The Serrano Database for analysis and register-based statistics

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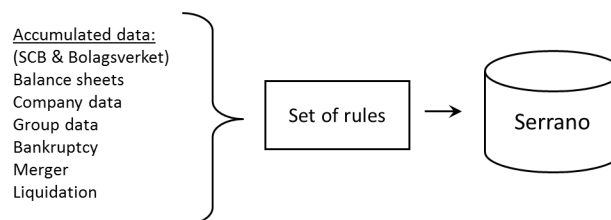
Bisnode

Content

1. Serrano

1.1 THE SERRANO DATABASE FOR ANALYSIS AND REGISTER-BASED STATISTICS

The Serrano Database is first and foremost a database with financial history on the company level. The financial data is based on financial statement data from the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket). In addition, there is history with general company data from Statistics Sweden (SCB), bankruptcy information from the Swedish Companies Registration Office, and group data from Bisnodes group register. The Serrano Database covers most legal forms in the Swedish business community.

The unique principle for the contents in the Serrano Database is that there will be one data entry per calendar year for the respective field in the database for each combination of company (corporate ID no.) and year. In other words, each field in the database comes from the respective source's contents as of December 31 of the respective year.

This main principal is what makes it possible to relatively easily follow groups of businesses, describe business trends and analyze the material with statistical methods.

Accumulated data:
(SCB & Bolagsverket)
Balance sheets
Company data
Group data
Bankruptcy
Merger
Liquidation

Set of rules → Serrano

The Serrano Database is built up with the help of an extensive framework that controls how the register data from the Swedish Companies Registration Office, Statistics Sweden, and Bisnodes own register may be compiled. An important part of the framework handles the necessity to, to a certain degree, transform

and modify the underlying register data into comparable calendar year values. That primarily applies to the income statement and balance sheet included in financial statements, but other register data is also translated into calendar year values as needed.

The Serrano Database's data is thus adjusted and corrected and manages phenomena such as the following
• Broken accounting periods
• Short and long accounting periods
• Omissions and gaps in a company's series of submitted financial statements
• Imputation for the "latest" year's calendar year values.
• Registration date and deregistration date (SCB) during a calendar year
• Conversion to calendar year values for stock data (balance sheet) and flow data (income statement).
• Rules for determining whether a business is active or not (AB and other business structures)
• Rules for what a newly started company is

Bisnodes Serrano Database is thus, contrary to the original and underlying registers with change transactions, a controlled and quality assured history database that has been developed on the basis of a statistician's needs and perspective. The database is updated twice per year, primarily in December, and a small supplement in May.

1.2 BASIC DATA

1.2.1 CORPORATE ID NO.

Corporate ID no. (Organisationsnummer) for legal entities.

VARIABLE NAME

ORGNR

1.2.2 BUSINESS NAME

Displays the business name applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_namn

1.2.3 YEAR

This field displays the calendar year that all of the other data refers to.

Variable name

ser_year

1.2.4 Legal form

This field displays the legal entity's legal form.
Code table: JURFMT

Variable name

ser_jurform

1.2.5 Business category

This field displays the following categories: state-owned, owned by a county council, municipal, privately owned.
Code table: FKATFMT

Variable name

ser_ftgkategori

1.2.6 Registered according to SCB

This field contains a value of "1" for all calendar years when the legal entity has been registered according to Statistics Sweden's business register. The "1" value is displayed even if the legal entity has only been registered for a part of the calendar year.

Variable name

ser_inregyr

1.2.7 Active during the year

1=the business is active during the year,
0=the business is inactive during the year.

Variable name

ser_aktiv

1.2.8 Registered during the year

This field contains a value of "1" for the calendar year when the legal entity was registered.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_nyregistrerat

1.2.9 ZIP CODE

Displays the zip code applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_pnr

1.2.10 COUNTY

Displays the county (län) applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.
Code table: LAENFMT

VARIABLE NAME

ser_laen

1.2.11 MUNICIPALITY

Displays the municipality (kommun) applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_kommunx

1.2.12 SIZE CATEGORY

Displays the legal entity's size category based on number of employees. Based on the Serrano Database's data on the number of employees in cases where financial statement documentation is available during the calendar year.
Otherwise based on Statistics Sweden's size category with regard to the number of employees applicable on December 31 during the calendar year.
Code table: STKL1FMT

VARIABLE NAME

ser_stklf

1.2.13   NUMBER OF WORKPLACES

Displays the number of workplaces applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_aas

1.2.14   INDICATOR, NEWLY STARTED

This field contains a value of "1" for the calendar year when the business's operations started. Displayed only for limited liability companies (Aktiebolag - "AB") started in 1998 or later.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_nystartat

1.2.15   COHORT, NEWLY STARTED

This field displays the cohort of newly started businesses that the business in question belongs to. Displayed only for limited liability companies (AB) started in 1999 or later.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_nystartcohort

1.2.16   SEQUENCE, NEWLY STARTED

This field contains a value of >1 if a business has been "restarted" after a period of at least two years of inactivity after the previous start of operations. Displayed only for limited liability companies (AB).

VARIABLE NAME

ser_nystartsekvens

1.2.17   REGISTRATION DATE

Registration date according to the Swedish Companies Registration Office.

VARIABLE NAME

ser_regdat

1.3   Branch data

1.3.1   Primary SNI92/SNI02

This field displays the SN02I code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year.

Variable name

bransch_sni1

1.3.2   Code 2 SNI92/02

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year

Variable name

bransch_sni2

1.3.3   Code 3 SNI92/02

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year

Variable name

bransch_sni3

1.3.4   Code 4 SNI92/02

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year

Variable name

bransch_sni4

1.3.5   Code 5 SNI92/02

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year

Variable name

bransch_sni5

1.3.6 PRIMARY SNI07

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year

VARIABLE NAME

bransch_sni071

1.3.7 CODE 2 SNI07

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year

VARIABLE NAME

bransch_sni072

1.3.8 CODE 3 SNI07

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year

VARIABLE NAME

bransch_sni073

1.3.9 CODE 4 SNI07

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year

VARIABLE NAME

bransch_sni074

1.3.10 CODE 5 SNI07

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year

VARIABLE NAME

bransch_sni075

1.3.11 Primary SNI07, converted

Primary SNI code according to currently applicable SNI07. Displayed for all years that documentation exists for. For years prior to 2007, the code according to the SNI02 system is translated into to the current SNI07 system

Variable name

bransch_sni071_konv

1.3.12 Branch sector

Grouping of branches into eleven overall sectors.
Code table: SXB2FMT

Variable name

bransch_borsbransch_konv

1.4 Income Statement

1.4.1 Dividend amount

Dividend amount.

Variable name

rr00_utdbel

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.2 Net sales

Net sales recognized.

Variable name

rr01_ntoms

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.3 Other operating income

Other operating income recognized.

Variable name

rr02_rointov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.4   Inventory change

This item covers changes in products in progress, internally produced finished goods and work in progress on behalf of a third party (building and consulting firms). The data has the character of a correction item to match the net income for the year with the total net operating expenses for the year, which refer to both products sold and products kept in stock. If the item is positive, then the business has "produced" a net increase in stock, whereas a negative inventory change means that sales were made net from the previous year's stock. Only for accounting type K.

Variable name

rr02a_lagerf

Accounting type

Only K

1.4.5   Capitalized work

Work performed by the business for its own use and capitalized means that the business produced its own fixed assets, which were recognized as assets in the balance sheet. This can apply to special machines of different types, buildings, and plants, as well as intangible fixed assets. The latter can refer to, for example, capitalized expenses for research and development and major internally developed data systems. Only for accounting type K.

Variable name

rr02b_aktarb

Accounting type

Only K

1.4.6   Items affecting comparability

Items affecting comparability recognized.

VARIABLE NAME

rr03_jfrst

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.7 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Calculated as the sum of the following recognized items:
• Salaries and compensation (rr04a_loner)
• Social security expenses (rr04b_sockostn)

VARIABLE NAME

rr04_perskos

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.8 SALARIES

Total salaries and compensation. Part of *Personnel expenses* (rr04_perskos).

VARIABLE NAME

rr04a_loner

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.9 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Social security expenses. Part of *Personnel expenses* (rr04_perskos).

VARIABLE NAME

rr04b_sockostn

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.10   Value added

Calculated as *Operating profit/loss* (adjusted for items affecting comparability)
+ *Labor costs* + *Depreciation and amortization.*
Labor costs are calculated as the sum of the following recognized items:
- Salaries (rr04aloner)
- Social security contributions (rr04bsockostn)

Variable name

rr04c_foradlv

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.11   Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization recognized.

Variable name

rr05_avskriv

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.12   Other operating expenses

For accounting type K: Calculated as the sum of operating expenses recognized
including
- Inventory change (rr02a_lagerf)
- Capitalized work (rr02b_aktarb)

but excluding
- Items affecting comparability (rr03_jfrst)
- Personnel expenses (rr04_perskos).

For accounting type F: Calculated as the sum of operating expenses recognized
excluding
- Items affecting comparability (rr03_jfrst)
- Personnel expenses (rr04_perskos)

Variable name

rr06_rorkoov

Both K and F

1.4.13 Production costs

Calculated as the sum of *raw materials and consumables + goods for resale + other external costs.*
Raw materials and consumables: Can also cover costs for contract work and subcontracted work according to the BAS Chart of Accounts.
Goods for resale: Refers to goods that are sold to an outside party without any internal processing within the business. If the item is of little significance, it is usually combined with Raw materials and consumables in the annual report.
Other external expenses: Covers expenses for e.g. leased commercial property or owned commercial property, office materials, leasing, energy, consumable supplies and consumable equipment, repairs and maintenance, freight, mail and telephony, adverting and PR, traveling, bad debt losses, insurance, consultation fees etc. Only for accounting type K.

Variable name

rr06a_prodkos

Accounting type

Only K

1.4.14 Operating profit/loss

Operating profit/loss recognized
In other words: *Net sales + other operating income +/- items affecting comparability - personnel expenses - depreciation and amortization - other operating expenses.*

Variable name

rr07_rorresul

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.15 Financial income

Financial income recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
• Share in profits in group companies and associated companies (rr08d_resand)
• Interest income from group companies (rr08a_rteinknc)

- External interest income (rr08b_rteinext)
- Other financial income (rr08c_rteinov)
- Positive financial items affecting comparability (rr09d_jfrstfin)

VARIABLE NAME

rr08_finintk

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.16 INTEREST INCOME FROM GROUP COMPANIES

Interest paid to the business from a parent company or a subsidiary. Part of *Financial income* (rr08_finintk).

VARIABLE NAME

rr08a_rteinknc

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.17 EXTERNAL INTEREST INCOME

Interest paid to the business from banks and similar credit institutions. Part of *Financial income* (rr08_finintk).

VARIABLE NAME

rr08b_rteinext

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.18 OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME

Income that is not interest or a dividend/share in profit from subsidiaries or associated companies. For example, it can be share dividends, bond yields, or profit/loss from share trading, or exchange gains. Part of *Financial income* (rr08_finintk).

VARIABLE NAME

rr08c_rteinov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.19 Profit/loss from participation in group compa-nies

Profit/loss from participation in group companies and associated companies refers to the net of dividend income, capital gain/loss upon disposal, as well as write-downs and write-backs.

Variable name

rr08d_resand

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.20 Financial expenses

Financial expenses recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
• Share in losses in group companies and associated companies (rr08d_resand)
• Interest expenses to group companies (rr09a_rtekoknc)
• External interest expenses (rr09b_rtekoext)
• Other financial expenses (rr09c_rtekoov)
• Negative financial items affecting comparability (rr09d_jfrstfin)

Variable name

rr09_finkostn

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.21 Interest expenses - group companies

Interest paid by the business to a parent company or subsidiary. Part of *Financial expenses* (rr09_finkostn).

Variable name

rr09a_rtekoknc

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.22 External interest expenses

Interest paid by the business to banks and similar credit institutions. Part of *Financial expenses* (rr09_finkostn).

Variable name

rr09b_rtekoext

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.23 Other financial expenses

Expenses that are not interest or a share in losses from subsidiaries or associated companies. For example, it can be financial write-downs, profit/loss from share trading, or exchange losses. Part of *Financial expenses* (rr09_finkostn).

Variable name

rr09c_rtekoov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.24 Financial items affecting comparability

Non-recurring financial expenses: Items affecting comparability stem from Recommendation no. 4 of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (Redovisningsrådet), which states that a disclosure shall be made in a note or in a separate item "about the effect on profit/loss of events and transactions that are important to take into account when the period's profit/loss is compared with other periods and businesses". The events referred to concern things such as bigger write-downs, exchange rate fluctuations, the sale of significant fixed assets, and the sale or close-down of operating segments or similar restructuring measures.

Variable name

rr09d_jfrstfin

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.25   Internal financial performance

Calculated as net financial performance with regard to
- Financial income *excluding external interest income* (rr08b_rteinext)
- Financial expenses *excluding external interest expenses* (rr09b_rtekoext)

Variable name

rr10_finres_int

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.26   External financial performance

Calculated as net financial performance with regard to
- External interest income (rr08b_rteinext)
- External interest expenses (rr09b_rtekoext)

Variable name

rr08c_rteinov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.27   Profit/loss after net financial income/expenses

Profit/loss after net financial income/expenses recognized

Variable name

rr12_resefin

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.28 Total appropriations

Appropriations recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
• Group contributions (rr13c_kncbdr)
• Shareholders' contributions (rr13d_agtsk)
• Appropriations (rr13e_bsldisp)

Variable name

rr13_bsldisp

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.29 Extraordinary income

According to a recommendation by the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (RR 4 Recognizing Extraordinary Income and Expenses and Information for Comparison Purposes), a very great degree of restrictiveness shall apply for extraordinary items, in principle only earthquakes, acts of war, and confiscation of foreign subsidiaries. Instead, the recommendation has given recognition of extraordinary items another meaning, Items affecting comparability (rr03jfrst).

Variable name

rr13a_extraint

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.30 Extraordinary expenses

According to a recommendation by the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (RR 4 Recognizing Extraordinary Income and Expenses and Information for Comparison Purposes), a very great degree of restrictiveness shall apply for extraordinary items, in principle only earthquakes, acts of war, and confiscation of foreign subsidiaries. Instead, the recommendation has given recognition of extraordinary items another meaning, Items affecting comparability (rr03jfrst).

Variable name

rr13b_extrakos

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.31 Group contributions

Contributions paid or received to/from parent companies or subsidiaries. Group contributions enable profit equalization for tax purposes between the businesses in the group. Part of *Total appropriations* (rr13_bsldisp).

Variable name

rr13c_kncbdr

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.32 Shareholders' contributions

Positive amounts are capital contributions from the company's owners. Negative amounts are either repaid, previously received contributions, or shareholders' contributions paid to subsidiaries. Part of *Total appropriations* (rr13_bsldisp).

Variable name

rr13d_agtsk

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.4.33 Appropriations

Appropriations are a way of deferring tax payments on a part of the business's profit by way of provisions to untaxed reserves. The appropriations that generally may be used at this time are allocation to tax allocation reserve and accelerated tax depreciation. The latter is realized by way of tax rules allowing for a shorter depreciation period than what is justified by the economic life for a number of fixed assets. Shareholders' contributions received or paid may also be recognized under appropriations. The same also applies for group contributions for businesses that belong to a group. Group contributions enable profit equalization for tax purposes between the businesses in the group and mean that tax may be minimized for the group in the same way as if all operations were carried out in a single company. Part of *Total appropriations* (rr13_bsldisp).

VARIABLE NAME

rr13e_bsldisp

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.34   TAXES

Tax recognized.

VARIABLE NAME

rr14_skatter

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.4.35   NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Net profit/loss for the year recognized.

VARIABLE NAME

rr15_resar

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.5   BALANCE SHEET

1.5.1   INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Total intangible fixed assets recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
• Capitalized expenditure for research and development (br01a_foubautg)
• Patents, licenses, concessions, (etc. br01b_patlic)
• Goodwill (br01c_goodwill)
• Other intangible fixed assets (br01d_imanlov)

VARIABLE NAME

br01_imanlsu

Both K and F

1.5.2   CAPITALIZED EXPENDITURE R & D

Capitalized expenditure for research and development. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (br01_imanlsu).

VARIABLE NAME

br01a_foubautg

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.5.3   PATENTS, LICENSES, ETC.

Patents, licenses, concessions etc. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (br01_imanlsu).

VARIABLE NAME

br01b_patlic

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.5.4   GOODWILL

Goodwill. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (br01_imanlsu).

VARIABLE NAME

br01c_goodwill

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.5.5   OTHER INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Other intangible fixed assets. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (br01_imanlsu).

VARIABLE NAME

br01d_imanlov

Both K and F

1.5.6 Tangible fixed assets

Total tangible fixed assets recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
- Buildings and land (br02a_byggmark)
- Machinery and equipment (br03_maskiner)
- Other tangible fixed assets (br02b_matanlov)

Variable name

br02_matanlsu

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.7 Buildings and land

All real estate-related fixed assets are recognized under the *Buildings and land entry.* Part of *Tangible fixed assets* (br02_matanlsu).

Variable name

br02a_byggmark

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.8 Other tangible fixed assets

Other tangible fixed assets are recognized here, which in the great majority of cases represent construction in progress, i.e. plants under construction that have not begun to be depreciated yet. Part of *Tangible fixed assets* (br02_matanlsu).

Variable name

br02b_matanlov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.9   Machinery and equipment

Displays the *Machines and equipment* item recognized, in other words, a part of the tangible fixed assets (br02_matanlsu).

Variable name

br03_maskiner

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.10   Financial assets

Total financial assets recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
- Participation in group companies and associated companies (br04a_andknc)
- Long-term receivables - group and associated companies (br04b_lfordknc)
- Loans to partners and related parties (br04c_landelag)
- Other financial assets (br04d_fianltov)

Variable name

br04_fianltsu

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.11   Participation in group companies and associated companies

Ownership in group companies (i.e. the business owns a company or a part of it that entitles it to a share in voting power exceeding 50%) and ownership in associated companies (i.e. where the company has an interest in the business that entitles it to a share in voting power of between 20% and 50%) are recognized under the Participation in group companies and associated companies heading. Part of *Financial assets* (br04_fianltsu).

Variable name

br04a_andknc

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.12 Long-term receivables - group companies and associated companies

Long-term receivables from group companies and/or associated companies are recognized here. Part of *Financial assets* (br04_fianltsu).

Variable name

br04b_lfordknc

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.13 Loans to partners and related parties

Loans to partners and related parties. Part of *Financial assets* (br04_fianltsu).

Variable name

br04c_landelag

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.14 Other financial assets

External long-term receivables, investments held as fixed assets, participation in housing cooperative associations, and other financial assets are recognized here. Part of *Financial assets* (br04_fianltsu).

Variable name

br04d_fianltov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.15 Total fixed assets

Total fixed assets recognized, in other words, the assets in the business that are expected to remain for longer than one year. They are divided up according to the above into intangible, tangible, and financial assets.

Variable name

br05_anltsu

Both K and F

1.5.16 Inventories

Calculated as the sum of the following recognized items:
• Total inventories (br06c_lagersu)
• Accounts receivable - trade (br06d_kundford)
• Current receivables - group and associated companies (br06e_kfordknc)
• Other current receivables (br06f_kfordov)

Variable name

br06_lagerkford

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.17 Work in progress

Work in progress refers to projects that have been begun, but have not yet been completed and invoiced in full at the end of the fiscal year.

Variable name

br06a_pagarb

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.18 Other inventories

Other inventories.

Variable name

br06b_lagerov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.19 Total inventories

Total inventories. Part of *Inventories* (br06_lagerkford).

Variable name

br06c_lagersu

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.20 Accounts receivable - trade

Current receivables from the company's customers. Part of *Inventories* (br06_lagerkford).

Variable name

br06d_kundford

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.21 Current receivables - group companies and associated companies

Current receivables from group companies and/or associated companies. Part of *Inventories* (br06_lagerkford).

Variable name

br06e_kfordknc

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.22 Other current receivables

Other current receivables, which may involve taxes, prepaid expenses, and a number of other things. Part of *Inventories* (br06_lagerkford).

Variable name

br06f_kfordov

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.23 Total current receivables

Receivables that are estimated to be settled within the next year are recognized here.

Variable name

br06g_kfordsu

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.24 Liquid assets

Calculated as the sum of the following recognized items:
• Cash and bank balances (br07b_kabasu)
• Investments in securities etc. (br07a_kplacsu)

Variable name

br07_kplackaba

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.25 Investments in securities etc.

Assets that may be converted into means of payment within a few days. This may involve securities or other investments. Part of *Liquid assets* (br07_kplackaba).

Variable name

br07a_kplacsu

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.26 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances are assets that are means of payment or may be converted into means of payment very quickly. Part of *Liquid assets* (br07_kplackaba).

Variable name

br07b_kabasu

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.5.27   TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS

Total current assets recognized, in other words, the assets that are estimated to be sold within the next year.

VARIABLE NAME

br08_omstgsu

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.5.28   TOTAL ASSETS

The total amount of all of the business's assets (fixed assets and current assets) is recognized here. This total amount should always be just as big as *Total equity and liabilities* (br17_eksksu), because the balance sheet's liability side should show how the business has financed its asset side. Balance sheet total (Balansomslutning) is also a common name for total assets on Swedish balance sheets.

VARIABLE NAME

br09_tillgsu

ACCOUNTING TYPE

Both K and F

1.5.29   TOTAL EQUITY

Equity refers on the one hand to the capital that the owners have invested in the business in the form of share capital at the time the business was formed and at the time of new share issues, and on the other hand to profits earned through the business's operations minus dividends paid to owners. Restricted capital and unrestricted capital are often referred to. Restricted capital consists of Share capital, a Share premium reserve, a Revaluation reserve, and Other restricted capital. This capital may not be distributed to the owners. Unrestricted capital consists of Accumulated profit or loss and Profit/loss for the year.

The total equity recognized is thus comprised of the following recognized items:
- Share capital (br10a_aktiekap)
- Share premium reserve (br10b_overkurs)
- Revaluation reserve (br10c_uppskr)

- Other restricted equity (br10d_ovrgbkap)
- Accumulated profit or loss (br10e_balres)
- Profit/loss for the year (br10h_resarb)

Variable name

br10_eksu

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.30 Share capital

The nominal value of all of the business's shares.

Variable name

br10a_aktiekap

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.31 Share premium reserve

An item that is included in restricted equity. The reserve is used if the limited liability company (AB) issues new shares at a premium. The premium amount is the price of the share, i.e. the subscription rate per share, minus the nominal amount. For example, you can decide that share subscribers will pay SEK 1,200 for each new share worth SEK 1,000. SEK 200 from each share will then be booked as a part of a share premium reserve and SEK 1,000 as share capital. The share premium reserve may be used to cover losses that cannot be covered by equity or to increase the share capital.

Variable name

br10b_overkurs

Accounting type

Both K and F

1.5.32 Revaluation reserve

A business's revaluations may not affect the result of its operations. Revaluations instead form a special revaluation reserve among restricted equity in the balance sheet. As with other restricted equity, the reserve is primarily used to cover losses or to increase the share capital.

Variable name

br10c_uppskr

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.33 Other restricted equity

Consists in the great majority of cases of a statutory reserve, in which businesses are liable to allocate at least 20% of the nominal value of their share capital. This allocation is made from the business's profits generated with at least 10% of the profit/loss for the year until the value of the reserve required by statute is attained.

Variable name

br10d_ovrgbkap

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.34 Accumulated profit or loss

Profits or losses generated during previous years are brought here. Shareholders' contributions and group contributions paid or received that are brought directly into the balance sheet may in some cases also be here.

Variable name

br10e_balres

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.35 Group contributions

Transfers of funds between companies within the same group to equalize profit/loss discrepancies. The thinking behind the rules concerning group contributions is that it shall not be worse for tax purposes to have operations divided up into multiple companies than to have all operations housed in a single company. Group contribution is a fiscal term that does not have any equivalent in Sweden's company law (aktiebolagsrätt). Group contributions can go from parent companies to subsidiaries, from subsidiaries to parents companies, from one subsidiary to another within the same group, from a parent company to a sub-subsidiary, etc. The parent company must own more than 90% of the shares in the subsidiary for group contributions to be a deductible expense for the company paying the group contribution.

Variable name

br10f_kncbdrel

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.36 Shareholders' contributions

A way to increase the company's equity by irrevocably (i.e. not as a loan) bringing money or other assets into the company, e.g. a receivable from the company may be waived. A shareholders' contribution can be an alternative to a new share issue. Shareholders' contributions are most common when a business has become insolvent, or risks becoming insolvent. A shareholders' contribution can be unconditional or conditional.

Variable name

br10g_agtskel

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.37 Profit/loss for the year

The profit/loss for the year is calculated by subtracting all expenses from income (income and liabilities calculated according to the accruals concept). At the start of the next fiscal year, the income statement accounts are reset to zero so that it can be seen how it develops during the new year. At the same time, the profit/loss for the year is transferred to the balance sheet, and becomes an item among equity there. It can be a profit, a loss, or it can break even. Profits increase equity, while losses reduce equity. The profit/loss in the accounts can

differ from the profit/loss for tax purposes due to differences in accounting rules and tax rules.

Variable name

br10h_resarb

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.38 Untaxed reserves

Untaxed reserves recognized

Variable name

br11_obeskres

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.39 Provisions

Provisions recognized

Variable name

br12_avssu

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.40 Total current liabilities

Current liabilities recognized. In other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
• Accounts payable - trade (br13a_ksklev)
• Current liabilities - credit institution (br14_kskkrin)
• Current liabilities - group and associated companies(br13b_kskknc)
• Other current liabilities (br13c_kskov)

Variable name

br13_ksksu

1.5.41 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE - TRADE

Current liabilities to suppliers. Part of *Total current liabilities* (br13_ksksu).

VARIABLE NAME

br13a_ksklev

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

1.5.42 CURRENT LIABILITIES TO GROUP COMPANIES AND AS-SOCIATED COMPANIES

Liabilities to group companies and associated companies with a term of one year or less. Part of *Total current liabilities* (br13_ksksu).

VARIABLE NAME

br13b_kskknc

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

1.5.43 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other Liabilities with a term of one year or less, for example:
• Accrued liabilities (e.g. rent if you don't pay rent in advance)
• Tax (e.g. VAT) and employer's contributions
• Salary liabilities and leave liabilities
• Dividend not yet withdrawn/repayment of shareholders' contribution
• Advance payments

Part of *Total current liabilities* (br13_ksksu).

VARIABLE NAME

br13c_kskov

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

1.5.44 Current liabilities to credit institutions

Displays the *Current liabilities - credit institution* item recognized, in other words, a part of *Total current liabilities* (br13_ksksu).

Variable name

br14_kskkrin

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.45 Total non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities recognized. In other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
- Non-current liabilities - credit institution (br16_lskkrin)
- Non-current liabilities - group and associated companies (br15a_lskknc)
- Other non-current liabilities (br15b_lskov)

Variable name

br15_lsksu

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.46 Non-current liabilities to group companies and associated companies

Non-current liabilities where a group company or associated company is the lender. Part of *Total non-current liabilities* (br15_lsksu).

Variable name

br15a_lskknc

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.47 Other non-current liabilities

Other liabilities with a term longer than one year, for example:
• Installment contracts and lease liabilities
• Non-current credits from suppliers and similar items
• Loans from related parties
• Derivatives
• Convertible loans
• Deposits

Part of *Total non-current liabilities* (br15_lsksu).

Variable name

br15b_lskov

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.48 Non-current liabilities to credit institutions

Non-current liabilities where a credit institution is the lender, or liabilities that run in relation to bonds or convertibles issued. Part of *Total non-current liabilities* (br15_lsksu).

Variable name

br16_lskkrin

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.49 Total equity and liabilities

The business's equity (share capital, restricted reserves and profits generated) and liabilities (non-current and current) are shown here. This total amount should always be just as big as *Total assets* (br09_tillgsu), because the balance sheet's liability side should show how the business has financed its asset side.

Variable name

br17_eksksu

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.50 Employees

Number of employees according to data in the financial statements.

Variable name

bslov_antanst

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.51 Financial statement documentation, months

Displays the number of months during the calendar year that are covered by the underlying original financial statements' periods. If the number of months with financial statement documentation is less than twelve, imputation of the financial statement data may have been conducted (see bslov_imput).

Variable name

bslov_antmonth

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.52 Last financial statement documentation date

Displays the latest original financial statements (identified by the financial statement period's final month) that were used to calculate the calendar year values.

Variable name

bslov_bslslut_max

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.53 First financial statement documentation date

Displays the first original financial statements (identified by the financial statement period's final month) that were used to calculate the calendar year values.

Variable name

bslov_bslslut_min

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.54   Imputation

Displays whether the financial statement data for the year has been imputed in whole or in part.
Code table: IMPU2FMT

Variable name

bslov_imput

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.55   Financial statement documentation, end

Displays the last month during the calendar year that is covered by the underlying original financial statements.

Variable name

bslov_period_slut

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.56   Financial statement documentation, start

Displays the first month during the calendar year that is covered by the underlying original financial statements.

Variable name

bslov_period_start

Accounting types

Both K and F

1.5.57   Accounting type

K = Nature of expense method (kostnadsslagsindelat),
F = Cost of sales method (funktionsindelat)

VARIABLE NAME

bslov_redtyp

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

1.6 KEY RATIOS

See calculation of key ratios.

1.6.1 RETURN ON ASSETS

Return on assets is calculated by:

$$\text{Return on assets} = \frac{\text{Adjusted operating profit/loss after financial income}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

VARIABLE NAME

ny_avktokap

1.6.2 RETURN ON EQUITY

Return on equity is calculated by:

$$\text{Return on equity } = \frac{\text{Adjusted net profit/loss}}{\text{Adjusted equity}}$$

VARIABLE NAME

ny_avkegkap

1.6.3 INTEREST RATE ON DEBT

Interest rate on debt is calculated by:

$$\text{Interest rate on debt } = \frac{\text{Financial costs} - \text{Financial expenses affecting comparability}}{\text{Adjusted total liabilities}}$$

VARIABLE NAME

ny_rs

1.6.4 Debt/equity ratio

Debt/equity ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Debt/equity ratio} = \frac{\text{Adjusted total liabilities}}{\text{Adjusted equity}}$$

Variable name

ny_skuldgrd

1.6.5 Operating margin

Operating margin is calculated by:

$$\text{Operating margin} = \frac{\text{Adjusted operating profit/loss}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

Variable name

ny_rormarg

1.6.6 Net margin

Net margin is calculated by:

$$\text{Net margin} = \frac{\text{Adjusted net profit/loss}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

Variable name

ny_nettomarg

1.6.7 Profit margin

Profit margin is calculated by:

$$\text{Profit margin} = \frac{\text{Adjusted operating profit/loss after financial income}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

Variable name

ny_vinstprc

1.6.8 Net sales per employee

Net sales per employee is calculated by:

$$\text{Net sales per employee} = \frac{\text{Net sales}}{\text{Number of employees}}$$

ny_omspanst

1.6.9   Value added per employee

Value added per employee is calculated by:

$$\text{Value added per employee} = \frac{\text{Value added}}{\text{Number of employees}}$$

Variable name

ny_foradlvpanst

1.6.10   Equity/asset ratio

Equity/asset ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Equity/asset ratio} = \frac{\text{Adjusted equity}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Variable name

ny_solid

1.6.11   Asset turnover ratio

Asset turnover ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Asset turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Net sales}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Variable name

ny_kapomsh

1.6.12   Working capital/net sales

Working capital/net sales is calculated by:

$$\text{Working capital/net sales} = \frac{\text{Total current assets} - \text{Total current liabilities}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

Variable name

ny_rorkapo

1.6.13 QUICK RATIO

Quick ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Quick ratio } = \frac{\text{Total current assets} - \text{Total inventories}}{\text{Total current liabilities}}$$

VARIABLE NAME

ny_kasslikv

1.6.14 CHANGE IN NET SALES

Change in percentage in comparison to previous year

VARIABLE NAME

ny_omsf

1.6.15 CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Change in percentage in comparison to previous year

VARIABLE NAME

ny_anstf

1.7 GROUP DATA

1.7.1 GROUP SITUATION

This field displays the business's group relationship during the calendar year, i.e. if the business is independent (not affiliated with a group) or is part of a Swedish or foreign group.
Code table: KNCFFMT

VARIABLE NAME

knc_kncfall

1.7.2 COUNTRY OF PARENT COMPANY

This field displays the country code for the top parent company in the group that the business belongs to during the calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

knc_landkod_knc

1.7.3 Corporate ID no. of parent company

The top parent company's corporate ID no. (organisationsnummer). For foreign parent companies it is a fictitious corporate ID no., which however may be used in connection with Bisnodes group register.

Variable name

knc_orgnrk

1.7.4 Date of group relationship

This field displays the financial statements (identified by the financial statement period's final month) that formed the basis for the group data during the calendar year.

Variable name

knc_dboksl_knc

1.7.5 Adjusted group data

Displays whether the group data was adjusted during the year the business was started (the year a business was started is marked by the field ser_nystartat).

Variable name

knc_justeradkncyr1

1.8 Data concerning bankruptcy, mergers, etc.

1.8.1 Bankruptcy, indicator

This field contains a value of "1" if the business went bankrupt during the calendar year.

Variable name

bol_konkurs

1.8.2 Bankruptcy, time documentation

1 = above marking is based on the date data in the bankruptcy initiated field below.
2 = above marking is based on the date data in the bankruptcy closed field below.

1.8.3 Composition initiated

Variable name

bol_q11dat

1.8.4 Composition terminated

Variable name

bol_q12dat

1.8.5 Composition canceled

Variable name

bol_q13dat

1.8.6 Bankruptcy initiated

Variable name

bol_q20dat

1.8.7 Bankruptcy closed

Variable name

bol_q21dat

1.8.8 Bankruptcy rejected with surplus

Variable name

bol_q22dat

1.8.9 Bankruptcy revoked by court

Variable name

bol_q24dat

1.8.10 Bankruptcy continues

Variable name

bol_q25dat

1.8.11 Liquidation completed

Variable name

bol_q31dat

1.8.12 Liquidation ordered

Variable name

bol_q32dat

1.8.13 Liquidation continues

Variable name

bol_q33dat

1.8.14 Liquidation revoked by general meeting

Variable name

bol_q34dat

1.8.15 Liquidation revoked by court

Variable name

bol_q35dat

1.8.16 Liquidation canceled pursuant to 13:18

Variable name

bol_q36dat

1.8.17 Liquidation, company removed

Variable name

bol_q37dat

1.8.18 MERGER INITIATED

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q40dat

1.8.19 MERGER COMPLETED

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q41dat

1.8.20 MERGER PERMITTED

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q45dat

1.8.21 MERGER INVALID

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q46dat

1.8.22 CANCELLATION OF MERGER

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q47dat

1.8.23 CANCELLATION OF MERGER (NEWLY FORMED)

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q48dat

1.8.24 REMOVED PURSUANT TO § 17 PARA. 2

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q50dat

1.8.25 REMOVED PURSUANT TO CHAP. 11 § 18

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q51dat

1.8.26 DEREGISTERED

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q52dat

1.8.27 DEREGISTERED DUE TO NEW OWNER

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q53dat

1.8.28 REMOVED DUE TO MOVE TO ANOTHER COUNTY

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q54dat

1.8.29 REMOVED AT OWN REQUEST

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q70dat

1.8.30 REMOVED DUE TO LOW SHARE CAPITAL

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q71dat

1.8.31 COMPANY REORGANIZATION INITIATED

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q80dat

1.8.32 COMPANY REORGANIZATION ENDED

VARIABLE NAME

bol_q81dat

1.9 DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

1.9.1 FINANCIAL STATEMENT DATA

The Serrano Database's financial data for limited liability companies (AB) is based on the financial statements submitted to the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket) and that have been stored in a database. Since the

financial data will be used to create statistics with year values for the period from 1998 to 2010, the following situations must be managed.

About half of limited liability companies (AB) in Sweden submit financial statements that are applicable for the period from January to December for the respective year. That however means that the other half of companies in Sweden submit financial statements with a period end date in a month other than December, often April, June, or August. For these companies with broken fiscal years, there is not a single set of financial statements that corresponds fully to the calendar year that the statistics are supposed to reflect.

In certain cases, limited liability companies (AB) submit financial statements with a period length that is shorter or longer than twelve months. For example, it is common for newly registered companies that the first financial statements are submitted apply for a period longer than twelve months. Both shortened and extended financial statement periods can occur in conjunction with changes in ownership, close-downs etc. In any case, the financial data in the financial statements also does not correspond to the desired calendar year in the statistics in these cases.

There may be omissions or gaps in terms of time in a company's series of submitted and registered financial statements. In principle, it could happen that, for example, a company's financial statements for Year N end in December, but the financial statements for Year $N+1$ start in May. In practice, this is however very rare, but it is of course desirable to also be able to manage these cases, since they do occur.

One type of omission in terms of time, which, on the other hand, is guaranteed to occur when we are going to create annual statistics for the period from 1998 to 2010, is that a company's latest submitted and registered financial statements refer to a period that ends in April, June or August of 2010. That means that there are not any other financial statements that cover the rest of the calendar year at the time the statistics are produced. From a statistical point of view, that means that the last year's financial data (2010 in this case) may be revised when we have achieved full coverage later (e.g. at a later production date). But it is of course desirable to be able to manage this type of omission as well as possible already at this point.

The basic principle that has been selected for managing these situations is the following.
1. Every piece of financial data concerning financial statements is first converted into month values. Flow data (income statement data and salary data) is converted into month values by being divided by the period length in months. Stock data (from the balance sheet as well as the number of employees) is converted by being represented by the closing value recognized for the financial statement period for each month.

2. After that, the company's series of month values are added together into year values again, but this time in such a way that, for each individual company, a year value is created that corresponds to the respective calendar year. The monthly flow data has thus been added up into the year values, while the year values for the stock data have been calculated as the average of the monthly values.

Situations where companies use a broken fiscal year or where extended/shortened financial statements are submitted are managed directly through this procedure. In these cases, the series of financial statement periods submitted is thus translated into calendar year values.

For companies that already use the calendar year as their financial statement period, the procedure with month values will not result in any difference in comparison to the original financial statement data.

In situations where omissions occur, imputation of the missing time period will be conducted on the basis of the month values calculated. A more detailed description of the imputation principles in different omission situations is given below.

1.9.2   GROUPS AND PARENTS COMPANIES

Consolidated financial statements are drawn up to show a group's position after dealings within the group are eliminated. In Serrano, only a business's own accounting data is used. Group transactions can thus be found to a certain extent in the material.

1.9.3   GROUP RELATIONSHIPS

The annual group trees that show ownership relationships on the closing date starting in 1996 going forward are shown in Bisnodes group register. In the event that companies use the calendar year as their financial statement period, the group register will directly show the structure that applies on December 31 of the respective year. In such cases, this is thus also the group data that is used in Serrano as the basis for dividing companies into the categories of "independent company", " Swedish parent company ", " subsidiary in Swedish group ", and " subsidiary in foreign group".

In cases where companies use a broken fiscal year (or extended/shortened financial statements submits are submitted), Serrano's calendar year value with regard to group structure is based on the latest financial statement period that contributed [1] to creating calendar year data for that company.

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[1]In other words, the latest financial statement period that contributed month values during

1.9.4 Registration status

Data concerning the number of registered companies is contained in Serrano. The data concerning a company's registration date and deregistration date come from Statistics Sweden's business register with monthly updates. A company has been determined to be registered on the basis of this data during a calendar year if:

• It has been registered during the whole calendar year, or;

• The registration date or deregistration date shows that it has been registered during parts of the year.

1.9.5 Omissions and incomplete values

The data in Serrano is modified in a number of cases where there are omissions or where companies have incomplete calendar year values. Each situation of this type (i.e. each combination of a corporate ID no. and calendar year of this type) is marked in Serrano with a "degree of manipulation", so that it is possible to check how large a portion of the documentation has been affected by the modification.

The different situations where data is modified are described as follows.

1.9.6 Short period - latest financial statements

This situation occurs when the last submitted/registered financial statements have a period end date in the middle of a calendar year, which makes it impossible to create 12 month values from the underlying financial statements. This is of course common during the last year that is supposed to be reflected in the statistics (2010 in this case), where companies with broken fiscal years often have this type of omission. It can however also occur during earlier years, for example, in conjunction with a company being closed down and deregistered.

If this situation occurs during Year N, it is first checked whether the company has been deregistered during the same year, or if bankruptcy, or a merger has been initiated during Year N. If such is the case, then no modification of the data material is made. If on the other hand no such winding up takes place during Year N, then an imputation of the financial statement values for the months missing during Calendar Year N is done. For example, if the latest financial statements during Year N have their period end date in August, then the month values[2] for the period from September to December are imputed. The degree of manipulation is set in this case to 4/12, in other words, 33 percent.

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the respective calendar year, according to the above description of how financial statement data is first converted into month data to then be added up into calendar year data.

[2]Based on the average of the month values for the period from January to August during Year N.

1.9.7 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MISSING

It is a given that sometimes a company even has no financial statements as a basis for Calendar Year N at all. First what it has for Year $N-1$ is checked: if financial statements are also missing for this period or if imputation has been done according to the "short period - latest financial statements" situation, then no further action is taken. This thus means that the company is determined to be inactive during Year N.

If Calendar Year $N-1$ on the other hand was OK with regard to financial statements, then it is checked whether the company has been deregistered, or if bankruptcy, or a merger has been initiated during Year N. The goal is to determine how many months an imputation should be done for during Year N. For example, if the company initiated bankruptcy in July of Year N, an imputation of the month values[3] for the period from January to July will be done. If on the other hand no such winding up took place during Year N, then an imputation of the month values for all twelve months of Year N is done. The degree of manipulation will be set to 100% for Year N in this situation regardless of how many months are imputed.

1.9.8 ACTIVE BUSINESSES

In Serrano, a determination is made for each individual business as to whether it is an active company for the respective year. The term active company has been defined in different ways for limited liability companies (AB) and other business structures as follows.

Limited liability companies (AB) are defined as active if:
• Net sales > SEK 10 thousand or
• Other operating income > SEK 10 thousand or
• Financial income > SEK 10 thousand or
• Financial expenses < SEK -10 thousand or
• The dividend amount > SEK 10 thousand or
• Total assets > SEK 500 thousand.

The determination is based on the calendar year values (see above) that are compiled for each limited liability company (AB). In the event that a modification of the company's year values is made, the determination of its active status will be performed on the values created post modification.

Other business structures are determined to be active if they at some point during the calendar year have had "active" operations status according to Statistics Sweden's determination based on employer's contributions paid and/or VAT paid.

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[3]The imputed month values are based here on the average of the company's month values during Year $N-1$.

1.9.9 NEWLY STARTED BUSINESSES

A new business must be registered before it can be formed, and that means, among other things, that a name is chosen and that a new unique corporate ID no. is allocated to the business. With the help of this identity information, the business is then registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office[4].

Registration of a new business does not however automatically mean that the business's operations thus also have started - on the contrary, it has been known to happen that newly registered businesses are dormant for a short or long period of time (sometimes several years) before operations start.

There is therefore a determination and marking of newly started businesses in the Serrano Database. This data is only defined for limited liability companies (AB), because the determination of the year the business started is based on financial data from its financial statements. The rule in the Serrano Database is that a business is determined to be newly started and marked as such if the following applies:
• the business (corporate ID no.) was registered in 1998 or later.

One of the following conditions shall apply in combination with that:
• the business displays sales of more than SEK 10 thousand or a number of employees greater than 0 during the year it was registered,
• the business displays net sales of more than SEK 10 thousand or a number of employees greater than 0 during the following year, at the same time that the above financial conditions have not been fulfilled during the previous year,
• the business displays net sales of more than SEK 10 thousand or a number of employees greater than 0 during a calendar year, at the same time that the above financial conditions have not been fulfilled during at least two of the immediately preceding calendar years

The latter means that a business (corporate ID no.) may be determined to be newly started more than once, given that a period of at least two years when it is dormant is found between the first start year and the second start year. The following "restarts" are marked in such cases by a special marking in the Serrano Database.

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[4]Registration for sole proprietorships is however made with the Swedish Tax Agency (Skatteverket). Sole proprietorships do not receive their own new corporate ID no. either. The business is instead identified by the sole proprietor's personal ID no. (personnummer).

2. Financial statements

The data base for *Financial Statements* is updated daily with the information that has been registered by Bisnode. Depending on what time of the year, the time until the financial statements are registered at Bisnode is about 17 days from the time Bisnode get the financial statements from *Swedish Companies Registration Office*. During the summer the workload is heavier and it can take up to 29 days before the information has been processed by Bisnode. For *Swedish Companies Registration Office* the time to handle a financial report takes around one week but might be longer due to incomplete financial statements.

There are two types of financial statements:
K= Consolidated financial statements (koncernnivå)
B = Financial statements (bolagsnivå)

There are two accounting types:
K = Nature of expense method (kostnadsslagsindelat)
F = Cost of sales method (funktionsindelat)

See code table Accounting type for a composite description of what kind of accounting type is used in the year-end accounts and whether the company produced an abbreviated income statement and/or balance sheet.

2.1 BASIC DATA

2.1.1 CORPORATE ID NO.

Corporate ID no. (Organisationsnummer) for legal entities.

VARIABLE NAME

ORGNR

2.1.2 Principal's corporate ID no.

Corporate ID no. for a company whose operations are carried out on behalf of another company under a special agreement

Variable name

KOMORGNR

Type of financial statement

Only B

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.3 Name of principal

Name of a company whose operations are carried out on behalf of another company under a special agreement

Variable name

KOMNAMN

Type of financial statement

Only B

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.4 Poststatus

No longer in use.

Variable name

POSTSTAT

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.5 TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

K= Consolidated financial statements (koncernnivå)
B = Financial statements (bolagsnivå)

VARIABLE NAME

BSTYP

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.1.6 ACTIVE AT THE END OF THE ACCOUNTING YEAR

A notation if a company is active or not at the end of the accounting year. Often posts in the financial stements are missing if a company is not active.

VARIABLE NAME

STATUS

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.1.7 ACCOUNTING TYPE

A composite description of what kind of income statement is used in the year-end accounts and whether the company produced an abbreviated income statement and/or balance sheet.
Code table: Accounting type

VARIABLE NAME

REDTYP

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.1.8 Amount code

Only used for registration, in the financial statement data base the amount is always displayed in SEK. The different codes are:
1 = the amount is in SEK
2 = the amount is in thousands of SEK
3 = the amount is in millions of SEK

Variable name

BELKOD

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.9 Audit report

See code table Audit report.

Variable name

REVBER

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.10 Record from general meeting of shareholders

J for yes or N for no

Variable name

BOLSTPRO

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.11   MODDTM

Date for the last change in the financial statement.

Variable name

MODDTM

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.12   Financial statement documentation, start

Displays the first month during the calendar year that is covered by the underlying original financial statements.

Variable name

BSLSTART

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.1.13   Financial statement documentation, end

Displays the last month during the calendar year that is covered by the underlying original financial statements.

Variable name

BSLSLUT

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Both K and F

2.2 Income Statement

2.2.1 Dividend amount

Dividend amount.

Variable name

UTDBEL

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.2 Total invoicing

No longer in use. Was used by construction companies before 1997. Was then replaced by the posts *Inventory change* and *Capitalized work*.

Variable name

TOTFAKT

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.3 Net sales

Net sales recognized.

Variable name

NTOMS

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.4 INVENTORY CHANGE

This item covers changes in products in progress, internally produced finished goods and work in progress on behalf of a third party (building and consulting firms). The data has the character of a correction item to match the net income for the year with the total net operating expenses for the year, which refer to both products sold and products kept in stock. If the item is positive, then the business has "produced" a net increase in stock, whereas a negative inventory change means that sales were made net from the previous year's stock. Only for accounting type K.

VARIABLE NAME

LAGERF

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only K

2.2.5 CAPITALIZED WORK

Work performed by the business for its own use and capitalized means that the business produced its own fixed assets, which were recognized as assets in the balance sheet. This can apply to special machines of different types, buildings, and plants, as well as intangible fixed assets. The latter can refer to, for example, capitalized expenses for research and development and major internally developed data systems. Only for accounting type K.

VARIABLE NAME

AKTARB

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only K

2.2.6   OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income recognized. Only for accounting type K.

VARIABLE NAME

ROINTOV1

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only K

2.2.7   RAW MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLES

Can also cover costs for contract work and subcontracted work according to the
BAS Chart of accountants. Only for accounting type K.

VARIABLE NAME

RAVAR

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only K

2.2.8   GOODS FOR RESALE

Refers to goods that are sold to an outside party without any internal processing
within the business. If the item is of little significance, it is usually combined
with *Raw materials and consumables* (RAVAR) in the annual report. Only for
accounting type K.

VARIABLE NAME

HANDVAR

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only K

2.2.9 OTHER EXTERNAL EXPENSES

Covers expenses for e.g. leased commercial property or owned commercial property, office materials, leasing, energy, consumable supplies and consumable equipment, repairs and maintenance, freight, mail and telephony, adverting and PR, traveling, bad debt losses, insurance, consultation fees etc. Only for accounting type K.

VARIABLE NAME

EXTKOSOV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only K

2.2.10 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Calculated as the sum of the following recognized items:
• Salaries and compensation (LONOV)
• Social security expenses (SOCKOSTN)

VARIABLE NAME

PERSKOS

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.11 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation and amortization recognized for accounting type K.

For accounting type F AVSKRIV is the sum of:
• Depreciation of Cost of goods sold (AVSKSALV)
• Depreciation of Selling expenses (AVSKFSG)
• Depreciation of administrative expenses (AVSKADM)
• Depreciation of Capitalized expenditure R & D (AVSKFOU)
• Depreciation of other operating expenses (AVSKOV2)
• Unspecified depreciations (AVSKOSPC)

VARIABLE NAME

AVSKRIV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.12 FINANCIAL ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

Non-recurring financial expenses: Items affecting comparability stem from Recommendation no. 4 of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (Redovisningsrådet), which states that a disclosure shall be made in a note or in a separate item "about the effect on profit/loss of events and transactions that are important to take into account when the period's profit/loss is compared with other periods and businesses". The events referred to concern things such as bigger write-downs, exchange rate fluctuations, the sale of significant fixed assets, and the sale or close-down of operating segments or similar restructuring measures. Only for accounting type K

VARIABLE NAME

JFRST1

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only K

2.2.13 Other operating expenses

Only for accounting type K. Calculated as the sum of operating expenses recognized including
• Inventory change (LAGERF)
• Capitalized work (AKTARB)

but excluding
• Items affecting comparability (JFRST1)
• Personnel expenses (PERSKOS).

Variable name

RORKOOV1

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Only K

2.2.14 Operating profit/loss

Operating profit/loss recognized. In other words: *Net sales + other operating income +/- items affecting comparability - personnel expenses - depreciation and amortization - other operating expenses.*

Variable name

RORRESUL

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.15 Profit/loss from participation in group companies

Profit/loss from participation in group companies and associated companies refers to the net of dividend income, capital gain/loss upon disposal, as well as write-downs and write-backs.

RESAND

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.16 Interest income from group companies

Interest paid to the business from a parent company or a subsidiary.

Variable name

RTEINKNC

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.17 External interest income

Interest paid to the business from banks and similar credit institutions.

Variable name

RTEINEXT

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.18 Other financial income

Income that is not interest or a dividend/share in profit from subsidiaries or associated companies. For example, it can be share dividends, bond yields, or profit/loss from share trading, or exchange gains.

Variable name

RTEINOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.19 Interest expenses - group companies

Interest paid by the business to a parent company or subsidiary.

Variable name

RTEKOKNC

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.20 External interest expenses

Interest paid by the business to banks and similar credit institutions.

Variable name

RTEKOEXT

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.21 Other financial expenses

Expenses that are not interest or a share in losses from subsidiaries or associated companies. For example, it can be financial write-downs, profit/loss from share trading, or exchange losses.

Variable name

RTEKOOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.22   Financial items affecting comparability

Non-recurring financial expenses: Items affecting comparability stem from Recommendation no. 4 of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (Redovisningsrådet), which states that a disclosure shall be made in a note or in a separate item "about the effect on profit/loss of events and transactions that are important to take into account when the period's profit/loss is compared with other periods and businesses". The events referred to concern things such as bigger write-downs, exchange rate fluctuations, the sale of significant fixed assets, and the sale or close-down of operating segments or similar restructuring measures.

Variable name

JFRSTFIN

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.23   Profit/loss after net financial income/expenses

Profit/loss after net financial income/expenses recognized.

Variable name

RESEFIN

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.24 EXTRAORDINARY INCOME

According to a recommendation by the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (RR 4 Recognizing Extraordinary Income and Expenses and Information for Comparison Purposes), a very great degree of restrictiveness shall apply for extraordinary items, in principle only earthquakes, acts of war, and confiscation of foreign subsidiaries. Instead, the recommendation has given recognition of extraordinary items another meaning, Items affecting comparability (see JFRSTFIN).

VARIABLE NAME

EXTRAINT

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.25 EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

According to a recommendation by the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (RR 4 Recognizing Extraordinary Income and Expenses and Information for Comparison Purposes), a very great degree of restrictiveness shall apply for extraordinary items, in principle only earthquakes, acts of war, and confiscation of foreign subsidiaries. Instead, the recommendation has given recognition of extraordinary items another meaning, Items affecting comparability (see JFRSTFIN).

VARIABLE NAME

EXTRAKOS

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.26 Group contributions

Contributions paid or received to/from parent companies or subsidiaries. Group contributions enable profit equalization for tax purposes between the businesses in the group.

Variable name

KNCBDR

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.27 Shareholders' contributions

Positive amounts are capital contributions from the company's owners. Negative amounts are either repaid, previously received contributions, or shareholders' contributions paid to subsidiaries.

Variable name

AGTSK

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.2.28 Appropriations

Appropriations are a way of deferring tax payments on a part of the business's profit by way of provisions to untaxed reserves. The appropriations that generally may be used at this time are allocation to tax allocation reserve and accelerated tax depreciation. The latter is realized by way of tax rules allowing for a shorter depreciation period than what is justified by the economic life for a number of fixed assets. Shareholders' contributions received or paid may also be recognized under appropriations. The same also applies for group contributions for businesses that belong to a group. Group contributions enable profit equalization for tax purposes between the businesses in the group and mean that tax may be minimized for the group in the same way as if all operations were carried out in a single company.

VARIABLE NAME

BSLDISP

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.29 TAXES

Tax recognized.

VARIABLE NAME

SKATTER

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.30 MINORITY SHAREHOLDING

This item only occurs in consolidated accounts and is the element of a subsidiary's net assets and profit that is not owned by the parent company.

VARIABLE NAME

MININTRR

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Only K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.31 NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Net profit/loss for the year recognized.

VARIABLE NAME

RESAR

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.2.32 COST OF GOODS SOLD

Cost of goods sold includes all operating expenses that are attributable to the actual "manufacturing process", including staff costs and depreciation. For service companies, the term "Cost of services sold" is usually used in annual accounts, but in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act we have chosen to apply a uniform designation for all sectors. Only for accounting type F.

VARIABLE NAME

KOSALVAR

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.2.33 ACCUMULATED PROFIT OR LOSS

Profits or losses generated during previous years are brought here. Shareholders' contributions and group contributions paid or received that are brought directly into the balance sheet may in some cases also be here. Only for accounting type F.

VARIABLE NAME

BRUTORES

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

Only F

2.2.34 Selling expenses

Selling expenses includes all operating expenses that are attributable to the actual "Selling expenses", including staff costs and depreciation. Only for accounting type F.

Variable name

FORSKO

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Only F

2.2.35 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are defined in accordance with the FAR guidelines through the exclusion method as costs of administration that cannot be attributed to the cost of goods sold or selling expenses including staff costs and depreciation attributable to the administration function. Only for accounting type F.

Variable name

ADMKO

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Only F

2.2.36 Capitalized expenditure R & D

Capitalized expenditure for research and development. Only for accounting type F.

FOUKO

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Only F

2.2.37 Financial items affecting comparability

Non-recurring financial expenses: Items affecting comparability stem from Recommendation no. 4 of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (Redovisningsrådet), which states that a disclosure shall be made in a note or in a separate item "about the effect on profit/loss of events and transactions that are important to take into account when the period's profit/loss is compared with other periods and businesses". The events referred to concern things such as bigger write-downs, exchange rate fluctuations, the sale of significant fixed assets, and the sale or close-down of operating segments or similar restructuring measures. Only for accounting type F.

Variable name

JFRST2

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Only F

2.2.38 Other operating income

Other operating income recognized. Only for accounting type F.

Variable name

ROINTOV2

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.2.39 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Only for accounting type F. Calculated as the sum of operating expenses recognized excluding
• Items affecting comparability (JFRSTFIN)
• Personnel expenses (PERSKOS)

VARIABLE NAME

RORKOOV2

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.3 BALANCE SHEET

2.3.1 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID

Share capital that is registered, but not yet paid in.

VARIABLE NAME

EJINBET

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.2 CAPITALIZED EXPENDITURE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Capitalized expenditure for research and development. Only for accounting type K. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (IMANLSU).

Variable name

FOUBAUTG

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Only K

2.3.3 Patents, licenses, etc.

Patents, licenses, concessions etc. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (IMANLSU).

Variable name

PATLIC

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.4 Goodwill

Goodwill. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (IMANLSU).

Variable name

GOODWILL

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.5 Other intangible fixed assets

Other intangible fixed assets. Part of *Intangible fixed assets* (IMANLSU).

Variable name

IMANLOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.6 Intangible fixed assets

Total intangible fixed assets recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
- Capitalized expenditure for research and development (FOUBAUTG)
- Patents, licenses, concessions, etc. (PATLIC)
- Goodwill (GOODWILL)
- Other intangible fixed assets (IMANLOV)

Variable name

IMANLSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.7 Buildings and land

All real estate-related fixed assets are recognized under the *Buildings and land entry.* Part of *Tangible fixed assets* (MATANLSU).

Variable name

BYGGMARK

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.8 Machinery

Machines are tangible assets that are intended to serve the actual production process. Sometimes combined with equipment, in which case the value of machines is included instead in the *Machinery and equipment* field.

Variable name

MASK

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.9 Equipment

This includes assets that are intended for use in auxiliary departments and in administration, sales and R&D. A non-manufacturing company only has equipment, not machinery. This is where cars and other means of transport are registered. Sometimes combined with machinery, in which case the value of machines is included instead in the *Machinery and equipment* field.

Variable name

INVENT

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.10 Machinery and equipment

Displays the Machines and equipment item recognized, in other words, a part of the tangible fixed assets. Part of *Tangible fixed assets* (MATANLSU).

Variable name

MASKINV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.11 Other tangible fixed assets

Other tangible fixed assets are recognized here, which in the great majority of cases represent construction in progress, i.e. plants under construction that have not begun to be depreciated yet. Part of *Tangible fixed assets* (MATANLSU).

Variable name

MATANLOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.12 Tangible fixed assets

Total tangible fixed assets recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
• Buildings and land (BYGGMARK)
• Machinery and equipment (MASKINV)
• Other tangible fixed assets (MATANLOV)

Variable name

MATANLSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.13 Participation in group companies and associated companies

Ownership in group companies (i.e. the business owns a company or a part of it that entitles it to a share in voting power exceeding 50%) and ownership in associated companies (i.e. where the company has an interest in the business that entitles it to a share in voting power of between 20% and 50%) are recognized under the *Participation in group companies and associated companies* heading. Part of *Financial assets* (FIANLTSU).

Variable name

ANDKNC

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.14 Long-term receivables - group companies and associated companies

Long-term receivables from group companies and/or associated companies are recognized here. Part of *Financial assets* (FIANLTSU).

Variable name

LFORDKNC

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.15 Loans to partners and related parties

Loans to partners and related parties. Part of *Financial assets* (FIANLTSU).

Variable name

LANDELAG

Both B and K

Both K and F

2.3.16   Other financial assets

External long-term receivables, investments held as fixed assets, participation in housing cooperative associations, and other financial assets are recognized here. Part of *Financial assets* (FIANLTSU).

Variable name

FIANLTOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.17   Financial assets

Total financial assets recognized, in other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
• Participation in group companies and associated companies (ANDKNC)
• Long-term receivables - group and associated companies (LFORDKNC)
• Loans to partners and related parties (LANDELAG)
• Other financial assets (FIANLTOV)

Variable name

FIANLTSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.18   Total fixed assets

Total fixed assets recognized, in other words, the assets in the business that are expected to remain for longer than one year. They are divided up according to the above into intangible, tangible, and financial assets.

Variable name

ANLTSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.19   Work in progress

Work in progress refers to projects that have been begun, but have not yet been completed and invoiced in full at the end of the fiscal year. Part of *Total inventories* (LAGERSU).

Variable name

PAGARB

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.20   Other inventories

Other inventories. Part of *Total inventories* (LAGERSU).

Variable name

LAGEROV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Both K and F

2.3.21 Total inventories

The sum of:
- Other inventories (LAGEROV)
- Work in progress (PAGARB)

Variable name

LAGERSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.22 Accounts receivable - trade

Current receivables from the company's customers.

Variable name

KUNDFORD

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.23 Current receivables - group companies and associated companies

Current receivables from group companies and/or associated companies.

Variable name

KFORDKNC

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.24 Other current receivables

Other current receivables, which may involve taxes, prepaid expenses, and a number of other things.

Variable name

KFORDOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.25 Total current receivables

Receivables that are estimated to be settled within the next year are recognized here.

Variable name

KFORDSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.26 Investments in securities etc.

Assets that may be converted into means of payment within a few days. This may involve securities or other investments.

VARIABLE NAME

KPLACSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.27 LIQUID ASSETS

Calculated as the sum of the following recognized items:
- Total current receivables (KFORDSU)
- Investments in securities etc. (KPLACSU)

VARIABLE NAME

KABASU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.28 TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS

Total current assets recognized, in other words, the assets that are estimated to be sold within the next year.

VARIABLE NAME

OMSTGSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.29 Total assets

The total amount of all of the business's assets (fixed assets and current assets) is recognized here. This total amount should always be just as big as *Total equity and liabilities* (EKSKSU), because the balance sheet's liability side should show how the business has financed its asset side. Balance sheet total (Balansomslutning) is also a common name for total assets on Swedish balance sheets.

Variable name

TILLGSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.30 Share capital

The nominal value of all of the business's shares.

Variable name

AKTIEKAP

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.31 Share premium reserve

An item that is included in restricted equity. The reserve is used if the limited liability company (AB) issues new shares at a premium. The premium amount is the price of the share, i.e. the subscription rate per share, minus the nominal amount. For example, you can decide that share subscribers will pay SEK 1,200 for each new share worth SEK 1,000. SEK 200 from each share will then be booked as a part of a share premium reserve and SEK 1,000 as share capital. The share premium reserve may be used to cover losses that cannot be covered by equity or to increase the share capital.

VARIABLE NAME

OVERKURS

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.32   REVALUATION RESERVE

A business's revaluations may not affect the result of its operations. Revaluations instead form a special revaluation reserve among restricted equity in the balance sheet. As with other restricted equity, the reserve is primarily used to cover losses or to increase the share capital.

VARIABLE NAME

UPPSKR

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.33   OTHER RESTRICTED EQUITY

Consists in the great majority of cases of a statutory reserve, in which businesses are liable to allocate at least 20% of the nominal value of their share capital. This allocation is made from the business's profits generated with at least 10% of the profit/loss for the year until the value of the reserve required by statute is attained.

VARIABLE NAME

OVRGBKAP

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.34 PROFIT OR LOSS BROUGHT FORWARD

This is where profit or loss generated in previous years is recorded. Shareholder contributions paid and received as well as Group contributions recorded directly in the balance sheet can in certain cases also be included here.

VARIABLE NAME

BALRES

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.35 GROUP CONTRIBUTIONS

Transfers of funds between companies within the same group to equalize profit/loss discrepancies. The thinking behind the rules concerning group contributions is that it shall not be worse for tax purposes to have operations divided up into multiple companies than to have all operations housed in a single company. Group contribution is a fiscal term that does not have any equivalent in Sweden's company law (aktiebolagsrätt). Group contributions can go from parent companies to subsidiaries, from subsidiaries to parents companies, from one subsidiary to another within the same group, from a parent company to a sub-subsidiary, etc. The parent company must own more than 90% of the shares in the subsidiary for group contributions to be a deductible expense for the company paying the group contribution.

VARIABLE NAME

KNCBDREL

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.36 Shareholders' contributions

A way to increase the company's equity by irrevocably (i.e. not as a loan) bringing money or other assets into the company, e.g. a receivable from the company may be waived. A shareholders' contribution can be an alternative to a new share issue. Shareholders' contributions are most common when a business has become insolvent, or risks becoming insolvent. A shareholders' contribution can be unconditional or conditional.

Variable name

AGTSKEL

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.37 Profit/loss for the year

The profit/loss for the year is calculated by subtracting all expenses from income (income and liabilities calculated according to the accruals concept). At the start of the next fiscal year, the income statement accounts are reset to zero so that it can be seen how it develops during the new year. At the same time, the profit/loss for the year is transferred to the balance sheet, and becomes an item among equity there. It can be a profit, a loss, or it can break even. Profits increase equity, while losses reduce equity. The profit/loss in the accounts can differ from the profit/loss for tax purposes due to differences in accounting rules and tax rules.

Variable name

RESARB

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.38   TOTAL EQUITY

Equity refers on the one hand to the capital that the owners have invested in the business in the form of share capital at the time the business was formed and at the time of new share issues, and on the other hand to profits earned through the business's operations minus dividends paid to owners. Restricted capital and unrestricted capital are often referred to. Restricted capital consists of Share capital, a Share premium reserve, a Revaluation reserve, and Other restricted capital. This capital may not be distributed to the owners. Unrestricted capital consists of Accumulated profit or loss and Profit/loss for the year. The total equity recognized is thus comprised of the following recognized items:
- Share capital (AKTIEKAP)
- Share premium reserve (OVERKURS)
- Revaluation reserve (UPPSKR)
- Other restricted equity (OVRGBKAP)
- Accumulated profit or loss (BRUTORES)
- Profit/loss for the year (RESARB)

VARIABLE NAME

EKSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.39   UNTAXED RESERVES

Untaxed reserves recognized.

VARIABLE NAME

OBESKRES

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.40 Minority shareholding

This item only occurs in consolidated accounts and is the element of a subsidiary's net assets and profit that is not owned by the parent company.

Variable name

MININTR

Type of financial statement

Only K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.41 Provisions

Provisions recognized.

Variable name

AVSSU

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.42 Non-current liabilities to credit institutions

Non-current liabilities where a credit institution is the lender, or liabilities that run in relation to bonds or convertibles issued.

Variable name

OBLLAN

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.43 Non-current liabilities to credit institutions

Non-current liabilities where a credit institution is the lender, or liabilities that run in relation to bonds or convertibles issued.

Variable name

LSKKRIN

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.44 Non-current liabilities to group companies and associated companies

Non-current liabilities where a group company or associated company is the lender.

Variable name

LSKKNC

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.45 Other non-current liabilities

Other liabilities with a term longer than one year, for example:
- Installment contracts and lease liabilities
- Non-current credits from suppliers and similar items
- Loans from related parties
- Derivatives
- Convertible loans
- Deposits

Variable name

LSKOV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.46 TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Non-current liabilities recognized. In other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
- Non-current liabilities - credit institution (LSKKRIN)
- Non-current liabilities - group and associated companies (LSKKNC)

VARIABLE NAME

LSKSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.47 CURRENT LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Displays the Current liabilities - credit institution item recognized, in other words, a part of *Total current liabilities* (KSKSU).

VARIABLE NAME

KSKKRIN

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.48 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE - TRADE

Current liabilities to suppliers.

VARIABLE NAME

KSKLEV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.49 CURRENT LIABILITIES TO GROUP COMPANIES AND AS-SOCIATED COMPANIES

Liabilities to group companies and associated companies with a term of one year or less.

VARIABLE NAME

KSKKNC

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.50 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other Liabilities with a term of one year or less, for example:
• Accrued liabilities (e.g. rent if you don't pay rent in advance)
• Tax (e.g. VAT) and employer's contributions
• Salary liabilities and leave liabilities
• Dividend not yet withdrawn/repayment of shareholders' contribution
• Advance payments

VARIABLE NAME

KSKOV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

Both K and F

2.3.51 TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES

Current liabilities recognized. In other words, the sum of the following recognized items:
- Accounts payable - trade (KSKLEV)
- Current liabilities - credit institution (KSKKRIN)
- Current liabilities - group and associated companies (KSKKNC)
- Other current liabilities (KSKOV)

VARIABLE NAME

KSKSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.52 TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

The business's equity (share capital, restricted reserves and profits generated) and liabilities (non-current and current) are shown here. This total amount should always be just as big as *Total assets* (TILLGSU), because the balance sheet's liability side should show how the business has financed its asset side.

VARIABLE NAME

EKSKSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.53 NET INTEREST

Net interest is only for companies that record financial activities in the business.

VARIABLE NAME

RTENTO

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.54   EMPLOYEES

Number of employees according to data in the financial statements.

VARIABLE NAME

ANTANST

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.55   SALARY TO THE CEO AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Salaries and compensation.

VARIABLE NAME

LONLEDN

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.56   SALARIES FOR EMPLOYEES

Salaries and compensation.

LONOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.57 Social security contributions

Social security expenses.

Variable name

SOCKOSTN

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.58 Earnings-related compensation

Earnings-related compensation

Variable name

TANTLEDN

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.59 Salaries for all the employees excluding the CEO

Salaries and compensation.

VARIABLE NAME

RESLONOV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.60 SEVERANCE PAY

Severance pay.

VARIABLE NAME

AVGVED

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Only B

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.61 DEPRECIATION OF COST OF GOODS SOLD

Only for accounting type F. Part of *Depreciation and amortization* (AVSKRIV).

VARIABLE NAME

AVSKSALV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.3.62 DEPRECIATION OF SELLING EXPENSES

Only for accounting type F. Part of *Depreciation and amortization* (AVSKRIV).

VARIABLE NAME

AVSKFSG

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.3.63 DEPRECIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Only for accounting type F. Part of *Depreciation and amortization* (AVSKRIV).

VARIABLE NAME

AVSKADM

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.3.64 DEPRECIATION OF CAPITALIZED EXPENDITURE R & D

Only for accounting type F. Part of *Depreciation and amortization* (AVSKRIV).

VARIABLE NAME

AVSKFOU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.3.65 DEPRECIATION OF OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Only for accounting type F. Part of *Depreciation and amortization* (AVSKRIV).

VARIABLE NAME

AVSKOV2

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.3.66 UNSPECIFIED DEPRECIATIONS

Only for accounting type F. Part of *Depreciation and amortization* (AVSKRIV).

VARIABLE NAME

AVSKOSPC

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Only F

2.3.67 FLOATING CHARGE

Means that a company lodges the company's property as security in connection with the arrangement of a loan, usually a bank loan. If the creditor, e.g. the bank, is not paid for its receivables, the floating charge gives the creditor a right to the company's property. Part of *Sum of pledged assets* (SAKSU).

VARIABLE NAME

INTFTG

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.68 Real estate mortgage

Part of *Sum of pledged assets* (SAKSU).

Variable name

INTFAST

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.69 Other pledged assets

Part of *Sum of pledged assets* (SAKSU).

Variable name

SAKOV

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

Accounting types

Both K and F

2.3.70 Comment on pledged assets

This field will be marked by a code if there are pledged assets without amount, if the amount is given in another currency or if the information about pledged assets is missing.
Code table: Code table for pledged assets

Variable name

SAKKOM

Type of financial statement

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.71 SUM OF PLEDGED ASSETS

Pledges and equivalent collateral to secure own liabilities and commitments reported as provisions, classified by type. The sum of:
- Floating charge (INTFTG)
- Real estate mortgage (INTFAST)
- Other pledged assets (SAKOV)

VARIABLE NAME

SAKSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.72 CONDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER'S CONTRIBUTION

Owner contributions with an obligation to repay for the company. Part of the post *Sum of contingent liabilities* (ANSVFSU).

VARIABLE NAME

AGTSKV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.73 OTHER CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Other contingent liabilities. Part of the post *Sum of contingent liabilities* (ANSVFSU).
For exemple:
- Discounted bills,
- Surety given
- Warranties

VARIABLE NAME

ANSVFOV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.74 COMMENT ON TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

This field will be marked by a code if there are contingent liabilities without amount, if the amount is given in another currency or if the information about contingent liabilities is missing.
Code table: Code table for contingent liabilities

VARIABLE NAME

ANSVFKOM

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.75 SUM OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Pension obligations not recognized as liabilities or provisions and not covered by pension and not covered by pension fund assets. The sum of:
• Conditional shareholder's contribution (AGTSKV)
• Other contingent liabilities (ANSVFOV)

VARIABLE NAME

ANSVFSU

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.76 BANK OVERDRAFT FACILITY GRANTED

If there is no information wheter bank overdraft facility is granted or utilized a
" N" is displayed in this field.

VARIABLE NAME

CHKRBEV

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

2.3.77 BANK OVERDRAFT FACILITY UTILIZED

Bank overdraft facility utilized on closing day.

VARIABLE NAME

CHKRUTN

TYPE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Both B and K

ACCOUNTING TYPES

Both K and F

3. Business Register

The data in the following section is from Statistics Swedens's Business Register (SCB).

The four first numbers of the SNI code is the same for all countries in Europe who use NACE v.2. A fifth number has been added to the code by Statistics Swedens's Business Register (SCB) to adapt the code system to Swedish conditions.

3.1 DATA FROM SCB

3.1.1 CORPORATE ID NO.

Corporate ID no. (Organisationsnummer) for legal entities.

VARIABLE NAME

ORGNR

3.1.2 BUSINESS NAME

Displays the business name applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

VARIABLE NAME

NAMN

3.1.3 ADDRESS

Address

VARIABLE NAME

UADR

3.1.4   Zip code

Displays the zip code applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

Variable name

PNR

3.1.5   City

Variable name

ORT

3.1.6   Area code

Variable name

RINR

3.1.7   Phone number

Phone number excluding the area code.

Variable name

ABNR

3.1.8   Size category

Displays the legal entity's size category based on number of employees. Based on Statistics Sweden's size category with regard to the number of employees applicable on December 31 during the calendar year.
Code table: ANSTKL_GL

Variable name

STKLF

3.1.9   Number of workplaces

Displays the number of workplaces applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

Variable name

AAS

3.1.10 Status code for registration

1= The legal entity is registered.
9= The legal entity is deregistered.

Variable name

ISTAT

3.1.11 Business status

Code table: Business status

Variable name

FSTAT

3.1.12 Registration date

The date when the legal entity was registered according to SCB.

Variable name

STARTI

3.1.13 Date for deregistration

The date when the legal entity was closed down and deregistered.

Variable name

SLUTI

3.1.14 Active business, start date according to SCB

According to SCB a legal entity is registered active if:
• VAT paid or,
• Is a registered employer (employer's contributions paid) or,
• F-tax (Swedish corporation taxation)

Variable name

STARTF

3.1.15 Active business, end date according to SCB

According to SCB a legal entity is registered active if:
• VAT paid or,
• Is a registered employer (employer's contributions paid) or,
• F-tax (Swedish corporation taxation)

Variable name

SLUTF

3.1.16 Municipality

Displays the code for the municipality (Kommun) and county (Län) applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register. Code table.

Variable name

KOMMUN

3.1.17 Branch of business 1

This field displays the SNI92 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2002 calendar year.

Variable name

SNI1

3.1.18 Branch of business 2

This field displays the SNI92 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2002 calendar year.

Variable name

SNI2

3.1.19 Branch of business 3

This field displays the SNI92 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2002 calendar year.

Variable name

SNI3

3.1.20 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 4

This field displays the SNI92 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2002 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

SNI4

3.1.21 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 5

This field displays the SNI92 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2002 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

SNI5

3.1.22 LEGAL FORM

This field displays the legal entity's legal form.
Code table: JURFORM

VARIABLE NAME

JURFORM

3.1.23 SIZE CATEGORY

The number of employees applicable on December 31 during the calendar year.
Code table: ANSTKL

VARIABLE NAME

ANSTKL

3.1.24 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 1

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni021

3.1.25 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 2

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year.

sni022

3.1.26 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 3

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni023

3.1.27 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 4

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni024

3.1.28 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 5

This field displays the SNI02 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed up to and including the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni025

3.1.29 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 1

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni071

3.1.30 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 2

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni072

3.1.31 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 3

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni073

3.1.32 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 4

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni074

3.1.33 BRANCH OF BUSINESS 5

This field displays the SNI07 code applicable on December 31 of the respective calendar year. Displayed starting in the 2007 calendar year.

VARIABLE NAME

sni075

3.1.34 SOURCE FOR REGISTRATION DATE

VARIABLE NAME

regfall

3.1.35 DATE FOR LAST UPDATE

VARIABLE NAME

hhs_uppdat

4. Group data

The annual group trees that show ownership relationships on the closing date starting in 1996 going forward are shown in Bisnodes group register.

4.1 GROUP DATA

4.1.1 SENIOR PARENT COMPANY'S CORPORATE ID NO.

Senior parent company's corporate ID no. (toppmoderns organisationsnummer). For foreign parent companies it is a fictitious corporate ID no., which however may be used in connection with Bisnodes group register.

VARIABLE NAME

orgnrk

4.1.2 CORPORATE ID NO. OF PARENT COMPANY

The parent company's corporate ID no. (moderbolagets organisationsnummer). For foreign parent companies it is a fictitious corporate ID no., which however may be used in connection with Bisnodes group register.

VARIABLE NAME

orgnrm

4.1.3 CORPORATE ID NO. OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Corporate ID no. (dotterbolagets organisationsnummer) for legal entities.

VARIABLE NAME

orgnrd

4.1.4 Associated company / Group company

I = Associated company,
K = Group company

Variable name

IK

4.1.5 Closing date for financial statement documentation

Variable name

KBOKSL

4.1.6 Country of parent company

This field displays the country code for the top parent company in the group that the business belongs to during the calendar year.

Variable name

LANDKOD

4.1.7 Percentage holding

Variable name

PROC

4.1.8 Name of subsidary company

Displays the business name applicable on December 31 during the calendar year according to Statistics Sweden's business register.

Variable name

NAMN

5. Key Ratio

To calculate the key ratios data from the section *Financial statement* has been used.

5.1 BASIC DATA

5.1.1 CORPORATE ID NO.

Corporate ID no. (Organisationsnummer) for legal entities.

VARIABLE NAME

ORGNR

5.1.2 FINANCIAL STATEMENT DOCUMENTATION, START

Displays the first month during the calendar year that is covered by the underlying original financial statements.

VARIABLE NAME

BSLSTART

5.1.3 FINANCIAL STATEMENT DOCUMENTATION, END

Displays the last month during the calendar year that is covered by the underlying original financial statements.

VARIABLE NAME

BSLSLUT

5.1.4 ACCOUNTING TYPE

K = Nature of expense method (kostnadsslagsindelat),
F = Cost of sales method (funktionsindelat)

5.2 Calculations of key ratios

See calculations of key ratios.

5.2.1 Return on equity

Return on equity is calculated by:

$$\text{Return on equity} = \frac{\text{Adjusted net profit/loss}}{\text{Adjusted equity}}$$

Variable name

AVKEGKAP

5.2.2 Return on assets

Return on assets is calculated by:

$$\text{Return on assets} = \frac{\text{Adjusted operating profit/loss after financial income}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Variable name

AVKTOTKAP

5.2.3 Change in capital employed

Change in percentage in comparison to previous year

Variable name

FORTOTKAP

5.2.4 Asset turnover ratio

Asset turnover ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Asset turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Net sales}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Variable name

KAPOMS

5.2.5 Inventory turnover ratio

Inventory turnover ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Inventory turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Total inventories}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

Variable name

LAGPAGOMS

5.2.6 Quick ratio

Quick ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Quick ratio} = \frac{\text{Total current assets} - \text{Total inventories}}{\text{Total current liabilities}}$$

Variable name

KASSLIKV

5.2.7 Operating margin

Operating margin is calculated by:

$$\text{Operating margin} = \frac{\text{Adjusted operating profit/loss}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

Variable name

RORMARG

5.2.8 Net margin

Net margin is calculated by:

$$\text{Net margin} = \frac{\text{Adjusted net profit/loss}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

Variable name

NETTOMARG

5.2.9 Net sales per employee

Net sales per employee is calculated by:

$$\text{Net sales per employee} = \frac{\text{Net sales}}{\text{Number of employees}}$$

OMSPANST

5.2.10 CHANGE IN NET SALES

Change in percentage in comparison to previous year

VARIABLE NAME

FONTOMS

5.2.11 DEBT/EQUITY RATIO

Debt/equity ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Debt/equity ratio} = \frac{\text{Adjusted total liabilities}}{\text{Adjusted equity}}$$

VARIABLE NAME

SKULDGRAD

5.2.12 EQUITY/ASSET RATIO

Equity/asset ratio is calculated by:

$$\text{Equity/asset ratio} = \frac{\text{Adjusted equity}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

VARIABLE NAME

SOLIDITET

5.2.13 PROFIT MARGIN

Profit margin is calculated by:

$$\text{Profit margin} = \frac{\text{Adjusted operating profit/loss after financial income}}{\text{Net sales}}$$

VARIABLE NAME

VINSTPCT

6. Swedish Companies Registration Office

The section *Swedish Companies Registration Office* contains information about merger, liquidation and bankruptcy from Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket). The data base for Swedish Companies Registration Office is updated daily with the information that has been registered by Bisnode.

6.1 BASIC DATA

6.1.1 CORPORATE ID NO.

Corporate ID no. (Organisationsnummer) for legal entities.

VARIABLE NAME

orgnr

6.1.2 DRAFT TERMS OF MERGER

VARIABLE NAME

FUPLAN

6.1.3 TYPE OF MERGER

There are two types of mergers:
ABS= merger by absorption
KOM= merger by formation of a new company

VARIABLE NAME

FUTYP

6.1.4 Corporate ID no. for the merged company

Variable name

worgnr

6.1.5 Date for status code

Variable name

wstatdat

6.1.6 Status code

Code table: Status codes according to PRV.

Variable name

status

A. Appendix

A.1 CALCULATION OF KEY RATIOS

The following adjusted financial statement data is used when calculating key ratios in Serrano:

Adjusted operating profit/loss: Calculated as the operating profit/loss (after depreciation and amortization) adjusted for items affecting comparability.

Adjusted operating profit/loss after financial income: Calculated as the adjusted operating profit/loss (as above) + financial income - financial income affecting comparability.

Adjusted net profit/loss: Calculated as profit/loss after net financial income/expense adjusted for financial items affecting comparability.

Adjusted equity: Calculated as Total equity + Untaxed reserves - Deferred tax liability.

The deferred tax liability is in turn calculated as the current tax rate (currently 28 percent) multiplied by Untaxed reserves.

Adjusted total liabilities: Calculated as Non-current liabilities + Current liabilities + Provisions + Deferred tax liability.

The deferred tax liability is calculated as above.

Value added: Calculated as the adjusted operating profit/loss + labor costs + depreciation and amortization.

Labor costs are calculated as the sum of the following recognized items: *salaries* and *social security contributions*.

A.2 Explanation tables

A.2.1 JURFMT

Variable ser_jurform

22 = Shipping partnerships (Partrederier)
23 = Mutual funds (Värdepappersfonder)
31 = Partnerships/Limited partnerships (Handelsbolag/Kommanditbolag)
41 = Joint-stock banks (Bankaktiebolag)
42 = Insurance companies (Försäkringsaktiebolag)
49 = Limited liability companies (Aktiebolag)
51 = Cooperatives (Ekonomiska föreningar)
81 = Public entities (Statliga enheter)
82 = Primary municipalities (Primärkommuner)
83 = Local federations (Kommunalförbund)
84 = County councils (Landsting)
85 = Social insuranceoffices (Allmänna försäkringskassor)
87 = Public bodiescorporate and institutions (Offentliga korporationer och anstalter)
88 = Mortgage associations (Hypoteksföreningar)
89 = Regional state agencies (Statliga regionala myndigheter)
92 = Mutual insurance companies (Ömsesidiga försäkringsbolag)
93 = Savings banks (Sparbanker)
96 = Foreign legal entities (Utländska juridiska personer)

A.2.2 FKATFMT

Variable ser_ftgkategori

10 = State
11 = County council
20 = Municipal
30 = Private
99 = Other

A.2.3 LAENFMT

Variable ser_laen

1 = Stockholm
3 = Uppsala
4 = Södermanland
5 = Östergötland
6 = Jönköping
7 = Kronoberg

8 = Kalmar
9 = Gotland
10 = Blekinge
12 = Skåne
13 = Halland
14 = Västra Götaland
17 = Värmland
18 = Örebro
19 = Västmanland
20 = Dalarna
21 = Gävleborg
22 = Västernorrland
23 = Jämtland
24 = Västerbotten
25 = Norrbotten

A.2.4 STKL1FMT

Variable ser_stklf

0 = 0
1 = 1-4
2 = 5-9
3 = 10-19
4 = 20-49
5 = 50-99
6 = 100-199
7 = 200-...
9 = Data missing

A.2.5 IMPU2FMT

Variable bslov_imput

11 = Period's case deemed OK
21 = Replace with old BSL data
41 = Converted to 12 months
51 = Converted to 12 months
81 = Replace with old BSL data
91 = Replace with previous financial statements
99 = No imputation done

A.2.6 KNCFFMT

Variable knc_kncfall

1 = Independent companies
2 = Swedish parents companies
3 = Subsidiaries in a Swedish group
4 = Subsidiaries in a foreign group

A.2.7 SXB2FMT

Variable bransch_borsbransch_konv

10 = Energy & Environment
15 = Materials
20 = Industrial goods
22 = Construction industry
25 = Shopping goods
30 = Convenience goods
35 = Health & Education
40 = Finance & Real estate
45 = IT & Electronics
50 = Telecom & Media
60 = Corporate services
98 = Other
99 = SNI07 missing

A.2.8 ACCOUNTING TYPE

Variable REDTYP

ACCOUNTING TYPE K

K = Nature of expense method.
BK = Abridged balance sheet. Nature of expense method is used for income statement.
FK = Abridged income statement, Nature of expense method.
XK = Abridged balance sheet and income statement, Nature of expense method.

ACCOUNTING TYPE F

F = Cost of sales method.
BF = Abridged balance sheet. Cost of sales method is used for income statement.

FF = Abridged income statement, Cost of sales method.
XF = Abridged balance sheet and income statement, Cost of sales method.

OTHER ACCOUNTING TYPES

B = Abridged balance sheet.
G = Type of income statement that was used before the law change in 1997.
KR = Income statement is set up according to the type for credit institutions.
Used during a short period before 1997.
RO = No longer in use. Type of income statement is unknown. Was used under
a short period 1997 when the law was changed from the old accounting type to
Cost of sales method or Nature of expense method.

A.2.9   BUSINESS STATUS

Variable FSTAT

0 = Have never been an operating legal entity
1 = Operating legal entity
9 = No longer operating legal entity
2 = No longer operating legal entity according to status code 1 but has financial
assets and/or financial liabilities.
8 = Operating legal entity but not a company according to SCB

A.2.10   STATUS CODES ACCORDING TO PRV

Variable status

11 = Composition initiated
12 = Composition ceased
13 = Composition canceled
20 = Bankruptcy initiated
21 = Bankruptcy closed
22 = Bankruptcy rejected with surplus
24 = Bankruptcy revoked by court
25 = Bankruptcy continues
31 = Liquidation completed
32 = Liquidation ordered
33 = Liquidation continues
34 = Liquidation revoked by general meeting
35 = Liquidation revoked by court
36 = Liquidation canceled pursuant to 13:18
37 = Liquidation, company removed
40 = Merger initiated
41 = Merger completed

45 = Merger permitted
46 = Merger invalid
47 = Cancellation of merger
48 = Cancellation of merger (newly formed)
50 = Removed pursuant to § 17 para. 2
51 = Removed pursuant to Chap. 11 § 18
52 = Deregistered
53 = Deregistered due to new owner
54 = Removed due to move to another county
70 = Removed at own request
71 = Removed due to low share capital
80 = Company reorganization initiated
81 = Company reorganization ended

A.2.11 Code table for contingent liabilities

Variable ANSVFKOM

Empty field = no notation
N = There is no information about contingent liabilities
F = There are contingent liabilities but there is no amount displayed
Y = Additional contingent liabilities exists but the amount is missing

A.2.12 Code table for pledged assets

Variable SAKKOM

Empty field = no notation
N = There is no information about pledged assets
F = There are pledged assets but there is no amount displayed
Y = Additional pledged assets exists but the amount is missing

A.2.13 ANSTKL

Variable ANSTKL

0 = 0
1 = 1-4
2 = 5-9
3 = 10-19
4 = 20-49
5 = 50-99
6 = 100-199
7 = 200-499
8 = 500-999

9 = Data missing
18 = 1000-1499
28 = 1500-1999
38 = 2000-2999
48 = 3000-3999
58 = 4000-4999
68 = 5000-9999
78 = 10000-...

A.2.14   ANSTKL_GL

Variable ANSTKL_GL

0 = Data missing
1 = 0
2 = 1-4
3 = 5-9
4 = 10-19
5 = 20-49
6 = 50-99
7 = 100-199
8 = 200-499
9 = 500-999
10 = 1000-1499
11 = 1500-1999
12 = 2000-2999
13 = 3000-3999
14 = 4000-4999
15 = 5000-9999
16 = 10000-...

A.2.15   JURFORM

Variable JURFORM

10 = Natural persons (Fysisk person)
21 = Partnerships (Enkla bolag)
22 = Shipping partnerships (Partrederier)
23 = Mutual funds (Värdepappersfonder)
31 = Partnerships/Limited partnerships (Handelsbolag/Kommanditbolag)
41 = Joint-stock banks (Bankaktiebolag)
42 = Insurance companies (Försäkringsaktiebolag)
49 = Other limited liability companies (Övriga aktiebolag)
51 = Cooperatives (Ekonomiska föreningar)
53 = Tenant owners' associations (Bostadsrättsföreningar och bostadsföreningar)
54 = Cooperative tenancy associations (Kooperativa hyresrättsföreningar)

61 = Non-profit association (Ideella föreningar)
62 = Joint ownership association (Samfälligheter)
63 = Registered religious communities (Registrerade trossamfund)
71 = Family foundations (Familjestiftelser)
72 = Other foundations and funds (Övriga stiftelser och fonder)
81 = Public entities (Statliga enheter)
82 = Primary municipalities (Primärkommuner)
83 = Local federations (Kommunalförbund)
84 = County councils (Landsting)
85 = Social insurance offices(Allmänna försäkringskassor)
86 = Church of Sweden entities (Enheter inom svenska kyrkan)
87 = Public bodies corporate and institutions (Offentliga korporationer och anstalter)
88 = Mortgage associations (Hypoteksföreningar)
89 = Regional entities of central government (Statliga regionala myndigheter)
91 = Estates of deceased persons (Ostiftade dödsbon)
92 = Mutual insurance companies (Ömsesidiga försäkringsbolag)
93 = Savings banks (Sparbanker)
94 = Friendly societies (Understödsföreningar)
95 = Unemployment benefit funds (Erkända arbetslöshetskassor)
96 = Foreign legal entities (Utländska juridiska personer)
99 = Type of legal entity not established (Övriga svenska juridiska personer)

A.2.16   AUDIT REPORT

Variable REVBER

T = Recommend (tillstyrk)
TK = Recommend with notation (tillstyrk med kommentar)
ET = Not recommend (ej tillstyrk)
S = Missing (saknas)
O = Incomplete (ofullständig)

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