ESSNET ON A EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEROPERABLE STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTERS ESBRs Phase 1 (2014 – 2016)

Quality Management of Cross-border Relationships in the European System of Interoperable Statistical Business Registers (ESBRs)

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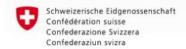






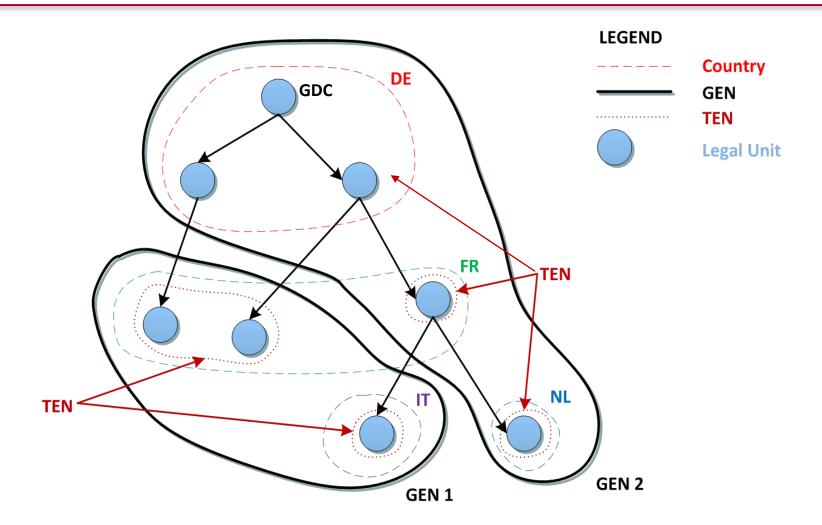






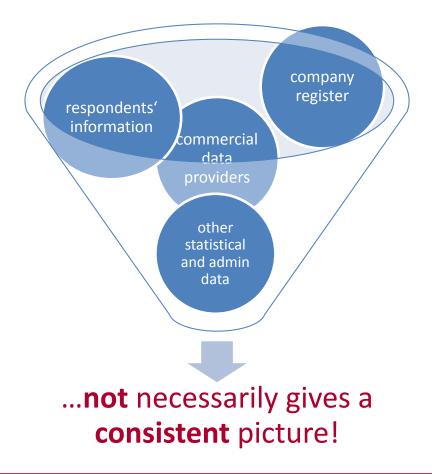


- ✓ Problem statement and Status quo
- ✓ ESBRs Business Architecture: what and why?
- ✓ ESBRs target architecture
- ✓ Quality improvements by validation of crossborder relationships



Source: ESBRs Profiling Documentation

What we normally know about cross-border relationships in national BRs ...

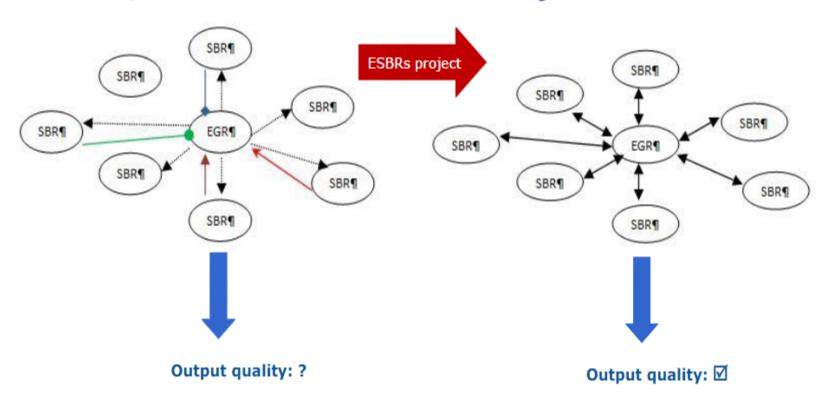


AS-IS:

- Parallel national registers
- Role of EGR to be improved
- NSIs cannot control inconsistencies
- Profiling information not included

TO-BE:

- More interoperable national SBRs
- Interactive EGR in the centre
- Globalised approach to business statistics
- Profiling information can be included



Source: ESBRs Business Case v3.2, March 2015

ESBRs Business Architecture: what and why? (1)

- 1. "Business Architecture describes the product and/or service strategy, and the organizational, functional, process, information, and geographic aspects of the business" (TOGAF, version 9.1)
- 2. An "enterprise architecture aims to create an environment which can change and support business goals. It shows what the business needs are, where the organization wants to be, and ensures that the IT strategy aligns with this. Enterprise architecture helps to remove silos, improves collaboration across an organisation and ensures that the technology is aligned to the business needs. This work will enable them to standardise their organisations". (ESS Enterprise Architecture Reference Framework ESS EARF)
- →ESBRs Business Architecture is an elaboration of ESS EARF for the domain of statistical business registers in the EU/EFTA area.

ESBRs Business Architecture: what and why? (2)

ESBRs Business Architecture aims to create an environment in which ESS goals (ESS Vision 2020 and Riga Memorandum) can be supported:

- √ '....emphasise the fact that comprehensive, up-to-date and interoperable statistical business registers serve as a potential backbone for integrated business statistics....'
- ✓ '....the implementation of a unique identifier for European legal units relevant for statistical purposes....'
- √ '....better understanding of the structure of enterprise groups....crosscountry collaboration and the exchange of enterprise micro-data in certain specific cases like the EuroGroups Register....potential to improve the measurement of globalisation activities....'
- √ '....exchanges need to be cost-effective....should explicitly consider aspects
 of quality as well as burden on businesses and on NSIs when compared
 with alternative approaches...'

ESBRs BA is an architecture:

- ✓ Allowing 'interoperability' and information sharing between semiautonomous de-centrally organized statistical business registers.
- ✓ NSIs have the autonomy to design and operate their own solutions, as long as they have the ability to exchange information and operate together effectively.
- ✓ Interoperability is ability:
 - ✓ to exchange and share information;
 - ✓ to use shared information;
 - ✓ to use shared services enabling effective operations



ESBRs vision:

In 2020 ESBRs is established as a complete and consistent

European system of interoperable business registers consisting
of National Business Registers (NBRs) and the Euro Groups

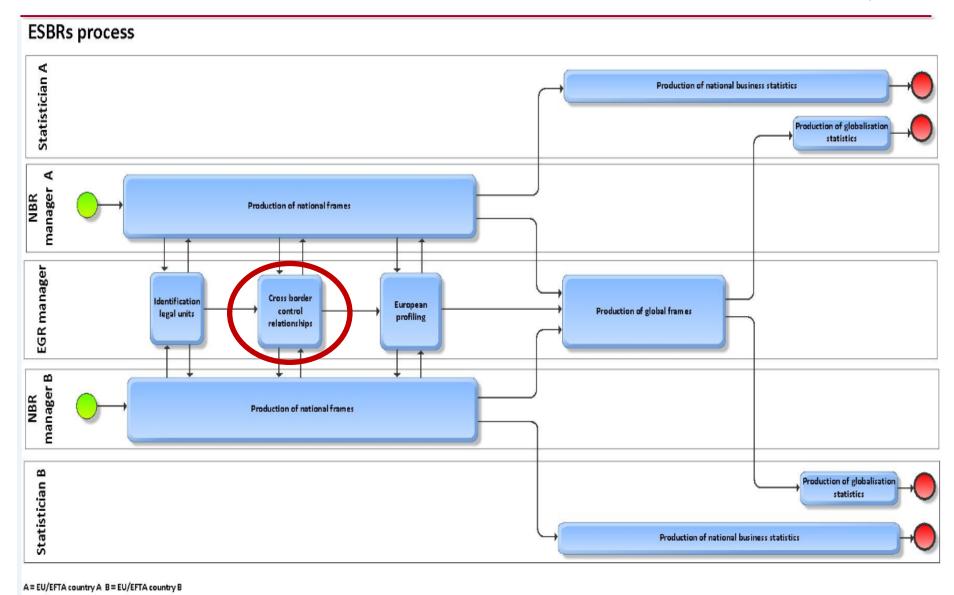
Register (EGR) able to produce national and global frames which
are accepted and used as backbone for national business
statistics as well as globalisation statistics on EU level.

ESBRs target architecture (3)

ESBRs aims at the creation of:

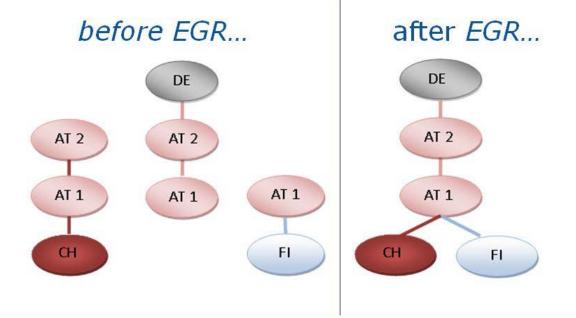
- 1. National frames: on statistical unit 'enterprise' able to be/used as 'backbone' for national business statistics
- 2. Global frames: on statistical units 'global enterprise group' and 'enterprise' able to be/used as 'backbone' for globalisation statistics
- 3. <u>Legal unit identification</u> infrastructure: uniquely (world-wide) identified legal units keeping information on identifiers used in statistically relevant data sources (e.g. FDI, TEC, STEC) enabling combining data with data on statistical units 'global enterprise group' and 'enterprise'.

ESBRs target architecture (4)





Example: before and after EGR (3)



Source: Eurostat / EGR wiki



- ✓ Complete and validate information
- ✓ Sharing available information from national sources
 with NSI of foreign legal unit
- ✓ Sharing and validating information on status of legal units: GDC status, country of GDC, position in chain, ...
- ✓ NSI of country of residency of subsidiary responsible for initiating validation action

- √ (Design) Decisions on interoperability framework
- ✓ Institutional framework
 - ✓ roles
 - √ responsibilities
 - ✓ processes
 - ✓ steering & governing bodies
- ✓ Rules for validation (methods)
- ✓ Tools for validation (shared services)

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We appreciate

your feedback!

















