable or unwilling to give the answers, when interviewers are unable to find the enterprises address, when other barriers exist to complete the interview, or when it is not possible to obtain information from other administrative sources about the enterprise. The unit non-response rate for SME 2024 is 7.0 %.</p>

	Over coverage is possible when a unit is registered in the activity under observation, but it actually performs some other activity, which is not the subject of observation. Over coverage rate for SME 2024 is 1.93 %.
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14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness	<p>The results of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises are published on the INSTAT website approximately 442 days after the end of the reference period (T + 442 days). The reference period of the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises 2024 results is 31 December 2024.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>31/12/2024</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publication Date</td> <td>13/03/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timelines</td> <td>437</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	31/12/2024	Publication Date	13/03/2026	Timelines	437
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Publication Date	13/03/2026						
Timelines	437						

14.2. Punctuality	<p>Small and Medium Enterprises data are published based on the publication calendar. The Small and Medium-sized Enterprises 2024 publication has been punctual in time in 100%.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>31/12/2024</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date announced</td> <td>13/03/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publication Date</td> <td>13/03/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delay in time</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	31/12/2024	Date announced	13/03/2026	Publication Date	13/03/2026	Delay in time	0
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15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability - geographical	<p>INSTAT uses methodological aspects that are based on concepts and definitions and guidelines of EU Regulation No. 295/2008 concerning SBS statistics and therefore Albanian national SBS statistics could be comparable with EU countries or candidate countries.</p> <p>Related to the reference period, Albania use calendar year which corresponds to the fiscal year.</p> <p>The population consists of all enterprises that, according to statistical business register were active in December of the reference year.</p> <p>The classification of enterprises is done based on Classification of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.2 according to Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 for “Implementation of NACE Rev.2 in Structural Business Statistics”; Until now statistical unit in Structural Business Statistics has been enterprise, since it corresponds with legal unit in Albania.</p>
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Due to the implementation of Nace Rev.2, Structural Business Statistics data has a breakdown of time series. Structural Business Survey SBS statistics are provided annually and are comparable from 1998 until 2013. Time series exists</p>

	<p>since 1998 (as reference year) but the data from year 2002 onwards are more reliable.</p> <p>Based on Nace Rev.1.1 classification the Structural Business Statistics data are comparable from 2002 to 2012, providing a comparability of 11 year time series (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=11).</p> <p>In Nace Rev.2 the Structural Business Statistics data are provided from 2010 onwards, providing a comparability of 15 year time series (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=15).</p> <p>From 2010 onwards are added two new activities (Private health and education) and is excluded fishing. For the other activities, Structural Business Statistics data are comparable over the years.</p>
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	<p>Data on Structural Business Statistics can be found in the following related domains: short-term statistics, labour cost statistics, Labour Force Survey (LFS). In these collections data similar to SBS can be found, but it should be noted that methodological differences exist which can explain inconsistencies. Apparent inconsistencies between SBS data and the data from labour cost statistics, labour force survey and short-term statistics have been examined. SBS data are compared with STS data for the “Turnover” variable. This is done regularly to see the tendencies and to have comparable data.</p>
15.4. Coherence - internal	<p>The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data internal series confirmed.</p>
16. Cost and burden	
16.1. Cost and burden	<p>Persons working for Structural Business Survey SBS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total staff in Central Office: 3 employees.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	<p>Revision policy of Structural Business Survey (SBS) is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT. Please refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Revision Policy; • The error treatment policy. <p>Preliminary data until the publication of the final results are under review. Review means the continuous completion of data. The accuracy of the published data may increase as a result of the changes made possible by the provision of more complete and qualitative new data, which contribute to the improvement</p>

	of the preliminary results, published according to the deadlines set in the publication calendar.
17.2. Data revision - practise	<p>Small and Medium-sized Enterprises does general revisions on the data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of new NACE classification; • Changes in methodology; • Revision of weights (new and/or improved data sources, corrections of errors). <p>Structural Business Survey tries to follow the standard guidelines and principles in the revisions done in collaboration with technical assistance. All the revisions are made transparent to the users and are part of each publication.</p> <p>No reviews of data on “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises” for 2024 have been conducted, subject to this report.</p>
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	<p>Survey is the only source of data collection. The basis of the selection is the updated register of enterprises, which were active in December of the reference year. The following are excluded from this register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local unit; • Enterprises with activities out of scope of SBS coverage; • State-owned enterprises in Education (NACE Rev.2 85) and Health (NACE Rev.2 86, 87, 88). <p>In this way the Frame is created, which has a total of 125,440 enterprises from which a sample with a size of 20,343 enterprises was selected, of 20,165 which enterprises are “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises”.</p> <p>The selection method used is "Stratified Systematic Random Sampling (SRS)". During 2024 stratification is mainly based on NACE Rev.2, three digits level and on enterprise size. Classification of enterprises by activity is done according to the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.2. The classification of enterprises by size is done according to the number of employed.</p> <p>The method used to distribute the sample across strata is the "Neyman Allocation" method, in publishing domains.</p>
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The data on “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises” are collected on yearly bases through Structural Business Survey (SBS).

<p>18.3. Data collection</p>	<p>The data on Structural Business Survey (SBS) is collected by face to face interview by printed questionnaires. The necessary software and procedures for manual entry are prepared already when preparing for data collection. At that time the procedures and software needed are tested and are done eventual corrections. All data are integrated in a single database after data entry and controls done. Structural Business Survey (SBS) survey has four questionnaires for four main activities (industry, construction, trade and services). Before conducting survey the subject matters expert specify and analyse which are the needs and requests. Based on the results of those needs and request, it is done the survey design and is prepared all infrastructure needed.</p> <p>A crucial phase in preparing for data collection is the preparation of all necessary materials and data entry and processing programs. The enterprises to be interviewed should be identified, the necessary number of interviewers determined, and their selection should have been made. During the organized training for the interviewers on how to conduct the survey, they are also provided with necessary materials such as the questionnaire guide, interviewer's tasks, list of economic activities, product list, notification letter for enterprises, etc. During the data collection process, everything reported by the enterprises is recorded. In case of any uncertainties, the enterprise is contacted again if there is no response, an official letter signed by the head of the institution is sent to the enterprise. Interviewers are required to behave ethically in cases of refusals by the enterprises.</p>
<p>18.4. Data validation</p>	<p>As regards the level of data, the data editing procedures can broadly be divided into data editing at micro level. In data editing at micro level procedures are implemented at the level of individual units, i.e. at the level of micro data.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data editing in questionnaire. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of incoming questionnaires, completeness checks, valid values checks, range checks, logical control of the questionnaire. The controller staffs have the program to check the mathematical control of the questionnaire. The number of incoming questionnaires should be equal with the number of distributed questionnaires in the prefectures; • Individual checks are done for the cases of refusal and no contacts (response indicator); • The answered active enterprises are checked for coherence of data given in different sessions of questionnaire; • The control of enterprise and economic activity indicators and their coding. 2. Controlling the coherence of data with the administrative sources. 3. An appropriate weight is calculated for each unit that reported its data.

	<p>This weight is calculated for various reasons: unequal probability of selection, nonresponse, adjustment to population values, model estimation. Outlier treatment is taken into consideration at the weighting procedure.</p>
<p>18.5. Data compilation</p>	<p>For the data compilation there are three basic procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality of data. There are applied some rules for analysing quality of data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematic control of the questionnaire - Logic control of the questionnaire's data; • Comparison of time series data; • Comparison of data with other files available in INSTAT; • Comparison of data with balance sheet file; • Comparison of data with Payroll data; • Determination of some ratios' limits for example, average wages and salaries per employee, margin per turnover, etc; • Analyse of huge deviations from average. 2. Treatment of non-response. All cases are considered as non-response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contact; • Full refuse; • Partial refusal (for specific tables or indicators). <p>Partial refuses (for different tables and indicators). The treatment of partial non-response is done using direct methods or their combinations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of time series of enterprise and sector data; • Data from balance-sheet file; • The information from other files available in INSTAT; • Average data of sector where the enterprise is included are analysed and used; • Data from enterprises that have similar conditions are used; • Method of average structure, especially for expenditures is used. 3. Re-weighting procedure. <p>For the untreated part the re-weighting method is used. Programs in SAS Software, Macro Clan are used for re-weighting and data estimation. The estimation is done according to the traditional Horvitz- Thompson method (also known as the π evaluator), which is applied from the design stage of SRS.</p>
<p>18.6. Adjustment</p>	<p>Not applicable. No seasonal adjustments are made to the Structural Business Survey data.</p>

19. Comment**Annex**

Table 1: Calculation of Quality Indicators for the Variable “Enterprises”

Section	Number of enterprises	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation(%)
B	688	2	0.33
C	7,697	6	0.08
D	629	5	0.77
E	217	1	0.60
F	7,012	12	0.17
G	42,057	18	0.04
H	6,381	19	0.30
I	17,735	26	0.15
J	5,131	12	0.23
L	1,803	4	0.21
M	9,632	12	0.13
N	5,251	10	0.20
P	1,062	7	0.65
Q	4,311	14	0.33
R	1,488	3	0.23
S	8,602	8	0.09
Gjithsej	119,697	159	0.28

Table 2: Calculation of Quality Indicators for the Variable “Number of employed”

Section	Number of employed	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation(%)
B	6,172	16	0.26
C	73,317	24	0.03
D	3,441	15	0.42
E	4,215	43	1.02
F	52,500	18	0.03
G	124,989	9	0.01
H	18,170	10	0.05
I	53,803	7	0.01
J	19,467	13	0.06
L	4,147	8	0.18
M	24,190	7	0.03
N	23,942	16	0.07
P	9,322	23	0.25

Q	13,957	10	0.07
R	5,750	12	0.21
S	14,599	4	0.03
Gjithsej	451,981	235	0.17

Table 3: Calculation of Quality Indicators for the Variable “Turnover”

Section	Turnover	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation(%)
B	37,984	233	0.61
C	282,960	234	0.08
D	122,905	1,353	1.10
E	16,662	284	1.71
F	338,209	197	0.06
G	1,445,491	516	0.04
H	100,260	135	0.13
I	129,243	35	0.03
J	85,803	239	0.28
L	20,229	66	0.33
M	108,746	135	0.12
N	99,123	112	0.11
P	15,281	55	0.36
Q	40,631	51	0.12
R	11,465	36	0.31
S	21,923	18	0.08
Gjithsej	2,876,915	3,699	0.34