Usage of Information and Communication Technology in Enterprises (ICT)

Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

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1. Contact	
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	21.09.2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	21.09.2026
2.3. Metadata last update	21.09.2026
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	The purpose of statistics on the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in enterprises is to provide harmonised and comparable information on ICT usage by enterprises. he data on ICT usage in enterprises indicate the extent to which enterprises with 10 or more employees use information and communication technologies, as well as reflect sales or purchases conducted via websites, applications, or electronic data interchange, thereby reflecting the level of digitalisation of enterprises. Priority setting is carried out in accordance with European Business Statistics Regulation No 2152/2019, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1322 on statistics on ICT usage in enterprises for the reference year 2026, Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", National Statistical Programme 2022–2026 (approved by

	Law No 30/2022), Decision of the Parliament No 28/2026 "On the approval of the Annual Plan 2026", for the implementation of the National Statistical Programme 2022–2026.
3.2. Classification system	The classification used for Information Technology statistics in enterprises is the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NVE Rev. 2.1. The survey covered enterprises selected from the Statistical Register of Enterprises registered in the Republic of Albania that operate in one of the activities classified under the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NVE Rev. 2.1, at a two-digit level, which corresponds to the section and division level of this nomenclature based on EU Regulation 2025/1322, including sections C to O and group 95.1: • (C) Manufacturing; • (D) Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; • (E) Water Supply, Sewage, Waste Management and Rehabilitation Activities; • (F) Construction; • (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade; • (H) Transport and Storage; • Accommodation and Food Service Activities; • (J) Publishing, Broadcasting, Content Production and Distribution; • (K)Telecommunications, Computer Programming, Consulting, Computer Infrastructure and Other Information Service Activities; • (L) Financial and Insurance Activities; • (M) Real Estate Activities; • (N) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; • (O) Administrative and Support Service Activities; • (T) (Group 95.1) Other Service Activities. For the first time, the results of the survey on "Information and Communication Technology (ICT)" in economic enterprises with 10 or more employees are published according to the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NVE Rev. 2.1. This shift in the classification of economic activities applies to the reference year 2026, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1322. To ensure data comparability with the previous year and an accurate analysis of changes over time, the data for the year 2025 have also been reclassified according to NVE Rev. 2.1. Consequently, both data series, for the years 2025 and 2026, are presented under the same nomenclature.
3.3. Sector coverage	Statistics on the use of Information and Communication Technology in enterprises are based on a sample survey. The population is based on enterprises which, according to the Statistical Register of Enterprises, were active in December of the reference year and operate in one of the activities covered by ICT statistics in enterprises. The sample is stratified using enterprise size and economic activity (according to NVE Rev. 2.1) as stratification variables. The

	sampling frame is the Business Register (of the closed calendar year), from which the following are excluded: • Subsidiaries of enterprises; • Enterprises with an activity (NVE Rev. 2.1 code) outside the scope; • Enterprises with fewer than 10 employees. The activities covered in this survey are from sections C to O and group 95.1 of NVE Rev. 2.1: (C) Manufacturing; (D) Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; (E) Water Supply, Sewage, Waste Management and Rehabilitation Activities; (F) Construction; (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade; (H) Transport and Storage; Accommodation and Food Service Activities; (J) Publishing, Broadcasting, Content Production and Distribution; (K) Telecommunications, Computer Programming, Consulting, Computer Infrastructure and Other Information Service Activities; (L) Financial and Insurance Activities; (M) Real Estate Activities; (N) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; (O) Administrative and Support Service Activities; T) (Group 95.1) Other Service Activities.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	**Main indicators** The primary indicators in this survey relate to the development and monitoring of digital entrepreneurship. The main indicators are: • Percentage of enterprises with internet access; • Percentage of employees with internet access; • Percentage of enterprises employing ICT specialists; • Percentage of enterprises with a fixed internet connection; • Percentage of enterprises with a website; • Percentage of enterprises using at least one type of social media; • Percentage of enterprises that have conducted online sales/purchases; • Percentage of enterprises that have conducted remote meetings; • Percentage of enterprises using business software; • Percentage of enterprises performing data analysis by employees; • Percentage of enterprises using artificial intelligence technologies; • Percentage of enterprises using cloud computing services. **Information and Communication Technologies (ICT):** Refer to hardware and software (computers, mobile phones, internet, operating systems, computer software, mobile applications, etc.) that enable the collection, storage, processing, and transmission of data. **Internet Access:** The term "Internet Access" refers to an external internet connection provided through a company operating as an Internet Service Provider (ISP). **Website:** A website is a document containing HyperText. The existence of a website provides the enterprise with the potential for better performance, new opportunities to present the enterprise and its products, greater visibility, and

	simultaneously access to new markets, thereby leading to higher revenues. Websites can contain text, HyperText links, images, videos, and audio. **Social Media:** Refers to a set of internet-based Web 2.0 technologies that enable interactive information exchange, user-oriented content creation, and collaboration. Social media include: social networks, blogs or microblogs, multimedia content sharing websites, and Wiki-based knowledge sharing tools. Enterprises use them (e.g., Facebook, Google+, Twitter, YouTube, etc.) to connect, create, or share content and online information with customers, suppliers, partners, or internally among employees. An enterprise is considered to use social media if it holds a user profile, account, or license, according to the requirements and type of social media. **EDI, EDI-type messages:** Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) refers to the structured transmission of data or documents between organizations or enterprises by electronic means. It also specifically refers to a family of standards (EDI-type) and EDI-type messages suitable for automated processing. **Web Sales:** Refer to sales conducted via an online store (web shop), via web forms on a website or extranet, or applications, regardless of how the web is accessed (computer, laptop, mobile phone, etc.). **Online Payment:** An online payment is an integrated order-payment transaction. **ICT Specialists:** Refer to those employees whose main task is to develop, operate, or maintain ICT systems and applications, such as database specialists, ICT support specialists, etc. ICT specialists possess the relevant skills to specify, design, install, support, manage, assess, or conduct research activities.
3.5. Statistical unit	The target and surveyed statistical unit are the enterprise with 10 or more employees within the defined scope of coverage. Data are published by economic activities and enterprise size class.
3.6. Statistical population	The statistics include all active enterprises in Albania, across all legal forms. The sampling frame is the Statistical Business Register (of the closed year), from which the following are excluded: • Subsidiaries of enterprises; • Enterprises with an activity (NVE Rev. 2.1 code) outside the scope; • Enterprises with fewer than 10 employees.
3.7. Reference area	The data on ICT usage in enterprises cover the entire territory of the country.
3.8. Time coverage	This statistical activity began in 2015. The data are complete and are produced with an annual frequency for the time series 2015-2026.

	To ensure data comparability with the previous year and an accurate analysis of changes over time, the data for the year 2025 have also been reclassified according to NVE Rev. 2.1. Both data series, for the years 2025 and 2026, are presented under the same nomenclature (NVE Rev. 2.1).
3.9. Base period	A base year is not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	
4.1. Unit of measure	The percentage is used as the unit of measure for the indicators produced by this survey. The percentage is also used as the unit of measure for indicators relating to employees using computers, employees using computers with internet access, and ICT specialists.
5. Reference period	
5.1. Reference period	The data refer to the reference period of the current year (the first quarter of 2026) for most of the indicators, and to the annual calendar period for indicators relating to employees using computers with internet access, online sales/purchases, ICT specialists, etc. Data regarding sales and the total number of employees have the calendar year 2025 as their reference year. This report relates to the reference year 2026.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	The legal framework supporting the annual survey on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Usage Statistics consists of: • Law No.17/2018, "On Official Statistics" • Official Statistics National Program, 2022 - 2026; • Decision of Parlament No. 28/2026"On the approval of the Annual Plan 2026 for the implementation of the Official Statistics Program 2022-2026". • Decisions of the Statistical Council. Pursuant to Article 6 of the Law "On Official Statistics", the role of this body is to oversee, support, and make decisions to assist INSTAT and other statistical agencies in ensuring the drafting and implementation of the Official Statistics Programme. Consequently, the acts approved by this body are crucial for the progress of statistical activities and for monitoring the performance of the institutions within the National Statistical System. Although Albania is not yet a member of the European Union, INSTAT conducts all statistical activities in compliance with the respective Eurostat regulations. In order to ensure comparability with European countries, the results of the ICT survey in

	enterprises are produced by also implementing the new regulations of the European Commission (EC): • Regulation (EU) No 2152/2019 on European business statistics; • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1322 of 4 July 2025 laying down the technical specifications of data requirements for the topic "ICT usage and e-commerce" for the reference year 2026, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 2152/2019 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
6.2. Data sharing	Statistics on the use of ICT in enterprises have been transmitted to Eurostat for the time series 2020-2026. Annual data are transmitted to Eurostat within the deadlines set out in the ICT in enterprises regulation. Furthermore, INSTAT completes various questionnaires for international organizations regarding the results of the ICT survey in enterprises, such as: European Commission and Eurostat questionnaires (Enlargement Countries Questionnaire), the SEE 2026 questionnaire, the OECD questionnaire, the DESI Index Report, etc.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	The collected data are considered strictly confidential and are used solely for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with Law No.17/2018 "On Official Statistics", as well as Law No. 124/2024 on the Protection of Personal Data. Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly defines that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may only be used or published in summary tables that do not allow the identification of the data provision unit. Direct identification implies the identification of a statistical unit directly by name, address, or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is carried out in a manner that enables the identification of the data subject, the data must be encrypted immediately so that subjects are no longer identifiable.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	INSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has collected or has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of statistical units. INSTAT takes all appropriate measures to prevent and make impossible the identification of statistical units through other technical means that could be used by third parties. Statistical data that could enable the identification of a statistical unit are disseminated by INSTAT only if: a) These data have been treated, as specifically defined in the Regulation, in such a manner that does not prejudice statistical confidentiality; or b) The statistical unit has given its relevant consent for the disclosure of the data. Confidential data are transmitted to INSTAT solely for statistical purposes, and only personnel with authorized access are permitted to work with them. Issues and problems relating to the preservation of statistical confidentiality are verified

	and managed by INSTAT staff. The responsibilities of this staff include determining the level of detail that can be disseminated and made public by INSTAT. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend: the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated so that the direct or indirect identification of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for microdata provided to users; and the granting of access to researchers to confidential data for scientific purposes. From the individual-level data of ICT in enterprises, all demographic data of the enterprise are removed, such as the NIPT (Unique Identification Number), enterprise name, first and last name of the owner/president, enterprise establishment date, and its address. Initially, aggregates containing 3 or fewer enterprises, as well as cases where the share of the two largest enterprises exceeds 75%, are marked with (c) as confidential. Subsequently, cases that would lead to the indirect identification of enterprises are also marked with (c).
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	The announcements regarding the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. Announcements and delays are pre-notified in this calendar. In the event of delays, the upcoming release date is specified along with an explanation regarding the reasons for the delay.
8.2. Release calendar access	The release calendar is available on the official website of INSTAT: Publication Calendar.
8.3. User access	In accordance with Article 34 of Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", official statistics are disseminated in a manner that ensures all users have immediate and equal access, utilizing all possible forms of media. INSTAT and other statistical agencies, in line with their dissemination responsibilities, aim to fulfill any request from any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analyses. The channels through which users can obtain publication results are as follows: • Press Release; • Data in tabular format; • The Data request, section for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1. Frequency of dissemination	The results of the survey on "ICT usage in enterprises" are published on an annual basis.

10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information regarding the main indicators provided by the survey, such as: enterprises with internet access, enterprises with broadband internet, enterprises with a website, enterprises that have conducted online sales/purchases, etc. The format of the press release has not changed. This format is determined by the dissemination sector. Press releases of ICT usage in enterprises is published online on the official website of INSTAT.
10.2. Publications	The results of ICT usage in enterprises are published in the Albania in Figures publication. Users can find the results on the INSTAT website: "Albania in Figures" section.
10.3. Online database	All information is made available in two languages: Albanian and English. Data on ICT usage in enterprises are not stored in the statistical database; however, detailed data can be found in Excel format, where the main indicators are broken down by economic activity and enterprise size class. These tables can be accessed via the link: Information and Communication Technologies in Enterprises.
10.4. Micro-data access	Data on ICT usage in enterprises are not made available at the micro-level due to confidentiality preservation. Aggregated data are the only data provided to external users. Although micro-data are not published, they can be accessed pursuant to Article 34 of Law No 17/2018 "On Official Statistics".
10.5. Other	Users can submit other specific requests through the dedicated section: Data Request.
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A brief explanation regarding definitions, main concepts, and methodological notes for users is published in the press release and related publications. Additional information is provided to internal users when necessary. A section regarding the survey Methodological is available on the INSTAT website.
10.7. Quality documentation	The Research and Development, Innovation, Information and Communication Technology Statistics Sector documents the entire workflow and procedures of ICT in enterprises for internal purposes.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensuring quality in the production of official statistics. Based on Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", dated 05.04.2018, INSTAT utilizes statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally accepted scientific principles and standards, and conducts continuous analyses

	to improve quality and provide updated statistics. In performing its duties, INSTAT follows the general principles of quality management, in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice. In ensuring quality, INSTAT is guided by the following principles: impartiality, quality of statistical processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, and reduction of the burden (cost) on respondents.
11.2. Quality assessment	Data on ICT usage in enterprises are compared with data from previous years to assess data coherence or detect any major changes. In cases of changes, other possible sources of information are used to confirm the performance of the indicators, especially when large differences in the behavior of one year with other years are encountered.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of ICT statistics in enterprises are divided into internal and external users. External users: • Public administration institutions; • Universities; • National and international non-profit organizations; • Businesses; • Researchers, students, and other similar groups. Internal users consist of other sectors within INSTAT that utilize the results of ICT usage in enterprises as an input for their work. The publication of ICT results in enterprises is sent annually to a specific group of users. Several key indicators are reported through the completion of various questionnaires for the European Commission, Eurostat (Enlargement Countries Questionnaire), the SEE 2026 questionnaire, the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), etc
12.2. User satisfaction	INSTAT conducts an annual User Satisfaction Survey, the results of which are published on the official INSTAT website under the link: User Satisfaction Survey.
12.3. Completeness	The completeness of data on ICT usage in enterprises is assessed by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with those required by the regulations followed. In order to ensure comparability with European countries, the statistics on Information and Communication Technology in enterprises are produced by also implementing the new regulations of the European Commission (EC): • Regulation (EU) No 2152/2019 on European business statistics; • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1322 of 4 July 2025 laying down the technical specifications of data requirements for the

	topic "ICT usage and e-commerce" for the reference year 2026, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council; • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1883 of 9 July 2024 laying down the technical specifications of data requirements for the topic 'ICT usage and e-commerce' for the reference year 2025, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council; • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1507 laying down the technical specifications of data requirements for the topic 'ICT usage and e-commerce' for the reference year 2024, pursuant to Regulation (EU2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council; • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1344 of 1 August 2022 laying down the technical specifications of data requirements for the topic 'ICT usage and e-commerce' for the reference year 2023, pursuant to Regulation (EU2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council; • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1190 of 15 July 2021 laying down the technical specifications of data requirements for the topic 'ICT usage and e-commerce' for the reference year 2022, pursuant to Regulation (EU2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council; • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1030 of 15 July 2020 laying down the technical specifications of data requirements for the topic 'ICT usage and e-commerce' for the reference year 2021, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The Data Completeness Rate for the Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technology in Enterprises is around 85% for 2026 based on the relevant implementing regulation.
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	In general, the data are checked against previous years to identify any significant changes in data trends. In cases where discrepancies are found, the survey data are verified using alternative sources, if available. When no information is available from alternative sources, INSTAT corrects or confirms the data by emailing or telephoning the survey respondents. The measures taken annually by INSTAT to increase response rates or to mitigate the impact of non-responses are as follows: • Data are collected directly from the enterprise; • Data collection is carried out via the CAPI method, through face-to-face interviews by interviewers using tablets; • The interviewing staff is trained on how to handle ethically cases of individuals who refuse to respond; • Due to the lack of a standardized address system, interviewers often find it difficult to locate the enterprise. For this reason, INSTAT staff contacts the person responsible for completing the survey via email or telephone to obtain more information regarding the location, as well as the date and

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>time of the appointment;
Priority is given to large businesses. When these enterprises refuse to be interviewed, an official request signed by the General Director of INSTAT is addressed to the president of the enterprise;
An official request is also sent to other enterprises that agree to respond only if the information is officially requested;
Enterprises are invited to contact the headquarters of the Institute of Statistics in case of questions, and qualified staff is always available to answer any inquiries raised by the enterprises.
The use of tablets for data collection serves as a means to minimize interviewing time and streamline the skipping of questions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.2. Sampling error</td><td>Sampling error indicators have been calculated for the main indicators, which can be found in Table 1 of Annex 1. All indicator values are weighted to represent the entire population under study.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.3. Non-sampling error</td><td>Unit non-response takes into account enterprises that are unable or unwilling to provide answers, or when interviewers are unable to locate the enterprises, or when other obstacles to completing the interview exist. The unit non-response rate for ICT 2026 is 12.67%.

The item non-response rate for the variable "Internet usage" is 0.0%.

Over-coverage occurs when the selected enterprise is classified under a specific activity within the scope of the survey, but during the interview process, it is found to be no longer within the scope, or the status of the enterprise has changed and it is no longer active. The over-coverage rate for ICT 2026 is 1.19%.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">14. Timeliness and punctuality</td></tr>
<tr><td>14.1. Timeliness</td><td>The results of "ICT usage in enterprises" were published on the INSTAT website 174 days after the end of the reference period. The reference period for the ICT 2026 results is the first quarter of 2026 and the closed calendar year for specific indicators.

<table><tr><td>Reference period</td><td>31.03.2026</td></tr><tr><td>Date of publication</td><td>21.09.2026</td></tr><tr><td>Timeliness</td><td>174</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>14.2. Punctuality</td><td>The data from the ICT survey in enterprises are published according to the release calendar. The publication of ICT in enterprises has been punctual in 100% of the publications carried out over the years.

<table><tr><td>Reference period</td><td>31.03.2026</td></tr><tr><td>Date of announcement</td><td>21.09.2026</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

	Date of publication	21.09.2026	
	Time lag	0	
15. Coherence and comparability			
15.1. Comparability - geographical	Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Usage in enterprises are collected based on the European Business Statistics Regulation No 2152/2019 and the annual EU implementing regulations concerning statistics on Information and Communication Technology usage in enterprises, which define the monitored variables for each year. Data on ICT usage in enterprises are transmitted to Eurostat. Since the questionnaire used is identical to Eurostat's and Eurostat Regulations are strictly followed, statistics on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Usage in enterprises are comparable with those of member states.		
15.2. Comparability - over time	The survey on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Usage in enterprises monitors the development of digital entrepreneurship. Each year, Eurostat and member states emphasize a specific topic within the digital society field. Consequently, certain statistics are monitored only for a single year or every other year, meaning that individual statistics have varying lengths of time series comparability. ICT data in enterprises were produced for the first time in 2015. The core data are comparable from the inception year of the survey, covering 2015–2026, which guarantees a comparability length of 12 years (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=12).		
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	There is no other comparable survey or administrative source that can serve as a reference for statistics on Information and Communication Technology Usage in enterprises. However, some of the indicators are verified against information available on websites for certain ICT enterprise indicators.		
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data is checked prior to their finalization. The relationships between variables and their coherence across time series are also verified.		
16. Cost and burden			
16.1. Cost and burden	The personnel working on ICT in enterprises consists of: • General staff at the Headquarters: 1 employee; • Staff at the Regional Offices: 11 employees; • Interviewers: 49; • Controllers: 2; • IT specialist: 1.		

17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	The revision policies for ICT usage in enterprises are applied in accordance with the revision policy and the error treatment policy established by INSTAT. For more information, please refer to: • Statistical revision policy; • The Errors Treatment Policy.
17.2. Data revision-practise	ICT data are revised in cases where: • A new classification of activities is implemented; • Methodological changes occur; • Weights are revised. The standard guidelines and principles for revisions are followed for ICT data, carried out in cooperation with technical assistance derived from the best practices of European Union countries. No data revisions have been performed for the ICT usage in enterprises data for the year 2026, which is the subject of this report.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	The survey is the sole data collection source. The target population for ICT 2026 comprises 7,952 enterprises. The selected sample size consists of 2,763 enterprises across all legal forms and types of ownership with 10 or more employees, from which 2,384 responding enterprises were obtained.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Data are collected on an annual basis.
18.3. Data collection	Data collection is carried out through direct face-to-face interviews by interviewers using tablets within the enterprises selected for the survey. Alongside the data gathered from the current survey, the Research and Development, Innovation, Information and Communication Technology Statistics Sector analyzes and utilizes data from previous years' ICT surveys in enterprises. Unlike regular economic surveys, the respondent for this survey must be a decision-maker with responsibilities for ICT-related matters within the enterprise (such as an ICT manager or a senior professional in the ICT department). In smaller enterprises, the respondent should be someone at the managing director or owner level. However, the data reporter should not be someone whose responsibilities are limited solely to accounting. A crucial stage in preparing for data collection is compiling all necessary materials and setting up the data entry and processing programs. The enterprises to be interviewed must be determined, the required number of interviewers

	identified, and their selection finalized. During the training organized for interviewers on how to conduct the survey, they are provided with essential materials such as the questionnaire manual, interviewer duties, the list of economic activities, the notification letter for enterprises, and laptops. Training also covers how to complete a questionnaire using the laptop, taking into account information technology and technical issues, among others. During the data collection process, everything reported by the enterprises is recorded. In case of ambiguities, the enterprise is re-contacted. In the event of a non-response, an official letter signed by the head of the Institution is dispatched to the enterprise. Interviewers are strictly required to maintain ethical behaviour when handling refusals from enterprises.
18.4. Data validation	Regarding data validation, data editing procedures generally refer to editing at the micro-level, or otherwise at the enterprise level. **Validation of data entered into the software.** Checking the entered questionnaires, completeness controls, accuracy of values, and logical verification of the questionnaire. The number of questionnaires entered into the software must equal the number of questionnaires distributed across regions. Individual checks are performed for cases of refusals and non-contacts. Responding enterprises are checked for data coherence across different sections of the questionnaire. **Verification of specific questions using information obtained through individual contact with the enterprises.** The appropriate weight is recalculated for each unit that has reported its data. This weight is recalculated for various reasons: unequal selection probability, non-response, and out-of-scope enterprises. The treatment of outliers is taken into account during the results weighting and extrapolation procedures.
18.5. Data compilation	For the compilation of results, there are two core procedures: **Data quality analysis** To analyse data quality, several rules have been applied: • Mathematical checking of the survey - Logical verification of survey data; • Comparison of data in time series - Comparison of data against previous years; • Comparison of employment and net sales data with the payroll registry file and balance sheets; • Analysis of significant deviations from the average.

	Treatment of non-response Non-responses include all cases of: • Non-contact; • Total refuse; • Partial refuses (for specific tables or indicators). For non-response cases, logical edits must be performed when information can be derived from other variables, and priority is given to follow-up contacts with the enterprises to collect missing information. For categorical variables (e.g., Yes/No questions), respondents with missing answers or 'don't know' responses must not be imputed with values from enterprises that answered the question.
18.6. Adjustment	Seasonal adjustment is not applied to the data collected from the ICT survey in enterprises.
19. Comments	

Annex

Table 1. Accuracy indicators of estimates for the total number of enterprises, enterprises using computers, and enterprises with internet access.

Total	Total number of enterprises	Standard deviation	95% Confidence interval		Coefficient of Variation
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Number of surveyed enterprises	7,628	11.7	7,605	7,651	0.2%
Internet Use	7,592	16.6	7,560	7,625	0.2%