



The "SME-attribute" in the business register of the OeNB – objectives and challenges of implementation

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Overview

- Introduction
- The SME definition according to the European Commission
- Challenges of implementation in OeNB's business register
- Conclusions



Introduction

- The crucial importance of SMEs for the economy (in the EU: 99 % of the enterprises are SMEs, more than 90% of which are micro-enterprises)
- Important role in the transmission mechanism of monetary policy from the financial side to the real side of the economy
- The role of SMEs for growth and financial stability



The SME definition according to the European Commission

- What is an enterprise?
- What is an SME?
- Applying basic data to arrive at the enterprise category
- Taking into account relationships to derive types of enterprises



Deriving enterprise categories

Enterprise category	Headcount		Annual turnover	Annual balance sheet total
Medium-sized enterprise	< 250	and	either ≤ 50 Mio €	or ≤ 43 Mio €
Small enterprise	< 50	and	either ≤ 10 Mio €	or ≤ 10 Mio €
Micro-enterprise	< 10	and	either ≤ 2 Mio €	or ≤ 2 Mio €



Challenges during implementation

- The perimeter of enterprises to be classified the role of financial entities and holding companies
- The lack of sufficient basic data leading to the need to broaden the value range of the SME-attribute
- The problem of "missing links": lack of relationship data leading to a risk of false positives
- The issue of timeliness



Conclusions

- Trade-off: the more complex a definition/an algorithm is (and thus the more demanding in terms of data), the lesser the probability that a statement regarding the enterprise category can be made
 - ightarrow Consider simplifying the algorithm
 - ightarrow Consider increasing the number and the timeliness of data sources
- Awareness of statistical users to possible limitations of the algorithm and the data should be increased
- Shortcomings of basic data will never be eliminated completely, but they can be managed in an adequate way