

We want to tell the story about how the Portuguese NSI collects data from the companies through IES.

How this information is stored in our data warehouse and then used to update the Business Register.

From reporting in paper to 3 different entities and electronically to the tax administration we came to a paper free solution where filling a unique electronic declaration fulfills all the previous companies' legal obligation.

Within 48 hours of delivery an xml file for each company is pulled to the NSI data staging area and is afterwards integrated in the data warehouse.

The old structural business survey directed to 50.000 enterprises was discarded and we now receive data on 400.000 companies. While before we surveyed around 800 variables now approximately 5.000 variables are integrated in the data warehouse.

We'll discuss how we update our Business Register not only with IES but also with administrative information on the sole proprietors and independent workers which we receive through a protocol with ministry of finance and is also included in the data warehouse to enable the business demography production.

Additionally all the all resident incorporated legal units, legally existing (registered, not ceased) on 31<sup>st</sup> December of the reference year or ceased during the reference year are reported through the Identification Service to the Eurogroups Register, a step into building the European System of Interoperable Business Registers. Keeping the ESBRS in mind we'll address questions as:

1. Will the advantages of having a data warehouse approach in a NSI be scalable to Eurostat?
2. To which point does it make sense?
3. Are there challenges we can anticipate?

The costs and benefits of a statistical data warehouse are explored in a practical assessment of how concepts map to requirements for two different, but similar, systems.