

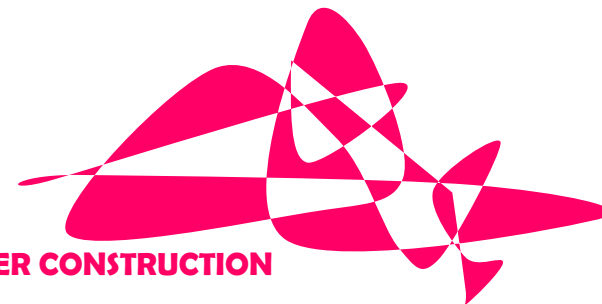


BACH USERGUIDE SUMMARY

BANK FOR THE ACCOUNTS OF COMPANIES HARMONIZED

www.bach.banque-france.fr

Austria | Belgium | Czech Republic | France | Germany | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Poland | Portugal | Slovakia | Spain



UNDER CONSTRUCTION

ÖNB
OESTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBANK
EUROSYSTEM

BNB
Banque Nationale Bank
EUROSYSTEM

ČNB
ČESKÁ
NÁRODNÍ
BANKA

BANQUE DE FRANCE

DEUTSCHE
BUNDESBANK
EUROSYSTEM

Cerved Group

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

NBP
Narodowy Bank Polski

Banco de Portugal

NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
EUROSYSTEM

BANCO DE ESPAÑA
Eurosistema

statec
LUXEMBOURG



MEMBER COUNTRIES

BANK FOR THE ACCOUNTS OF COMPANIES HARMONIZED

www.bach.banque-france.fr

Austria | *Oesterreichische Nationalbank*

Belgium | *Banque Nationale de Belgique*

Czech Republic | *Česká Národní Banka*

France | *Banque de France*

Germany | *Deutsche Bundesbank*

Italy | *Cerved Group*

Luxembourg | *STATEC*

Netherlands | *Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*

Poland | *Narodowy Bank Polski*

Portugal | *Banco de Portugal*

Slovakia | *Národná Banka Slovenska*

Spain | *Banco de España*



USERGUIDE INDEX

DATABASE CONTENTS



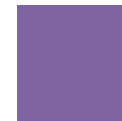
NATIONAL SAMPLES



METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS



RELEASE CALENDAR & CONTACTS





Historical background

BANK FOR THE ACCOUNTS OF COMPANIES HARMONIZED - BACH

BACH has been created under the aegis of the European Committee of Central Balance-Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO). The ECCBSO is an informal body whose members consist of experts either from Central Balance-Sheet Data Offices belonging to or associated with the National Central Banks (NCB) of the European Community, or from National Statistical Institutions.

The BACH project was launched in 1985 by the General Directorate Economic and Financial Affairs (DGEcFin) of the European Commission. BACH was created in order to analyze the financial structures and performances of European companies. The BACH project was based on the idea of exploiting information supplied by the national Balance Sheet Data Offices, which use companies' individual accounts and therefore provide more detailed information than that available in National Accounts.

The database was developed in close co-operation with the European Committee of Central Balance Sheet Data Offices set up in 1987 at the initiative of the Banque de France, Banque Nationale de Belgique and Italian Centrale dei Bilanci.

In the late nineties it was created another database – European Sectoral references Database (ESD) – to provide financial ratios of non-financial companies. The aim was to provide sectoral benchmarks to compare companies' performances. It was based on dispersion' statistics (quartiles) and has been primarily developed as an additional tool for credit and financial institutions' risk analysis.



New BACH database; end of 2012

... A more harmonized and friendly database

In 2010, national providers have decided to propose a single application with both complementary databases. However, following the joint effort of harmonization, the two databases were completely merged in a more friendly and comparable framework. The aim of the Working Group responsible for the BACH database was very straightforward: “Architecture of the new BACH must comprise a perfect marriage between the database and the users’ needs. In that sense, straight focus should be put on harmonization of the data and on a Userguide more friendly and integrated!”

In short the new database includes:

- (A) Twelve European countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain; and,
- (B) Comparable information on the financial statements of companies and economic-financial ratios aggregated by sector and by size class.



Bank for the Accounts of Companies Harmonized





DATABASE CONTENTS | *Templates, Income Statement*

INCOME STATEMENT (in % of net turnover)		GENERAL CONTENTS
I1	Net turnover	Includes sales of goods and services net of returns, deductions and rebates. Sales are net of VAT and Excise taxes.
I2	Variation in stocks of finished goods and work in progress	Includes change in inventories of production recognized in the income statement.
I3	Capitalised production	Includes costs capitalized by the entity recognized as income in the period.
I4	Other income	Includes other income not identified in previous items (I1, I2 and I3).
I41	Of which: Operating subsidies and supplementary operating income	Details of other income relating to operating subsidies and supplementary operating income.
I42	Of which: Financial income	Details of other income relating to financial income.
I43	Of which: Extraordinary income	Details of other income relating to extraordinary income.
I5	Cost of goods sold, materials and consumables	Includes cost of materials and consumables used and the cost of goods sold in the period.
I6	External supplies and services	Includes expenses with external supplies and services in the period.
I7	Staff costs	Includes expenses with the staff recognized in the period.
I8	Other expenses	Includes other expenses not identified in previous items (I5, I6 and I7).
I81	Of which: Operating taxes and other operating charges	Details of other expenses relating to operating taxes and other operating charges.
I82	Of which: Provisions (net of reversals)	Details of other expenses relating to Provisions (net of reversals)
I83	Of which: Financial expenses other than interests on financial debt	Details of other expenses relating to financial expenses, except interests on financial debts (included in I10)
I84	Of which: Extraordinary expenses and impairments (net of reversals), except on inventories and receivables	Details of other expenses relating to extraordinary expenses and reduction/increase in fair value and impairment charges (net of reversals), except impairments (net of reversals) included in I85
I85	Of which: Impairments (net of reversals) on inventories and receivables	Details of other expenses relating to impairment charges (net of reversals) on inventories and receivables
I9	Depreciation and amortization of intangible and tangible fixed assets	Includes depreciation and amortization of assets included in the items A11 and A12 recognized in the period.
I10	Interests on financial debts	Includes financing costs recognized in the period.
I11	Tax on profit	Includes income taxes recognized in the period.
It1	Total income	(I1+I2+I3+I4)
It2	Total expenses	(I5+I6+I7+I8+I9+I10+I11)
It3	Net profit or loss for the period	(It1-It2)



DATABASE CONTENTS | *Templates, Balance sheet - Assets*

*Assets are presented at net value of accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses and other adjustments

ASSETS*		GENERAL CONTENTS
(in % of total balance sheet)		
A1	Fixed assets	(A11+A12+A13)
A11	Intangible fixed assets	Includes brands, patents, copyrights, licenses, etc., even if such assets are held under finance lease contracts. This item also includes the Goodwill recognized separately.
A12	Tangible fixed assets	Includes Lands, buildings, machineries, administration and transport equipments, etc., even if such assets are held under finance lease contracts. This item also includes the bearer biological assets and investment properties.
A13	Financial fixed assets	Includes holdings of shares in the capital of other entities on a continuing basis, as well as loans made to such entities.
A131	of which: Shares in affiliated undertakings and participating interests	Details of financial fixed assets relating to investments in (holdings of shares in the capital of) associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.
A2	Inventories	Includes raw materials and consumables, goods, work in progress and finished products, as well as consumable biological assets.
A21	of which: Payments on account	Details of inventories relating to payments on account.
A3	Trade receivables	Includes credit granted to customers for sales or services net of advances received (except for payments received on account of orders, included in L5).
A4	Other receivables	Includes other accounts receivable (except trade receivables), as well as non-current assets held for sale (net of any associated liabilities).
A41	Current	
A42	Non current	
A5	Deferred assets	Includes deferred tax assets and expenses to be recognized in future periods.
A51	Current	
A52	Non current	
A6	Other financial assets, current	Includes financial assets held for trading and derivatives.
A7	Cash and bank	Includes the amount available in cash, demand deposits and other deposits in financial institutions.
A	TOTAL BALANCE SHEET	(A1+A2+A3+A4+A5+A6+A7)=E+L



DATABASE CONTENTS | *Templates, Balance sheet – Equity and Liabilities*

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (in % of total balance sheet)		GENERAL CONTENTS
E1	Capital, reserves, earnings and other equity instruments	Includes paid capital, reserves, treasury stock and other equity instruments. Subscribed capital but not paid is deducted from this item. This item also includes the cumulative net income of prior periods, the net income for the period as well as dividends paid in advance.
E2	Revaluations, adjustments on financial investments and other comprehensive income	Includes surplus revaluation of tangible and intangible assets, adjustments on financial assets recognized in equity and other changes in equity.
E	TOTAL EQUITY	(E1+E2)
Lp	Provisions	Includes all provisions.
Lp1	of which: Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	Details of provisions relating to liability for post-employment benefits.
L1	Bonds and similar obligations	Includes bonds and securities issued by the entity.
L11	Current	
L12	Non current	
L2	Amounts owed to credit institutions	Includes debt of the entity to finance companies and credit institutions (including leasing).
L21	Current	
L22	Non current	
L3	Other creditors	(L31+L32)
L31	Other financial creditors	Includes the remaining funding of the entity (excluding funding identified in L1 and L2).
L311	Current	
L312	Non current	
L32	Other non-financial creditors	Includes other accounts payable (except trade payables)
L321	Current	
L322	Non current	
L4	Trade payables	Includes debts to suppliers of goods and services, net of advances made (except for payments on account, included in A21).
L5	Payments received on account of orders, current	Includes payments received by the entity on account of orders.
L6	Deferred liabilities	Includes deferred tax liabilities and income to be recognized in future periods.
L61	Current	
L62	Non current	
L	TOTAL LIABILITIES	(Lp+L1+L2+L3+L4+L5+L6)



DATABASE CONTENTS | *Templates, Ratios (1)*

Notes: 1) EBITDA is calculated without provisions, impairments and extraordinary items; EBIT and EBT are calculated with these items; (2) This set of information is completed with the structures provided in the BS and IS; 3) some ratios are not computed for Holdings; 4) Edition of the ratios: denominator >0

R1	FINANCIAL STRUCTURE RATIOS (in %)	DEFINITION	CONTENTS
R11	<i>Assets to Equity ratio</i>	<i>Total balance sheet/ Total equity</i>	Numerator: A
			Denominator: E
R12	<i>Liabilities to Equity ratio</i>	<i>Total liabilities/ Total equity</i>	Numerator: L
			Denominator: E
R13	<i>Current assets/ Total assets</i>	<i>Current assets/ Total balance sheet</i>	Numerator: (A2+A3+A41+A51+A6+A7)
			Denominator: A
R14	<i>Other financial assets and cash and bank/ Total assets</i>	<i>Other financial assets and cash and bank/ Total balance sheet</i>	Numerator: (A6+A7)
			Denominator: A
R15	<i>Non-current debt/ Total assets</i>	<i>Non-current debt/ Total balance sheet</i>	Numerator: (L12+L22+L312+L322)
			Denominator: A
R16	<i>Current debt/ Total assets</i>	<i>Current debt/ Total balance sheet</i>	Numerator: (L11+L21+L311+L321+L4+L5)
			Denominator: A

R2	FINANCIAL AND DEBT SERVICE RATIOS (in %)	DEFINITION	CONTENTS
R21	<i>Financial income net of charges other than interest over EBITDA</i>	<i>Financial income net of charges other than interest/ EBITDA</i>	Numerator: (I42-I83)
			Denominator: (I1+I2+I3+I41+I42-I5-I6-I7-I81-I83)
R22	<i>EBITDA over interest on financial debt</i>	<i>EBITDA/ Interest on financial debts</i>	Numerator: (I1+I2+I3+I41+I42-I5-I6-I7-I81-I83)
			Denominator: I10
R23	<i>Interest burden</i>	<i>EBT/ EBIT</i>	Numerator: (I1+I2+I3+I4-I5-I6-I7-I8-I9-I10)
			Denominator: (I1+I2+I3+I4-I5-I6-I7-I8-I9)
R24	<i>Interest and similar charges/ Net turnover</i>	<i>Interest and similar charges/ Net turnover</i>	Numerator: (I83+I10)
			Denominator: I1
R25	<i>Interest and similar charges/ Gross operating profit</i>	<i>Interest and similar charges/ Gross operating profit</i>	Numerator: (I83+I10)
			Denominator: (I1+I2+I3+I41-I5-I6-I7-I81)
R26	<i>Net financial income/ Gross operating profit</i>	<i>Financial income net of charges/ Gross operating profit</i>	Numerator: (I42-I83-I10)
			Denominator: (I1+I2+I3+I41-I5-I6-I7-I81)
R27	<i>Gross operating profit/ Total net debt</i>	<i>Gross operating profit/ Total net debt</i>	Numerator: (I1+I2+I3+I41-I5-I6-I7-I81)
			Denominator: (L1+L2+L3+L4+L5+L6-A6-A7)



DATABASE CONTENTS | *Templates, Ratios (II)*

Notes: 1) EBITDA is calculated without provisions, impairments and extraordinary items; EBIT and EBT are calculated with these items; (2) This set of information is completed with the structures provided in the BS and IS; 3) some ratios are not computed for Holdings; 4) Edition of the ratios: denominator >0

R3	PROFITABILITY RATIOS (in %)	DEFINITION	CONTENTS	
R31	Gross value added/ Net turnover	Gross value added/ Net turnover	Numerator:	(I1+I2+I3+I41-I5-I6-I81)
			Denominator:	I1
R32	Gross operating profit/ Net turnover (ROS)	Gross operating profit/ Net turnover	Numerator:	(I1+I2+I3+I41-I5-I6-I7-I81)
			Denominator:	I1
R33	EBITDA/ Net turnover	EBITDA/ Net turnover	Numerator:	(I1+I2+I3+I41+I42-I5-I6-I7-I81-I83)
			Denominator:	I1
R34	Net operating profit/ Net turnover	Net operating profit/ Net turnover	Numerator:	(I1+I2+I41-I5-I6-I7-I81-I82-I85-I9)
			Denominator:	I1
R35	EBIT/ Net turnover	EBIT/ Net turnover	Numerator:	(I1+I2+I3+I4-I5-I6-I7-I8-I9)
			Denominator:	I1
R36	EBT/ Net turnover	EBT/ Net turnover	Numerator:	(I1+I2+I3+I4-I5-I6-I7-I8-I9-I10)
			Denominator:	I1
R37	Net financial income/ Net turnover	Net financial income/ Net turnover	Numerator:	(I42-I83-I10)
			Denominator:	I1
R38	Return on equity	Net profit or loss for the period/ Total equity	Numerator:	It3
			Denominator:	E
R39	Net operating profit/ Total assets	Net operating profit/ Total balance sheet	Numerator:	(I1+I2+I3+I41-I5-I6-I7-I81-I82-I85-I9)
			Denominator:	A
R310	Profit or loss of the year before taxes/ Equity	Profit or loss of the year before taxes/ Total equity	Numerator:	It3+I11
			Denominator:	E

R4	ACTIVITY AND TECHNICAL RATIOS (in %)	DEFINITION	CONTENTS	
R41	Asset turnover ratio	Net turnover/ Total balance sheet	Numerator:	I1
			Denominator:	A
R42	Coefficient Employee expenses over Gross value added	Staff costs/ Gross value added	Numerator:	I7
			Denominator:	(I1+I2+I3+I41-I5-I6-I81)



DATABASE CONTENTS | *Templates, Ratios (III)*

Notes: 1) EBITDA is calculated without provisions, impairments and extraordinary items; EBIT and EBT are calculated with these items; (2) This set of information is completed with the structures provided in the BS and IS; 3) some ratios are not computed for Holdings; 4) Edition of the ratios: denominator >0

R5	WORKING CAPITAL RATIOS (in %)	DEFINITION	CONTENTS	
R51	<i>Inventories/ Net turnover</i>	<i>Inventories/ Net turnover</i>	Numerator:	A2
			Denominator:	I1
R52	<i>Trade receivables/ Net turnover</i>	<i>Trade receivables/ Net turnover</i>	Numerator:	A3
			Denominator:	I1
R53	<i>Trade payables/ Net turnover</i>	<i>Trade payables/ Net turnover</i>	Numerator:	L4
			Denominator:	I1
R54	<i>Operating working capital/ Net turnover</i>	<i>Operating working capital/ Net turnover</i>	Numerator:	(A2+A3-L5-L6)
			Denominator:	I1

DATABASE CONTENTS | *Templates, Notes*

ASSETS* (in % of total balance sheet)		GENERAL CONTENTS
N1	<i>Acquisitions less sales and disposals of intangible assets</i>	<i>Includes the acquisitions less sales and disposals in the period of assets included in A11 item of Balance Sheet</i>
N2	<i>Acquisitions less sales and disposals of tangible assets</i>	<i>Includes acquisitions less sales and disposals in the period of assets included in A12 item of Balance Sheet</i>
N3	<i>Acquisitions less sales and disposals of financial fixed assets</i>	<i>Includes acquisitions less sales and disposals in the period of assets included in A13 item of Balance Sheet</i>

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



DEVIATIONS | Notes, Comparisons

Notes: Detailed information for each country is available on the excel file on the BACH website; **Legend:** (1) "-" means the concept is in accordance with the general content; (2) "I" means additional information to the user; (3) "D" means possible deviation from defined concept; (4) N/A means not available; (5) "P_N/A" means partial not available (e.g. not available for one size class)

	AT	BE	CZ	FR	DE	IT	LUX	NL	PL	PT	SK	ES
N1	-	-	N/A	D	D	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	-	D	D
N2	-	-	N/A	D	D	-	D	N/A	N/A	-	D	D
N3	-	-	N/A	D	D	-	D	N/A	N/A	P_N/A	D	D



DATABASE CONTENTS | National Templates, *Transition Tables*

Note: on the BACH website it is available an excel file with the Transition Tables per country. In that sense, it is provided the code of the National Questionnaire that is associated with each BACH code. The hyperlinks to the National Questionnaire are available on the following table.

COUNTRY		BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL TEMPLATES	HYPERLINK(S) TO NATIONAL TEMPLATE(S)
AT	AUSTRIA		
BE	BELGIUM	Standard models for the filing of annual accounts of undertakings, to be published in accordance with the IVth Directive provisions: large undertakings use the full model, small undertakings use the abbreviated model	http://www.nbb.be/DOC/BA/Models/ENT/2012_C_20121201.pdf http://www.nbb.be/DOC/BA/Models/ENT/2012_A_20121201.pdf
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC	The data collected are based on the annual statistical questionnaire (balance sheets, income statements) and additional information from tax returns	http://apl.czso.cz/pli/vykazy/pdf113?xyvk=1753&cd=0
FR	FRANCE	The data collected are based on the tax returns (balance sheets, income statements and additional information on some balance sheet and income statement items)	http://www.impots.gouv.fr/portal/deploiement/p1/fichedescriptiveformulaire_5336/fichedescriptiveformulaire_5336.pdf
DE	GERMANY	The financial statements (including balance sheet and income statement) are collected from different sources. They can be compiled either according to German GAAP or according to German tax law	No hyperlink is available for Germany. For a summarized pdf of the National Template, please contact presse-information@bundesbank.de
IT	ITALY		No hyperlink is available for Italy. For a summarized pdf of the National Template, please contact Cerved Group
LUX	LUXEMBOURG		
NL	NETHERLANDS		
PL	POLAND		
PT	PORTUGAL	Annual data of the Central Balance-Sheet Database is gathered from Annex A of IES - Simplified Corporate Information (Informação Empresarial Simplificada, in the Portuguese acronym)	http://info.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/B2F7557F-D880-4AA9-9EF9-E0818B1D763C/0/ANUAL-AN-A.pdf
SK	SLOVAKIA		
ES	SPAIN	The data collected and questionnaires are based on two sources: Banco de España survey and Commercial Registries (Administrative source).	http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/SES/Secciones/Publicaciones/PublicacionesAnuales/CentralBalances/11/Fich/cb11sm.pdf



NATIONAL SAMPLES | General coverage

Note: *In terms of the number of corporations with the exception of Spain (number of employees); only non-financial corporation's (excluding sole proprietors) are covered by each country

IMPORTANT: STRUCTURES AND COVERAGES BY SIZE CLASS AND SECTOR (2000/2011) ARE AVAILABLE ON AN EXCEL FILE IN THE BACH WEBSITE

	COUNTRY	COVERAGE RATE*		DATA SOURCE	BREAKS AND BIAS IN SAMPLE TIME SPAN
		2000	2011		
AT	AUSTRIA			Multiple sources	Some breaks in time series due to changes of data suppliers. Over-representation of holdings and real estate firms
BE	BELGIUM			Administrative data	Almost full coverage of all corporate sizes and activity sectors; due to access to mandatory Official Accounts of the companies
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC	16% (2008)	13% (2010)	Statistical survey & Administrative data	There are no breaks or bias in time series (since 2005)
FR	FRANCE	28% (2006)	29% (2010)	Administrative data & Tax returns	No break in time series. Sample with an over-representation of the manufacturing sector
DE	GERMANY	8%	8% (2010)	Multiple sources	No break in time series. Sample bias due to size class; large companies are over-represented
IT	ITALY	9%	7% (2010)	Multiple sources	No break in time series. Bias towards large companies
LUX	LUXEMBOURG			Administrative data	Almost full coverage (for all sizes and activity sectors - except companies applying IFRS) from 2011 on: access to mandatory filing of official accounts of the companies
NL	NETHERLANDS			Administrative data	Statistics Netherlands will deliver only non-consolidated data for the period 2009-2011. Non consolidated means that one tax payer only reports for himself. Our basis for the BACH-data is the database of the tax authorities (corporation tax)
PL	POLAND			Statistical survey	Sample includes only companies with more than 9 employees. The sample covers 100% enterprises with more than 9 employees. Data according to NACE Rev. 2 are available since 2005
PT	PORTUGAL	6%	98%	Administrative data	A statistical survey was used for collecting data before 2006. For that period, there is a bias toward large companies
SK	SLOVAKIA			Administrative data	No break in time series. Sample bias due to changes in class structures between years
ES	SPAIN	35%	31%	Multiple sources	Breaks due to NACE changes and changes of the Spanish GAAP (2008). Banco de España sample: biased towards large corporations



NATIONAL SAMPLES | Accounting basis and data availability

IMPORTANT: STRUCTURES AND COVERAGES BY SIZE CLASS AND SECTOR (2000/2011) ARE AVAILABLE ON AN EXCEL FILE IN THE BACH WEBSITE

	COUNTRY	TIME SPAN	CONSOLIDATION BASIS	ACCOUNTING STANDARDS	IFRS COMPLIANCE
AT	AUSTRIA	Since 2000	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	Legislation of the GAAP has been relatively restrictive against the implementation of IFRS rules in recent years
BE	BELGIUM	Since 2000	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	No IFRS compliance. Possible limited convergence in the future
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC	Since 2005	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	No IFRS compliance. Possible limited convergence in the future
FR	FRANCE	Since 2000	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	Progressive endorsement of IFRS through selective approach. National rules evolved in 2005 with the partial adoption of four rules namely IAS 16, IAS 36, IAS 37 and IAS 38
DE	GERMANY	Since 2000	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	There are distinct differences between German GAAP and IFRS. The reform of German Commercial Code in 2010 (BilMoG) reduced the differences only partially
IT	ITALY	Since 2000	Non-consolidated	National GAAP & IFRS	IFRS for listed companies
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	From 2011 on	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	Companies opting for IFRS are not in the scope of this database - only data from companies applying LuxGaap is considered in the database
NL	NETHERLANDS	Since 2009	Non-consolidated	National GAAP & IFRS	At the moment it is not compulsory. However, listed companies need to apply IFRS
PL	POLAND	Since 2005	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	There are significant differences between Polish statement and IFRS items
PT	PORTUGAL	Since 2000	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	The most recent national GAAP (data since 2009) is very close to IFRS
SK	SLOVAKIA	Since 2004	Non-consolidated	National GAAP & IFRS	The most recent national GAAP is very close to IFRS
ES	SPAIN	Since 2000	Non-consolidated	National GAAP	From 2000-2007 close to IFRS; since 2008, in line with IFRS



METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS | Sample types

Year	Sample	Number of companies	Turnover
2008	-1	500	80 M€
2009	1	500	78 M€
2009	0	750	95 M€
2009	-1	600	83 M€
2010	1	600	86 M€

Sliding samples allow to study the same set of firms over two subsequent years.

Thus, from the example above, for a given country – sector – company size, 3 records are available just for the year 2009:

- **Sample = 0: The variable sample of 2009** includes all the companies whose balance sheet is available in 2009. (750 units)
- **Sample = 1: The sliding sample of 2008-2009** contains the companies whose balance sheet is available both in 2008 AND in 2009. (500 units)
- **Sample = -1: The sliding sample of 2009-2010** contains the companies whose balance sheet is available both in 2009 AND in 2010. (600 units)



METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS | Criteria for aggregation

SOURCE: (1) **SECTOR OF ACTIVITY** - Based on the Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, 20 December 2006, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:393:0001:0039:EN:PDF>; (2) **SIZE CLASS** - Based on the Recommendation of the European Commission, 6 May 2003 (2003/361/EC), only in what concerns the turnover, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:124:0036:0041:en:PDF>

BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY		
NACE SECTION		NACE DIVISION
Z0	Total NACE (includes M701, but excludes K642)	01,02,03
Zc	Total NACE (without K642 and M701)	05,06,07,08,09
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33
B	Mining and quarrying	35
C	Manufacturing	36,37,38,39
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	41,42,43
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation act.	45,46,47
F	Construction	49,50,51,52,53
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	55,56
H	Transportation and storage	58,59,60,61,62,63
I	Accommodation and food service activities	
J	Information and communication	68
K642	Activities of holding companies	69,70,71,72,73,74,75
L	Real estate activities	
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	
Mc	Total M (without M701)	
M701	Activities of head offices	
M702	Management consultancy activities	
N	Administrative and support service activities	77,78,79,80,81,82
P	Education	85
Q	Human health and social work services	86,87,88
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	90,91,92,93
S	Other service activities	94,95,96

BY SIZE CLASS		
0	All sizes	-
1a	Small	Turnover < 10 million €
1b	Medium	10 million € ≤ Turnover < 50 million €
1	SME	Turnover < 50 million €
2	Large	Turnover ≥ 50 million €



METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS | Holdings & Head offices

HOLDINGS & HEAD OFFICES

In order to preserve the harmonization of the BACH database and in order to ease sectoral analysis:

- Holdings and head offices do not have detail by NACE section or division neither by size
- It is provided an aggregated item of all companies without holdings and head offices
- NACE group 642 is excluded from division 64 since companies in this group are not considered as non-financial companies
- Ratios that involve the turnover of holdings and head offices are not available

Memo:

K 64 = 'Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding'

M= 'Professional, scientific and technical activities'

M 701 ='Activities of head offices'

M 702 ='Management consultancy activities'

EDITION OF VALUES FOR HOLDINGS AND HEAD OFFICES BY NACE SECTOR AND SIZE

SIZE/ NACE SECTOR	K642	M701	M702	M70= M701+M702	Mc (M without M701)	M (including 701)	Zc (without K642 and M701)	Z0 (including M701, not K642)
SMALL	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
MEDIUM	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
SME	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
LARGE	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
ALL SIZES	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



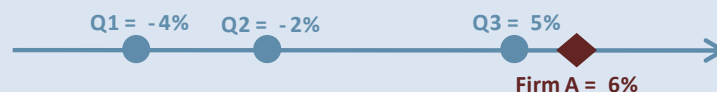
METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS | Statistical measures

STATISTICAL MEASURES	
Absolute values	Total assets (€ thousands), value added (€ thousands), turnover (€ thousands), number of employees and number of enterprises (in the case of the Ratios, nbq = number of companies used to calculate q1, q2 and q3)
Percentage of the Total Balance Sheet	Items of the balance sheet
Percentage of the Net Turnover	Items of the Income Statement and the information on the notes
Weighted mean (wm)	Ratios. Computed by aggregating the data of the numerator on the one hand, and the data of the denominator on the other hand. This measure provides a complementary approach and is influenced by the largest companies in each category (sector or size)
Q1 = First quartile*	Ratios. For each single ratio the observations of a certain sample are sorted in ascending order. This sample is then divided into four quarters. 25% of the enterprises have a ratio below this quartile and 75% have a ratio above
Q2 = Second quartile*	Ratios. For each single ratio the observations of a certain sample are sorted in ascending order. This sample is then divided into four quarters. Middle value that cuts the data in half. It is also known as the median
Q3 = Third quartile*	Ratios. For each single ratio the observations of a certain sample are sorted in ascending order. This sample is then divided into four quarters. 75% of the enterprises have a ratio below this quartile and 25% have a ratio above

*IMPORTANCE OF THE QUANTILES

Advantage of this measure: values of very large enterprises and other extreme values cause no bias in the results. The relative weight of each ratio within the distribution is the same, irrespective of the relative importance of an enterprise and the existence of extreme values

Example: Return on equity



In this sector, on the one hand, half of the companies have negative return on equity (Q2 = -2%). On the other hand, one quarter of the enterprises have a return on equity bigger than 5% (Q3 = 5%). Firm A have a return on equity superior to 75% of the enterprises of this sector



METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS | Confidentiality rules

	CONFIDENTIALITY RULES – <i>minimum number of companies required for the edition of the data</i>		
	WEIGHTED MEAN	Q2	Q1 AND Q3
AT, CZ, PL, PT, LUX	3	6	12
BE, FR, IT, NL, SK, ES	6		
DE	12	12	

METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS | Conventions

CONVENTIONS USED

- * If there are not enough companies regarding the rules of confidentiality, the amounts and the ratios are not filled
- * Zero does not mean missing value (there is no default value like NA)
- * The coverage rates are expressed in percentage (example: 98.54)
- * The ratios are expressed in percentage
- * The number of firms used to calculate the weighted mean is the same for all the ratios, namely nb_firms



METHODOLOGY & WARNINGS | Limitations

DICCLAIMER

Condition of use agreement: redistribution of data is prohibited, even when this is done without charging

Users must indicate the data source in their documents as follow: "BACH database: ECCBSO, Banco de España, Banco de Portugal, Banque de France, Czech National Bank (in cooperation with the Czech Statistical Office), National Bank of Belgium, National Bank of Poland (calculations of National Bank of Poland on the basis of the data from the Central Statistical Office), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (the Netherlands), Centrale dei Bilanci - Cerved srl, Deutsche Bundesbank, Statec Luxembourg, National Bank of Slovakia (calculations based on data from the Ministry of Finance), Oesterreichische Nationalbank"

WARNING 1 – HETEROGENEOUS SAMPLES

The compilation methods used by the national authorities to produce the time series for both datasets (variable and sliding samples) are different. They depend on the degree of exhaustiveness or representativeness of the statistical base material available of the national financial statements.

Those countries which have an exhaustive survey (like Belgium and Portugal) are able to provide figures which are not affected by changes in the composition of the sample population and therefore can directly be compiled as time-series. These results are representative for the entire population of the firms included in the statistical survey and the observed changes in the ratios can only be interpreted as a result of economic changes.

For other countries the initial data collection is made for different purposes. In some of them the main target is to support credit policy in refinancing of the central bank. In others the objective is monitoring the economic system, helping in the analysis of non-financial enterprises and the effect of the decisions of the monetary policy on this sector. **Therefore, the selected companies represent neither a complete survey, nor a statistically representative sample.**

Furthermore, the composition of the sample population is changing every year and the compilation of time series from such samples can raise problems of analysis, as the changes in the results over time do not necessarily reflect primarily representative economically induced evolutions of the monitored variables or ratios but also fluctuations in the sample population. **This statistical error originating from differences in the sample population is called "sample composition bias".**

WARNING 2 – HARMONIZATION PROCESS AND COMPARABILITY

Harmonization work has been at the centre of this project and comparability has remained its main target, occasionally at the cost of a reduction in the amount of detailed information. However, it has not been possible to harmonize the data fully owing to the special characteristics of the national accounting methodologies and the difficulty of drawing up accounting documents a posteriori using a common layout.

BACH provides the information necessary to analyze the remaining methodological differences and to decide whether an item could be compared or not. Database contents chapter of this Userguide must be analyzed. **Nevertheless all responsibility for the application of the BACH data remains exclusively on the side of the user. The ECCBSO may not be blamed for inadequate empirical research results and their interpretation by users.**



RELEASE CALENDAR & CONTACTS | calendar

COUNTRY		TYPE OF DATA	RELEASE CALENDAR
AT	AUSTRIA	<i>Provisional</i>	Nov n+1
		<i>Final</i>	June n+2
BE	BELGIUM	<i>Provisional</i>	Nov n+1
		<i>Final</i>	March n+2
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC	<i>Provisional</i>	Dec n+1
		<i>Final</i>	March n+2
FR	FRANCE	<i>Provisional</i>	Dec n+1
		<i>Final</i>	Dec n+2
DE	GERMANY	<i>Provisional</i>	Feb n+2
		<i>Final</i>	Nov n+2
IT	ITALY	<i>Provisional</i>	Nov n+1
		<i>Final</i>	March n+2
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	<i>Provisional</i>	Dec n+1
		<i>Final</i>	Dec n+2
NL	NETHERLANDS	<i>Provisional</i>	Jan n+1
		<i>Final</i>	April n+2
PL	POLAND	<i>Provisional</i>	-
		<i>Final</i>	Dec n+1
PT	PORTUGAL	<i>Provisional</i>	Nov n+1
		<i>Final</i>	Feb n+2
SK	SLOVAKIA	<i>Provisional</i>	Oct n+1
		<i>Final</i>	Feb n+2
ES	SPAIN	<i>Provisional</i>	Dec n+1
		<i>Final</i>	Dec n+2



RELEASE CALENDAR & CONTACTS | National data providers and contacts

	COUNTRY	INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	MAIN OBJECTIVE	E-MAIL
AT	AUSTRIA	National Central Bank	Statistics	Risk assessment, Rating	icas@oenb.at
BE	BELGIUM	National Central Bank	Micro-economic information	Publication of micro-data	ba@nbb.be
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC	National Central Bank	Monetary & Statistics	Statistics	odbor413@cnb.cz
FR	FRANCE	National Central Bank	Corporate	Risk assessment, Rating	1356-bach-ut@banque-france.fr
DE	GERMANY	National Central Bank	Statistics	Statistics	presse-information@bundesbank.de
IT	ITALY	Private Company	-	Risk assessment, Rating	bachinfo.it@cervedgroup.com
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	National Statistical Institute	Central balance sheet data office	Statistics, Publication of micro-data	centralebilans@statec.etat.lu
NL	NETHERLANDS	National Statistical Institute	Statistics	Statistics	infoservice@cbs.nl
PL	POLAND	National Central Bank	Statistics	Statistics	sekretariat.ds@nbp.pl
PT	PORTUGAL	National Central Bank	Statistics	Statistics	ies@bportugal.pt
SK	SLOVAKIA	National Central Bank	Statistics	Statistics, Risk assessment	info@nbs.sk
ES	SPAIN	National Central Bank	Statistics	Statistics	cenbalan@bde.es



BACH USERGUIDE SUMMARY

