

## Financial statement data panel

### Content description

The Financial statement data panel (1986 - 2011) is a financial statement document intended for research use that includes the most essential profit and loss account and balance sheet data of enterprises, and some indicators that have been defined at a relatively rough level. Some adjustments have been made to the balance sheet data to improve the time series nature of the panel. Especially the profit and loss account has been adjusted so that the operating margin, value added and other provisional results can be compared over time. Therefore, other operating income have not been added to the turnover when calculating the operating margin, and they are processed as a non-recurring item.

The financial statement statistics cover exhaustively all enterprises in almost all industries. When using the data one should, however, in case of certain industries, consider the poor quality level of the data. The statistical unit is an independent business enterprise. Neither enterprise groups nor establishments are included in the data. Data contain the new types of central and local government enterprises. Units of public sector authorities and non-profit corporations remain outside the scope of the description. The identifying code is the enterprise's Business Identity Code, or Business ID (encrypted). All enterprises employing at least 20 persons are included in the direct data collection. The profit and loss account and balance sheet data of smaller enterprises and non-respondent enterprises are derived from administrative records (Business taxation register), and other data are imputed utilising data extracted from administrative records and the Business Register, as well as data obtained with the inquiry. The classification data for the enterprises are mainly obtained from Statistics Finland's Register of Enterprises and Establishments.

Various revisions and changes to accounting legislation have caused some changes in the content of variables and makes it more difficult to compare the data over time. Two important revisions that have taken place during the time when financial statement data have been collected are the 1993 accounting legislation revision (and on a smaller scale also the 1997 accounting legislation revision), and the revision of the form data of the Tax Administration's Business taxation register in 2006. These revisions have changed the amount of the data content and the comparability of the data considerably.

In 1986 to 1993, the enterprise sample consisted of Statistics Finland's own survey (TILKES). All large enterprises (those with over 100 employees in manufacturing and trade, and with over 50 employees in construction and road transport) and a sample of smaller enterprises were included in this survey. The sample was compiled using stratified sampling, where the stratification variables used were the enterprise's industry and the size category of personnel. The frame population of the sample is taken from Statistics Finland's Register of Enterprises and Establishments. The inflating coefficients are separately available for 1989 to 1993.

From 1995 (in manufacturing and construction) and from 1996 (in other industries) onwards the inquiry has been directed at enterprises with at least 20 employees. In addition, for enterprises with less than 20 employees and for industries for which no inquiry has existed, the data have been acquired from the Business taxation register which forms the frame for the data. The data of the Business taxation register differs to some extent from the data collected with Statistics Finland's survey. Due to the extent of the Business taxation register data, from 1994 onwards, the data cover around 95 to 99 per cent of the enterprises in the Business Register. Inclusion of the data of the Business taxation register in the financial statement panel increases the number of enterprises included in the data considerably. In 1993, the data contained 5,568 enterprises, while in 1994 there were 182,264 enterprises. However, for 1994, the data have been added to the material retrospectively and there may be deficiencies in the imputation for this year.

In 2006, the adoption of a taxation approach instead of accounting terms in the basic data of the Business taxation register may have some effect on the content of the indicators. The main consequences in terms of the financial statement panel are related to the calculation of certain indicators from 2006 onwards. Reductions in value are no longer available directly from the data, they must be calculated as the difference between depreciations and depreciations and total reductions in value. Other direct taxes are no longer available, so the tax variable only includes income taxes from 2006 onwards. In addition, only an aggregate level variable is available, for example, for fixed assets and financial assets, instead of a breakdown.

Financial statement statistics contain certain industries that call for special caution when used. These industries are not checked by Statistics Finland and the data are of poor quality: primary production

(TOL02; 01-05), financial intermediation (TOL02; 65-672), public administration and defence (TOL02; 75), public education units (TOL02; 80), activities of organisations (TOL02; 91) and extra-territorial organizations and bodies (TOL02; 98). One should consider the exclusion of these industries from the data. Unknown (TOL02; 99) and empty industries should be excluded from the data if no industry has been found for them in the Business Register. Management activities of holding companies (TOL02; 74150) should also be viewed with reservations due to their special nature. In connection with industry classification it should be noted that the industry for some enterprises is only available at a lower level than the 5-digit level, which means that classifications and delimitations at a more detailed level do not necessarily take these into consideration. In the balance sheet items of some industries, mainly financial intermediaries, inexplicably large observations have been made between the items. In such cases one should be cautious, and consider excluding highly deviating observations from the data.

In addition, it is good to note that the material consists of different legal forms. Limited companies (31) and other legal forms should be classified separately because many indicators are open to interpretation, for example, for self-employed persons due to, e.g. differences in the definition of capital.

When delimiting the data, one should especially consider the importance of quality codes in assessing the reliability of observations and indicators.

## List of variables

<u>Technical name</u>	<u>Variable name</u>
syrtun	Original enterprise code (encrypted)
vuosi	Year
syrtun	New enterprise code (encrypted)
tol88	Standard Industrial classification 1988, Business Register
tol95	Standard Industrial classification 1995, Business Register
tol02	Standard Industrial classification 2002, Business Register
tol08	Standard Industrial classification 2008, Business Register
oik	Legal form of the enterprise, Business Register
tilyks	Statistical data in the Business Register
tiltu	Data from direct inquiry =1
ltulos	Profit and loss account in double-entry bookkeeping
atulos	Profit and loss account in single-entry bookkeeping
tase	Assets and liabilities closed
impu	Data from direct inquiry =0
tu	Profit and loss account closed
ta	Balance sheet closed
tu2	Correction measure of profit and loss account
ta2	Correction measure of balance sheet
KU	Checking code for income tax calculation (expenses)
TT	Checking code for income tax calculation (taxes)
VA	Checking code for wealth calculation (assets)
VE	Checking code for wealth calculation (liabilities)
OP	Checking code for wealth calculation (equity)
SS	Checking code for the result for the financial period (profit/loss)
LL	Quality code (both profit and loss account and balance sheet)
tplv	Turnover, financial statement statistics
yrlv	Turnover, Business Register
tphenk	Personnel, financial statement statistics
yrhenk	Personnel, Business Register
palkat	Wages and salaries
soskul	Other personnel expenses
elakekul	Pension expenses
ulkopalv	External services
vuokrat	Rents
atkkul	IT, designing and programming expenses
kate	Revised operating margin
jal	Value added
rahtuot	Financial income
rahkul	Financial expenses
verot	Direct taxes
rahtulos	Income before extraordinary items
poistot	Depreciations
nettulos	Net profit
limutuot	Other operating income
lvkomyvo	Sales gains from fixed assets
komytapp	Sales losses from fixed assets
fuvoitto	Merger gain
futappio	Merger loss
arvonal	Reduction in value
poispits	Depreciation on investments
arvonal2	Reduction in value of investments/current asset securities
koktulos	Total profit
tiltulos	Result for the financial period
kaytom	Fixed assets
atkinv	Investments in software
arvostux	Value adjustments, assets
vaihtom	Current assets
raham	Financial assets
tasex	Total assets
omapo	Equity
vapvar	Optional reserves
pakvar	Obligatory reserves

arvostuy	Value adjustments, liabilities
lmaksu	Attachment fee fund, electricity companies
pvpö	Non-current creditors
lvpo	Current creditors
tasey	Total liabilities
irtomlis	Increases, machinery and equipment
irtomvah	Decreases, machinery and equipment
raralis	Increases, buildings and structures
raravah	Decreases, buildings and structures
kopo	Return on capital invested, %
sipo	Return on investment, %
opo	Return on equity, %
omavar	Equity ratio, %
velk	Debt-equity ratio, %
suhtvelk	Relative indebtedness, %
rahkust	Average financial costs, %
vpomaika	Repayment period of liabilities, years
quick	Quick ratio
current	Current ratio
PALKKORP	Imputed salary adjustment (repayment)

## Variables

<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Original enterprise code (encrypted)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	syrtun
<b>Variable description</b>	Encrypted enterprise code (principal)
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Year</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	vuosi
<b>Variable description</b>	Year.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>New enterprise code (encrypted)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	syrtun2
<b>Variable description</b>	Enterprise code, where enterprise codes in person form have been revised to match their new business code.
	When combining different data, this code can be useful if no counterpart can be found with the enterprise code. There are differing codes (SYRTUN is different than SYRTUN2) for 1986 to 1998.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Standard Industrial classification 1988, Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tol88
<b>Variable description</b>	Standard Industrial Classification 1988 from the Business Register, available for 1986 to 1993. The enterprises' main industry is determined based on value added. If the Business Register data is missing for 1987, the enterprises' industries have primarily been derived from 1988 data and secondarily from 1986 data.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Standard Industrial classification 1995, Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tol95
<b>Variable description</b>	Standard Industrial Classification 1995 from the Business Register, available for 1986 to 2005.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Standard Industrial classification 2002, Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tol02
<b>Variable description</b>	Standard Industrial Classification 2002 from the Business Register, supplemented with the help of the industry key of the classification database for all years 1986-.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Standard Industrial classification 2008, Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tol08
<b>Variable description</b>	Standard Industrial Classification 2008 from the Business Register, available from 2006 onwards. Use of industries (TOL 2008): The financial statement statistics cover exhaustively all enterprises in almost all industries. When using the data one should, however, in case of certain industries, consider the poor quality level of the data. 1) For the following industries, it should be noted that the industry does not belong to the description area of the statistics on financial statements. The correctness of the data of the enterprises in these industries is not checked. The industry may be missing some enterprises or their data may be

incorrect. The use of such industries should be avoided and when using the data you should contact Statistics Finland's personnel.  
 01-03 Agriculture, forestry and fishing  
 64-66 Financial and insurance activities  
 84 Public administration  
 851-854 Education  
 85591 Folk high schools, adult education centres, evening institutes  
 856 Educational support activities  
 86210 General medical practice activities  
 91010 Library and archives activities  
 94 Activities of membership organisations  
 97-98 (T) Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use  
 99 (U) Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies  
 00 (X) Industry unknown  
 2) When using the data of industry 68 "Real estate activities", the following should be considered: The enterprises in this industry can report their data using form 4 of the Tax Administration from which Statistics Finland does not receive data. Therefore, some enterprises may be absent from the industry and the data for many enterprises in the industry have been imputed. The data for this industry should be used with caution.

<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Legal form of the enterprise, Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	oik
<b>Variable description</b>	Enterprise's legal form from the Business Register.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Statistical data in the Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tilyks
<b>Variable description</b>	TILYKS is given the value one, when it is the statistical data in the Business Register, otherwise the value is zero. It is recommended that only statistical data are used. TILYKS is missing for 1987.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Data from direct inquiry =1</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tiltu
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality variable 1994 to 1998: The enterprise belongs to Statistics Finland's own direct inquiry, when TILTU=1. The data have been checked manually.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Profit and loss account in double-entry bookkeeping</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	ltulos
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality variable 1994 to 1998: profit and loss account from double-entry accounts OK=1, profit and loss account imputed=5, other values describe other revisions etc.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Profit and loss account in single-entry bookkeeping</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	atulos
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality variable 1994 to 1998: profit and loss account from single-entry accounts (the enterprise has no balance sheet) OK=1, profit and loss account imputed=5, other values describe other revisions etc.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Assets and liabilities closed</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tase
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality variable 1994 to 1998: closing of assets and liabilities=1, balance sheet imputed=5, other values describe other revisions etc.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Data from direct inquiry =0</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	impu
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality variable 1999-: The enterprise belongs to Statistics Finland's own direct inquiry, IMPU=0, data checked manually. IMPU=blanko, data have not been checked manually.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Profit and loss account closed</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tu
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality variable 1999-2005: closing of profit and loss account = 1, other values describe various problems in the profit and loss account.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Balance sheet closed</b>

<b>Technical name</b>	ta
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality variable 1999-2005: closing of balance sheet = 1, other values describe various problems in the balance sheet.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Correction measure of profit and loss account</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tu2
<b>Variable description</b>	Correction measure of profit and loss account 1999 to 2005: 4 = nearest-neighbour method, 2 = the data have been corrected by scaling, if the relative error has been minor.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Correction measure of balance sheet</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	ta2
<b>Variable description</b>	Correction measure of balance sheet 1999 to 2005: 4 = nearest-neighbour method, 2 = the data have been corrected by scaling, if the relative error has been minor.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Checking code for income tax calculation (expenses)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	KU
<b>Variable description</b>	<p>Checking code for income tax calculation (expenses) 2006-: 1 = data are correct, 21 = data have been corrected using the outlier method, 31 = data have been corrected using the scaling method, 41 = data have been imputed based on data from the previous year, 51 = imputed using the donor method, 99 = erroneous/undefined data, L5 = balance sheet data from form 5.</p> <p>Recommendations for users of quality codes (2006-):</p> <p>The enterprises included in Statistics Finland's own sample are checked manually (IMPU=0) and the data they contain are most reliable.</p> <p>In the actual quality codes, code 1 is the most reliable. No error have been found in these data or the errors have been unambiguously corrected.</p> <p>Quality codes 21 and 31 are also very reliable: The outlier method (21) has found and corrected an error in a variable whose value has been exceptionally high. Similarly, in case of quality code 31 (scaling), the found error has been minor and it has been corrected using minor revisions. Quality code 41 is also reasonably reliable as the data are based on the enterprise's data from the previous year. Quality code 51 means that the enterprise's data have been imputed. Among the quality codes, 51 indicates the weakest quality.</p> <p>With code 99 some data remains in the database and they are connected to quality variables TU and KU. For these, it has been impossible to correct the data in income and expenses but the profit and loss account is in balance so the data have been approved for use.</p> <p>Quality code L5 is connected to balance sheet data. Assets, liabilities and equity data are correct (corresponds with quality code 1) but the checks have been lighter than normal.</p>
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Checking code for income tax calculation (taxes)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	TT
<b>Variable description</b>	Checking code for income tax calculation (taxes) 2006-: 1 = data are correct, 21 = data have been corrected using the outlier method, 31 = data have been corrected using the scaling method, 41 = data have been imputed based on data from the previous year, 51 = imputed using the donor method, 99 = erroneous/undefined data, L5 = balance sheet data from form 5.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Checking code for wealth calculation (assets)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	VA
<b>Variable description</b>	Checking code for wealth calculation (assets) 2006-: 1 = data are correct, 21 = data have been corrected using the outlier method, 31 = data have been corrected using the scaling method, 41 = data have been imputed based on data from the previous year, 51 = imputed using the donor method, 99 = erroneous/undefined data, L5 = balance sheet data from form 5.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Checking code for wealth calculation (liabilities)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	VE
<b>Variable description</b>	Checking code for wealth calculation (liabilities) 2006-: 1 = data are correct, 21 = data have been corrected using the outlier method, 31 = data have been corrected using the scaling method, 41 = data have been imputed based on data from the previous year, 51 = imputed using the donor method, 99 = erroneous/undefined data, L5 = balance sheet data from form 5.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Checking code for wealth calculation (equity)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	OP
<b>Variable description</b>	Checking code for wealth calculation (equity) 2006-: 1 = data are correct, 21 = data have been corrected using the outlier method, 31 = data have been corrected using the scaling method, 41 = data have been imputed based on data from the previous year, 51 = imputed using the donor method, 99 = erroneous/undefined data, L5 = balance sheet data from form 5.

<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Checking code for the result for the financial period (profit/loss)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	SS
<b>Variable description</b>	Checking code for the result for the financial period 2006-: 1 = data are correct, 21 = data have been corrected using the outlier method, 31 = data have been corrected using the scaling method, 41 = data have been imputed based on data from the previous year, 51 = imputed using the donor method, 99 = erroneous/undefined data, L5 = balance sheet data from form 5.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Quality code (both profit and loss account and balance sheet)</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	LL
<b>Variable description</b>	Quality code for the profit and loss account and balance sheet 2006-: – LL=1, if SS=1 – LL=2, if SS is not 1 and the error is below 5% of turnover – LL=3, if SS is not 1 and TU=KU=TT=VA=VE=OP=1 – otherwise LL=4
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Turnover, financial statement statistics</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tplv
<b>Variable description</b>	Turnover, financial statement statistics. Turnover is comprised of sales income from products and services belonging to the enterprise's operations proper from which any granted discounts, value added tax, and other direct taxes based on sales volume have been deducted. When calculating indicators, it is recommended that the turnover data of the statistics on financial statements or total operating income is used. Total operating income = turnover + other operating income - sales gains from fixed assets - merger gains.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Turnover, Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	yrlv
<b>Variable description</b>	Turnover, Business Register (not available for 1987).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Personnel, financial statement statistics</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tphenk
<b>Variable description</b>	Personnel, financial statement statistics, available until 2008.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Personnel, Business Register</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	yrhenk
<b>Variable description</b>	Personnel, Business Register (not available for 1987). Full-time equivalent data. Generated based on wages and salaries if not available from direct inquiry. When calculating indicators, it is recommended that the personnel data of the Business Register are used.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Wages and salaries</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	palkat
<b>Variable description</b>	Wages and salaries subject to withholding tax and comparable expenses.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Other personnel expenses</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	soskul
<b>Variable description</b>	Personnel expenses determined directly on the basis of the wage or salary, such as pension expenses, social security contributions, statutory and voluntary personal insurance contributions.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Pension expenses</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	elakekul
<b>Variable description</b>	Pensions expenses (only 1999-).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>External services</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	ulkopalv
<b>Variable description</b>	External services, available separately 1989-. External services comprises compensation paid on work performances directly linked to production and sales. External services can be, for example, services performed by subcontractors, planning and consultation offices or maintenance firms, and costs for renting of labour that are directly linked with production.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Rents</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	vuokrat
<b>Variable description</b>	Rents.

<b>Variable name</b>	<b>IT, designing and programming expenses</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	atkkul
<b>Variable description</b>	Computer, design and programming expenses, only from 1999-. The change in imputing methods is visible in 1999 and 2007 as data becoming more extensive.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Revised operating margin</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	kate
<b>Variable description</b>	Revised operating margin = operating margin - other operating income. The operating margin shows the enterprise's operating result before depreciation and financial items.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Value added</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	jal
<b>Variable description</b>	Value added = revised operating margin + wages and salaries + other personnel expenses.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Financial income</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	rahtuot
<b>Variable description</b>	Financial income. Financial income comprises income from shares and participations and other investments in fixed assets, as well as other interest and financial income.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Financial expenses</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	rahkul
<b>Variable description</b>	Financial expenses. Financial expenses comprises reduction in value for investments in fixed assets and current asset securities (2010-), as well as other interest and financial expenses.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Direct taxes</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	verot
<b>Variable description</b>	Direct taxes. Starting from 2006 only income taxes are available.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Income before extraordinary items</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	rahtulos
<b>Variable description</b>	Income before extraordinary items = revised operating margin + financial income - financial expenses - direct taxes.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Depreciations</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	poistot
<b>Variable description</b>	Depreciation for the financial year in accordance with the depreciation plan. Depreciation according to plan are based on the acquisition cost of fixed assets and their economic life.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Net profit</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	nettulos
<b>Variable description</b>	Net profit = income before extraordinary items - depreciations.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Other operating income</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	limutuot
<b>Variable description</b>	Other operating income (only from 1989), does not include sales gains from fixed assets from 1999- and sales losses from fixed assets, merger gains or merger losses from 2004-. Other operating income comprises income from the enterprise's operations proper that are close to turnover in nature. Such income includes, for example, rental income, received provisions, administrative, data processing, etc. costs collected from other enterprises if the enterprise's actual industry is not rental operations or production of other above-mentioned services. Grants and subsidies received for the enterprise's operations proper are also recorded as other income. Sales gains from fixed assets and merger gains are presented under extraordinary items. In the financial statement panel, in order to improve the comparability of the time series, other operating income are treated as an extraordinary item, which means that when calculating the operating margin the item is not added to turnover.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Sales gains from fixed assets</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	lvkomyvo
<b>Variable description</b>	Sales gains from fixed assets, only from 1999-. From 2004 onwards, negative sales gains from fixed assets have been converted to zeros. This is also true for cases where the sales gains from



fixed assets are more than 1.05\*other operating income, sales gains from fixed assets have been converted to zeros.

<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Sales losses from fixed assets</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	komytapp
<b>Variable description</b>	Sales losses from fixed assets, only from 2004-.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Merger gain</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	fuvoitto
<b>Variable description</b>	Merger gain, only 2004-.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Merger loss</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	futappio
<b>Variable description</b>	Merger loss, only 2004-.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Reduction in value</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	arvonal
<b>Variable description</b>	Reduction in value on fixed assets and exceptional reductions in value from current assets, only from 1999-. Reduction in value +. Reduction in value are based on the probable permanent reduction in the transfer price.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Depreciation on investments</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	poispits
<b>Variable description</b>	Depreciation on investments, only for 1986 to 1988. From 1999 onwards this item was replaced with reduction in value on investments in fixed assets and current asset securities.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Reduction in value on investments/current asset securities</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	arvonal2
<b>Variable description</b>	Reduction in value on investments in fixed assets and current asset securities, only from 1999-. Reduction in value +. From 2010 onwards, the item is also included in financial expenses. In 2006 to 2009, the item has largely been left unitemised, but has been included in different items depending on the accounting practice (income before extraordinary items, depreciations).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Total profit</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	koktullos
<b>Variable description</b>	Total profit = net profit + extraordinary income - extraordinary expenses + other operating income (incl. sales gains from fixed assets) - depreciation on investments - reductions in value.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Result for the financial period</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tiltullos
<b>Variable description</b>	Result for the financial period = total profit + change in cumulative accelerated depreciation and reserves. The result for the financial period take into consideration all of the enterprise's income and expenses for the financial period, as well as future expenses and losses recorded in advance as obligatory reserves.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Fixed assets</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	kaytom
<b>Variable description</b>	Fixed assets. The total fixed assets of the balance sheet comprises three main groups: intangible assets, tangible assets and investments. Fixed assets refer to items that are intended to generate income continuously over several financial periods.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Investments in software</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	atkinv
<b>Variable description</b>	Investments in software, only from 1999-. Only available for enterprises in the direct inquiry, not imputed for others.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Value adjustments, assets</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	arvostux

<b>Variable description</b>	Value adjustments, assets, only for 1986 to 1988.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Current assets</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	vaihtom
<b>Variable description</b>	Current assets refer to commodities intended for assignment or consumption as such or after further processing. Total current assets comprises materials and supplies, work in progress, finished goods, goods (merchandise) and other current assets (incl. advance payments) altogether.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	raham
<b>Variable description</b>	Total financial assets comprises current and non-current receivables from items recorded as current assets in the balance sheet, current asset securities and the sum of cash and bank deposits. Financial assets are defined in the accounting act but they do not form an item in the balance sheet format.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Total assets</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tasex
<b>Variable description</b>	Total assets in the balance sheet is the total sum of fixed and current assets.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Equity</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	omapo
<b>Variable description</b>	The item contains all equity items total. For communities, equity comprises share, co-operative and other similar capital, funds, retained earnings and result for the period. Other company forms and funds present their equity items as applicable, taking into account the equity forms prescribed by their respective special legislation.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Optional reserves</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	vapvar
<b>Variable description</b>	Optional reserves.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Obligatory reserves</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	pakvar
<b>Variable description</b>	Obligatory reserves, only from 1993-. Obligatory reserves total is the total sum of the items pension reserves, tax reserves and other obligatory reserves. Obligatory reserves are expenses the payment of which the enterprise is committed to and that are likely future losses.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Value adjustments, liabilities</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	arvostuy
<b>Variable description</b>	Value adjustments, liabilities, only for 1986 to 1988.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Attachment fee fund, electricity companies</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	lmaksu
<b>Variable description</b>	Attachment fee fund, electricity companies, only for 1995 to 1998.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Non-current creditors</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	pvpö
<b>Variable description</b>	Non-current creditors. Non-current creditors and current creditors cannot be reliably separated in 1994 due to data problems.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Current creditors</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	lvpo
<b>Variable description</b>	Current creditors. Non-current creditors and current creditors cannot be reliably separated in 1994 due to data problems.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	tasey
<b>Variable description</b>	Total liabilities is the sum of four main categories of the balance sheet: equity, accumulation of appropriations, obligatory reserves and sum of liabilities.

<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Increases, machinery and equipment</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	irtomlis
<b>Variable description</b>	Increases, machinery and equipment, only from 1994-. Net investments in machinery and equipment = increases - decreases.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Decreases, machinery and equipment</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	irtomvah
<b>Variable description</b>	Decreases, machinery and equipment, only from 1994-.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Increases, buildings and structures</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	raralis
<b>Variable description</b>	Increases, buildings and structures, only from 1994-. Net investments in buildings and structures = increases - decreases.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Decreases, buildings and structures</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	raravah
<b>Variable description</b>	Decreases, buildings and structures, only from 1994-.
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Return on capital invested, %</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	kopo
<b>Variable description</b>	Return on capital invested = $100 * (\text{net profit} + \text{financial expenses} + \text{taxes}) / \text{balance sheet total}$ (%).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Return on investment, %</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	sipo
<b>Variable description</b>	Return on investment = $100 * (\text{net profit} + \text{financial expenses} + \text{taxes}) / (\text{equity} + \text{value adjustment} + \text{optional reserves} + \text{non-current creditors})$ (%).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Return on equity, %</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	opo
<b>Variable description</b>	Return on equity = $100 * \text{net profit} / (\text{equity} + \text{value adjustment} + \text{optional reserves})$ (%).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Equity ratio, %</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	omavar
<b>Variable description</b>	Equity ratio = $100 * (\text{equity} + \text{value adjustment} + \text{optional reserves}) / \text{balance sheet total}$ (%).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Debt-equity ratio, %</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	velk
<b>Variable description</b>	Debt-equity ratio = $100 * \text{non-current creditors} / (\text{equity} + \text{value adjustment} + \text{optional reserves})$ (%)
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Relative indebtedness, %</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	suhtvelk
<b>Variable description</b>	Relative indebtedness = $100 * (\text{current creditors} + \text{non-current creditors} + \text{obligatory reserves}) / \text{turnover}$ (%).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Average financial costs, %</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	rahkust
<b>Variable description</b>	Average financial costs = $100 * \text{financial expenses} / \text{non-current creditors}$ (%)
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Repayment period of liabilities, years</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	vpomaika
<b>Variable description</b>	Repayment period of liabilities = $\text{non-current creditors} / \text{income before extraordinary items}$ (years).
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Quick ratio</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	quick
<b>Variable description</b>	Quick ratio = $\text{financial assets} / \text{current creditors}$ .
<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Current ratio</b>
<b>Technical name</b>	current

**Variable description**

Current ratio = (financial assets + current assets) / current creditors.

**Variable name****Imputed salary adjustment (repayment)****Technical name**

PALKKORP

**Variable description**

Imputed salary adjustment, only from 1999- (weaker quality 1999). Salary adjustment is an imputed item that does not affect the enterprise's solvency or cash flow, the item is returned before the result for the financial period. Depending on the company form, the owner's salary is handled differently in taxation. The salary of a private practitioner of trade is never included in the profit and loss account and in partnerships, the owner's salary can only in exceptional cases be treated as an expense. This non-uniform practice makes it difficult to compare, in particular, small enterprises with one another. The salary adjustment is made for micro enterprises, i.e. enterprises employing less than 10 persons. The basic data used is the enterprise's entrepreneur work input and detailed average pay of the hired employers. The entrepreneur work input is defined by the Register of Enterprises and Establishments based on payments made under the Self-employed Persons' Pensions Act, i.e. imputed salary adjustment = entrepreneur work input \* average pay.