5th UNCEBTS Meeting

Developments on EuroGroups Register (EGR)

Eurostat, DIR G – 06 September 2022
Overview

- Role of business registers and EuroGroups Register (EGR) in European Business Statistics
- Some Facts & Figures about EGR
- EGR continuous improvement to serve new and additional requirements
Role of EuroGroups Register in European Business Statistics

• Regulation 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics, defines the role of EGR in EBS:
  • National statistical business registers and the EuroGroups Register shall be the authoritative source for deriving high quality and harmonized statistical business register populations for the production of European statistics
  • In particular globalisation statistics need consistency at EU level, thus the EuroGroups Register shall be the authoritative source for the ESS as a register population for business statistics requiring the coordination of cross-border information related to multinational enterprise groups
  • 'authoritative source' means the sole provider of data records containing national statistical business register and EuroGroups register data in accordance with quality standards

• EGR is a well-established process since 2015 and it is considered the ESS common infrastructure for a systematic approach to MNE groups data and produce high quality statistics on globalization at national and EU level

• EGR requires evolutionary improvements and upgrades to continue satisfy users requirements and embed new sources and technology
Some Facts & Figures about EGR
EGR MNE groups’ structures in EU

• EGR provides the complete view of all enterprises and legal units in the same MNE group, i.e. foreign affiliates enterprises of an MNE group gets the same UCI.

• Data exchanges between the national BRs and the EGR are regulated by legal framework and compliant with standards for data and metadata exchanges.
EGR statistical units and variables

- Legal Units
- Enterprises
- MNE groups

- Identifiers (national/international)
- Demographic information
- Stratification parameters
- Economic variables
- Control and Ownership of Legal Units

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020
EGR statistics on MNE groups – RY 2020

- Multinational enterprise groups and their structure - Experimental statistics - Eurostat (europa.eu)

- 135,450 MNE groups operating in EU and EFTA countries
- over 1.2 million legal units
- 468,000 enterprises in the EU and EFTA countries employing over 42 million people (i.e. around 1 in every 5 employed people in Europe)
- 416,000 enterprises outside the EU and EFTA
- 10% of MNE groups in EGR cover 90% of employment: in EGR MNE groups are very polarized and few large ones dominate
- 75% MNE groups are controlled by a EU country (66%) or an EFTA country (9%), together covering 84% of EGR employment
- UK controls more than 15,000 MNE groups in EGR; US around 5,000, Japan around 1,000
EGR online interfaces – RY 2014/2020

- EGR Interactive Module (IM)
  - Visualize, Edit, Download

- EGR FATS
  - Retrieve final populations
EGR statistical users

• Available to EU- EFTA NSIs and NCBs (for statistical purposes)
• More than 500 individual access rights
• Statistics on FATS, FDI, TEC, STEC, GVC, where respondents are asked information about controlling/controlled/belong to a MNE group for classifications and breakdowns by control/UCI;
• Large Case Units, Asymmetries resolution mechanisms (FDI, ITSS), GNI, where complete MNE groups’ structure is needed for consistency work;
• EGR is based on harmonised methodologies, concepts and definitions, it produces stable annual frames and offers simple access
• ESS reduces cost and burden and avoid double work
EGR continuous improvement and innovation
Drivers for change

- Globalisation significantly affects European economies and creates new requirements in terms of quality, timeliness, and frequency of updating of EGR data.
- The number of EGR users has highly increased over the last years, as ESS statisticians need to have an up-to-date and efficient infrastructure to analyse MNE groups’ data consistency across domains and across countries, to produce statistics directly from EGR using micro-data linking and to increase the timeliness of some business statistics.
- EGR data are requested by more users than what we can accommodate due to the fact that it can only be used for statistical purposes.

With limited resources in Statistical Offices and in Eurostat, the ESS agreed on a strategy for EGR that concentrates efforts to further improve the quality in a cost-effective way:

- By prioritizing the attention to those MNE groups with sizable effects on statistics.
- By embracing new sources and technologies.
The Strategy consists in implementing a so-called “two-tier” approach:

- Focus on accuracy and timeliness for the TOP-TIER (the largest) MNEs, which are the most important for the EU economy, as agreed by the ESS.

- Invest in full automation for the ‘BULK-TIER’ (all the other MNEs and Foreign controlled groups), while timeliness for those is not such a high priority.
Strategy implementation

• The EGR process and system are constantly upgraded and new functionalities added.

• Results of MNE groups profiled by NSIs are integrated into EGR

• A Complexity and Statistical Impact (CSI) index in EGR (based on economic size and relevance of the MNE groups and user needs) allows to distinguish the two populations of MNE groups (top-tier and bulk-tier) for the different treatment in quality management

• The profiled MNE groups and regularly monitored by NSIs and by Eurostat according to an event-driven model, i.e. based on events that determine significant impacts on statistics

• The EGR system is upgraded reusing as much as possible the existing capabilities, while embracing new technologies and innovation
Continuous improvement and innovation

- As user requirements and technologies will continue to evolve over time, the EGR will remain up to date technologically in line with the Eurostat IT Strategy and the ESS innovation agenda:
  - Research work to collect and use new data from publicly available sources to complement missing information is ongoing.
  - Evaluate and introduce the use of modern data analytics platform for the visualization, and analysis of the data.
  - Explore and introduce machine learning capabilities, in order to improve quality and completeness of the output.
    - Decision support systems allowing the users to introduce data from public data sources, whenever missing
    - Systematic error correction and handling using ML techniques
Keep in touch

Eurogroups register - Statistical business registers - Eurostat (europa.eu)

European profiling - Statistical business registers - Eurostat (europa.eu)

Publications - Statistical business registers - Eurostat (europa.eu)
Thank you