European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics - trade by enterprise characteristics

2023 edition

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Abbreviations

CN	Combined nomenclature
CPA	Classification of products by activity
CPC	Central product classification
CSV	Comma separated values
DSD	Data structure definition
EBS	European Business Statistics
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESA	European System of (national and regional) Accounts
ESS	European Statistical System
EU	European Union
FATS	Foreign affiliates statistics
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEONOM	Geonomenclature
GIA	General Implementing Act
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?

1. International trade in goods statistics (ITGS) published by Eurostat measure the value and quantity of goods traded between the EU Member States (**intra-EU trade**) and goods traded by the EU Member States with non-EU countries (**extra-EU trade**). Their aim is to measure the physical flow of goods. 'Goods' means all movable property including electrical energy and natural gas. 'European' means that the statistics are compiled on the basis of the concepts and definitions set out in EU legislation. 'National' statistics, i.e. statistics published at national level by the Member States, are compiled on the basis of national rules which may differ from EU rules.

2. European ITGS are the official harmonised source of information about exports, imports and the trade balances of the EU, its Member States and the euro area. They serve the needs of many different users, including governments, businesses, academic and EU researchers and the general public. The growing interest in timely and high-quality trade in goods statistics has made the harmonisation of compilation practices among EU Member States a primary necessity.

1.2. What are EU trade data by enterprise characteristics?

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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?

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

- the users of trade statistics, by providing new information on the traders' profile; and
- the users of business statistics, by providing complementary information on the trade of the enterprises.

7. 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.

1.3. What is the purpose of this compilers' manual?

8. The main objective of this Manual 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 aiming at promoting desirable practices.

9. **Note that this edition of the Manual provides the necessary guidance for the compilation and transmission to Eurostat of TEC data relating to 2021 and 2022 as reference years.** 2021 TEC data are to be provided by 30 June 2023 under the Intrastat/Extrastat legislations while 2022 data are to be provided by 31 December 2023 under the new legal framework, i.e. the European Business Statistics (EBS) Regulation.

1.4. Which other documents should be read in conjunction with this manual?

- 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 European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics — detailed data — The purpose of this publication is to provide the compilers of European statistics on international trade in goods (ITGS) with clarifications on how to apply the EU legal provisions. With the help of concrete examples, clear text, definitions and systematic legislative references, the Manual is meant to serve as a practical reference document for National Statistical Authorities involved in the compilation of European ITGS.
- European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers — The 2021 edition of the European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers is an update of the 2010 Business Registers Recommendations Manual. It covers new

developments and initiatives related to statistical business registers: the new Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics; the European Statistical System Vision Implementation Project on the European System of Interoperable Statistical Business Registers; the development of the Data Quality Programme for national statistical business registers; new operational rules for the implementation of statistical units.

- The European business statistics geonomenclature applicable to European statistics on international trade in goods — This publication provides the compilers and users of European statistics on international trade in goods with elaborate information on the nomenclature used to classify the reporting and partner countries. It includes the latest version of the '*nomenclature of countries and territories for the European statistics on international trade in goods and on the geographical breakdown for other business statistics'* — known as the 'Geonomenclature', or GEONOM in abbreviated form —, as well as all the necessary information to understand the content of this country classification and the evolution of its codes. A further aim of this publication is to document the geographical and economic areas covered by the trade in goods statistics as disseminated by Eurostat.
- The Legislation page of Eurostat's website dedicated to international trade in goods.

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

10. 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
- Data
  - Main tables
  - Database
  - Focus on Comext
  - Focus on enterprise characteristics (TEC)
- FAQ
- Visualisations
- Publications
- Methodology
  - EU and national metadata
  - Manuals and guidelines
  - Quality monitoring
  - Classifications
  - Intrastat modernisation
- Legislation
- Links

2 International trade in goods and business statistics

11. 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)

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

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

16. Intra-EU trade statistics are collected directly from traders, with a close link with the VAT system. The VAT declarations on intra-EU 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. Small and medium traders might be exempted fully or partially from the statistical reporting obligation.

17. 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-EU acquisitions.

18. Extra-EU trade statistics are compiled from customs declarations. When traders fulfil their reporting obligations to the customs authorities, they provide at the same time the necessary statistical data. 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.

19. 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.

20. **Up to 31 December 2021**, ITGS are based on the following regulations:

Intra-EU trade

Basic regulation

Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council

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

Implementing provisions

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004

amended by

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1915/2005
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 91/2010
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 96/2010
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1093/2013

Note: This set of legal acts is commonly referred to as 'Intrastat legislation'.

Extra-EU trade

Basic regulation

Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amended by

- Regulation (EU) 2016/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2119

Implementing provisions

Commission Regulation (EU) No 113/2010

- amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2119

Commission Regulation (EU) No 92/2010

- amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1253

Note: This set of legal acts is commonly referred to as 'Extrastat legislation'.

21. **As of 1 January 2022**, ITGS are based on the following regulations

Intra- and extra-EU trade

Basic regulation

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council (**hereafter referred as 'EBS Regulation'**) of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics.

Implementing provisions

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 **(hereafter referred as 'EBS GIA')** of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1225 of 27 July 2021 specifying the arrangements for the data exchanges pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197, as regards the Member State of extra-Union export and the obligations of reporting units.
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1704 of 14 July 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council by further specifying the details for the statistical information to be provided by tax and customs authorities and amending its Annexes V and VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2152.

Note: While the basic regulation and Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2020/1197 apply from 1 January 2021, the provisions regarding ITGS take effect from 1 January 2022.

2.2. Business statistics

22. 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 (SBR)

23. Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 establish a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes. The Statistical Business Register (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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. The SBR is composed 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.

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

- identification variables (identity number, name, address, VAT number, etc.);
- demographic variables (date of commencing and cessation of activities);
- economic/stratification variables (economic activity, number of employees and self-employed persons, turnover, etc.);
- variables 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-EU operators, references to the balance of payments register, etc.).

28. The maintenance of the SBRs is normally based on the effective use of various administrative, statistical and other data sources. The SBRs variables should be updated at least annually. However, some information of the register is updated more often. The frequency for updating concrete variables 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 variables (e.g. turnover and type of control) can be updated with longer delays due to the late availability of the source data. **Table 1** provides indicative information when variables, important for TEC compilation, are updated in Member States for the reference year T.

29. European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers recommends updating more frequently variables 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. **Table 2** provides a list of SBR variables which are needed to compile TEC statistics.

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

		Preliminary frame						Final frame
				Economic variables				
		Identification variables	Demographic variables	NACE code	Persons employed	Turnover	Ownership and control variables	All variables of the reference year T are available
1	Belgium	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+4	T+4	T+10	T+16
2	Bulgaria	T	T	T+9	T+9	T+9	T+9	T+12
3	Czechia	T	T	T+9	T+9	T+9	T+9	T+9
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+16	T+18
9	Spain	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+5	T+11
10	France	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+11	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+16
15	Lithuania	T	T	T	T	T	T	T+15
16	Luxembourg	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+4	T+18	T+11	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+8	T+11	T+16
22	Portugal	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+12
23	Romania	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+11	T+11	T+11	T+16
24	Slovenia	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+11	T+12
25	Slovakia	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+1	T+11	T+1	T+17
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
29	Iceland	T	T	T	T+2	T+10	T+8	T+16
30	Liechtenstein	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+7	T+9
31	Norway	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+4	T+18	T+8	T+18
32	Switzerland	T+8	T+8	T+8	T+8	T+8	T+10	T+12

Source: Eurostat, National statistical business register metadata reports, 2021

* 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 variables are updated for the reference year T.

** *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 variables (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 variables used for compilation of TEC for legal units and enterprises

LU = Legal unit / ENT = enterprise

Code*	Variables	ITGS use
1.1	Identity number (LU)	To establish a link with the trade register
1.5	VAT registration number (LU)	To establish a link with the legal unit ID
1.6	Date of incorporation for legal persons or date official recognition for natural persons (LU)	To address demographic changes of trade population
1.7	Date on which the legal unit ceased to be part an enterprise (LU)	To address demographic changes of trade population
1.20a	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
1.20b	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
1.21a	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
1.21b.	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
1.12	Identity number of the ENT to which the LU belongs	To identify ENT and establish a link with the LU
3.5	Identity number of the legal unit of which the enterprise consist (ENT)	To link LU with ENT
3.7	Date of commencement of activities (ENT)	To define the scope of enterprises and to follow up demographic changes
3.8	Date of cessation of activities (ENT)	To define the scope of enterprises and to follow up demographic changes
3.9	Principal activity code (NACE 4 digit) (ENT)	To split trade by economic activity
3.12	Number of persons employed (ENT)	To allocate a size class to the enterprise
3.14	Turnover (ENT)	To calculate exports intensity (total exports divided by total turnover)

* Code of variable as defined in the Annex VIII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020.

2.2.2. STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS (SBS)

34. 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.

35. The SBS data are collected through the SBR, statistical surveys or administrative sources. Based on Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 and on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020, the SBS covered the 'business economy' sector including industry, construction and services.

36. The structural business statistics use the new classification NACE Rev. 2 of economic activities covering all market activities in Sections B to N and P to S.

37. 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.

38. Statistics on business demography describe the life cycle of the enterprises, i.e. the birth, survival (for up to five years after birth) and death. 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.

39. 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, their collection is mandatory and make part of the annual data collection.

2.2.3. SHORT-TERM BUSINESS STATISTICS (STS)

40. Short-term business statistics (STS) describe short-term economic trends in relation to the business cycle of the economy. They are based on Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 and on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020. According to the Implementing Regulation (EBS GIA), 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.).

41. 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, Rev. 2 (* (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.

42. 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. COUNTRY-LEVEL BUSINESS STATISTICS ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (PRODCOM)

43. Statistics on the production of manufactured goods are based on Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 and on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020. 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. The main difference with the SBS is that Prodcom statistics relate to the products rather than to the activities.

44. 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)

45. The legal basis for the provision of foreign affiliates statistics (FATS) is Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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

48. 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.

49. 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 ITGS, 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	Statistical survey (directly from traders), customs declarations and other data sources used for specific goods and movements or to compile estimates	• 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. Legislative background

50. Up to reference years 2007 and 2008, data on trade by enterprise characteristics were compiled and transmitted to Eurostat on a voluntary basis. Following the adoption of new legal acts, the transmission of TEC data became mandatory from reference year 2009 onwards for intra-EU trade and from reference year 2010 onwards for extra-EU trade.

51. **2021 TEC data** must be delivered according to the requirements provided below.

For intra-EU trade

- Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council

> ***Article 12***
>
> ***Transmission of data to the Commission***
>
> *4. Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) annual statistics on trade by business characteristics, namely economic activity carried out by the enterprise according to the section or two-digit level of the common statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE), as established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (10), and size-class measured in terms of number of employees.*
>
> *Those statistics shall be compiled by linking data on business characteristics recorded according to 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 (11) with the statistics referred to in Article 3 of this Regulation.*

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004

> ***Article 13a***
>
> ***Compilation of statistics on trade by business characteristics***
>
> *1. National authorities shall compile annual statistics on trade by business characteristics.*
>
> *2. The statistical units shall be enterprises as defined in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93.*
>
> *3. 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 Business Register 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.*
>
> *4. The following characteristics shall be compiled:*
>
> *(a) trade flow;*

(b) statistical value;

(c) partner Member State;

(d) commodity code, according to the section or two-digit level as defined in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 451/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

(e) number of enterprises;

(f) activity carried out by the enterprise according to the section or two-digit level of the statistical classification of economic activity (NACE) as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

(g) size class, measured in terms of the number of employees according to the definitions of characteristics for structural business statistics as laid down in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 250/2009.

5. The following datasets shall be compiled:

(a) matching rates between trade and business registers;

(b) trade by activity and enterprise size class;

(c) share of largest enterprises in terms of value of trade by activity;

(d) trade by partner Member State and activity;

(e) trade by number of partner Member States and activity;

(f) trade by commodity and activity.

6. The first reference year for which annual statistics are to be compiled shall be 2009. Member States shall provide data for every calendar year thereafter.

7. Statistics shall be transmitted within 18 months of the end of the reference year.

8. 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.

For extra-EU trade

Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Article 6

Compilation of external trade statistics

2. Member States shall compile annual statistics on trade by business characteristics, namely the economic activity carried out by the enterprise according to the section or two-digit level of the common statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) and size-class measured in terms of number of employees.

The statistics shall be compiled by linking data on business characteristics recorded according to Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 with the data recorded according to Article 5(1) of this Regulation on imports and exports. To this end, national customs authorities shall provide the relevant traders' identification number to national statistical authorities.

The Commission shall adopt, by means of implementing acts, measures relating to the linking of the data and the statistics to be compiled.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 11(2).

Article 8

Transmission of external trade statistics to the Commission (Eurostat)

2. The statistics on trade by business characteristics referred to in Article 6(2) shall be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) within 18 months of the end of the reference year.

The statistics on trade broken down by invoicing currency referred to in Article 6(3) shall be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) within three months of the end of the reference year.

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 113/2010

Article 15

Compilation of statistics on trade by business characteristics

1. National statistical authorities shall compile annual statistics on trade by business characteristics.

2. The statistical units shall be enterprises as defined in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 (2).

3. Statistical units are constructed by linking the trader identification number according to Article 13 with the legal unit of the Business Register according to the variable 1.7a referred to in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (3).

4. In order to ensure the identification of the trader and to manage the link with the Business Register, national statistical authorities shall have access to the registration and identification data of economic operators provided for under customs provisions of the European Union. ►M1 The authorities responsible for assigning the Economic Operator Registration Identification number (EORI number) shall, at the request of the national statistical authorities, provide access to the data available in the electronic system relating to EORI number as referred to in Article 7 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 (4). ◄

5. The following characteristics shall be compiled:

(a) trade flow;

(b) statistical value;

(c) partner country;

(d) goods code, according to the section or two-digit level as defined in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 451/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (5);

(e) number of enterprises;

(f) activity carried out by the enterprise according to the section or two-digit level of the statistical classification of economic activity (NACE) as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (6);

(g) size class, measured in terms of number of employees according to the definitions of characteristics for structural business statistics as laid down in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 250/2009 (7).

6. The following datasets shall be compiled:

(a) matching rates between trade and business registers;

(b) trade by activity and enterprise size class;

(c) share of largest enterprises in terms of value of trade by activity;

(d) trade by partner country and activity;

(e) trade by number of partner countries and activity;

(f) trade by goods and activity.

7. The first reference year for which annual statistics are to be compiled shall be 2010. Member States shall provide data for every calendar year thereafter.

8. The statistics shall be transmitted within 18 months of the end of the reference year.

9. 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 statistical

authorities shall specify what data are affected by confidentiality provisions.

52. **2022 TEC data** must be delivered according to the requirements provided below.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 – EBS GIA Annex I, Part B – Table 16. Country-level business statistics on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics

Variables	210501. Number of enterprises importing goods 210502. Number of enterprises exporting goods 240401. Statistical value of imports by enterprises 251101. Statistical value of exports by enterprises
Measurement unit	Absolute value for variables 210501 (Number of enterprises exporting goods) and 210502 (Number of enterprises importing goods); National currency (units) for variables 240401 (Statistical value of imports by enterprises) and 251101 (Statistical value of exports by enterprises)
Statistical population	Total exports or imports of goods; NACE Sections A to U
Breakdowns	Breakdowns 1 to 11 have each to be combined with the following geographical breakdown **Geographical breakdown** • World • Intra-Union • Extra-Union **1. Breakdown by activity** • Total • NACE sections • NACE divisions • NACE groups of Sections C, D, E and G • Unknown **2. Breakdown by activity and size class of number of employees and self-employed persons** **Activity breakdown:** • Total • NACE sections • NACE divisions of Sections C and G • Special aggregates as defined in Annex II.B to this Regulation: — industry — other than industry and trade — Unknown **Size class of number of employees and self-employed persons breakdown:** • Total • 0-9 employees and self-employed persons • 10-49 employees and self-employed persons • 249 employees and self-employed persons

	• 250 and more employees and self-employed persons • Unknown **3. Breakdown by activity and additional geographical breakdown** **Activity breakdown:** • Total • NACE Section G • special aggregates as defined in Annex II.B to this Regulation • industry • other than industry and trade • Unknown **Additional geographical breakdown:** • Individual Member States • Most important extra-Union partner countries and zones **4. Breakdown by size class of number of employees and self-employed persons and additional geographical breakdown** **Size class of number of employees and self-employed persons breakdown:** • Total • 0-9 employees and self-employed persons • 10-49 employees and self-employed persons • 50-249 employees and self-employed persons • 250 employees and self-employed persons and more • Unknown **Additional geographical breakdown:** • Individual Member States • Most important extra-Union partner countries and zones **5. Breakdown by activity and number of partner countries** **Activity breakdown:** • Same activity breakdown as in breakdown 3 **Number of partner countries breakdown:** • Total • 1 • 2 • 3-5 • 6-9 • 10-14 • 15-19 • 20+ • Unknown **6. Breakdown by activity and concentration of trade (for variables 251101 (Statistical value of exports by enterprises) and 240401 (Statistical value of imports by enterprises) only)** **Activity breakdown:** • Same activity breakdown as in breakdown 3 **Concentration of trade breakdown:**

	• Total • Top 5 • 10 • 20 • 50 • 100 • 500 • 1 000 enterprises **7. Breakdown by activity and type of trader** Data to be provided for imports, exports and for total trade **Activity breakdown:** • Same activity breakdown as in breakdown 2 **Type of trader breakdown:** • One way traders • Two-way traders • All types of traders **8. Breakdown by activity and exports intensity (share of exports of turnover)** **Activity breakdown:** • Same activity breakdown as in breakdown 2 **Exports intensity breakdown:** • Total • No exports (0) • Between 0 and less than 25 • Between 25 and less than 50 • Between 50 and less than 75 • 75 or more • Unknown **9. Breakdown by activity and type of control** **Activity breakdown:** • Same activity breakdown as in breakdown 2 **Type of control breakdown:** • Total • Domestically controlled enterprises, Additional breakdown, if available: — Domestically controlled enterprises without own affiliates abroad, — Domestically controlled enterprises with own affiliates abroad • Foreign-controlled enterprises • Unknown **10. Breakdown by activity and commodity (for variables 251101 (Statistical value of exports by enterprises) and 240401 (statistical value of imports by enterprises) only)** **Activity breakdown:** • Same activity breakdown as in breakdown 2 **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 • Special aggregate as defined in Annex II to this Regulation • — Other CPA products • Unknown **11. Trade population** • Data to be provided for imports, exports and for total trade • Breakdown of match of trade data with business register in terms of number of enterprises and number of traders for specific populations of traders. • Breakdown of match of trade data with business register in terms of statistical value for specific populations of traders.
Data transmission deadline	T+12 M
First reference period	2022

It should be noted that:

- EFTA countries are not legally bound as such by the EU legislation. However they voluntarily adhere to the established EU rules. This adhesion is formalized by specific agreements which may include derogations. **This is the case for Liechtenstein which is exempted from providing TEC data.**
- As of 1 January 2021, the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland (part of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community) applies. This means that data requirements applicable to the EU Member States are also applicable to United Kingdom (Northern Ireland).
- Enlargement countries are in the process of incorporating the 'acquis' – i.e. the body of common legislation that is binding on all the EU Member States – before they can join the EU. In that sense, the EU legislation is applicable to them.

3.2. Scope of TEC

53. The scope of TEC data to be transmitted to Eurostat by the national statistical authorities 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.

54. 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

55. 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

56. 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 usually the country of origin of the goods.
- For intra-EU imports it is usually the country (EU Member State) of consignment of the goods.

3.3.3. PRODUCT

57. 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

58. 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.

59. 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 on the output, the various inputs to the production process, the 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. ENTERPRISE SIZE

60. 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 until the reference year 2021**. It has to be noted that neither enterprise groups nor 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.

61. With the implementation of EBS Regulation, **the number of employees and self-employed persons is the indicator which defines enterprise size from the reference year 2022 onwards**. The number of employees and self-employed persons refers to the total number of persons who work in the observation unit as well as outside working persons who belong to the unit and are paid by it.

62. **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). 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; and
- 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.

63. **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.

64. The *number of employees* (variable 3.12)[1] and the *number of employees and self employed persons* (variable 3.11) are the mandatory variables to be recorded in the SBR for each enterprise. 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 employees and self–employed persons* 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.

([1]) The numbering of variables is provided as indicated for legal units or enterprises in Annex VIII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020.

3.3.6. TYPE OF TRADER

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

3.3.7. TYPE OF CONTROL

66. In the context of the TEC data, the type of control 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 control refers to the delineation of enterprise groups and categorising them. In this context, the concept of control prevails as referred in definition of the variable *210301: Number of foreign-controlled enterprises* provided in part *A. Business population*, of Annex IV of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020. The concept of control 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.

67. The type of control aims to describe the heterogeneity of enterprises according to their global status. A distinction 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 of all multinational enterprises can be identified.

3.3.8. EXPORTS INTENSITY AND TURNOVER

68. The exports intensity refers to the share of exports over turnover (ratio between exports and turnover). The turnover definition is provided for variable 140301 *net turnover, part F. Output and performance* in Annex IV of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020.

69. For all activities except for NACE 64, 65 and some activities of NACE 66 **net turnover** consists of all income arising during the reference period in the course of ordinary activities of the statistical unit, and is presented net of all price reductions, discounts and rebates granted by it.

70. Net 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, however the value of the returned packaging must be deducted.

71. 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 anymore 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

72. 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.

73. 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).

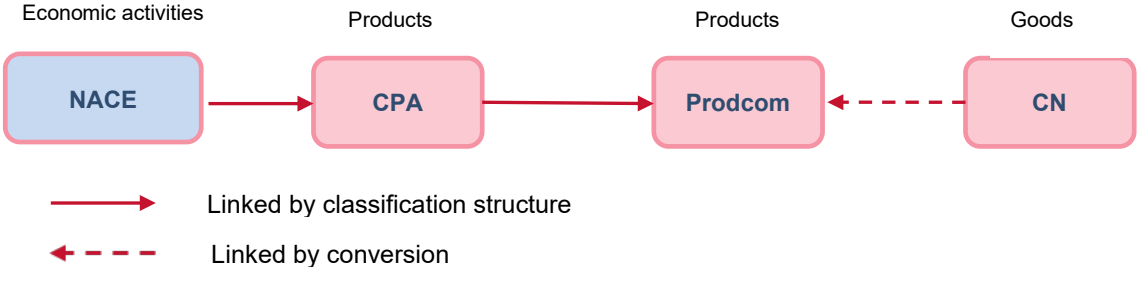
74. In the case where product classifications are mainly structured according to the material of which the goods are made, products have their historical origin in the requirements of customs and international trade statistics. This does not necessarily mean that they do not take some account of the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

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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)

78. 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 EU needs.

79. 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 years with the revision of the HS.

Statistical classification of products by activity (CPA)

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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 any 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

85. 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

86. 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.

87. 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 3.9)([1]) is a mandatory variable for enterprises. In addition, secondary activities (variable 3.10), 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

88. 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

89. The reporting and partner countries are classified according to the '*Nomenclature of countries and territories for the European statistics on international trade in goods and on the geographical breakdown for other business statistics*', known as the 'Geonomenclature'. An ISO alpha-2 coding applies, which means that each country is identified with a two-letter alphabetical code.

([1]) The numbering of variables is provided as indicated for legal units or enterprises in Annex VIII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020.

5 Data linking and construction of populations

90. This chapter provides a description of the conceptual structure of SBRs and their 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

91. 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.

92. 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.

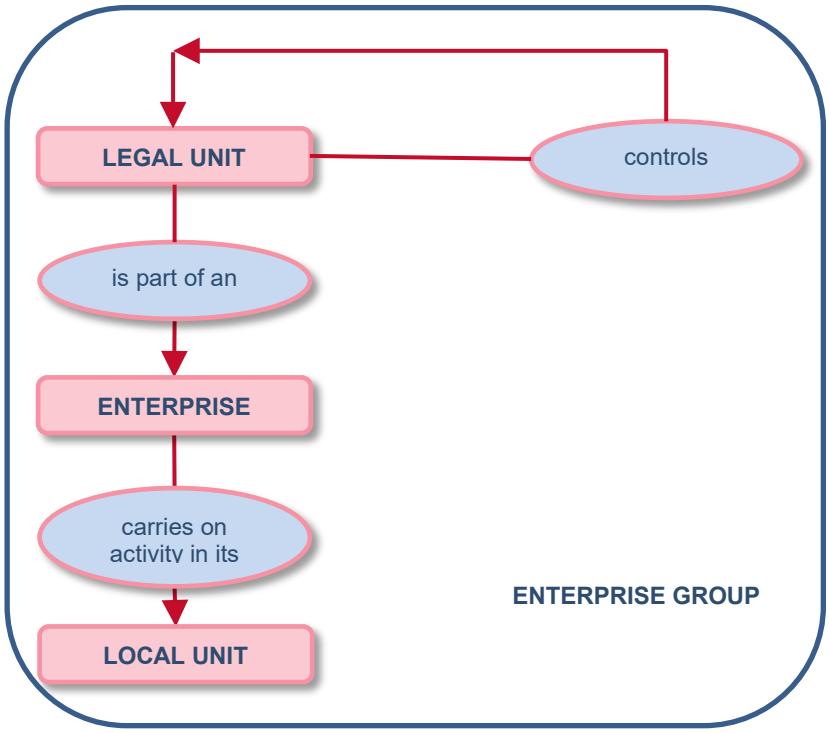
93. A **statistical unit** is defined as the object of a statistical survey and bearer of its statistical characteristics. Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the EU defines several statistical units of which the following 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 the figure below.

Figure 2: Conceptual structure of the statistical business register

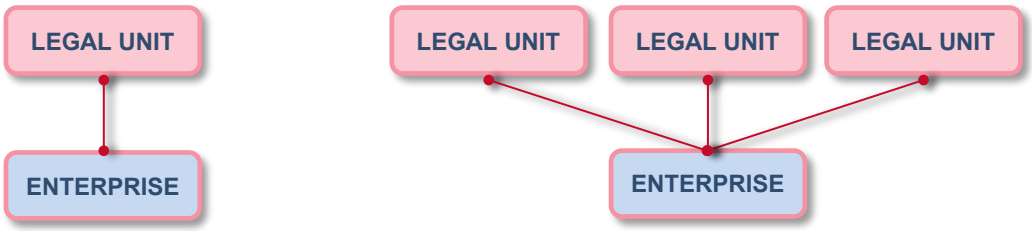


94. As it is indicated in the above figure, an SBR consists of administrative (legal) units which construct, either on their own or in combination with other legal units, the enterprise. The enterprise carries out one or more activities in one or more locations, i.e. in its local unit(s). An association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

95. 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'.

96. 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 relationship between an enterprise and the legal unit is displayed in the figure below.

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



97. 'Complex' enterprises may exist due to various reasons. Some of these reasons according to the European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers 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.

98. In ITGS context, the traders are considered as legal units. The number of identified traders (legal units) should normally be higher than the number of enterprises, when the enterprise concept is implemented in the SBR. However in certain situations, the number of traders and enterprises can remain the same:

- when the legal units from which those enterprises consist are not intra or extra-EU traders (although the probability that the enterprise is not trading is very low it can happen in small Member States with a few enterprises);
- when only one legal unit of the enterprise is a trading unit, then the relationship between trader and an enterprise is 1:1.

5.2. Conceptual structure of the trade register

99. 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.

100. 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 as 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

101. 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

[1] European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers – Chapter 4.

responded or are below a threshold;

- have a close link with the VAT system relating to intra-EU trade.

102. 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 statistical data submitted by the declarants.

Extra-EU trade

103. 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 intra-EU trade;
- 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-EU 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.

104. 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-EU trade transaction;
- a natural or legal person lodging a customs declaration.

105. 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

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. A conceptual illustration of register entries and the linkage between trade and statistical business registers is given in the following Table 5. 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)[1] either through the VAT number (1.5) or the direct reference to the trade register (1.15). 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 (3.5).

109. 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.

110. 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

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 (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	ID number of the enterprise (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit of which the enterprise consists (3.5)

Source: Eurostat.

5.4. Construction of reference populations

111. 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.

112. 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.

113. Depending on how these criteria are met, total trade is allocated to the following populations

[1] The numbering of variables is provided as indicated for legal units or enterprises in Annex VIII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020.

for each trade flow concerning the whole reference year.

114. The total trade of a given country as defined in section 3.2 including estimates for missing trade (trade outside the sample and non-response in intra-EU trade; missing, delayed and incomplete records for extra-EU trade). Total trade values are allocated to the 'Total trade' population.

115. **The 'Total trade' population (_T) is split as follows**:

- **Identified traders:** this population includes all traders who have reported trade transactions under a valid ID number, regardless of the data source. The data source can be the statistical declaration, VAT data for non-collected intra-EU trade (trade outside the sample 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. It mostly relates to VAT numbers for intra-EU trade and to EORI numbers for extra-EU trade. **Identified traders are further split as follows:**
  - **Private individuals (PI population) –** Private individuals who can be identified in the data sources should be allocated to a specific population (PI). This population is necessary to calculate comparable matching rates among Member States. When private individuals are identified with a common identifier, they should be counted for each instance, although there is a risk that the same private individual can be counted more than once**. 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 'Traders matched with the business register' population (BR)**. **The private individuals who cannot be identified as such, should be allocated to the 'unknown trade' population (_U)**.
  - **Non-resident traders (NRT population) –** The NRT population includes traders which are non-resident in the reporting country **and which do not have economic links with the national economy.** Note that these traders may be registered in VAT register in order to comply with administrative requirements. In some Member States, they can also be included in the SBRs but they should be included in the NRT population nevertheless. **Specific guidelines on the treatment of non-resident traders are provided under section 6.5.**
  - **Resident traders** which are further split between:
    - **Traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR population)** – The BR population is the one 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 control or turnover) is available.
    - **Unclassified traders (NCL population)** – The NCL population gathers is derived from identified traders by excluding traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR), non-resident traders (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.
- **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. Estimated trade should not be confused with ITGS estimates for trade outside the sample or non-response, because the concerned traders can be identified in the VAT data and thus allocated to the populations BR or NCL.

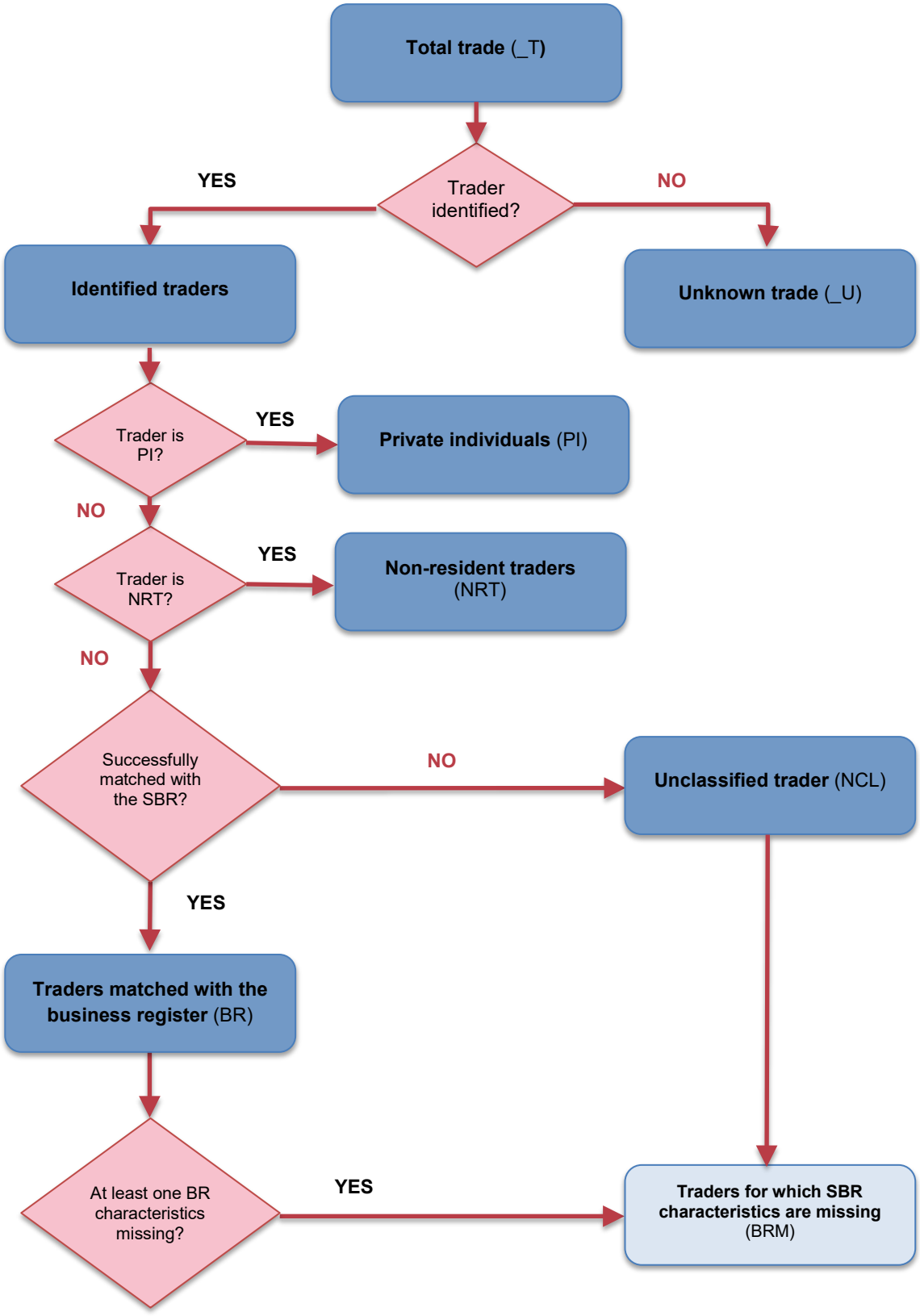
116. *Traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR), non-resident traders (NRT), non-allocated traders (NCL), private individuals (PI)* and *unknown trade (_U)* are mutually exclusive and their sum makes up *Total trade (_T)*. These populations form the basis for the compilation of all TEC statistics.

117. In contrast the population of **traders with missing business characteristics (BRM)** serves for data quality analysis, in particular focusing on shortcomings of the business registers. The BRM population includes:

- Identified traders successfully matched with the business register but with completely or partially missing SBR characteristics (part of BR population); and
- identified traders not matched with the business register (NCL population).

118. 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

119. 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

120. 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.

121. 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 (Chapter 13) can be identified.

6.1.1. EXISTENTIAL CHANGES

122. 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

123. 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;
- **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.

124. In the first case, there should be an update on the identity number of the legal unit of which the enterprise consists (BR variable 3.5). The second case may lead to a change of enterprise characteristics like NACE (BR variable 3.9) or number of employees (BR variable 3.12). For the third case, the only change should concern links to the enterprise group (BR variable 3.6).

125. 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.

126. 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: 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 (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y

Source: Eurostat.

Table 7: Changes within an enterprise after the event

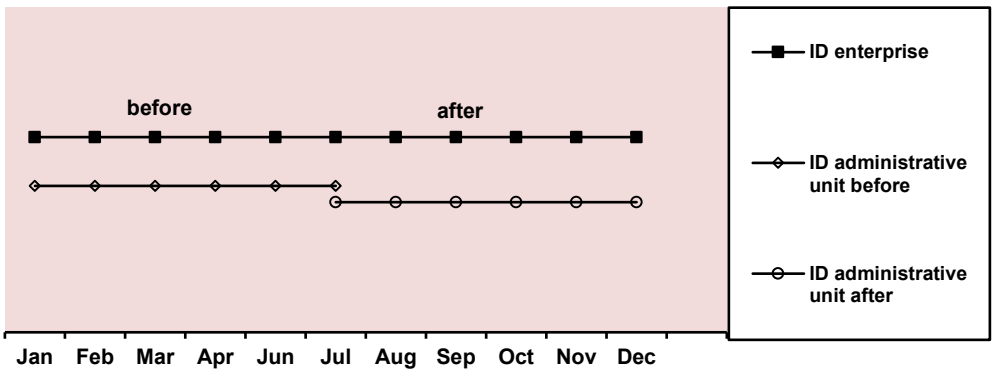
Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	**N**	1111	1111	1111	**N**	1234	1111	Y
1119	**1119**	**Y**	**1119**	**1119**	**1119**	**Y**	**1234**	**1119**	**Y**

Source: Eurostat.

127. 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.

([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.

Figure 5: Changes within an enterprise



6.1.3. CONCENTRATION

128. 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 and take-over.

Merger

129. In this case, two enterprises integrate entirely and they both lose their identity because they are dissolved beyond recognition in the new organisation. 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 8: 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 (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	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 9: Merger after the event

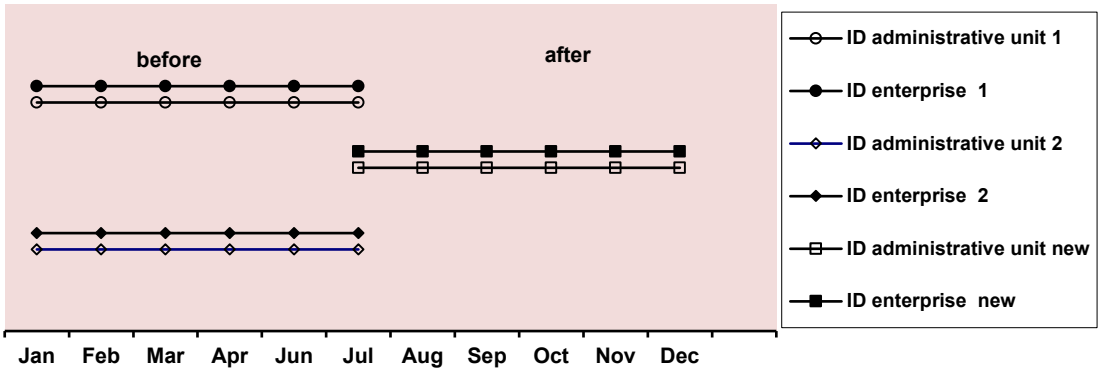
Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	**N**	1111	1111	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.

130. 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

131. In this case, 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. 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 10: 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 (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	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 11: Takeover after the event

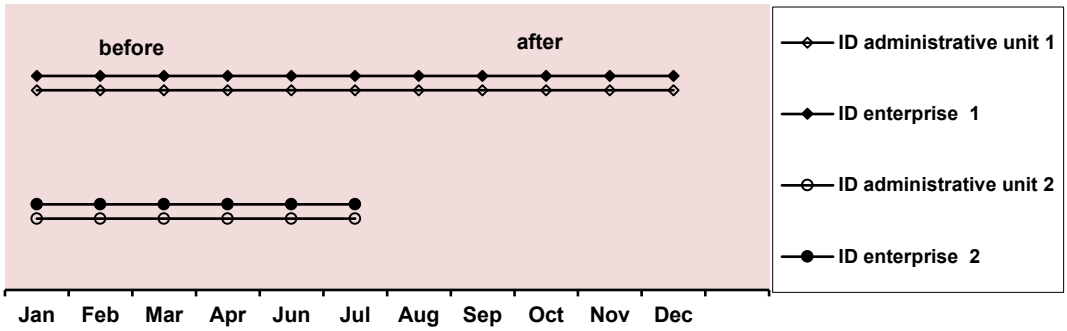
Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	**N**	1111	1111	1111	**N**	1234	1111	**N**
2222	2222	Y	2222	2222	2222	Y	2345	2222	Y

Source: Eurostat.

132. 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



133. 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

134. 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 and split-off.

Break-up

135. In this case, an enterprise is divided in such a way that none of the new enterprises retains the identity of the original enterprise. Two new enterprises are created in the SBR with new identity numbers while the predecessor is deleted.

Table 12: 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 (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y

Source: Eurostat.

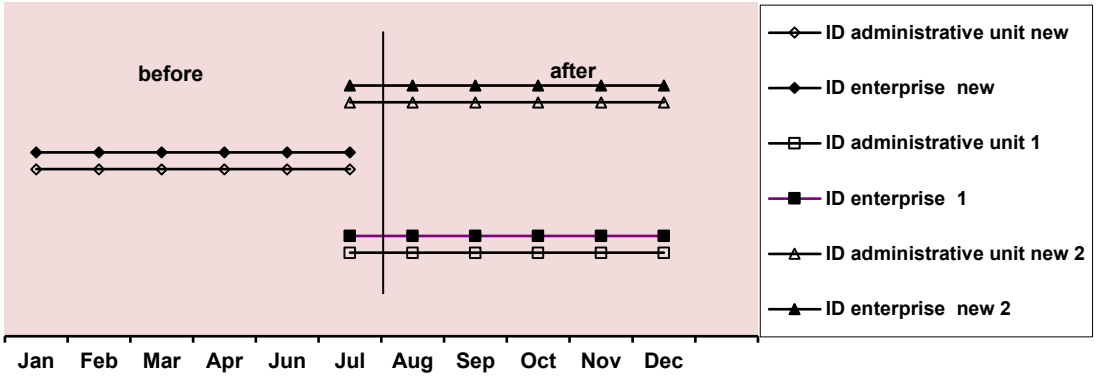
Table 13: Break-up after the event

Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	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.

136. 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

137. In this case, 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. 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 14: 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 (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	Y	1234	1111	Y

Source: Eurostat.

Table 15: Split-off after the event

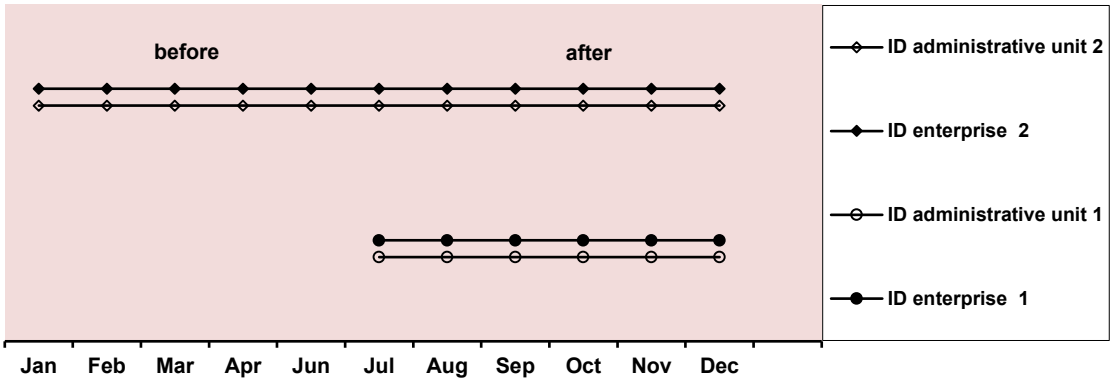
Trade register			Statistical business register						
Trader			Legal unit				Enterprise		
VAT number	Customs ID number	Active (Y/N)	ID number (1.1)	VAT number (1.5)	Reference to trade register (1.15)	Active (Y/N)	ID number (3.1)	ID number of the legal unit (3.5)	Active (Y/N)
1111	1111	Y	1111	1111	1111	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 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 European business statistics methodological manual for statistical business registers describes some typical ancillary activities in chapter 4.3. NACE codes that typically represent ancillary activities are:

- 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. Crosschecks between the trade register and the FATS and SBS surveys could be performed through the SBR. These crosschecks 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.

Recommendation

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. Missing data need to be compensated with estimations so that the statistics refer to the complete trade of the given Member State. The share of non-collected data can be particularly important in intra-EU trade due to the application of exemption thresholds and non-response.

156. In ITGS, estimates must be allocated by product (at least at 2-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature) and partner country. However, this is not fully sufficient for the compilation of TEC data. For this reason, TEC compilation rules expect that VAT data are used for non-collected intra-EU trade, especially when referring to the trade outside the sample. These data, which are allocated to traders, should be 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 classified under the 'unknown trade' population (_U). Probability methods could also 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 Breakdowns 3 and 4, and to unknown product in Breakdown 10.

6.5. Non-resident traders

Definition of non-resident traders

157. The non-resident traders are foreign entities which carry out trade transactions in the reporting Member State and most often they are registered for VAT or have appointed a tax representative. Although the non-resident trader is registered in the reporting Member State for the VAT purposes, it has little or no physical presence, may have no employees, no premises and no production activities. Its activities are limited to administrative recordings related 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 national accounts (NA).

158. Conceptually, the non-resident traders are out of scope of business statistics and, therefore, for TEC compilation purposes all non-resident traders 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 non-resident traders 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 non-resident traders are used in various business models. They are used to record import and store the goods in the reporting Member State, by renting these services from 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 non-resident traders in the reporting Member State can be grouped in four major cases:

- Quasi imports: imports of goods from a non-EU country into the reporting (intermediate) Member State with a subsequent export of goods to another Member State – The customs declaration in the intermediate Member State can be provided by a tax or customs representative. Part of the trade related to quasi-import can be identified via customs procedure codes 42 and 63.
- Quasi exports: bringing of goods from another Member State and declaring them at the reporting Member State's Customs for exports (Member State of exit) – In this case, quasi-exporters are not registered for VAT in the reporting Member State. In order to lodge customs declarations in the Member State of exit, the non-resident trader does not need to be registered in that Member State and does not need to appoint a tax representative.
- Processing: imports of goods for processing (carried out by a resident processor in the reporting Member State) with a subsequent sales of the goods after the processing in the reporting Member State or abroad;
- purchase/sales of the goods from/in the domestic market of the reporting Member State and exporting them.

Identification of non-resident traders

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

163. The main data sources for identifying the non-resident traders 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 imports, the customs procedures 42 and 63 very often involve the non-resident traders. This information in combination with the VAT number can help to identify the non-resident trader involved in quasi-import.

165. In extra-EU exports, the customs data element *Member State of actual exports,* when available on customs declaration, helps to identify quasi exports transactions. When identified, these transactions should 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, it implies that the exporter may be a non-resident and that there is no preceding intra-Union acquisition of goods. However mistakes in recording the *Member State of actual exports* can happen, therefore all

significant transactions should be verified linking this information with other available data sources.

Treatment of non-residents involved in processing activities

166. The non-resident traders are created to comply 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 for processing and exported after the processing directly by the resident processing company (which is identified as the statistical unit for the TEC compilation purposes), or
- indirectly via a non-resident trader. In the latter case, the non-resident trader provides statistical data, however its business characteristics, if available, do not reflect economic reality and statistical results will be incoherent.

167. From this point of view, the non-resident traders 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); and
- the ones having economic links with the economy of the reporting Member State, i.e. the non-resident traders registered with the aim to administer processing transactions.

168. For TEC purposes, the non-resident traders should be treated differently according to the category:

- **the non-resident traders having no economic links with the economy of the reporting Member State should be allocated to NRT population; whereas**
- **the non-resident traders having economic links with the economy of the reporting Member State should be allocated to the BR population but with the business characteristics of the resident processing company.**

169. Identification of the non-resident traders having 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.

170. **TEC compilers are encouraged to closely collaborate with the national accounts and balance of payments compilers for the definition of the scope of the non-resident traders.**

Table 16: 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 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 foreign VAT ID numbers which is not registered in the national SBR (quasi-exporters).		X			
5. Identified trader with a special non-resident trader VAT ID number which is not registered in the SBR.		X			
6. Identified trader having a special non-resident trader 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 non-resident trader 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 submitting statistical declarations and VAT returns on behalf of their customers (quasi-imports).		X			
9. Identified trader having a special non-resident trader 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
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

([1]) Please refer to paragraph 167.

6.6. VAT groups

171. 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.

172. **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).

173. 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.

174. **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 19 Member States [1] which used the provisions of Article 11 of the VAT Directive for setting up the national implementation rules.

175. 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.

176. 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.

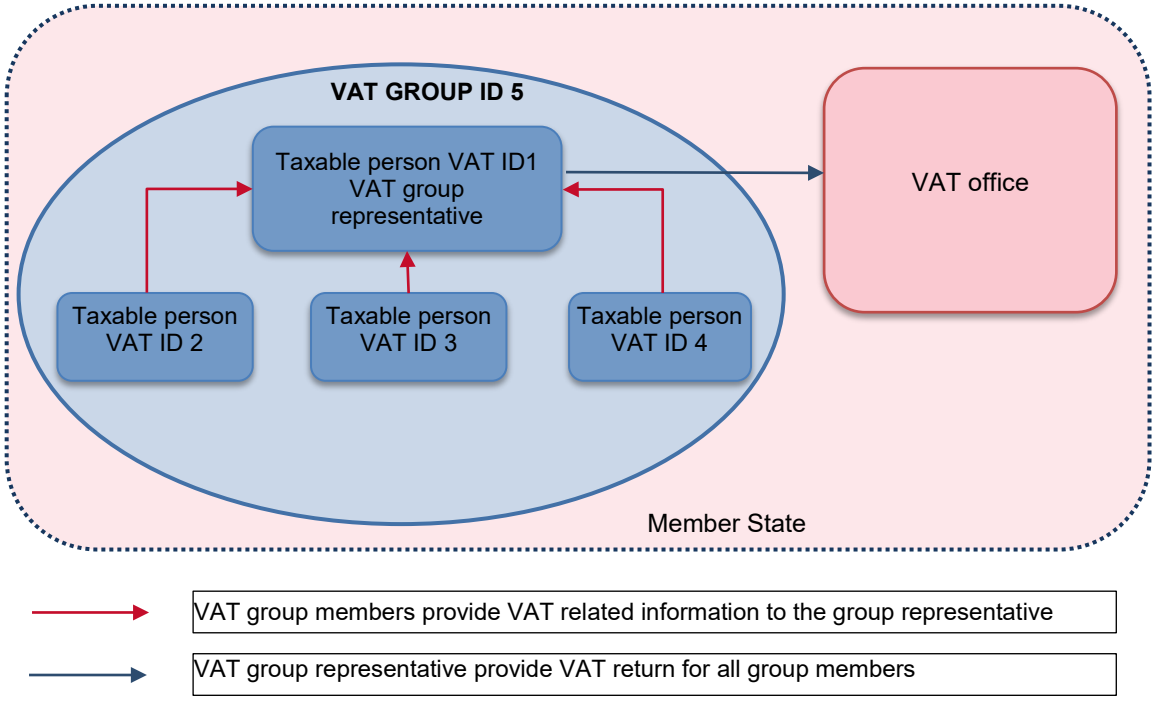
177. One taxable person can be a member of only one VAT group. Formation of the VAT group means creation of a new taxable person having a new ID number. However there is no harmonised approach in Member States towards the initial VAT number of those individual taxable persons: in some Member States, it remains valid and can be used for the transactions with their own contracting parties, whereas in others the previous individual VAT numbers are cancelled.

178. 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.

179. 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.

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

Figure 10: VAT group structure



180. **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 intra-EU trade 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.

181. Intra-EU trade 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 estimating missing data and for quality purposes.

182. 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 intra-EU trade 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.

183. 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, direct contacts with the VAT group or its members may be needed.

184. 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.

185. 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 intra-EU trade data from statistical units.

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

Recommendations

10. The NSAs should analyse the national rules for the establishment and functioning of the VAT groups and to identify data sources allowing allocation of the trade data to the enterprises.
11. The NSAs should 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

187. 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

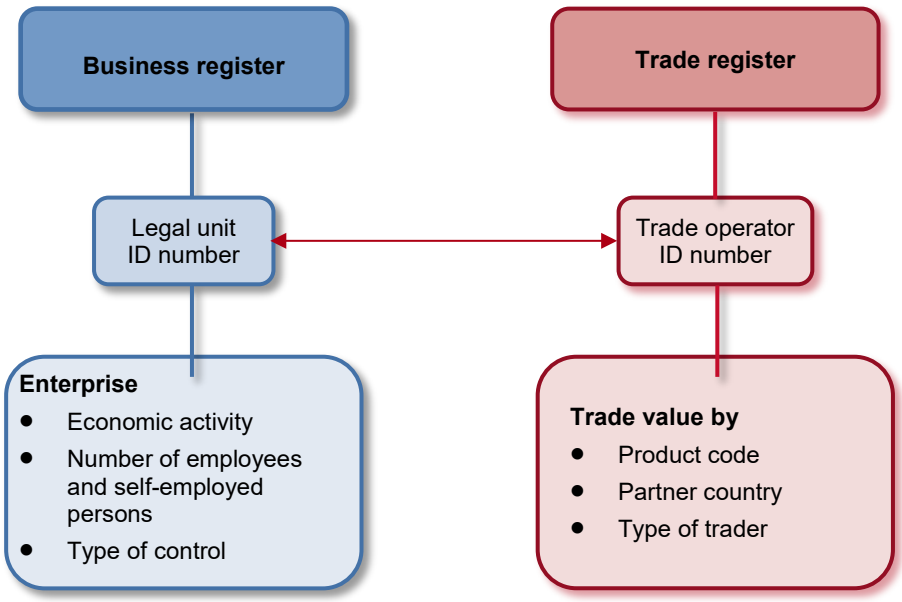
Step 1: Linking trade and statistical business registers

188. 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. For this step, the specific cases described in section 5 should also be considered.

Step 2: Linking trade values with enterprise characteristics

189. 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 control and turnover) of the enterprise in the SBR. This relationship is shown in the figure below.

Figure 11: Relationship between trade register and statistical business register



Step 3: Producing the TEC breakdowns

190. 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
- Breakdown 2: Activity and size class of number of employees
- Breakdown 3: Activity and additional geographical breakdown
- Breakdown 4: Size class of employees and additional geographical breakdown
- Breakdown 5: Activity and number of partner countries
- Breakdown 6: Activity and concentration of trade
- Breakdown 7: Activity and type of trader
- Breakdown 8: Activity and exports intensity (share of exports on turnover)
- Breakdown 9: Activity and type of control
- Breakdown 10: Activity and commodity
- Breakdown 11: Trade population

Note that Breakdowns 1, 4, 8 and 9 are optional until the reference year 2021 included and mandatory afterwards.

Step 4: Hiding confidential data

191. 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 that countries should apply to prevent data disclosure with minimum loss of information, is given in this chapter.

7.2. Data requirements

7.2.1. BREAKDOWNS

192. TEC consist of datasets 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 2).

193. The following breakdowns are optional for the reference years until 2021 included:

- Breakdown 1: Activity;
- Breakdown 4: Size class of employees and additional geographical breakdown;
- Breakdown 8: Activity and exports intensity (share of exports on turnover); and
- Breakdown 9: Activity and type of control.

Breakdown 1: Activity

194. This dataset 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 datasets, but without other characteristics.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_IDENTIFIER	B1
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_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	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 2: Activity and size class of number of employees and self-employed persons

195. This dataset aims to show the contribution of economic activities and size of an enterprise (in terms of number of employees and, from the reference year 2022 onwards, self-employed persons) 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_IDENTIFIER	B2
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, I_OTU, _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	NUMBER_EMPL	ELT10, E10T49, E50T249, EGE250, _U, _T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 3: Activity and additional geographical breakdown

196. This dataset shows the number of enterprises trading with certain partner countries or country zones and the associated trade values. It aims to identify the most common exports or imports markets.

Field		Content
1	TABLE_IDENTIFIER	B3
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	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, F4, F1XF4, A5, A2, A7, S3, S6, G4, O2, D0, D09, B00, B09, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, _U, G
6	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 4: Size class of number of employees and self-employed persons and additional geographical breakdown

197. This dataset 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. The size class is measured in terms of number of employees and, from the reference year 2022 onwards, self-employed persons.

	Field	Content
1	TABLE_IDENTIFIER	B4
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	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, F4, F1XF4, A5, A2, A7, S3, S6, G4, O2, D0, D09, B00, B09, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T
6	NUMBER_EMPL	ELT10, E10T49, E50T249, EGE250, _U, _T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 5: Activity and number of partner countries

198. This dataset 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_IDENTIFIER	B5
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, _U, G
6	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	P1, P2, P3T5, P6T9, P10T14, P15T19, PGE20, _U, _T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 6: Activity and concentration of trade

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

Field		Content
1	TABLE_IDENTIFIER	B6
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, _U, G
6	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	T5, T10, T20, T50, T100, T500, T1000, _T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 7: Activity and type of trader

201. This dataset 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_IDENTIFIER	B7
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, I_OTU, _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	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X, _T
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	OWT, TWT, _T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 8: Activity and exports intensity (share of exports on turnover)

202. This dataset 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_IDENTIFIER	B8
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, I_OTU, _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	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	PC0, PC0T24, PC25T49, PC50T74, PC_GE75, _U, _T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 9: Activity and type of control

203. This dataset aims to show the contribution of economic activities and type of control 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_IDENTIFIER	B9
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, I_OTU, _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	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	D, DI, DM, F, _U, _T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	ENT, STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 10: Activity and commodity

204. This dataset 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_IDENTIFIER	B10
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T, A_F_HTU, BTE, I_OTU, _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	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	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, CPA_C33_FTU, _U, _T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR
11	FLOW	M, X
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	STAT_VAL
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D* or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

Breakdown 11: Trade population

205. This dataset serves as an overview of the matching of source data. It gathers information on the reference populations and provides quality indicators on data matching.

	Field	Content
1	TABLE_IDENTIFIER	B11
2	FREQ	A
3	REF_AREA	One of the following codes: AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, XI, XK, XS
4	COUNTERPART_AREA	D0, B00, W1
5	ACTIVITY	_T
6	NUMBER_EMPL	_T
7	TOP_ENTERPRISES	_T
8	NUMBER_PARTNERS	_T
9	PRODUCT	_T
10	TRADE_POPULATION	BR, NRT, PI, NCL, _U, _T, BRM
11	FLOW	M, X, _T
12	TYPE_CONTROL	_T
13	TYPE_TRADER	_T
14	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	_T
15	INDICATOR	For all populations: STAT_VAL (statistical value) For trade populations BR, NCL and BRM: ENT (number of enterprises) For trade populations BR, NRT, NCL, PI*: TRDR (number of traders)
16	TIME_PERIOD	YYYY
17	OBS_VALUE	Long
18	OBS_STATUS	A, E, P or M
19	CONF_STATUS	C, D** or F
20	DECIMALS	0
21	UNIT_MULT	0
22	UNIT_MEASURE	PN, EUR or one of the following national currency unit codes: ALL, BAM, BGN, CHF, CZK, DKK, GBP, HRK, HUF, ISK, MKD, NOK, PLN, SEK, RON, RSD, TRY
23	EMBARGO_TIME	DateTime Format

* Number of traders/instances to be transmitted only on a voluntary basis for PI

** 'D' flag to be provided on an optional basis for the reference year 2021 and on a mandatory basis from the reference year 2022 onwards

206. The table below shows the units of measure to be provided according to the reference population.

	ENT (number of enterprises)	**TRDR** (number of traders)	**STAT_VAL** (statistical value)
Total trade (_T)			x
Identified traders			
– of which successfully matched with SBR (BR)	x	x	x
– of which non-resident traders (NRT)		x	x
– of which private individuals (PI)		x*	x
– of which unclassified traders (NCL)	x	x	x

Unknown trade (_U)			x
Enterprises with missing SBR characteristics (BRM)	x		x

* Number of traders/instances to be transmitted only on a voluntary basis for PI

7.2.2. STATISTICAL DIMENSIONS

207. This section describes in detail the content of the following statistical dimensions:

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

Trade flow (concept FLOW)

208. Imports (M) and exports (X) are requested for all datasets. In addition, the total trade (_T) consisting of both flows is requested in Breakdown 7 and 11.

Economic activity (concept ACTIVITY)

209. 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 Breakdowns 3, 5 and 6:

- Industry (BTE) — aggregation of the sections B, C, D and E
- Trade (G)
- Other than industry and trade (A_F_HTU) — 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:

- Aggregate for ‘industry’ (BTE) — aggregation of the sections B, C, D and E
- Aggregate for ‘other than industry and trade’ (A_F_HTU) — aggregation of the sections A, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U
- 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 (I_OTU) — 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, D, E and G
- Section (1-digit) and division level (2-digit) for A to U
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T)

Enterprise size class (concept NUMBER_EMPL)

210. **Until the reference year 2021 included**, the size of an enterprise is measured in terms of number of employees.

211. **From the reference year 2022 onwards**, the size of an enterprise is measured in terms of number of employees **and** self-employed persons.

212. The following classification must be used:

- Fewer than 10 (ELT10)
- From 10 to 49 (E10T49)
- From 50 to 249 (E50T249)
- 250 or more (EGE250)
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T)

213. Definitions of employees and self-employed persons can be found in section 3.3.5.

Compilation instructions:

214. The **number of employees** represents the average number of persons who were, at some time during the reference period, employees of the statistical unit. The average should be calculated as the arithmetic mean of the number of employees over the shortest time periods of equal length fitting into the reference period, for which regular observations are practicable (e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, etc.).

215. Explanatory note: While the employment relationship, which qualifies the parties (into employee and employer), is defined in specific legislation or contract, the term 'employee' usually means a person hired by the statistical unit to provide services to it on a regular basis, in exchange for benefits and where the services provided are not part of an independent business. For the sake of clarity, apprentices, if hired under such conditions, are considered employees.

216. The **number of self-employed persons** is the average number of persons who were at some time during the reference period the sole owners or joint owners of the statistical unit in which they work. Family workers and outworkers whose income is a function of the value of the outputs of the statistical unit are also included.

217. The **number of employees and self-employed persons** is the sum of the number of employees and number of self-employed persons.

218. The change in definition to be implemented from the reference year 2022 onwards – from number of employees to number of employees and self-employed persons – only impacts the allocation of enterprises to size classes. The scope of the TEC data remains unchanged. Example of an enterprise in which 10 people work, one self-employed person (entrepreneur) and nine employees. When this enterprise is classified by number of employees, the size class is 'Fewer than 10 (ELT10)'. When it is classified by number of employees and self-employed persons, the size class is 'From 10 to 49 (E10T49)'.

219. An enterprise in which only one self-employed person works is to be allocated to the size class 'Fewer than 10 (ELT10)' whatever the reference year.

Concentration of trade (concept TOP_ENTERPRISES)

220. 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.

221. The following classification must 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:

222. The top enterprises have to be identified for every partner (B00, D0 and W1) and activity (A_F_HTU, 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).

223. Example: all enterprises trading with other Member States (COUNTERPART_AREA = B00) and classified under the activity sector 'Industry' (ACTIVITY = 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.

Geographical breakdown (concept COUNTERPART_AREA)

224. Two different levels of breakdowns are used:

Aggregated breakdowns in all datasets:

- Rest of the World (W1)
- Intra-EU trade (B00)
- Extra-EU trade (D0)

Additional breakdown in Breakdown 3 and 4:

- all partner Member States individually (classified according to the *nomenclature of countries and territories for the European statistics on international trade in goods and on the geographical breakdown for other business statistics* — known as the Geonomenclature);
- selected extra-EU partners individually (classified according to the Geonomenclature);
- geographical areas (F4, F1XF4, A5, A2, A7, S3, S6, G4 and O2);
- non-specified partner countries in intra- and extra-EU trade (B09 and D09).

Compilation instructions:

225. 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: W1 (1000), B00 (1010), D0 (1011), F4 (5210), F1XF4 (5290), A5 (5320), A2 (5310), A7 (5330), S3 (5410), S6 (5490), G4 (5190), O2 (5500), B09 (1091) and D09 (1092).

226. The definitions of intra- and extra-EU trade applicable to the reference years 2021 and 2022 are the following:

- B00 = AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, QR, QV and QY
- D0 = All individual countries not included in B00 plus QP, QS, QW and QZ

  See the code list CL_GEONOM (concept COUNTERPART_AREA) for more information about the codes.

227. Trade with the Rest of the World (W1) is defined as the aggregation of intra-EU trade (B00) and extra-EU trade (D0).

228. 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' (B09).

Number of partner countries (concept NUMBER_PARTNERS)

229. 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:

230. Allocation to the partner countries classes is performed for each partner separately: Rest of the 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 W1 to P2.

231. 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.

232. For partner "Rest of the World" (W1), the traders for which the intra-EU trade is estimated without a partner country breakdown are treated as follows.

- If the trader 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 the trader is has no extra-EU trade, 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 (concept PRODUCT)

233. 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).

234. The following breakdowns must 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 (CPA_C33_FTU)

- Unknown (_U) for the products which are not classified at CN8 level. These include also estimated trade data;
- Total (_T).

Type of control (concept TYPE_CONTROL)

235. 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:

236. Total enterprise population consists of domestically (D) and foreign controlled enterprises (F). Therefore, the primary distinction should be between these two groups. 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 (concept TYPE_TRADER)

237. 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).

238. 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:

239. The categorisation of traders has to be based on the total trade (partner W1), 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 (concept EXPORTS_INTENSITY)

240. 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.

241. 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

242. The data must be provided in terms of:

- Trade value (STAT_VAL) for all breakdowns – All values must be expressed in national currency units of the reporting country, without thousands separators, without spaces and without decimals.
- Number of enterprises (ENT) for all breakdowns except Breakdowns 6 (Activity and concentration of trade) and 10 (Activity and commodity).
- Number of traders (TRDR) only for Breakdown 11 (Trade population).

7.3. Treatment of confidential data

7.3.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

General provisions laid down by the European statistical law

243. 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*'.

244. 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 legislation applicable to TEC data

245. 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.

246. 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.

247. 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'.

248. From the reference year 2022 onwards, Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 constitutes the reference framework for the protection of confidential TEC data, like for all the other business statistics.

7.3.2. TRANSMISSION OF CONFIDENTIAL DATA

249. 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 NSAs' responsibility to mark their data as confidential in files transmitted to Eurostat according to the following guidelines:

- Primary confidentiality must be flagged as 'C' (Confidential statistical information).
- Secondary confidentiality (see section 7.3.3) must be flagged as 'D' (Secondary confidentiality set and managed by the receiver, not for publication). NB: For reference years up to 2021 included, 'C' can be used instead of 'D' in case the distinction between primary and secondary confidentiality is not yet implemented in the national compilation process.
- The reporting country must indicate whether the suppression concerns either the trade value or the number of enterprises or both variables.
- The links between datasets have to be taken into account when defining confidential records. This means that a record referring to an activity sector which is marked as confidential in a dataset (e.g. Breakdown 2) must also be marked as confidential in any related datasets (e.g. Breakdown 6).

7.3.3. SECONDARY CONFIDENTIALITY

250. 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 dataset and this cell is under an aggregate. In this case, the cell marked as confidential can be revealed by simply subtracting the sum of the rest of the cells from the total.

251. Secondary confidentiality implementation consists in modifying the flag associated to a record from 'free' (F) to 'secondary confidentiality set and managed by the receiver, not for publication' (D) with the aim to protect a confidential record that could be recalculated by a simple subtraction if this operation was not done.

252. The selection of records to be confidentialised should be done according to a number of principles:

- It should properly protect the primary confidential data;
- It should minimize the loss of information for the data user; and
- It should have as less as possible cascading impact on linked datasets.

253. The set of guidelines listed below aims to ensure a minimum loss of information due to secondary confidentiality in data dissemination. Concrete examples are also provided in this section.

General guidelines

254. The guidelines below must apply in the priority order indicated by their numbering.

- **Guideline 1** – Datasets that could potentially have the biggest impact on other datasets should be processed first.
- **Guideline 2** – Inside a dataset, records that do not create additional problem in confidentiality rules should be selected in priority.
- **Guideline 3** – Inside a dataset, records with no impact or the lowest impact on other datasets should be selected in priority.
- **Guideline 4** – Cells with aggregates/sums should only be flagged as confidential when applying guidelines 2 and 3 leads to no other solution.
- **Guideline 5** – Once a dataset has been processed for secondary confidentiality (meaning that all confidentiality rules are met), confidential flags impacting other datasets should be reported in these datasets in order to ensure inter-dataset consistency of flags.

Further specifications for Guideline 1

255. Applying Guideline 1 should minimize the number of times a dataset need to be reprocessed for secondary confidentiality. The dependency of a dataset is assessed on the basis of the number of validation rules it shares with the other datasets. The higher this number is, the more this dataset is linked to other datasets. The priority order for the processing of the datasets is provided in the table below.

Priority order	Datasets
1	Breakdown 7
2	Breakdown 2
3	Breakdown 8, Breakdown 9
4	Breakdown 3, Breakdown 4, Breakdown 10
5	Breakdown 1
6	Breakdown 5
7	Breakdown 6

Further specifications for Guideline 3

256. For each statistical dimension, the tables below list the codes relating to cells to be hidden in priority. Codes under priority 1 should be handled first, whenever possible (i.e. when Guidelines 1 to 2 are followed).

- **Trade flow (all datasets)**

Priority order	Codes
1	_T
2	M, X

- **Partner (all datasets, according to the available breakdown)**

Priority order	Codes
1	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, GR, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, GB, DZ, EG, MA, TN, NG, ZA, MX, CA, US, AR, BR, CL,AE, IL, IR, QA, SA, CN, HK, ID, IN, JP, KR, KZ, MY, SG, TH, TW, VN, CH, IS, NO, RU, TR, UA, AU
2	G4, A2, A7, A5, F4, F1XF4, O2, S3, S6, D09, B09
3	D0, B00
4	W1

- **Economic activity (all datasets, according to the available breakdown)**

Priority order	Codes
1	A01, A02, A03, B05, B06, B07, B08, B09, C101, C102, C103, C104, C105, C106, C107, C108, C109, C131, C132, C133, C139, C141, C142, C143, C151, C152, C161, C162, C171, C172, C181, C182, C191, C192, C201, C202, C203, C204, C205, C206, C211, C212, C221, C222, C231, C232, C233, C234, C235, C236, C237, C239, C241, C242, C243, C244, C245, C251, C252, C253, C254, C255, C256, C257, C259, C261, C262, C263, C264, C265, C266, C267, C268, C271, C272, C273, C274, C275, C279, C281, C282, C283, C284, C289, C291, C292, C293, C301, C302, C303, C304, C309, C321, C322, C323, C324, C325, C329, C331, C332D351, D352, D353, E36, E37, E381, E382, E383, E39, F41, F42, F43, G451, G452, G453, G454, G461, G462, G463, G464, G465, G466, G467, G469, G471, G472, G473, G474, G475, G476, G477, G478, G479, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, I55, I56, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J63, K64, K65, K66, L68, M69, M70, M71, M72, M73, M74, M75, N77, N78, N79, N80, N81, N82, Q86, Q87, Q88, R90, R91, R92, R93, S, S94, S95, S96, T97, T98
2	D35, E38, I, O, O84, P, P85, Q, R, T, U, U99
3	C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, G45, G46, G47
4	A, B, C, D, E, F, H, J, K, L, M, N, I_OTU
5	A_F_HTU, BTE, G, _U
6	_T

- **Enterprise size class (datasets B2 and B4)**

Priority order	Codes
1	ELT10, E10T49, E50T249, EGE250, _U
2	_T

- **Number of partner countries (dataset B5)**

Priority order	Codes
1	P1, P2, P3T5, P6T9, P10T14, P15T19, PGE20, _U
2	_T

- **Concentration of trade (dataset B6)** – No priority order as there is no confidentiality rule on top enterprises.

- **Type of trader (dataset B7)**

Priority order	Codes
1	OWT, TWT
2	_T

- **Exports intensity (datasets B8)**

Priority order	Codes
1	PC0, PC0T24, PC25T49, PC50T74, PC_GE75, _U
2	_T

- **Type of control (dataset B9)**

Priority order	Codes
1	DI, DM
2	D, F, _U
3	_T

- **Commodity (dataset B10)**

Priority order	Codes
1	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, CPA_C33_FTU, _U
2	_T

Example

257. The example below illustrates how the guidelines provided above should work in practice. It relates to Breakdown 1 'Activity' (dataset B1) and trade values.

As described in validation rules provided in Annex 4, only two concepts are checked for confidentiality in Breakdown 1 for trade values: COUNTERPART_AREA and ACTIVITY.

It is assumed that the combination between Counterpart area 'D0' and Activity 'B05' is confidential (primary confidentiality).

	B	B05	B06	B07	B08	B09
W1	77	10	15	27	6	19
D0	36	**4 C**	5	7	4	16
B00	41	6	10	20	2	3

258. **Application of Guideline 1**

Guideline 1
Datasets that could potentially have the biggest impact on other datasets should be processed first

- It is assumed that the datasets B7, B2, B8, B9, B3, B4 and B10 have already been processed.

259. **Application of Guidelines 2 to 5**

- **First iteration** –The following confidentiality rules are in error:
  - *COUNTERPART_AREA_E_02_CONF*: Count FLAG=C (W1,B00,D0) <>1 for Activity B05 → **one of the yellow cells needs to be flagged as confidential.**
  - *ACTIVITY_E_09_CONF*: Count FLAG=C or D (B,B05,B06,B07,B08,B09) <>1 for Counterpart area D0 → **one of the green cells needs to be flagged as confidential.**

	B	B05	B06	B07	B08	B09
W1	77	10	15	27	6	19
D0	36	**4 C**	5	7	4	16
B00	41	6	10	20	2	3

Guideline 2
Records that do not create additional problem in confidentiality rules should be selected in priority

- Adding a flag C in one of the green cells will create new problem in rule *COUNTERPART_AREA_E_02_CONF*
- Adding a flag C in one of the yellow cells will create new problem in rule *ACTIVITY_E_09_CONF*
- => no solution

Guideline 3
Records with no impact or the lowest impact on other datasets should be selected in priority

- Priority 1 for ACTIVITY: B06,B07,B08,B09
- Priority 1 for COUNTERPART AREA: B00

Guideline 4
Cells with aggregates/sums should only be flagged as confidential when applying guidelines 2 and 3 leads to no other solution.

- ACTIVITY B and COUNTERPART AREA W1 to be flagged confidential only if Guidelines 2 and 3 cannot be followed.

Result of the first iteration, when applying Guideline 3

	B	B05	B06	B07	B08	B09
W1	77	10	15	27	6	19
D0	36	**4 C**	5	7	4D	16
B00	41	6D	10	20	2	3

- **Second iteration** – The same confidentiality rules are again in error:
  - *COUNTERPART_AREA_E_02_CONF*: Count FLAG=C or D (W1,B00,D0) <>1 for Activity B08 → **one of the yellow cells needs to be flagged as confidential.**
  - *ACTIVITY_E_09_CONF*: Count FLAG=C or D (B,B05,B06,B07,B08,B09) <>1 for Counterpart area B00 → **one of the green cells needs to be flagged as confidential.**

	B	B05	B06	B07	B08	B09
W1	77	10	15	27	6	19
D0	36	**4 C**	5	7	4D	16
B00	41	6D	10	20	2	3

Guideline 2
Records that do not create additional problem in confidentiality rules should be selected in priority

- Adding a flag C on (B00,B08) will not create additional problem and will solve both errors

Result of the second iteration, when applying Guideline 2

	B	B05	B06	B07	B08	B09
W1	77	10	15	27	6	19
D0	36	**4 C**	5	7	4D	16
B00	41	6D	10	20	2D	3

- **Third iteration** – No confidentiality rule in error and no additional action needed on the basis of

Guideline 5.

Guideline 5

Once a dataset has been processed for secondary confidentiality (meaning that all confidentiality rules are met), confidential flags impacting other datasets should be reported in these datasets in order to ensure inter-dataset consistency of flags.

- Nothing to report.

8 Data transmission to Eurostat

8.1. File format

260. The TEC data collection consists of 11 datasets as described under section 7.21 *Breakdowns*. All these datasets share the same conceptual structure, defined by the ITGS_TEC Data Structure Definition (DSD).

261. The ITGS_TEC DSD is provided in Annex 1. It is also available on Euro SDMX Registry with the following specifications:

- DSD agency: ESTAT
- DSD Name: ITGS_TEC
- DSD Version: 1.0

262. TEC data are transmitted via CSV files that are SDMX-compliant and have the following characteristics:

- header row with the term DATAFLOW (as constant text) in the first column, followed by the concepts' IDs as shown below:

```
DATAFLOW;TABLE_IDENTIFIER;FREQ;REF_AREA;COUNTERPART_AREA;ACTIVITY;NUMBER_EMPL;TOP_ENTERPRISES;NUMBER_PARTNERS;PRODUCT;TRADE_POPULATION;FLOW;TYPE_CONTROL;TYPE_TRADER;EXPORTS_INTENSITY;INDICATOR;TIME_PERIOD;OBS_VALUE;OBS_STATUS;CONF_STATUS;DECIMALS;UNIT_MULT;UNIT_MEASURE;EMBARGO_TIME
```

- semi-colon (;) as field separator;
- line break (CRLF) as record separator;

263. Fields need to appear and be filled in the order displayed in the DSD. Associated code lists can be found in Annex 2 and examples of files in Annex 3.

264. The dataflow to be indicated for each TEC dataset is provided in Table 17 under section 8.2 *Transmission channels*.

265. More information about SDMX-CSV format specifications can be found on the Standards page of the SDMX website. **SDMX-CSV is the only format applicable to the transmission of TEC data from 2021 as reference year.** No other format is accepted.

266. **Reporting countries are strongly encouraged to send test files to Eurostat when implementing the SDMX-CSV format**. This would allow to solve possible errors and inconsistencies in the structure and/or in the content of the data file in due time. The procedure to be followed to send test files is described under section 8.2 *Transmission channels.*

Notes

- The embargo time is to be indicated only if necessary, otherwise the field should remain empty, as shown in the examples provided in Annex 3.
- All other fields are mandatory and must be filled in.
- **If no trade is associated to the record, the observation value must be filled in with zero.**

8.2. Transmission channels

267. Data files must be transmitted by EDAMIS using the following datasets:

Table 17: TEC datasets

EDAMIS dataset	Dataflow	Description
COMEXT_TECB1_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB1_A(3.0)	Activity
COMEXT_TECB2_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB2_A(3.0)	Activity and size class of number of employees
COMEXT_TECB3_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB3_A(3.0)	Activity and additional geographical breakdown
COMEXT_TECB4_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB4_A(3.0)	Size class of number of employees and self-employed persons and additional geographical breakdown
COMEXT_TECB5_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB5_A(3.0)	Activity and number of partner countries
COMEXT_TECB6_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB6_A(3.0)	Activity and concentration of trade
COMEXT_TECB7_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB7_A(3.0)	Activity and type of trader
COMEXT_TECB8_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB8_A(3.0)	Activity and exports intensity (share of exports on turnover)
COMEXT_TECB9_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB9_A(3.0)	Activity and type of control
COMEXT_TECB10_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB10_A(3.0)	Activity and commodity
COMEXT_TECB11_A	ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB11A(3.0)	Trade population

Source: Eurostat.

268. The EDAMIS portal is accessible via the following link: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis4. EDAMIS is made available through different networks: the Internet, and secure European networks like TESTA and CCN. Information regarding networks, comparison between the different transmission methods and step-by-step instructions for file submission are provided in EDAMIS short and extensive user guides developed by Eurostat.

Nota Bene

269. For Greece and Serbia, the alpha-2 country code to be indicated in the data file under Section 3 'Reporting country' differs from the one required by EDAMIS:

- For Greece: 'GR' under Section 2 and 'EL' in EDAMIS; and
- For Serbia: 'XS' under Section 2 and 'RS' in EDAMIS.

How to send test files

270. Test files should be exclusively transmitted by accessing the EDAMIS Acceptance portal via the following link: https://webgate.acceptance.ec.europa.eu/edamis4/dashboard

271. Upon reception in the test environment, the test data files will go through the STRUVAL and CONVAL validations, as described under section 9.2 *Data validation by Eurostat*. An error report with the results of these validations will be automatically sent to the reporting country, so that it could identify the existing issues and correct them before submitting the real file by the official deadline.

272. It is important to note that no other channel should be used to deliver test files. In particular, they should never be sent via the normal EDAMIS portal that would systematically take them to the production environment.

8.3. Transmission deadlines

273. According to the Intrastat (Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004, article 13a(7)) and Extrastat (Regulation (EC) No 471/2009, article 8(2)), TEC data must be transmitted to Eurostat within 18 months of the end of the reference year. **2021 TEC data are then due to be delivered by 30 June 2023.**

274. As laid down in Table 16 of EBS GIA Annex I, Part B, national statistical authorities must transmit to Eurostat annual trade by enterprise characteristics data no later than 12 months after the end of the reference year. **2022 TEC data are then due to be delivered by 31 December 2023**.

8.4. Data revisions

275. Data revisions sent to Eurostat must:

- refer to individual years;
- include all necessary datasets in order to ensure the inter-dataset consistency;
- replace results previously transmitted in TEC data files.

276. Data revisions can be transmitted in the SDMX-CSV format (as described in this Manual) whatever the reference year. The former format (CSV version or SDMX-ML version) is accepted only for reference years up to 2020 included.

277. Revisions are not requested for TEC data unless when correcting a mistake which affects the figures substantially.

278. In case of exceptional revisions of detailed data leading to changes on TEC data evaluated as significant, countries are expected to provide revised TEC data to Eurostat.

8.5. Support to data providers

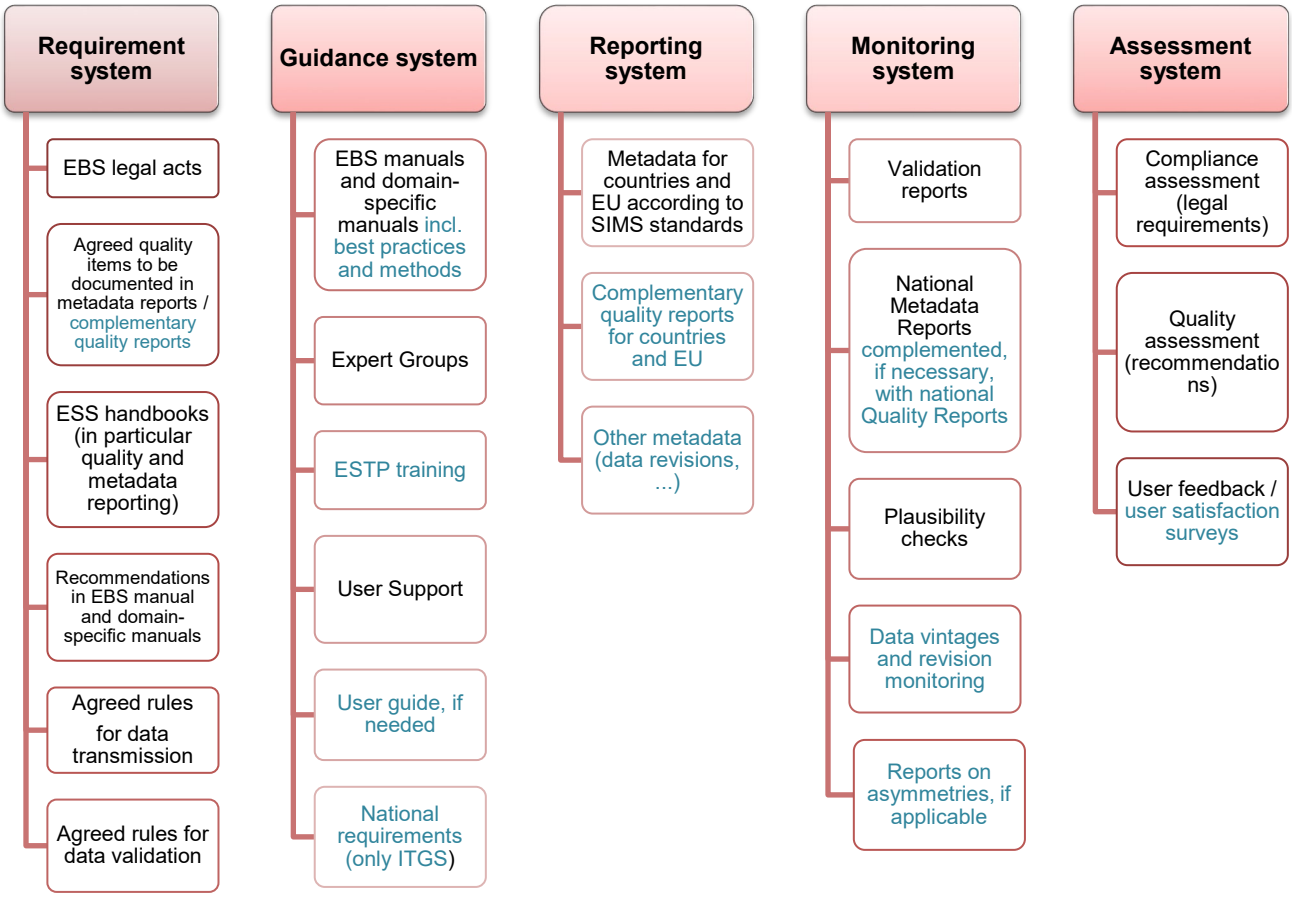
279. Note that specific support is available for questions on TEC data through the following email address: ESTAT-TEC-DATA@ec.europa.eu.

9 Data quality

9.1. Quality framework

9.1.1. EBS QUALITY FRAMEWORK

280. Under the EBS Regulation, efforts to harmonise the quality framework for the business and trade statistics covered are foreseen. As shown below, the core EBS quality framework encompasses different instruments that ensure high quality statistics and allow users to understand the quality issues for the statistics concerned.



281. The instruments in black form the set of core instruments for ensuring the quality of business and trade statistics which should eventually be in place for all business and trade statistics. The instruments in blue are deemed optional according to the needs of the individual domains.

9.1.2. IMPLEMENTATION FOR TEC DATA

REQUIREMENT SYSTEM	
Legal acts	See section *3.1 Legislative background*
Agreed quality items to be documented in metadata reports	12.3.1. Data completeness – rate *(Ratio of the number of data cells provided to the number of data cells required)* 13.3.3.1. Unit non-response – rate *(Ratio of the number of units with no information or not usable information to the total number of in-scope (eligible) units.)* 13.3.3.2. Item non-response – rate *(Ratio of the in-scope (eligible) units which have not responded to a particular item and the in-scope units that are required to respond to that particular item)* 14.1.1. Time lag - first result *(Time lag between end of reference period and date of transmission of first results to Eurostat)* 14.2.1. Punctuality – delivery *(Number of days between the delivery date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for delivery)*
ESS handbooks (in particular quality and metadata reporting)	European Statistical System (ESS) handbook for quality and metadata reports
Recommendations	Chapter 6 6.*Specific cases of data linking* 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.
Agreed rules for data transmission	See Section 8.1 *Data transmission*
Agreed rules for data validation	See Annex 4 *ITGS_TEC validation rules*
GUIDANCE SYSTEM	
EBS manuals and domain-specific manuals incl. best practices and methods	Specific manual: *EBS compilers' manual for ITGS – trade by enterprise characteristics*
Expert Groups	ITGS Task Force on Compilation and Quality ITGS Working Group on Methodology
ESTP training	Not available
User Support	Questions to be addressed to ESTAT-TEC-DATA@ec.europa.eu
User guide, if needed	TEC data are covered via specific sections of the general User guide on European statistics on international trade in goods.
National requirements (only ITGS)	Not applicable for TEC data
REPORTING SYSTEM	
Metadata for countries and EU according to SIMS standards	EU and national metadata available under the link below: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/ext_tec_sims.htm

Complementary quality reports for countries and EU	Quality report on European statistics on international trade in goods
Other metadata (data revisions, ...)	Not relevant for TEC data
MONITORING SYSTEM	
Validation reports	Countries contacted in case of issues
National Metadata Reports complemented, if necessary, with national Quality Reports	Collection of metadata according to the single integrated metadata structure (SIMS)
Plausibility checks	Checks based on time series analyses
Data vintages and revision monitoring	Storage of and plausibility checks on successive data revisions
Reports on asymmetries, if applicable	Not applicable for TEC data
ASSESSMENT SYSTEM	
Compliance assessment (legal requirements)	Assessment carried out at least once a year
Quality assessment (recommendations)	Quality assessment carried out at least once a year
User feedback / user satisfaction surveys	User feedback collected via questions addressed to the user support

9.2. Data validation by Eurostat

282. Although reporting countries are responsible for the quality of the data provided, Eurostat performs a series of checks in order to ensure the correctness of data transmission format and the absence of errors. The validation process is currently structured according to the validation levels classification established by the ESS.VIP on validation.

- Validation Level 0: consistency with the expected IT structural requirements
- Validation Level 1: consistency within the dataset
- Validation Level 2: consistency with other datasets within the same domain and the same data source
- Validation Level 3: consistency within the same domain between different data sources
- Validation Level 4: consistency between separate domains in the same data provider
- Validation Level 5: consistency with data of other data providers

283. For the TEC data validation process, only levels 0 to 3 are used currently. The format checks, the checks on the completeness of the file and uniqueness of the records (level 0) and some checks on data consistency (level 1) are of highest priority. These checks are performed by two corporate validation tools:

- The Structural Validation service (called STRUVAL) performs structural validation of statistical data files following the SDMX Information Model for a given data flow.
- The Content Validation service (called CONVAL) performs the validation of the content of

statistical datasets based on validation rules and constraints applying to the respective domain.

284. Failing to pass those priority checks executed by STRUVAL and CONVAL implies the rejection of the file and the automatic sending of an error report describing the issue(s) to the data provider. The structure of data files is verified in the first place. Should STRUVAL detect a requirement not being fulfilled, the content of the file is not further checked by CONVAL. In other words, the content of the data file can only be checked once the structure is successfully validated.

285. When the file is successfully validated by both tools, it is uploaded in the TEC production database where additional checks (listed below) are executed.

286. A literary description of the different checks performed on TEC data is provided below, with an indication of those executed by STRUVAL and CONVAL respectively.

Validation Level 0 – Consistency with the expected IT structural requirements

287. The first step consists in checking the compliance of the file with the structure and the format required in the DSD file. The checks performed at this stage refer to the:

- **Validity of format *(STRUVAL)*** – TEC data are expected to be sent in the sole SDMX-CSV format as defined under section 8.1 *File format*. The number of concepts should be according to those included in ITGS_TEC DSD.
- **Validity of codes *(STRUVAL)*** – These checks are performed on each dimension and attribute at record level. They aim to verify that each reported code belongs to the code list related to that particular dimension or attribute.
    - Every (not null) record in the data file has a unique value ***(STRUVAL)***
    - There should be no duplicate id-keys between the different records (no duplicate combinations of the content of key dimensions).

Validation Level 1 – Consistency within the dataset

288. **Completeness of the file *(CONVAL)*** – This check consists in verifying that the number of records contained in the file is equal to the total number expected for this dataset.

289. **Consistency with EDAMIS metadata *(CONVAL)*** – This check ensures that the reporting country and the reference period reported in the data file correspond respectively to the country and year indicated in the “FROM” and “REFERENCE YEAR” fields in EDAMIS metadata.

290. **Intra-record checks on values** – This check consists in verifying that every value is non-negative ***(CONVAL).***

291. **Inter-record consistency checks *(CONVAL)*** – These checks aim to verify the consistency between the observation value of two or more records. These records can be linked by an equality or an inequality. The link is described in a consistency rule. Typically, the consistency of total imports/exports with the sum of the values at a more detailed level will be verified through this type of checks. **A perfect match is required (i.e. rounding differences are not accepted).**

292. More details on the rules applied and the error severity are included in Annex 4 - ITGS_TEC validation rules.

Validation Level 2 – Consistency with other datasets within the same domain and the same data source

293. In this step, identical records appearing in different TEC datasets (B1, B2, B3 …) are compared. This check is performed at aggregated and detailed level. Both values and flags are compared. In case of deviation, the dataset is rejected.

294. More details are provided in Annex 5 — List of records compared across datasets.

Validation Level 3 – Consistency within the same domain and a different data source

295. TEC data are checked against the total values calculated from the monthly detailed data disseminated via the Comext database as shown below:

TABLE_ IDENTIFIER	COUNTERPART_ AREA	TRADE_ POPULATION	FLOW	INDICATOR	OBS_VALUE
B11	B00	_T	M	STAT_VAL	= Comext value
B11	B00	_T	X	STAT_VAL	= Comext value
B11	D0	_T	M	STAT_VAL	= Comext value
B11	D0	_T	X	STAT_VAL	= Comext value
B11	**W1**	**_T**	**M**	**STAT_VAL**	**= Comext value**
B11	**W1**	**_T**	**X**	**STAT_VAL**	**= Comext value**

296. In case of significant inconsistency between the two sources, reporting countries are contacted for providing clarifications and possible corrections.

10 Data dissemination

10.1. Data description

297. The following datasets are disseminated on Eurostat's website:

- **Dataset 1:** Trade by NACE Rev. 2 activity and enterprise size class [EXT_TEC01] — Trade by activity sector and employment size class shows the contributions of economic activities and size classes (measured in terms of number of employees) to total trade. This allows the impact of international trade on employment to be analysed and the importance of small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) to be estimated.
- **Dataset 2:** Concentration of trade by NACE Rev. 2 activity [EXT_TEC02] — International trade being typically dominated by a few businesses, this indicator shows the share of the total trade accounted for by the top 5, 10, 20, etc. companies.
- **Dataset 3:** Trade by partner country and NACE Rev. 2 activity [EXT_TEC03] — Trade by partner country shows how many companies were trading with certain partner countries or country zones, and the value they accounted for. This indicator enables the most typical export or import markets to be identified.
- **Dataset 4:** Trade by number of partner countries and NACE Rev. 2 activity [EXT_TEC04] — Trade by number of partner countries shows how geographically diversified the export markets are. For imports, it shows the number of countries from which goods are imported.
- **Dataset 5:** Trade by commodity and NACE Rev. 2 activity [EXT_TEC05] — Trade by commodity and activity sector allocates the trade of each commodity to the activity of the trading enterprise. This indicator shows which sectors were involved in the trading of each product group.
- **Dataset 6:** Trade by type of trader [EXT_TEC06] — This indicator provides information on how traders are involved in international trade. It shows the number of companies trading within only one flow or in both flows and the trade value these companies account for.
- **Dataset 7:** Trade by type of ownership [EXT_TEC07] — The type of ownership is referring to the concept of control and to affiliation of an enterprise. It indicates whether an enterprise is domestically or foreign controlled and, if domestically controlled, whether it has affiliates abroad or not. This indicator can be used to analyse the impact of globalisation on international trade and to estimate the importance of multinational companies for trade.
- **Dataset 8:** Trade by exports intensity [EXT_TEC08] — Export intensity categorises enterprises according to the importance of foreign markets in their sales. It refers to the share of exports in total turnover.
- **Dataset 9:** Trade by NACE Rev. 2 activity sector [EXT_TEC09] — In comparison with trade by activity and enterprise size class (first dataset), this indicator provides more details on the activity sector (2- or 3-digit level) but does not contain information about the enterprise size.

- **Dataset 10:** Trade by partner country and enterprise size class [EXT_TEC10] **—** This indicator gives insights into the internationalisation of small- and medium sized enterprises. It complements indicator 3 on trade by partner country and activity by applying the same detailed breakdown of partner countries but categorising enterprises by size class instead of activity sector.

298. **Scope of the TEC datasets** – The TEC datasets have a narrower scope than ITGS aggregated and detailed datasets. Indeed, TEC datasets reflect the trade carried out by identified traders in the business register. Trade by non-identified traders, by non-resident traders and private individuals is excluded. Hence, whatever the level of aggregation selected (including the TOTAL level of NACE), the values obtained are lower than the total trade values extracted from the datasets under the 'aggregated data' and 'detailed data' branches of the Data Navigation Tree (see (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods/data/database).

299. **Reporting countries** – Data are available for:

- all the EU Member States;
- all EFTA countries except Liechtenstein for which a derogation applies: Iceland, Norway and Switzerland;
- United Kingdom up to reference year 2018;
- Northern Ireland from reference year 2021, and
- enlargement countries.

Note that the country coverage is partial in datasets 7 to 10 as the information is provided on a voluntary basis until the reference year 2021 included. The data delivery is mandatory for all datasets (1-10) from the reference year 2022 onwards.

300. **Reference periods and data timeliness –** The first reference year for which statistics by enterprise characteristics are available is 2012 (not for all reporting countries). Data relating to the new reference year should be transmitted to Eurostat within 18 months after the end of the reference year until the transmission of 2021 data (deadline: 30 June 2023) and within 12 months from the transmission of 2022 data (deadline: 31 December 2023). **The transmitted data are disseminated by Eurostat with a time lag of a couple of weeks.**

301. **Units of measure** – Data are expressed in terms of trade value (in thousands of euros) and number of enterprises in all datasets except Datasets 2 and 5. In Datasets 2 and 5, only trade values are available.

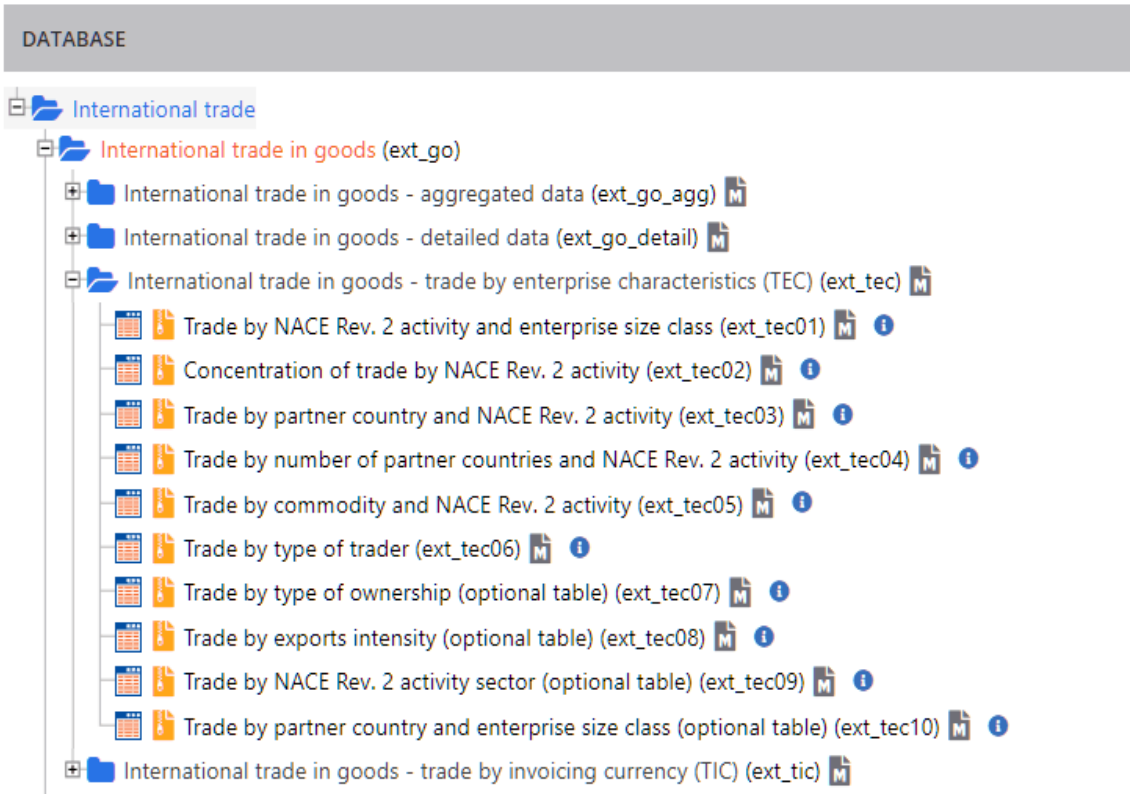
302. **Confidential cells** –The flag 'C' replaces real trade value and/or real number of enterprises in cells which were marked as confidential in the data files transmitted to Eurostat.

10.2. Dissemination channels

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

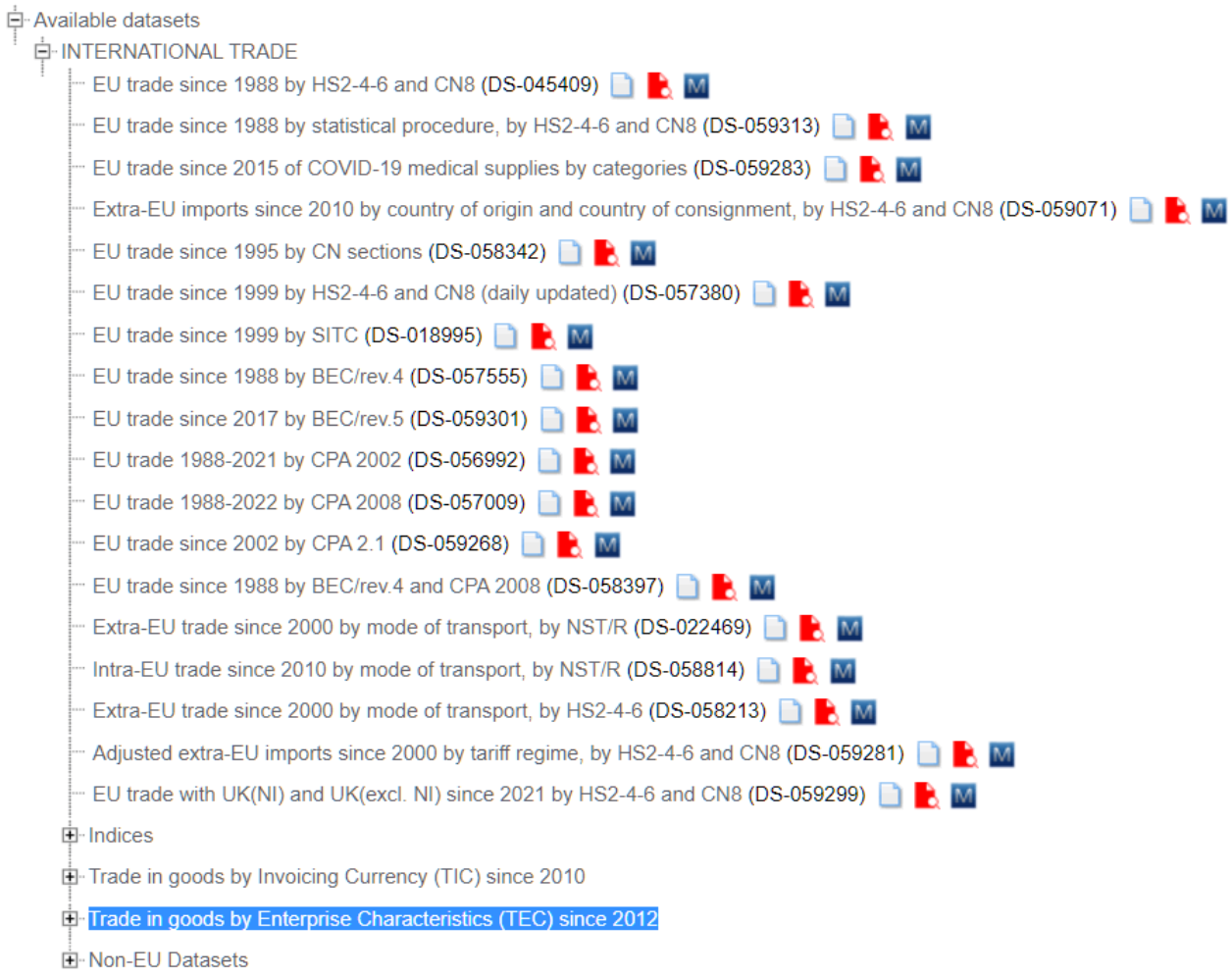
Eurostat data navigation tree

304. TEC data are disseminated under a specific branch of Eurostat's data navigation tree under the 'International trade in goods' domain.



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

305. All TEC data are also disseminated via 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'.



Where to find more information on TEC data

306. Additional information is available in the metadata files provided next to the respective datasets.

Annex 1 — Overview of ITGS_TEC DSD

The DSD is available at Euro SDMX Registry with the following specifications:

- DSD agency: ESTAT
- DSD Name: ITGS_TEC
- DSD Version: 1.0

This annex contains all the information about the concepts and their types (dimension, measure or attribute), roles (mandatory or optional) and related code lists or format.

Position key	Concept type *	Role **	Concept		Representation		
					Code list		
			ID	Name	ID	VER	AGENCY
1	D	M	TABLE_IDENTIFIER	Table identifier	CL_TEC_TABLEID	1.2	ESTAT
2	D	M	FREQ	Frequency	CL_ FREQ	2.0	SDMX
3	D	M	REF_AREA	Reporting country	CL_GEONOM	1.0	ESTAT
4	D	M	COUNTERPART_AREA	Partner	CL_GEONOM	1.0	ESTAT
5	D	M	ACTIVITY	Economic activity	CL_NACE2	1.0	ESTAT
6	D	M	NUMBER_EMPL	Number of employees	CL_NB_EMPL	1.0	ESTAT
7	D	M	TOP_ENTERPRISES	Number of enterprises	CL_TEC_NB_ENTERPRISE	1.0	ESTAT
8	D	M	NUMBER_PARTNERS	Number of partner countries	CL_TEC_NB_PARTNER	1.0	ESTAT
9	D	M	PRODUCT	Commodity	CL_CPA21_PRODUCT	1.0	ESTAT
10	D	M	TRADE_POPULATION	Trade population	CL_TEC_TRADE_POPULATION	1.2	ESTAT
11	D	M	FLOW	Trade flow	CL_TRADE_FLOW	2.0	ESTAT
12	D	M	TYPE_CONTROL	Type of control	CL_TEC_TYPE_CONTROL	1.0	ESTAT
13	D	M	TYPE_TRADER	Type of trader	CL_TEC_TYPE_TRADER	1.1	ESTAT
14	D	M	EXPORTS_INTENSITY	Exports intensity	CL_TEC_EXPORTS_INTENSITY	1.0	ESTAT
15	D	M	INDICATOR	EBS indicator	CL_EBS_INDICATOR	1.0	ESTAT
16	D	M	TIME_PERIOD	Reference year	Time Format		
17	M	M	OBS_VALUE	Observation Value	Long		
18	A	M	OBS_STATUS	Observation status	CL_OBS_STATUS	2.2	SDMX
19	A	M	CONF_STATUS	Confidentiality flag	CL_CONF_STATUS	1.2	SDMX
20	A	M	DECIMALS	Number of decimals	CL_DECIMALS	1.0	SDMX
21	A	M	UNIT_MULT	Unit multiplier	CL_UNIT_MULT	1.1	SDMX
22	A	M	UNIT_MEASURE	Unit of the observation value	CL_UNIT	1.15	SDMX
23	A	O	EMBARGO_TIME	Embargo date and time	DateTime Format		

Concept type*: Dimension (D) / Attribute (A) / Measure (M)

Role**: Mandatory (M) / Optional (O)

Double: significant decimal number

Annex 2 — ITGS_TEC code lists

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

CL_ FREQ

CL_ FREQ+2.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
A	Annual	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
S	Half-yearly, semestrial											
Q	Quarterly											
M	Monthly											
W	Weekly											
D	Daily											
H	Hourly											
B	Daily – business week											
N	Minutely											

CL_GEONOM [1] (CONCEPT REF_AREA)

CL_GEONOM+1.0		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
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	Türkiye	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
XI	Northern Ireland	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

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

CL_GEONOM [1] (CONCEPT COUNTERPART_AREA)

Note: The composition of the partner areas B00 and D0 differs according to the reference year. It refers to

- intra- and extra-EU27_2007 until 2012 with EU27_2007 including AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK;
- intra- and extra-EU28 from 2013 until 2019 with EU28 including 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;
- and to EU27_2020 from 2020 with EU27_2020 including AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK.

CL_GEONOM+1.0		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							
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							
GB	United Kingdom			x	x							
AE	United Arab Emirates			x	x							
AR	Argentina			x	x							
AU	Australia			x	x							
BR	Brazil			x	x							

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

CL_GEONOM+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
CA	Canada			x	x							
CL	Chile			x	x							
CN	China			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							
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	Russian Federation			x	x							
SA	Saudi Arabia			x	x							
SG	Singapore			x	x							
TH	Thailand			x	x							
TN	Tunisia			x	x							
TR	Türkiye			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							
F4	North Africa			x	x							
F1XF4	Africa excluding North Africa			x	x							
A5	Central America and Caribbean countries			x	x							
A2	North American countries			x	x							
A7	South American countries			x	x							
S3	Near and Middle East countries			x	x							
S6	Other Asian countries			x	x							
G4	Other European countries (not EU)			x	x							
O2	Oceania and Polar Regions			x	x							
D0	**Extra-EU (changing composition)**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
D09	Extra-EU (changing composition) not allocated			x	x							
B00	**Intra-EU (changing composition)**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
B09	Intra-EU (changing composition) not allocated			x	x							
W1	**Rest of the World**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

CL_NACE2 [1]

CL_NACE2+1.0		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
A_F_HTU	**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 except construction** (B+C+D+E)		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
I_OTU	**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	x										

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

CL_NACE2+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
	of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur											
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	x										

CL_NACE2+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
	ferro-alloys											
C242	Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	x										
C243	Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel	x										
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										

CL_NACE2+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
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										
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										

CL_NACE2+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
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										
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										

CL_NACE2+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
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, except compulsory social security	x										
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										

CL_NACE2+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
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										
U	**ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES**	x										
U99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	x										

CL_NB_EMPL [1]

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

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**

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**

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

CL_CPA21_PRODUCT [1]

CL_CPA21_PRODUCT+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, except furniture										x	
CPA_C17	Paper and paper products										x	
CPA_C18	Printing and reproduction services of recorded media										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, except machinery and equipment										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	
CPA_C33_FTU	Other CPA products (C33+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R+S+T+U)										x	
_U	Unknown										x	
_T	**Total - All CPA sections**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

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

CL_TRADE_FLOW [1]

CL_TRADE_FLOW+2.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
M	Total Imports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
X	Total Exports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
_T	**Total**							**x**				**x**

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**

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**

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

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**

CL_EBS_INDICATOR [1]

CL_EBS_INDICATOR+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
ENT	Number of active enterprises	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
TRDR	Number of traders											x
STAT_VAL	Statistical value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

CL_ OBS_STATUS

CL_OBS_STATUS+2.2		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
A	Normal value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	Time series break											
D	Definition differs											
E	Estimated value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
F	Forecast value											
G	Experimental value											
H	Missing value; holiday or weekend											
I	Value imputed by a receiving agency											
J	Derogation											
K	Data included in another category											
L	Missing value; data exist but were not collected											
M	Missing value; data cannot exist	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
N	Not significant											
O	Missing value											
P	Provisional value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Q	Missing value; suppressed											
S	Strike and other special events											
U	Low reliability											
V	Unvalidated value											
W	Includes data from another category											

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

CL_CONF_STATUS

CL_CONF_STATUS+1.2		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
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											
C	Confidential statistical information	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	Secondary confidentiality set and managed by the receiver, not for publication	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
S	Primary confidentiality due to small counts											
A	Primary confidentiality due to dominance by one unit											
O	Primary confidentiality due to dominance by two units											
T	Primary confidentiality due to dominance by one or two units											
G	Primary confidentiality due to data declared confidential based on other measures of concentration											
M	Not for publication, restricted for internal use only (equivalent to the code N) until the embargo time elapses; Free for publication (equivalent to the code F) after the embargo time elapses.											
E	Free (free for publication)											

CL_DECIMALS

CL_DECIMALS+1.0		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
0	Zero	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	One											
2	Two											
3	Three											
4	Four											
5	Five											
6	Six											
7	Seven											

CL_UNIT_MULT

CL_UNIT_MULT+1.1		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
0	Units	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	Tens											
2	Hundreds											
3	Thousands											
4	Tens of thousands											
6	Millions											
9	Billions											
12	Trillions											
15	Quadrillions											

CL_UNIT [1]

CL_UNIT+1.15		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
PN	Pure number	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
EUR	Euro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ALL	Albanian lek	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BAM	Bosnia-Herzegovinian convertible mark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BGN	Bulgarian lev	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CHF	Swiss franc	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CZK	Czech koruna	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DKK	Danish krone	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
HRK	Croatian kuna	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
HUF	Hungarian forint	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ISK	Iceland krona	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MKD	Macedonian denar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NOK	Norwegian krone	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PLN	Polish zloty	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SEK	Swedish krona	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RON	Romanian leu	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RSD	Serbian Dinar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TRY	Turkish lira	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[1] Extract of the full code list, including only codes used in the context of TEC data transmission

Annex 3 — Examples of TEC data files

Notes

- The embargo time is to be indicated only if necessary, otherwise the field should remain empty.
- All other fields are mandatory and must be filled in.
- If no trade is associated to the record, the observation value must be filled in with '0'.

Example relating to Breakdown 2 with embargo time

DATAFLOW;TABLE_IDENTIFIER;FREQ;REF_AREA;COUNTERPART_AREA;ACTIVITY;NUMBER_EMPL;TOP_ENTERPRISES;NUMBER_PARTNERS;PRODUCT;TRADE_POPULATION;FLOW;TYPE_CONTROL;TYPE_TRADER;EXPORTS_INTENSITY;INDICATOR;TIME_PERIOD;OBS_VALUE;OBS_STATUS;CONF_STATUS;DECIMALS;UNIT_MULT;UNIT_MEASURE;EMBARGO_TIME

ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB2_A(3.0);B2;A;BE;D0;_T;_T;_T;_T;_T;BR;X;_T;_T;_T;STAT_VAL;2021;124053;A;F;0;0;EUR;2022-03-15T11:00:00

ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB2_A(3.0);B2;A;BE;D0;_T;_T;ELT10;_T;_T;BR;X;_T;_T;_T;STAT_VAL;2021;17356;A;F;0;0;EUR;2022-03-15T11:00:00

ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB2_A(3.0);B2;A;BE;D0;_T;_T;E10T49;_T;_T;BR;X;_T;_T;_T;STAT_VAL;2021;13672;A;F;0;0;EUR;2022-03-15T11:00:00

Example relating to Breakdown 2 without embargo time

DATAFLOW;TABLE_IDENTIFIER;FREQ;REF_AREA;COUNTERPART_AREA;ACTIVITY;NUMBER_EMPL;TOP_ENTERPRISES;NUMBER_PARTNERS;PRODUCT;TRADE_POPULATION;FLOW;TYPE_CONTROL;TYPE_TRADER;EXPORTS_INTENSITY;INDICATOR;TIME_PERIOD;OBS_VALUE;OBS_STATUS;CONF_STATUS;DECIMALS;UNIT_MULT;UNIT_MEASURE;EMBARGO_TIME

ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB2_A(3.0);B2;A;BE;D0;_T;_T;_T;_T;_T;BR;X;_T;_T;_T;STAT_VAL;2021;124053;A;F;0;0;EUR;

ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB2_A(3.0);B2;A;BE;D0;_T;_T;ELT10;_T;_T;BR;X;_T;_T;_T;STAT_VAL;2021;17356;A;F;0;0;EUR;

ESTAT:COMEXT_TECB2_A(3.0);B2;A;BE;D0;_T;_T;E10T49;_T;_T;BR;X;_T;_T;_T;STAT_VAL;2021;13672;A;F;0;0;EUR;

Annex 4 — ITGS_TEC validation rules

This annex provides the list of validation rules performed by Eurostat to check the data consistency within the dataset. The information displayed in the table is as follows:

- **Concept ID / dataset**: as defined in Annex 1
- **Rule ID**: according to the naming convention concept ID, severity, rule number/rule identifier, error type
- **Rule**: mathematical description of the rule
- **Validity start**: the first reference year from which the rule applies
- **Validity end**: the last reference year until which the rule applies
- **B1, B2, B3**….: Breakdown 1, Breakdown 2, Breakdown 3….
- **Error severity**:
  - E = Error (file is rejected, country must send a corrected dataset)
  - W = Warning (country to be contacted and asked for confirmation in case of substantial issues)
  - I = Info (Non-blocking. Information on the data is provided.)
- **Error type:**
  - CT = Invalid content
  - CON = Confidentiality
  - EQ = Equal
  - GEQ = Greater or equal
  - GEQMAX = Greater or equal to the maximum of
  - GE = Greater
  - LEQ = Less or equal
  - LE = Less
  - OTH = Other

* = Rule not applicable for EFTA and CC countries

CONCEPT ID / DATASET	RULE_ID	RULE	VALIDITY START	VALIDITYEND	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	ERROR SEVERITY	ERROR TYPE
B1	B1_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B1 <=2760	2010		X											E	CT
B2	B2_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B2 <=3240	2010			X										E	CT
B3	B3_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B3 <=1560	2010				X									E	CT
B4	B4_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B4 <=1872	2010					X								E	CT
B5	B5_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B5 <=540	2010						X							E	CT
B6	B6_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B6 <=240	2010							X						E	CT
B7	B7_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B7 <=2430	2010								X					E	CT
B8	B8_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B8 <=3780	2010									X				E	CT
B9	B9_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B9 <=3240	2010										X			E	CT
B10	B10_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B10 <=8100	2010											X		E	CT
B11	B11_E_MAX_NO_RECORDS_CT	COUNT (*) FROM B11 <=126	2010												X	E	CT
B1	B1_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B1 =2760	2020		X											W	CT
B2	B2_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B2 =3240	2020			X										W	CT
B3	B3_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B3 =1560	2020				X									W	CT
B4	B4_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B4 =1872	2020					X								W	CT
B5	B5_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B5 =540	2020						X							W	CT
B6	B6_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B6 =240	2020							X						W	CT
B7	B7_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B7 =2430	2020								X					W	CT
B8	B8_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B8 =3780	2020									X				W	CT
B9	B9_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B9 =3240	2020										X			W	CT
B10	B10_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B10 =8100	2020											X		W	CT
B11	B11_W_NO_RECORDS_CT*	COUNT (*) FROM B11 =117	2020												X	W	CT
TIME	TIME_E_CHECK_EDAMIS_CT	TIME_PERIOD (year) = Reference year indicated in EDAMIS metadata	2010		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	CT
REF_AREA	REF_AREA_E_CHECK_EDAMIS_CT	REF_AREA = EDAMIS SENDING COUNTRY	2010		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	CT

		Exceptions: 'GR' and 'XS' as REF_AREA correspond to 'EL' and 'RS' as EDAMIS SENDING COUNTRY															
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_01_EQ	_T=A_F_HTU+BTE+G+_U	2010			X	X		X		X	X	X	X		E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,A_F_HTU,BTE,G,_U) <>1	2010			X	X		X		X	X	X	X		E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_02_EQ	_T=A_F_HTU+BTE+G+_U WHERE (TOP_ENTERPRISES=_T)	2010							X						E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_02_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,A_F_HTU,BTE,G,_U) <>1 WHERE (TOP_ENTERPRISES=_T)	2010							X						E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_03_LE	_T<A_F_HTU+BTE+G+_U WHERE (TOP_ENTERPRISES IN (T5, T10, T20, T50, T100, T500, T1000))	2010							X						E	LE
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_04_EQ	_T=A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J+K+L+M+N+I_OTU+_U	2010			X					X	X	X	X		E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_04_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,I_OTU,_U) <>1	2010			X					X	X	X	X		E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_05_EQ	_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											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_05_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,_U) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_06_EQ	A_F_HTU=A+F+H+J+K+L+M+N+I_OTU	2010			X					X	X	X	X		E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_06_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (A_F_HTU,A,F,H,J,K,L,M,N,I_OTU) <>1	2010			X					X	X	X	X		E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_07_EQ	BTE=B+C+D+E	2010			X					X	X	X	X		E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_07_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (BTE,B,C,D,E) <>1	2010			X					X	X	X	X		E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_08_EQ	A=A01+A02+A03	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_08_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (A,A01,A02,A03) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_09_EQ	B=B05+B06+B07+B08+B09	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_09_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (B,B05,B06,B07,B08,B09) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_10_EQ	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		E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_10_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D	2010		X	X					X	X	X	X		E	CONF

		(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) <>1																
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_11_EQ	C10=C101+C102+C103+C104+C105+C106+C107+C108+C109	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_11_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C10,C101,C102,C103,C104,C105,C106,C107,C108,C109) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_12_EQ	C13=C131+C132+C133+C139	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_12_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C13,C131,C132,C133,C139) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_13_EQ	C14=C141+C142+C143	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_13_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C14,C141,C142,C143) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_14_EQ	C15=C151+C152	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_14_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C15,C151,C152) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_15_EQ	C16=C161+C162	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_15_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C16,C161,C162) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_16_EQ	C17=C171+C172	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_16_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C17,C171,C172) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_17_EQ	C18=C181+C182	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_17_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C18,C181,C182) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_18_EQ	C19=C191+C192	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_18_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C19,C191,C192) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_19_EQ	C20=C201+C202+C203+C204+C205+C206	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_19_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C20,C201,C202,C203,C204,C205,C206) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_20_EQ	C21=C211+C212	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_20_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C21,C211,C212) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_21_EQ	C22=C221+C222	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_21_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C22,C221,C222) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_22_EQ	C23=C231+C232+C233+C234+C235	2010		X												E	EQ

		+C236+C237+C239																
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_22_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C23,C231,C232,C233,C234,C235,C236,C237,C239) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_23_EQ	C24=C241+C242+C243+C244+C245	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_23_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C24,C241,C242,C243,C244,C245) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_24_EQ	C25=C251+C252+C253+C254+C255+C256+C257+C259	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_24_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C25,C251,C252,C253,C254,C255,C256,C257,C259) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_25_EQ	C26=C261+C262+C263+C264+C265+C266+C267+C268	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_25_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C26,C261,C262,C263,C264,C265,C266,C267,C268) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_26_EQ	C27=C271+C272+C273+C274+C275+C279	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_26_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C27,C271,C272,C273,C274,C275,C279) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_27_EQ	C28=C281+C282+C283+C284+C289	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_27_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C28,C281,C282,C283,C284,C289) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_28_EQ	C29=C291+C292+C293	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_28_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C29,C291,C292,C293) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_29_EQ	C30=C301+C302+C303+C304+C309	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_29_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C30,C301,C302,C303,C304,C309) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_30_EQ	C32=C321+C322+C323+C324+C325+C329	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_30_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C32,C321,C322,C323,C324,C325,C329) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_31_EQ	C33=C331+C332	2010		X												E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_31_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (C33,C331,C332) <>1	2010		X												E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_32_EQ	D=D35	2010		X												E	EQ

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_32_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (D,D35) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_33_EQ	D35=D351+D352+D353	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_33_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (D35,D351,D352,D353) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_34_EQ	E=E36+E37+E38+E39	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_34_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (E,E36,E37,E38,E39) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_35_EQ	E38=E381+E382+E383	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_35_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (E38,E381,E382,E383) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_36_EQ	F=F41+F42+F43	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_36_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (F,F41,F42,F43) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_37_EQ	G=G45+G46+G47	2010		X	X				X	X	X	X		E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_37_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (G,G45,G46,G47) <>1	2010		X	X				X	X	X	X		E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_38_EQ	G45=G451+G452+G453+G454	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_38_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (G45,G451,G452,G453,G454) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_39_EQ	G46=G461+G462+G463+G464+G465 +G466+G467+G469	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_39_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (G46,G461,G462,G463,G464,G465,G 466,G467,G469) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_40_EQ	G47=G471+G472+G473+G474+G475 +G476+G477+G478+G479	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_40_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (G47,G471,G472,G473,G474,G475,G 476,G477,G478,G479) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_41_EQ	H=H49+H50+H51+H52+H53	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_41_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (H,H49,H50,H51,H52,H53) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_42_EQ	I=I55+I56	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_42_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (I,I55,I56) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_43_EQ	J=J58+J59+J60+J61+J62+J63	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_43_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (J,J58,J59,J60,J61,J62,J63) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_44_EQ	K=K64+K65+K66	2010		X										E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_44_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (K,K64,K65,K66) <>1	2010		X										E	CONF

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_45_EQ	L=L68	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_45_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (L,L68) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_46_EQ	M=M69+M70+M71+M72+M73+M74+ M75	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_46_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (M,M69,M70,M71,M72,M73,M74,M75) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_47_EQ	N=N77+N78+N79+N80+N81+N82	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_47_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (N,N77,N78,N79,N80,N81,N82) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_48_EQ	O=O84	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_48_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (O,O84) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_49_EQ	P=P85	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_49_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (P,P85) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_50_EQ	Q=Q86+Q87+Q88	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_50_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (Q,Q86,Q87,Q88) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_51_EQ	R=R90+R91+R92+R93	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_51_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (R,R90,R91,R92,R93) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_52_EQ	S=S94+S95+S96	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_52_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (S,S94,S95,S96) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_53_EQ	T=T97+T98	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_53_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (T,T97,T98) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_54_EQ	U=U99	2010		X											E	EQ
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY_E_54_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (U,U99) <>1	2010		X											E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_01_EQ*	W1=B00+D0	2010											X		E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_01_CONF*	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (W1,B00,D0) <>1	2010											X		E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_02_EQ*	W1=B00+D0 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_02_CONF*	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (W1,B00,D0) <>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_03_EQ*	W1=B00+D0 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL AND NUMBER_PARTNERS=_T)	2010						X							E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_03_CONF*	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (W1,B00,D0)	2010						X							E	CONF

		<>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL AND NUMBER_PARTNERS=_T)															
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_04_EQ*	W1=B00+D0 WHERE (TOP_ENTERPRISES=_T)	2010						X						E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_04_CONF*	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (W1,B00,D0) <>1 WHERE (TOP_ENTERPRISES=_T)	2010						X						E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_05_LEQ*	W1<=B00+D0 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			E	LEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_06_LEQ*	W1<=B00+D0 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND NUMBER_PARTNERS=_T)	2010						X							E	LEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_07_LEQ*	W1<=B00+D0 WHERE (INDICATOR IN (ENT, TRDR))	2010												X	E	LEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_08_GEQMAX*	W1>=MAX(B00;D0) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_09_GEQMAX*	W1>=MAX(B00;D0) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND NUMBER_PARTNERS=_T)	2010						X							E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_10_GEQMAX*	W1>=MAX(B00;D0) WHERE (INDICATOR IN (ENT, TRDR))	2010												X	E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_11_EQ	W1=B00+G4+A2+A7+A5+F4+F1XF4+O2+S3+S6+D09 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_11_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (W1,B00,G4,A2,A7,A5,F4,F1XF4,O2,S3,S6,D09) <>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_12_LEQ	W1<=B00+G4+A2+A7+A5+F4+F1XF4+O2+S3+S6+D09 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	LEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_13_GEQMAX	W1>=MAX(B00;G4;A2;A7;A5;F4;F1XF4;O2;S3;S6;D09) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_14_EQ	B00=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+GR+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+GB+B09 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010	2012			X	X								E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_14_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (B00,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,GB,B09) <>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010	2012			X	X								E	CONF

COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_14_EQ	B00=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+GR+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+GB+B09 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2013	2019			X	X								E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_14_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (B00,BE,BG,CZ,DK,DE,EE,IE,GR,ES,FR,HR,IT,CY,LV,LT,LU,HU,MT,NL,AT,PL,PT,RO,SI,SK,FI,SE,GB,B09) <>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2013	2019			X	X								E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_14_EQ	B00=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+GR+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+B09 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2020				X	X								E	EQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_14_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (B00,BE,BG,CZ,DK,DE,EE,IE,GR,ES,FR,HR,IT,CY,LV,LT,LU,HU,MT,NL,AT,PL,PT,RO,SI,SK,FI,SE,B09) <>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2020				X	X								E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_15_LEQ	B00<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+GR+ES+FR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+GB+B09 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010	2012			X	X								E	LEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_15_LEQ	B00<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+GR+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+GB+B09 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2013	2019			X	X								E	LEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_15_LEQ	B00<=BE+BG+CZ+DK+DE+EE+IE+GR+ES+FR+HR+IT+CY+LV+LT+LU+HU+MT+NL+AT+PL+PT+RO+SI+SK+FI+SE+B09 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2020				X	X								E	LEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_16_GEQMAX	B00>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;GR;ES;FR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;GB;B09) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010	2012			X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_16_GEQMAX	B00>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;GR;ES;FR;HR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;GB;B09) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2013	2019			X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_16_GEQMAX	B00>=MAX(BE;BG;CZ;DK;DE;EE;IE;GR;ES;FR;HR;IT;CY;LV;LT;LU;HU;MT;NL;AT;PL;PT;RO;SI;SK;FI;SE;B09)	2020				X	X								E	GEQMAX

		WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)																
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_17_GEQ	F4>=DZ+EG+MA+TN WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_18_GEQMAX	F4>=MAX(DZ;EG;MA;TN) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_19_GEQMAX	F1XF4>=MAX(NG;ZA) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_20_GEQ	F1XF4>=NG+ZA WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_21_GEQ	A5>=MX WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_21_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (A5;MX) <>1 WHERE A5=MX AND INDICATOR=ENT	2010				X	X								E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_22_GEQ	A5>=MX WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_22_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (A5;MX) <>1 WHERE A5=MX AND INDICATOR=STAT_VAL	2010				X	X								E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_23_GEQ	A2>=CA+US WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_24_GEQMAX	A2>=MAX(CA;US) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_25_GEQ	A7>=AR+BR+CL WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_26_GEQMAX	A7>=MAX(AR;BR;CL) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_27_GEQ	S3>=AE+IL+IR+QA+SA WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_28_GEQMAX	S3>=MAX(AE;IL;IR;QA;SA) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_29_GEQ	S6>=CN+HK+ID+IN+JP+KR+KZ+MY+SG+TH+TW+VN WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_30_GEQMAX	S6>=MAX(CN;HK;ID;IN;JP;KR;KZ;MY;SG;TH;TW;VN) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_31_GEQ	G4>=CH+HR+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010	2012			X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_31_GEQ	G4>=CH+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2013	2019			X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_31_GEQ	G4>=CH+IS+NO+RU+TR+UA+GB WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2020				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_32_GEQMAX	G4>=MAX(CH;HR;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010	2012			X	X								E	GEQMAX

COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_32_GEQMAX	G4>=MAX(CH;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2013	2019			X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_32_GEQMAX	G4>=MAX(CH;IS;NO;RU;TR;UA,GB) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2020				X	X								E	GEQMAX
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_33_GEQ	O2>=AU WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_33_CONF	COUNT FLAG C OR D (O2,AU) <> 1 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT) and WHERE O2=AU	2010				X	X								E	CONF
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_34_GEQ	O2>=AU WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010				X	X								E	GEQ
COUNTERPART_AREA	COUNTERPART_AREA_E_34_CONF	COUNT FLAG C OR D (O2,AU) <> 1 WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL) and WHERE O2=AU	2010				X	X								E	CONF
EXPORTS_INTENSITY	EXPORTS_INTENSITY_E_01_EQ	_T=PC0+PC0T24+PC25T49+PC50T74+PC_GE75+_U	2010									X				E	EQ
EXPORTS_INTENSITY	EXPORTS_INTENSITY_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,PC0,PC0T24,PC25T49,PC50T74, PC_GE75,_U) <>1	2010									X				E	CONF
FLOW_TYPE_TRADER	FLOW_TYPE_TRADER_E_01_EQ	(M,OWT)+(M,TWT)+(X,OWT)=(_T,_T) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND COUNTERPART_AREA=W1)	2010								X					E	EQ
FLOW_TYPE_TRADER	FLOW_TYPE_TRADER_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D ((M,OWT),(M,TWT),(X,OWT),(_T,_T)) <>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND COUNTERPART_AREA=W1)	2010								X					E	CONF
FLOW	FLOW_E_01_EQ	M=X=_T WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND COUNTERPART_AREA=W1 AND TYPE_TRADER=TWT)	2010								X					E	EQ
FLOW	FLOW_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (M,X,_T) <>OR(1,2) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND COUNTERPART_AREA=W1 AND TYPE_TRADER=TWT)	2010								X					E	CONF
FLOW	FLOW_E_02_LEQ	_T<=M+X WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010								X				-	E	LEQ
FLOW	FLOW_E_03_LEQ	_T<=M+X WHERE (INDICATOR IN (ENT,TRDR))	2010								-				X	E	LEQ
FLOW	FLOW_E_04_GEQMAX	_T>=MAX(M;X) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010								X				X	E	GEQMAX
FLOW	FLOW_E_04_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (_T,M,X) <> 1 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT) AND _T=MAX(M;X) AND _T=M+X	2010								X				X	E	CONF
FLOW	FLOW_E_05_EQ	_T=M+X WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010								X				X	E	EQ
FLOW	FLOW_E_05_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,M,X) <>1	2010								X				X	E	CONF

		WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)															
FLOW	FLOW_E_06_EQ	_T=M+X WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND COUNTERPART_AREA=W1 AND TYPE_TRADER=OWT)	2010							X					E	EQ
FLOW	FLOW_E_06_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,M,X) <>1 WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT AND COUNTERPART_AREA=W1 AND TYPE_TRADER=OWT)	2010							X					E	CONF
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_01_OTH	if ENT>0 then STAT_VAL>0	2010		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_02_OTH	if STAT_VAL>0 then ENT>0	2010		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_03_OTH	if TRDR>0 then STAT_VAL>0	2010											X	E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_04_OTH	if STAT_VAL>0 then TRDR>0	2010											X	E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_05_OTH	STAT_VAL=0 WHERE (REF_AREA=COUNTERPART_AREA)	2010				X	X							E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_06_OTH	ENT=0 WHERE (REF_AREA=COUNTERPART_AREA)	2010				X	X							E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_07_GEQ	STAT_VAL>=0	2010		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	GEQ
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_08_GEQ	ENT>=0	2010		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	E	GEQ
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_09_GEQ	TRDR>=0	2010											X	E	GEQ
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_10_OTH	STAT_VAL=0 WHERE (EXPORTS_INTENSITY=PC0 AND FLOW=X)	2010									X			E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_11_OTH	ENT=0 WHERE (EXPORTS_INTENSITY=PC0 AND FLOW=X)	2010									X			E	OTH
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_12_LEQ	ENT<=TRDR WHERE (TRADE_POPULATION IN (BR,NCL))	2010											x	E	LEQ
INDICATOR	INDICATOR_E_12_CONF	COUNT FLAG C OR D (ENT,TRDR)<>1 WHERE (TRADE_POPULATION IN (BR,NCL)) and ENT=TRDR	2010											x	E	CONF
NUMBER_EMPL	NUMBER_EMPL_E_01_EQ	_T=ELT10+E10T49+E50T249+EGE250+_U	2010			X		X							E	EQ
NUMBER_EMPL	NUMBER_EMPL_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,ELT10,E10T49,E50T249,EGE250,_U) <>1	2010			X		X							E	CONF
NUMBER_PARTNERS	NUMBER_PARTNERS_E_01_EQ	_T=P1+P2+P3T5+P6T9+P10T14+P15T19+PGE20+_U	2010						X						E	EQ
NUMBER_PARTNERS	NUMBER_PARTNERS_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,P1,P2,P3T5,P6T9,P10T14,P15T19,PGE20,_U) <>1	2010						X						E	CONF

PRODUCT	PRODUCT_E_01_EQ	_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+CPA_C33_FTU+_U	2010											X		E	EQ
PRODUCT	PRODUCT_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_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,CPA_C33_FTU,_U) <>1	2010											X		E	CONF
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_01_GEQ	_T=>T1000	2010							X							E	GEQ
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (_T,T1000) <> 1 WHERE _T=T1000															E	CONF
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_02_GEQ	T10>=T5	2010							X							E	GEQ
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_02_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (T10,T5) <> 1 WHERE T10=T5															E	CONF
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_03_GEQ	T100>=T50	2010							X							E	GEQ
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_03_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (T100,T50) <> 1 WHERE T100=T50															E	CONF
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_04_GEQ	T1000>=T500	2010							X							E	GEQ
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_04_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (T1000,T500) <> 1 WHERE T1000=T500															E	CONF
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_05_GEQ	T20>=T10	2010							X							E	GEQ
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_05_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (T20,T10) <> 1 WHERE T20=T10															E	CONF
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_06_GEQ	T50>=T20	2010							X							E	GEQ
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_06_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (T50,T20) <> 1 WHERE T50=T20															E	CONF
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_07_GEQ	T500>=T100	2010							X							E	GEQ
TOP_ENTERPRISES	TOP_ENTERPRISES_E_07_CONF	COUNT FLAG=C OR D (T500,T100) <> 1 WHERE T500=T100															E	CONF
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_01_EQ	_T=BR+PI+NRT+NCL+_U WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010													X	E	EQ
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (_T,BR,PI,NRT,NCL,_U) <>1 WHERE	2010													X	E	CONF

		(INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)																
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_02_GEQ	BRM>=NCL WHERE (INDICATOR IN (ENT,STAT_VAL))	2010												X	E	GEQ
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_02_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (BRM,NCL) WHERE (INDICATOR IN (ENT,STAT_VAL)) and BRM=NCL	2010												X	E	CONF
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_03_LE	BRM<_T WHERE (INDICATOR=STAT_VAL)	2010												X	E	LE
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_04_OTH	NOT EXIST(_T) WHERE (INDICATOR IN (ENT,TRDR))	2010												X	E	OTH
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_05_OTH	NOT EXIST(_U) WHERE (INDICATOR IN (ENT,TRDR))	2010												X	E	OTH
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_06_OTH	NOT EXIST(NRT) WHERE (INDICATOR=ENT)	2010												X	E	OTH
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_07_OTH	NOT EXIST(PI) WHERE (INDICATOR =(ENT)	2010												X	E	OTH
TRADE_POPULATION	TRADE_POPULATION_E_08_OTH	NOT EXIST(BRM) WHERE (INDICATOR=TRDR)	2010												X	E	OTH
TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_CONTROL_E_01_EQ	_T=D+F+_U	2010										X			E	EQ
TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_CONTROL_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D(_T,D,F,_U)<>1	2010										X			E	CONF
TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_CONTROL_E_02_EQ	D=DI+DM	2010										X			E	EQ
TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_CONTROL_E_02_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D (D,DI,DM)<>1	2010										X			E	CONF
TYPE_TRADER	TYPE_TRADER_E_01_EQ	_T=OWT+TWT	2010								x					E	EQ
TYPE_TRADER	TYPE_TRADER_E_01_CONF	COUNT FLAG =C OR D(_T,OWT,TWT)<>1	2010								x					E	CONF

Annex 5 — List of records compared across datasets

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
1	D0	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
2	B00	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
3	W1	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
4	D0	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
5	B00	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
6	W1	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
7	D0	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	B00	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	W1	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	D0	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	B00	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	W1	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	D0	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
14	D0	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
15	D0	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
16	D0	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
17	D0	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
18	D0	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
19	D0	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
20	D0	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
21	D0	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
22	D0	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
23	D0	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
24	D0	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
25	D0	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
26	D0	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
27	D0	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
28	D0	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
29	D0	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
30	D0	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
31	D0	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
32	D0	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
33	D0	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
34	D0	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
35	D0	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
36	D0	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
37	D0	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
38	D0	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
39	D0	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
40	D0	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
41	D0	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
42	D0	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
43	D0	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
44	D0	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
45	D0	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
46	D0	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
47	D0	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
48	D0	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
49	D0	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
50	D0	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
51	D0	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
52	D0	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
53	D0	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
54	D0	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
55	D0	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X					X	X	X		
56	D0	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
57	B00	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
58	B00	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
59	B00	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
60	B00	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
61	B00	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
62	B00	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
63	B00	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
64	B00	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
65	B00	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
66	B00	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
67	B00	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
68	B00	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
69	B00	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
70	B00	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
71	B00	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
72	B00	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
73	B00	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
74	B00	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
75	B00	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
76	B00	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
77	B00	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
78	B00	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
79	B00	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
80	B00	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
81	B00	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
82	B00	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
83	B00	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
84	B00	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
85	B00	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
86	B00	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
87	B00	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
88	B00	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
89	B00	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
90	B00	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
91	B00	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
92	B00	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
93	B00	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
94	B00	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
95	B00	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
96	B00	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
97	B00	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
98	B00	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
99	B00	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X					X	X	X		
100	B00	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
101	W1	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
102	W1	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
103	W1	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
104	W1	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
105	W1	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
106	W1	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
107	W1	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
108	W1	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
109	W1	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
110	W1	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
111	W1	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
112	W1	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
113	W1	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
114	W1	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
115	W1	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
116	W1	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
117	W1	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
118	W1	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
119	W1	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
120	W1	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
121	W1	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
122	W1	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
123	W1	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
124	W1	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
125	W1	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
126	W1	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
127	W1	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
128	W1	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
129	W1	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
130	W1	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
131	W1	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
132	W1	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
133	W1	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
134	W1	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
135	W1	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
136	W1	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
137	W1	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
138	W1	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
139	W1	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
140	W1	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
141	W1	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
142	W1	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
143	W1	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X					X	X	X		
144	W1	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
145	D0	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
146	D0	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
147	D0	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
148	D0	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
149	D0	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
150	D0	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
151	D0	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
152	D0	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
153	D0	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
154	D0	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
155	D0	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
156	D0	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
157	D0	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
158	D0	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
159	D0	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
160	D0	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
161	D0	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
162	D0	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
163	D0	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
164	D0	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
165	D0	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
166	D0	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
167	D0	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
168	D0	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
169	D0	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
170	D0	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
171	D0	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
172	D0	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
173	D0	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
174	D0	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
175	D0	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
176	D0	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
177	D0	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
178	D0	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
179	D0	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
180	D0	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
181	D0	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
182	D0	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
183	D0	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
184	D0	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
185	D0	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
186	D0	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
187	D0	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X					X	X	X		
188	D0	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
189	B00	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
190	B00	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
191	B00	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
192	B00	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
193	B00	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
194	B00	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
195	B00	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
196	B00	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
197	B00	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
198	B00	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
199	B00	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
200	B00	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
201	B00	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
202	B00	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
203	B00	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
204	B00	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
205	B00	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
206	B00	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
207	B00	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
208	B00	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
209	B00	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
210	B00	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
211	B00	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
212	B00	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
213	B00	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
214	B00	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
215	B00	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
216	B00	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
217	B00	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
218	B00	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
219	B00	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
220	B00	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
221	B00	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
222	B00	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
223	B00	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
224	B00	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
225	B00	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
226	B00	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
227	B00	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
228	B00	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
229	B00	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
230	B00	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
231	B00	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X					X	X	X		
232	B00	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
233	W1	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
234	W1	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
235	W1	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
236	W1	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X	X		X		X	X	X		
237	W1	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
238	W1	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
239	W1	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
240	W1	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
241	W1	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
242	W1	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
243	W1	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
244	W1	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
245	W1	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
246	W1	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
247	W1	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
248	W1	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
249	W1	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
250	W1	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
251	W1	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
252	W1	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
253	W1	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
254	W1	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
255	W1	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
256	W1	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
257	W1	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
258	W1	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
259	W1	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
260	W1	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
261	W1	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
262	W1	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
263	W1	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
264	W1	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
265	W1	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
266	W1	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
267	W1	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
268	W1	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
269	W1	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
270	W1	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
271	W1	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
272	W1	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
273	W1	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
274	W1	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X					X	X	X		
275	W1	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X					X	X	X		
276	W1	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
277	D0	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
278	D0	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
279	D0	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
280	D0	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
281	D0	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
282	D0	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
283	D0	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
284	D0	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
285	D0	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
286	D0	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
287	D0	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
288	D0	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
289	D0	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
290	D0	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
291	D0	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
292	D0	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
293	D0	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
294	D0	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
295	D0	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
296	D0	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
297	D0	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
298	D0	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
299	D0	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
300	D0	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
301	D0	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
302	D0	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
303	D0	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
304	D0	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
305	D0	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
306	D0	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
307	D0	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
308	D0	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
309	D0	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
310	D0	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
311	D0	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
312	D0	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
313	D0	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
314	D0	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
315	D0	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
316	D0	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
317	D0	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
318	D0	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
319	D0	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X					X	X	X	X	
320	D0	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
321	B00	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
322	B00	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
323	B00	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
324	B00	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
325	B00	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
326	B00	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
327	B00	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
328	B00	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
329	B00	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
330	B00	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
331	B00	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
332	B00	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
333	B00	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
334	B00	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
335	B00	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
336	B00	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
337	B00	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
338	B00	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
339	B00	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
340	B00	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
341	B00	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
342	B00	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
343	B00	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
344	B00	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
345	B00	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
346	B00	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
347	B00	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
348	B00	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
349	B00	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
350	B00	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
351	B00	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
352	B00	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
353	B00	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
354	B00	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
355	B00	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
356	B00	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
357	B00	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
358	B00	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
359	B00	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
360	B00	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
361	B00	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
362	B00	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
363	B00	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X					X	X	X	X	
364	B00	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
365	W1	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
366	W1	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
367	W1	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
368	W1	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
369	W1	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
370	W1	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
371	W1	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
372	W1	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
373	W1	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
374	W1	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
375	W1	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
376	W1	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
377	W1	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
378	W1	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
379	W1	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
380	W1	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
381	W1	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
382	W1	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
383	W1	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
384	W1	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
385	W1	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
386	W1	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
387	W1	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
388	W1	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
389	W1	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
390	W1	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
391	W1	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
392	W1	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
393	W1	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
394	W1	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
395	W1	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
396	W1	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
397	W1	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
398	W1	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
399	W1	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
400	W1	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
401	W1	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
402	W1	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
403	W1	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
404	W1	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
405	W1	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
406	W1	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
407	W1	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X					X	X	X	X	
408	W1	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
409	D0	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
410	D0	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
411	D0	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
412	D0	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
413	D0	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
414	D0	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
415	D0	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
416	D0	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
417	D0	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
418	D0	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
419	D0	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
420	D0	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
421	D0	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
422	D0	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
423	D0	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
424	D0	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
425	D0	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
426	D0	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
427	D0	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
428	D0	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
429	D0	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
430	D0	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
431	D0	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
432	D0	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
433	D0	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
434	D0	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
435	D0	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
436	D0	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
437	D0	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
438	D0	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
439	D0	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
440	D0	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
441	D0	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
442	D0	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
443	D0	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
444	D0	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
445	D0	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
446	D0	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
447	D0	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
448	D0	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
449	D0	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
450	D0	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
451	D0	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X					X	X	X	X	
452	D0	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
453	B00	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
454	B00	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
455	B00	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
456	B00	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
457	B00	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
458	B00	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
459	B00	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
460	B00	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
461	B00	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
462	B00	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
463	B00	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
464	B00	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
465	B00	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
466	B00	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
467	B00	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
468	B00	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
469	B00	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
470	B00	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
471	B00	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
472	B00	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
473	B00	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
474	B00	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
475	B00	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
476	B00	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
477	B00	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
478	B00	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
479	B00	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
480	B00	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
481	B00	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
482	B00	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
483	B00	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
484	B00	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
485	B00	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
486	B00	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
487	B00	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
488	B00	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
489	B00	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
490	B00	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
491	B00	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
492	B00	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
493	B00	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
494	B00	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
495	B00	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X					X	X	X	X	
496	B00	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
497	W1	A	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
498	W1	A_F_HTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
499	W1	B	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
500	W1	BTE	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
501	W1	C	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
502	W1	C10	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
503	W1	C11	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
504	W1	C12	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
505	W1	C13	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
506	W1	C14	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
507	W1	C15	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
508	W1	C16	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
509	W1	C17	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
510	W1	C18	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
511	W1	C19	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
512	W1	C20	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
513	W1	C21	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
514	W1	C22	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
515	W1	C23	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
516	W1	C24	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
517	W1	C25	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
518	W1	C26	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
519	W1	C27	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
520	W1	C28	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
521	W1	C29	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
522	W1	C30	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
523	W1	C31	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
524	W1	C32	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
525	W1	C33	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
526	W1	D	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
527	W1	E	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
528	W1	F	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
529	W1	G	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
530	W1	G45	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
531	W1	G46	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
532	W1	G47	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
533	W1	H	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
534	W1	J	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
535	W1	K	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
536	W1	L	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
537	W1	M	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
538	W1	N	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X					X	X	X	X	
539	W1	I_OTU	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X					X	X	X	X	
540	W1	_U	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
541	D0	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
542	D0	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
543	D0	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
544	D0	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
545	D0	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
546	D0	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
547	D0	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
548	D0	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
549	D0	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
550	D0	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
551	W1	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
552	W1	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
553	W1	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
554	W1	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
555	W1	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
556	W1	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
557	W1	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
558	W1	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
559	W1	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
560	W1	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT		X		X							
561	D0	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
562	D0	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
563	D0	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
564	D0	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
565	D0	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
566	D0	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
567	D0	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
568	D0	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
569	D0	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
570	D0	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
571	B00	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
572	B00	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
573	B00	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
574	B00	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
575	B00	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
576	B00	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
577	B00	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
578	B00	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
579	B00	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
580	B00	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
581	W1	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
582	W1	_T	E10T49	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
583	W1	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
584	W1	_T	E50T249	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
585	W1	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
586	W1	_T	EGE250	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
587	W1	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
588	W1	_T	ELT10	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
589	W1	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
590	W1	_T	_U	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL		X		X							
591	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
592	F4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
593	F1XF4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
594	A5	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
595	A2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
596	A7	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
597	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
598	S3	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
599	S6	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
600	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
601	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
602	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
603	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
604	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
605	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
606	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
607	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
608	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
609	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
610	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
611	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
612	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
613	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
614	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
615	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
616	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
617	G4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
618	D09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
619	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
620	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
621	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
622	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
623	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
624	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
625	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
626	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
627	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
628	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
629	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
630	B09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
631	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
632	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
633	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
634	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
635	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
636	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
637	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
638	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
639	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
640	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
641	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
642	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
643	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
644	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
645	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
646	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
647	O2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
648	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
649	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
650	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
651	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
652	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
653	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
654	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
655	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
656	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
657	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
658	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
659	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
660	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
661	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
662	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
663	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
664	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
665	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
666	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
667	F4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
668	F1XF4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
669	A5	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
670	A2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
671	A7	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
672	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
673	S3	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
674	S6	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
675	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
676	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
677	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
678	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
679	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
680	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
681	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
682	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
683	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
684	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
685	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
686	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
687	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
688	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
689	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
690	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
691	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
692	G4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
693	D09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
694	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
695	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
696	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
697	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
698	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
699	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
700	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
701	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
702	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
703	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
704	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
705	B09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
706	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
707	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
708	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
709	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
710	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
711	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
712	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
713	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
714	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
715	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
716	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
717	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
718	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
719	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
720	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
721	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
722	O2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
723	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
724	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
725	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
726	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
727	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
728	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
729	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
730	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
731	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
732	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
733	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
734	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
735	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
736	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
737	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
738	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
739	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
740	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	ENT			X	X							
741	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
742	F4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
743	F1XF4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
744	A5	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
745	A2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
746	A7	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
747	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
748	S3	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
749	S6	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
750	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
751	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
752	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
753	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
754	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
755	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
756	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
757	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
758	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
759	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
760	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
761	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
762	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
763	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
764	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
765	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
766	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
767	G4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
768	D09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
769	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
770	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
771	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
772	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
773	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
774	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
775	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
776	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
777	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
778	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
779	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
780	B09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
781	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
782	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
783	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
784	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
785	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
786	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
787	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
788	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
789	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
790	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
791	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
792	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
793	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
794	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
795	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
796	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
797	O2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
798	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
799	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
800	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
801	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
802	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
803	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
804	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
805	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
806	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
807	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
808	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
809	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
810	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
811	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
812	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
813	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
814	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
815	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	X	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
816	AE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
817	F4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
818	F1XF4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
819	A5	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
820	A2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
821	A7	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
822	AR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
823	S3	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
824	S6	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
825	AT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							

ID	COUNTERPART_AREA	ACTIVITY	NUMBER_EMPL	TOP_ENTERPRISES	NUMBER_PARTNERS	PRODUCT	TRADE_POPULATION	FLOW	TYPE_CONTROL	TYPE_TRADER	EXPORT_INTENSITY	INDICATOR	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
826	AU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
827	BE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
828	BG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
829	BR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
830	CA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
831	CH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
832	CL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
833	CN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
834	CY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
835	CZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
836	DE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
837	DK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
838	DZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
839	EE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
840	EG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
841	ES	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
842	G4	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
843	D09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
844	FI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
845	FR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
846	GB	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
847	GR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
848	HK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
849	HR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
850	HU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
851	ID	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
852	IE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
853	IL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
854	IN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
855	B09	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
856	IR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
857	IS	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
858	IT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
859	JP	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
860	KR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
861	KZ	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
862	LT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
863	LU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
864	LV	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
865	MA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
866	MT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
867	MX	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
868	MY	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
869	NG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
870	NL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
871	NO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
872	O2	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
873	PL	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
874	PT	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							

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875	QA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
876	RO	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
877	RU	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
878	SA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
879	SE	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
880	SG	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
881	SI	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
882	SK	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
883	TH	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
884	TN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
885	TR	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
886	TW	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
887	UA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
888	US	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
889	VN	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							
890	ZA	_T	_T	_T	_T	_T	BR	M	_T	_T	_T	STAT_VAL			X	X							

Glossary

Attributes	Give additional information about the concepts used and do not affect the dataset structure itself.
Code lists	A code list is a predefined list from which some statistical coded concepts take their values. Each code list has the following properties: a) identifier (it provides a unique identification within the set of code lists specified by a structural definitions maintenance agency); b) name (also unique); c) description (a description of the purpose of the code list); and d) code value length (either an exact or a maximum number of characters and a type, i.e. numeric or alphanumeric).
Concept Scheme	The descriptive information for an arrangement or division of concepts into groups based on characteristics, which the objects have in common. A concept scheme is a maintained list of concepts that are used in key family and metadata structure definitions.
CIF-type value	Valuation principle when the value includes the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.
Dataflow	A structure which describes categorizes and constrains the allowable content of a dataset that providers will supply for different reference periods
Dataset	A collection of related observations, organized according to a predefined structure.
Data Structure Definition (DSD)	Metadata describing the structure and organization of a dataset, the statistical concepts and attached to them code lists used within the dataset.
Dimensions	Concepts that determine the dataset's 'physical' structure.
Exports	Goods which subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by leaving its economic territory.
Goods	All movable property, including electrical energy and natural gas.
FOB-type value	Valuation principle when the value includes the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country.
Imports	Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.
National statistical authority (NSA)	Within the meaning of the EBS Regulation, the national statistical institutes and other national authorities responsible in each Member State for the development, production and dissemination of European international trade in goods statistics.
Reference period	The calendar year in which the goods are imported or exported. When the customs declaration is the source of records on imports and exports, the reference period indicates the calendar year and month when the

	declaration is accepted by customs authorities.
Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)	This standard describes and universalizes the way to exchange statistical data, and provides standard formats for data and metadata, content guidelines as well as IT architecture for exchange of data and metadata.
Statistical value	The statistical value is based on the value of the goods at the time and place they cross the border of the Member State of destination on import or of the Member State of actual export on export. Statistical value includes the transport and insurance costs incurred in delivering the goods from the place of their departure to the border of the importing or exporting Member State.

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European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics - trade by enterprise characteristics

KS-GQ-23-006-EN-N

This compilers' manual is meant to serve as a practical reference document for all National Statistical Authorities involved in the compilation of EU statistics on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC). As such, it provides the necessary definitions and practical instructions regarding the preparation and transmission of TEC data to Eurostat.

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