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<td><strong>Title of paper:</strong> Business registers data used for official statistics – case study in Viet Nam</td>
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**Abstract**

Business registers data is important data source for statistical offices, special in sample surveys related to enterprises. Viet Nam Statistical Law indicates administrative data is one of three data source for statistical office. Accordingly, partnerships with key data providers are becoming more important. It made statistical methodology (GSBPM) changes. One aspect of these partnerships is how the statistics office and the providing agency understand any quality issues and together agree on areas for improvement.

From 2002, GSO built business database for statistic (BDS) system to update business register data from Ministry of Final (Tax Office) and Ministry of Plan and Investment. BDS is used as sample frame for sample survey related enterprises or business units. 2015, this system was expanded to connect tax information from Tax Office, almost information on result of business activities of business unit available in value that help us reduce sample size and can analysis some indicators base on local unit.

The paper will describe the initial experiences, including how the international models were adapted to the needs of Viet Nam, key findings from the pilot, and the next stages. The paper will also discuss how this programme relates to other initiatives to work with partners to help improve the overall quality and relevance of statistics.
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II. Introduction

General Statistical Office (GSO) is using three channels to collected information for statistic that are: Census/sample survey; Reporting regime; and Administrative data. Currently, reporting regime and administrative data provide information to calculate more than 50% of 350 statistical indicators in National Statistical System. However, almost inputs of reporting regime are collected from administrative data in the public sector.

Same the trend of using administrative data for statistic in the world, GSO Viet Nam gradually explore this data source instead of sample survey data. There are 4 articles in Statistical Law 2015 prescribed using administrative data for official statistic activities.

Business register data is used in GSO from 2002, this data is updated from three data source include: enterprise survey results; business register data from Ministry of Plan and Investment; information of tax payer (tax registration data) from General Tax Office. The tax code of enterprise is used as record linkage cross the data source. Primary role of this data has been to provide sample frames for business statistics and reduce the respondent burden.

Today, IT application growing are applying in all most domain, business register data cover the population of statistical units and their characteristics to provide the input to calculate direct and estimate some economic indicators. High quality business statistics depend on high quality business register data system. That require business register data is fulfills and data's suppliers have to following international or national standard same with statistical organization (definitions, concepts, and classifications).

III. Business registers data used for official statistics

A. Business database for statistics of GSO

1. The data source

   a) The data source

Business database for statistic (BDS) was built in 2002 under experience of Statistical Sweden. BDS is updating from three data sources:

- Enterprise survey data: GSO conducts sample enterprise survey every year, sampling is provided by BDS;
- Business register data from Ministry of Plan and Investment: each business unit is established (enterprise birth data) that is updated into the system with general information of business units;
- Tax register data (information of tax payer) from General Tax Office (Ministry of Finance): this data covers status of business units (death, temporary close, economic activities, current location, contact information, classification and some basic information such as number of employees and capital...). Data in both source (business register, tax register data) are updated monthly by Statistical Standard Methodology and Information Technology Department.

b) Record linkage

BDS is not simply provide frames, it is combined from difference data sources to improve coverage. Each data source follow their business so there difference between there. The tax code is legal information of business unit so that is key in Tax data, which is used as primary key to link data in BDS (business register data and survey data have to flow).

A metadata (CC_DB) has built to sole the classification and scope difference issue before update into the BDS. While survey data is using new code and classification version, Tax data and Business register data are using old version of Administrative code and Industry standard classification.

2. Using for statistical purpose

BDS provide all common definition of business units from birth to death that cover all enterprise and branch with newest identify information (business activities, location, contact...). This frame provide sampling for all survey related enterprise in GSO.

However, tax register and business register data do not provide information to make sampling for enterprise survey with currently status at the survey period such as revenue, labour or main business activity. To fix this issue, GSO has to use this information in the last enterprise survey result. After 3 years, GSO reviews enterprises in the field before conduct sample survey. Enterprises is reviewed which are not mapping in three data sources (existing in 1 or 2 data sources).

B. Using tax data for official statistic

1. Data sharing policy

a) Policy

Tax information is legal result of business activities of business units it’s useful for statistical purpose. 2015, Tax office Viet Nam collected results of business activities of more than 90% of tax payer (500 thousands enterprises and 100 thousands branches) as structure data.

Statistical Law 2015: “using administrative data for official statistical activities is collecting statistical information, data of research objective from administrative data”.
2015, General Statistical Office and Tax Office signed in Memory Note on sharing tax data (including: information of Value Added Tax, Business Income Tax, Balance sheet, Finance Report) this information will be input to calculate some national statistical indicators and support to update enterprise sample frame.

b) Data sharing system

Currently, tax data is manual copy from Tax Office to GSO. However, Tax data has large volume and being updated monthly, to update data on time need to be applied IT application and data is shared automatically between GSO and Tax Office. GSO and Tax Office are planning to develop a transfer data system and expected the system complete in Dec, 2016.

Metadata are required to combine tax data with the enterprise survey results.

GSO receipt tax data from Tax Office include: tax register data of tax payer (any change information of business units); information of result of business activities such as: Value Add Tax, Business Income Tax, Balance sheet, Finance Report.

2. Using for statistical purpose

From 2015, GSO receipts the tax data (structure data) from Tax Office cover more than 90% of enterprises. This data is studying to combine with enterprise survey result and indicate which economic statistical indicators can calculated by this data and develop the methodology to conduct enterprise sample survey following local unit.

a) Identify information

Business register data is built to use for business management purpose so when it is used for statistical purpose the data should be used standard to suitable with both purpose. That is basic ensure to combine business register data with survey data. GSO co-ordinate with Tax Office to identify the classification and some concepts need to be using in both data system.

Result of business activities of enterprise from tax data may allow calculate some statistical indicator such as:

- Number of enterprise, number of labour in enterprise and income of labour;
- Revenue, Fix access…

b) Improve enterprise survey quality

Tax data allow to calculate direct some economic indicators instead of using enterprise survey results so that make reduction in questionnaire content and reduce the respondent burden. However, in that some indicators are consider to continue ask in enterprise survey as double check method (which indicators are replace or double check are studying).
Change methodology of enterprise survey: Sampling of survey will be conducted with local unit representative. Process of statistical product have to focus in the first step of high level of GSBPM. In this step requires to review Tax data which indicators are available and which indicators need to be collected in survey.

IV. Conclusion

Using tax data for statistical purpose, we believe that improve sample survey related enterprises:

- Sample frames fulfill coverage that is basic to conduct sampling by local unit and calculate GDP by province;
- Reduce respondent burden (reduce questionnaire content);
- Saving cost in survey related enterprise.

Recommendation for using business register data

- Develop the administrative data sharing policy;
- Using international/national standards, concepts and classifications;
- Applied IT application to update data on time.

V. References


[2] Use of tax data in the Unified enterprise survey, By Marie Brodeur, Statistics Canada

[3] Combining survey and administrative data to create a new input data file for National Accounts processes, Shaun McLaughlin