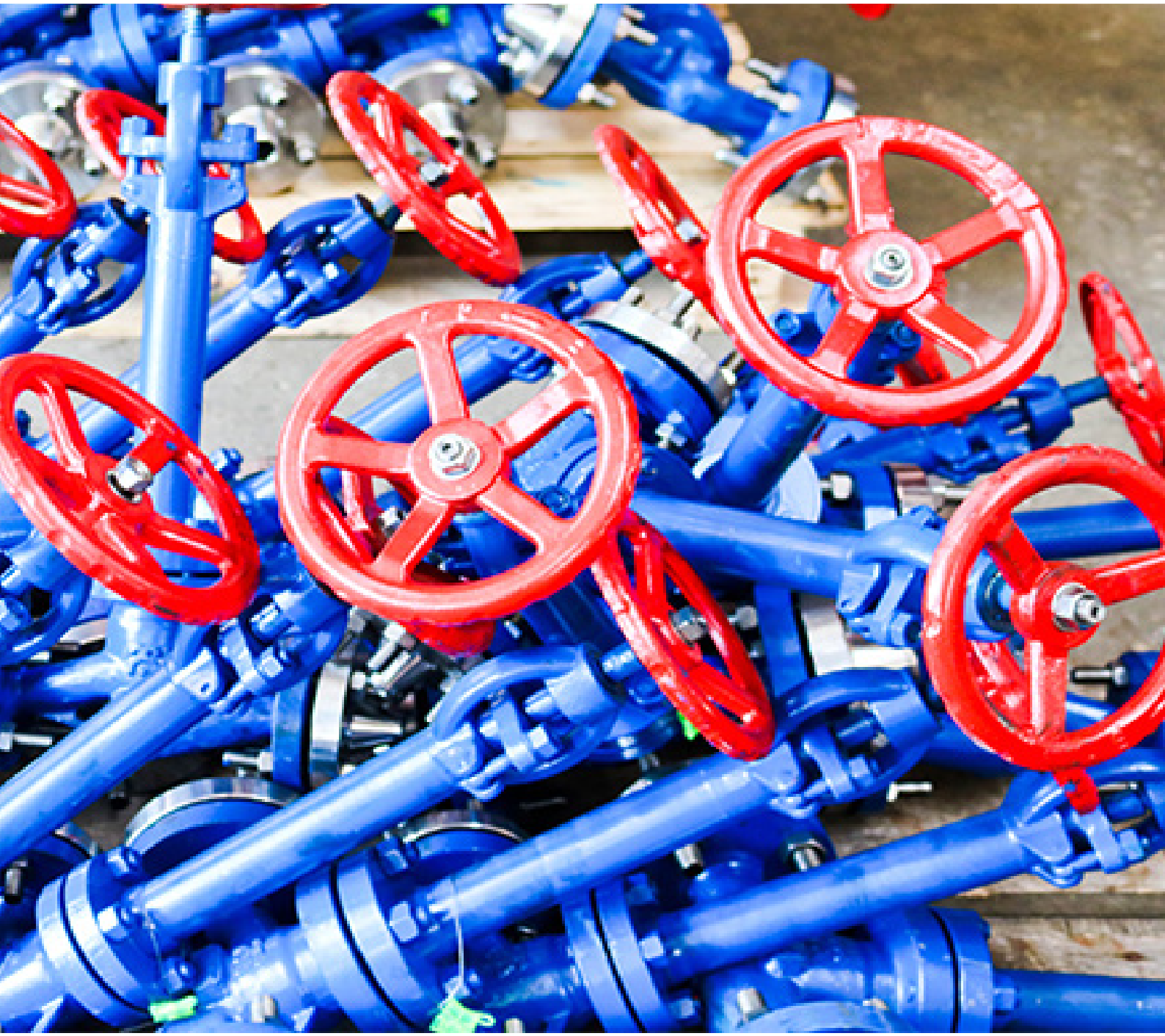
Compilers guide on European statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC)

2020 edition



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Compilers guide on European statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC)

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Contents

Abbreviations

CN	combined nomenclature
CPA	classification of products by activity
CPC	central product classification
CSV	comma separated values
DSD	data structure definition
ESA	European System of (national and regional) Accounts
ESS	European Statistical System
FATS	foreign affiliates statistics
GDP	gross domestic product
HS	harmonised (commodity description and coding) system
ID number	identity number
ITGS	international trade in goods statistics
NACE	Classification of economic activities (‘Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne’)
NSA	national statistical authority
Prodcom	classification of products produced by the industrial sector
SBR	statistical business register
SBS	structural business statistics
SDMX	statistical data and metadata exchange
STS	short-term (business) statistics
TEC	trade by enterprise characteristics

1 Introduction

1.1. What are European statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics?

1. International trade in goods statistics (ITGS) play a vital role in the assessment of every economy. Combining them with additional information from other sources, particularly business statistics, significantly enriches them, providing a closer view of traders and their characteristics such as size, sector of economic activity or level of concentration. This allows for a deeper analysis of the impact of trade on employment, production and value added, essential in a globalised world where economies are increasingly interconnected.

2. In order to find out which kind of businesses are behind trade flows, a new statistical domain started being developed in 2005. Trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC) data describe the trade in goods between countries from the viewpoint of the enterprises.

3. TEC mainly aim at bridging two major statistical domains which have traditionally been compiled and used separately. It aims to complement the traditional ITGS by changing the viewpoint from products to traders and applying the concepts and definitions of business statistics. Specifically, this new domain was created to answer questions such as:

- What kind of businesses are behind the trade flows of goods?
- What is the contribution of a particular activity sector to trade?
- What is the share of small and medium-sized enterprises to total trade?
- What is the share of enterprises that trade with a certain partner country and the amount of trade value they account for?

4. For this purpose, the trade in goods between countries is broken down by economic activity, the size-class of enterprises, trade concentration, geographical diversification and products traded. The derived statistical information is meant to benefit:

(a) the users of trade statistics, by providing new information on the traders' profile; and

(b) the users of business statistics, by providing complementary information on the trade of the enterprises.

5. The new information is then used to carry out more sophisticated kinds of analyses, e.g. to evaluate the role of European companies in the context of globalisation or to assess the impact of international trade in goods on employment, production and value added, which is essential in a globalised world where economies are increasingly interconnected.

1.2. What is the purpose of this Compilers Guide?

6. The main objective of this Compilers Guide is to provide a comprehensive overview of the compilation of indicators on trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC). It aims to serve as a methodological handbook providing the necessary definitions, instructions and methodological guidance for the regular compilation of TEC statistics. Moreover, it addresses problems encountered when matching trade and statistical business registers (SBR) and provides recommendations for the treatment of confidential data.

7. Chapter 2 gives a general description of international trade in goods statistics, business statistics and business registers and provides a comparison between them. It is followed by a chapter dedicated to the concepts and definitions used in the compilation of TEC data. The classification system is described in the fourth chapter.

8. The fifth chapter refers to the data linking and the construction of populations. It gives a conceptual description of the SBR and of the trade register and describes the relationship between the two. It then provides information on the reference populations needed for linking trade data with SBR. The sixth chapter focuses on specific cases, where linking seems problematic, and suggests solutions for dealing with them.

9. The seventh chapter is dedicated to the data compilation and validation. It provides a conceptual description of the steps to be taken for the compilation, followed by a detailed description of the data requirements, the treatment of confidential data and the validation rules.

10. It is followed by a chapter on data transmission and dissemination providing a brief account of the TEC data transmission process and of the dissemination channels. The last chapter of the Compilers Guide briefly looks into the data quality of TEC statistics. Finally, the annexes at the end of the document contain detailed transmission and validation rules, as well as references to the relevant regulations.

1.3. Which other documents should be read in conjunction with this guide?

- The Statistical Explained article International trade by enterprise characteristics — this article takes a look at recent European Union (EU) international trade in goods statistics from a very specific angle: the characteristics of the enterprises actively engaged in importing and exporting.
- The User Guide on European statistics on international trade in goods — the purpose of this guide is to explain to a wide range of users how the statistics relating to trade in goods, both between EU Member States and with non-EU countries, are collected, compiled, processed and published at European level. The different issues are tackled in a question and answer format.
- The Quality Report on European statistics on international trade in goods — this report provides users with a tool to assess the quality of the international trade in goods statistics published by Eurostat. The data quality can be assessed against indicators covering the following components: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence.
- The Legislation on European statistics on international trade in goods — the purpose of this publication is to provide compilers and users of European statistics on international trade in goods with an exhaustive overview of the legal acts laying down the rules to be followed for the data collection, compilation and dissemination. To complete the picture it also addresses the other Union legal acts which impact trade in goods statistics, namely the customs and fiscal legislation. Furthermore, it provides useful legislative background information, as well as summaries of the legal acts and

short descriptions of their key features.

- Business registers recommendations manual, Eurostat, 2010 — the Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council sets out a common framework for the harmonisation of the national business registers for statistical purposes and Article 7 of the Regulation asks for the publication of a business register recommendation manual. The manual aims to explain the reasoning behind the provisions of the Regulation. It aims to provide the extra information required for the correct and consistent interpretation of the Regulation in all countries.

1.4. Where to find everything on European statistics by enterprise characteristics?

11. The Eurostat website gives access to sections dedicated to specific statistical domains. All reference documents and relevant information on TEC data can be found on the 'Focus on enterprise characteristics (TEC)' page of the 'International trade in goods' section on the Eurostat website.

Overview of the 'International trade in goods' page on the Eurostat website

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods

Overview

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2 International trade in goods and business statistics

12. This chapter provides a general description of international trade in goods statistics and business statistics, without making detailed references to methodological issues applied for their compilation. The aim is to get an overall picture of the main objectives and to provide the basis to describe the new domain emerging from the linkage of trade data with statistical business registers. Therefore a description of SBR as the integral part of information for business statistics is provided, as well as a comparison of the two statistical domains.

2.1. International trade in goods statistics (ITGS)

13. ITGS aim to address questions on the products which are imported from or exported to countries. Hence, they describe flows of goods traded between EU Member States as well as between Member States and all non-EU partner countries.

14. The compilation of ITGS is based, to a large extent, on harmonised concepts and classifications. Any produced indicators are used by a wide range of public and private sector decision makers. ITGS can provide valuable information in order to:

- evaluate the progress of the single market and the integration of the European economies;
- develop a common commercial policy framework through bilateral and multilateral negotiations;
- provide valuable information to the balance of payments and national accounts; and
- assist European companies to evaluate market developments and define their commercial strategy.

15. ITGS consist of detailed multidimensional data measuring the traded goods between two countries in terms of trade value and quantities (net mass and supplementary unit). On top of the standard dimensions – reporting country, partner country, product code, flow and period – other categorising variables like nature of transaction or mode of transport are collected. Data collection is carried out at the most detailed level of data which allows compiling final statistics with different levels of classifications.

16. ITGS are split into: (a) intra-EU trade, which is the trade of goods in terms of exports and imports between Member States; and (b) extra-EU trade, which is the trade of goods in terms of imports and exports between a Member State and a non-EU country.

2.1.1. INTRA-EU TRADE

17. Statistics related to the trade of goods between Member States of the European Union are based on Regulation (EC) No 222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending

Regulation (EC) No 638/2004. They are collected via the **Intrastat system** which came into operation on 1 January 1993 when it replaced customs declarations as the source of trade statistics within the EU.

18. The main characteristics of the Intrastat system are:

- to collect information directly from traders: the traders provide a summary monthly declaration of their trade (intra-EU exports and imports of goods) to the national statistical authorities;
- to have a close link with the VAT system related to intra-EU trade: the VAT declarations on intra-Community supplies and purchases form the administrative basis which, on the one hand, defines the scope of intra-EU trade statistics, and on the other hand, allows ensuring data completeness and accuracy;
- to reduce the burden on traders, while preserving an acceptable quality of statistical information: a system of thresholds is introduced in which traders under a predefined value provide limited or no information on intra-EU trade. These thresholds are set at a level that ensures that the value of at least 97 % of the total intra-EU exports and at least 93 % (95 % before 2014) of the total intra-EU imports of the relevant Member State's taxable persons is covered.

19. Intra-EU trade statistics are compiled on a monthly basis, while the respective information is generally recorded in the calendar month the goods are traded. The reference period is the calendar month during which the chargeable event occurs. In particular, Member States may assign the reference period to a given month on the basis of the date on which VAT becomes chargeable on intra-Community acquisitions.

2.1.2. EXTRA-EU TRADE

20. Statistics related to the trade of goods between EU Member States and non-EU member countries are based on Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council. They record goods imported and exported by Member States of the European Union.

21. The customs declaration is the standard data source from which the statistical data are obtained for the compilation of extra-EU trade statistics. When traders fulfil their reporting obligations to the customs authorities, they provide at the same time the necessary statistical data.

22. Extra-EU trade statistics are thus based on the use of administrative data. This ensures that the basic data collection is complete and based on sound and established administrative procedures. Customs data are also much aligned with the statistical concepts and definitions.

23. Extra-EU trade statistics are compiled monthly with the reference period being the calendar month in which the goods are imported or exported. In practice however, the information is assigned to the month in which the customs authority accepts the declaration.

2.2. Business statistics

24. Business statistics aim to provide harmonised and reliable information on the economic activity, performance, international transactions, and research and development of businesses as well as on the structural changes that take place in the world's economy. Business statistics is a general term referring to all statistics describing specific aspects of the business economy. Data in business statistics are derived from SBR, statistical surveys or other administrative sources and cover a wide range of indicators and different user needs. In the following sections, a description of the SBR as the integral part of information for business statistics and a description of business-related statistics is provided.

2.2.1. STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTER

25. Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishes a common framework for business registers (BR) for statistical purposes. The SBR plays a central role in harmonising the compilation processes of business statistics and is the major source providing all necessary business characteristics for the compilation of statistics on TEC. The Business Register Regulation defines the coverage of the SBR and addresses the needs caused by globalisation.

26. The standard objectives for the SBR include:

- coverage: the SBR should cover all enterprises contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP);
- quality: a high quality of the SBR improves the efficiency of the national statistical system and helps to reduce the burden on enterprises;
- authority: the SBR should be recognised as an authoritative source for data on business populations and demography. This implies the use of a SBR as a sampling frame for all business surveys and also in other domains within the national statistical system.

27. Business registers for statistical purposes are mainly used for the following.

- The detection and construction of statistical units. The units used for statistical observation or analysis may represent real economic structures but do not always correspond to legal or administrative units. The role of the SBRs is to function as a bridge between administrative and statistical units.
- The preparation and coordination of surveys and for grossing-up survey results. The most obvious use for SBRs is to supply sample and population data necessary for conducting surveys.
- Statistics and analysis of business population and its demography. Despite the fact that SBRs cover only few economic variables they cover the whole spectrum of the economy. Thus, some basic data (number of enterprises, employment and turnover) can be drawn from them. They can also be used to obtain data on business demography changes of the enterprises (births, deaths, survival and growth) or to provide a breakdown according to institutional sectors.
- For the mobilisation of administrative data. The use of administrative data in the production of statistics has gained importance as a way to decrease burden on enterprises.
- Integration of statistical data from different statistical authorities. Depending on the national legislation and practices, they can also be used for dissemination of data on the business population.

28. The SBR is compiled of:

a. **statistical units,** which include:

- all enterprises that carry on economic activities and contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP);
- the local units dependent on the enterprises;
- enterprise groups (truncated, multinational and all resident);

b. **administrative units**, which are the legal units of which those enterprises consist.

29. For each of the above mentioned units, SBRs contain information which falls into the following categories (variables):

- identification characteristics (identity number, name, address, VAT number, etc.);
- demographic characteristics (date of commencing and cessation of activities);
- economic/stratification characteristics (economic activity, number of employees, number of persons employed, turnover, etc.);
- characteristics associated with the control and ownership relations between units (identity number of resident legal unit, country of registration, VAT number of non-register legal unit, etc.);
- links with other registers (reference to the register of intra-Community operators, references to the balance of payments register, etc.).

Maintenance of the statistical business registers

30. The maintenance of the SBRs is normally based on the effective use of various administrative, statistical and other data sources. The SBRs characteristics should be updated at least annually. However some information of the register is updated more often. The frequency for updating concrete characteristics of the SBR depends on the size and of the kind of a unit, the variable considered and the availability of data sources used for the update. Some economic characteristics (e.g. turnover and type of ownership) can be updated with longer delays due to the late availability of the source data. Table 1 provides indicative information when characteristics, important for TEC compilation, are updated in Member States for the reference year T.

31. The Business Register Manual recommends updating more frequently characteristics which evolve rapidly and are important to the users, such as identification, legal form and links with other registers. Special attention should be given to the regular and frequent update of information of large and complex units which have a significant impact on the quality of statistical surveys.

32. Member States should make an annual copy of the SBR that reflects the state of the register at the end of the year and keep that copy for at least 30 years for the purpose of analysis.

33. The main source used for the update of the SBR is the national administrative business register, whose major role is legal registration of new businesses and follow-up of their demographic changes. The information, which is not provided by the administrative registers, can be found in numerous other data sources. For the update of economic and stratification variables (e.g. NACE code, number of employees and turnover), the administrative sources, such as tax registers, social security registers, commercial/trade registers and statistical surveys (e.g. SBS, STS) can be used.

34. The information about control and ownership of units is recorded either top-down or bottom-up (i.e. the control link is established from the parent legal unit or from the daughter legal unit towards the parent unit perspective) using administrative data sources, such as commercial enterprise group registers, information available in chambers of commerce, national central banks, EuroGroups register and other surveys. Only the first level of control is recorded for each unit (the whole chain of control can be obtained by combining these). The recommended threshold for recording the ownership relationship between the parent and subsidiaries in SBR is 10 % or more of direct investment.

35. Table 2 provides a list of SBR characteristics which are needed to compile TEC statistics.

Table 1: Availability of the characteristics in the preliminary and in the final frames of the national SBRs

		Preliminary frame						Final frame
		Identification characteristics	Demographic characteristics	Economic characteristics			Ownership and control characteristics	All characteristics of the reference year T are available
				NACE code	Persons employed	Turnover		
1	Belgium	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+4	T+4	T+10	T+16
2	Bulgaria	T+1	T+1	T+8	T+8	T+8	T+8	T+12
3	Czechia	T	T	T	T+15	T+15	T+11	T+15
4	Denmark	T	T	T	T+3	T+3	T	T+9
5	Germany	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+16
6	Estonia	T	T	T	T	T	T+4	T+10
7	Ireland	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+16
8	Greece	T+6	T+6	T+6	T+16	T+16		T+18
9	Spain	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+10
10	France	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+11	T+11	T+1	T+16
11	Croatia	T	T+3	T+9	T+9	T+9	T+10	T+16
12	Italy	T+6	T+6	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+6	T+15
13	Cyprus	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+9
14	Latvia	T	T+1	T+2	T+4	T+11	T+1	T+18
15	Lithuania	T+10	T+10	T+10	T+10	T+10	T+10	T+17
16	Luxembourg	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+4	T+15	T+12	T+18
17	Hungary	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+8	T+11
18	Malta	T+1	T+3	T+3	T+3	T+15	T+3	T+15
19	Netherlands	T+0	T+0	T+0	T+0	T+0	T+0	T+0
20	Austria	T+2	T+2	T+2	T+2	T+2	T+2	T+18
21	Poland	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+6,T+11	T+11	T+16
22	Portugal	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+12
23	Romania	T+1	T+1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	T+16
24	Slovenia	T+6	T+6	T+6	T+6	T+6	T+9	T+12
25	Slovakia	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+11	T+1	T+18
26	Finland	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+12
27	Sweden	T	T	T	T+8	T+11	T	T+11
28	United Kingdom	T	T	T	T+3	T+8	T+3	T+3
29	Iceland	T	T	T	T+2	T+10	T+8	T+16
30	Liechtenstein	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+9
31	Norway	T	T	T	T+12	T+12	T+4	T+18
32	Switzerland	T	T	T	T+3/18	T+10	T+10	T+18

Source: Eurostat, National statistical business register metadata reports, 2019.

* The *preliminary frame* is a snapshot (or initial frozen frame) from the SBR that contains a set of all active statistical units and their characteristics valid for reference period T. Usually not all economic, ownership or control characteristics are updated.

** *Final frame* – is a final snapshot (or final frozen frame) from the SBR that contains a set of all active statistical units and their characteristics valid for reference year T. All characteristics (identification, demographic, economic, ownership and control) are updated. It is recommended that Member States make annually a copy that reflects the final state of the register for a year T. The annual copy should be available 12 months after the end of the reference year T and, if not possible, at the latest, 16 months after the reference year T.

Table 2: Business register characteristics used for compilation of TEC for legal units (LU) and enterprises (ENT)

Code*	Characteristics	ITGS use
1.1	Identity number (LU)	To establish a link with the trade register
1.3.	VAT registration number (LU)	To establish a link with the legal unit ID
1.4	Date of incorporation for legal persons or date official recognition for natural persons (LU)	To address demographic changes of trade population
1.5	Date on which the legal unit ceased to be part an enterprise (LU)	To address demographic changes of trade population
1.11a.	Identity number of the resident legal unit(s) which are controlled by the legal unit	To identify the number of legal units which control other domestic legal units
1.11b.	Identity number of the resident legal unit which controls the legal unit	To identify the number of legal units which are controlled by other domestic legal units
1.12a	Country of registration, identity numbers, name and addresses of non-resident legal unit which are controlled by the legal unit	To identify the number of domestic legal units having affiliates abroad
1.13a.	Country of registration, identity number, name address of the non-resident legal unit which controls the legal unit	To identify the number of domestic legal units which are controlled by foreign legal units
3.1.	Identity number (ENT)	To identify ENT and establish a link with the LU
3.3	Identity number of the legal unit of which the enterprise consist	To link LU with ENT
3.4.	Date of commencement of activities (ENT)	To define the scope of enterprises and to follow up demographic changes
3.5.	Date of cessation of activities (ENT)	To define the scope of enterprises and to follow up demographic changes
3.6.	Principal activity code (NACE 4 digit) (ENT)	To split trade by economic activity
3.8	Number of persons employed (ENT)	To allocate a size class to the enterprise
3.10a	Turnover (ENT)	To calculate exports intensity (total exports divided by total turnover)

* Code of characteristic as defined in the annex of Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008.

2.2.2. STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS (SBS)

36. Structural business statistics (SBS) describe the structure and evolution of the activities of businesses. The SBS can be used to address various questions related to:

- the creation of new jobs within a specific economic activity sector;
- the identification of a structural change, e.g. a shift from industrial to services sector;
- the estimation of the average wage of an employee in a specific activity sector;
- the calculation of the productivity in a specific sector of the economy and the amount it accounts for in total profitability.

37. The SBS data are collected through the SBR, statistical surveys or administrative sources. Based on Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the SBS covered the 'business economy' sector including industry, construction and services, while statistics on agriculture, forestry and fishing, public administration and (largely) non-market services such as education and health were not included.

38. On 11 March 2008, the original regulation was recast by Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 250/2009. According to the recast Regulation, structural business statistics move to the new classification NACE Rev. 2 of economic activities covering all market activities in Sections B to N and P to S.

39. Along with a flexible module for the conduct of a specific and limited ad hoc data collection of enterprise characteristics, the SBS Regulation consists of a number of modules according to which the following statistics are compiled:

- annual structural statistics (Annex I);
- structural statistics in industry (Annex II);
- structural statistics in trade (Annex III);
- structural statistics in construction (Annex IV);
- structural statistics in insurance (Annex V);
- structural statistics on credit institutions (Annex VI);
- structural statistics on pension funds (Annex VII);
- structural statistics on business services (Annex VIII); and
- structural statistics on business demography (Annex IX).

40. Structural business statistics are compiled annually for a large number of variables, such as turnover, production value, value added, wages and salaries, total purchases of goods and services, number of employees, etc. These statistics are broken down according to economic activity and, in some cases, they are divided into size classes for each group of economic activity.

41. Statistics on business demography are based on the detailed module (IX) of the SBS Regulation (EC) No 295/2008. According to this module, business demography statistics describe the life cycle of the enterprises, i.e. the birth, survival (for up to five years after birth) and death of enterprises. Data on business demography can be used to analyse the dynamics and innovation of different markets, such as entrepreneurship and contribution of newly-born enterprises to the creation of jobs.

42. The produced business demography indicators such as birth rates, two-year survival rates and death rates form part of the structural indicators which are used to monitor the progress of the Lisbon strategy. Data on business demography are collected directly from the SBR and since the recast of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 on Structural Business Statistics, their collection is

mandatory and part of the regular annual data collection of structural business statistics.

2.2.3. SHORT-TERM BUSINESS STATISTICS (STS)

43. Short-term business statistics (STS) describe short-term economic trends in relation to the business cycle of the economy. They are based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 amended, amongst others, by Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council. According to the Council Regulation, STS include many short-term indicators that are provided in the form of indices (production, turnover, number of persons employed, wages and salaries, construction costs, etc.).

44. STS indices cover four major domains: industry, construction, retail trade and other services, which are defined according to the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community NACE Rev. 2, covering all market activities in Sections B to N. They are used for the analysis of the most recent developments within a particular industry, construction or service, and serve as a tool for formulating and monitoring the economic and monetary policy of the European Union and the euro area.

45. Data on STS are generally supplied with a monthly or quarterly frequency. They are derived from surveys of businesses, administrative sources, as well as from other sources outside the national statistical systems.

2.2.4. STATISTICS ON MANUFACTURED GOODS (PRODCOM)

46. Statistics on the production of manufactured goods are based on Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 on the establishment of a Community Survey of industrial production. Prodcom statistics measure the production sold and the volume of actual production, produced by enterprises whose main or secondary activity lies in manufacturing (NACE Sections B and C). The products are classified according to the Prodcom nomenclature. Data on Prodcom statistics are mainly derived from surveys of businesses. Prodcom statistics are compiled annually.

47. The main difference with the SBS is that Prodcom statistics relate to the products rather than to the activities.

48. Prodcom statistics differ also from the international trade in goods statistics; the latter are considered as event-based statistics where the product is registered as a ‘trade transaction’ each time it crosses the border between the exporting country and the importing country. Another characteristic is that the same product can be exported and imported several times, giving rise to the recording of several trade transactions. This is different to the situation in Prodcom statistics where a product cannot be produced more than once.

2.2.5. FOREIGN AFFILIATES STATISTICS (FATS)

49. The legal basis for the provision of foreign affiliate’s statistics (FATS) is Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council. FATS are split into ‘inward statistics on foreign affiliates’ and ‘outward statistics on foreign affiliates’. The former describe the activity of foreign affiliates resident in the compiling country, while the latter describe the activity of foreign affiliates abroad controlled by the compiling economy.

50. Inward FATS aim to assess the impact of foreign-controlled enterprises on the European economy and in particular, to measure the impact of foreign control on employment, wages and productivity. Outward FATS measure the commercial presence through affiliates in foreign markets. In particular, outward FATS data measure the turnover, number of persons employed and number of foreign affiliates controlled from EU Member States.

51. Data on inwards FATS are collected from statistical surveys, the SBR and administrative sources, while data on outward FATS are collected by surveying resident enterprises.

2.3. Comparison of trade in goods statistics, business statistics and statistical business registers

52. ITGS aim to describe trade flows between countries. They are monthly statistics with a detailed breakdown by commodity and partner country. They do not provide information on the underlying characteristics of traders such as their economic activity or number of employees. Business statistics, on the other hand, contain a vast amount of data on the structure and evolution of businesses. They provide a large number of variables such as turnover, production value, value added, wages and salaries, total purchases of goods and services, number of employees, etc., but they only contain limited information on international trade.

53. The main conceptual and methodological characteristics of international trade and business statistics as well as SBRs are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of methodological characteristics of trade in goods statistics, business statistics and SBRs

Methodological characteristics	Trade statistics in goods	Business statistics	Statistical Business Register
Aim/purpose	To describe trade flows of goods between countries.	To describe the structure and evolution of the activities of businesses	To constitute a sample frame and a source of information for the statistical analysis of the business population and its demography
Data sources	Intrastat survey (directly from traders) and customs declarations	• SBR • Statistical surveys • Administrative sources	Administrative business registers and legal files, statistical surveys
Coverage	All imports and exports of goods that add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country	• SBS: NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N (Industry, Construction, Trade and Services) and P to S (education to other service activities) • STS: NACE Rev.2 Sections B to N • Prodcom: NACE Rev.2 Sections B and C	All enterprises that carry on economic activities and their legal units, as well as the local units dependent on these enterprises.
Statistical unit	No statistical unit	• The enterprise or local unit (for regional statistics), kind-of-activity unit	•Local unit •Enterprise •Enterprise group •Kind-of-activity unit
Classifications	• Product or Commodity (CPA, CN8, HS, SITC) • Country (Geonom)	• Economic activity (NACE) • Employment size-class • Product (Prodcom) • NUTS (for regional statistics)	•Economic activity (NACE) •Employment size-class •NUTS

Methodological characteristics	Trade statistics in goods	Business statistics	Statistical Business Register
Reference period	The calendar month of export or of import of the goods, i.e. the calendar month during which the chargeable event occurs for the goods on which VAT becomes chargeable (intra-EU trade) or the calendar month during which the declaration is accepted by customs where the customs declaration is used as data source (extra-EU trade)	The calendar year (fiscal year) for SBS, Prodcom, FATS and the month or quarter of the calendar year for STS.	The calendar year (fiscal year)
Frequency	Monthly	Annually except STS which are compiled monthly or quarterly	Depends on the kind of unit, the variable considered, the size of the unit and the source generally used for the update.

Source: Eurostat.

3 Concepts and definitions

3.1. Institutional framework

54. Up to reference years 2007 and 2008, data were collected on a voluntary basis. However, according to the adoption of the new legal acts, the collection of data on trade by enterprise characteristics has been mandatory from reference year 2009 onwards for intra-EU trade and from reference year 2010 onwards for extra-EU trade. Paragraph 8c of Council Regulation (EC) No 222/2009 on Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States and article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries specify that national authorities shall compile annual statistics on trade by business characteristics.

55. Specifically, Article 13a of Commission Regulation (EU) No 96/2010 on Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States, as regards the simplification threshold, trade by business characteristics, specific goods and movements and nature of transaction codes, specifies that:

56. 'National authorities shall compile annual statistics on trade by business characteristics. The statistical units shall be enterprises as defined in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93. Statistical units are constructed by linking the identification number allocated to the party responsible for providing information pursuant to Article 9(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 with the legal unit of the SBR in accordance with the variable 1.7a referred to in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council'.

57. The linking is described in detail in chapter 5, where the conceptual structure of register linkage is provided.

3.2. Scope of TEC

58. The scope of TEC is the same as for monthly trade in goods statistics. TEC data should be compiled according to the European concept and it consists of both intra-and extra-EU trade flows.

Intra-EU trade statistics cover:

- Union goods leaving the Member State of export for a destination in another Member State or entering the Member State of import after being initially dispatched from another Member State;
- imports of non-Union goods placed in another Member State, under the customs procedure of inward processing or, until April 2016, for processing under customs control;
- exports of non-Union goods placed, in the exporting Member State, under the customs procedure of inward processing or, until April 2016, for processing under

customs control; and

- specific movements or goods belonging to the scope of intra-EU trade statistics.

Extra-EU trade statistics cover:

- goods imported and exported by the EU from and to non-EU countries (movements of goods in transit through a Member State are not recorded); and
- specific movements or goods belonging to the scope of extra-EU trade statistics.

59. Extra-EU trade statistics are based on the special trade system, which means that goods from a non-EU country which are received into customs warehouses are not recorded in ITGS unless they subsequently go into free circulation in the Member State of receipt (or are placed under the customs procedures for inward processing). Similarly, outgoing goods from customs warehouses are not recorded as exports.

3.3. Definitions

3.3.1. TRADE VALUE

60. The value of traded goods is calculated at the national frontier, on a FOB basis (free on board) for exports and a CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis for imports. Hence, only incidental expenses (freight, insurance) are included and they are incurred for:

- exports in the part of the journey located on the territory of the Member State where the goods are exported from;
- imports in the part of the journey located outside the territory of the Member State where the goods are imported to.

3.3.2. PARTNER COUNTRY

61. Trade flows are broken down by partner country.

- For intra- and extra-EU exports it is the country of destination of the goods. That is the last country to which it is known that, at the time of export, the goods are to be delivered.
- For extra-EU imports it is the country of origin of the goods.
- For intra-EU imports it is the country (EU Member State) of consignment of the goods.

3.3.3. PRODUCT

62. The product is the outcome of economic activity and the generic term used for goods and services. Product classifications are designed to categorise goods and services that have common characteristics. They provide the basis for preparing statistics on the production, consumption, international trade and distributive trade. However, the scope of TEC is limited to the trade in goods.

3.3.4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

63. The economic activity consists in offering goods and services on a given market. An activity is characterised by an input of products, a production process and an output of products. In other words, an economic activity is said to take place when resources such as equipment, labour, manufacturing techniques, information networks or products are combined, leading to the creation of specific goods or services.

64. Classifications of economic activities are designed to categorise data that can be related to the unit of activity. They provide the basis for preparing statistics of output, the various inputs to the production process, capital formation and the financial transactions of such units. Economic activities are classified according to NACE, the classification used to classify economic entities (enterprises, local units and similar statistical units). Within the international trade statistics, the NACE classification refers to the economic activity of traders, i.e. enterprises that are active in international trade. In the following section we describe in detail the revised version of the economic activities classification, namely the NACE Rev.2 classification.

3.3.5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

65. Enterprises can be classified by categories according to their size. Different indicators can be used to measure the size of enterprise: number of persons employed, employees, turnover, trade values, etc. For the purpose of TEC compilation, the **number of employees** is the indicator which defines enterprise size. It has to be noted that neither enterprise groups or VAT groups can be considered as a statistical unit; therefore each enterprise of the group must be considered separately for the definition of its size.

66. With the implementation of new European business regulation the size of enterprises will be based on the number of persons employed. The **number of persons employed** refers to the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (employees receiving remuneration, working proprietors and unpaid family workers) as well as outside working persons who belong to the unit and are paid by it. The number of persons employed is equal to the number of employees and the number of self-employed persons. This definition conceptually fits better for the TEC purposes, because a trader can be any employed or self-employed person. In addition, this definition aligns TEC with the business statistics.

67. **The number of employees** refers to the number of those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. A worker is considered to be a wage or salary earner of a particular unit if he receives a wage or salary from the unit regardless of where the work is done (in or outside the production unit).

68. The number of employees is categorised according to the following groups:

- paid working proprietors;
- students, who have a formal commitment whereby they contribute to the unit's process of production in return for remuneration and/or education services;
- employees engaged under a contract specifically designed to encourage the recruitment of unemployed persons;
- home workers, if there is an explicit agreement that the home worker is remunerated on the basis of the work done and they are included on the payroll.

69. **A self-employed person** is the sole or joint owner of the unincorporated enterprise (one that has not been incorporated i.e. formed into a legal corporation) in which he/she works, unless they are also in paid employment which is their main activity (in that case, they are considered to be employees). Self-employed people also include:

- unpaid family workers;
- outworkers (who work outside the usual workplace, such as at home);
- workers engaged in production done entirely for their own final use or own capital formation, either individually or collectively.

70. The number of employees and the number of persons employed are the mandatory variables to be recorded in the SBR for each enterprise (variable 3.9a and 3.8). There are no legal requirements how these characteristics should be compiled. The majority of Member States compile

these indicators at the end of the year, whereas the others compile them as annual averages. The indicators based on annual averages conceptually better suit TEC purposes as the SBR characteristics are linked with annual trade figures. The number of persons employed at the end of the year is less suitable to provide employment information for traders whose volume of economic activity is significantly affected by seasonality.

3.3.6. TYPE OF TRADER

71. In the context of the TEC data, the type of trader specifies the type of trade activity of the enterprise. It indicates whether the enterprise is involved only in exports or only imports or in both flows.

72. The type of trader aims to describe the heterogeneity of enterprises according to their involvement in trade.

3.3.7. TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

73. In the context of the TEC data, the type of ownership refers to the concept of control and to the affiliation of an enterprise. It indicates whether an enterprise is domestically or foreign controlled and if it is domestically controlled, whether it has affiliates abroad or not. In other words, the type of ownership refers to the delineation of enterprise groups and categorising them. In this context, the concept of control prevails as referred in Article 3(4) of the Business Register Regulation (EC) No 177/2008. This regulation applies the European System of Accounts (ESA) definition for the control as set out in point 2.26 of Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 2223/96. The concept of control prevails also in the FATS Regulation and is defined as follows: '"control'' shall mean the ability to determine the general policy of an enterprise by choosing appropriate directors, if necessary. In this context, enterprise A is deemed to be controlled by an institutional unit B when B controls, whether directly or indirectly, more than half of the shareholders' voting power or more than half of the shares'. This definition is consistent with the ESA definition.

74. The type of ownership aims to describe the heterogeneity of enterprises according to their global status. A distinction of enterprises into domestically and foreign controlled enterprises has specific interest because of the important role of foreign affiliates. Furthermore, if domestically controlled enterprises with own affiliates abroad are further distinguished from all domestically controlled enterprises, the population all of multinational enterprises can be identified.

3.3.8. EXPORTS INTENSITY AND TURNOVER

75. The exports intensity refers to the share of exports of turnover (ratio between exports and turnover). The turnover definition used in the SBR follows the definition of turnover defined in the structural business statistics (variable 12 11 0).

76. **Turnover** comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the value added taxes (VAT). VAT are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

77. Exports intensity categorises enterprises according to the importance of foreign markets in their sales. The recent developments in the area of global value chains have raised a question on the heterogeneity of enterprises. It has been traditionally assumed that enterprises in the same activity sector are homogenous in terms of their productivity as well as in generating value-added and employment. However, this may not be a valid assumption any more in the globalised economy as productivity, value-added and employment may depend on the international orientation of enterprises, i.e. their involvement and position in the global value chains. Enterprises with high exports intensity are often also large-scale importers.

4 Classification system

4.1. Classification of products

78. There are two categories of products/goods classifications. Those products whose classification criterion is:

- **the industrial origin of goods**, which is related to the classification of economic activities (NACE); and
- **the material of which the goods are made**, which originates from the requirements of customs and international trade statistics with links to the industrial origin of goods.

79. In the former case, each product is assignable to a single heading of the classification of activities. It is therefore allocated to the economic activity which produces it. This results in a classification which is symmetrical to the classification of economic activities, namely the classification of products by activity (CPA).

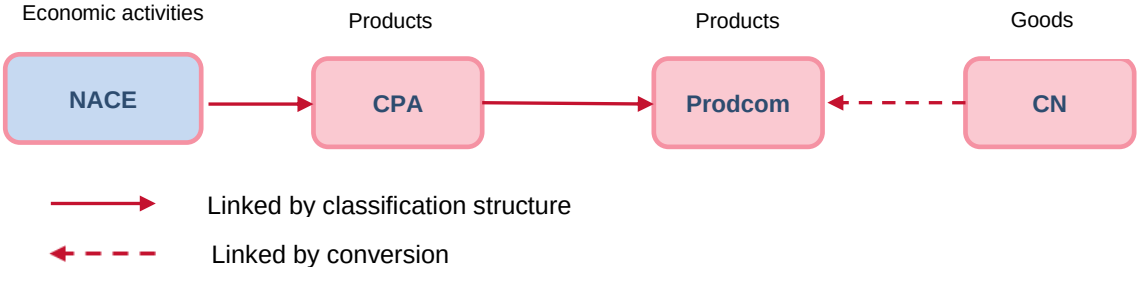
80. In the case where product classifications are mainly structured according to the material of which the goods are made, products have their historical origin in the requirements of customs and international trade statistics. This does not necessarily mean that they do not take some account of the industrial origin of the goods.

81. As the TEC domain aims to categorise trade flows according to economic activities, the product classifications which are based on the industrial origin of the goods are more suitable for analysis than classifications based on material of goods. For this reason, CPA is used as the product classification in TEC.

82. A further product classification related to the CPA which is used for studying industrial production is Prodcom. The conceptual connection between CPA, NACE, Prodcom and CN is described in Figure 1. As it is shown, NACE is linked to CPA as a reference classification since each product is the outcome of the economic activity. CPA is in turn the reference classification for Prodcom, whose headings are derived from CN.

83. A detailed description of the above-mentioned classifications and their linkage is given in the sections below.

Figure 1: Conceptual association between CPA, NACE, Prodcom and CN



Combined nomenclature (CN)

84. The combined nomenclature (CN) is the classification used within the EU for the purposes of collecting and processing international trade in goods statistics (both intra- and extra-EU). CN is based on the harmonised commodity description and coding system (HS). The HS uses a six digit numerical code for the coding of products and the combined nomenclature is further breaking down the coding into an eight digit level, according to Community needs.

85. The CN is updated once a year to reflect changes in the development of technology and trade exchanges. More substantial changes take place every five or six years with the revision of the HS.

Statistical classification of products by activity (CPA)

86. The statistical classification of products by activity (CPA) is the European version of the United Nations' Central Product Classification (CPC). Similar to the CPC, the CPA aims to serve as an instrument for assembling and tabulating all kinds of statistics requiring product detail. However, it differs (from the CPC) not only at the level of detail but also in its structure.

87. The CPA is structured according to the industrial origin of goods criterion by using NACE as the reference classification. This means that the CPA is used in such a way that each product heading is assigned to a single heading of the NACE classification.

88. CPA is based on Regulation (EC) No 451/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. According to this Regulation, the structure of the revised CPA corresponds up to the fourth level of the structure of NACE Rev. 2. This makes the two classifications 'symmetrical' on their structure. Consequently, CPA has the same hierarchical structure as NACE Rev. 2.

89. In November 2012, an update of the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) was launched. The Commission Regulation (EU) No 1209/2014 amended Regulation (EC) No 451/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and established CPA version 2.1. It was adopted in October 2014, entering into force 1 January 2015.

90. While some sections of the CPA have been aligned to the UN CPC version 2.1 and the explanatory notes have been reviewed, the overall characteristics of the CPA remain unchanged. The detail has increased, from 3.142 to 3.218 subcategories. The increase in detail primarily affected the lower level of the classification. CPA version 2.1 is more detailed than CPA 2008, however the coding system remains the same, identical codes can be used in both versions of CPA but with different content. Although the changes in CPA version 2.1 did not have the major impact on comparability of TEC data (the products are classified at aggregated level only), it has to be noted that some product groups could be affected by structural changes nevertheless.

CPA and CN relationship

91. Although different in structure, CPA and CN come close to each other at the lower level of classifications. A comparison between these classifications is possible through the correspondence tables which describe the links between classifications at the most detailed level. Even if the correspondence tables do not provide a textual explanation, they can be used as a tool for the interpretation of the relevant classifications. For instance, if the classification in CN is known, the corresponding CPA item can easily be found.

4.2. Classification of economic activities

NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities

92. NACE Rev.2 is the European version of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 4). It is based on Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

93. In NACE Rev.2, which replaced NACE Rev1.1, new concepts have been introduced and the level of detail has been increased (from 514 to 615 classes) to reflect different forms of production

and the emerging of new industries. The increase in detail is particularly visible at the highest level of classification for service-producing activities, while for other activities, such as agriculture, it affects mostly the lower level of the classification. Therefore, NACE Rev.2 provides a better picture of the overall economy and facilitates international comparisons. Simultaneous efforts have been made to maintain the same structure and codification system as in NACE Rev 1.1., so that the overall characteristics of NACE remain unchanged. The structure of NACE Rev. 2 is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 4: **Architecture of NACE classification**

Nomenclature	Level of breakdown	Code	Number
NACE Rev.2	Section	Alphabetical letters A to U	21
	Division	Two-digit numerical code	88
	Group	Three-digit numerical code	272
	Class	Four-digit numerical code	615

Source: Eurostat.

The activity sector needs to be recorded in the SBR for each enterprise, local unit and enterprise group. Principal activity code at NACE 4-digit level (variable 3.6) is a mandatory variable for enterprises. In addition, secondary activities (variable 3.7), if any, are conditional variables for enterprises which are subject to surveys. Only the principal activity should be considered in TEC. However, the secondary activities may be useful additional information for problematic cases (see Chapter 6 Specific Cases of data linking).

CPA and NACE classification

94. As previously mentioned, the CPA is structured in such a way that it uses the NACE as the reference classification, i.e. each type of goods (or services) is produced by one and only one activity as defined in NACE. This link between the CPA and NACE can be seen in the coding, where at all levels of CPA, the coding of the first 4 digits is identical to that used in NACE.

4.3. Classification of countries

95. The reporting and partner countries are classified according to the 'Nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States', known as the 'Geonomenclature'. An ISO alpha-2 coding applies, which means that each country is identified with a two-letter alphabetical code.

5 Data linking and construction of populations

96. This chapter provides a description of the conceptual structure of SBRs and its units (both administrative and statistical) and of trade registers. It further looks into the linkage between the registers as well as the definition of the target population to be covered for the compilation of statistics on trade by enterprise characteristics.

5.1. Conceptual structure of the statistical business register

97. The SBRs play an important role in the compilation process of business statistics. They detect and construct the active population of statistical units from administrative (legal) units. Statistical units and administrative units have different purposes.

98. The **legal unit** is a part of the legal and administrative world. Only a legal unit may enter into contracts, be an owner of a property, rights or goods (i.e. production factors). However, a legal unit does not always reflect an economic activity. This is because a legal unit is a construct of law and administration. To give a correct description of the economic world, legal units must be converted into statistical units.

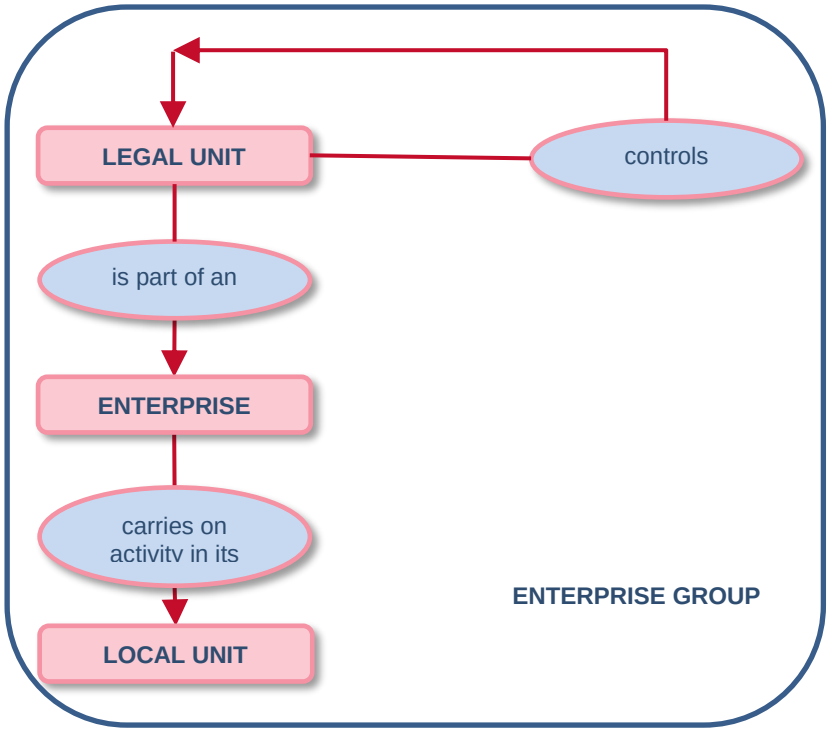
99. A **statistical unit** is defined as the object of a statistical survey and bearer of its statistical characteristics. Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community defines several statistical units of which the following three are the most important ones as their recording in the SBR is mandatory.

- **Enterprise**: enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. It may also be a sole legal unit.
- **Local unit**: the local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place, economic activity is carried out for which – except for certain exceptions – one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.
- **Enterprise group**: enterprise group is an association of enterprises bound together by legal and/or financial links. A group of enterprises can have more than one decision-making centre, especially for policy on production, sales and profit. It may centralise certain aspects of financial management and taxation. It constitutes an economic activity which is empowered to make choices, particularly concerning the units which it comprises.

The SBRs are required to hold information on the administrative (legal) units and their links to enterprises and enterprise groups. Legal units include: (a) legal persons whose existence is

recognised by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own them or are members of them; and (b) natural persons who are engaged in an economic activity in their own right. The legal unit always forms, either by itself or sometimes in combination with other legal units, the legal basis for the statistical unit known as the 'enterprise'. The conceptual structure of a statistical business register is displayed in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Conceptual structure of the statistical business register

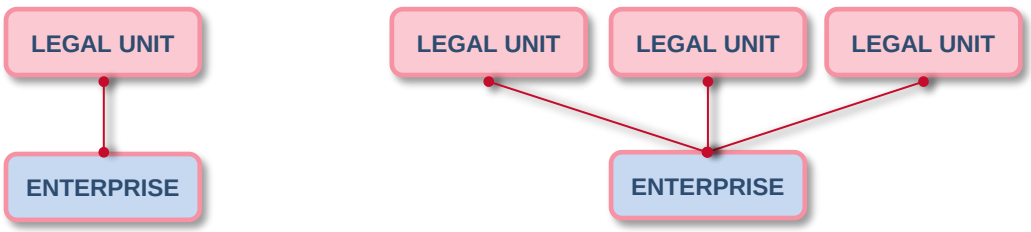


100. As it is indicated in the above figure, an SBR consists of administrative (legal) units which construct, either on their own or in combination with other legal units, the enterprise. The enterprise carries out one or more activities in one or more locations, i.e. in its local unit(s). An association of enterprises bound together by legal and/or financial links comprises the enterprise group. The enterprise group imposes control over its units.

101. The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is defined as 'the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units, provided that the result is an organisational unit with a certain degree of autonomy'.

102. The link between an enterprise and a legal unit is not always one-to-one. An enterprise may consist of more than one different legal units resulting in a 'complex' enterprise. The following Figure 3 shows the relationship between an enterprise and the legal unit.

Figure 3: Relationship between enterprise and legal unit(s)



103. 'Complex' enterprises may exist due to various reasons. Some of these reasons according to the Business Registers Recommendations Manual are listed below [1]:

- Historical reasons: one legal unit buys another legal unit and integrates it completely under its own production process. An example can be seen as a retail business which obtains the ownership of a legal unit, which owns a shop. In this case, the shop no longer has autonomy because the decisions are taken outside of that legal unit.
- Operational reasons: certain activities may have been outsourced into separately controlled legal units for reasons of operational efficiency. For example, it may be more efficient to have one legal unit responsible for marketing and advertising the products of several other legal units within an enterprise.
- Tax or subsidy reasons: particular activities undertaken by an enterprise may be taxed differently to others or may attract subsidies. In such cases, it can make sense to have them carried out by a separate legal unit to maximise the tax advantage for the business or to meet simpler administrative requirements.
- Other reasons are related for instance to: (a) a common wage settlement for employees regardless their occupation, e.g. it makes sense to employ the staff of a canteen, which is classified as a metal processing legal unit, in a separate legal unit which has lower wages for catering staff; and (b) facilitate the sale or closure of an enterprise group.

5.2. Conceptual structure of the trade register

104. In this section, a trade register is discussed at conceptual level. A trade register should be understood as a conceptual database whose main purpose is to record identification information on the companies involved in international trade, i.e. traders.

105. It should be noted that trade registers are not organised on a harmonised basis. Although provisions on intra-EU trade statistics require Member States to set up a register on intra-EU trade operators, there are no guidelines given to the organisation of the register themselves. Nevertheless, the register should be organised in such a way that it could gain the maximum benefit from other information sources and ensure maximum effectiveness of all its functions. The organisation of the trade register can be decided individually by each Member State, based on the scope of the register, the variables it holds and its functions.

Intra-EU trade

106. A trade register is an essential tool for the statistics collection and compilation process in intra-EU trade statistics. Four main uses for the register can be distinguished:

- collect in a timely and efficient way information on intra-EU traders;
- provide assistance in quality checking of the received data;
- assist any relevant analytical work, i.e. provision of estimates for those units that have not responded or are below a threshold;
- have a close link with the VAT system relating to intra-EU trade.

107. The trade register should thus be used as the tool to mobilise the administrative data provided by tax authorities for statistical production. It should contain the value of VAT data declared by all intra-EU traders and Intrastat data submitted by the declarants.

(1) Business Registers Recommendations Manual – Chapter 7.

Extra-EU trade

108. For extra-EU trade statistics, the need to exploit the trade register in the data collection and compilation process is not indispensable in a similar way as in intra-EU trade statistics. However, the trade register should also include company identification data and trade value of companies who trade with non-EU countries, although it is not requested by EU regulations. Accordingly, the trade register should include or should be linked to the following information:

- identification data about the trader: ID number, name, address, phone, fax, email, etc.;
- date of entry into the register and other relevant dates;
- liability and status of the traders to report for Intrastat;
- other indicators describing the profile of the trader: only intra, only extra, both intra and extra, main activity based on value of trade, involved or not in processing, etc.;
- status and demography of the trader: operating or not operating, liquidated, bankrupted, information on reorganisations, groups, mergers, takeovers and other information important for monitoring a business;
- monthly values of intra-Community trade and monthly VAT data;
- complete information on third-party declarant, contact persons;
- reporting media and technical information needed for reporting;
- other information for contact and monitoring purposes, e.g. the most frequently traded commodities of the trader.

109. At this point some concepts used in trade registers should be clarified. The declaring unit in trade registers is called ‘trader’. A trader is defined as:

- a taxable person carrying out an intra-Community trade transaction;
- a natural or legal person lodging a customs declaration.

110. For simplicity, only two ID numbers are used in this document (there may be also other ID numbers in use to those mentioned):

- the VAT number within intra EU-trade;
- the customs ID number within extra EU-trade.

5.3. Conceptual structure of the register linkage

111. The Business Register Regulation defines the link between the legal unit and the enterprise. The same regulation also establishes a link between the statistical business registers and the registers of intra- and extra-EU trade operators through a common unit of reference, namely the legal unit.

112. The enterprise is the statistical unit to be used, which means that trade data must be linked to characteristics available in the SBR for the enterprise through the legal unit. In this way, trade data are connected with the characteristics of an enterprise and they can be reported in terms of the economic activity and number of employees of the whole enterprise concerned.

113. A conceptual illustration of register entries and the linkage between trade and statistical business registers is given in the following Table 3. To simplify the illustration, only the VAT number and customs ID number are shown. They can be linked to the ID number of the legal unit (1.1) either through the VAT number (1.3) or the direct reference to the trade register (1.7). The ID number of the legal unit (1.1) itself is further associated to an enterprise. This linkage is established through

variables ID number of the enterprise (3.1) and ID number of the legal unit of which the enterprise consists (3.3).

114. It should be noted that this illustration is only a conceptual one, based on the variables defined in the Business Register Regulation. In practice the linkage may be very straightforward, based on either one single ID number in the trade register and the SBR or different ID numbers, but with one-to-one linkage between them. However, this should not be assumed to be always the case, as there may be more complicated linkages or the linkage may not always provide expected outcomes. The following cases are described in chapter 6:

- 6.1. Intra-annual business demography changes;
- 6.2. Large and complex businesses;
- 6.3. Incomplete SBR data;
- 6.4. Treatment of estimated trade data;
- 6.5. Non-resident traders; and
- 6.6. VAT groups.

115. Recommendations on how to deal with them in order to establish the linkage are also provided.

Table 5: Conceptual illustration of the register entries and linkages[1]

Trade register		Statistical business register				
Trader		Legal unit			Enterprise/statistical unit	
VAT number (intra-EU)	Customs ID number (extra-EU)	ID number of the legal unit (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7a)	ID number of the enterprise (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit of which the enterprise consists (3.3)

Source: **Eurostat.**

5.4. Construction of reference population

116. Data from two different sources can be linked but this linking may not be perfect. This happens for mainly two reasons:

- differences in coverage, e.g. registers may differ in scope, definitions of thresholds and frequency of updates; or
- errors in the ID numbers, e.g. an invalid or missing ID number or errors in the links recorded in registers.

117. In order to cover the complete trade flows for each compiling country and to treat each trader in a harmonised manner, the data linking methodology allocates traders to various reference populations. There are two criteria to consider:

- validity of ID numbers; and
- linkage between trade and the SBRs.

118. Depending on how these criteria are met, total trade is allocated to the following populations for each trade flow concerning the whole reference year.

(1) The numbers in the illustration refer to the variables according to the Business Register Regulation.

Total trade

119. *Total trade* corresponds to the total trade of a given country as defined in the section 3.2 including adjustments for missing trade (trade below threshold and non-response in intra-EU trade; missing, delayed and incomplete records for extra-EU trade). *Total trade* is split between *identified resident traders*, *non-resident traders*, *private individuals* and *unknown trade*.

- **Identified traders:** this population includes all traders who have reported trade transactions under a valid ID number, regardless of the data source. It includes identified private individuals and non-resident traders as well. The data source can be the Intrastat declaration, VAT data for non-collected intra-EU trade (trade below the exemption threshold and non-response), customs data or data stemming from any other source in case of specific goods and movements.

  A valid ID number refers to national ID numbers used in the Member State where the registration took place.

- **Non-resident traders (NRT)** include all traders, which are non-resident in the reporting country and are registered in VAT register in order to comply with administrative requirements. Please refer to Chapter 6.5 on how the non-resident traders can be identified. Although in some Member States such traders can be included in the SBRs, the non-resident traders should be included in the NRT population nevertheless. The non-resident traders are not split by business characteristics, only the total numbers are provided (the same as for *unknown trade* and *unclassified trade)*, but should be split by main trade characteristics.

- **Private individuals (PI)** which can be identified in the data sources should be allocated to the population PI. This population is necessary to calculate comparable matching rates among Member States. The natural persons who are economic operators and are registered in the SBRs are not considered as private individuals, but as businesses and should be included in the BR population. The private individuals who cannot be identified as such, should be allocated to *unknown trade*.

- **Unknown trade (_U)** consists of traders without valid ID numbers (e.g. private individuals, which cannot be identified, traders with wrong ID numbers, etc.). The trade value of this population corresponds to the trade value of non-identified traders and of estimated trade [1]. The trade value all these cases account for will be included in the disseminated statistics as a residual. It is calculated as the difference between *total trade* and *identified traders. Unknown trade* is not broken down by products, partner countries and business variables.

120. *Identified traders* are split between *traders successfully matched with the SBR (BR population)*, *non-resident traders (NRT population)*, *private individuals (PI population)* and *unclassified traders (NCL population)*:

- **Traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR population)** make the reference population used in the compilation of TEC tables. It consist of traders for which the link to the SBR could be established and at least one of the TEC-related business variables (activity sector, number of employees, type of ownership or turnover) is available.

- **Unclassified trade (NCL)** is derived from *identified traders* by excluding *traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR), non-resident traders*

[1] Estimated trade should not be confused with ITGS estimates of trade below threshold and non-response, because these traders can be identified in the VAT data and thus allocated either to BR or NCL. Therefore in the TEC context, estimated trade relates only to the cases where the trader cannot be identified.

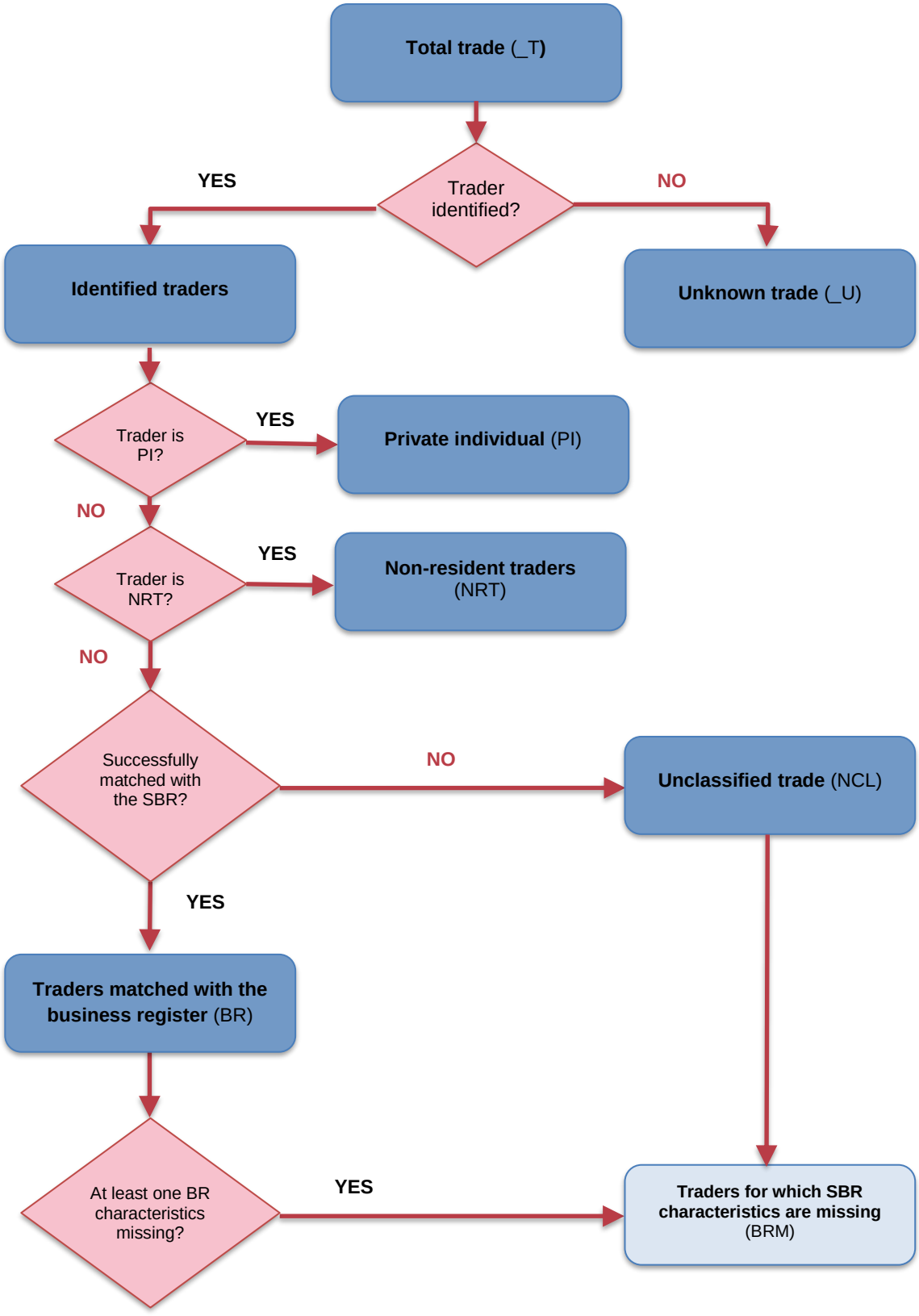
(NRT) and *private individuals (PI)*. I.e., in this group are included identified and successfully matched with the SBR traders for which all required business characteristics are missing and identified traders which did not find their match in the SBR.

121. *Traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR), non-resident traders (NRT) non-allocated traders (NCL), private individuals (PI)* and *unknown trade (_U)* are mutually exclusive and their sum make up *Total trade (_T)*. These populations form the basis for the compilation of all TEC statistics. However the population *traders with missing SBR characteristics (BRM)* serve for data quality analysis, in particular focusing on shortcomings of the business registers:

- Population of **traders with missing business characteristics (BRM)** includes traders with completely or partially missing SBR characteristics and identified traders which were not matched with the SBR. It is a sum of *non-classified traders (NCL*) and those traders in the BR population where at least one of the SBR variables relevant for TEC is missing.

122. The construction of reference populations for the compilation of trade statistics by enterprise characteristics is shown in Figure 4:

Figure 4: Structure of the target population for the statistics on trade by enterprise characteristics



6 Specific cases of data linking

123. Although the general principles on data linking are clear and straightforward, there are several methodologically complex issues which need to be addressed more carefully. This section provides recommendations on how to treat some particular cases, like business demographic changes, problematic linkages caused by complex business structures, missing or estimated data and non-established traders.

6.1. Intra-annual business demography

124. The business population is subject to frequent demographic events over time. SBRs should keep track on the changes, so that the changes on administrative units are correctly converted to changes in statistical units. For TEC, the intra-annual business demography forms a particularly challenging issue as the datasets are constructed by linking monthly source data with annual business characteristics. Specific instructions on how to cope with intra-annual demographic changes to obtain annual statistics from the monthly data which are consistent with the methodology of business statistics are therefore necessary. It should be noted that some real-life changes are of administrative nature; they do not necessarily lead to changes of statistical units. The key issue is to distinguish purely administrative events from events which have also an impact on statistics.

125. To provide explanations and recommendations for the cases which are relevant for the treatment of TEC, five different cases of business demographic changes presented below according to the typology of the Business Registers Recommendations Manual [1] can be identified.

6.1.1. EXISTENTIAL CHANGES

126. They involve only one enterprise after the event and none before or alternatively, only one enterprise before and none after. The former one corresponds to a birth of a new enterprise and the latter one to death of an existing enterprise. For the SBR, the consequence of a birth of an enterprise is a creation of a new record. Similarly, the death of an enterprise causes a deletion. For TEC, existential changes can be interpreted as a birth of a new trader or cease of activities of an established trader. As TEC measures the whole trader population, all active enterprises and the enterprises, which has stopped their activities during the reference year, are taken into account.

6.1.2. CHANGES WITHIN AN ENTERPRISE

127. For the SBR, these events do not cause creations or deletions of enterprises. However, they may cause other changes. The following three cases are identified:

- **change of ownership** refers to a case where a new legal unit is formed to take over the activities of an existing enterprise;

([1]) Business Registers Recommendations Manual – Chapter 13.

- **restructuring within an enterprise** is an event which does not affect the continuity of the enterprise but changes its structure in the progress, for instance creation or deletion of a local unit;
- **change of enterprise group** is a special case where the enterprise itself does not change – the same combination of production factors exists before and after the event – but after the event it belongs to a different enterprise group than before.

128. In the first case, there should be an update on the identity number of the legal unit of which the enterprise consists (BR variable 3.3). The second case may lead to a change of enterprise characteristics like NACE (BR variable 3.6) or number of employees (BR variable 3.9). For the third case, the only change should concern links to the enterprise group (BR variable 3.12).

129. Out of the three cases identified above, only the first one – change of ownership – has consequences for TEC as well as trade statistics in general. Let's assume a case where a change of ownership leads to a change of the legal unit and at the same time to a change of VAT number. Consequently, for a trade register, a new VAT number and/or customs ID number is created and the new unit inherits the reporting obligations from the old unit. For SBR, a new legal unit is created. At the enterprise level, no new enterprises are created but the link between legal unit and enterprise is updated. The changes concern only the administrative codes but the enterprise is not affected. Therefore it is important that different VAT numbers are not treated as different enterprises.

130. The following example illustrates how a change of ownership is recorded in trade and SBRs [1]. As can be seen, the identity number of the enterprise (ID number 3.1) is the same before and after the event. To complement the tables a chronological presentation is also provided.

Table 6.1: Changes within an enterprise before the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y

Source: Eurostat.

Table 6.2: Changes within an enterprise after the event

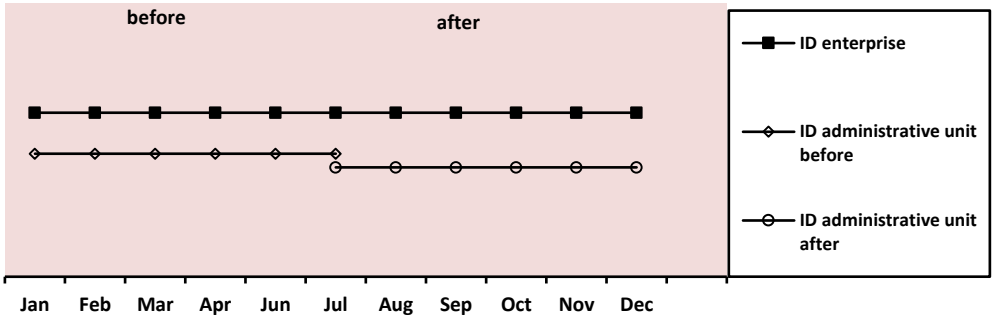
Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	**N**	1111	1111	1111	**N**	1234	1111	Y
1119	**1119**	**Y**	**1119**	**1119**	**1119**	**Y**	**1234**	**1119**	**Y**

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) To simplify the illustrations in this chapter, it is assumed that the same ID number is used for all administrative recording (legal unit ID number is the same as VAT number and customs ID number). A different ID number is used for enterprises in order to underline the difference between administrative and statistical units. The business registers should keep track of changes; usually, a time stamp recorded in business registers indicates when such an event has occurred. In this example the time stamps have been replaced by simple flags (yes/no) indicating whether the given administrative or statistical unit is active or not following the event.

131. As can be seen in the following chronological presentation, changes within an enterprise cause only changes that concern the administrative ID numbers. The enterprise is not affected. These cases have to be treated as one case. They do not lead to changes of statistical units.

Figure 5: Changes within an enterprise



6.1.3. CONCENTRATION

132. Concentration refers to events involving more than one enterprise before and one enterprise after the event or in other words, reduction of the number of existing enterprises. Two different kinds of concentration can be identified:

- **Merger —** two enterprises integrate entirely and they both lose their identity because they are dissolved beyond recognition in the new organisation. In this case, a new enterprise is created in the SBR with a new identity number while the predecessors are deleted (as active enterprises). Using the same illustration as above, a merger is recorded as follows:

Table 7.1: Merger before the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y
2222	2222	Y	2222	2222	2222	Y	2345	2222	Y

Source: Eurostat.

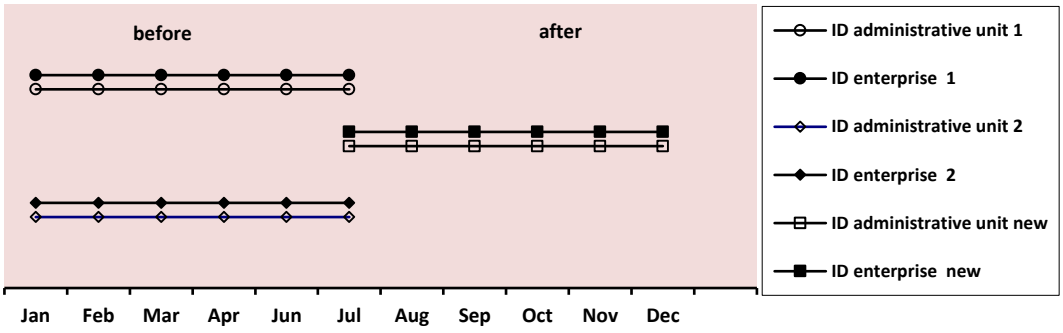
Table 7.2: Merger after the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	**N**	1111	1111	1111	**N**	1234	1111	**N**
2222	2222	**N**	2222	2222	2222	**N**	2345	2222	**N**
3333	**3333**	**Y**	**3333**	**3333**	**3333**	**Y**	**3456**	**3333**	**Y**

Source: Eurostat.

133. The following chronological presentation shows that mergers cause a deletion of the old enterprises and the creation of a new enterprise. All administrative units, legal numbers, VAT numbers etc., as well as the ID number of the new enterprise change. These cases create new entries in the SBR, thus they lead to changes of statistical units.

Figure 6: Concentration – Merger



- **Takeover —** two enterprises integrate in such a way that one of them – a large one – remains relatively unchanged but another – a smaller one – is absorbed by the larger one. In this case, the large enterprise remains unchanged in the SBR, while the small one is deleted. However, some characteristics of the large enterprise will likely change. The corresponding recording of a takeover is the following:

Table 8.1: Take-over before the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y
2222	2222	Y	2222	2222	2222	Y	2345	2222	Y

Source: Eurostat.

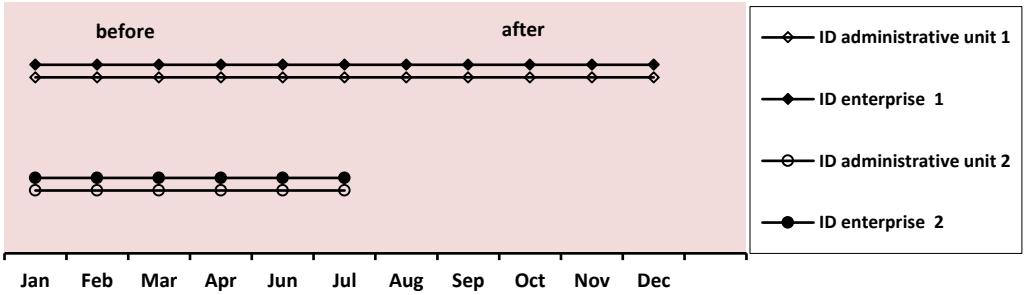
Table 8.2: Takeover after the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	**N**	1111	1111	1111	**N**	1234	1111	**N**
2222	2222	Y	2222	2222	2222	Y	2345	2222	Y

Source: Eurostat.

134. Takeovers, as shown in the following chronological presentation, cause a deletion of an enterprise (enterprise 2), but there is no creation of a new enterprise. All administrative units, as well as the ID number of the first enterprise 1 remain unchanged. These cases delete an entry in the SBR, thus it leads to an impact on statistics but not to changes of statistical units.

Figure 7: Concentration –Takeover



135. It should be noted that mergers and takeovers differ from the events listed under (2) Changes within an enterprise. Mergers and takeovers are events which occur not only in the real observable world but also in the statistical world.

6.1.4. DE-CONCENTRATION

136. De-concentration refers to changes involving one enterprise before and more than one enterprise after the event; in other words, it refers to the counterparts of concentration. As in concentration, two cases can be identified:

- **Break-up —** an enterprise is divided in such a way that neither of the new enterprises retains the identity of the original enterprise. In this case, two new enterprises are created in the SBR with new identity numbers while the predecessor is deleted.

Table 9.1: Break-up before the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y

Source: Eurostat.

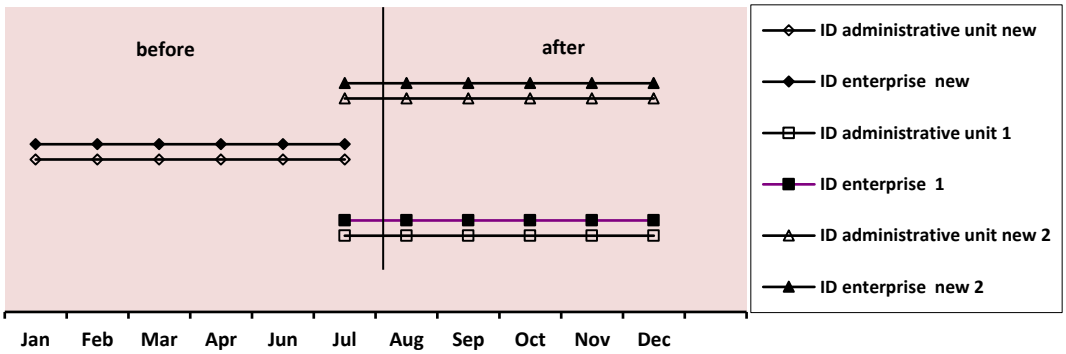
Table 9.2: Break-up after the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	**N**	1111	1111	1111	**N**	1234	1111	**N**
2222	**2222**	**Y**	**2222**	**2222**	**2222**	**Y**	**2345**	**2222**	**Y**
3333	**3333**	**Y**	**3333**	**3333**	**3333**	**Y**	**3456**	**3333**	**Y**

Source: Eurostat.

137. The following chronological presentation shows that break-ups cause the deletion of an enterprise and the creation of new enterprises. All administrative units, legal numbers, VAT numbers, etc., as well as the ID numbers of the new enterprises change. These cases create new entries in the SBR and lead to changes of statistical units.

Figure 8: De-concentration – Break up



- **Split-off —** an enterprise is divided in such a way that one enterprise – a large one – retains the identity of the original enterprise while a new one, which is typically much smaller, is separated. In this case, the large enterprise remains unchanged in the SBR, while a new one is created. Some characteristics of the large enterprise will likely change. A split-off would be recorded as follows:

Table 10.1: Split-off before the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y

Source: Eurostat.

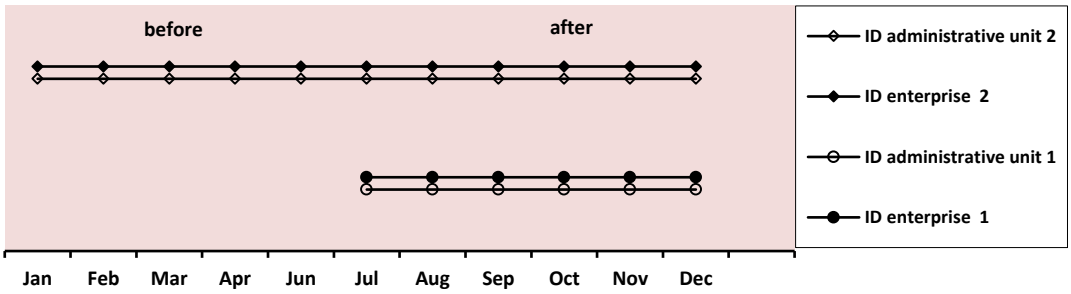
Table 10.2: Split-off after the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.3)	Reference to trade register (1.7)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.3)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y
2222	**2222**	**Y**	**2222**	**2222**	**2222**	**Y**	**2345**	**2222**	**Y**

Source: Eurostat.

138. The following chronological presentation shows that Split-offs do not cause any deletions of enterprises. All administrative units, as well as the ID number of enterprise 1 remain unchanged, but there is a new creation of a new enterprise 2. These cases create a new entry in the SBR and thus they lead to an impact on statistics as well as to changes of statistical units.

Figure 9: De-concentration – Split off



139. Break-ups and split-offs are similar to mergers and takeovers: they are events which occur not only in the real observable world but also in the statistical world.

6.1.5. COMPLEX CHANGES

140. Complex changes refer to changes involving more than one enterprise before and more than one enterprise after the event. Three cases can be identified:

- **Creation/cessation of a joint venture** — a joint venture is created when two or more independent enterprises agree to commit some of their resources to work together on a common project or on continuous business relationship, generally on an equal basis. None of the original enterprises exercise outright control over the entity created. A new enterprise is created in SBRs while none of the originals are deleted. The cessation of a joint venture is the opposite case, leading to a deletion of one enterprise.
- **Restructuring within an enterprise group —** this event concerns enterprises under common control and involves more than one enterprise before and after the event.
- **Restructuring involving more than one enterprise group** — this event is similar to the previous one but is not constrained to one enterprise group.

141. All of the three cases may have a considerable impact on the enterprise population but their heterogeneous nature and infrequent occurrence make them difficult to cover in statistics.

142. To distinguish between real life changes and changes with statistical impact is very important. The SBRs should keep track of changes. Usually, a time stamp recorded in SBRs indicates when an event has occurred. A practical approach to monitor changes in the VAT number can be, for example, the creation of an additional file to keep track of the changes in the legal unit. Thus, every time a VAT ID changes, the legal unit does not change. When the legal unit is the enterprise, trade values will be allocated to the enterprise.

Recommendations

1. Changes in VAT numbers should be monitored closely.
2. When the change has taken place but has not affected the enterprise as recorded in the SBR, the different VAT numbers should be associated to a single enterprise in order to avoid double-counting of the enterprises.
3. In complicated cases, SBR or business statistics experts should be contacted in order to ensure consistent treatment.

6.2. Large and complex businesses

143. For the purposes of TEC compilation, the linkage between trade and SBRs is one of the most important issues affecting the quality of statistics. The prerequisite for accurate and coherent statistics is that trade flows of a given trader are allocated to the most relevant enterprise. It can be assumed that in most cases the default linkage is correct and provides the optimal outcome. However, the linkage may not always provide an expected outcome; trade flows may be allocated to enterprises whose characteristics seem to be in contrast with the economic reality or be incoherent with other statistics. These problems are more likely to exist for large and complex businesses.

144. An integral part of the management of SBRs is the definition of statistical units and their activity sector. The Business Registers Recommendations Manual and the NACE Rev. 2 Introductory Guidelines provide more information on such practices.

145. The guidelines make a distinction between principal and secondary activities, on the one hand and ancillary activities, on the other hand. The principal activity of a statistical unit is the activity which contributes most to the total value added of the unit. A secondary activity is any other activity of the unit whose outputs are goods and services which are suitable for delivery to third parties. Principal and secondary activities are generally carried out with the support of a number of ancillary activities, such as accounting, transportation, storage, purchasing, sales promotion, repair and

maintenance, etc. Thus, ancillary activities are those that exist solely to support the principal or secondary economic activities of a unit, by providing goods or services for the use of that unit only. An activity cannot be considered ancillary if a significant part of the output is sold on the market.

146. Ancillary activities are typical for large and complex businesses, in particular for enterprise groups. The Business Registers Recommendations Manual lists some typical ancillary activities (NACE Rev 2) in Chapter 19:

- activities of holding companies (64.2);
- real estate activities (68);
- legal and accounting activities (69);
- activities of head offices (70.1);
- advertising and market research (73);
- office administrative and support (82).

147. The above listed activities are typical ancillary activities which are normally not involved in international trade. Therefore linkages leading to them should be validated carefully and corrected whenever relevant and feasible.

148. On top of the ancillary activities, two other activities may play a particular role in international trade. Some activity sectors are involved in the logistical chain but their role is to provide services to the real traders rather than trade for their own account:

- Wholesale on a fee or contract basis (46.1).
- This group includes activities of agents, brokers and other wholesalers who trade on behalf and on the account of others. This activity should not be mixed with wholesale trade on own account (46.2 to 46.9).
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation (52).
- A particular attention should be given on activity 52.29 (‘Other transportation support activities’), which includes for instance forwarding and customs activities.

149. Similarly to ancillary activities, linkages leading to them should be validated carefully and corrected whenever relevant and feasible.

150. In general it should be noted that corrections of the activity sector of enterprises should be made with a lot of responsibility. If trade statisticians perform corrections for the compilation of TEC data it must be ensured that the treatment is coherent and well documented. Cross-checks with other domains could help to validate the data correctly, as well as to allocate the trade value of large and complex units encountered to more plausible units.

151. Cross-checks between the trade register and the FATS and SBS surveys could be performed through the SBR. These cross checks could help to re-allocate the trade values to a more appropriate unit, for example, the enterprise that covers the productive process phase and belongs to the same group. NACE codes that typically represent ancillary activities could be replaced with more appropriate codes by using the codes available for the secondary activities in the SBR for the same enterprise. If an enterprise (with ancillary activity) belongs to an enterprise group, then the figures should be carefully checked.

Recommendations

4. The results should be validated carefully; particular attention should be given to ‘outliers’: enterprises which record large trade volumes with a small number of employees or with a NACE code typically representing ancillary activities.

5. If an ‘outlier’ is found, the linkage should be validated and corrected, leading to a more plausible statistical unit. Names and addresses of the units can be used to identify them.

6. The correction should nevertheless be done with caution and in cooperation with the SBR and business statistics experts in order to ensure consistent treatment. If it can be assumed that the linkage is correct, for instance when goods are imported for own use or domestic transaction from manufacturer to non-manufacturer has actually preceded the cross-border transaction, then editing is not recommended.

6.3. Incomplete statistical business register data

152. Incomplete business register data refer to the cases where the linkage between trade and SBR data is successful but the SBR does not contain all the necessary information for the particular statistical unit. In some cases either the activity code, the number of employees, turnover or ownership information can be missing. Missing information is a specific case of error in the economic/stratification variables of the SBR.

153. In order to ensure completeness of information, a very close collaboration with the SBR and the business statistics experts should be established. The trade statistics experts should report the identified shortcomings to the SBR experts and look for solutions in close collaboration. The corrections of business characteristics should be introduced in the SBR first and consequently taken into account for TEC compilation. Such an approach would ensure coherence of information across business statistics domains.

154. It should be attempted to obtain information on missing data as far as possible from other sources. Employment data from social insurance agencies, for example, could be used as a source for the determination of missing information as well as data from the State Revenue Service. In some cases, NACE codes could be defined by available information on the company from the internet or according to the products the company is trading. The latter should be done with caution, since enterprises might not have their main activity on the traded products, e.g. wholesale trade.

Recommendations

7. When in the process of TEC compilation incomplete or implausible SBR data are identified, it is important to report to SBR experts and to look for solutions together. The corrections of the business characteristics should be implemented in both SBR and TEC data in order to ensure overall comparability of business statistics.

6.4. Treatment of estimated trade data

155. Estimated data refers to non-collected trade in intra- and extra-EU trade. The share of non-collected trade can be particularly important in intra-EU trade due to the application of exemption thresholds and non-response. In annual Extrastat data, the share of estimated data is close to 0 due to the administrative nature of data collection.

156. According to the Intrastat and Extrastat regulations, missing data need to be compensated with estimations so that the statistics refer to the complete trade of the given Member State. Those regulations set out only the requirement to allocate the estimated data to product codes (at least at 2-digit level of the combined nomenclature) and partner countries in the disseminated statistics. However, this is not fully sufficient for the compilation of TEC. For this reason, TEC compilation rules expect that VAT data are used for non-collected intra-EU trade, especially when referring to the trade below the Intrastat exemption threshold. These data, which are allocated to traders, are used like collected data. On the other hand, if the estimated data cannot be allocated directly to traders, i.e. to 'true' traders with correct ID numbers, for instance in the case of estimates for non-response, they will be considered as unknown trade. Probability methods could be used for allocation of estimates at trader level.

Recommendations

8. If the estimates are allocated to traders with the necessary details, then estimated data can be used like collected data. The estimated partner country and product should be used wherever possible.

9. If the estimates are allocated to traders but without partner country or product details, trade should be allocated to unknown partner country in Tables 4 and 11 and to unknown product in Table 6.

6.5. Non-resident traders (NRT)

157. The NRT are foreign companies which carry out trade transactions in the reporting Member State and are registered for VAT or have appointed a tax representative. The NRT imports/exports goods to/from the reporting Member State. Although the NRT is registered in the reporting Member States for the VAT, it has little or no physical presence, may have no employees, no premises and no production activities. Its activities are limited to moving the goods in and out of the reporting Member State. The VAT registration is needed to comply with the VAT and customs requirements. The definition of the '*non-resident'* follows the definition of '*non-resident'* applicable for balance of payments (BoP) and the national accounts (NA).

158. Conceptually, the NRT are out of scope of business statistics and, therefore, for TEC compilation purposes all NRT are allocated to a separate population (NRT), which allows achieving better comparability with the business statistics and helps to delineate the non-resident population for BoP and NA compilers.

159. The NRT are usually not required to be registered in the administrative business registers and are not under the scope of the SBR, with the exception of a few Member States.

160. The NRT use different business models. They import and store the goods in the reporting Member State, by renting these services from the resident units. Although there is a physical movement of goods across borders, there is no economic transaction between a resident and a non-resident unit followed by a change of economic ownership. These flows of goods are referred to as quasi-transit trade and similar operations. Although such transactions are included in ITGS, they should be excluded from imports and exports of goods in NA and BoP.

161. The activities of the NRT in the reporting Member State can be grouped in five major cases:

- imports of goods into a distribution centre in the reporting Member State with a subsequent outflow of goods to another Member State (quasi imports);
- the NRT can bring the goods from another Member State and declare them at the reporting Member States Customs for exports (quasi exports) [1];
- imports of goods for processing (provided by a resident processor in the reporting Member State) and subsequent sales of the goods in the reporting Member State or abroad;
- purchase/sales of the goods from/in the domestic market of the reporting Member State (i.e. sales following the imports of goods (call off stock arrangements and similar));

[1] For more information about quasi transit, please refer to Chapter 4.3 of the Compilers Guide on European statistics on international trade in goods.

- imports and exports of goods by other non-residents, such as embassies, international organisations and international military forces. These flows are by definition excluded from the scope of ITGS and consequently from TEC compilation.

162. **Identification of NRT.** For TEC compilation the NRT must be identified. The identification of NRT is based on various data sources which varies from Member State to Member State. Generally, the NRT can be identified through their ID number which is allocated in the reporting Member State for the VAT registration. The ID number of NRT in most Member States differs in structure from the standard VAT numbers provided to the resident companies and consequently allows identification of NRT.

163. The main data sources for identifying the NRT is the VAT register, which in certain cases can be combined with the information available in SBR, the tax register or EORI register. Usually, one cannot rely on one source only. Especially in the case of traders with substantial impact, several sources including employment data should be combined to decide whether an entity is a resident or a non-resident according to the NA and the BoP concepts.

164. In Extra-EU trade, the customs procedures 42 and 63 (relevant for quasi imports transactions) are very often used by the NRT. This information in combination with the VAT number can help to identify the NRT. The *Member State of actual exports,* when available on customs declaration, helps to identify quasi exports transactions. When identified, these transactions must be further analysed in order to decide whether the exporter is a resident or not. When the *Member State of actual exports* is other than the reporting Member State, by definition it implies that the exporter must be a non-resident and that there is no preceding intra-Union acquisition of goods. However the mistakes in recording the *Member State of actual exports* can happen, therefore all significant transactions must be verified linking this information with other available data sources.

165. In Intrastat, identification of NRT is directly linked with its specific VAT number. Moreover, in some Member States a separate national nature of transaction (NoT) code is used to mark non-resident related transactions.

166. **Treatment of non-residents involved in processing activities.** The non-resident units are created with the aim of complying with the administrative obligations related to the payment of VAT in the context of movement of goods from one Member State to another. Sometimes the same economic transactions follow different administrative procedures and consequently they can be differently accounted for statistical purposes. In such cases, the statistical data may not reflect the economic reality. Particularly, it can be noted in the transactions related to the processing activities:

- the goods can be imported directly by the resident processing company (which is identified as the statistical unit for the TEC compilation purposes), or
- indirectly via a NRT. In the latter case, the NRT provides statistical data, however his business characteristics, if available, will not reflect economic reality and statistical results will be incoherent.

167. From this point of view, the NRT can be grouped in to two major categories:

- the ones which have no economic links with the economy of the reporting Member State (quasi transit operations with goods); and
- the ones having economic links with the economy of the reporting Member State, i.e. the NRT registered with the aim to administer processing transactions.

168. For TEC purposes, the NRT who have no economic links with the economy of the reporting Member State should be allocated to *NRT* population, whereas non-residents with the links to the reporting economy, when identified, should be allocated to the *BR* population. The business characteristics of such NRT should be those of the resident processing company. In other words, the statistical unit for the TEC compilation purposes should be the processor rather than the non-resident administrative unit.

169. Identification of the NRT having the links with the reporting economy is a very complicated task requiring thorough case-by-case investigations and therefore, in practice, can be implemented

only for a very limited number of transactions.

Recommendations

10.Non-resident traders should be identified and allocated to the *NRT* population.

11.TEC compilers are encouraged to closely collaborate with the national accounts and balance of payments compilers for the definition of the scope of the NRT.

12.When the NSA can identify transactions where the NRT acts as an intermediary between the foreign exporter and the resident processor and therefore declares imported/exported goods for/after processing, the business characteristics of the resident processing company should be allocated to the NRT.

Table 11: Indicative criteria for allocation of traders to populations in the reporting Member State

	BR	NRT	PI	NCL	_U
1.Identified trader with a valid national VAT ID number issued for a standard resident economic operator which is having the national SBR ID number and at least one of TEC-related SBR variables is available).	X				
2.Identified trader with the foreign EORI number and valid national VAT and SBR ID numbers.	X				
3.Identified trader with a valid national VAT and SBR ID numbers, with missing all SBR variables required for TEC compilation.				X	
4.Identified trader with the foreign EORI and the VAT ID numbers which is not registered in the national SBR.		X			
5.Identified trader with a special NRT VAT ID number which is not registered in the SBR.		X			
6.Identified trader having a special NRT VAT ID number with a simplified registration in the SBR (majority of the SBR variables are not available). The trader is out of scope of business statistics.		X			
7.Identified trader having a special NRT VAT ID number with full registration in the SBR (majority of the SBR variables are available). If the trader is under the scope of business statistics, it should be treated as a resident trader.	X				
8.Identified tax representatives and forwarding agents who are established in the reporting Member State, which are providing services to non-resident traders by furnishing Intrastat and VAT returns on behalf of their clients (quasi-imports).		X			
9.Identified trader having a special NRT VAT ID number without registration in the SBR involved in the processing activities [1]. When identified, SBR variables of the processing company should be used.	X				
10.Private individuals who can be identified as being private individuals because of their names or ID numbers (no match with the SBR).			X		
11. Any trader or private individual who cannot be identified.					X

[1] Please refer to paragraph 168.

	BR	NRT	PI	NCL	_U
12.Trade values related to estimations, where a trader cannot be identified.					X
13.Trade values related to specific goods or movements when the trader cannot be identified (e.g. military trade).					X

6.6. VAT groups

170. VAT grouping was introduced into the EU VAT system in the second VAT Directive in 1967. The provisions were once amended in 2006 and since then Article 11 of Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax has provided the Member States with an option to introduce VAT grouping schemes into their national legislation. A Member State may regard two or more persons established in that Member State who, while legally independent, are closely bound to one another by financial, economic and organisational links, as a single taxable person for VAT purposes.

171. **The advantages of the VAT group.** The VAT group members are treated as a single taxable person and supplies of goods and services between the group members are no longer relevant for the VAT purposes. This implies:

- administrative advantages ((i) intragroup transactions are out of scope of the VAT and therefore they are not subject to invoicing obligation; (ii) the VAT group files a single VAT return);
- financial advantages (the purchaser will not have to pay VAT to its intragroup supplier).

172. It is up to Member States to lay down the detailed rules for the implementation of the VAT groups, therefore there are wide divergences between the VAT grouping schemes applied by Member States.

173. **Overview of VAT group implementation in the Member States**. The Netherlands and Germany were the first Member States, which introduced the VAT grouping at the very start of this option. In 2019 there were already 19 Member States [1] which used the provisions of Article 11 of the VAT Directive for setting up the national implementation rules.

174. The vast majority of the Member States introduced *optional* VAT grouping, which means that the decision whether to establish a group or not is left to the businesses. Three Member States, (Austria, Germany and the Netherlands) make the VAT grouping *mandatory* for businesses when the criteria are fulfilled, with no option to waive. In two Member States (Sweden and Finland), the VAT grouping is allowed only for the companies working in finance and insurance sectors, whereas in the remaining Member States the VAT grouping applies cross-industry.

175. The VAT group can cover the taxable and non-taxable persons independent of the legal form, the business set-up, the commercial, economic reality or specific regulatory requirements imposed on business. In principle, the VAT group should only include persons established in the territory of the specific Member State issuing the VAT group authorisation. The exceptions to this rule exist in the United Kingdom and Malta, which include headquarters or branches located abroad.

176. One taxable person can be a member of only one VAT group. Formation of the VAT group means creation of a new taxable person having a new ID number. However there is no harmonised

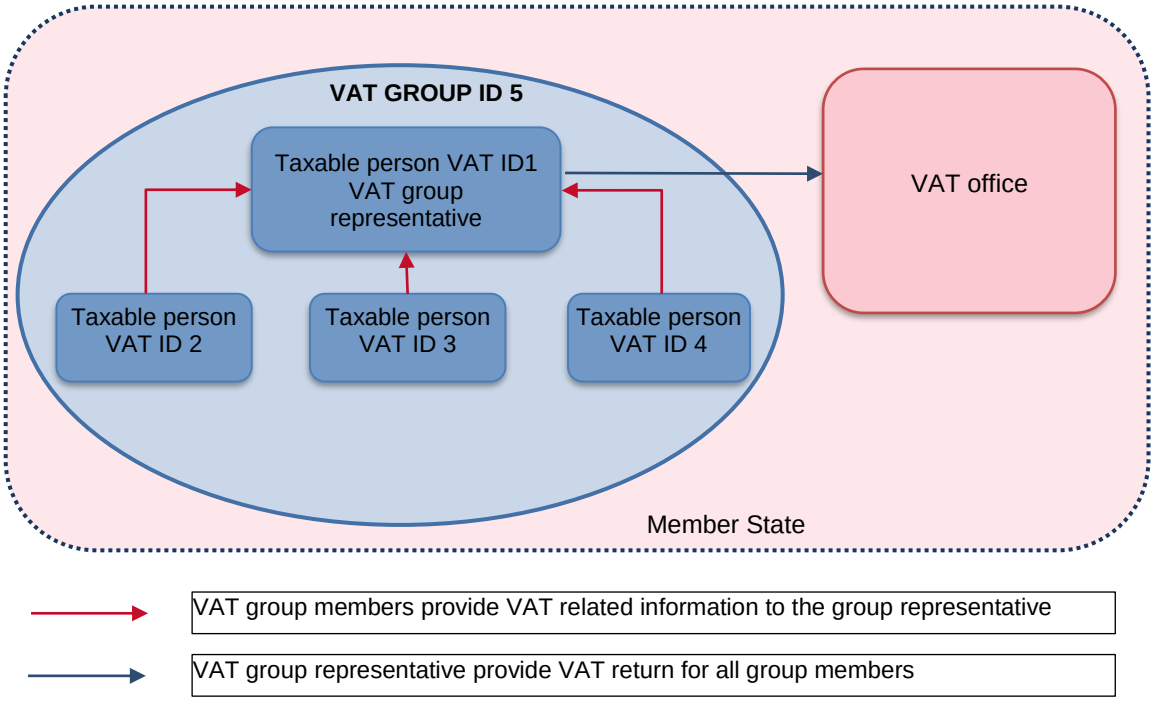
[1] Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg Malta, The Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, The United Kingdom.

approach in Member States towards the initial VAT number of those individual taxable persons: in some Member States, it remains valid and can be used for the transactions with their own contracting parties, whereas in other ones the previous individual VAT numbers are cancelled.

177. The VAT group representative is the financial controlling unit or the unit with the highest turnover, which is responsible for all VAT related obligations. The recapitulative VAT statements (VIES data) can be provided by individual VAT group members or by a group representative depending on national requirements.

178. Due to the divergences in the implementation of the VAT groups, the rules for creation and functioning of the VAT group as described above would not be valid for all Member States. It is, therefore, very important that TEC compilers are well aware of the national implementation rules and are able to assess the impact of the VAT groups on statistical compilation process.

Figure 10: VAT group structure



179. **Impact of VAT group on ITGS and TEC.** The impact of VAT groups on compilation of the ITGS and TEC is not the same in all Member States. In those Member States, where Intrastat data are reported by the VAT group representative or/and where the VAT grouping is mandatory, the impact on statistics will be more significant. It can be complicated to allocate trade values for each enterprise and, in addition, the share of the trade for which the VAT groups are responsible can be very high. Finally, the impact of the VAT grouping on statistics will depend on the national VAT grouping implementation rules and available data sources for TEC compilers.

180. The Intrastat regulations establish a direct link between a provider of statistical information as a statistical unit and a taxable person. Intrastat data, in practice, are collected from the legal units that are at the same time the taxable persons and from the taxable persons, which are not legal units (e.g. non-residents, private individuals, etc.) The link to the taxable person ensures a possibility to use the VAT data for missing Intrastat data estimations and the quality purposes. The compilation of the data from the VAT groups instead of the legal units is not in the meaning of the Intrastat Regulations.

181. Although the impact of the VAT groups on the ITGS is not important (the focus of trade statistics is on the goods), the efficient use of the VAT data for Intrastat data quality and analysis purposes is nevertheless distorted. However, the VAT groups directly affect the quality of TEC data if the trade data are not distributed by the enterprises correctly.

182. The TEC compilers can establish a link between the VAT group and its legal units and the enterprises using information available in the SBR when the information about the composition of the VAT group is available. However, additional efforts may be needed for the distribution of the trade values by enterprises. In order to allocate trade transactions to the legal units, the direct contacts with the VAT group or its members may be needed.

183. The enterprise definition is not compatible with the definition of the VAT group: one multinational enterprise can create several VAT groups or several enterprises can create one VAT group. On the other hand, several legal units can create the VAT group, which does not necessarily coincide with the definition of an enterprise. For this reason, the allocation of the business characteristics to a VAT group, which is formed from the members with different economic activities and size classes, cannot ensure good quality of statistical information. Moreover, summing up for the entire VAT group the numerical business characteristics, such as *number of employees* and the *turnover* can in particular result in structurally incomparable information among Member States. The share of the large and medium-sized enterprises can be artificially increased, whereas the export intensity data can be diminished.

184. The methods for the allocation of the trade values to the appropriate statistical unit can differ, depending on the Member States' data collection system. If additional data sources cannot be identified, the Member States should strengthen collection of the Intrastat data from statistical units.

Recommendation

13. The NSAs are encouraged to analyse the national rules for the establishment and functioning of the VAT group and to identify data sources allowing allocation of the trade data to the enterprises.

14. The Member States are required to allocate the values declared by the VAT groups to the appropriate statistical units (enterprises).

15. The NSAs are encouraged to cooperate closely with the national tax administrations in development of the national VAT grouping implementation rules in order to ensure usability of the VAT data for statistical purposes.

7 Data compilation and validation

185. This chapter describes the procedure followed for the compilation and validation of TEC data. It first provides a conceptual description of the compilation steps. Secondly, it lists the data required for the compilation of statistics on trade by enterprise characteristics and finally it describes a number of rules applied for the validation of data at national and European level.

7.1. Compilation steps

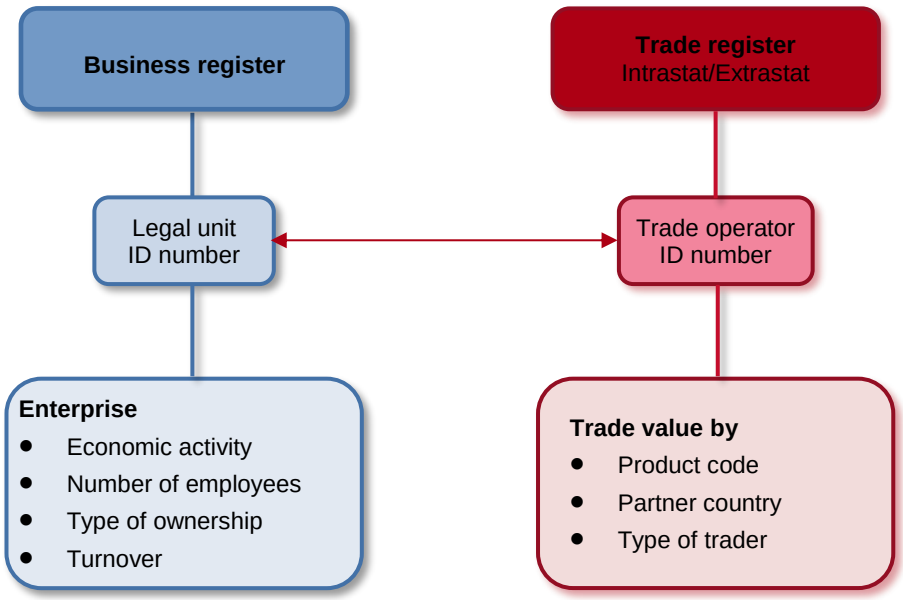
Step 1: Linking trade and statistical business registers

186. The first step for the compilation of TEC is to establish a link between trade data and SBR, and construct the appropriate reference populations as described in section 4. At this step, the specific cases described in section 5 should also be considered.

Step 2: Linking trade values with enterprise characteristics

187. At the second step, the trade value of each trader is linked with the enterprise characteristics recorded in the SBR. Specifically, each trade operator provides a trade value by product and partner country. This is then combined with the main variables (economic activity sector, number of employees, type of ownership and turnover) of the enterprise in the SBR. This relationship is shown in **Figure 10** below.

Figure 10: Relationship between trade register and statistical business register



Step 3: Producing the TEC breakdowns

188. The third step is to compile a number of breakdowns according to the data requirements

defined in section 7.2.2. **Reference population BR should be used in all breakdowns.** These are:

- Breakdown 1: Activity (former Table 10) (optional)[1]
- Breakdown 2: Activity and size class of number of employees (former Table 2) (mandatory)
- Breakdown 3: Activity and additional geographical breakdown (former Table 4) (mandatory)
- Breakdown 4: Size class of employees and additional geographical breakdown (former Table 11) (optional)
- Breakdown 5: Activity and number of partner countries (former Table 5) (mandatory)
- Breakdown 6: Activity and concentration of trade (former Table 3) (mandatory)
- Breakdown 7: Activity and type of trader (former Table 1) (mandatory)
- Breakdown 8: Activity and exports intensity (share of exports of turnover) (former Table 9) (optional)
- Breakdown 9: Activity and type of control (former Table 8) (optional)
- Breakdown 10: Activity and commodity (former Table 6) (mandatory)
- Breakdown 11: Trade population (Table 0) (mandatory)

Step 4: Hiding confidential data

189. Another step of the data compilation procedure is the definition of confidential data. A description of the type of data confidentiality applied to international trade in goods statistics as well as the rules which countries should apply to prevent data disclosure with minimum loss of information, is given in this chapter.

Step 5: Creating the SDMX compliant file

190. The fourth step is to complete the SDMX compliant file according to Eurostat's instructions (see Annex 10.1).

Step 6: Transmitting data to Eurostat

191. The final step refers to the transmission of data on TEC to Eurostat according to the rules in place.

7.2. Data requirements

192. This section provides a description of the tables required and of the breakdown variables used in the production of these tables.

7.2.1. BREAKDOWNS

193. TEC consist of data sets which need to be provided according to predetermined breakdowns. All breakdowns are described below, with the indication of the codes expected under each statistical dimension. The labels of the codes can be found in the code list associated to the dimension (see Annex 10.1).

[1] All breakdowns will become mandatory with the implementation of new European business statistics regulation.

Breakdown 1: Activity (former Table 10) (optional)

194. This table gives more detailed information about the contribution of economic activities to total trade. Data are requested at a more detailed level of the activity sector than in other tables, but without other characteristics.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B1
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, _U, A, A01, A02, A03, B, B05, B06, B07, B08, B09, C, C10, C101, C102, C103, C104, C105, C106, C107, C108, C109, C11, C12, C13, C131, C132, C133, C139, C14, C141, C142, C143, C15, C151, C152, C16, C161, C162, C17, C171, C172, C18, C181, C182, C19, C191, C192, C20, C201, C202, C203, C204, C205, C206, C21, C211, C212, C22, C221, C222, C23, C231, C232, C233, C234, C235, C236, C237, C239, C24, C241, C242, C243, C244, C245, C25, C251, C252, C253, C254, C255, C256, C257, C259, C26, C261, C262, C263, C264, C265, C266, C267, C268, C27, C271, C272, C273, C274, C275, C279, C28, C281, C282, C283, C284, C289, C29, C291, C292, C293, C30, C301, C302, C303, C304, C309, C31, C32, C321, C322, C323, C324, C325, C329, C33, C331, C332, D, D35, D351, D352, D353, E, E36, E37, E38, E381, E382, E383, E39, F, F41, F42, F43, G, G45, G451, G452, G453, G454, G46, G461, G462, G463, G464, G465, G466, G467, G469, G47, G471, G472, G473, G474, G475, G476, G477, G478, G479, H, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, I, I55, I56, J, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J63, K, K64, K65, K66, L, L68, M, M69, M70, M71, M72, M73, M74, M75, N, N77, N78, N79, N80, N81, N82, O, O84, P, P85, Q, Q86, Q87, Q88, R, R90, R91, R92, R93, S, S94, S95, S96, T, T97, T98, U, U99
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 2: Activity and size class of number of employees (former Table 2) (mandatory)

195. This table aims to show the contribution of economic activities and size of an enterprise (in terms of number of employees) to total trade. They can be used to analyse the impact of international trade in goods on employment and to estimate the importance of small- and medium-sized enterprises (classes ELT10, E10T49 and E50T249) for trade.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B2
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _O, _U, A, B, C, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, D, E, F, G, G45, G46, G47, H, J, K, L, M, N
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	ELT10, E10T49, E50T249, EGE250, _U, _T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 3: Activity and additional geographical breakdown (former Table 4) (mandatory)

196. This table shows the number of enterprises trading with certain partner countries or country zones and the value these trading accounts for. It aims to identify the most common exports or imports markets.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B3
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, CH, IS, NO, AE, AR, AU, BR, CA, CL, CN, DZ, EG, HK, ID, IL, IN, IR, JP, KR, KZ, MA, MX, MY, NG, QA, RU, SA, SG, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, US, VN, ZA, AFR_N, AFR_OTH, AME_C_CRB, AME_N, AME_S, ASI_NME, ASI_OTH, EUR_OTH, OCE_PLR, EXT_EU, EXT_EU_X, INT_EU, INT_EU_X, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _U, G
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR,
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 4: Size class of employees and additional geographical breakdown (former Table 11) (optional)

197. This table aims to give insights on the internationalisation of small- and medium-sized enterprises (classes ELT10, E10T49 and E50T249). It complements breakdown 3 by applying the same detailed breakdown of partner countries but categorises enterprises by size classes instead of activity sectors.

	Field	Content
1	TABLE_ID	B4
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, CH, IS, NO, AE, AR, AU, BR, CA, CL, CN, DZ, EG, HK, ID, IL, IN, IR, JP, KR, KZ, MA, MX, MY, NG, QA, RU, SA, SG, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, US, VN, ZA, AFR_N, AFR_OTH, AME_C_CRB, AME_N, AME_S, ASI_NME, ASI_OTH, EUR_OTH, OCE_PLR, EXT_EU, EXT_EU_X, INT_EU, INT_EU_X, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	ELT10, E10T49, E50T249, EGE250, _U, _T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 5: Activity and number of partner countries (former Table 5) (mandatory)

198. This table aims to show the geographic diversity of the markets. Specifically, it shows the number of countries the goods are imported from or exported to.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B5
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _U, G
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	P1, P2, P3T5, P6T9, P10T14, P15T19, PGE20, _U, _T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 6: Activity and concentration of trade (former Table 3) (mandatory)

199. International trade in goods is usually concentrated in a few enterprises. This table aims to show how much of the total trade is accounted for by the top 5, 10, 20, etc. enterprises.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B6
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _U, G
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	T5, T10, T20, T50, T100, T500, T1000, _T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 7: Activity and type of trader (former Table 1) (mandatory)

200. This table serves to provide information on how traders are involved in international trade in goods. It shows the number of enterprises trading within only one flow – exports or imports – or in both flows and the trade value these enterprises account for.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B7
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _O, _U, A, B, C, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, D, E, F, G, G45, G46, G47, H, J, K, L, M, N
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP, TOT
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	OWT, TWT, _T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 8: Activity and exports intensity (share of exports of turnover) (former Table 9) (optional)

201. This table shows the importance of foreign markets, measured in terms of ratio of exports with turnover. It gives insights on the heterogeneity of enterprises by categorising all trading enterprises into more foreign-market oriented (with high exports intensity) and more domestic-market intensive (with lower exports intensity).

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B8
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _O, _U, A, B, C, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, D, E, F, G, G45, G46, G47, H, J, K, L, M, N
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	PC0, PC0T24, PC25T49, PC50T74, PC_GE75, _U, _T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 9: Activity and type of control (former Table 8) (optional)

202. This table aims to show the contribution of economic activities and type of ownership to total trade. It can be used to analyse the impact of globalisation on international trade and to estimate the importance of multinational enterprises for trade.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B9
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _O, _U, A, B, C, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, D, E, F, G, G45, G46, G47, H, J, K, L, M, N
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	D, DI, DM, F, _U, _T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT, VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 10: Activity and commodity (former Table 6) (mandatory)

203. This table aims to show which sectors of the economy were involved in the trade of each product group. It allocates the trade of each commodity to the activity of the trading enterprise.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_ID	B10
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T, AFHTU, BTE, _O, _U, A, B, C, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, D, E, F, G, G45, G46, G47, H, J, K, L, M, N
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	CPA_A, CPA_B, CPA_C10, CPA_C11, CPA_C12, CPA_C13, CPA_C14, CPA_C15, CPA_C16, CPA_C17, CPA_C18, CPA_C19, CPA_C20, CPA_C21, CPA_C22, CPA_C23, CPA_C24, CPA_C25, CPA_C26, CPA_C27, CPA_C28, CPA_C29, CPA_C30, CPA_C31, CPA_C32, CPA_D, CPA_E, _O, _U, _T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric(15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C or F

Breakdown 11: Trade population (former Table 0) (mandatory)

204. This table serves as an overview of the matching of source data. It gathers information on the reference populations and provides quality indicators on data matching. It also derives information on the unmatched trade, which can be integrated in the disseminated datasets.

	Field	Content
1	TABLE_ID	B11
2	FREQ	A
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XK, XS
4	PARTNER	EXT_EU, INT_EU, WORLD
5	NACE_REV2	_T
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T
8	NB_PARTNER	_T
9	CPA	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR, NRT, PI, NCL, _U, _T, BRM
11	TEC_FLOW	IMP, EXP, TOT
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	MEASURE	NB_ENT (for trade populations BR, NCL and BRM), NB_TR (for trade populations BR, NRT, PI, NCL), VALUE
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Numeric (15)
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	F or C

Note: In the field 'TRADE_POPULATION', the code BR corresponds to population of traders successfully matched with SBR, code NRT to non-resident traders, code PI to private individuals, code NCL to non-classified traders, code BRM to traders with missing SBR characteristics, code _U to unknown trade and code _T to total trade as defined under the section 5.4. *Construction of reference population*.. NB_TR means number of traders.

7.2.2. VARIABLES OF BREAKDOWNS

205. This section describes in detail the breakdown variables for each statistical dimension, namely:

- flow;
- activity sector;
- enterprise size class;
- concentration of trade;
- partner;
- number of partner countries;
- commodity;
- type of ownership;
- type of trader; and
- exports intensity.

206. It also provides information on the codification of the variables.

Flow

207. Imports (IMP) and exports (EXP) are requested for all tables. In addition, the total trade (TOT) consisting of both flows is requested in Breakdown 7 and 11.

Activity sector

208. The requested data on TEC have to be made available according to NACE Rev. 2 classification. Three different levels of breakdowns are used:

1. Aggregated breakdown in Breakdown 3, 5 and 6:

- Industry (BTE) — aggregation of the sections B, C, D and E
- Trade (G)
- Other than industry and trade (AFHTU) — aggregation of the sections A, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

2. Normal breakdown in Breakdowns 2, 7, 8, 9 and 10:

- Section level for sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N
- Division level for sections C (10 to 33) and G (45 to 47)
- Other activities (_O) — aggregation of the sections I, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

3. Detailed breakdown in Breakdown 1:

- Group level (3-digit) for sections C and G,
- Division level (2-digit) for others A, B, D to F, H to U

- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

Enterprise size class

The size of an enterprise is measured in terms of numbers of employees. For the purpose of TEC, the following classification shall be used:

- 0 to 9 employees (ELT10)
- 10 to 49 employees (E10T49)
- 50 to 249 employees (E50T249)
- 250 or more employees (EGE250)
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

Concentration of trade

209. The concentration of trade is expressed in terms of trade value concentrated in a few top enterprises. 'Top enterprises' are the largest enterprises measured in terms of annual trade value.

210. The following classification shall be used:

- Top 5 enterprises (T5)
- Top 10 enterprises (T10)
- Top 20 enterprises (T20)
- Top 50 enterprises (T50)
- Top 100 enterprises (T100)
- Top 500 enterprises (T500)
- Top 1 000 enterprises (T1000)
- Total (_T).

Compilation instructions:

211. The top enterprises have to be identified for every partner (INT_EU, EXT_EU and WORLD) and activity (AFHTU, BTE, G, _U and _T) combination valid for Breakdown 6. The value of each class is defined as the accumulated value of the top X enterprises (sum of trade value of all enterprises from the largest one until X).

212. Example: all enterprises trading with other Member States (PARTNER = INT_EU) and classified under the activity sector 'Industry' (NACE_REV2 = BTE) are first placed in a descending order of their trade value relating to the reference year. In order to construct the respective classes, the trade value of the first 5 enterprises is summed up, then the trade value of the first 10 enterprises, then the first 20 and so on, until we get to the accumulated trade value of the first 1 000 enterprises.

Partner

213. Two different levels of breakdowns are used:

Aggregated breakdown in all tables:

- Total trade (WORLD)

- Intra-EU trade (INT_EU)
- Extra-EU trade (EXT_EU).

Additional breakdown in Breakdown 3 and 4:

- all partner Member States individually (classified according to the nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Union and statistics of trade between Member States — known as the Geonomenclature);
- selected extra-EU partners individually (classified according to the Geonomenclature);
- geographical areas (AFR_N, AFR_OTH, AME_C_CRB, AME_N, AME_S, ASI_NME, ASI_OTH, EUR_OTH and OCE_PLR);
- non-specified partner countries in intra- and extra-EU trade (INT_EU_X and EXT_EU_X).

Compilation instructions:

214. The composition of the country areas can be found in the *Geonomenclature applicable to European statistics on international trade in goods* (chapters 5 and 6) on the basis of the following correspondence: WORLD (1000), INT_EU (1010), EXT_EU (1011), AFR_N (5210), AFR_OTH (5290), AME_C_CRB (5320), AME_N (5310), AME_S (5330), ASI_NME 5410), ASI_OTH (5490), EUR_OTH (5190), OCE_PLR (5500), INT_EU_X (1091) and EXT_EU_X (1092).

215. In Breakdown 3 and 4, if the adjustments for non-response are allocated to traders but without partner details, trade should be allocated to 'Non-specified partner countries in intra-EU trade' (INT_EU_X).

Number of partner countries

216. The number of partner countries is calculated by counting first the number of individual partner countries of each enterprise. The enterprises with the same number of partner countries are then summed up to form the following first seven classes:

- 1 partner country (P1)
- 2 partner countries (P2)
- 3 to 5 partner countries (P3T5)
- 6 to 9 partner countries (P6T9)
- 10 to 14 partner countries (P10T14)
- 15 to 19 partner countries (P15T19)
- 20 or more partner countries (PGE20)
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

Compilation instructions:

217. Allocation to the partner countries classes is performed for each partner separately: WORLD, intra-EU and extra-EU:

- If a trader has one partner country in intra-EU trade and one partner country in extra-EU trade, allocation to the classes will be the following: in intra-EU trade the trader will be allocated to class P1, in extra-EU trade to P1 and in WORLD to P2.

218. If a trader has trade activities with known and unknown partner countries, the number of enterprises is calculated by adding them up. All unknown partner countries reported under non-

specified country codes (QP, QQ, QR, QS, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY and QZ) should be treated as one country. Thus, for example, if one trader has trade activities with one known country and several unknown countries, the number of partner countries should be summed up to two.

219. For partner WORLD, the trade below the Intrastat exemption threshold is treated as follows.

- If a trader is below the Intrastat exemption threshold in intra-EU trade and has n partner countries in extra-EU trade (n>0), the number of partner countries is 1+n. Example: if a trader has 1 partner in extra-EU trade, it will be allocated to class 2 partner countries.
- If a trader is below the Intrastat exemption threshold in intra-EU trade and has no extra-EU trade (n>0), the number of partner countries is 1.
- All cases which cannot be allocated to one of the above groups should be classified as unknown.

Commodity

220. The requested data on TEC have to be made available according to the Classification of Products by Activity in the European Economic Activity (CPA, version 2.1).

221. The following breakdowns shall be used:

- CPA divisions for section C (divisions 10 to 32)
- Section level for the products of sections A, B, D and E
- Other for rest of the products (_O)
- Unknown (_U) for the products which are not classified at CN8 level. These include also estimated trade data;
- Total (_T).

Type of ownership

222. The priority breakdown is the distinction of domestically and foreign controlled enterprises, with a further distinction of domestically controlled enterprises into indigenous, i.e. without own affiliates abroad, and multinationals, i.e. with own affiliates abroad:

- Domestically controlled enterprises (D)
- Domestically controlled enterprises without own affiliates abroad (DI)
- Domestically controlled enterprises with own affiliates abroad (DM)
- Foreign controlled enterprises (F)
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

Compilation instructions:

223. Total enterprise population consists of domestically and foreign controlled enterprises (_T = D + F). Therefore the primary distinction should be between these two groups. Further distinction of domestically controlled enterprises (DI and DM) should be made if the SBR contains necessary information. If an enterprise is not allocated to being either a domestically and foreign controlled one, it should be allocated to unknown category (_U).

Type of trader

224. Enterprises are broken down according to their trade activity into traders who have only export or import activities and traders who have trade activities in both flows:

- One-way trader (OWT)
- Two-way trader (TWT).

225. The distinction between traders with only export activities or only import activities is made by crossing the type of trader with the flow. A third category is derived:

- All types of traders (_T = OWT + TWT).

Compilation instructions:

226. The categorisation of traders has to be based on the total trade (partner WORLD), taking into account all data sources. Every enterprise can be categorised to only one class (OWT or TWT). After categorisation, it is included in the counting of number of enterprises and contribution to the trade value by flow and partner.

Exports intensity

227. Exports intensity is calculated for each enterprise by dividing **total exports** by **total turnover**. Please note that although data is requested to be broken down into intra- and extra-EU trade, the determination of exports intensity has to be based on total exports.

228. Enterprises have to be categorised as follows:

- No exports (PC0)
- Between more than 0 % and less than 25 % (PC0T24)
- Between 25 % and less than 50 % (PC25T49)
- Between 50 % and less than 75 % (PC50T74)
- 75 % or more (PC_GE75)
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

Compilation instructions:

- If an enterprise records only imports, its exports intensity is 0.
- If turnover is not available for an enterprise, its exports intensity is _U.
- If the exports value is greater than turnover, for instance in cases where exports include processing transactions, the exports intensity is 100 %.

7.2.3. MEASUREMENT UNITS

229. The data must be provided in terms of the trade value and the number of enterprises.

- Trade value (VALUE): all values must be expressed in units of national currency without decimals (integers).
- Number of enterprises (NB_ENT): the number of enterprises must be reported for each cell requested. Note that the number of enterprises is not requested for Breakdown 6 and 10.
- Number of traders (NB_TR): the number of traders must be reported in Breakdown 11 for each cell requested.

7.3. Treatment of confidential data

7.3.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

General provisions laid down by the European statistical law

230. Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council stipulates the main principles and provisions for receiving, processing and disseminating confidential data. According to Article 3 of this Regulation, confidential data is defined as '*data which allow statistical units to be identified, either directly or indirectly, thereby disclosing individual information. To determine whether a statistical unit is identifiable, account shall be taken of all relevant means that might reasonably be used by a third party to identify the statistical unit*'.

231. Article 2 of the same Regulation refers to the 'statistical confidentiality' as the protection of confidential data related to single statistical units which are obtained directly for statistical purposes or indirectly from administrative or other sources and implying the prohibition of use for non-statistical purposes of the data obtained and of their unlawful disclosure.

Active confidentiality principle laid down by the Intrastat and Extrastat legislations

232. There are two principles of confidentiality: **active confidentiality** and **passive confidentiality**. Active confidentiality means that the national statistical authorities (NSAs) take the initiative to suppress the data without informing the trade operator concerned. Passive confidentiality means that data is suppressed only at the request of traders who feel that their interests would be harmed by the dissemination of their trade. The trader has to explain why the publicity of its data would have a negative impact on its business including the risk of the enterprise being identified. The NSAs need to define to which extent data provided by the trader should be considered as confidential and consequently apply suppression to disseminated statistics.

233. Active confidentiality is normally used in statistics describing statistical units like businesses. However, applying active confidentiality for international trade statistics is difficult for two main reasons: (a) due to richness of details, there is a risk to suppress too much data which would then limit its usefulness; and (b) management of active confidentiality on monthly basis would need a comprehensive register of enterprises involved in trade activities.

234. For TEC, the active confidentiality is a more applicable concept than passive confidentiality as data are broken down by the characteristics of statistical units. Also, for most indicators, TEC data are provided not only in terms of trade value but also in terms of number of enterprises. This could create situations where the statistical units can be directly or indirectly identified. Thus, Articles 13a (8) of Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004 and 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 113/2010, respectively relating to the compilation of statistics on trade by enterprise characteristics for intra- and extra-EU, explicitly stipulate the use of active confidentiality:

'Member States shall ensure that statistics are provided in such a way that dissemination by the Commission (Eurostat) does not make it possible to identify an enterprise or trader. National authorities shall specify what data are affected by confidentiality provisions'.

7.3.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

235. The legal provisions define only the principle to be applied. The application of confidentiality in practice is under the responsibility of the NSAs. Each NSA should establish the rules to define confidential data. This implies also that it is the Member States' responsibility to mark their data as confidential before their transmission to the Commission (Eurostat).

236. Besides the legal provisions, Member States should follow a number of practical recommendations in order to ensure data disclosure with a minimum loss of information. These recommendations are listed below.

- Confidential data should be clearly flagged ('C').

- Member States should indicate whether the suppression concerns either the trade value or the number of enterprises or both variables.
- Unintentional revealing of confidential data should be avoided by applying **secondary confidentiality**. Secondary confidentiality needs to be applied when there is only one confidential flag in a table and this cell is under an aggregate. In this case, the cell marked as confidential can be revealed by simply subtracting the aggregate of the rest of the cells from the total.
- The links between tables should be taken into account when defining confidential records. This means that a record referring to an activity sector which is marked as confidential in one table, e.g. Table 2 should also be marked as confidential in a related table, e.g. Table 6.
- Unnecessary suppression should be avoided if the only record flagged 'C' is a minor fraction of the total trade or if it refers to an unknown class.

7.4. Data validation

237. The validation rules that should be observed by the TEC files sent in CSV or SDMX-ML format are structured according to the validation levels classification established by the ESS.VIP on validation. These are:

- **Validation Level 0 — Format checks:** these checks are identical for all 11 datasets, as the 11 datasets all share the same structure (Annex 10.2.1).
- **Validation Level 1 — Intra-dataset checks:** for each of the 11 datasets, a different set of intra-dataset checks must be performed (Annex 10.2.2). These checks consist of:
- file-level checks on the completeness of the file and uniqueness of the records;
- intra-record checks on the validity of the codes used for each DSD concept;
- intra-record checks on the validity of code combinations across different dimensions; and
- inter-record consistency checks.
- **Validation Level 2 — Inter-dataset checks:** for the inter-dataset validation of the data, the set of validation checks described in Annex 10.2.3 must be performed. The inter-dataset checks are all consistency checks.
- **Validation Level 3— Intra-domain checks:** TEC data must be checked against Comext trade data. The set of validation rules to be applied can be found in Annex 10.2.4. The intra-domain checks are all consistency checks.

238. The format checks (level 0) and the file-level checks on the completeness of the file and uniqueness of the records (level 1) are of highest priority, and the negative result implies the **refusal of the file**. The other checks may result in a list of errors, and the reporting country will be asked to send revised data. **There is no automatic correction of the errors or imputation of missing values.**

8 Data transmission and dissemination

8.1. Data transmission

Data flows

239. Data flows are transmitted in the framework of the exchange of statistical data between Eurostat and the Member States. Each data flow corresponds to a file to be provided. The SDMX implementation for TEC data exchange foresees that 11 distinct files are transmitted, one for each TEC table.

Table 11: TEC data flows

Data flow	Description	Periodicity of data transmission	Data Structure Definition
TECB1_A	TEC Activity	Annual	TEC
TECB2_A	TEC Activity and size class of number of employees	Annual	TEC
TECB3_A	TEC Activity and additional geographical breakdown	Annual	TEC
TECB4_A	TEC Size class of employees and additional geographical breakdown	Annual	TEC
TECB5_A	TEC Activity and number of partner countries	Annual	TEC
TECB6_A	TEC Activity and concentration of trade	Annual	TEC
TECB7_A	TEC Activity and type of trader	Annual	TEC
TECB8_A	TEC Activity and exports intensity (share of exports of turnover)	Annual	TEC
TECB9_A	TEC Activity and type of control	Annual	TEC
TECB10_A	TEC Activity and commodity	Annual	TEC
TECB11_A	TEC Trade population	Annual	TEC

Source: Eurostat.

Transmission deadline

240. All TEC data must be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) within 18 months after the end of the reference year.

Transmission means

241. The transmission should be carried out via EDAMIS, selecting the appropriate dataset COMEXT_TECB1_A, COMEXT_TECB2_A, COMEXT_TECB3_A…

Transmission format

242. The TEC data collection consists of 11 SDMX-compliant datasets: B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10 and B11. All 11 datasets are described by the same Data Structure Definition (DSD), i.e. they share the same conceptual structure.

243. The Trade by Enterprise Characteristics DSD is available on Euro SDMX Registry with the following specifications:

- DSD agency: ESTAT
- DSD Name: TEC
- DSD Version: 2.0.

244. Annex 10.1 provides a detailed description of all the components (dimensions, attributes, measures) included in the DSD and the associated Concepts and Code Lists used by these components.

8.2. Data dissemination

8.2.1. TEC DATASETS

245. For the sake of clarity, the data collected shall refer to *breakdowns*, while the disseminated data shall refer to *Datasets.*

246. **In the published Datasets 1 to 10, TOTAL NACE corresponds to the TOTAL for Business register (BR) population.** The TOTAL trade data and the information on other populations are presented in Dataset 11.

Dataset 1: Trade by activity sector (former dataset 9)

Flow	Partner	NACE rev 2 *							
		Total	A	B	C	D	…	U99	UNK
IMPORTS	EXTRA-	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	INTRA-EU	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	WORLD	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
EXPORTS	EXTRA-	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	INTRA-EU	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	WORLD	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE sections, NACE divisions, NACE groups of Sections C, D, E and G,

Dataset 2: Trade by activity and size class of number of employees (former dataset 1)

Flow	Partner	Number of persons employed	NACE rev 2*			
			TOTAL	AFHTU,BTE	A, B, C, C10 …	UNK
IMPORTS (or EXPORTS)	EXTRA-EU	0-9	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		10-49	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		50-249	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		250-M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		UNK	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA-EU	0-9	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		10-49	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		50-249	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		250-M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		UNK	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	WORLD	0-9	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		10-49	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		50-249	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		250-M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	
		UNK	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE sections, NACE divisions of sections C and G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

Dataset 3: Trade by activity and additional geographical breakdown (former dataset 3)

Flow	Partner country and zones	NACE rev 2*			
		Total	AFHTU,BTE	A, B, C, C10 …	UNK
IMPORTS	WORLD	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA_EU	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA_EU_X	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	EXTRA_EU	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	EXTRA_EU_X	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	OCE_PLR…	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	…	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Austria	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Belgium	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Bulgaria	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Cyprus	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	…	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
EXPORTS	WORLD	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA_EU	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA_EU_X	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	EXTRA_EU	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	EXTRA_EU_X	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	OCE_PLR…	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	…	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Austria	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Belgium	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Bulgaria	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	Cyprus	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	…	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value

*__NACE breakdown:__ Total, NACE section G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

__Geographical breakdown__: code list provided in CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE table.

Dataset 4: Trade by size class of employees and additional geographical breakdown (former dataset 10)

Flow	Partner	Number of persons employed					
		TOTAL	0-9	10-49	50-249	250-M	UNK
IMPORTS (or EXPORTS)	WORLD	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	EXTRA-EU	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	INTRA-EU	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	…	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	North Africa	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	North America	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	South America	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	…	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Austria	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Belgium	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Bulgaria	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Cyprus	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	…	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	United Kingdom	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	…	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Slovakia	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Switzerland	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	…	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Argentina	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Australia	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Brazil	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	Canada	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V
	…	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V	NB/V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value

Geographical breakdown: code list provided in CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE table.

Dataset 5: Trade by activity and number of partner countries (former dataset 4)

Flow	Partner	Number of partner countries	NACE rev 2*				
			Total	AFHTU	BTE	G	UNK
IMPORTS (or EXPORTS)	EXTRA-EU	1	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		2	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		3-5	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		6-9	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		10-14	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		15-19	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		20_M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA-EU	1	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		2	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		3-5	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		6-9	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		10-14	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		15-19	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		20_M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	WORLD	1	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		2	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		3-5	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		6-9	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		10-14	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		15-19	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		20_M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE section G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

Dataset 6: Activity and concentration of trade (former dataset 2)

Flow	Partner	Number of top enterprises	NACE rev 2*				
			TOTAL	AFHTU	BTE	G	UNK
IMPORTS (or EXPORTS)	EXTRA-EU	5	V	V	V	V	V
		10	V	V	V	V	V
		20	V	V	V	V	V
		50	V	V	V	V	V
		100	V	V	V	V	V
		500	V	V	V	V	V
		1 000	V	V	V	V	V
		TOTAL	V	V	V	V	V
	INTRA-EU	5	V	V	V	V	V
		10	V	V	V	V	V
		20	V	V	V	V	V
		50	V	V	V	V	V
		100	V	V	V	V	V
		500	V	V	V	V	V
		1 000	V	V	V	V	V
		TOTAL	V	V	V	V	V
	WORLD	5	V	V	V	V	V
		10	V	V	V	V	V
		20	V	V	V	V	V
		50	V	V	V	V	V
		100	V	V	V	V	V
		500	V	V	V	V	V
		1 000	V	V	V	V	V
		TOTAL	V	V	V	V	V

Note: V-value

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE section G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

Dataset 7: Activity and type of trader (former dataset 6)

Flow	Type of trader	Partner	NACE rev 2*			
			TOTAL	AFHTU, BTE	A, B, C, C10 …	UNK
IMPORTS	EXTRA-EU	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA-EU	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	TOTAL	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
EXPORTS	EXTRA-EU	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA-EU	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	TOTAL	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
TOTAL	EXTRA-EU	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA-EU	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	TOTAL	OWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TWT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOT	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value, OWT – one-way trader, TWT- two-way trader, TOT – all type of traders.

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE sections, NACE divisions of sections C and G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

Dataset 8: Activity and exports intensity (share of exports of turnover) (former dataset 8)

Flow	Partner	Exports intensity (%)	NACE rev 2 *			
			Total	AFHTU, BTE	A, B, C, C10 …	UNK
IMPORTS (or EXPORTS)	EXTRA-EU	No exports	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		0-24	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		25-49	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		50-74	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		75-M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA-EU	No exports	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		0-24	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		25-49	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		50-74	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		75-M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	WORLD	No exports	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		0-24	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		25-49	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		50-74	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		75-M	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE sections, NACE divisions of sections C and G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

Dataset 9: Trade by activity and type of control (former dataset 7)

Flow	Partner	Type of enterprise ownership	NACE rev 2*			
			Total	AFHTU, BTE	A, B, C, C10 …	UNK
IMPORTS (or EXPORTS)	EXTRA-EU	**Domestically controlled (DC)**	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		DC without affiliates abroad	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		DC with affiliates abroad	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Foreign controlled	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	INTRA-EU	**Domestically controlled (DC)**	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		DC without affiliates abroad	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		DC with affiliates abroad	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Foreign controlled	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
	WORLD	**Domestically controlled (DC)**	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		DC without affiliates abroad	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		DC with affiliates abroad	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Foreign controlled	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		Unknown	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V
		TOTAL	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V	NB and V

Note: NB - number of enterprises, V-value

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE sections, NACE divisions of sections C and G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

Dataset 10: Trade by activity and commodity (former dataset 5)

Flow	Partner	CPA	NACE rev 2*			
			Total	AFHTU, BTE	A,B,C,C10…	UNK
IMPORTS (or EXPORTS)	EXTRA-EU	A	V	V	V	V
		B	V	V	V	V
		C10	V	V	V	V
		…	V	V	V	V
		C32	V	V	V	V
		D	V	V	V	V
		E	V	V	V	V
		Other	V	V	V	V
		Unknown	V	V	V	V
		TOTAL	V	V	V	V
	INTRA-EU	A	V	V	V	V
		B	V	V	V	V
		C10	V	V	V	V
		…	V	V	V	V
		C32	V	V	V	V
		D	V	V	V	V
		E	V	V	V	V
		Other	V	V	V	V
		Unknown	V	V	V	V
		TOTAL	V	V	V	V
	WORLD	A	V	V	V	V
		B	V	V	V	V
		C10	V	V	V	V
		…	V	V	V	V
		C32	V	V	V	V
		D	V	V	V	V
		E	V	V	V	V
		Other	V	V	V	V
		Unknown	V	V	V	V
		TOTAL	V	V	V	V

Note: V-value

Commodity breakdown: Total, CPA division level for products of Divisions 10 to 32 of Section C; CPA section level for products of Sections A, B, C, D and E; aggregate: Other CPA products; Unknown.

***NACE breakdown:** Total, NACE sections, NACE divisions of sections C and G, aggregates: industry (BTE), other industry and trade (AFHTU), unknown.

Dataset 11: Trade population

Trade populations	EXTRA-EU/INTRA-EU									WORLD								
	IMP			EXP			TOTAL			IMP			EXP			TOTAL		
	NBE	NBT	V	NBE	NBT	V	NBE	NBT	V	NBE	NBT	V	NBE	NBT	V	NBE	NBT	V
Total trade (_T)			X			X			X			X			X			X
Identified traders		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X
– of which successfully matched with SBR (BR)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
– of which non-resident traders (NRT)		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X
– of which private individuals (PI)		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X
– of which unclassified trade (NCL)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Unknown trade (_U)			X			X			X			X			X			X
Enterprises with missing SBR characteristics (BRM)	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X

Note: NBE – number of enterprises, NBT – number of traders, V – trade value

Not compiled

8.2.2. DATA TREATMENT

247. The disseminated TEC data differ from the collected data for two reasons:

- The first obvious reason is confidentiality: all confidential cells are suppressed before dissemination.
- The other reason concerns the construction of reference populations. As explained in Chapter 5, a number of criteria based on data availability and validity are applied to construct reference populations. In the end, only the complete data which meet all the criteria can be used to calculate the key indicators. Data failing to meet one or more criteria do not have all necessary variables available so they cannot be used in the calculation of indicators. However, as the share of complete data varies between Member States and between flows, publishing indicators based only on the complete data does not give a coherent picture over Member States. Therefore, it is necessary to establish rules which guarantee the dissemination of comparable statistics.

248. For the dissemination of TEC the principles described below are used.

Disseminated datasets refer to total trade.

249. The total trade in disseminated datasets always refers to a total trade of 100 %. The indicators reported in breakdowns 1-10 refer only to a part of the total trade (population BR). Therefore these data need to be complemented with data from other populations:

- Unclassified trade NCL, non-resident traders (NRT) and private individuals (PI); and
- Unknown trade (_U) which are available in the breakdown 11.

Disseminated datasets are kept as simple as possible in terms of available dimensions.

250. TEC consist of multiple dimensions of which some, for instance reference populations, are not suitable for dissemination as dimensions. For this reason, some dimensions need to be combined in the production process.

251. In practice, the above-mentioned dissemination principles are applied as follows:

- All datasets are expressed in terms of trade value (in 1 000s of euros), while Datasets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 are also expressed in terms of number of enterprises.
- Each dataset has the following primary dimensions:
  - reporting country
  - period
  - flow
  - partner
  - activity sector (except Dataset 4 and 11).
- The secondary dimension depends on the given dataset:
  - Dataset 1: activity
  - Dataset 2: size class
  - Dataset 3: partner countries
  - Dataset 4: size class and partner countries
  - Dataset 5: number of partner countries

- Dataset 6: top enterprises
- Dataset 7: type of trader
- Dataset 8: exports intensity
- Dataset 9: type of control
- Dataset 10: commodity
- Dataset 11: trade population.

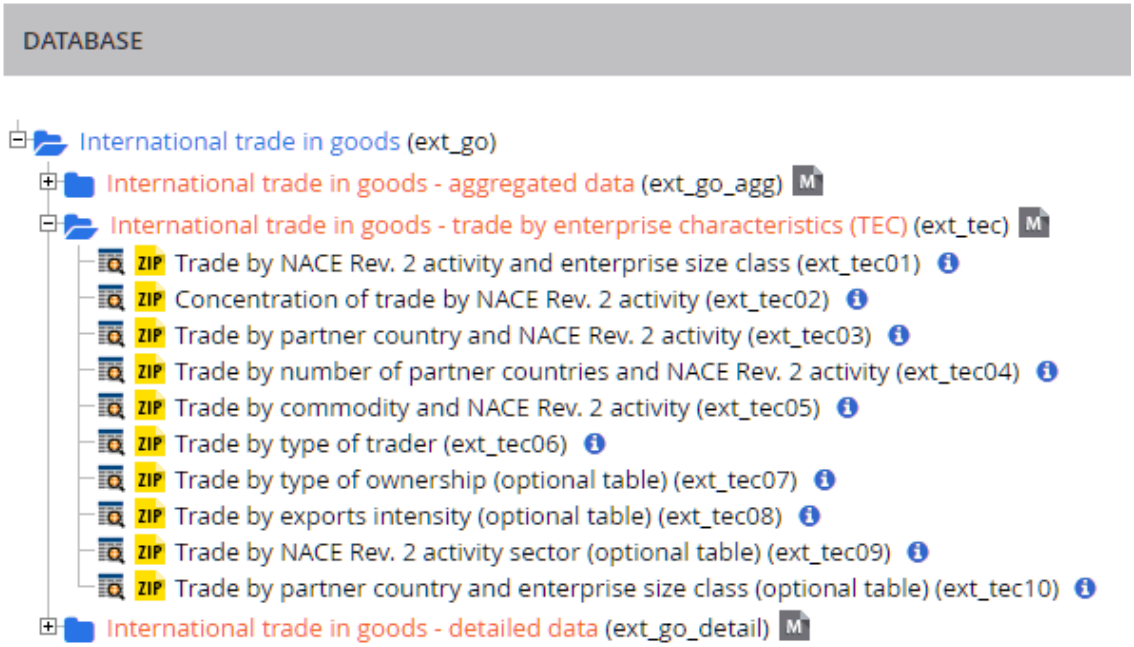
Confidential records are hidden and related cells flagged with 'C'.

8.2.3. DISSEMINATION CHANNELS

252. Data are accessible on Eurostat's website through different paths: the data navigation tree and Comext.

Eurostat data navigation tree

253. A specific branch has been created to disseminate the TEC data under Eurostat's data navigation tree and the 'International trade in goods' domain.



Comext, Eurostat's reference database for international trade in goods

254. All TEC data are also disseminated through Comext. The Easy Comext interface can be accessed directly at https://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb/ or via an internet search for 'Easy Comext'.

9 Quality reporting

9.1. Quality reporting

255. The role of quality reporting was strengthened in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics ('Statistical Law), recently amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015. Article 11 makes a reference to the European Statistics Code of Practice while Article 12 defines the quality dimensions and calls for sector legislation to implement the modalities, structure and periodicity of quality reports.

256. There are eight standard quality dimensions used in the ESS of which some are usually merged in the quality reporting:

- **Relevance:** it is the degree to which statistical outputs meet current and potential user needs. It depends on whether all the statistics that are needed are produced and the extent to which concepts used (definitions, classifications, etc.) reflect user needs.
- **Accuracy:** the accuracy of statistical outputs in the general statistical sense is the degree of closeness of estimates to the true values.
- **Timeliness and punctuality:** the timeliness of statistical outputs is the length of time between the event or phenomenon they describe and their availability. Punctuality is the time lag between the release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for release as announced in an official release calendar, laid down by regulations or previously agreed among partners.
- **Accessibility and clarity:** accessibility and clarity refer to the simplicity and ease with which users can access statistics, with the appropriate supporting information and assistance.
- **Coherence and comparability:** the coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes by which they were generated used the same concepts – classifications, definitions, and target populations – and harmonised methods. Coherent statistical outputs have the potential to be validly combined and used jointly. Examples of joint use are where the statistical outputs refer to the same population, reference period and region but comprise different sets of data items (say, employment data and production data) or where they comprise the same data items (say, employment data) but for different reference periods, regions, or other domains. Comparability is a special case of coherence and refers to the latter example above where the statistical outputs refer to the same data items and the aim of combining them is to make comparisons over time, or across regions, or across other domains.

257. The Intrastat and Extrastat Regulations include detailed provisions on the annual quality reporting procedure. Starting from 2012, TEC was included in this procedure. The annual Quality Report which Member States have to transmit to Eurostat includes some quality indicators

concerning TEC. Most of them are pre-filled by Eurostat.

258. The following TEC quality indicators are compiled for each reference year and included in the annual Quality Report:

Relevance:

- number of missing mandatory tables.

Accuracy:

- number of enterprises successfully matched with the SBR;
- global trade value of enterprises successfully matched with the SBR;
- percentage of confidential cells in each table;
- confidentiality practices for TEC data.

Timeliness and punctuality:

- Time lag (in number of calendar days) between end of reference period and date of transmission of first results to Eurostat;
- Number of delayed data deliveries;
- Average delay of the delayed data deliveries.

10 Annexes

10.1. Use of SDMX-ML for TEC data transmissions

259. This section describes the structural information included in the SDMX-ML data structure definition and gives samples as well as guidelines for creating SDMX-ML data sets. The use of SDMX messages for TEC as defined in this document is compliant with the SDMX 2.1 standard (https://www.sdmx.org).

10.1.1. TEC DATA STRUCTURE DEFINITION (DSD)

260. The following tables describe the *Trade by Enterprise Characteristics DSD (version 2.0.).* These tables contain all the components (dimensions, attributes, measures) included in the DSD and the associated concepts and the code lists used by these components.

Position in Key	Concept					Representation				Dimension type	XS Level
	ID	Name	Concept scheme			Code list			Text format		
			ID	VER	AGENCY	ID	VER	AGENCY			
1	FREQ	Frequency	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_SDMX_FREQ	1.0	SDMX		Frequency	Observation
2	REPORTING_COUNTRY	Reporting country	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_GEO_EUCCEFTA	1.4	ESTAT			Observation
3	PARTNER	Partner	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE	1.1	ESTAT			Observation
4	NACE_REV2	Economic activity	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_ACTIVITY	1.1	ESTAT			Observation
5	NB_EMPLOYEE	Number of employee	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_NB_EMPLOYEE	1.0	ESTAT			Observation
6	NB_ENTERPRISE	Number of enterprise	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_NB_ENTERPRISE	1.0	ESTAT			Observation
7	NB_PARTNER	Number of partner countries	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_NB_PARTNER	1.0	ESTAT			Observation
8	CPA	Commodity	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_CPA	1.0	ESTAT			Observation
9	TRADE_POPULATION	Trade population	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_TRADE_POPULATION	1.2	ESTAT			Observation
10	TEC_FLOW	Flow	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_FLOW	1.4	ESTAT			Observation
11	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	Type of control	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_TYPE_CONTROL	1.0	ESTAT			Observation
12	TYPE_OF_TRADER	Type of trader	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_TYPE_TRADER	1.1	ESTAT			Observation
13	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	Exports intensity	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_EXPORTS_INTENSITY	1.0	ESTAT			Observation
14	MEASURE	Measure	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_MEASURE	1.1	ESTAT		Measure	
15	TIME_PERIOD	Time period	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT			ESTAT			

Measures												
Type	Concept					Representation				Measure dimension	Code
	ID	Name	Concept scheme			Code list			Text format		
			ID	VER	Agency	ID	VER	Agency			
Primary	OBS_VALUE	Observation Value	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT					N/A	N/A
Cross-sectional	VALUE	Cross-sectional measure	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT					MEASURE	VALUE
Cross-sectional	NB_TR	Cross-sectional measure	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT					MEASURE	NB_TR
Cross-sectional	NB_ENT	Cross-sectional measure	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT					MEASURE	NB_ENT

Attributes												
Attachment level	Concept					Representation				Attrib. Type	Ass. status	XS Level
	ID	Name	Concept scheme			Code list			Text format			
			ID	VER	Agency	ID	VER	Agency				
Observation	OBS_STATUS	Observation status	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_SDMX_OBS_STATUS	1.0	SDMX			C	Observation (VALUE NB_ENT)
Observation	CONF_STATUS	Confidentiality flag	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_SDMX_CONF_OBS	1.0	SDMX			C	Observation (VALUE NB_ENT)
Data Set	TABLE_ID	Table identification	CS_TEC	1	ESTAT	CL_TEC_TABLEID	1.2	ESTAT			M	Dataset

Source: Eurostat

10.1.2. TEC DSD MATRIX FILE

261. The DSD matrix file contains all the information about which codes are applicable in each table. It can be subdivided into three parts.

- The 'Overview sheet — the 'Overview' lists all the concepts used in the TEC DSD.
- The 'Matrix' sheet — the 'Matrix' summarises how each concept is used in the various TEC tables. Each column corresponds to a concept from the concept scheme.
- The code list sheets — the DSD matrix file also contains a sheet for each code list used in the TEC DSD. In each one of these sheets, the codes applicable for each table are identified.

10.1.2.1. TEC DSD overview

Concept mnemonic	Concept ID	Code list or format	Remark
Frequency	FREQ	CL_SDMX_FREQ	SDMX Standard
Reporting country	REPORTING_COUNTRY	CL_GEO_EUCCEFTA	
Partner	PARTNER	CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE	
Economic activity	NACE_REV2	CL_TEC_ACTIVITY	Based on standard ACTIVITY code list, completed with TEC aggregates
Number of employee	NB_EMPLOYEE	CL_TEC_NB_EMPLOYEE	
Number of enterprise	NB_ENTERPRISE	CL_TEC_NB_ENTERPRISE	
Partner country	NB_PARTNER	CL_TEC_NB_PARTNER	
Commodity	CPA	CL_TEC_CPA	
Trade population	TRADE_POPULATION	CL_TRADE_POPULATION	
Flow	TEC_FLOW	CL_FLOW	
Type of control	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	CL_TEC_TYPE_CONTROL	
Type of trader	TYPE_OF_TRADER	CL_TEC_TYPE_TRADER	
Exports intensity	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	CL_TEC_EXPORTS_INTENSITY	
Measure	MEASURE	CL_TEC_MEASURE	
Time Period	TIME_PERIOD	ObservationalTimePeriod	
Number of enterprise	NB_ENT	Numeric(15)	
Trade value	VALUE	Numeric(15)	
Number of traders	NB_TR	Numeric(15)	
Observation value	OBS_VALUE	Long	
Observation status	OBS_STATUS	CL_SDMX_OBS_STATUS	SDMX Standard
Confidentiality flag	CONF_STATUS	CL_CONF_OBS	SDMX Standard
Table identification	TABLE_ID	CL_TEC_TABLEID	TEC table codes

Source: Eurostat.

10.1.2.2. TEC DSD matrix

DSD	FREQ	REPORTING_COUNTRY	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	TEC_FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_OF_TRADER	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	MEASURE	TIME_PERIOD	OBS_VALUE	OBS_STATUS	CONF_STATUS	TABLE_ID	TABLE DESCRIPTION
TEC	A	#	%	%	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	%	_T	_T	_T	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B1	BREAKDOWN 1
TEC	A	#	%	%	#	_T	_T	_T	BR	%	_T	_T	_T	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B2	BREAKDOWN 2
TEC	A	#	#	%	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	%	_T	_T	_T	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B3	BREAKDOWN 3
TEC	A	#	#	_T	#	_T	_T	_T	BR	%	_T	_T	_T	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B4	BREAKDOWN 4
TEC	A	#	%	%	_T	_T	#	_T	BR	%	_T	_T	_T	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B5	BREAKDOWN 5
TEC	A	#	%	%	_T	#	_T	_T	BR	%	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	YYYY	#	#	#	B6	BREAKDOWN 6
TEC	A	#	%	%	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	#	_T	#	_T	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B7	BREAKDOWN 7
TEC	A	#	%	%	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	%	_T	_T	#	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B8	BREAKDOWN 8
TEC	A	#	%	%	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	%	#	_T	_T	%	YYYY	#	#	#	B9	BREAKDOWN 9
TEC	A	#	%	%	_T	_T	_T	#	BR	%	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	YYYY	#	#	#	B10	BREAKDOWN 10
TEC	A	#	%	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	#	#	_T	_T	_T	#	YYYY	#	#	F	B11	BREAKDOWN 11

262. The cells link a table and a concept, and contain:

- a # sign if the code list from the concept is fully used in the table;
- a % sign if the code list from the concept is partially used in the table; and
- a code if the concept is fixed to a single code.

263. Example: The cell at the intersection of table ‘B1’ and concept FREQ contains code A. This means that table ‘B1’ uses only code A (Annual) from the concept FREQ (Frequency).

The DSD matrix file also contains a table for each code list used in the TEC DSD. In each one of these tables, the codes applicable for each breakdown are identified.

10.1.2.3. CL_SDMX_FREQ

CL_SDMX_FREQ+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
A	Annual	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	Daily – business week											
D	Daily											
H	Hourly											
M	Monthly											
N	Minutely											
Q	Quarterly											
S	Half-yearly, semestrial											
W	Weekly											

10.1.2.4. CL_GEO_EUCCEFTA

CL_GEO_EUCCEFTA+1.4		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
AL	Albania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AT	Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BE	Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BG	Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CH	Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CY	Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CZ	Czechia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DE	Germany	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DK	Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EE	Estonia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ES	Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FI	Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FR	France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GB	United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GR	Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
HR	Croatia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
HU	Hungary	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IE	Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IS	Iceland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IT	Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LI	Liechtenstein	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LT	Lithuania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LU	Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LV	Latvia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ME	Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MK	North Macedonia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MT	Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NL	Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NO	Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PL	Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PT	Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RO	Romania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SE	Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SI	Slovenia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SK	Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TR	Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
XK	Kosovo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
XS	Serbia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

10.1.2.5. CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE

264. Note: INT_EU and EXT_EU refer to EU27_from 2013 until 2012 as reference year and to EU28 from 2013 onwards.

CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
AT	Austria			x	x							
BE	Belgium			x	x							
BG	Bulgaria			x	x							
CY	Cyprus			x	x							
CZ	Czechia			x	x							
DE	Germany			x	x							
DK	Denmark			x	x							
EE	Estonia			x	x							
ES	Spain			x	x							
FI	Finland			x	x							
FR	France			x	x							
GB	United Kingdom			x	x							
GR	Greece			x	x							
HR	Croatia			x	x							
HU	Hungary			x	x							
IE	Ireland			x	x							
IT	Italy			x	x							
LT	Lithuania			x	x							
LU	Luxembourg			x	x							
LV	Latvia			x	x							
MT	Malta			x	x							
NL	Netherlands			x	x							
PL	Poland			x	x							
PT	Portugal			x	x							
RO	Romania			x	x							
SE	Sweden			x	x							
SI	Slovenia			x	x							
SK	Slovakia			x	x							
CH	Switzerland			x	x							
IS	Iceland			x	x							
NO	Norway			x	x							
AE	United Arab Emirates			x	x							
AR	Argentina			x	x							
AU	Australia			x	x							
BR	Brazil			x	x							
CA	Canada			x	x							
CL	Chile			x	x							
CN	China, People's Republic of			x	x							
DZ	Algeria			x	x							
EG	Egypt			x	x							
HK	Hong Kong			x	x							
ID	Indonesia			x	x							
IL	Israel			x	x							
IN	India			x	x							

CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of			x	x							
JP	Japan			x	x							
KR	Korea, Republic of			x	x							
KZ	Kazakhstan			x	x							
MA	Morocco			x	x							
MX	Mexico			x	x							
MY	Malaysia			x	x							
NG	Nigeria			x	x							
QA	Qatar			x	x							
RU	Russia			x	x							
SA	Saudi Arabia			x	x							
SG	Singapore			x	x							
TH	Thailand			x	x							
TN	Tunisia			x	x							
TR	Turkey			x	x							
TW	Taiwan			x	x							
UA	Ukraine			x	x							
US	United States			x	x							
VN	Viet-Nam			x	x							
ZA	South Africa			x	x							
AFR_N	North Africa			x	x							
AFR_OTH	Other African countries			x	x							
AME_C_CRB	Central America and Caribbean			x	x							
AME_N	North America			x	x							
AME_S	South America			x	x							
ASI_NME	Near and Middle Eastern countries			x	x							
ASI_OTH	Other Asian countries			x	x							
EUR_OTH	Other European countries			x	x							
OCE_PLR	Oceania and Polar regions			x	x							
EXT_EU	**Extra-EU**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
EXT_EU_X	Non-specified partner countries in extra-EU trade and non-determined countries			x	x							
INT_EU	**Intra-EU**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
INT_EU_X	Non-specified partner countries in intra-EU trade			x	x							
WORLD	**World**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.6. CL_TEC_ACTIVITY

CL_TEC_ACTIVITY+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
_T	**Total - All NACE activities**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AFHTU	**NACE branches other than industry or trade** (A+F+H+I+J+K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R+S+T+U)		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
BTE	**Industry** (B+C+D+E)		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
_O	**Other NACE activities** (I+O+P+Q+R+S+T+U)		x					x	x	x	x	
_U	**Unknown**	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
A	**AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
A01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	x										
A02	Forestry and logging	x										
A03	Fishing and aquaculture	x										
B	**MINING AND QUARRYING**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
B05	Mining of coal and lignite	x										
B06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	x										
B07	Mining of metal ores	x										
B08	Other mining and quarrying	x										
B09	Mining support service activities	x										
C	**MANUFACTURING**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C10	Manufacture of food products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C101	Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	x										
C102	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	x										
C103	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	x										
C104	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	x										
C105	Manufacture of dairy products	x										
C106	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	x										
C107	Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	x										
C108	Manufacture of other food products	x										
C109	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	x										
C11	Manufacture of beverages	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C12	Manufacture of tobacco products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C13	Manufacture of textiles	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C131	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	x										
C132	Weaving of textiles	x										
C133	Finishing of textiles	x										
C139	Manufacture of other textiles	x										
C14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C141	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	x										
C142	Manufacture of articles of fur	x										
C143	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	x										
C15	Manufacture of leather and related products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C151	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur	x										

CL_TEC_ACTIVITY+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
C152	Manufacture of footwear	x										
C16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C161	Sawmilling and planing of wood	x										
C162	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	x										
C17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C171	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	x										
C172	Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	x										
C18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C181	Printing and service activities related to printing	x										
C182	Reproduction of recorded media	x										
C19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C191	Manufacture of coke oven products	x										
C192	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	x										
C20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C201	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	x										
C202	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	x										
C203	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	x										
C204	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations	x										
C205	Manufacture of other chemical products	x										
C206	Manufacture of man-made fibres	x										
C21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C211	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	x										
C212	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	x										
C22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C221	Manufacture of rubber products	x										
C222	Manufacture of plastic products	x										
C23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C231	Manufacture of glass and glass products	x										
C232	Manufacture of refractory products	x										
C233	Manufacture of clay building materials	x										
C234	Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	x										
C235	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	x										
C236	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	x										
C237	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	x										
C239	Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	x										
C24	Manufacture of basic metals	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C241	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	x										
C242	Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	x										
C243	Manufacture of other products of first	x										

CL_TEC_ACTIVITY+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
	processing of steel											
C244	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	x										
C245	Casting of metals	x										
C25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C251	Manufacture of structural metal products	x										
C252	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	x										
C253	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	x										
C254	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	x										
C255	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy	x										
C256	Treatment and coating of metals; machining	x										
C257	Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware	x										
C259	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products	x										
C26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C261	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	x										
C262	Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	x										
C263	Manufacture of communication equipment	x										
C264	Manufacture of consumer electronics	x										
C265	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	x										
C266	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	x										
C267	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	x										
C268	Manufacture of magnetic and optical media	x										
C27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C271	Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	x										
C272	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	x										
C273	Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	x										
C274	Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	x										
C275	Manufacture of domestic appliances	x										
C279	Manufacture of other electrical equipment	x										
C28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C281	Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	x										
C282	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	x										
C283	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	x										
C284	Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools	x										
C289	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	x										
C29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C291	Manufacture of motor vehicles	x										
C292	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	x										

CL_TEC_ACTIVITY+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
C293	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	x										
C30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C301	Building of ships and boats	x										
C302	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	x										
C303	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	x										
C304	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	x										
C309	Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.	x										
C31	Manufacture of furniture	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C32	Other manufacturing	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C321	Manufacture of jewellery, bijouterie and related articles	x										
C322	Manufacture of musical instruments	x										
C323	Manufacture of sports goods	x										
C324	Manufacture of games and toys	x										
C325	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	x										
C329	Manufacturing n.e.c.	x										
C33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	x	x					x	x	x	x	
C331	Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	x										
C332	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	x										
D	**ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
D35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	x										
D351	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	x										
D352	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	x										
D353	Steam and air conditioning supply	x										
E	**WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
E36	Water collection, treatment and supply	x										
E37	Sewerage	x										
E38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	x										
E381	Waste collection	x										
E382	Waste treatment and disposal	x										
E383	Materials recovery	x										
E39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	x										
F	**CONSTRUCTION**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
F41	Construction of buildings	x										
F42	Civil engineering	x										
F43	Specialised construction activities	x										
G	**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES**	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
G45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	x	x					x	x	x	x	
G451	Sale of motor vehicles	x										
G452	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	x										

CL_TEC_ACTIVITY+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
G453	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	x										
G454	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	x										
G46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	x	x					x	x	x	x	
G461	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	x										
G462	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	x										
G463	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	x										
G464	Wholesale of household goods	x										
G465	Wholesale of information and communication equipment	x										
G466	Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	x										
G467	Other specialised wholesale	x										
G469	Non-specialised wholesale trade	x										
G47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	x	x					x	x	x	x	
G471	Retail sale in non-specialised stores	x										
G472	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	x										
G473	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	x										
G474	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	x										
G475	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	x										
G476	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	x										
G477	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	x										
G478	Retail sale via stalls and markets	x										
G479	Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	x										
H	**TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
H49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	x										
H50	Water transport	x										
H51	Air transport	x										
H52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	x										
H53	Postal and courier activities	x										
I	**ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES**	x										
I55	Accommodation	x										
I56	Food and beverage service activities	x										
J	**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
J58	Publishing activities	x										
J59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	x										
J60	Programming and broadcasting activities	x										
J61	Telecommunications	x										
J62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	x										
J63	Information service activities	x										
K	**FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
K64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	x										
K65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding,	x										

CL_TEC_ACTIVITY+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
	except compulsory social security											
K66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	x										
L	**REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
L68	Real estate activities	x										
M	**PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
M69	Legal and accounting activities	x										
M70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	x										
M71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	x										
M72	Scientific research and development	x										
M73	Advertising and market research	x										
M74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	x										
M75	Veterinary activities	x										
N	**ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES**	x	x					x	x	x	x	
N77	Rental and leasing activities	x										
N78	Employment activities	x										
N79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	x										
N80	Security and investigation activities	x										
N81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	x										
N82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	x										
O	**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY**	x										
O84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	x										
P	**EDUCATION**	x										
P85	Education	x										
Q	**HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES**	x										
Q86	Human health activities	x										
Q87	Residential care activities	x										
Q88	Social work activities without accommodation	x										
R	**ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION**	x										
R90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	x										
R91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	x										
R92	Gambling and betting activities	x										
R93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	x										
S	**OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES**	x										
S94	Activities of membership organisations	x										
S95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	x										
S96	Other personal service activities	x										
T	**ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE**	x										
T97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	x										
T98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use	x										

CL_TEC_ACTIVITY+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
U	**ACTIVITIES OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES**	x										
U99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	x										

10.1.2.7. CL_TEC_NB_EMPLOYEE

CL_TEC_NB_EMPLOYEE+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
ELT10	Fewer than 10 employees		x		x							
E10T49	From 10 to 49 employees		x		x							
E50T249	From 50 to 249 employees		x		x							
EGE250	250 employees or more		x		x							
_U	Unknown		x		x							
_T	**Total**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.8. CL_TEC_NB_ENTERPRISE

CL_TEC_NB_ENTERPRISE+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
T5	Top 5 enterprises						x					
T10	Top 10 enterprises						x					
T20	Top 20 enterprises						x					
T50	Top 50 enterprises						x					
T100	Top 100 enterprises						x					
T500	Top 500 enterprises						x					
T1000	Top 1 000 enterprises						x					
_T	**All enterprises**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.9. CL_TEC_NB_PARTNER

CL_TEC_NB_PARTNER+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
P1	1 partner country					x						
P2	2 partner countries					x						
P3T5	3 to 5 partner countries					x						
P6T9	6 to 9 partner countries					x						
P10T14	10 to 14 partner countries					x						
P15T19	15 to 19 partner countries					x						
PGE20	20 or more partner countries					x						
_U	Unknown					x						
_T	**Total**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.10. CL_TEC_CPA

CL_TEC_CPA+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
CPA_A	**Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing**										x	
CPA_B	**Mining and quarrying**										x	
CPA_C10	Food products										x	
CPA_C11	Beverages										x	
CPA_C12	Tobacco products										x	
CPA_C13	Textiles										x	
CPA_C14	Wearing apparel										x	
CPA_C15	Leather and related products										x	
CPA_C16	Wood and of products of wood and cork										x	
CPA_C17	Paper and paper products										x	
CPA_C18	Printing and recording services										x	
CPA_C19	Coke and refined petroleum products										x	
CPA_C20	Chemicals and chemical products										x	
CPA_C21	Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations										x	
CPA_C22	Rubber and plastic products										x	
CPA_C23	Other non-metallic mineral products										x	
CPA_C24	Basic metals										x	
CPA_C25	Fabricated metal products										x	
CPA_C26	Computer, electronic and optical products										x	
CPA_C27	Electrical equipment										x	
CPA_C28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.										x	
CPA_C29	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers										x	
CPA_C30	Other transport equipment										x	
CPA_C31	Furniture										x	
CPA_C32	Other manufactured goods										x	
CPA_D	**Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning**										x	
CPA_E	**Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation services**										x	
_O	Other CPA products										x	
_U	Unknown										x	
_T	**Total: sum all CPA sections**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.11. CL_TEC_TRADE_POPULATION

CL_TEC_TRADE_POPULATION+1.2		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
BR	Total trade of traders successfully matched with the SBR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NRT	Non-resident traders											x
PI	Private individual											x
_U	Unknown trade											x
NCL	Unclassified trade, total											x
BRM	Enterprises with missing business register characteristics											x
_T	Total trade											x

10.1.2.12. CL_FLOW

CL_FLOW+1.4		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
IMP	Imports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EXP	Exports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TOT	**Total**							**x**				**x**

10.1.2.13. CL_TEC_TYPE_CONTROL

CL_TEC_TYPE_CONTROL+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
D	Domestically controlled enterprises									x		
DI	Domestically controlled enterprises without own affiliates abroad									x		
DM	Domestically controlled enterprises with own affiliates abroad									x		
F	Foreign controlled enterprises									x		
_U	Unknown									x		
_T	**Total**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.14. CL_TEC_TYPE_TRADER

CL_TEC_TYPE_TRADER+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
OWT	One-way trader							x				
TWT	Two-way trader							x				
_T	**All types of traders**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.15. CL_TEC_EXPORTS_INTENSITY

CL_TEC_EXPORTS_INTENSITY +1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
PC0	0 %								x			
PC0T24	From 0 (0 excluded) to 24 %								x			
PC25T49	From 25 to 49 %								x			
PC50T74	From 50 to 74 %								x			
PC_GE75	75 % or over								x			
_U	Unknown								x			
_T	**Total**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

10.1.2.16. CL_TEC_MEASURE

CL_TEC_MEASURE+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
NB_ENT	Number of enterprises	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
NB_TR	Number of traders											x
VALUE	Trade value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

10.1.2.17. CL_SDMX_OBS_STATUS

CL_SDMX_OBS_STATUS+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
A	Normal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	Break											
D	Definition differs (see metadata)											
E	Estimated value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
F	Forecast value											
H	Missing value; holiday or weekend											
I	Imputed value (CCSA definition)											
L	Missing value; data exist but were not collected											
M	Missing value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
N	Not significant											
P	Provisional value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Q	Missing value; suppressed											
S	Strike											
U	Low reliability											

10.1.2.18. CL_SDMX_CONF_OBS

CL_SDMX_CONF_OBS+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
C	Confidential statistical information	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
F	Free (free for publication)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
N	Not for publication, restricted for internal use only											
S	Secondary confidentiality set and managed by the receiver, not for publication											
D	Secondary confidentiality set by the sender, not for publication											

10.1.2.19. CL_TEC_TABLEID

CL_TEC_TABLEID+1.2		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
B1	Breakdown 1	x										
B2	Breakdown 2		x									
B3	Breakdown 3			x								
B4	Breakdown 4				x							
B5	Breakdown 5					x						
B6	Breakdown 6						x					
B7	Breakdown 7							x				
B8	Breakdown 8								x			
B9	Breakdown 9									x		
B10	Breakdown 10										x	
B11	Breakdown 11											x

10.1.3. MESSAGE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

265. This section provides sample files that correspond to the TEC DSD. Some specific requirements for the data types and values used for certain attributes are also described.

266. The following XML excerpt is used in all SDMX-ML messages and contains metadata concerning the transmitted dataset. The required fields in order for the header to be valid per SDMX-ML format are indicated with bold characters:

<Header>

the top-level tag of the Header. In the Header element, the following tags reside:

<ID>TEC<\ID>

contains a data flow definition id to which the data set must comply.

<Test>true</Test>

indicates whether the data set is for testing purposes or not (boolean)

<Truncated>false</Truncated>

is used in response to Query messages, and is set to true only if the response has been truncated to meet size limits suggested by the default Limit attribute in the Query message.

<Name xml:lang="en">Dataset for Message Implementation Guidelines</Name>

contains a language-specific name describing the data set (more names using different values for xml:lang attribute can be added for other languages).

<Prepared>2014-04-14T12:00:00+02:00</Prepared>

contains the preparation date of the data set (date+time).

<Sender id="FI1"/>

contains the sender's ID in attribute id and may contain additional information regarding the sender of the data set (see SDMX standard for details).

<Receiver id="ESTAT"/>

contains the receiver's ID and may contain additional information regarding the receiver of the data set (see SDMX standard for details).

<KeyFamilyRef>TEC_B11</KeyFamilyRef>

is used to reference a key family for a contained data set, using its id.

<KeyFamilyAgency>ESTAT</KeyFamilyAgency>

specifies the agency of the key family using its coded id.

<DataSetAgency>ESTAT</DataSetAgency>

provides the code identifier/abbreviation for the maintenance agency of a data set.

<DataSetID>TEC_B11_A</DataSetID>

provides an identifier for a contained data set.

<DataSetAction>Append</DataSetAction>

provides a list of actions, describing the intention of the data transmission from the sender's side (New, Append, Replace, Delete Information – see SDMX standard for details).

<Extracted>2014-04-13T12:00:00+02:00</Extracted>

is a time-stamp from the system rendering the data (date+time).

<ReportingBegin>2013-01-01T00:00:00+02:00</ReportingBegin>

provides the beginning of the time period covered by the message (date+time).

<ReportingEnd>2013-12-31T23:59:59+02:00</ReportingEnd>

provides the end of the time period covered by the message (date+time).

<Source xml:lang="en">Information about the source of the data...</Source>

provides language-specific, human-readable information about the source of the data (more information using different value for xml:lang attribute can be added for other languages).

</Header>

the end tag of the header.

10.1.4. COMPACT SAMPLE

267. In this section, the format of the compact SDMX-ML dataset is described. The top-level tag of a compact DataSet with the required namespaces is described below:

<CompactData

the tag name for the Compact SDMX-ML DataSet.

xmlns="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/message"

the core namespace for all SDMX-ML messages.

xmlns:compact="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/compact"

the 'compact' prefix used in the tags of the Compact SDMX-ML DataSet with the corresponding namespace.

xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

specifies the XML Schema definition language, which offers facilities for describing the structure and constraining the contents of XML 1.0 documents, including those which exploit the XML Namespace facility.

xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/message <path_to_XSD>/SDMXMessage.xsd"

provides hints as to the physical location of schema documents used to validate the message. In case we have the the localisation of the 'SDMXMessage.xsd' schema is a url. It can be replaced by either a local directory.

>

closing the <CompactData> tag

268. The first tag included in the <CompactData> tag is the <Header> tag presented above.

269. The next tag at the same level is the <DataSet> tag. This includes, in a nested structure, all the Series and Observations that contain the data with the corresponding attributes to be transmitted, according to the DSD:

```
<tec:DataSet TABLE_ID="B11">
the start tag of the Compact DataSet. The attribute TABLE_ID is attached there.
<tec:Series FREQ="A" REPORTING_COUNTRY="BE" PARTNER="INT_EU" NACE_REV2="_T"
NB_EMPLOYEE="_T" NB_ENTERPRISE="_T" NB_PARTNER="_T" CPA="_T"
TRADE_POPULATION="BR" TEC_FLOW="TOT" TYPE_OF_CONTROL="_T"
TYPE_OF_TRADER="_T" EXPORTS_INTENSITY="_T" MEASURE="NB_ENT">
includes all the dimensions except the TIME.
<tec:Obs TIME_PERIOD="2018" OBS_VALUE="500" OBS_STATUS="A" CONF_STATUS="F" />
is the observation tag in which we find the date and the measures as attribute of the observation value.
</tec:Series>
the end tag of the Series in this DataSet. If more Series need to be reported in the same DataSet (a
different SeriesKey) more <Series> tags should be added here.
</tec:DataSet>
the end tag of the DataSet.
</CompactData>
```

10.1.5. FROM CSV TO SDMX-ML

270. This section provides some guidance to design the input CSV format to be used for conversion to SDMX-ML with the SDMX converter tool accessible under the following link:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdmx-infospace/sdmx-it-tools

271. The header of the CSV file should look like this:

```
TABLE_ID;FREQ;REPORTING_COUNTRY;PARTNER;NACE_REV2;NB_EMPLOYEE;NB_ENTER
PRISE;NB_PARTNER;CPA;TRADE_POPULATION;TEC_FLOW;TYPE_OF_CONTROL;TYPE_OF_
TRADER;EXPORTS_INTENSITY;MEASURE;TIME_PERIOD;OBS_VALUE;OBS_STATUS;CONF_S
TATUS
```

272. This is a sample of CSV records:

```
B2;A;BE;INT_EU;C12;E10T49;_T;_T;_T;BR;IMP;_T;_T;_T;NB_ENT;2018;250;A;F
B2;A;BE;INT_EU;C13;ELT10;_T;_T;_T;BR;IMP;_T;_T;_T;VALUE;2018;240;A;F
B2;A;BE;INT_EU;C12;E10T49;_T;_T;_T;BR;EXP;_T;_T;_T;NB_ENT;2018;230;A;F
B2;A;BE;INT_EU;C13;ELT10;_T;_T;_T;BR;EXP;_T;_T;_T;VALUE;2018;220;A;F
B2;A;BE;EXT_EU;C12;E10T49;_T;_T;_T;BR;IMP;_T;_T;_T;NB_ENT;2018;210;A;F
B2;A;BE;EXT_EU;C13;ELT10;_T;_T;_T;BR;IMP;_T;_T;_T;VALUE;2018;200;A;F
B2;A;BE;EXT_EU;C12;E10T49;_T;_T;_T;BR;EXP;_T;_T;_T;NB_ENT;2018;190;A;F
B2;A;BE;EXT_EU;C13;ELT10;_T;_T;_T;BR;EXP;_T;_T;_T;VALUE;2018;180;A;F
B2;A;BE;WORLD;C12;E10T49;_T;_T;_T;BR;IMP;_T;_T;_T;NB_ENT;2018;170;A;F
B2;A;BE;WORLD;C13;ELT10;_T;_T;_T;BR;IMP;_T;_T;_T;VALUE;2018;160;A;F
B2;A;BE;WORLD;C12;E10T49;_T;_T;_T;BR;EXP;_T;_T;_T;NB_ENT;2018;150;A;F
B2;A;BE;WORLD;C13;ELT10;_T;_T;_T;BR;EXP;_T;_T;_T;VALUE;2018;140;A;F
```

273. The SDMX converter needs a mapping file to convert the CSV file to SDMX-ML. This file is provided by Eurostat.

10.1.6. SDMX BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

274. The SDMX Standards Version 2.1 is maintained from the SDMX initiative (www.sdmx.org). The complete package of SDMX Standards version 2.1 can be downloaded from https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5008. The complete package includes the following sections:

[1] Section 01: Framework

Introduces the documents and the content of the revised Version 2.1.

[2] Section 02: Information Model

UML model and functional description, definition of classes, associations and attributes.

[3] Section 03A: SDMX-ML

Specifies and documents the XML formats for describing structure, data, reference metadata, and interfaces to the registry.

[4] Section 03B: SDMX-ML

XML schemas, samples, WADL and WSDL.

[5] Section 04: SDMX-EDI

Specifies and documents the UN/EDIFACT format for describing structure and data.

[6] Section 05: Registry Specification – Logical interfaces

Provides the specification for the logical registry interfaces, including subscription/notification, registration of data and metadata, submission of structural metadata, and querying.

[7] Section 06: Technical Notes

Provides some technical information which may be useful for the implementation (this was called the “Implementor’s Guide” in the 2.0 release).

[8] Section 07: Web services guidelines

Provides suggestions for the use of SDMX-ML formats in web services.

10.2. Data validation

10.2.1. VALIDATION LEVEL 0 — FORMAT CHECKS

275. Some quality checks do not need any data of the file (referring to the specific values of either the statistical or the reference variables) in order to be performed: these checks constitute validation level 0.

276. TEC data collection consists of 11 SDMX-compliant datasets. Datasets are described by the same data structure definition (DSD), i.e. they share the same conceptual structure. The TEC DSD includes 15 dimensions, three attributes and the statistical information (OBS_VALUE).

277. The trade by enterprise characteristics DSD is available on Euro SDMX Registry with the following specifications:

- DSD agency: ESTAT
- DSD Name: TEC
- DSD Version: 2.0.

278. The structure of the DSD is summarised in the table below.

Concept ID	Description	Role	Code list or format	Mandatory/ optional
FREQ	Frequency	Frequency dimension	CL_SDMX_FREQ 1.0	Mandatory
REPORTING_COUNTRY	Reporting country	Dimension	CL_GEO_EUCCEFTA 1.4	Mandatory
PARTNER	Partner	Dimension	CL_TEC_COUNTRY_TRADE 1.1	Mandatory
NACE_REV2	Economic activity	Dimension	CL_TEC_ACTIVITY 1.1	Mandatory
NB_EMPLOYEE	Number of employees	Dimension	CL_TEC_NB_EMPLOYEE 1.0	Mandatory
NB_ENTERPRISE	Number of enterprises	Dimension	CL_TEC_NB_ENTERPRISE 1.0	Mandatory
NB_PARTNER	Number of partner countries	Dimension	CL_TEC_NB_PARTNER 1.0	Mandatory
CPA	Commodity	Dimension	CL_TEC_CPA 1.0	Mandatory
TRADE_POPULATION	Trade population	Dimension	CL_TRADE_POPULATION 1.2	Mandatory
TEC_FLOW	Flow	Dimension	CL_FLOW 1.4	Mandatory
TYPE_OF_CONTROL	Type of control	Dimension	CL_TEC_TYPE_CONTROL 1.0	Mandatory
TYPE_OF_TRADER	Type of trader	Dimension	CL_TEC_TYPE_TRADER 1.1	Mandatory
EXPORTS_INTENSITY	Exports intensity	Dimension	CL_TEC_ EXPORTS_INTENSITY 1.0	Mandatory
MEASURE	Measure	Measure Dimension	CL_TEC_MEASURE 1.1	Mandatory
TIME_PERIOD	Time period	Time dimension	YYYY	Mandatory
OBS_VALUE	Observation value	Primary measure	Long	Mandatory
OBS_STATUS	Observation status	Attribute (Observation level)	CL_SDMX_OBS_STATUS 1.0	Optional
CONF_STATUS	Confidentiality flag	Attribute (Observation level)	CL_CONF_OBS 1.0	Optional
TABLE_ID	Table identification	Attribute (Dataset level)	CL_TEC_TABLEID 1.2	Mandatory

Source: Eurostat.

279. TEC data is expected to be sent in one of the two following formats:

- Compact SDMX-ML (SDMX version 2.0)
- CSV.

280. **Although both formats are SDMX-compliant, the use of SDMX-ML variant is strongly encouraged.** When CSV is used as the transmission format, the information transmitted will correspond only to the 'Dataset' element in the SDMX-ML format: no information regarding the 'Header' element in the SDMX-ML format will be included. For the CSV files, semi-colons will be used as the field separators [1]. Each record should consist of 19 fields. The correspondence between CSV fields and DSD concepts can be found in the table below.

CSV field #	DSD Concept	Mandatory/ optional
1	TABLE_ID	Mandatory
2	FREQ	Mandatory
3	REPORTING_COUNTRY	Mandatory
4	PARTNER	Mandatory
5	NACE_REV2	Mandatory
6	NB_EMPLOYEE	Mandatory
7	NB_ENTERPRISE	Mandatory
8	NB_PARTNER	Mandatory
9	CPA	Mandatory
10	TRADE_POPULATION	Mandatory
11	TEC_FLOW	Mandatory
12	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	Mandatory
13	TYPE_OF_TRADER	Mandatory
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	Mandatory
15	MEASURE	Mandatory
16	TIME_PERIOD	Mandatory
17	OBS_VALUE	Mandatory
18	OBS_STATUS	Optional
19	CONF_STATUS	Optional

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) A different separator can be defined in the SDMX converter; by default it is ';'.

10.2.2. VALIDATION LEVEL 1 — INTRA-DATASET CHECKS

281. These checks can be divided into four categories:

- file-level checks on the completeness of the file and uniqueness of the records;
- intra-record checks on the validity of the codes used for each DSD concept;
- intra-record checks on the validity of code combinations across different dimensions; and
- inter-record consistency checks.

10.2.2.1. File-level checks on the completeness of the file and uniqueness of the records

282. These checks are repeated for each dataset and consist to verify that:

- Every record in the dataset has a unique key. The key is formed by the 15 dimensions in the DSD.
- The number of records in the file is equal to the total number foreseen for this dataset. This number is given by the product of the possible accepted values for each dimension minus the number of invalid combinations (see table below).

File-level checks — maximum number of records

Table No	Maximum records
Breakdown 1	2 760
Breakdown 2	3 240
Breakdown 3	1 560
Breakdown 4	1 872
Breakdown 5	540
Breakdown 6	240
Breakdown 7	2 430
Breakdown 8	3 780
Breakdown 9	3 240
Breakdown 10	8 100
Breakdown 11	126

10.2.2.2. Intra-record checks on the validity of the codes used for each DSD concept

283. These checks are performed for each dimension/attribute in the record. The code must belong to the code list related to that particular dimension/attribute and dataset.

284. In each dataset some dimensions or attributes have a fixed value, that is the same value is repeated for all records. For example, the dimension REPORTING_COUNTRY is obviously the same for all records. When the dimension is not relevant for such dataset, all records are filled in with the default value _T (which stands for Total).

285. For all the dimensions/attributes which are not indicated as fixed, the accepted values are indicated in the TEC DSD matrix.

10.2.2.3. Intra-record checks on the validity of code combinations across different dimensions

286. For each dataset, it is requested to send the statistical information (OBS_VALUE) for each combination of the relevant dimensions of the dataset, that is the dimensions which are not indicated

as fixed. For some datasets, it could be possible that some combinations of dimensions are meaningless; they should not be included in the dataset. This is the case for Breakdown 11.

287. Validation rules on intra-record consistency detect the invalid combination of codes inside a table. These rules are available in the table at the end of this section on intra-dataset checks.

10.2.2.4. Inter-record consistency checks

288. **Inter-record consistency checks** aim to verify the consistency between the statistical information (OBS_VALUE) of two or more records. These records can be linked by an equality or an inequality. This link is described in a consistency rule.

289. **Confidentiality checks** aim to verify that no confidential data can be recalculated (secondary confidentiality). Confidentiality rules are only associated to consistency rules of type equality. When records are linked by an equality, the number of records flagged as confidential in this equality are counted. If there is only one value flagged as confidential, this value could be recalculated. The rule returns a warning.

290. The consistency and confidentiality rules are all described in the table at the end of the section. This table lists all the intra-dataset validations rules applied by Eurostat when checking the quality of TEC data. The table includes 8 columns:

- Table ID: code of the table on which the rule is applicable;
- Dimension: dimension(s) on which the rule is applicable;
- Rule: describes the relationship between the different codes of the dimension(s). This can be an equality, an inequality or another type of relation;
- Filter: describes the filter to be used on other dimension(s) before applying the rule;
- Rule name: name of the rule;
- Confidentiality rule: for every rule of type equality (except for Table 0 for which a flag confidential is not accepted), a confidentiality rule is associated. The column describes the name of this confidentiality rule;
- Validity start: first period of the validity of the rule;
- Validity end: last period of the validity of the rule.

291. Examples:

- Rule B11_3 is applicable on Breakdown 11 for dimension PARTNER. PARTNER WORLD is equal to the sum of PARTNER INT_EU and PARTNER EXT_EU. This is applicable for all the combinations of Breakdown 11 where MEASURE=VALUE.
- Rule B7_7 is applicable on Breakdown 7 for a combination of two dimensions (flow and type_trader). Type of trader total (TOT) combined with the total of flow (_T) is equal to the sum of the type of trader ‘one way trader’ (OWT) associated with flow ‘import’ (IMP) + the type of trader ‘two way trader’ (TWT) associated with flow ‘import’ (IMP) + the type of trader ‘one way trader’ (OWT) associated with the flow ‘export’ (EXP). This rule is valid only with MEASURE=NB_ENT and PARTNER=WORLD. The confidentiality rule B7_7_C is associated to this rule.

Intra-dataset checks — Validation rules by table and dimension

NA Not applicable (confidentiality rules are only associated to consistency rules of type equality)
* Rule not applicable for EFTA and candidate countries

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B1	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B1_0	NA	2010	
B1	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B1_0_bis	NA	2010	
B1	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B1_0_ter	NA	2010	
B1	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B1_1*	B1_1_C*	2010	
B1	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B1_2*	NA	2010	
B1	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B1_3*	NA	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R+S+T+U+_U		B1_4	B1_4_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	A=A01+A02+A03		B1_5	B1_5_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	B=B05+B06+B07+B08+B09		B1_6	B1_6_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C=C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15+C16+C17+C18+C19+C20+C21+C22+C23+C24+C25+C26+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33		B1_7	B1_7_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C10=C101+C102+C103+C104+C105+C106+C107+C108+C109		B1_8	B1_8_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C13=C131+C132+C133+C139		B1_9	B1_9_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C14=C141+C142+C143		B1_10	B1_10_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C15=C151+C152		B1_11	B1_11_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C16=C161+C162		B1_12	B1_12_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C17=C171+C172		B1_13	B1_13_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C18=C181+C182		B1_14	B1_14_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C19=C191+C192		B1_15	B1_15_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C20=C201+C202+C203+C204+C205+C206		B1_16	B1_16_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C21=C211+C212		B1_17	B1_17_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C22=C221+C222		B1_18	B1_18_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C23=C231+C232+C233+C234+C235+C236+C237+C239		B1_19	B1_19_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C24=C241+C242+C243+C244+C245		B1_20	B1_20_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C25=C251+C252+C253+C254+C255+C256+C257+C259		B1_21	B1_21_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C26=C261+C262+C263+C264+C265+C266+C267+C268		B1_22	B1_22_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C27=C271+C272+C273+C274+C275+C279		B1_23	B1_23_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C28=C281+C282+C283+C284+C289		B1_24	B1_24_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C29=C291+C292+C293		B1_25	B1_25_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C30=C301+C302+C303+C304+C309		B1_26	B1_26_C	2010	

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B1	NACE_REV2	C32=C321+C322+C323+C324+C325+C329		B1_27	B1_27_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	C33=C331+C332		B1_28	B1_28_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	D=D35		B1_29	B1_29_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	D35=D351+D352+D353		B1_30	B1_30_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	E=E36+E37+E38+E39		B1_31	B1_31_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	E38=E381+E382+E383		B1_32	B1_32_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	F=F41+F42+F43		B1_33	B1_33_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	G=G45+G46+G47		B1_34	B1_34_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	G45=G451+G452+G453+G454		B1_35	B1_35_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	G46=G461+G462+G463+G464+G465+G466+G467+G469		B1_36	B1_36_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	G47=G471+G472+G473+G474+G475+G476+G477+G478+G479		B1_37	B1_37_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	H=H49+H50+H51+H52+H53		B1_38	B1_38_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	I=I55+I56		B1_39	B1_39_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	J=J58+J59+J60+J61+J62+J63		B1_40	B1_40_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	K=K64+K65+K66		B1_41	B1_41_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	L=L68		B1_42	B1_42_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	M=M69+M70+M71+M72+M73+M74+M75		B1_43	B1_43_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	N=N77+N78+N79+N80+N81+N82		B1_44	B1_44_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	O=O84		B1_45	B1_45_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	P=P85		B1_46	B1_46_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	Q=Q86+Q87+Q88		B1_47	B1_47_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	R=R90+R91+R92+R93		B1_48	B1_48_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	S=S94+S95+S96		B1_49	B1_49_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	T=T97+T98		B1_50	B1_50_C	2010	
B1	NACE_REV2	U=U99		B1_51	B1_51_C	2010	
B2	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B2_0	NA	2010	
B2	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B2_0_bis	NA	2010	
B2	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B2_0_ter	NA	2010	
B2	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B2_1*	B2_1_C*	2010	
B2	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B2_2*	NA	2010	
B2	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B2_3*	NA	2010	
B2	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T=ELT10+E10T49+E50T249+EGE250+_U		B2_4	B2_4_C	2010	
B2	NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O+_U		B2_5	B2_5_C	2010	
B2	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		B2_6	B2_6_C	2010	
B2	NACE_REV2	AFHTU=A+F+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O		B2_7	B2_7_C	2010	
B2	NACE_REV2	BTE=B+C+D+E		B2_8	B2_8_C	2010	
B2	NACE_REV2	G=G45+G46+G47		B2_9	B2_9_C	2010	

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B2	NACE_REV2	C=C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15+C16+C17+C18+C19+C20+C21+C22+C23+C24+C25+C26+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33		B2_10	B2_10_C	2010	
B3	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B3_0	NA	2010	
B3	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B3_0_bis	NA	2010	
B3	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B3_0_ter	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	INT_EU=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_1	B3_1_C	2010	2012
B3	PARTNER	INT_EU=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_1	B3_1_C	2013	
B3	PARTNER	INT_EU>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;EL;ES;FR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;UK;INT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_1_bis	NA	2010	2012
B3	PARTNER	INT_EU>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;EL;ES;FR;HR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;UK;INT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_1_bis	NA	2013	
B3	PARTNER	INT_EU<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_1_ter	NA	2010	2012
B3	PARTNER	INT_EU<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_1_ter	NA	2013	
B3	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=CH+HR+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_2	NA	2010	2012
B3	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=CH+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_2	NA	2013	
B3	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=MAX(CH;HR;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_2_bis	NA	2010	2012
B3	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=MAX(CH;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_2_bis	NA	2013	
B3	PARTNER	AFR_N>=DZ+EG+MA+TN	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_3	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AFR_N>=MAX(DZ;EG;MA;TN)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_3_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AFR_OTH>=NG+ZA	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_4	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AFR_OTH>=MAX(NG;ZA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_4_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AME_N>=CA+US	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_5	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AME_N>=MAX(CA;US)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_5_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AME_C_CRB>=MX	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_6	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AME_C_CRB>=MX	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_6_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AME_S>=AR+BR+CL	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_7	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	AME_S>=MAX(AR;BR;CL)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_7_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	ASI_NME>=AE+IL+IR+QA+SA	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_8	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	ASI_NME>=MAX(AE;IL;IR;QA;SA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_8_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	ASI_OTH>=CN+HK+ID+IN+JP+KR+KZ+MY+SG+TH+TW+VN	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_9	NA	2010	

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B3	PARTNER	ASI_OTH>=MAX(CN;HK;ID;IN;JP;KR;KZ;MY;SG;TH;TW;VN)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_9_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	OCE_PLR>=AU	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_10	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	OCE_PLR>=AU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_10_bis	NA	2010	
B3	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		B3_11	B3_11_C	2010	
B3	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_12	B3_12_C	2010	
B3	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_13	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_14	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EUR_OTH+AME_N+AME_S+AME_C_CRB+AFR_N+AFR_OTH+OCE_PLR+ASI_NME+ASI_OTH+EXT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	B3_15	B3_16_C	2010	
B3	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EUR_OTH;AME_N;AME_S;AME_C_CRB;AFR_N;AFR_OTH;OCE_PLR;ASI_NME;ASI_OTH;EXT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_15_bis	NA	2010	
B3	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EUR_OTH+AME_N+AME_S+AME_C_CRB+AFR_N+AFR_OTH+OCE_PLR+ASI_NME+ASI_OTH+EXT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B3_15_ter	NA	2010	
B3	MEASURE	VALUE=0, NB_ENT=0	REPORTING_COUNTRY=PARTNER	B3_16	NA	2010	
B4	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B4_0	NA	2010	
B4	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B4_0_bis	NA	2010	
B4	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B4_0_ter	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	INT_EU=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_1	B4_1_C	2010	2012
B4	PARTNER	INT_EU=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_1	B4_1_C	2013	
B4	PARTNER	INT_EU>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;EL;ES;FR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;UK;INT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_1_bis	NA	2010	2012
B4	PARTNER	INT_EU>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;EL;ES;FR;HR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;UK;INT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_1_bis	NA	2013	
B4	PARTNER	INT_EU<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_1_ter	NA	2010	2012
B4	PARTNER	INT_EU<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_1_ter	NA	2013	
B4	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=CH+HR+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_2	NA	2010	2012
B4	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=CH+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_2	NA	2013	
B4	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=MAX(CH;HR;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_2_bis	NA	2010	2012

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B4	PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=MAX(CH;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_2_bis	NA	2013	
B4	PARTNER	AFR_N>=DZ+EG+MA+TN	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_3	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AFR_N>=MAX(DZ;EG;MA;TN)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_3_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AFR_OTH>=NG+ZA	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_4	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AFR_OTH>=MAX(NG;ZA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_4_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AME_N>=CA+US	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_5	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AME_N>=MAX(CA;US)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_5_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AME_C_CRB>=MX	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_6	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AME_C_CRB>=MX	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_6_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AME_S>=AR+BR+CL	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_7	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	AME_S>=MAX(AR;BR;CL)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_7_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	ASI_NME>=AE+IL+IR+QA+SA	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_8	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	ASI_NME>=MAX(AE;IL;IR;QA;SA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_8_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	ASI_OTH>=CN+HK+ID+IN+JP+KR+KZ+MY+SG+TH+TW+VN	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_9	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	ASI_OTH>=MAX(CN;HK;ID;IN;JP;KR;KZ;MY;SG;TH;TW;VN)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_9_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	OCE_PLR>=AU	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_10	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	OCE_PLR>=AU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_10_bis	NA	2010	
B4	NB_EMPLOYEE	_T=ELT10+E10T49+E50T249+EGE250+_U		B4_11	B4_11_C	2010	
B4	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_12	B4_12_C	2010	
B4	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_13	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_14	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EUR_OTH+AME_N+AME_S+AME_C_CRB+AFR_N+AFR_OTH+OCE_PLR+ASI_NME+ASI_OTH+EXT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	B4_15	B4_16_C	2010	
B4	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EUR_OTH;AME_N;AME_S;AME_C_CRB;AFR_N;AFR_OTH;OCE_PLR;ASI_NME;ASI_OTH;EXT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_15_bis	NA	2010	
B4	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EUR_OTH+AME_N+AME_S+AME_C_CRB+AFR_N+AFR_OTH+OCE_PLR+ASI_NME+ASI_OTH+EXT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B4_15_ter	NA	2010	
B4	MEASURE	VALUE=0, NB_ENT=0	REPORTING_COUNTRY=PARTNER	B4_16	NA	2010	
B5	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B5_0	NA	2010	
B5	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B5_0_bis	NA	2010	
B5	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B5_0_ter	NA	2010	
B5	NB_PARTNER	_T=P1+P2+P3T5+P6T9+P10T14+P15T19+PGE20+_U		B5_1	B5_1_C	2010	
B5	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		B5_2	B5_2_C	2010	
B5	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE, NB_PARTNER=_T	B5_3*	B5_3_C*	2010	
B5	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT NB_PARTNER=_T	B5_4*	NA	2010	

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B5	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT NB_PARTNER=_T	B5_5*	NA	2010	
B6	MEASURE	VALUE>=0		B6_0	NA	2010	
B6	NB_ENTERPRISE	T10>=T5		B6_1	NA	2010	
B6	NB_ENTERPRISE	T20>=T10		B6_2	NA	2010	
B6	NB_ENTERPRISE	T50>=T20		B6_3	NA	2010	
B6	NB_ENTERPRISE	T100>=T50		B6_4	NA	2010	
B6	NB_ENTERPRISE	T500>=T100		B6_5	NA	2010	
B6	NB_ENTERPRISE	T1000>=T500		B6_6	NA	2010	
B6	NB_ENTERPRISE	_T>=T1000		B6_7	NA	2010	
B6	NACE_REV2	_T<AFHTU+BTE+G+_U	NB_ENTERPRISE=T5, T10, T20, T50, T100, T500, T1000	B6_8	NA	2010	
B6	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U	NB_ENTERPRISE=_T	B6_9	B6_9_C	2010	
B6	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	NB_ENTERPRISE=_T	B6_10	B6_10_C	2010	
B7	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B7_0	NA	2010	
B7	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B7_0_bis	NA	2010	
B7	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B7_0_ter	NA	2010	
B7	TYPE_TRADER	_T=OWT+TWT		B7_1	B7_1_C	2010	
B7	TEC_FLOW	IMP=EXP=TOT	MEASURE=NB_ENT, PARTNER=WORLD, TYPE_TRADER=TWT	B7_2	B7_2_C	2010	
B7	TEC_FLOW	TOT=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=VALUE	B7_3	B7_3_C	2010	
B7	TEC_FLOW	TOT=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=NB_ENT, PARTNER=WORLD, TYPE_TRADER=OWT	B7_4	B7_4_C	2010	
B7	TEC_FLOW	TOT>=MAX(IMP;EXP)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B7_5	NA	2010	
B7	TEC_FLOW	TOT<=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B7_6	NA	2010	
B7	TEC_FLOW, TYPE_TRADER	(IMP,OWT)+(IMP,TWT)+(EXP,OWT)=(TOT,_T)	MEASURE=NB_ENT, PARTNER=WORLD	B7_7	B7_7_C	2010	
B7	NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O+_U		B7_8	B7_8_C	2010	
B7	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		B7_9	B7_9_C	2010	
B7	NACE_REV2	AFHTU=A+F+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O		B7_10	B7_10_C	2010	
B7	NACE_REV2	BTE=B+C+D+E		B7_11	B7_11_C	2010	
B7	NACE_REV2	G=G45+G46+G47		B7_12	B7_12_C	2010	
B7	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B7_13*	B7_13_C*	2010	
B7	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B7_14*	NA	2010	
B7	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B7_15*	NA	2010	

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B7	NACE_REV2	C=C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15+C16+C17+C18+C19+C20+C21+C22+C23+C24+C25+C26+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33		B7_16	B7_16_C	2010	
B8	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B8_0	NA	2010	
B8	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B8_0_bis	NA	2010	
B8	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B8_0_ter	NA	2010	
B8	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B8_1*	B8_1_C*	2010	
B8	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B8_2*	NA	2010	
B8	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B8_3*	NA	2010	
B8	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T=PC0+PC0T24+PC25T49+PC50T74+PC_GE75+_U		B8_4	B8_4_C	2010	
B8	NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O+_U		B8_5	B8_5_C	2010	
B8	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		B8_6	B8_6_C	2010	
B8	NACE_REV2	AFHTU=A+F+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O		B8_7	B8_7_C	2010	
B8	NACE_REV2	BTE=B+C+D+E		B8_8	B8_8_C	2010	
B8	NACE_REV2	G=G45+G46+G47		B8_9	B8_9_C	2010	
B8	NACE_REV2	C=C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15+C16+C17+C18+C19+C20+C21+C22+C23+C24+C25+C26+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33		B8_10	B8_10_C	2010	
B8	MEASURE	VALUE=0,NB_ENT=0	EXPORTS_INTENSITY=PC0,FLOW=EXP	B8_11	NA	2010	
B9	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		B9_0	NA	2010	
B9	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B9_0_bis	NA	2010	
B9	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B9_0_ter	NA	2010	
B9	TYPE_CONTROL	_T=D+F+_U		B9_1	B9_1_C	2010	
B9	TYPE_CONTROL	D=DI+DM		B9_2	B9_2_C	2010	
B9	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B9_3*	B9_3_C*	2010	
B9	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B9_4*	NA	2010	
B9	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B9_5*	NA	2010	
B9	NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O+_U		B9_6	B9_6_C	2010	
B9	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		B9_7	B9_7_C	2010	
B9	NACE_REV2	AFHTU=A+F+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O		B9_8	B9_8_C	2010	
B9	NACE_REV2	BTE=B+C+D+E		B9_9	B9_9_C	2010	
B9	NACE_REV2	G=G45+G46+G47		B9_10	B9_10_C	2010	
B9	NACE_REV2	C=C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15+C16+C17+C18+C19+C20+C21+C22+C23+C24+C25+C26+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33		B9_11	B9_11_C	2010	

TABLE ID	DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	RULE NAME	CONFIDENTIALITY RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END
B10	MEASURE	VALUE>=0		B10_0	NA	2010	
B10	CPA	_T=CPA_A+CPA_B+CPA_C10+CPA_C11+CPA_C12+CPA_C13+CPA_C14+CPA_C15+CPA_C16+CPA_C17+CPA_C18+CPA_C19+CPA_C20+CPA_C21+CPA_C22+CPA_C23+CPA_C24+CPA_C25+CPA_C26+CPA_C27+CPA_C28+CPA_C29+CPA_C30+CPA_C31+CPA_C32+CPA_D+CPA_E+_O+_U		B10_1	B10_1_C	2010	
B10	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU		B10_2*	B10_2_C*	2010	
B10	NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O+_U		B10_3	B10_3_C	2010	
B10	NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		B10_4	B10_4_C	2010	
B10	NACE_REV2	AFHTU=A+F+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O		B10_5	B10_5_C	2010	
B10	NACE_REV2	BTE=B+C+D+E		B10_6	B10_6_C	2010	
B10	NACE_REV2	G=G45+G46+G47		B10_7	B10_7_C	2010	
B10	NACE_REV2	C=C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15+C16+C17+C18+C19+C20+C21+C22+C23+C24+C25+C26+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33		B10_8	B10_8_C	2010	
B11	MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0 NB_TR>=0		B11_0	NA	2010	
B11	MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		B11_0_bis	NA	2010	
B11	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		B11_0_ter	NA	2010	
B11	MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_TR>0		B11_1_bis	NA	2010	
B11	MEASURE	if NB_TR>0 then VALUE>0		B11_1_ter	NA	2010	
B11	TRADE_POPULATION	_T=BR+PI+NRT+NCL+_U	MEASURE=VALUE	B11_2	B11_2_C	2010	
B11	PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	B11_3*	B11_3_C*	2010	
B11	PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT ,NB_TR	B11_4*	NA	2010	
B11	PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT ,NB_TR	B11_5*	NA	2010	
B11	TEC_FLOW	TOT=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=VALUE	B11_6	B11_6_C	2010	
B11	TEC_FLOW	TOT>=MAX(IMP;EXP)	MEASURE=NB_ENT ,NB_TR	B11_7	NA	2010	
B11	TEC_FLOW	TOT<=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=NB_ENT ,NB_TR	B11_8	NA	2010	
B11	TRADE_POPULATION	NOT EXIST(_T)	MEASURE=NB_ENT ,NB_TR	B11_9	NA	2010	
B11	TRADE_POPULATION	NOT EXIST(_U)	MEASURE=NB_ENT ,NB_TR	B11_10	NA	2010	
B11	TRADE_POPULATION	NOT EXIST(NRT)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B11_11	NA	2010	
B11	TRADE_POPULATION	NOT EXIST(PI)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	B11_12	NA	2010	
B11	TRADE_POPULATION	NOT EXIST(BRM)	MEASURE=NB_TR	B11_13	NA	2010	
B11	MEASURE	NB_ENT<=NB_TR	TRADE_POPULATION=BR,NCL	B11_14	NA	2010	

Intra-dataset checks — Validation rules by dimension

DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
CPA	_T=CPA_A+CPA_B+CPA_C10+CPA_C11+CPA_C12+CPA_C13+CPA_C14+CPA_C15+CPA_C16+CPA_C17+CPA_C18+CPA_C19+CPA_C20+CPA_C21+CPA_C22+CPA_C23+CPA_C24+CPA_C25+CPA_C26+CPA_C27+CPA_C28+CPA_C29+CPA_C30+CPA_C31+CPA_C32+CPA_D+CPA_E+_O+_U		2010												
EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T=PC0+PC0T24+PC25T49+PC50T74+PC_GE75+_U		2010									X			
MEASURE	if NB_ENT>0 then VALUE>0		2010		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
MEASURE	if VALUE>0 then NB_ENT>0		2010		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
MEASURE	VALUE=0, NB_ENT=0	REPORTING_COUNTRY=PARTNER	2010				X	X							
MEASURE	VALUE>=0		2010							X				X	
MEASURE	VALUE>=0, NB_ENT>=0		2010		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
MEASURE	VALUE=0, NB_ENT=0	EXPORTS_INTENSITY=PC0,FLOW=EXP	2010									X			
NACE_REV2	_T<AFHTU+BTE+G+_U	NB_ENTERPRISE=T5, T10, T20, T50, T100, T500, T1000	2010							X					
NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R+S+T+U+_U		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O+_U		2010			X					X	X	X	X	
NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U	NB_ENTERPRISE=_T	2010							X					
NACE_REV2	_T=AFHTU+BTE+G+_U		2010			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
NACE_REV2	A=A01+A02+A03		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	AFHTU=A+F+H+J+K+L+M+N+_O		2010			X					X	X	X	X	
NACE_REV2	B=B05+B06+B07+B08+B09		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	BTE=B+C+D+E		2010			X					X	X	X	X	
NACE_REV2	C=C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15+C16+C17+C18+C19+C20+C21+C22+C23+C24+C25+C26+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33		2010		X	X					X	X	X	X	
NACE_REV2	C10=C101+C102+C103+C104+C105+C106+C107+C108+C109		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C13=C131+C132+C133+C139		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C14=C141+C142+C143		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C15=C151+C152		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C16=C161+C162		2010		X										

DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
NACE_REV2	C17=C171+C172		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C18=C181+C182		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C19=C191+C192		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C20=C201+C202+C203+C204+C205+C206		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C21=C211+C212		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C22=C221+C222		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C23=C231+C232+C233+C234+C235+C236+C237+C239		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C24=C241+C242+C243+C244+C245		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C25=C251+C252+C253+C254+C255+C256+C257+C259		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C26=C261+C262+C263+C264+C265+C266+C267+C268		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C27=C271+C272+C273+C274+C275+C279		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C28=C281+C282+C283+C284+C289		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C29=C291+C292+C293		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C30=C301+C302+C303+C304+C309		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C32=C321+C322+C323+C324+C325+C329		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	C33=C331+C332		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	D=D35		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	D35=D351+D352+D353		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	E=E36+E37+E38+E39		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	E38=E381+E382+E383		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	F=F41+F42+F43		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	G=G45+G46+G47		2010		X	X					X	X	X	X	
NACE_REV2	G45=G451+G452+G453+G454		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	G46=G461+G462+G463+G464+G465+G466+G467+G469		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	G47=G471+G472+G473+G474+G475+G476+G477+G478+G479		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	H=H49+H50+H51+H52+H53		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	I=I55+I56		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	J=J58+J59+J60+J61+J62+J63		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	K=K64+K65+K66		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	L=L68		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	M=M69+M70+M71+M72+M73+M74+M75		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	N=N77+N78+N79+N80+N81+N82		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	O=O84		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	P=P85		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	Q=Q86+Q87+Q88		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	R=R90+R91+R92+R93		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	S=S94+S95+S96		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	T=T97+T98		2010		X										
NACE_REV2	U=U99		2010		X										

DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
NB_EMPLOYEE	_T=ELT10+E10T49+E50T249+EGE250+_U		2010			X		X							
NB_ENTERPRISE	_T=>T1000		2010							X					
NB_ENTERPRISE	T10>=T5		2010							X					
NB_ENTERPRISE	T100>=T50		2010							X					
NB_ENTERPRISE	T1000>=T500		2010							X					
NB_ENTERPRISE	T20>=T10		2010							X					
NB_ENTERPRISE	T50>=T20		2010							X					
NB_ENTERPRISE	T500>=T100		2010							X					
NB_PARTNER	_T=P1+P2+P3T5+P6T9+P10T14+P15T19+PGE20+_U		2010						X						
PARTNER	AFR_N>=DZ+EG+MA+TN	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AFR_N>=MAX(DZ;EG;MA;TN)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AFR_OTH>=MAX(NG;ZA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AFR_OTH>=NG+ZA	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AME_C_CRB>=MX	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AME_C_CRB>=MX	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AME_N>=CA+US	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AME_N>=MAX(CA;US)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AME_S>=AR+BR+CL	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	AME_S>=MAX(AR;BR;CL)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	ASI_NME>=AE+IL+IR+QA+SA	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	ASI_NME>=MAX(AE;IL;IR;QA;SA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	ASI_OTH>=CN+HK+ID+IN+JP+KR+KZ+MY+SG+TH+TW+VN	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	ASI_OTH>=MAX(CN;HK;ID;IN;JP;KR;KZ;MY;SG;TH;TW;VN)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=CH+HR+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA	MEASURE=VALUE	2010	2012			X	X							
PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=CH+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA	MEASURE=VALUE	2013				X	X							
PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=MAX(CH;HR;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010	2012			X	X							
PARTNER	EUR_OTH>=MAX(CH;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2013				X	X							
PARTNER	INT_EU<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2013				X	X							
PARTNER	INT_EU<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010	2012			X	X							

DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
PARTNER	INT_EU=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	2013				X	X							
PARTNER	INT_EU=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+EL+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+UK+INT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	2010	2012			X	X							
PARTNER	INT_EU>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;EL;ES;FR;HR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;UK;INT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2013				X	X							
PARTNER	INT_EU>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;EL;ES;FR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;UK;INT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010	2012			X	X							
PARTNER	OCE_PLR>=AU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	OCE_PLR>=AU	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EUR_OTH+AME_N+AME_S+AME_C_CRB+AFR_N+AFR_OTH+OCE_PLR+ASI_NME+ASI_OTH+EXT_EU_X	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
PARTNER	WORLD<=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=NB_ENT NB_PARTNER=_T	2010						X						
PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EUR_OTH+AME_N+AME_S+AME_C_CRB+AFR_N+AFR_OTH+OCE_PLR+ASI_NME+ASI_OTH+EXT_EU_X	MEASURE=VALUE	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE	2010		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	MEASURE=VALUE, NB_PARTNER=_T	2010						X						
PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU	NB_ENTERPRISE=_T	2010							X					
PARTNER	WORLD=INT_EU+EXT_EU		2010											X	
PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EUR_OTH;AME_N;AME_S;AME_C_CRB;AFR_N;AFR_OTH;OCE_PLR;ASI_NME;ASI_OTH;EXT_EU_X)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010				X	X							
PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
PARTNER	WORLD>=MAX(INT_EU;EXT_EU)	MEASURE=NB_ENT NB_PARTNER=_T	2010						X						
TEC_FLOW	IMP=EXP=TOT	MEASURE=NB_ENT, PARTNER=WORLD, TYPE_TRADER=TWT	2010								X				
TEC_FLOW	TOT<=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010								X				X

DIMENSION	RULE	FILTER	VALIDITY START	VALIDITY END	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
TEC_FLOW	TOT=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=NB_ENT, PARTNER=WORLD, TYPE_TRADER=OWT	2010								X				
TEC_FLOW	TOT=IMP+EXP	MEASURE=VALUE	2010								X				X
TEC_FLOW	TOT>=MAX(IMP;EXP)	MEASURE=NB_ENT	2010								X				X
TEC_FLOW, TYPE_TRADER	(IMP,OWT)+(IMP,TWT)+(EXP,OWT)=(TOT,_T)	MEASURE=NB_ENT, PARTNER=WORLD	2010								X				
TRADE_ POPULATION	_T=BR+PI+NRT+NCL+_U	MEASURE=VALUE	2010												

10.2.3. VALIDATION LEVEL 2 — INTER-DATASET CHECKS

292. Inter-dataset checks aim at verifying that total number of enterprises and trade values declared under the TEC datasets (B1, B2, B3 …) are comparable. Each row in the table below represents a selection of codes for which the measurement unit (NB_ENT or VALUE) and flags should be equal across the datasets. The number of the row provides the ID number for the rule.

Inter-dataset checks — Validation rules

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
1	EXT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
2	INT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
3	WORLD	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
4	EXT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
5	INT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
6	WORLD	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
7	EXT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	INT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	WORLD	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	EXT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	INT_EU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	WORLD	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	EXT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
14	EXT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
15	EXT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
16	EXT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
17	EXT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
18	EXT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
19	EXT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
20	EXT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
21	EXT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
22	EXT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
23	EXT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
24	EXT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
25	EXT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
26	EXT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
27	EXT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
28	EXT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
29	EXT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
30	EXT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
31	EXT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
32	EXT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
33	EXT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
34	EXT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
35	EXT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
36	EXT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
37	EXT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
38	EXT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
39	EXT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
40	EXT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
41	EXT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
42	EXT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
43	EXT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
44	EXT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
45	EXT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
46	EXT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
47	EXT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
48	EXT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
49	EXT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
50	EXT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
51	EXT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
52	EXT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
53	EXT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
54	EXT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
55	EXT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X					X	X	X		
56	EXT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
57	INT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
58	INT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
59	INT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
60	INT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
61	INT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
62	INT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
63	INT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
64	INT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
65	INT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
66	INT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
67	INT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
68	INT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
69	INT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
70	INT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
71	INT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
72	INT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
73	INT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
74	INT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
75	INT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
76	INT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
77	INT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
78	INT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
79	INT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
80	INT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
81	INT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
82	INT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
83	INT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
84	INT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
85	INT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
86	INT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
87	INT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
88	INT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
89	INT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
90	INT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
91	INT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
92	INT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
93	INT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
94	INT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
95	INT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
96	INT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
97	INT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
98	INT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
99	INT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X					X	X	X		
100	INT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
101	WORLD	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
102	WORLD	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
103	WORLD	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
104	WORLD	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
105	WORLD	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
106	WORLD	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
107	WORLD	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
108	WORLD	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
109	WORLD	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
110	WORLD	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
111	WORLD	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
112	WORLD	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
113	WORLD	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
114	WORLD	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
115	WORLD	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
116	WORLD	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
117	WORLD	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
118	WORLD	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
119	WORLD	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
120	WORLD	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
121	WORLD	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
122	WORLD	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
123	WORLD	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
124	WORLD	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
125	WORLD	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
126	WORLD	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
127	WORLD	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
128	WORLD	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
129	WORLD	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
130	WORLD	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
131	WORLD	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
132	WORLD	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
133	WORLD	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
134	WORLD	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
135	WORLD	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
136	WORLD	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
137	WORLD	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
138	WORLD	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
139	WORLD	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
140	WORLD	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
141	WORLD	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
142	WORLD	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
143	WORLD	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X					X	X	X		
144	WORLD	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
145	EXT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
146	EXT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
147	EXT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
148	EXT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
149	EXT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
150	EXT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
151	EXT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
152	EXT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
153	EXT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
154	EXT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
155	EXT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
156	EXT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
157	EXT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
158	EXT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
159	EXT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
160	EXT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
161	EXT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
162	EXT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
163	EXT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
164	EXT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
165	EXT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
166	EXT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
167	EXT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
168	EXT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
169	EXT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
170	EXT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
171	EXT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
172	EXT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
173	EXT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
174	EXT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
175	EXT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
176	EXT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
177	EXT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
178	EXT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
179	EXT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
180	EXT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
181	EXT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
182	EXT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
183	EXT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
184	EXT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
185	EXT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
186	EXT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
187	EXT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X					X	X	X		
188	EXT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
189	INT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
190	INT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
191	INT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
192	INT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
193	INT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
194	INT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
195	INT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
196	INT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
197	INT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
198	INT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
199	INT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
200	INT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
201	INT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
202	INT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
203	INT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
204	INT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
205	INT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
206	INT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
207	INT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
208	INT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
209	INT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
210	INT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
211	INT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
212	INT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
213	INT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
214	INT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
215	INT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
216	INT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
217	INT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
218	INT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
219	INT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
220	INT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
221	INT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
222	INT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
223	INT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
224	INT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
225	INT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
226	INT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
227	INT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
228	INT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
229	INT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
230	INT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
231	INT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X					X	X	X		
232	INT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
233	WORLD	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
234	WORLD	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
235	WORLD	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
236	WORLD	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
237	WORLD	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
238	WORLD	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
239	WORLD	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
240	WORLD	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
241	WORLD	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
242	WORLD	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
243	WORLD	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
244	WORLD	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
245	WORLD	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
246	WORLD	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
247	WORLD	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
248	WORLD	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
249	WORLD	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
250	WORLD	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
251	WORLD	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
252	WORLD	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
253	WORLD	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
254	WORLD	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
255	WORLD	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
256	WORLD	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
257	WORLD	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
258	WORLD	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
259	WORLD	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
260	WORLD	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
261	WORLD	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
262	WORLD	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
263	WORLD	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
264	WORLD	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
265	WORLD	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
266	WORLD	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
267	WORLD	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
268	WORLD	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
269	WORLD	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
270	WORLD	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
271	WORLD	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
272	WORLD	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
273	WORLD	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
274	WORLD	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
275	WORLD	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X					X	X	X		
276	WORLD	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
277	EXT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
278	EXT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
279	EXT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
280	EXT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
281	EXT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
282	EXT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
283	EXT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
284	EXT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
285	EXT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
286	EXT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
287	EXT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
288	EXT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
289	EXT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
290	EXT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
291	EXT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
292	EXT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
293	EXT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
294	EXT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
295	EXT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
296	EXT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
297	EXT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
298	EXT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
299	EXT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
300	EXT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
301	EXT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
302	EXT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
303	EXT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
304	EXT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
305	EXT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
306	EXT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
307	EXT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
308	EXT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
309	EXT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
310	EXT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
311	EXT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
312	EXT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
313	EXT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
314	EXT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
315	EXT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
316	EXT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
317	EXT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
318	EXT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
319	EXT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X					X	X	X	X	
320	EXT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
321	INT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
322	INT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
323	INT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
324	INT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
325	INT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
326	INT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
327	INT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
328	INT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
329	INT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
330	INT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
331	INT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
332	INT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
333	INT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
334	INT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
335	INT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
336	INT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
337	INT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
338	INT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
339	INT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
340	INT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
341	INT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
342	INT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
343	INT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
344	INT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
345	INT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
346	INT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
347	INT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
348	INT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
349	INT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
350	INT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
351	INT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
352	INT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
353	INT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
354	INT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
355	INT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
356	INT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
357	INT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
358	INT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
359	INT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
360	INT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
361	INT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
362	INT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
363	INT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X					X	X	X	X	
364	INT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
365	WORLD	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
366	WORLD	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
367	WORLD	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
368	WORLD	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
369	WORLD	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
370	WORLD	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
371	WORLD	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
372	WORLD	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
373	WORLD	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
374	WORLD	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
375	WORLD	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
376	WORLD	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
377	WORLD	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
378	WORLD	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
379	WORLD	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
380	WORLD	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
381	WORLD	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
382	WORLD	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
383	WORLD	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
384	WORLD	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
385	WORLD	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
386	WORLD	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
387	WORLD	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
388	WORLD	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
389	WORLD	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
390	WORLD	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
391	WORLD	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
392	WORLD	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
393	WORLD	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
394	WORLD	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
395	WORLD	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
396	WORLD	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
397	WORLD	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
398	WORLD	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
399	WORLD	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
400	WORLD	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
401	WORLD	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
402	WORLD	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
403	WORLD	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
404	WORLD	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
405	WORLD	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
406	WORLD	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
407	WORLD	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X					X	X	X	X	
408	WORLD	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
409	EXT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
410	EXT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
411	EXT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
412	EXT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
413	EXT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
414	EXT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
415	EXT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
416	EXT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
417	EXT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
418	EXT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
419	EXT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
420	EXT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
421	EXT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
422	EXT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
423	EXT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
424	EXT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
425	EXT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
426	EXT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
427	EXT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
428	EXT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
429	EXT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
430	EXT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
431	EXT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
432	EXT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
433	EXT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
434	EXT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
435	EXT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
436	EXT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
437	EXT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
438	EXT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
439	EXT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
440	EXT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
441	EXT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
442	EXT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
443	EXT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
444	EXT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
445	EXT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
446	EXT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
447	EXT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
448	EXT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
449	EXT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
450	EXT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
451	EXT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X					X	X	X	X	
452	EXT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
453	INT_EU	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
454	INT_EU	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
455	INT_EU	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
456	INT_EU	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
457	INT_EU	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
458	INT_EU	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
459	INT_EU	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
460	INT_EU	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
461	INT_EU	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
462	INT_EU	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
463	INT_EU	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
464	INT_EU	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
465	INT_EU	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
466	INT_EU	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
467	INT_EU	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
468	INT_EU	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
469	INT_EU	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
470	INT_EU	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
471	INT_EU	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
472	INT_EU	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
473	INT_EU	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
474	INT_EU	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
475	INT_EU	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
476	INT_EU	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
477	INT_EU	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
478	INT_EU	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
479	INT_EU	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
480	INT_EU	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
481	INT_EU	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
482	INT_EU	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
483	INT_EU	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
484	INT_EU	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
485	INT_EU	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
486	INT_EU	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
487	INT_EU	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
488	INT_EU	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
489	INT_EU	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
490	INT_EU	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
491	INT_EU	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
492	INT_EU	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
493	INT_EU	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
494	INT_EU	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
495	INT_EU	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X					X	X	X	X	
496	INT_EU	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
497	WORLD	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
498	WORLD	AFHTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
499	WORLD	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
500	WORLD	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
501	WORLD	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
502	WORLD	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
503	WORLD	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
504	WORLD	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
505	WORLD	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
506	WORLD	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
507	WORLD	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
508	WORLD	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
509	WORLD	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
510	WORLD	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
511	WORLD	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
512	WORLD	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
513	WORLD	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
514	WORLD	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
515	WORLD	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
516	WORLD	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
517	WORLD	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
518	WORLD	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
519	WORLD	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
520	WORLD	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
521	WORLD	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
522	WORLD	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
523	WORLD	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
524	WORLD	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
525	WORLD	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
526	WORLD	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
527	WORLD	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
528	WORLD	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
529	WORLD	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
530	WORLD	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
531	WORLD	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
532	WORLD	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
533	WORLD	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
534	WORLD	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
535	WORLD	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
536	WORLD	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
537	WORLD	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
538	WORLD	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X					X	X	X	X	
539	WORLD	_O	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X					X	X	X	X	
540	WORLD	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
541	EXT_EU	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
542	EXT_EU	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
543	EXT_EU	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
544	EXT_EU	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
545	EXT_EU	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
546	EXT_EU	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
547	EXT_EU	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
548	EXT_EU	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
549	EXT_EU	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
550	EXT_EU	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
551	WORLD	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
552	WORLD	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
553	WORLD	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
554	WORLD	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
555	WORLD	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
556	WORLD	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
557	WORLD	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
558	WORLD	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
559	WORLD	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
560	WORLD	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT		X		X							
561	EXT_EU	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
562	EXT_EU	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
563	EXT_EU	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
564	EXT_EU	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
565	EXT_EU	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
566	EXT_EU	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
567	EXT_EU	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
568	EXT_EU	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
569	EXT_EU	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
570	EXT_EU	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
571	INT_EU	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
572	INT_EU	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
573	INT_EU	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
574	INT_EU	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
575	INT_EU	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
576	INT_EU	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
577	INT_EU	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
578	INT_EU	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
579	INT_EU	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
580	INT_EU	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
581	WORLD	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
582	WORLD	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
583	WORLD	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
584	WORLD	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
585	WORLD	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
586	WORLD	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
587	WORLD	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
588	WORLD	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
589	WORLD	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
590	WORLD	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE		X		X							
591	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
592	AFR_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
593	AFR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
594	AME_C_CRB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
595	AME_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
596	AME_S	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
597	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
598	ASI_NME	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
599	ASI_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
600	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
601	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
602	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
603	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
604	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
605	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
606	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
607	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
608	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
609	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
610	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
611	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
612	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
613	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
614	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
615	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
616	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
617	EUR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
618	EXT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
619	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
620	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
621	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
622	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
623	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
624	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
625	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
626	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
627	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
628	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
629	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
630	INT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
631	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
632	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
633	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
634	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
635	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
636	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
637	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
638	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
639	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
640	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
641	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
642	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
643	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
644	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
645	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
646	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
647	OCE_PLR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
648	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
649	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
650	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
651	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
652	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
653	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
654	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
655	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
656	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
657	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
658	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
659	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
660	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
661	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
662	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
663	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
664	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
665	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
666	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
667	AFR_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
668	AFR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
669	AME_C_CRB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
670	AME_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
671	AME_S	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
672	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
673	ASI_NME	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
674	ASI_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
675	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
676	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
677	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
678	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
679	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
680	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
681	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
682	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
683	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
684	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
685	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
686	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
687	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
688	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
689	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
690	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
691	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
692	EUR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
693	EXT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
694	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
695	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
696	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
697	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
698	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
699	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
700	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
701	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
702	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
703	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
704	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
705	INT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
706	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
707	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
708	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
709	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
710	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
711	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
712	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
713	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
714	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
715	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
716	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
717	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
718	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
719	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
720	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
721	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
722	OCE_PLR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
723	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
724	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
725	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
726	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
727	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
728	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
729	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
730	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
731	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
732	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
733	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
734	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
735	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
736	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
737	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
738	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
739	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
740	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	NB_ENT			X	X							
741	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
742	AFR_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
743	AFR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
744	AME_C_CRB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
745	AME_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
746	AME_S	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
747	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
748	ASI_NME	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
749	ASI_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
750	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
751	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
752	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
753	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
754	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
755	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
756	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
757	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
758	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
759	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
760	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
761	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
762	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
763	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
764	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
765	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
766	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
767	EUR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
768	EXT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
769	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
770	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
771	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
772	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
773	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
774	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
775	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
776	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
777	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
778	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
779	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
780	INT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
781	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
782	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
783	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
784	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
785	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
786	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
787	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
788	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
789	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
790	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
791	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
792	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
793	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
794	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
795	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
796	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
797	OCE_PLR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
798	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
799	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
800	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
801	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
802	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
803	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
804	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
805	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
806	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
807	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
808	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
809	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
810	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
811	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
812	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
813	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
814	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
815	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	EXP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
816	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
817	AFR_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
818	AFR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
819	AME_C_CRB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
820	AME_N	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
821	AME_S	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
822	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
823	ASI_NME	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
824	ASI_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
825	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
826	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
827	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
828	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
829	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
830	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
831	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
832	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
833	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
834	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
835	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
836	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
837	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
838	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
839	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
840	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
841	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
842	EUR_OTH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
843	EXT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
844	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
845	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
846	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
847	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
848	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
849	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
850	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
851	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
852	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
853	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
854	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
855	INT_EU_X	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
856	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
857	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
858	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
859	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
860	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
861	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
862	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
863	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
864	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
865	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
866	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
867	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
868	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
869	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
870	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
871	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							

ID	PARTNER	NACE_REV2	NB_EMPLOYEE	NB_ENTERPRISE	NB_PARTNER	CPA	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_OF_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	MEASURE	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
872	OCE_PLR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
873	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
874	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
875	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
876	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
877	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
878	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
879	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
880	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
881	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
882	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
883	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
884	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
885	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
886	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
887	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
888	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
889	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							
890	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	IMP	_T	_T	_T	VALUE			X	X							

10.2.4. VALIDATION LEVEL 3 — INTRA-DOMAIN CHECKS

293. The TEC values for the TOTAL trade (_T) for the Year N should be consistent with the sum of the monthly values (reference period January until December of the Year N) for the detailed intra-EU and extra-EU data, as transmitted by the Member State (including the latest revisions) and loaded in the Comext database (extraction done at the data transmission date). If we define the latter as 'Comext' value, then the validation rule can be indicated as:

Intra-domain checks — Validation rules

TABLE_ID	PARTNER	TRADE_POPULATION	TEC_FLOW	MEASURE	OBS_VALUE
B11	INT_EU	_T	IMP	VALUE	= Comext value
B11	INT_EU	_T	EXP	VALUE	= Comext value
B11	EXT_EU	_T	IMP	VALUE	= Comext value
B11	EXT_EU	_T	EXP	VALUE	= Comext value
B11	**WORLD**	**_T**	**IMP**	**VALUE**	**= Comext value**
B11	**WORLD**	**_T**	**EXP**	**VALUE**	**= Comext value**

Source: Eurostat.

10.3. Legal acts

10.3.1. INTRA-EU TRADE

- Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States, amended by:
    - Regulation (EC) No 222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
    - Commission Regulation (EU) No 1093/2013;
    - Regulation (EU) No 659/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(OJ L 102, 7.4.2004, p. 1 (consolidated version, 7.7.2014)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02004R0638-20140717

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004 of 18 November 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 1901/2000 and (EEC) No 3590/92, amended by:
    - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1915/2005;
    - Commission Regulation (EC) No 91/2010;
    - Commission Regulation (EC) No 96/2010;
    - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1093/2013

(OJ L 343, 19.11.2004, p. 3 (consolidated version, 26.11.2013)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02004R1982-20131126

10.3.2. EXTRA-EU TRADE

- Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/95

(OJ L 152, 16.6.2009, p. 23).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:152:0023:0029:EN:PDF

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 92/2010 of 2 February 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards data exchange between customs authorities and national statistical authorities, compilation of statistics and quality assessment

(OJ L 31, 3.2.2010, p. 4).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:031:0004:0006:EN:PDF

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 113/2010 of 9 February 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards trade coverage, definition of the data, compilation of statistics on trade by business characteristics and by invoicing currency, and specific goods or movements.

(OJ L 37, 10.2.2010, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010R0113&qid=1461168617620&from=EN

10.3.3. STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTER

- Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2186/93

(OJ L 61, 5.3.2008, p. 6).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:061:0006:0016:EN:PDF

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 192/2009 of 11 March 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes, as regards the exchange of confidential data between the Commission (Eurostat) and Member States

(OJ L 67, 12.3.2009, p. 14).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:067:0014:0021:EN:PDF

- Commission Decision of 11 March 2009 concerning derogations from certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes

(OJ L 75, 21.3.2009, p. 11).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009D0252&rid=1

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1097/2010 of 26 November 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes, as regards the exchange of confidential data between the Commission (Eurostat) and central banks

(OJ L 312, 27.11.2010, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010R1097&rid=1

- Decision of the European Central Bank of 27 December 2010 on the transmission of confidential data under the common framework for business registers for statistical purposes (ECB/2010/33)

(OJ L 6, 11.1.2011, p. 37).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:006:0037:0039:EN:PDF

10.3.4. STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

- Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics (recast)

(OJ L 97, 9.4.2008, p. 13 (consolidated version, 4.9.2014)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02008R0295-20140523

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 97/2009 of 2 February 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning structural business statistics, as regards the use of the flexible module

(OJ L 33, 3.2.2009, p. 6).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0097&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 250/2009 of 11 March 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the definitions of characteristics, the technical format for the transmission of data, the double reporting requirements for NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE Rev.2 and derogations to be granted for structural business statistics

(OJ L 86, 31.3.2009, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0250-20150721&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 275/2010 of 30 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the criteria for the evaluation of the quality of structural business statistics

(OJ L 86, 1.4.2010, p. 1 (consolidated version, 23.5.2014)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02010R0275-20140523&qid=1461686767636&from=EN

10.3.5. SHORT-TERM STATISTICS

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics

(OJ L 162, 5.6.1998, p. 1 (consolidated version, 21.6.2012)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01998R1165-20120621&rid=1

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 586/2001 of 26 March 2001 on implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS)

(OJ L 86, 27.3.2001, p. 11 (consolidated version, 1.1.2009)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02001R0586-20090101&qid=1461839386153&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1502/2006 of 28 September 2006 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards derogations to be granted to Member States

(OJ L 281, 12.10.2006, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1502&qid=1461838996485&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1503/2006 of 28 September 2006 implementing and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards definitions of variables, list of variables and frequency of data compilation

(OJ L 281, 12.10.2006, p. 15).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1503&qid=1461169635408&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 657/2007 of 14 June 2007 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the establishment of European sample schemes

(OJ L 140, 30.5.2008, p. 5 (consolidated version, 9.4.2015)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02007R0657-20150409&qid=1461839970995&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 472/2008 of 29 May 2008 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the first base year to be applied for time series in NACE Revision 2 and, for time series prior to 2009 to be transmitted according to NACE revision 2, the level of detail, the form, the first reference period, and the reference period

(OJ L 140, 30.5.2008, p. 5).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0472&rid=1

10.3.6. STATISTICS ON MANUFACTURED GOODS (PRODCOM)

- Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 of 19 December 1991 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production (Prodcom)

(OJ L 374 of 31.12.1991, p. 1 (consolidated version, 20.4.2009)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01991R3924-20090420&rid=1

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 912/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production

(OJ L 163, 30.4.2004, p. 71 (consolidated version, 1.1.2008)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02004R0912-20080101&from=EN

10.3.7. FOREIGN AFFILIATES STATISTICS (FATS)

- Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates

(OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 17 (consolidated version, 1.7.2013)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02007R0716-20130701&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 364/2008 of 23 April 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards the technical format for the transmission of foreign affiliates statistics and the derogations to be granted to Member States

(OJ L 112, 24.4.2008, p. 14).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:112:0014:0021:EN:PDF

10.3.8. STATISTICAL UNIT

- Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

(OJ L 76, 30.03.1993, p. 1 (consolidated version, 11.12.2008)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01993R0696-20081211&rid=1

10.3.9. CONFIDENTIALITY

- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009

on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities

(OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p.164 (consolidated version, 8.6.2015)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1461333584527&uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608

10.3.10. CLASSIFICATIONS

Combined nomenclature (CN)

- Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff

(OJ L 256, 07.09.1987, p. 1 (consolidated version, 1.1.2000)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01987R2658-20000101&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1754/2015 of 6 October 2015 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff

(OJ L 285, 30.10.2015, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R1754&qid=1461170452649&from=EN

- Explanatory notes to the combined nomenclature of the European Communities; Publication of the Commission made in accordance with Article 9(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff

(OJ C 133, 30.5.2008, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52008XC0530(07)&from=EN

Statistical classification of products by activity (CPA)

- Regulation (EC) No 451/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 establishing a new statistical classification of products by activity (CPA) and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3696/93

(OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 65).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0451&qid=1461170806729&from=EN

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1209/2014 of 29 October 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 451/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a new statistical classification of products by activity (CPA) and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3696/93

(OJ L 336, 22.11.2014, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R1209&qid=1461170909470&from=EN

Prodcom classification

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/1711 of 17 September 2015 establishing for 2015 the 'Prodcom list' of industrial products provided for by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91

(OJ L 254, 30.9.2015, p. 1).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R1711&rid=2

Statistical classification of economic activities (NACE Rev. 2)

- Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains

(OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1 (consolidated version, 29.4.2008)).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1893-20080429&from=EN

Country Nomenclature (Geonom)

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories

(OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7).

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R1106&qid=1461172315786&from=EN

CPA – CN correspondence

- Correspondence tables between the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity in the European Economic Community and the Combined Nomenclature:

CN 2018 – CPA 2.1

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/relations/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_LINK&StrNomRelCode=CN 2018 - CPA 2.1&StrLanguageCode=EN

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Compilers guide on European statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC)

The main objective of this Compilers Guide is to provide a comprehensive overview of the compilation of indicators on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC). It aims to serve as a methodological handbook providing the necessary definitions, instructions and methodological guidance for the regular compilation of TEC statistics.

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