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**Analysis of the 2004 Joint UNECE/Eurostat Questionnaires on Business Registers
from UNECE and OECD Countries that are not EU Member or Candidate Countries**

Paper prepared by ECE Secretariat

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report aims to assess the status and improvements made by UNECE countries that are not EU member or candidate countries in the development of their business registers. At the Joint UNECE/Eurostat Meeting on Business Registers (Luxembourg, 1996), participants requested that UNECE initiate a collection and analysis of data and basic information on business registers in non-EU member states. Eurostat had already initiated such a process for its members through an Annual Questionnaire on Business Registers introduced in 1995 to track countries' progress in complying with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2186/93 on the Implementation of Business Registers for Statistical Purposes.

2. Using the Eurostat model of the questionnaire, the UNECE collected the data and information from UNECE non-EU member countries for 1995, 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004. The form of the questionnaire has been slightly modified since 1995, resulting in incomparability of some data. However, since 1999, little changes have been made. The results of the UNECE's rounds of collection were presented at the Joint UNECE/Eurostat meeting on business registers in 1996, 1999, 2001 and 2003 respectively.

3. While the initial UNECE 1995 data collection encompassed 29 non-EU countries, the later collections encompass 21 UNECE non-EU member countries due to the coverage of candidate countries and new EU member states by the Eurostat collection. Together with

those 21 countries, the 2004 round covered also 5 OECD member countries that are outside the ECE region.

4. This report contains the results of the UNECE's collection of 2004 business register data. Replies were received from the following 23 countries: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Georgia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and the United States. Out of these 23 countries, 19 were able to respond to the questionnaire to a varying extent. The remaining four countries replied with notes describing the stage of development of their business register. The United States provided information on both of its two business registers. Serbia and Montenegro also sent two separate questionnaires – one from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and one from the Statistical Office of Montenegro.

II. STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

5. Although the questionnaire has been slightly modified since 1995, its body of main areas remains essentially the same. These areas are designed to provide a synthesized picture of the state of the art of the business register in a member country, while at the same time, allow comparisons with the business register systems in other countries.

6. Key areas covered in the questionnaire are: use of different sources (by country and by unit typology); number of units, persons occupied and turnover by NACE/ISIC sections; coverage by variables quality of the register. For the 2004 survey two additional areas have been included. These are use of the business registers, cut-offs and dormant units. The last two issues are only covered in the UNECE questionnaire, sent to the UNECE and OECD countries that are not covered by Eurostat.

7. The section of the questionnaire on “sources by country” was introduced in order to collect information on sources used for detecting the existence of a unit or (changes in) any relevant variable attached to it. Four types of units are identified: legal unit, enterprise, local unit, and enterprise group. The units referred to throughout the questionnaire are those referred to in EU Council Regulation No. 696/93 on Statistical Units for the Observation and Analysis of the Production System in the EC. Since countries may often have different names for what is essentially the same source e.g. same type of administrative register, the questionnaire provides a listing of various types of administrative registers and asks that a country identify those within the list, which it used, and to specify the equivalent name in the country. A section “other sources” is provided so that a country can include sources, which are not in the prepared list.

8. The section “number of units by NACE/ISIC” shows the coverage for each unit type by the Sections of NACE Rev. 1 (or ISIC Rev. 3.1) activity classification. This area makes possible overall analysis of most active and populated activities and helps to examine the nature of relationship between local units, enterprises and legal units in a country. The table contains also counts of number of public enterprises as defined by Commission Directive

EEC/80/723. Number of persons occupied is provided for enterprises, local units and public enterprises. Additionally, turnover by NACE/ISIC sections is collected for enterprises. Countries could choose to fill in the data in national currency or in Euros.

9. The area of the questionnaire referring to “variables” provides an account on the availability or non-availability of each of the twelve (12) officially mandated EU business register variables, including the number of units for which the variable is available and future plans in that respect. As this information is broken down by unit type, main variable characteristics by unit type can also be determined.

10. The section “quality” seeks to examine the quality of the data reported in other parts of the questionnaire. In all areas, while strong coverage in terms of the number of units reported, the completeness of variables available, etc. are important, another key consideration is the quality of the values and information provided.

11. A pilot section on “use of business registers” collects information on the different ways in which countries could make use of the data contained in their registers. Several standard options are listed together with possibilities for countries to add their specific experience.

12. Additional section of the questionnaire seeks information on cut-offs and dormant units. Countries are asked to explain if there are any legislative, administrative or practical reasons for which some units may remain outside of the scope of the business register. The second part of that section deals with the dormant units and the procedures used to detect and account for units that are temporary inactive but have not definitively ceased their activity.

Characteristics of UNECE Countries that are not EU Member or Candidate Countries Affecting Responses on Questionnaire

13. While the Eurostat model of the business register questionnaire was designed primarily for a set of countries sharing common regional goals and geared toward the implementation of a standardised business register as set forth in the provisions of EU Council Regulation No. 2186/93, other UNECE member states and the business registers they have adopted are far more diverse. This diversity is due to a number of factors. Among them are regional and geographical distribution, the countries’ differing stages of economic development, the existence of legislation conducive to business register development, to name a few. Nonetheless, it should be mentioned that a considerable progress have been made by several countries in development of their registers and implementing of international standards.

14. The states that were covered by the survey span four regions: CIS and Russia (11 countries), the Western Balkans (5 countries), North America (2 countries) and a group of OECD member states that are outside the ECE region (5 countries). These are countries with very differing economic development and organisational arrangements. As a result, their business registers inevitably vary a great deal, both in structure and in stage of development.

15. Before highlighting the results of the 2004 round of data collection, a word of caution should be mentioned on interpreting and comparing the information. The business register provisions as set forth in the questionnaire serve as a guideline. Some countries have made considerable effort to align the framework of their business registers with those existing in EU member and candidate countries both with regard to the definition of units and their variables. Still the Eurostat model of the questionnaire was designed primarily for countries at a more advanced state of implementation the Regulation and may not conform to the conditions in the states that do not follow the EU legislation.

16. Some of the countries in the UNECE/Eurostat survey are in relatively early stages of developing a business register. Subsequently, data remains unavailable for a number of sections in the questionnaire, and certain areas which may be of concern for more developed registers remain somewhat irrelevant relative to more pressing needs such as the basic setting up of business register foundations. For other countries though the business registers are at a very advanced stage of development, the use of different classifications prevents them from providing all the information and breakdowns required by the questionnaire.

17. As a result of the mentioned differences and of differing statistical and national legislation among countries, full comparability of information is not always possible. Nonetheless, analysis of the questionnaire responses offers an excellent opportunity to obtain an effective overview of the level of development of business registers among UNECE non-EU member states.

III. RESULTS

18. The replies to the 2004 questionnaire are summed up in Annex I to this report. Except for a few corrections that were believed to be typing errors the tables present a summary of the replies as received. Revisions of the data have been done only after they were communicated back and agreed by the country.

Use of Sources

19. A great variety of sources are used for detecting the existence of units or changes in their variables. Countries where the legislation requires central registration of units and where the administrative sources are well developed, fill in the information on births, deaths and change of activity on the base of tax, social security, commercial and other registers. This information is further supplemented by feedback from surveys conducted by the statistical offices. Other countries, however, tend to rely predominantly on register surveys or other surveys with their own objectives but which contain also data on business register units.

20. Three principal sources are distinguished as being most often mentioned by the countries: (1) feedback from surveys (2) other sources (3) single business register. Different tax information and tax registers are also a common source of information (refer to tables 1-4 in Annex I).

21. All countries, except Serbia and Montenegro, use feedback from surveys as a key source for at least one of their units. While earlier versions only indicated that feedback from surveys was a key source, the 2002 and 2004 questionnaires have been modified so that countries can indicate specifically what type of surveys are being used.

22. In 11 replies special register update surveys are shown as a main source to set and maintain the business register. However, predominantly feedback from other surveys is used. Although these surveys are primarily designed to collect data on other purposes they could also provide information on the status of the units. This source has been indicated by 17 statistical offices. Here countries specified mainly regular structural business surveys with annual, quarterly or monthly frequency or economic censuses of enterprises, conducted usually at larger periods. Other *ad hoc* business surveys and employment surveys are also mentioned.

23. Countries also largely rely on other sources – fourteen out of the nineteen responses point them out as a key source. Anyway, these results should be interpreted with care. It appears that some of the CIS and Western Balkan countries have not fully implemented into their practice all the tax registers in the form explicitly specified in the questionnaire. Instead of trying to distinguish between the different types they incorporate mention of their tax register under other sources. Different departmental information is also used; among them are records (registers) of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Industry and Energy, Local Courts, other licensing authorities and organisations. The non-European OECD member states mention under other sources mainly information coming from financial organisations (e.g. stock exchange) and on-line databases.

24. Eleven countries use the single business register as a key source. Even if certain units are often not covered there, this register constitutes, along with feedback from surveys and other sources, the main component of the business registry system.

25. Although not that common as the three sources mentioned above, the countries are increasingly using different tax registers and social security data. This could be due both to the improved quality of the information contained there as well as to better coordination and cooperation between the government institutions responsible for the maintenance of these registers. On the other hand, apart from Kyrgyzstan, none of the responding countries has indicated as a key source records of the chamber of commerce and professional organisations, records of customs and excise authorities or central population register.

26. Regarding unit typology, the most frequently used sources broken down by unit appear to remain approximately the same as above. For legal units, enterprises and local units, the most common source is feedback from surveys. Other sources are less frequently used compared to single business registers as far as local units are concerned. Very few countries have information on enterprise groups in their business registers and therefore conclusions on them cannot be drawn.

Analysis by Section of NACE Rev. 1

27. Tables 5 to 15 from the Annex provide information on units' coverage by NACE/ISIC sections together with data on unit size, measured by the number of persons occupied or turnover. As some countries are still in the process of building their business registers, obstacles such as financial constraints and changing legislation systems impose limits on their capacity for full coverage. Nonetheless, many countries, particularly within the CIS and Western Balkans, have made progress in this area of statistics and are reporting for continuous work in setting and developing their business registers.

28. Several CIS countries are in the process of transition from CBNE to NACE/ISIC classifications. They had to use convergence key to fill in some sections of the questionnaire or were able to provide only the total number of units, as the breakdown by NACE sections was not considered reliable enough. The NACE is also at implementation stage in the Western Balkan countries. The North American countries apply the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) of reporting and had therefore difficulties to present their data in accordance with the NACE or ISIC systems. Canada, however, correlated its information using a concordance file and classified the Canadian 2-digit NAICS into NACE. The United States Census Bureau also managed to present part of the information in NACE/ISIC sections. The OECD countries outside the ECE region use their national classifications as well, but the compliance of those classifications with ISIC allowed some of them to fill in the data into the required format. However, Australia has provided its data according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The ANZSIC codes and titles are presented in Annex III to this report.

29. In most countries there is strong coverage of the big incorporated units for which sufficient information, coming from different administrative registers, licensing and supervisory authorities, exists. On the other hand, a number of countries report insufficient coverage of small individual entrepreneurs. Very often these units either fall outside of the scope of the administrative registers or their status is still unclear and the registers covering them are not in practice yet.

30. Among the CIS countries more efforts have been made to ensure good reporting of legal units and enterprises and to a much lesser extent of local units. For some of the countries the number of reported local units is far smaller compared to number of enterprises. Therefore analyses of their coverage and distribution by NACE/ISIC Sections should be made with great caution.

31. As far as legal units and enterprises are concerned, there is relatively good coverage of all activities except for some services sections where small units prevail. In a very limited number of countries agriculture may also be under-covered. The NACE/ISIC section with highest frequency of units is G "Wholesale and retail trade" (See Tables 5.2 and 6.2). It has above 30 per cent of all legal units in 9 countries (out of fourteen who filled in that part of the questionnaire) and reaches 61 and 52 percent in Georgia and the Republic of Moldova respectively. Enterprises show similar distribution by activities - trade is shown as the most populated section by 11 (out of 15) countries.

32. Other sections with large number of units are D “Manufacturing” and K “Real estate, renting and business activities” although there is variation among countries and within regions. “Manufacturing” is the second biggest branch in a number of CIS and Western Balkan countries. “Real estate, renting and business activities” is the most densely populated activity in Canada and New Zealand. The same applies to Australia, with most units in ANZSIC division L “Property and business services”. In Tajikistan more than 55.6 per cent of legal units and enterprises are registered in A “Agriculture, hunting and forestry”. The agricultural sector has a big share in total number of enterprises (around 20 per cent) in Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and New Zealand as well.

33. As an exception of the general trend could be noted Kyrgyzstan, where most units are in O “Other community, social and personal service activities”. In Serbia 46.4 per cent of the legal units are without a NACE/ISIC code as they are still classified according to the old 6-digit national classification of activities.

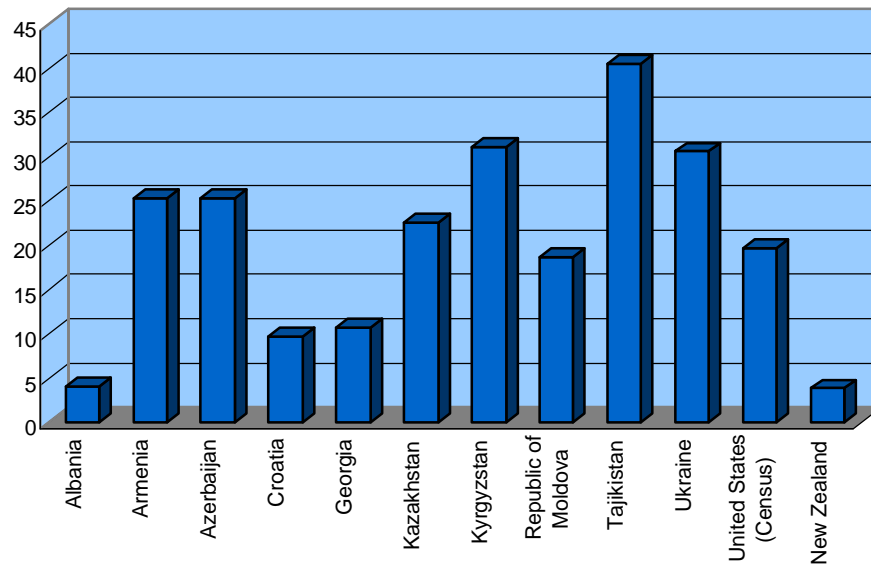
34. Thirteen countries have data on public enterprises included in their business registers although the definition may not strictly correspond to the definition of a public undertaking as defined in Commission Directive EEC 80/723. Here the largest number of units are in E “Electricity gas and water supply” and in some non-market services.

35. The questionnaire also collects information on occupation and turnover by NACE/ISIC section and by type of unit (enterprise, local unit, public enterprise) as included in the business registers of the countries. The enterprise data shows that the activities which employ most people are D “Manufacturing”, A “Agriculture, hunting and forestry” and G “Wholesale and retail trade”. “Trade”, “Manufacturing” and “Mining and quarrying” are producing largest turnover in the surveyed countries (see table 15). For public enterprises the largest activities in terms of people occupied are the industrial branches together with the non-market services M “Education” and N “Health and social work”.

36. Medium sized enterprises employing between 20 and 40 people on the average are typical for most of the countries (see figure 1). In Albania and New Zealand small units prevail – the average number of persons occupied per enterprise is 4. However, it should be borne in mind that the coverage of the business register could have significant influence on the estimated size of enterprises. In some counties the business registers are less comprehensive or set thresholds for inclusion of businesses. This could lead to omission of small units from the register, hence influencing the average number of persons occupied. Other countries, like New Zealand for example, have very comprehensive coverage of the register, including both businesses with employees and businesses with no employees.

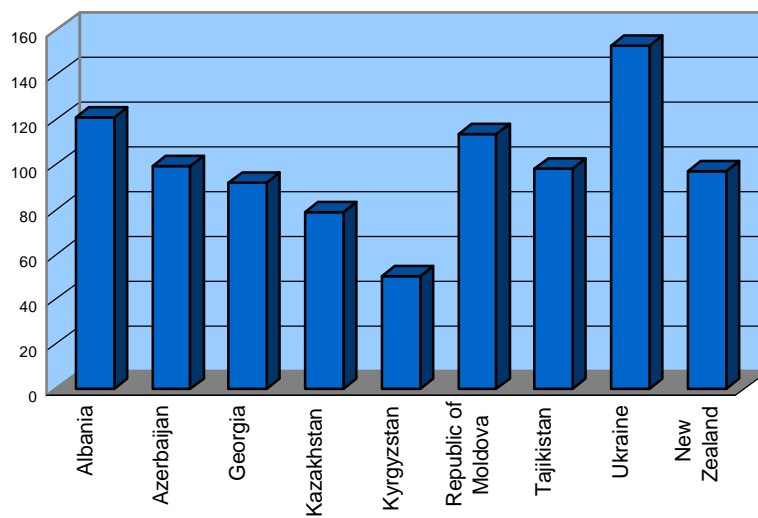
37. More information on the average number of persons occupied by NACE/ISIC section is provided in tables 10, 12 and 14 in Annex I. Traditionally, the largest enterprises are found in section E “Electricity, gas and water supply”, ranging from 88 in Tajikistan to 375 and 394 persons occupied in Armenia and Japan respectively. The small businesses are predominant in trade and also in some other service activities, though specific differences between countries exist.

Figure 1. Number of Persons Occupied per Enterprise



38. As a rule the public enterprises are of bigger size. Here the average number of persons varies in the range between 50 in Kyrgyzstan and 153 in Ukraine (see figure 2). Together with energy, sections C “Mining and quarrying” and I “Transport, storage and communication” also could be mentioned as having the largest sized enterprises.

Figure 2. Number of Persons Occupied per Public Enterprise

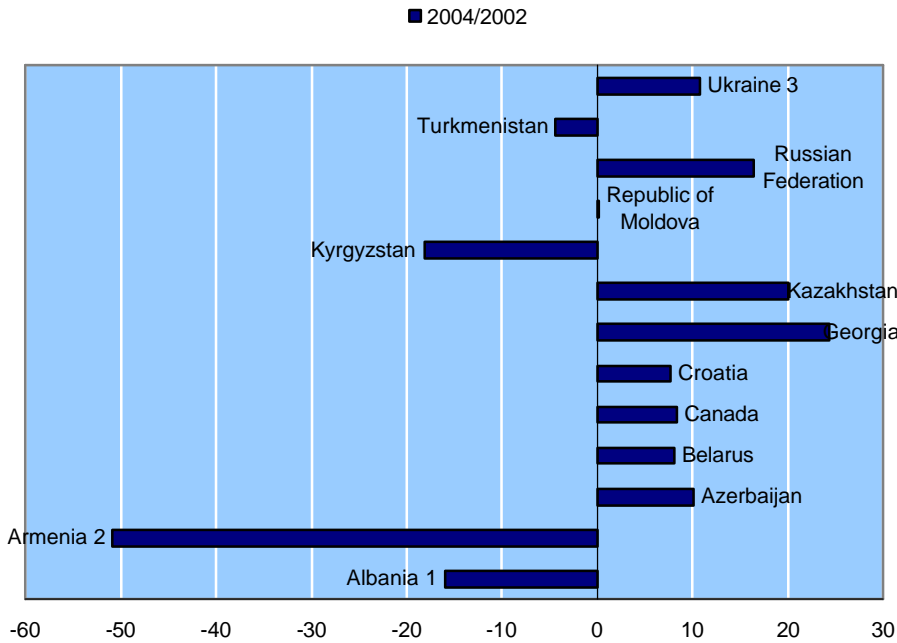


Time Series Analysis

39. Detailed information on the 2004 over 2002 growth rates by NACE/ISIC Section and by unit type is provided in tables 16 -18 in Annex I. These tables include only the countries for which information is available for both the 2004 and 2002 rounds of the survey. The data

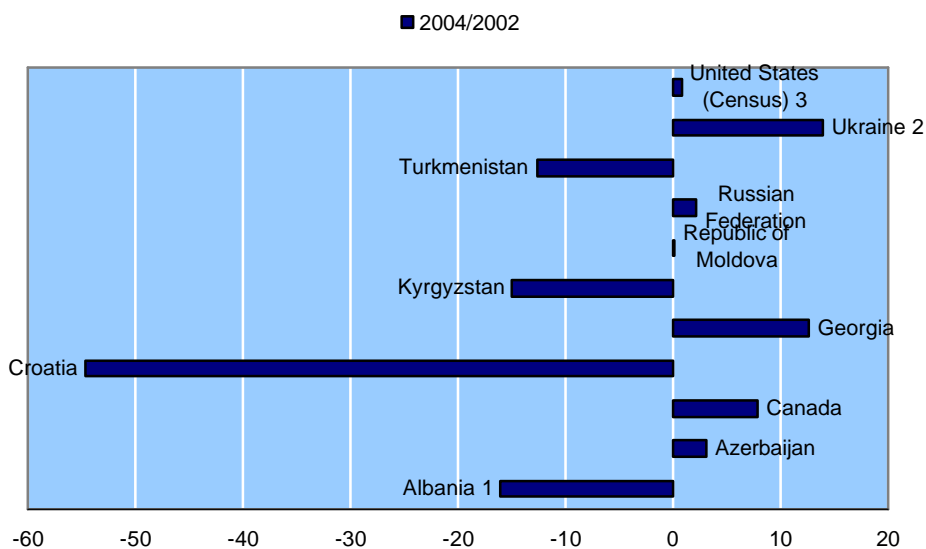
provided by the United States BLS is presented separately in table 7bis by NAICS sections. Additionally the changes in the total number of registered units for the years 1997, 2000, 2002 and 2004 are shown in tables 19-21.

Figure 3. Percentage Change in Number of Legal Units



1. Albania: data refer to 2003 and 2001 (growth rate 2003/2001).
2. Armenia: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).
3. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).

Figure 4. Percentage Change in Number of Enterprises

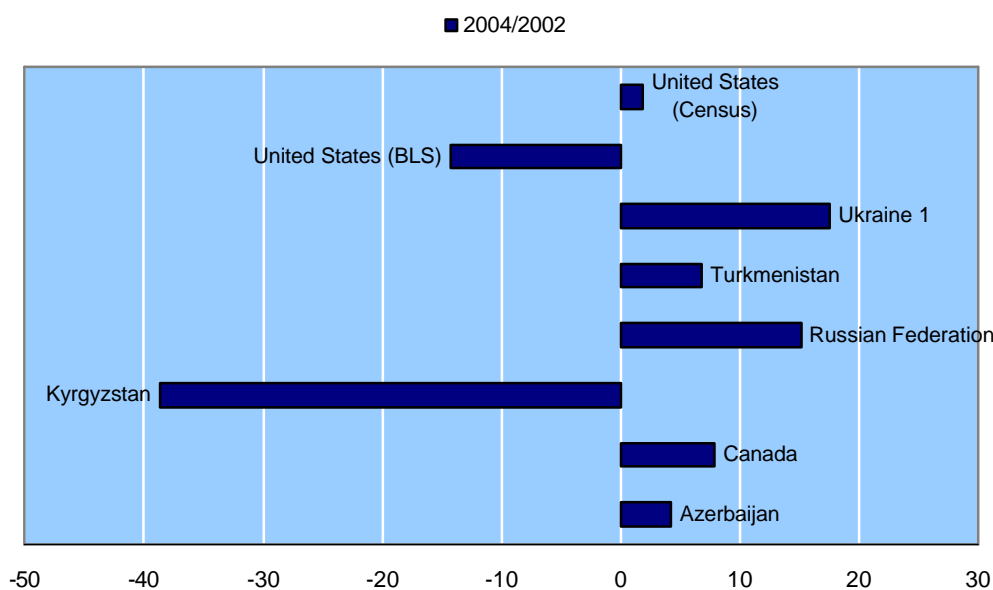


1. Albania: data refer to 2003 and 2001 (growth rate 2003/2001).
2. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).
3. US (census): data refer to 2002 and 2000 (growth rate 2002/2000).

40. A correlation between the changes in the number of the registered legal units and the number of enterprises could be observed (see figures 3 and 4). The only exception is Croatia where the 2004 to 2002 growth rates of enterprises and legal units show different signs. This discrepancy could be explained by the fact that the register is still on an early stage of development and therefore for Sections L, M, N and O only the enterprises recorded in the tax files are accurately covered. The real number is believed to be quite higher, and further investigation is planned for later this year.

41. Altogether with the few exceptions mentioned above, the 2004 to 2002 changes in number of enterprises fall within the +/- 15 percent interval. The growth rates of local units are more volatile, but generally showing the same tendency as enterprises (see figure 5). However, the information on local units still does not seem of sufficient quality and the increase in their number might be related to the improved methodology and coverage in the business register rather than to real growth in economic activity. Inconsistencies of the data for some countries (total number of local units significantly less than total number of enterprises) imply further investigation of the way local units are identified and treated in the business registers.

Figure 5. Percentage Change in Number of Local Units



1. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).

42. Looking at the longer run, for most of the of the countries from the CIS and Western Balkan region, the number of enterprises reported in the 1997, 2000, 2002 and 2004 surveys showed a substantial decrease over the whole period. When the data of registered legal units is analysed, the general trend remains similar though not that clearly expressed. Only in the Russian Federation both number of enterprises and legal units show an increase for all three years for which information is available. For a good number of countries though the data during the transition remain quite volatile. On the other hand, the number of registered units in the North American countries stays quite stable for the examined years.

Analysis by Variables

43. Almost all countries include a number of variables that correspond to the Regulation in their business registers. For legal units, all 15 of the countries reporting have integrated into their business registers the following variables: a), b), d) and f). To a lesser extent, there is coverage of the following variables: b) (opt), e), g) (opt), h) (opt), i), and j). The variable k) is almost never reported (see tables 22-24).

44. Regarding enterprise units, variables a) to g) are well covered by most countries (17 countries). Variables h) and i) (opt) are reported much more rarely. It could be noted that four CIS countries (Georgia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) have information on all the required variables incorporated in their business registers.

45. Compared to the information reported in the 2002 questionnaire, variables for local units are much better covered in business registers.

Enterprise Groups

46. While enterprise groups are not very prevalent among UNECE countries, some countries in the CIS stood out in particular for their reporting of this unit, in particular, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Turkmenistan (see table 25). Detailed information on enterprise groups is also available in Japan and New Zealand. Australia also indicated that 1,5000 enterprise groups are surveyed annually but the information is not publicly available.

Quality

47. Compared to previous rounds of the survey, increasing number of countries indicate in their questionnaire responses that they have implemented a number of measures to maintain quality control. Here practices vary among countries. Canada for example, conducts a special Quality Assurance Survey on regular basis. Though they do not conduct a separate survey designated as a quality measure, the United States BLS contacts about 33 per cent of businesses each year to obtain updates to industries and addresses. Other countries also mention updates of the register and estimates of the quality of data in respect of activity and employment inconsistencies based on feedback from surveys. Nevertheless, it seems that while progress has been made in coverage of units, the quality of this coverage is still to a great extent to be considered in future efforts.

Use of the Business Register

48. There are a variety of purposes for which countries use their business registers (see table 26). All the nineteen responses to that area of the questionnaire indicate that business registers are used as a basis for sampling frames. The information contained in the business registers is disseminated (mainly via publications) by 17 of the statistical offices. As far as production of statistics is concerned, prevailing number of countries use the registers for production of data on business demography and fewer of them for economic statistics. Use of business registers for grossing up survey results, survey editing and imputation, data

tabulation and as an information source for research and development statistics are amongst other applications mentioned most often by the countries.

Cut-offs and dormant units

49. In previous rounds of the survey, it was noted that for a number of countries there were differences between the total number of legal units, local units and enterprises recorded in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 respectively and the total number of units shown in table 3 of the questionnaire. This led to the need of further investigation of the scope of the business register, the treatment of non-active units and the procedures applied to detect them. Therefore the UNECE decided to incorporate in the 2004 questionnaire an additional section collecting information on cut-offs and dormant units. The results are presented in tables 27 and 28 of Annex I.

50. Only Canada, Australia and New Zealand have reported for thresholds for inclusion of units in their business registers. These are mainly related to the size of annual turnover. Although all other countries have indicated that they aim at full coverage it seems that still much efforts have to be done in order to achieve accuracy of the data on small units.

51. Lack of tax data for a certain period (most often 2 years) is the most commonly applied criterion to identify dormant units. This is usually accompanied with additional ones e.g. units that do not return statistical reports or who has indicated zero turnover.

ANNEX I
RESULTS OF THE 2004 UNECE BUSINESS REGISTER SURVEY
Table 1. Sources used for detecting the existence of a unit – Legal Unit

Country	VAT	Personal income tax	Corporate tax	Other business taxation	Social security data	Published business accounts	Central bank data	Records of Chamber Commerce or professional associations	Records (other than VAT) of Customs and Excise authorities	Central Population Register	Single Business Register	Feedback from surveys of which:	Register update surveys	Feedback from other surveys	Other sources
ECE countries															
Albania ¹	X										X			X	X
Armenia													X		X
Azerbaijan ²											X		X	X	
Belarus ³											X				
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴															
Canada	X		X	X							X		X		X
Croatia											X				
Georgia				X							X			X	X
Kazakhstan													X		X
Kyrgyzstan		X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Republic of Moldova		X				X					X			X	X
Russian Federation ⁵						X	X							X	X
Serbia and Montenegro															
Serbia ⁶						X	X								X
Montenegro															
Tajikistan				X	X								X	X	X
The fYROM ⁷															
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X		X							X		
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X	
United States (BLS)															
United States (Census)															
Other countries															
Australia	X					X							X	X	X
Japan															
Mexico															
New Zealand	X		X	X		X					X		X	X	X
Republic of Korea															

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: Legal Unit = Enterprise = Local Unit.
2. Azerbaijan: According to the Azerbaijan legislation all enterprises are obliged to register at the Ministry of Justice. 1 Enterprise = 1 Legal Unit.
3. Belarus: The statistical register of the Ministry of Statistics and Analysis.
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina: The work on business register will start next year.
3. Russian Federation: According to the current legislation and the method for maintenance of the administrative register 1 Enterprise= 1 Legal Unit.
6. Serbia and Montenegro (Serbia): (1) VAT register will be established in 2005 by the Tax Office. (2) Register of Financial Reports is maintained by the Solvency Center of the National Bank of Serbia.
7. The fYROM = The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Table 2. Sources used for detecting the existence of a unit – Enterprise Unit

Country	VAT	Personal income tax	Corporate tax	Other business taxation	Social security data	Published business accounts	Central bank data	Records of Chamber Commerce or professional associations	Records (other than VAT) of Customs and Excise authorities	Central Population Register	Single Business Register	Feedback from surveys of which:	Register update surveys	Feedback from other surveys	Other sources
ECE countries															
Albania ¹	X										X			X	X
Armenia													X		X
Azerbaijan ²											X		X	X	
Belarus															
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴															
Canada													X	X	X
Croatia	X			X							X		X	X	X
Georgia														X	
Kazakhstan														X	
Kyrgyzstan		X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Republic of Moldova		X				X					X			X	X
Russian Federation ³															
Serbia and Montenegro															
Serbia															
Montenegro	X				X										
Tajikistan				X	X								X	X	X
The fYROM															
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X		X							X		
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X	
United States (BLS)															
United States (Census) ⁴		X	X	X									X	X	
Other countries															
Australia						X							X	X	X
Japan														X	X
Mexico															
New Zealand ⁵	X		X	X		X					X		X	X	X
Republic of Korea															

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: Legal Unit = Enterprise = Local Unit.

2. Azerbaijan: According to the Azerbaijan legislation all enterprises are obliged to register at the Ministry of Justice. 1 Enterprise = 1 Legal Unit.

3. Russian Federation: According to the current legislation and the method for maintenance of the administrative register 1 Enterprise= 1 Legal Unit.

4. US (Census): In the United States, the units represented by the administrative records of the taxing authority (the Internal Revenue Service) are as follows: (1) Individual Master File: individuals who own sole proprietorship businesses (business income tax reporting only), with or without paid employees. Generally, each one corresponds to a simple enterprise with one establishment (local unit). Those with paid employees also are represented on the Business Master File (below) for payroll tax reporting; (2) Business Master File: business and organizational taxpaying units (corporations, partnerships, and certain tax-exempt organizations), For simple enterprises, the taxpaying unit represents the enterprise as a whole and may cover the activities of one local unit or more. Complex enterprises may have many taxpaying units, each of which covers one local unit for more.

5. New Zealand: Inland Revenue Department's (IRD) client registers and tax data form the primary source of the business register. Bulk updates from IRD databases are actioned normally on a monthly basis.

Table 3. Sources used for detecting the existence of a unit – Local Unit

Country	VAT	Personal income tax	Corporate tax	Other business taxation	Social security data	Published business accounts	Central bank data	Records of Chamber Commerce or professional associations	Records (other than VAT) of Customs and Excise authorities	Central Population Register	Single Business Register	Feedback from surveys of which:	Register update surveys	Feedback from other surveys	Other sources
ECE countries															
Albania ¹															
Armenia															
Azerbaijan											X		X	X	
Belarus ²											X				
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴															
Canada													X	X	X
Croatia											X		X	X	
Georgia															
Kazakhstan													X	X	
Kyrgyzstan		X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Republic of Moldova											X			X	X
Russian Federation						X	X								X
Serbia and Montenegro															
Serbia															
Montenegro	X				X										
Tajikistan				X	X								X	X	X
The FYROM															
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X		X							X		
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X						X			X	
United States (BLS)				X							X			X	
United States (Census) ³		X	X	X									X	X	
Other countries															
Australia ⁴						X							X	X	
Japan ⁵														X	
Mexico														X	
New Zealand ⁶	X			X							X		X	X	
Republic of Korea															

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: Legal Unit = Enterprise = Local Unit.

2. Belarus: The statistical register of the Ministry of Statistics and Analysis.

3. US (Census): In the United States, the units represented by the administrative records of the taxing authority (the Internal Revenue Service) are as follows: (1) Individual Master File: individuals who own sole proprietorship businesses (business income tax reporting only), with or without paid employees. Generally, each one corresponds to a simple enterprise with one establishment (local unit). Those with paid employees also are represented on the Business Master File (below) for payroll tax reporting. (2) Business Master File: business and organizational taxpaying units (corporations, partnerships, and certain tax-exempt organizations). For simple enterprises, the taxpaying unit represents the enterprise as a whole and may cover the activities of one local unit or more. Complex enterprises may have many taxpaying units, each of which covers one local unit for more.

4. Australia: The ABS Business Register does not contain "local units" as defined. All responses for "local units" on this questionnaire relate to a "Type of Activity" Unit (TAU). The TAU is defined as a statistical unit which conducts productive activity. It can comprise one or more legal entities, or the partial activities of one or more legal entities. In principle, all TAUs are constructed so that the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) subdivision homogeneity is observed.

5. Japan: Local units here refer to "establishments" belonging to legal organizations such as individual proprietorships, corporations, unincorporated associations.

6. New Zealand: Inland Revenue Department's (IRD) client registers and tax data form the primary source of the business register. Bulk updates from IRD databases are actioned normally on a monthly basis.

Table 4. Sources used for detecting the existence of a unit – Enterprise Groups

Country	VAT	Personal income tax	Corporate tax	Other business taxation	Social security data	Published business accounts	Central bank data	Records of Chamber Commerce or professional associations	Records (other than VAT) of Customs and Excise authorities	Central Population Register	Single Business Register	Feedback from surveys of which:	Register update surveys	Feedback from other surveys	Other sources
ECE countries															
Albania															
Armenia															
Azerbaijan															
Belarus															
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴															
Canada															
Croatia															
Georgia															
Kazakhstan															
Kyrgyzstan															
Republic of Moldova															
Russian Federation															
Serbia and Montenegro															
Serbia															
Montenegro															
Tajikistan				X	X								X	X	X
The FYROM															
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X		X							X		
Ukraine															
United States (BLS)															
United States (Census) ¹													X	X	
Other countries															
Australia	X					X							X		X
Japan														X	
Mexico															
New Zealand ²						X							X		X
Republic of Korea															

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. US (Census): In the United States, the units represented by the administrative records of the taxing authority (the Internal Revenue Service) are as follows: (1) Individual Master File: individuals who own sole proprietorship businesses (business income tax reporting only), with or without paid employees. Generally, each one corresponds to a simple enterprise with one establishment (local unit). Those with paid employees also are represented on the Business Master File (below) for payroll tax reporting; (2) Business Master File: business and organizational taxpaying units (corporations, partnerships, and certain tax-exempt organizations). For simple enterprises, the taxpaying unit represents the enterprise as a whole and may cover the activities of one local unit or more. Complex enterprises may have many taxpaying units, each of which covers one local unit for more.

2. New Zealand: Inland Revenue Department's (IRD) client registers and tax data form the primary source of the business register. Bulk updates from IRD databases are actioned normally on a monthly basis.

Table 5.1 Legal Units by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004
(Number of Units)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																			Other countries							
	Albania ¹	Armenia ²	Azerbaijan ³	Belarus ⁴	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁵	Canada ⁶	Croatia ⁷	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan ⁸	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ⁹	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia ¹⁰	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM ¹¹	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ¹²	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand ¹³	Republic of Korea	
A (optional)	365	-	8'481	-	n.a..	231'000	3'676	3'395	11'948	2'174	1'801	300'701		5'442	n.a.	19'672	n.a.	3'769	80'757	n.a.	n.a.	306'107	n.a.		See Ent.	n.a.	
B (optional)	148	-	91	-	n.a..	1'300	556	129	361	19	56	6'327		107	n.a.	8	n.a.	14	1'287	n.a.	n.a.	10'556	n.a.			n.a.	
C	253	-	378	-	n.a..	19'000	311	347	1'264	82	58	12'826		272	n.a.	114	n.a.	45	2'137	n.a.	n.a.	176'118	n.a.			n.a.	
D	5'905	-	5'103	-	n.a..	130'000	20'685	11'849	16'692	1'535	3'443	452'222		42'531	n.a.	1'401	n.a.	1'856	96'320	n.a.	n.a.	2'320	n.a.			n.a.	
E	120	-	313	-	n.a..	2'000	216	499	1'606	201	114	15'291		244	n.a.	215	n.a.	82	3'421	n.a.	n.a.	458'797	n.a.			n.a.	
F	2'655	-	5'122	-	n.a..	341'000	13'583	2'945	19'822	741	1'193	333'214		14'145	n.a.	1'357	n.a.	1'850	56'946	n.a.	n.a.	99'104	n.a.			n.a.	
G	25'891	-	21'781	-	n.a..	483'000	85'814	73'927	71'581	2'271	14'887	1'682'597		106'471	n.a.	3'343	n.a.	5'559	243'338	n.a.	n.a.	292'940	n.a.			n.a.	
H	5'656	-	913	-	n.a..	161'000	7'478	3'155	2'596	226	1'052	73'952		16'099	n.a.	103	n.a.	300	17'269	n.a.	n.a.	69'425	n.a.			n.a.	
I	5'213	-	1'711	-	n.a..	182'000	9'672	6'310	8'994	824	1'850	162'229		24'037	n.a.	562	n.a.	410	24'855	n.a.	n.a.	147'135	n.a.			n.a.	
J	143	-	635	-	n.a..	123'000	1'607	1'394	3'503	620	377	95'385		1'417	n.a.	482	n.a.	154	8'463	n.a.	n.a.	38'604	n.a.			n.a.	
K	1'963	-	5'553	-	n.a..	847'000	24'432	4'534	27'113	1'615	2'469	614'230		25'117	n.a.	3'201	n.a.	766	90'417	n.a.	n.a.	490'438	n.a.			n.a.	
L (optional)	158	-	5'360	-	n.a..	5'000	3'378	1'721	7'964	1'801	0	83'400		4'679	n.a.	1'852	n.a.	1'017	33'824	n.a.	n.a.	811'242	n.a.			n.a.	
M	263	-	593	-	n.a..	28'000	3'100	1'291	12'924	1'616	210	170'857		3'738	n.a.	378	n.a.	305	32'465	n.a.	n.a.	10'040	n.a.			n.a.	
N	748	-	1'143	-	n.a..	127'000	2'889	2'488	6'075	873	410	72'570		3'503	n.a.	425	n.a.	411	21'243	n.a.	n.a.	57'164	n.a.			n.a.	
O	2'232	-	5'321	-	n.a..	206'000	38'216	6'818	15'964	3'748	725	333'916		29'527	n.a.	2'113	n.a.	1'104	113'038	n.a.	n.a.	139'928	n.a.			n.a.	
P	8	-	-	-	n.a..	86'000	-	-	-	-	0	125		18	n.a.	3	n.a.	-	27	n.a.	n.a.	159'032	n.a.			n.a.	
Q	224	-	46	-	n.a..	130	57	-	2	3	0	105		-	n.a.	0	n.a.	-	0	n.a.	n.a.	170'009	n.a.			n.a.	
Without NACE, ISIC	0	-	-	-	n.a..	163'000	-	-	-	-	0	7'127		240'225	n.a.	152	n.a.	-	290	n.a.	n.a.	41'364	n.a.			n.a.	
Reported Total of Units	51'945	23'359	62'544	87'015	n.a..	3'135'430	215'670	120'822	208'409	18'349	28'645	4'417'074		517'572	n.a.	35'381	n.a.	17'642	927'975	n.a.	n.a.	3'480'323	n.a.	n.a.	See Enterprises	n.a.	
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2005		June 2004	31 Dec 2004	1 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2005		31 Dec 2004					01 Jan 2005	2003							

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

- Albania: Legal Unit = Enterprise = Local Unit.
- Armenia: As of 01.01.2005 there are 58 073 legal units and 51 481 commercial legal units in the state register, of which 9 787 do not have organisational and legal form that corresponds to the requirements of the state code and 12 875 did not re-register in accordance with the requirements of the state code and are therefore not allowed to carry out entrepreneurial activity. As of 01.01.2005 there are 67 116 individual units, registered in the state register that in accordance with the requirements of the state code are allowed to employ people. The business register of individual units is currently under development.
- Azerbaijan: According to the Azerbaijan legislation all enterprises are obliged to register at the Ministry of Justice. 1 Enterprise = 1 Legal Unit.
- Belarus: Statistical reporting in the Republic of Belarus for 2004 is being conducted following the Classification of Branches of the National Economy (CBNE), revision 1992. It is clearly not possible, therefore, to provide information on the number of units (section 3) by NACE Rev. 1.1, ISIC Rev. 3.1. Progress is now being made to introduce a classification of kinds of activity (OKED), consistent with NACE and developed in conformity with European Union recommendations, into economic and statistical practice.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: The work on business register will start next year.
- Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). Concordance file has been used to classify the Canadian 2-digit NAICS into NACE.
- Croatia: Legal units cover only legal persons (trade companies, associations, cooperatives, funds etc.) and state and local government bodies. Natural persons, that in Croatia includes crafts and free lances, are not yet covered.
- Kyrgyzstan: Newly registered units are not included in the business register until they are surveyed.
- Russian Federation: Data from the administrative register without an estimate for the physical units, that carry out activities without establishing a legal unit. According to the current legislation and the method for maintenance of the administrative register 1 enterprise= 1 legal unit.
- Serbia (Serbia and Montenegro): The legal units are classified according to "KD"- the national version of NACE Rev.1 classification. The administrative registers maintained by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia contain data on legal units and legal local units. The units that are in the row Without NACE are those units that are still classified according to the old 6-digit national classification of activities.
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM): the National Activity Classification compatible with NACE Rev 1.1 is in a final stage of adoption. The required information will be available in April 2005.
- Australia: The data is presented according to the division codes of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) rather than NACE/ISIC. Please refer to Annex III for more information.
- New Zealand: Legal unit = Enterprise unit. Private households do not fall within the coverage of the business register.

Table 5.2 Legal Units by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004 *
(Relative shares, %)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																				Other countries					
	Albania ¹	Armenia ²	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herze- govina	Canada	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakh- stan	Kyrgyz- stan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Monte- negro	Serbia	Monte- negro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmeni- stan	Ukraine ³	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁴	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	0.7	-	13.6	-	n.a.	7.4	1.7	2.8	5.7	11.8	6.3	6.8		1.1		55.6		21.4	8.7			8.8			See Ent.	
B (optional)	0.3	-	0.1	-	n.a.	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.1	0.1			0.3				
C	0.5	-	0.6	-	n.a.	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3		0.1		0.3		0.3	0.2			5.1				
D	11.4	-	8.2	-	n.a.	4.1	9.6	9.8	8.0	8.4	12.0	10.2		8.2		4.0		10.5	10.4			0.1				
E	0.2	-	0.5	-	n.a.	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3		0.0	n.a.	0.6	n.a.	0.5	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	13.2	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
F	5.1	-	8.2	-	n.a.	10.9	6.3	2.4	9.5	4.0	4.2	7.5		2.7	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	10.5	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
G	49.8	-	34.8	-	n.a.	15.4	39.8	61.2	34.3	12.4	52.0	38.1		20.6	n.a.	9.4	n.a.	31.5	26.2	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
H	10.9	-	1.5	-	n.a.	5.1	3.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	3.7	1.7		3.1	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	1.7	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
I	10.0	-	2.7	-	n.a.	5.8	4.5	5.2	4.3	4.5	6.5	3.7		4.6	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	2.3	2.7	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
J	0.3	-	1.0	-	n.a.	3.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.4	1.3	2.2		0.3	n.a.	1.4	n.a.	0.9	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
K	3.8	-	8.9	-	n.a.	27.0	11.3	3.8	13.0	8.8	8.6	13.9		4.9	n.a.	9.0	n.a.	4.3	9.7	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
L (optional)	0.3	-	8.6	-	n.a.	0.2	1.6	1.4	3.8	9.8	0.0	1.9		0.9	n.a.	5.2	n.a.	5.8	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	23.3	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
M	0.5	-	0.9	-	n.a.	0.9	1.4	1.1	6.2	8.8	0.7	3.9		0.7	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	1.7	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
N	1.4	-	1.8	-	n.a.	4.1	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.8	1.4	1.6		0.7	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	2.3	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
O	4.3	-	8.5	-	n.a.	6.6	17.7	5.6	7.7	20.4	2.5	7.6		5.7	n.a.	6.0	n.a.	6.3	12.2	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
P	0.0	-	-	-	n.a.	2.7	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Q	0.4	-	0.1	-	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		-	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	0.0	-	-	-	n.a.	5.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2		46.4	n.a.	0.4	n.a.	-	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Reported Total of Units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	See Enter- prises	n.a.

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003.

2. Armenia: data refer to 2003.

3. Ukraine: data refer to 2003.

4. Australia: The data is presented according to the division codes of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) rather than NACE/ISIC. Please refer to Annex III for more information.

* See Table 5.1 for notes on data coverage.

Table 6.1 Enterprises by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004
(Number of Units)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																			Other countries						
	Albania ¹	Armenia ²	Azerbaijan ³	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ⁴	Croatia ⁵	Georgia	Kazakhstan ⁶	Kyrgyzstan ⁷	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ⁸	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM ⁹	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census) ³	Australia	Japan ¹⁰	Mexico	New Zealand ¹¹	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	365	72	5'661	n.a.	n.a.	188'000	1'675	186	7'136	2'176	1'801	-	n.a.	296	19'672	n.a.	2'220	22'290	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8'611	n.a.	82'823	n.a.
B (optional)	148	15	49	n.a.	n.a.	9'000	212	18	232	21	56	-	n.a.	48	8	n.a.	9	621	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'314	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.
C	253	66	273	n.a.	n.a.	15'000	194	112	718	86	58	-	n.a.	51	114	n.a.	25	1'141	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'350	n.a.	433	n.a.
D	5'905	1'637	2'539	n.a.	n.a.	99'000	10'904	2'719	10'035	1'556	3'443	-	n.a.	1'867	1'401	n.a.	1'072	48'740	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	301'989	n.a.	24'295	n.a.
E	120	59	261	n.a.	n.a.	2'000	155	172	1'080	214	114	-	n.a.	28	215	n.a.	67	2'455	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	554	n.a.	223	n.a.
F	2'655	401	2'246	n.a.	n.a.	265'000	7'416	590	11'003	760	1'193	-	n.a.	643	1'357	n.a.	850	26'856	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	329'975	n.a.	44'483	n.a.
G	25'891	3'434	9'608	n.a.	n.a.	368'000	31'631	17'516	35'423	2'320	14'887	-	n.a.	8'006	3'343	n.a.	2'310	121'865	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	519'168	n.a.	58'865	n.a.
H	5'656	2'450	549	n.a.	n.a.	110'000	3'507	1'190	1'450	236	1'052	-	n.a.	1'135	103	n.a.	191	9'679	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95'646	n.a.	12'658	n.a.
I	5'213	521	1'070	n.a.	n.a.	139'000	4'384	893	4'878	916	1'850	-	n.a.	1'103	562	n.a.	295	14'608	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56'055	n.a.	16'608	n.a.
J	143	42	362	n.a.	n.a.	100'000	870	40	6	795	377	-	n.a.	75	482	n.a.	139	3'395	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16'785	n.a.	16'576	n.a.
K	1'963	672	2'787	n.a.	n.a.	684'000	14'635	1'175	15'899	1'632	2'469	-	n.a.	1'087	3'201	n.a.	532	49'887	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	128'134	n.a.	143'886	n.a.
L (optional)	158	12	-	n.a.	n.a.	6'000	307	-	41	1'818	0	-	n.a.	212	1'852	n.a.	949	266	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	214	n.a.
M	263	243	527	n.a.	n.a.	21'000	823	409	3'255	1'662	210	-	n.a.	303	378	n.a.	263	2'543	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11'554	n.a.	7'089	n.a.
N	748	405	937	n.a.	n.a.	92'000	800	714	3'153	889	410	-	n.a.	254	425	n.a.	369	3'390	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7'023	n.a.	15'294	n.a.
O	2'232	444	1'657	n.a.	n.a.	158'000	4'310	506	3'187	3'985	725	-	n.a.	3'867	2'113	n.a.	803	10'617	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	235'055	n.a.	30'529	n.a.
P	8	0	-	n.a.	n.a.	10	0	-	-	-	0	-	n.a.	133	3	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Q	224	0	-	n.a.	n.a.	50	0	-	-	3	0	-	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	6'184	n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	0	0	-	n.a.	n.a.	0	4	-	-	-	0	-	n.a.	0	152	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	0	n.a.
Reported Total of Units	51'945	10'473	28'526	n.a.	n.a.	2'256'060	81'827	26'240	97'496	19'069	28'645	2'333'887	n.a.	19'108	35'381	n.a.	10'094	318'359	n.a.	5'697'759	n.a.	n.a.	1'715'213	n.a.	459'727	n.a.
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005			June 2004		Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004					01 Jan 2005	2003		2002		Dec 2004		Nov 2004		

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: Legal Unit = Enterprise = Local Unit.

2. Armenia: As of 01.01.2005 there are 58 073 legal units and 51 481 commercial legal units in the state register, of which 9 787 do not have organisational and legal form that corresponds to the requirements of the state code and 12 875 did not re-register in accordance with the requirements of the state code and are therefore not allowed to carry out entrepreneurial activity. As of 01.01.2005 there are 67 116 individual units, registered in the state register that in accordance with the requirements of the state code are allowed to employ people. The

3. Azerbaijan: According to the Azerbaijan legislation all enterprises are obliged to register at the Ministry of Justice. 1 Enterprise = 1 Legal Unit.

4. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). Concordance file has been used to classify the Canadian 2-digit NAICS into NACE.

5. Croatia: Statistical Business Register of CBS is in its early phase. That is why data on active enterprises is not completely accurate. It refers to number of active enterprise in public sector and non-profit organisations - business entities that are classified in sections L, M, N and O. Data on active enterprises in those sections, that are presented in the table above, refers only to enterprises that are recorded in tax files (profit tax). We assume that the real number is two times or, in some sections, even three times higher. But this is still to be investigated and it requires inclusion more sources which is planned for this year. This refers also to the indicators number of employees and turnover for those sections.

6. Kazakhstan: Enterprise units exist only for non-financial corporations. The indicator includes all active and temporary dormant units.

7. Kyrgyzstan: Newly registered units are not included in the business register until they are surveyed.

8. Russian Federation: According to the current legislation and the method for maintenance of the administrative register 1 enterprise = 1 legal unit. Here are shown all units that actually carry out economic activity and included in the statistical register.

9. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM): the National Activity Classification compatible with NACE Rev 1.1 is in a final stage of adoption. The required information will be available in April 2005.

10. Japan: The above data are classified according to the 2002 Japan Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) which was compiled based on the ISIC Rev. 3.0.

11. New Zealand: Legal unit = Enterprise unit. Private households do not fall within the coverage of the business register.

Table 6.2 Enterprises by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004 *
(Relative shares, %)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																				Other countries				
	Albania ¹	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine ²	United States (BLS)	United States (Census) ³	Australia	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand
A (optional)	0.7	0.7	19.8	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	2.0	0.7	7.3	11.4	6.3	-	n.a.	1.5	55.6	n.a.	22.0	7.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	18.0	n.a.
B (optional)	0.3	0.1	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	n.a.	0.3	0.0	n.a.	0.1	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.
C	0.5	0.6	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	-	n.a.	0.3	0.3	n.a.	0.2	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
D	11.4	15.6	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	13.3	10.4	10.3	8.2	12.0	-	n.a.	9.8	4.0	n.a.	10.6	15.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.6	n.a.	5.3	n.a.
E	0.2	0.6	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.4	-	n.a.	0.1	0.6	n.a.	0.7	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
F	5.1	3.8	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	9.1	2.2	11.3	4.0	4.2	-	n.a.	3.4	3.8	n.a.	8.4	8.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.2	n.a.	9.7	n.a.
G	49.8	32.8	33.7	n.a.	n.a.	16.3	38.7	66.8	36.3	12.2	52.0	-	n.a.	41.9	9.4	n.a.	22.9	38.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.3	n.a.	12.8	n.a.
H	10.9	23.4	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	4.3	4.5	1.5	1.2	3.7	-	n.a.	5.9	0.3	n.a.	1.9	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	n.a.	2.8	n.a.
I	10.0	5.0	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	5.4	3.4	5.0	4.8	6.5	-	n.a.	5.8	1.6	n.a.	2.9	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	3.6	n.a.
J	0.3	0.4	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	4.2	1.3	-	n.a.	0.4	1.4	n.a.	1.4	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	n.a.	3.6	n.a.
K	3.8	6.4	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	30.3	17.9	4.5	16.3	8.6	8.6	-	n.a.	5.7	9.0	n.a.	5.3	15.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	n.a.	31.3	n.a.
L (optional)	0.3	0.1	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.4	-	0.0	9.5	0.0	-	n.a.	1.1	5.2	n.a.	9.4	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
M	0.5	2.3	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	1.0	1.6	3.3	8.7	0.7	-	n.a.	1.6	1.1	n.a.	2.6	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	1.5	n.a.
N	1.4	3.9	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	1.0	2.7	3.2	4.7	1.4	-	n.a.	1.3	1.2	n.a.	3.7	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	n.a.	3.3	n.a.
O	4.3	4.2	5.8	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	5.3	1.9	3.3	20.9	2.5	-	n.a.	20.2	6.0	n.a.	8.0	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	n.a.	6.6	n.a.
P	0.0	0.0	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	n.a.	0.7	0.0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Q	0.4	0.0	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	1.3	n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	0.0	0.0	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	n.a.	0.0	0.4	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Reported Total of Units	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	n.a.	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	100.0	n.a.

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003.
2. Ukraine: data refer to 2003.
3. US (Census): data refer to 2002.

* See Table 6.1 for notes on data coverage.

Table 7. Local Units by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004
(Number of Units)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																				Other countries						
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia	Georgia ²	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ³	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia ⁴	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM ⁵	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁶	Japan ⁷	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea	
A (optional)	n.a.	n.a.	5'686		n.a.	189'000	2'070	n.a.	7'499	2	n.a.	4'912		594	7	742	n.a.	16	22'797	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16'562	-	86'015	n.a.	
B (optional)	n.a.	n.a.	49		n.a.	9'000	232	n.a.	237	2	n.a.	195		13	0	0	n.a.	7	642	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'128	20'012	Incl. in A	n.a.	
C	n.a.	n.a.	300		n.a.	16'000	304	n.a.	912	4	n.a.	760		56	0	0	n.a.	38	1'390	n.a.	23'871	n.a.	3'460	2'751	586	n.a.	
D	n.a.	n.a.	2'571		n.a.	106'000	11'869	n.a.	10'519	23	n.a.	10'944		1'877	2	572	n.a.	92	51'913	n.a.	344'341	n.a.	696'946	340'469	25'936	n.a.	
E	n.a.	n.a.	292		n.a.	2'000	381	n.a.	1'348	13	n.a.	2'379		156	10	61	n.a.	75	3'672	n.a.	18'432	n.a.	3'454	37	450	n.a.	
F	n.a.	n.a.	2'371		n.a.	266'000	7'665	n.a.	11'622	19	n.a.	8'621		381	227	154	n.a.	181	28'919	n.a.	710'325	n.a.	625'928	10'300	45'294	n.a.	
G	n.a.	n.a.	9'715		n.a.	407'000	43'431	n.a.	36'887	79	n.a.	29'239		17'362	19	822	n.a.	1'654	130'111	n.a.	1'562'593	n.a.	1'899'298	1'683'388	68'633	n.a.	
H	n.a.	n.a.	558		n.a.	116'000	5'183	n.a.	1'494	15	n.a.	2'448		1'867	84	0	n.a.	335	11'084	n.a.	565'149	n.a.	863'051	246'754	13'866	n.a.	
I	n.a.	n.a.	1'165		n.a.	145'000	6'758	n.a.	5'854	93	n.a.	11'948		2'100	57	92	n.a.	153	17'243	n.a.	253'855	n.a.	158'053	48'819	18'650	n.a.	
J	n.a.	n.a.	487		n.a.	109'000	2'026	n.a.	7	180	n.a.	18'250		1'979	16	0	n.a.	145	4'528	n.a.	450'422	n.a.	96'757	3'610	18'291	n.a.	
K	n.a.	n.a.	3'169		n.a.	694'000	15'332	n.a.	17'175	106	n.a.	30'487		1'790	46	468	n.a.	421	53'230	n.a.	323'024	n.a.	362'602	38'459	147'869	n.a.	
L (optional)	n.a.	n.a.	5'386		n.a.	8'000	308	n.a.	87	18	n.a.	6'370		2'992	19	521	n.a.	364	277	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	2'062	n.a.	
M	n.a.	n.a.	583		n.a.	22'000	894	n.a.	3'765	1'355	n.a.	5'776		1'211	4	89	n.a.	2'468	3'037	n.a.	73'701	n.a.	167'807	29'677	8'794	n.a.	
N	n.a.	n.a.	1'088		n.a.	97'000	1'062	n.a.	3'298	603	n.a.	3'885		2'034	21	0	n.a.	334	3'816	n.a.	703'540	n.a.	260'080	128'565	17'613	n.a.	
O	n.a.	n.a.	4'375		n.a.	161'000	5'666	n.a.	3'945	689	n.a.	8'618		3'695	0	142	n.a.	143	11'524	n.a.	2'109'243	n.a.	1'147'158	239'578	33'530	n.a.	
P	n.a.	n.a.	-		n.a.	0	-	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	-		0	0	0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	0	n.a.
Q	n.a.	n.a.	46		n.a.	50	-	n.a.	1	-	n.a.	43		0	0	0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	6'184	n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	n.a.	n.a.	-		n.a.	0	1'109	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	11		45'535	-	218	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	35'722	n.a.	-	-	-	0	n.a.
Reported Total of Units	n.a.	n.a.	37'841		n.a.	2'347'050	104'290	n.a.	104'650	3'201	n.a.	144'886		83'642	512	3'881	n.a.	6'426	344'189	6'968'201	7'200'770	n.a.	6'304'284	2'792'419	493'773	n.a.	
Reference Period			01 Jan 2005			June 2004			01 Jan 2005	31 Dec 2004		01 Jan 2005		31 Dec 2004				01 Jan 2005	2003	2004	2002		Dec 2004	1999	Nov 2004		

Source: Joint UNECE/Eurostat Questionnaire on Business Registers

- Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). Concordance file has been used to classify the Canadian 2-digit NAICS into NACE.
- Georgia: The Statistical department is working on reforming the business register. There are no detailed data on local units.
- Russian Federation: The establishments of legal units are recorded in the administrative register.
- Serbia (Serbia and Montenegro): Local units are in the Administrative Register of Legal Units and therefore they are legal local units.
- The FYROM: the National Activity Classification NACE Rev 1.1 is in a final stage of adoption. The required information will be available in April 2005.
- Australia: Business Register counts of Local Units and Public Enterprises are not publicly available. The ABS Business Register does not contain "local units" as defined. All responses for "local units" on this questionnaire relate to a "Type of Activity" Unit (TAU).
- Japan: Local units here refer to "establishments" belonging to all legal organizations such as individual proprietorships, corporations, unincorporated associations.

Table 7bis. Local Units - number of units and employment by Section of NAICS, 2004
USA - Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS)

NAICS Sectors	Number of Units		2004/2002	Persons Occupied		2004/2002
	2002	2004	%	2002	2004	%
11 Agriculture	101'389	81'245	-19.9	1'000'700	1'052'658	5.2
21 Mining	25'708	22'217	-13.6	508'200	503'158	-1.0
22 Utilities	16'285	15'170	-6.8	594'900	567'948	-4.5
23 Construction	792'030	642'013	-18.9	6'318'700	6'492'320	2.7
31-33 Manufacturing	392'724	336'818	-14.2	15'345'300	14'174'982	-7.6
42, 44-45 Trade	1'636'688	1'439'957	-12.0	20'395'900	20'286'740	-0.5
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	210'812	174'728	-17.1	3'940'000	3'935'559	-0.1
51 Information	154'501	116'737	-24.4	3'404'100	3'114'033	-8.5
52 Finance and Insurance	421'874	387'684	-8.1	5'666'900	5'779'209	2.0
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	315'437	285'120	-9.6	1'984'000	2'028'743	2.3
54 Professional and technical services	854'961	707'932	-17.2	6'766'600	6'739'385	-0.4
55 Management of companies	38'105	36'587	-4.0	1'704'900	1'691'125	-0.8
56 Administrative and waste services	403'385	329'539	-18.3	7'259'200	7'500'766	3.3
61 Educational services	68'828	62'789	-8.8	1'943'700	2'188'517	12.6
62 Health care and social assistance	632'988	611'888	-3.3	13'185'800	13'876'070	5.2
71 Arts, entertainment, and recreation	108'412	497'146	358.6	1'603'900	1'687'343	5.2
72 Accommodation and food services	538'203	497'144	-7.6	9'776'100	10'321'257	5.6
81 Other services	1'011'133	481'608	-52.4	4'163'400	3'756'741	-9.8
92 Publication Administration	-	131'047	-	-	7'147'222	-
Unclassified	-	110'832	-	-	287'389	-
Total of NAICS	8'123'690	6'968'201	-14.2	126'687'500	113'131'165	-10.7

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Table 8.1 Public Enterprises by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004
(Number of Units)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																			Other countries							
	Albania	Armenia ¹	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ²	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ³	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁴	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand ⁵	Republic of Korea	
A (optional)	51	n.a.	500	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	59	163	111	61	5'815		26	n.a.	407	n.a.	7	1'102	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	
B (optional)	1	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	1	13	3	5	178		0	n.a.	5	n.a.	7	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.	
C	33	n.a.	47	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	11	1	1	4	277		4	n.a.	39	n.a.	11	171	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	
D	52	n.a.	445	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	109	186	44	98	9'213		31	n.a.	406	n.a.	68	1'951	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	
E	88	n.a.	238	n.a.	n.a.	290	n.a.	105	251	36	83	4'359		177	n.a.	153	n.a.	75	1'760	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	n.a.	
F	41	n.a.	604	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	81	67	80	38	4'462		98	n.a.	332	n.a.	78	619	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	
G	30	n.a.	763	n.a.	n.a.	660	n.a.	100	47	20	67	14'424		7	n.a.	364	n.a.	673	1'725	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	
H	16	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	26	22	9	30	2'457		1	n.a.	36	n.a.	135	385	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.	
I	81	n.a.	405	n.a.	n.a.	250	n.a.	236	87	112	55	4'044		28	n.a.	249	n.a.	113	469	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	n.a.	
J	5	n.a.	139	n.a.	n.a.	140	n.a.	2	-	3	1	207		2	n.a.	238	n.a.	132	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	149	n.a.	
K	38	n.a.	729	n.a.	n.a.	160	n.a.	120	648	52	215	16'416		96	n.a.	347	n.a.	240	4'881	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	147	n.a.	
L (optional)	12	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	210	n.a.	-	41	6	-	297		5	n.a.	1'648	n.a.	363	161	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	202	n.a.	
M	4	n.a.	384	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	38	1'466	6	29	530		1	n.a.	303	n.a.	2'465	211	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'628	n.a.	
N	2	n.a.	527	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	439	1'353	30	10	759		23	n.a.	352	n.a.	331	379	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.	
O	35	n.a.	675	n.a.	n.a.	80	n.a.	92	880	19	59	6'388		148	n.a.	317	n.a.	89	2'053	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	n.a.	
P	0	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	-	-	-	0	-		0	n.a.	0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	
Q	18	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	-	-	-	0	-		0	n.a.	0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	
Without NACE, ISIC	0	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	-	-	-	-	57		173	n.a.	0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	
Reported Total of Units	507	n.a.	5'551	n.a.	n.a.	1'900	n.a.	1'419	5'225	532	755	69'883		820	n.a.	5'196	n.a.	4'787	15'936	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'425	n.a.	
Reference Period	2003		01 Jan 2005			June 2004		Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2005		31 Dec 2004					01 Jan 2005	2003						Nov 2004	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Armenia: The legal and organisational form "public enterprise" is not foreseen in the State Code.

2. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). Concordance file has been used to classify the Canadian 2-digit NAICS into NACE.

3. Russian Federation: State owned enterprises and government institutions, including their affiliate undertakings.

4. Australia: Business Register counts of Local Units and Public Enterprises are not publicly available.

5. New Zealand: Public Enterprises above cover all public sector institutions, i.e. all institutions coming under the purview of either central government or local authorities. Data includes defence forces and all publicly funded health & education institutions. Also included are the trading entities/enterprises owned/controlled by the government or local authorities.

Table 8.2 Public Enterprises by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004 *
(Relative shares, %)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																				Other countries					
	Albania ¹	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine ²	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	10.1	n.a.	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	4.2	3.1	20.9	8.1	8.3		3.2	n.a.	7.8	n.a.	0.1	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	n.a.
B (optional)	0.2	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3		0.0	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	0.1	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.
C	6.5	n.a.	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4		0.5	n.a.	0.8	n.a.	0.2	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
D	10.3	n.a.	8.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	7.7	3.6	8.3	13.0	13.2		3.8	n.a.	7.8	n.a.	1.4	12.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	n.a.
E	17.4	n.a.	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	15.3	n.a.	7.4	4.8	6.8	11.0	6.2		21.6	n.a.	2.9	n.a.	1.6	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	n.a.
F	8.1	n.a.	10.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	5.7	1.3	15.0	5.0	6.4		12.0	n.a.	6.4	n.a.	1.6	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	n.a.
G	5.9	n.a.	13.7	n.a.	n.a.	34.7	n.a.	7.0	0.9	3.8	8.9	20.6		0.9	n.a.	7.0	n.a.	14.1	10.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
H	3.2	n.a.	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	1.8	0.4	1.7	4.0	3.5		0.1	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	2.8	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	n.a.
I	16.0	n.a.	7.3	n.a.	n.a.	13.2	n.a.	16.6	1.7	21.1	7.3	5.8		3.4	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	2.4	2.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	n.a.
J	1.0	n.a.	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	0.3		0.2	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	2.8	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	n.a.
K	7.5	n.a.	13.1	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	n.a.	8.5	12.4	9.8	28.5	23.5		11.7	n.a.	6.7	n.a.	5.0	30.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	n.a.
L (optional)	2.4	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	11.1	n.a.	-	0.8	1.1	-	0.4		0.6	n.a.	31.7	n.a.	7.6	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	n.a.
M	0.8	n.a.	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	2.7	28.1	1.1	3.8	0.8		0.1	n.a.	5.8	n.a.	51.5	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76.7	n.a.
N	0.4	n.a.	9.5	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	30.9	25.9	5.6	1.3	1.1		2.8	n.a.	6.8	n.a.	6.9	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.
O	6.9	n.a.	12.2	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	n.a.	6.5	16.8	3.6	7.8	9.1		18.0	n.a.	6.1	n.a.	1.9	12.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	n.a.
P	0.0	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	-	-	0.0	-		0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Q	3.6	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	-	-	0.0	-		0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	0.0	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	-	-	0.1	-		21.1	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Reported Total of Units	100.0	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	n.a.

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003.

2. Ukraine: data refer to 2003.

* See Table 8.1 for notes on data coverage.

Table 9. Enterprises - number of persons occupied by NACE Rev.1, 2004

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																			Other countries						
	Albania	Armenia ¹	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ²	Croatia ³	Georgia	Kazakhstan ⁴	Kyrgyzstan ⁵	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia	Japan ⁶	Mexico	New Zealand ⁷	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	4'017	2'011	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31'924	3'592	241'336	114'154	138'524	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	796'104	n.a.	n.a.	1'636'100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84'292	n.a.	99'447	n.a.
B (optional)	490	99	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'792	139	4'351	111	787	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	302	n.a.	n.a.	22'500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32'179	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.	
C	17'495	5'476	36'245	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6'310	7'114	118'083	7'242	2'372	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9'564	n.a.	n.a.	570'900	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36'449	n.a.	3'581	n.a.	
D	49'713	48'537	91'290	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	256'167	51'334	482'383	68'983	121'519	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	163'823	n.a.	n.a.	2'811'400	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9'457'907	n.a.	258'583	n.a.	
E	19'480	22'121	36'381	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26'557	24'274	121'243	30'895	18'750	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19'018	n.a.	n.a.	563'500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	218'348	n.a.	6'164	n.a.	
F	20'501	13'621	45'853	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81'366	16'984	185'288	25'139	23'922	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48'916	n.a.	n.a.	635'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'480'863	n.a.	100'257	n.a.	
G	45'135	18'070	48'321	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	178'069	45'130	161'459	18'747	102'049	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39'531	n.a.	n.a.	1'087'600	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8'366'615	n.a.	329'250	n.a.	
H	11'148	84'040	6'205	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35'777	7'403	23'418	4'242	9'541	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'103	n.a.	n.a.	124'800	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'791'913	n.a.	98'453	n.a.	
I	21'988	25'784	93'401	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82'804	47'383	281'566	30'921	59'076	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44'760	n.a.	n.a.	1'123'100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'913'201	n.a.	99'036	n.a.	
J	1'624	220	7'010	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7'243	237	1	8'631	8'270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10'292	n.a.	n.a.	47'600	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'129'709	n.a.	52'121	n.a.	
K	8'241	7'261	53'928	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56'870	13'154	185'521	31'987	32'988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29'818	n.a.	n.a.	761'300	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'293'911	n.a.	208'108	n.a.	
L (optional)	4'138	222	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	-	6'511	57'302	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	163'314	n.a.	n.a.	11'300	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	76'697	n.a.	
M	1'252	5'135	110'049	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'046	15'341	139'164	82'622	5'279	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27'698	n.a.	n.a.	73'100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	256'878	n.a.	156'507	n.a.	
N	1'742	27'147	91'788	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6'131	41'306	192'048	73'758	3'143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50'005	n.a.	n.a.	83'300	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	132'920	n.a.	177'261	n.a.	
O	7'095	5'744	44'226	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22'728	9'543	59'226	39'165	8'313	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20'904	n.a.	n.a.	193'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4'873'500	n.a.	109'286	n.a.	
P	10	0	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	-	-	-	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	NA	n.a.	
Q	336	0	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	-	-	18	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	326	n.a.	
Without NACE, ISIC	0	0	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	-	-	-	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5'521	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	0	n.a.	
TOTAL	214'405	265'488	721'951	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	796'784	282'934	2'201'598	593'917	534'533	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'431'694	n.a.	n.a.	9'744'500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34'068'685	n.a.	1'771'496	n.a.	
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005					Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004							2003		2002		Dec 2004		Nov 2004		

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

- Armenia: As of 01.01.2005 there are 67 116 individual units, registered in the state register that in accordance with the requirements of the state code are allowed to employ people. The business register of individual units is currently under development.
- Canada: The employment and turnover information included in the BR is not suitable for the production of aggregate statistics. It is used only for survey design and processing purposes. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). Concordance file has been used to classify the Canadian 2-digit NAICS into NACE.
- Croatia: Statistical Business Register of CBS is in its early phase. That is why data on active enterprises is not completely accurate. It refers to number of active enterprise in public sector and non-profit organisations - business entities that are classified in sections L, M, N and O. Data on active enterprises in those sections, that are presented in the table above, refers only to enterprises that are recorded in tax files (profit tax). We assume that the real number is two times or, in some sections, even three times higher. But this is still to be investigated and it requires inclusion more sources which is planned for this year. This refers also to the indicators number of employees and turnover for those sections.
- Kazakhstan: Enterprise units exist only for non-financial corporations. The indicator includes all active and temporary dormant units.
- Kyrgyzstan: Newly registered units are not included in the business register until they are surveyed.
- Japan: "Persons occupied includes only "regular employees" of enterprises that comprise both full-time and part-time employees. Regular employees refer to employees regularly engaged in the business of enterprises, including those who are contracted for a period of more than half month or have been employed for 18 days or more in each of the past two months. The above data are classified according to the 2002 Japan Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) which was compiled based on the ISIC Rev. 3.0.
- New Zealand: Legal unit = Enterprise unit. Private households do not fall within the coverage of the business register.

Table 10. Number of persons occupied per Enterprise, by NACE Rev.1, 2004

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																			Other countries						
	Albania	Armenia ¹	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ²	Croatia ³	Georgia	Kazakhstan ⁴	Kyrgyzstan ⁵	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia	Japan ⁶	Mexico	New Zealand ⁷	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	11	28	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	19	34	52	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	73	n.a.	-	n.a.	10	n.a.	1	n.a.	
B (optional)	3	7	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	8	19	5	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.	-	n.a.	14	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.	
C	69	83	133	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	64	164	84	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.	500	n.a.	-	n.a.	16	n.a.	8	n.a.	
D	8	30	36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	19	48	44	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	117	n.a.	n.a.	58	n.a.	-	n.a.	31	n.a.	11	n.a.	
E	162	375	139	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	171	141	112	144	164	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88	n.a.	n.a.	230	n.a.	-	n.a.	394	n.a.	28	n.a.	
F	8	34	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	29	17	33	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	-	n.a.	11	n.a.	2	n.a.	
G	2	5	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	3	5	8	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	-	n.a.	16	n.a.	6	n.a.	
H	2	34	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	6	16	18	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	-	n.a.	19	n.a.	8	n.a.	
I	4	49	87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	53	58	34	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	-	n.a.	52	n.a.	6	n.a.	
J	11	5	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	6	0	11	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	-	n.a.	67	n.a.	3	n.a.	
K	4	11	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	11	12	20	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.	-	n.a.	10	n.a.	1	n.a.	
L (optional)	26	19	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	159	32	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	358	n.a.	
M	5	21	209	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	38	43	50	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73	n.a.	n.a.	29	n.a.	-	n.a.	22	n.a.	22	n.a.	
N	2	67	98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	58	61	83	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	118	n.a.	n.a.	25	n.a.	-	n.a.	19	n.a.	12	n.a.	
O	3	13	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	19	19	10	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	-	n.a.	21	n.a.	4	n.a.	
P	1	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	
Q	2	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	6	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	0	n.a.	
Without NACE, ISIC	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	
TOTAL	4	25	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	11	23	31	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.	20	n.a.	20	n.a.	4	n.a.	
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005					Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004									2003		2002		Dec 2004		Nov 2004

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Armenia: As of 01.01.2005 there are 67 116 individual units, registered in the state register that in accordance with the requirements of the state code are allowed to employ people. The business register of individual units is currently under development.
2. Canada: The employment and turnover information included in the BR is not suitable for the production of aggregate statistics. It is used only for survey design and processing purposes. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). Concordance file has been used to classify the Canadian 2-digit NAICS into NACE.
3. Croatia: Statistical Business Register of CBS is in its early phase. That is why data on active enterprises is not completely accurate. It refers to number of active enterprise in public sector and non-profit organisations - business entities that are classified in sections L, M, N and O. Data on active enterprises in those sections, that are presented in the table above, refers only to enterprises that are recorded in tax files (profit tax). We assume that the real number is two times or, in some sections, even three times higher. But this is still to be investigated and it requires inclusion more sources which is planned for this year. This refers also to the indicators number of employees and turnover for those sections.
4. Kazakhstan: Enterprise units exist only for non-financial corporations. The indicator includes all active and temporary dormant units.
5. Kyrgyzstan: Newly registered units are not included in the business register until they are surveyed.
6. Japan: "Persons occupied includes only "regular employees" of enterprises that comprise both full-time and part-time employees. Regular employees refer to employees regularly engaged in the business of enterprises, including those who are contracted for a period of more than half month or have been employed for 18 days or more in each of the past two months. The above data are classified according to the 2002 Japan Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) which was compiled based on the ISIC Rev. 3.0.
7. New Zealand: Legal unit = Enterprise unit. Private households do not fall within the coverage of the business register.

Table 11. Local Units - number of persons occupied by NACE Rev.1, 2004

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																			Other countries					
	Albania	Armenia ¹	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ²	Croatia ³	Georgia ⁴	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ⁵	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁶	Japan ⁷	Mexico	New Zealand
A (optional)	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	241'336	24	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	37'842	n.a	n.a	1'646'107	n.a	n.a	n.a	179'549	-	96'530	n.a
B (optional)	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4'351	15	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	22'151	n.a	n.a	n.a	43'892	154'379	Incl. in A	n.a
C	n.a	n.a	40'370	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	118'083	906	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	500'032	n.a	465'775	n.a	39'870	68'031	3'818	n.a
D	n.a	n.a	93'578	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	482'383	1'279	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	52'052	n.a	n.a	2'764'985	n.a	14'393'609	n.a	11'290'149	4'232'322	244'814	n.a
E	n.a	n.a	38'567	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	121'243	5'805	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	3'782	n.a	n.a	523'864	n.a	648'254	n.a	208'786	107'751	5'869	n.a
F	n.a	n.a	54'851	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	185'288	567	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	30'954	n.a	n.a	661'765	n.a	6'307'370	n.a	4'836'663	620'997	99'663	n.a
G	n.a	n.a	49'083	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	161'459	1'068	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	45'990	n.a	n.a	1'107'162	n.a	20'680'160	n.a	13'655'069	4'351'234	328'476	n.a
H	n.a	n.a	6'995	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	23'418	193	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	155'929	n.a	10'048'875	n.a	5'051'518	942'372	102'247	n.a
I	n.a	n.a	100'221	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	281'566	7'332	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	10'580	n.a	n.a	1'094'840	n.a	5'279'421	n.a	3'152'120	841'396	96'689	n.a
J	n.a	n.a	9'567	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		2'060	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	55'097	n.a	6'414'583	n.a	1'622'380	230'264	45'076	n.a
K	n.a	n.a	58'224	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	185'521	1'096	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	18'529	n.a	n.a	787'045	n.a	2'017'347	n.a	1'813'139	121'443	241'484	n.a
L (optional)	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	6'511	226	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	23'966	n.a	n.a	10'865	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	63'461	n.a
M	n.a	n.a	319'639	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	139'164	51'624	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	2'225	n.a	n.a	84'855	n.a	2'701'675	n.a	1'316'745	356'185	157'540	n.a
N	n.a	n.a	127'772	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	192'048	5'646	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	96'358	n.a	14'900'148	n.a	3'671'048	392'796	173'678	n.a
O	n.a	n.a	58'933	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	59'226	1'680	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	4'260	n.a	n.a	214'552	n.a	28'329'506	n.a	8'264'927	1'541'439	112'027	n.a
P	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	0	n.a
Q	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	326	n.a
Without NACE, ISIC	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	11'336	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	32'769	n.a	-	-	0	n.a
TOTAL	n.a	n.a	1'064'679	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2'201'598	79'521	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	241'516	n.a	n.a	9'725'623	n.a	112'400'654	n.a	55'145'855	13'960'609	1'771'496	n.a
Reference Period			2003					01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004										2003	2002		Dec 2004	1999	Nov 2004	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Armenia: As of 01.01.2005 there are 67 116 individual units, registered in the state register that in accordance with the requirements of the state code are allowed to employ people. The business register of individual units is currently under development.
2. Canada: The employment and turnover information included in the BR is not suitable for the production of aggregate statistics. It is used only for survey design and processing purposes. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS).
3. Croatia: There are no adequate sources for the data on local units, especially about employment. There is only negligible number of local units for which this information is available.
4. Georgia: The Statistical department is working on reforming the business register. There are no detailed data on local units.
5. Russian Federation: This variable is not included in the administrative register.
6. Australia: Business Register counts of Local Units and Public Enterprises are not publicly available.
7. Japan: "Local units" here refer to "establishments" belonging to all the legal organizations such as individual proprietorships, corporations, unincorporated associations. "Persons occupied" include all the persons engaged in the business of the establishment, excluding persons who do not receive payment from the establishment. Dispatched or subcontracted employees to other organisations are included, but those from other organisations are excluded.

Table 12. Number of persons occupied per Local Unit by NACE Rev.1, 2004

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																				Other countries					
	Albania	Armenia ¹	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ²	Croatia ³	Georgia ⁴	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyz- stan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ⁵	Serbia and Monte- negro	Serbia	Monte- negro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmeni- stan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁶	Japan ⁷	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	32	12	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	51	n.a	n.a	72	-	n.a	n.a	11	-	1	n.a
B (optional)	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	18	8	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	35	-	n.a	n.a	14	8	Incl. in A	n.a
C	n.a	n.a	135	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	129	227	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	360	-	20	n.a	12	25	7	n.a
D	n.a	n.a	36	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	46	56	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	91	n.a	n.a	53	-	42	n.a	16	12	9	n.a
E	n.a	n.a	132	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	90	447	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	62	n.a	n.a	143	-	35	n.a	60	2'912	13	n.a
F	n.a	n.a	23	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	16	30	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	201	n.a	n.a	23	-	9	n.a	8	60	2	n.a
G	n.a	n.a	5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4	14	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	56	n.a	n.a	9	-	13	n.a	7	3	5	n.a
H	n.a	n.a	13	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	16	13	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	14	-	18	n.a	6	4	7	n.a
I	n.a	n.a	86	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	48	79	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	115	n.a	n.a	63	-	21	n.a	20	17	5	n.a
J	n.a	n.a	20	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	11	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	12	-	14	n.a	17	64	2	n.a
K	n.a	n.a	18	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	11	10	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	40	n.a	n.a	15	-	6	n.a	5	3	2	n.a
L (optional)	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	75	13	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	46	n.a	n.a	39	-	n.a	n.a	-	-	31	n.a
M	n.a	n.a	548	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	37	38	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	25	n.a	n.a	28	-	37	n.a	8	12	18	n.a
N	n.a	n.a	117	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	58	9	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	25	-	21	n.a	14	3	10	n.a
O	n.a	n.a	13	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15	2	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	30	n.a	n.a	19	-	13	n.a	7	6	3	n.a
P	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	n.a
Q	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a	-	-	0	n.a
Without NACE, ISIC	n.a	n.a	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	52	n.a	n.a	-	-	1	n.a	-	-	-	n.a
TOTAL	n.a	n.a	28	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	21	25	n.a	n.a		n.a	n.a	62	n.a	n.a	28	16	16	n.a	9	5	4	n.a

Reference Period			2003					01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004										2003		2002			Dec 2004	1999	Nov 2004	
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Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

- Armenia: As of 01.01.2005 there are 67 116 individual units, registered in the state register that in accordance with the requirements of the state code are allowed to employ people. The business register of individual units is currently under development.
- Canada: The employment and turnover information included in the BR is not suitable for the production of aggregate statistics. It is used only for survey design and processing purposes. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS).
- Croatia: There are no adequate sources for the data on local units, especially about employment. There is only negligible number of local units for which this information is available.
- Georgia: The Statistical department is working on reforming the business register. There are no detailed data on local units.
- Russian Federation: This variable is not included in the administrative register.
- Australia: Business Register counts of Local Units and Public Enterprises are not publicly available.
- Japan: "Local units" here refer to "establishments" belonging to all the legal organizations such as individual proprietorships, corporations, unincorporated associations. "Persons occupied" include all the persons engaged in the business of the establishment, excluding persons who do not receive payment from the establishment. Dispatched or subcontracted employees to other organisations are included, but those from other organisations are excluded.

Table 13. Public Enterprises - number of persons occupied by NACE Rev.1, 2004

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																				Other countries					
	Albania	Armenia ¹	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ²	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ³	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁴	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand ⁵	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	2'428	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'506	16'458	6'136	8'225	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	72'255	n.a.	n.a.	168'145	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	983	n.a.
B (optional)	153	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	451	41	127	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	187	n.a.	n.a.	1'921	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.
C	14'315	n.a.	31'794	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5'524	220	61	297	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	5'080	n.a.	n.a.	369'691	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	565	n.a.
D	4'893	n.a.	58'982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13'568	11'037	2'525	8'643	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	102'609	n.a.	n.a.	354'622	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	888	n.a.
E	18'331	n.a.	33'026	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19'551	28'143	1'822	11'557	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	15'577	n.a.	n.a.	261'491	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4'187	n.a.
F	2'399	n.a.	27'705	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'952	5'505	3'553	1'461	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	21'661	n.a.	n.a.	74'248	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'522	n.a.
G	1'177	n.a.	10'346	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'064	795	414	988	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	13'475	n.a.	n.a.	55'372	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	140	n.a.
H	1'242	n.a.	1'970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	802	1'227	489	1'668	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	1'332	n.a.	n.a.	15'345	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'754	n.a.
I	11'353	n.a.	82'166	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33'750	10'353	7'378	35'065	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	22'246	n.a.	n.a.	701'647	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25'678	n.a.
J	91	n.a.	2'214	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	0	49	1	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	5'232	n.a.	n.a.	1'168	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	894	n.a.
K	2'305	n.a.	41'943	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'162	44'293	2'542	12'449	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	11'618	n.a.	n.a.	320'515	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8'640	n.a.
L (optional)	878	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	6'511	223	-	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	150'308	n.a.	n.a.	9'912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76'695	n.a.
M	4	n.a.	105'694	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7'326	98'559	102	846	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	25'973	n.a.	n.a.	11'294	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	124'974	n.a.
N	2	n.a.	89'030	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36'135	153'221	484	602	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	49'391	n.a.	n.a.	14'606	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57'481	n.a.
O	1'686	n.a.	38'295	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4'682	33'511	959	3'688	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	13'385	n.a.	n.a.	80'267	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24'539	n.a.
P	0	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	0	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
Q	30	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	0	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	0	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
TOTAL	61'287	n.a.	550'019	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	130'057	410'284	26'778	85'617	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	510'329	n.a.	n.a.	2'440'244	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	331'940	n.a.

Reference Period	2003		2003				Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004									2003							Nov 2004	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Armenia: The legal and organisational form "public enterprise" is not foreseen in the State Code.

2. Canada: The employment and turnover information included in the BR is not suitable for the production of aggregate statistics. It is used only for survey design and processing purposes. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS).

3. Russian Federation: This variable is not included in the administrative register.

4. Australia: Business Register counts of Local Units and Public Enterprises are not publicly available.

5. New Zealand: Public Enterprises above cover all public sector institutions, i.e. all institutions coming under the purview of either central government or local authorities. Data includes defence forces and all publicly funded health & education institutions. Also included are the trading entities/enterprises owned/controlled by the government or local authorities.

Table 14. Number of persons occupied per Public Enterprise, by NACE Rev.1, 2004

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																			Other countries							
	Albania	Armenia ¹	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ²	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation ³	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁴	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand ⁵	Republic of Korea	
A (optional)	48	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	101	55	135	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	178	n.a.	n.a.	153	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49	n.a.
B (optional)	153	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	35	14	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	n.a.	n.a.	71	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.
C	434	n.a.	676	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	502	220	61	74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	130	n.a.	n.a.	2'162	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141	n.a.
D	94	n.a.	133	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	124	59	57	88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	253	n.a.	n.a.	182	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68	n.a.
E	208	n.a.	139	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	186	112	51	139	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102	n.a.	n.a.	149	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79	n.a.
F	59	n.a.	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	82	44	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65	n.a.	n.a.	120	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	176	n.a.
G	39	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	17	21	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28	n.a.
H	78	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	56	54	56	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89	n.a.
J	140	n.a.	203	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	143	119	66	638	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89	n.a.	n.a.	1'496	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	443	n.a.
J	18	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	-	16	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.
K	61	n.a.	58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	68	49	58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	n.a.	66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	n.a.
L (optional)	73	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	159	37	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91	n.a.	n.a.	62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	380	n.a.
M	1	n.a.	275	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	193	67	17	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	86	n.a.	n.a.	54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48	n.a.
N	1	n.a.	169	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82	113	16	60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	140	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'597	n.a.
O	48	n.a.	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	38	50	63	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	416	n.a.
P	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.
Q	2	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.
TOTAL	121	n.a.	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	92	79	50	113	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98	n.a.	n.a.	153	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97	n.a.
Reference Period	2003		2003					Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	31 Jan 2004	01 Jan 2004								2003							Nov 2004	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Armenia: The legal and organisational form "public enterprise" is not foreseen in the State Code.

2. Canada: The employment and turnover information included in the BR is not suitable for the production of aggregate statistics. It is used only for survey design and processing purposes. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS).

3. Russian Federation: This variable is not included in the administrative register.

4. Australia: Business Register counts of Local Units and Public Enterprises are not publicly available.

5. New Zealand: Public Enterprises above cover all public sector institutions, i.e. all institutions coming under the purview of either central government or local authorities. Data includes defence forces and all publicly funded health & education institutions. Also included are the trading entities/enterprises owned/controlled by the government or local authorities.

Table 15. Enterprises - turnover by NACE Rev.1, 2004
(Mio of National Currency)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	ECE countries																				Other countries					
	Albania ¹	Armenia ²	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ³	Croatia ⁴	Georgia ⁵	Kazakhstan ⁶	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova ⁷	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand ⁸	Republic of Korea
A (optional)	n.a	19.4	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	3'019.2	10.7	114	n.a	2'790	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	18'142	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24'266	n.a.
B (optional)	n.a	0.9	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	312.8	0.2	1	n.a	16	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	288	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Incl. in A	n.a.
C	n.a	63.8	11'700'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	1'682.7	57.4	1'193	n.a	136	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	22'127	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2'682	n.a.
D	n.a	328.8	6'800'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	47'556.8	470.1	1'026	n.a	14'374	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	207'906	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66'073	n.a.
E	n.a	388.8	2'100'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	8'040.8	209.0	195	n.a	5'342	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	59'084	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10'021	n.a.
F	n.a	98.9	2'600'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	14'890.8	131.6	495	n.a	2'045	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	29'174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18'582	n.a.
G	n.a	463.0	5'700'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	57'874.1	124.2	1'063	n.a	29'375	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	511'175	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98'400	n.a.
H	n.a	200.7	670'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	4'165.9	35.4	64	n.a	416	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3'362	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5'732	n.a.
I	n.a	194.1	5'500'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	18'825.0	461.9	643	n.a	6'932	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	58'828	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20'283	n.a.
J	n.a	16.7	700'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	1'543.1	2.2	0	n.a	2'159	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	20'253	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44'220	n.a.
K	n.a	39.9	2'000'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	4'946.3	53.6	250	n.a	1'346	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	47'284	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39'945	n.a.
L (optional)	n.a	0.3	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0	2	n.a	0	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	297	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19'721	n.a.
M	n.a	6.5	500'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	31.2	17.6	60	n.a	155	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1'105	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8'054	n.a.
N	n.a	23.0	450'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	315.5	42.8	48	n.a	121	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1'602	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12'396	n.a.
O	n.a	16.5	310'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	3'649.7	21.5	36	n.a	317	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4'544	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10'709	n.a.
P	n.a	0.0	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	-	-	n.a	0	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	NA	n.a.
Q	n.a	0.0	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	-	-	n.a	0	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	NA	n.a.
Without NACE, ISIC	n.a	0.0	-	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	-	-	n.a	0	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
TOTAL	n.a	1'861.2	39'000'000	n.a	n.a	n.a	166'853.9	1'638.2	5'190	n.a	65'524	n.a		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	985'171	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	381'084	n.a.
Reference Period		2003	01 Jan 2005					Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005		01 Jan 2004								2003						2002/2003 Financial Year	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

- Albania: Turnover is not included in the Business register.
- Armenia: As of 01.01.2005 there are 67 116 individual units, registered in the state register that in accordance with the requirements of the state code are allowed to employ people. The business register of individual units is currently under development.
- Canada: The employment and turnover information included in the BR is not suitable for the production of aggregate statistics. It is used only for survey design and processing purposes. Canada uses the North American Industry Classification (NAICS).
- Croatia: Statistical Business Register of CBS is in its early phase. That is why data on active enterprises is not completely accurate. It refers to number of active enterprise in public sector and non-profit organisations - business entities that are classified in sections L, M, N and O. Data on active enterprises in those sections, that are presented in the table above, refers only to enterprises that are recorded in tax files (profit tax). We assume that the real number is two times or, in some sections, even three times higher. But this is still to be investigated and it requires inclusion more sources which is planned for this year. This refers also to the indicators number of employees and turnover for those sections.
- Georgia: Turnover is presented in Euros. Average exchange rate in 2004 1 EURO = 2.3813 Lari.
- Kazakhstan: Enterprise units exist only for non-financial corporations. The indicator includes all active and temporary dormant units.
- Republic of Moldova: The total turnover is about 4025 Mio Euro. The average exchange rate is approximately 1 Euro = 16.3 Lei.
- New Zealand: Legal unit = Enterprise unit. Private households do not fall within the coverage of the business register.

Table 16. Legal Units - growth rates by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004 *
(2002=100, %)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	Countries												
	Albania ¹	Armenia ²	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Canada	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Turkmeni- stan	Ukraine ³
A (optional)	-50.3	-	1.1	-	3.6	8.8	4.6	15.1	-28.0	6.5	-7.9	-8.4	10.9
B (optional)	-26.4	-	28.2	-	-90.0	3.9	5.7	3.7	-13.6	27.3	136.3	7.7	28.6
C	48.0	-	34.5	-	5.6	14.8	6.1	24.9	-27.4	7.4	27.4	-8.2	19.4
D	5.9	-	14.5	-	2.4	5.9	11.9	14.2	-36.0	0.0	7.5	-5.7	10.7
E	-5.5	-	-6.3	-	0.0	6.4	0.2	0.9	34.9	2.7	58.2	-24.8	33.4
F	32.0	-	19.0	-	9.6	11.8	6.7	41.3	-33.5	-14.7	29.4	-7.1	11.3
G	-19.0	-	15.2	-	5.9	3.0	34.5	21.5	-45.6	0.3	17.6	-5.5	11.9
H	-6.2	-	3.5	-	5.9	14.3	18.9	15.5	-38.4	14.1	4.4	-5.4	8.9
I	-45.1	-	16.6	-	9.0	6.4	11.8	21.5	-29.3	3.9	45.4	-9.3	18.3
J	95.9	-	-4.8	-	1.7	3.3	4.6	18.1	-15.8	-8.5	14.7	-10.5	10.7
K	-17.6	-	9.4	-	14.0	17.4	11.2	24.5	-15.5	-1.0	31.7	6.1	21.1
L (optional)	558.3	-	0.4	-	-16.7	27.7	5.3	10.6	-2.3	-	9.4	14.4	8.5
M	3.1	-	10.2	-	16.7	5.8	10.0	10.0	117.8	-18.9	7.2	0.7	17.7
N	-12.2	-	4.6	-	7.6	9.6	1.7	3.8	-3.7	4.1	17.8	2.8	19.6
O	13.8	-	7.0	-	7.9	10.2	19.1	17.6	0.3	-5.2	8.5	3.9	17.5
P	33.3	-	-	-	-3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.4
Q	1'500.0	-	7.0	-	-7.1	0.0	-	0.0	-78.6	-	34.6	-	-
Without NACE, ISIC	-	-	-	-	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	3'310.0	-	-99.7
Reported Total of Units	-16.0	-50.8	10.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	24.3	20.0	-18.2	0.1	16.4	-4.4	10.7

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003 and 2001 (growth rate 2003/2001).
2. Armenia: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).
3. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).

* Only these countries for which information is available for both the 2004 and 2002 rounds are included. See Table 5.1 for additional notes on data coverage.

Table 17 Enterprises - growth rates by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004 *
(2002 = 100, %)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	Countries										
	Albania ¹	Azerbaijan	Canada	Croatia	Georgia	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Turkmeni-stan	Ukraine ²	United States (Census) ³
A (optional)	-50.3	-6.6	0.5	-38.3	-22.5	-27.9	6.5	-	-14.7	4.0	-
B (optional)	-26.4	11.4	0.0	-88.7	12.5	-4.5	27.3	-	-10.0	37.4	-
C	48.0	32.5	7.1	-20.2	43.6	-23.9	7.4	-	-10.7	7.9	-
D	5.9	4.1	1.0	-52.2	2.4	-35.1	0.0	-	-17.7	9.3	-
E	-5.5	-7.4	0.0	-10.4	4.2	43.6	2.7	-	-26.4	43.7	-
F	32.0	9.8	10.9	-55.6	19.0	-31.8	-14.7	-	-22.4	16.1	-
G	-19.0	3.8	4.2	-43.1	17.6	-44.5	0.3	-	-23.1	6.0	-
H	-6.2	-1.8	4.8	-78.0	-12.2	-35.7	14.1	-	-12.4	15.4	-
I	-45.1	7.5	8.6	-68.3	7.9	-21.4	3.9	-	-17.1	24.0	-
J	95.9	-15.4	3.1	-39.7	2.6	8.0	-8.5	-	-1.4	19.7	-
K	-17.6	7.2	14.2	-31.7	12.9	-14.6	-1.0	-	1.9	43.5	-
L (optional)	558.3	-	0.0	-70.5	-	-1.4	-	-	18.9	16.2	-
M	3.1	14.6	16.7	-65.4	10.2	124.0	-18.9	-	0.4	20.7	-
N	-12.2	12.5	4.5	-88.9	6.6	-2.0	4.1	-	3.1	28.1	-
O	13.8	14.5	6.8	-72.3	14.2	6.6	-5.2	-	5.5	15.5	-
P	33.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	1'500.0	-	-28.6	-	-	-78.6	-	-	-	-	-
Without NACE, ISIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reported Total of Units	-16.0	3.2	7.9	-54.6	12.7	-14.9	0.1	2.2	-12.6	14.0	0.8

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003 and 2001 (growth rate 2003/2001).
2. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).
3. US (Census): data refer to 2002 and 2000 (growth rate 2002/2000).

* Only these countries for which information is available for both the 2004 and 2002 rounds are included. See Table 6.1 for additional notes on data coverage.

Table 18. Local Units - growth rates by section of NACE Rev.1, 2004 *
(2002 = 100, %)

NACE Rev.1/ ISIC Rev. 3.1	Countries							
	Azerbaijan	Canada	Kyrgyzstan	Russian Federation	Turkmeni-stan	Ukraine ¹	United States (BLS)	United States (Census) ²
A (optional)	-6.60	0.53	-87.50	31.27	6.67	4.67		-
B (optional)	11.36	0.00	-50.00	105.26	75.00	38.06		-
C	31.00	6.67	-42.86	13.10	-9.52	22.04		0.56
D	3.88	1.92	-82.17	4.12	-8.91	12.54		-2.87
E	-6.71	0.00	-18.75	24.23	92.31	45.77		6.54
F	10.28	10.83	-67.24	14.49	9.70	18.62		0.10
G	4.05	4.63	-82.29	7.46	-8.11	8.53		0.18
H	-1.24	5.45	-51.61	4.08	5.68	22.72		4.19
I	8.78	8.21	14.81	18.36	0.00	30.48		33.58
J	-9.14	3.81	-33.82	7.70	-14.20	28.75		6.30
K	9.31	13.96	-66.98	19.16	17.27	48.50		7.61
L (optional)	2.43	0.00	5.88	17.10	-24.64	18.38		-
M	16.14	15.79	-41.97	22.01	32.69	31.53		8.36
N	11.93	5.43	-11.84	50.23	-2.91	33.61		6.83
O	14.56	6.62	-13.88	34.64	-2.72	21.88		-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Q	6.98	-28.57	-	26.47	-	-		-
Without NACE, ISIC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-63.91
Reported Total of Units	4.24	7.91	-38.64	15.13	6.82	17.56	-14.22	1.85

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).
2. US (Census): data refer to 2002 and 2000 (growth rate 2002/2000).

* Only these countries for which information is available for both the 2004 and 2002 rounds are included. See Table 7 for additional notes on data coverage.

Table 19. Number and Percentage Change of Registered Legal Units *

Country	1997	2000	2002	2004	Growth rates (%)		
					2000/1997	2002/2000	2004/2002
<i>ECE countries</i>							
Albania ¹	62'471	62'649	61'859	51'945	0.3	-1.3	-16.0
Armenia ²	n.a.	n.a.	47'501	23'359	-	-	-50.8
Azerbaijan	71'937	n.a.	56'827	62'544	-	-	10.1
Belarus	n.a.	n.a.	80'563	87'015	-	-	8.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	2'905'140	3'147'130	-	-	8.3
Croatia	183'307	192'034	200'341	215'670	4.8	4.3	7.7
Georgia	n.a.	n.a.	97'209	120'822	-	-	24.3
Kazakhstan	236'913	n.a.	173'686	208'409	-	-	20.0
Kyrgyzstan	37'600	34'632	22'418	18'349	-7.9	-35.3	-18.2
Republic of Moldova	193'076	41'160	28'605	28'645	-78.7	-30.5	0.1
Russian Federation	n.a.	3'404'004	3'795'107	4'417'074	-	11.5	16.4
Serbia and Montenegro	260'099	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	517'572	-	-	-
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Tajikistan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35'381	-	-	-
The fYROM	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	31'100	24'999	18'448	17'642	-19.6	-26.2	-4.4
Ukraine ³	n.a.	n.a.	838'415	927'975	-	-	10.7
United States (BLS)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
United States (Census)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
<i>Other countries</i>							
Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'480'323	-	-	-
Japan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
New Zealand	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003 and 2001 (growth rate 2003/2001).
2. Armenia: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).
3. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).

* See Table 5.1 for notes on data coverage.

Table 20. Number and Percentage Change of Enterprises *

Country	1997	2000	2002	2004	Growth rates (%)		
					2000/1997	2002/2000	2004/2002
<i>ECE countries</i>							
Albania ¹	62'471	62'649	61'859	51'945	0.3	-1.3	-16.0
Armenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	
Azerbaijan	66'401	n.a.	27'652	28'526	-	-	3.2
Belarus	71'846	n.a.	48'609	n.a.	-	-	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	2'091'080	2'256'060	-	-	7.9
Croatia	183'307	173'840	180'365	81'827	-5.2	3.8	-54.6
Georgia	54'988	n.a.	23'291	26'240	-	-	12.7
Kazakhstan ²	n.a.	n.a.	110'567	97'496	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	37'600	15'251	22'418	19'069	-59.4	47.0	-14.9
Republic of Moldova	183'000	19'426	28'605	28'645	-89.4	47.3	0.1
Russian Federation	n.a.	1'987'404	2'283'747	2'333'887	-	14.9	2.2
Serbia and Montenegro	214'302	n.a.	76'518	n.a.	-	-	-
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19'108	-	-	-
Tajikistan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35'381	-	-	-
The fYROM	108'738	49'366	n.a.	n.a.	-54.6	-	-
Turkmenistan	31'100	15'522	11'552	10'094	-50.1	-25.6	-12.6
Ukraine ³	690'868	n.a.	279'275	318'359	-	-	14.0
United States (BLS)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
United States (Census) ⁴	5'683'829	n.a.	5'652'544	5'697'759	-	-	0.8
<i>Other countries</i>							
Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Japan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1'715'213	-	-	-
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
New Zealand	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	459'727	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003 and 2001 (growth rate 2003/2001).
2. Kazakhstan: In 2002 all statistical units are covered, while in 2004 - only non-financial corporations.
3. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).
4. US: data refer to 2002 and 2000 (growth rate 2002/2000).

* See Table 6.1 for notes on data coverage.

Table 21. Number and Percentage Change of Local Units *

Country	1997	2000	2002	2004	Growth rates (%)		
					2000/1997	2002/2000	2004/2002
<i>ECE countries</i>							
Albania ¹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Armenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	3'392	n.a.	36'301	37'841	-	-	4.2
Belarus	n.a.	n.a.	13'682	n.a.	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	2'175'070	2'347'050	-	-	7.9
Croatia	41'459	n.a.	n.a.	104'290	-	-	-
Georgia	1'512	n.a.	24'488	n.a.	-	-	-
Kazakhstan ²	n.a.	n.a.	151'414	104'650	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	3'020	3'822	5'217	3'201	26.6	36.5	-38.6
Republic of Moldova	n.a.	n.a.	10'378	n.a.	-	-	-
Russian Federation	n.a.	110'373	125'847	144'886	-	14.0	15.1
Serbia and Montenegro	81'615	n.a.	85'427	n.a.	-	-	-
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83'642	-	-	-
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	512	-	-	-
Tajikistan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3'881	-	-	-
The fYROM	n.a.	135'767	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	4'100	5'947	6'016	6'426	45.0	1.2	6.8
Ukraine ³	723'740	n.a.	292'773	344'189	-	-	17.6
United States (BLS)	n.a.	n.a.	8'123'690	6'968'201	-	-	-14.2
United States (Census)	7'138'834	n.a.	7'070'048	7'200'770	-	-	1.8
<i>Other countries</i>							
Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
Japan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6304284	-	-	-
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-
New Zealand	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	493773	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Albania: data refer to 2003 and 2001 (growth rate 2003/2001).

2. Kazakhstan: In 2002 all statistical units are covered, while in 2004 - only non-financial corporations.

3. Ukraine: data refer to 2003 and 2002 (growth rate 2003/2002).

* See Table 7 for notes on data coverage.

Table 22.1 Legal Units - Data availability and coverage by Variable, 2004
(Availability in the business register)

Variable	ECE countries																				Other countries						
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia ²	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ³	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea	
a		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes			No					
b		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes			No					
b (opt)		Yes	Yes			No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes			No					
c		No	No			No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No				No					
d		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes			No					
e		No	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		No	No	Yes		Yes				No					
f		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes			No					
g (opt)		No				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	Yes		No				No					
h (opt)		No	Yes			No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes				No					
i		No	Yes			No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes			No					
j		No	Yes			Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		No	No			No					
k		No	No			No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	Yes		No	No			No					
Total of LeU in the BR	134'177	23'359	62'544	87'015		3'135'430	215'670	120'822	208'409	18'349	114'986	4'245'784		517'572				17'642	927'975								
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2005		June 2004		1 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2005	31 Dec 2004				2004				01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2004								

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Table 22.2 Legal Units - Data availability and coverage by Variable, 2004
(Coverage in the business register)

Variable	ECE countries																				Other countries							
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia ²	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ³	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea		
a	134'177	23'359	62'544			3'135'430	215'670	120'822	208'409	18'349	114'986		517'572		35'381		17'642	927'975										
b	134'177	23'359	62'544			3'135'430	215'670	120'822	208'409	18'349	114'986		517'572		35'381		17'642	927'975										
b (opt)		23'359					70'337		197'799	11'273			174'353		35'381		17'642	927'975										
c	5'446						733				6'209		75'000		35'381		17'642											
d	134'177	23'359	62'544			1'607'000	215'670		208'409	18'349	114'986		517'572		35'381		17'642											
e			486			274'000	700			645	1'657																	
f	137'177	23'359	62'544			3'135'430	41'512		208'409	18'349	114'986	4'245'784		517'572		35'381		17'642	927'975									
g (opt)						1'300			9'565	1'384		65'676			408													
h (opt)										1'795		538'441		1'581				2'750										
i			11'045						6'192	532	1'279	69'883				5'198		3'850	15'936									
j	8'332		43'157			3'135'430				18'349	114'986	4'245'784		196'909		35'494												
k																35'494												
Total of LeU in the BR	134'177	23'359	62'544			3'135'430	215'670	120'822	208'409	18'349	114'986	4'245'784		517'572				17'642	927'975									
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005			June 2004		1 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2005	31 Dec 2004				2004				01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2004									

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

- Canada: (1) The telephone number asked in "variable b) optional" is available only on a unit that is specifically created for the purpose of data collection in every survey. This unit is called "Collection Entity". (2) Counts for "variable d)" are not applicable for non-incorporated units. (3) Counts have been rounded to the nearest thousandth or in certain circumstances to the nearest tenth.
- Serbia and Montenegro (Serbia): (1) Variable b) optional - the data are available without e-mail address. (2) Variable c) - only information on the existence of annual accounts is available.
- Australia: All data on the ABS Business Register remains confidential. It is only used internally by ABS survey areas. However, confidentialised aggregates are published.

Table 23.1 Enterprises - Data availability and coverage by Variable, 2004
(Availability in the business register)

Variable	ECE countries																			Other countries						
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova ²	Russian Federation ³	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁴	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea
a	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	
b	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes	No	No		Yes	
c	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes		No	No	No		Yes	
d		Yes	Yes			No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No		No	
e	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	
f	Yes	No	No			No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	
g		No	Yes			No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No		Yes	
h		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No				Yes		Yes	Yes		No	No	No		Yes	
I (opt)		No	No			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No				Yes		Yes			No	No	No		No	
Total of Ent in the BR	51'945	23'569	28'526			2'256'060	81'827	26'240	97'496	19'069	114'986							17'642			5'679'759		1'715'213			
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005			June 2004		Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	2004								01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2004		2004		Dec 2004		Nov 2004	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Table 23.2 Enterprises - Data availability and coverage by Variable, 2004
(Coverage in the business register)

Variable	ECE countries																			Other countries						
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova ²	Russian Federation ³	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁴	Japan	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea
a	51'945	23'359	28'526			2'256'060	81'827	26'420	97'496	19'069	114'986					35'381		17'642	318'359		5'697'759		1'715'213			
b	51'945	23'359				101'000	81'827		97'496	18'349	114'986					35'381		17'642			5'697'759					
c	51'945	10'473	28'526				81'827		97'496	19'069	114'986					35'381		17'642								
d		10'473	12'920				1'810		60'329	19'069	114'986					10'892		11'470	318'359						459'727	
e	51'945	10'473	28'526			2'256'060	69'283		97'496	593'961	28'645					35'381		17'642			5'697'759		1'698'376			
f	51'945					0	81'827		97'496	19'069	114'986					35'381		17'642			5'697'759		1'673'745			
g			377			0	700		3'067	667	1'657	103'896				189		667	14'760		5'697'759					
h		10'473	28'526			2'256'060	69'283		54'387		28'645					35'381		17'642								
I (opt)						101'000					52'687					35'381										
Total of Ent in the BR	51'945	23'569	28'526			2'256'060	81'827	26'240	97'496	19'069	114'986							17'642			5'679'759		1'715'213			
Reference Period	2003	2003	01 Jan 2005			June 2004		Jan-Dec 2004	01 Jan 2005	2004								01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2004		2004		Dec 2004		Nov 2004	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Canada: (1) Reason for unavailability of "variable g" - Information at the legal level, not possible to distinguish real deaths from legal changes. Date given is when Statistica Canada is aware of death, not effective date of death. (2) Counts have been rounded to the nearest thousandth or in certain circumstances to the nearest tenth.
2. Republic of Moldova: The data on number of persons occupied (e) and net turnover (h) is available only for those enterprises that were active during the reference period.
3. Russian Federation: According to the current legislation and the method for maintenance of the administrative register 1 Enterprise = 1 Legal Unit.
4. Australia: All data on the ABS Business Register remains confidential. It is only used internally by ABS survey areas. However, confidentialised aggregates are published. For variable e) - it is not a direct employment measure, ie. a derived value of size.

Table 24.1 Local Units - Data availability and coverage by Variable, 2004
(Availability in the business register)

Variable	ECE countries																			Other countries						
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova ³	Russian Federation ⁴	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia ⁵	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁶	Japan ⁷	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea
a	No		Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
b	No		Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
b (opt)	No		Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		No	Yes	Yes	
c	No		Yes			No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		No		No	Yes	Yes	
d (opt)	No		Yes			No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		No		No		Yes	
e	No		Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		No		No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
f	No		Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		No		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		No	Yes	Yes	
g	No		Yes			No	Yes		Yes	Yes		No		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		No		No	Yes	Yes	
h	No		Yes			Yes	No		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
i	No		No			No	No		No	Yes		No		No	No	Yes			Yes		Yes		No		Yes	
j	No		Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
k	No		No			Yes	Yes		No	No		Yes		No	No	Yes					Yes		No		Yes	
Total of LoU in the BR			37'841			2'347'050	104'290		104'650	3'201		144'886		83'642	512	3'881		6'426	981'054		7'200'700		6'304'284	2'792'419	493'773	
Reference Period			01 Jan 2005			June 2004			01 Jan 2005	2004				2004				01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2004		2004		Dec 2004	1998	Nov 2004	

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Table 24.2 Local Units - Data availability and coverage by Variable, 2004
(Coverage in the business register)

Variable	ECE countries																			Other countries							
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia	Georgia ²	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova ³	Russian Federation ⁴	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia ⁵	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The FYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS)	United States (Census)	Australia ⁶	Japan ⁷	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea	
a			37'841			2'347'050	104'290		104'650	3'201				83'642		3'881		6'426			7'200'770		6'304'284	2'792'419			
b			37'841			2'347'050	103'693		104'650	3'201				83'642		3'881		6'426			7'200'770		6'304'284	2'792'419			
b (opt)						2'347'050	57'616		85'571	3'201						3'881		6'426			7'200'770				2'792'419		
c			37'841				103'181		104'650	3'201				83'642		3'881		6'426							2'792'419		
d (opt)			37'841				3'932		60'614	8						3'881		247	344'189								
e			37'841			2'347'050	167'36		73'206	79'521						131		6'426			7'200'770		6'304'284	2'792'419			
f			37'841			2'347'050	104'290		104'650	3'201				3'852		3'881		6'426			7'200'770				2'792'419		
g			457				1'081		3'117	19				2'954		384		355	14'760								
h			37'841			2'347'050			104'650	3'201				83'642		3'881		6'426			7'200'770		6'304'284	2'792'419			
i										3'201						3'881					7'200'770						
j			37'841			2'347'050	104'290		104'650	3'201				83'642		3'881					7'200'770		2'410'904				
k						4'300	1'334									1'258					7'200'770						
Total of LoU in the BR			37'841			2'347'050	104'290		104'650	3'201		144'886		83'642	512	3'881		6'426	981'054		7'200'700		6'304'284	2'792'419	493'773		
Reference Period			01 Jan 2005			June 2004			01 Jan 2005	2004				2004				01 Jan 2005	01 Jan 2004		2004		Dec 2004	1998	Nov 2004		

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

2. Georgia: The business register is under reforming. These variables are foreseen, but data are not collected by local units yet.

3. Republic of Moldova: In relation to the implementation of new rules for allocation of a single identity code of the enterprises and the obligation of enterprises to re-register all their local (data base) units, the file on local units is still under development.

4. Russian Federation: The number shown refers to establishments of legal units, recorded in the administrative register. The number of local units recorded in the statistical register as of 01.01.2004 is 156 336.

5. Serbia and Montenegro (Serbia): (1) The register of legal persons contains a separate database of the legal local units. (2) Variable a) - instead of an ID there is a serial number for every legal local unit. (3) Variable j) - the ID of the legal local unit is composed of the ID of the legal person on which it is dependant (8 digits) + a serial number of the legal local unit (4 digits).

6. Australia: the information is not publicly available.

7. Japan: Local units refer to establishments.

Table 25. Enterprise Groups - number of units and persons occupied, 2004 *

	Countries				
	Kyrgyzstan	Russian Federation ¹	Turkmenistan	Japan ²	New Zealand ³
Information on EG	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Included in the BR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Number of Enterprise Groups

A. All-Resident Enterprise Groups					
Number of All-Resident EG (total i and ii)		160	172	22029	3949
i) with more than one enterprise			9	22029	3949
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but more than 1 legal unit			163	-	0
B. Multinational Enterprise Groups					
a) Foreign controlled in national territory (total i to vi)			1	-	2553
<i>By country of decision centre (nationality)</i>					
i) EU25				-	562
ii) Other Europe				-	34
iii) Japan				-	107
iv) USA				-	527
v) Other non-Europe				-	1323
vi) Unknown				-	0
b) Domestically controlled			1	-	1831
i) in national territory					
ii) foreign subsidiaries					
C. Truncated Enterprise Groups					
Number of Truncated EG (total i to iii)				-	n.a.
i) with more than one enterprise				-	
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but with more than 1 legal unit				-	
iii) with only 1 enterprise, and only 1 legal unit				-	
D. Legal units not belonging to any EG					

Number of Enterprises

A. All-Resident Enterprise Groups					
Number of All-Resident EG (total i and ii)			22972	76333	9354
i) with more than one enterprise			13164	76333	9354
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but more than 1 legal unit			9808	-	0
B. Multinational Enterprise Groups					
a) Foreign controlled in national territory (total i to vi)	60		907	-	5464
<i>By country of decision centre (nationality)</i>					
i) EU25	8		124	-	1279
ii) Other Europe	17		96	-	86
iii) Japan			3	-	213
iv) USA	10		37	-	1167
v) Other non-Europe	25		647	-	2719
vi) Unknown				-	0
b) Domestically controlled					
i) in national territory			128	-	789
ii) foreign subsidiaries			58	-	2397
C. Truncated Enterprise Groups					
Number of Truncated EG (total i to iii)				-	
i) with more than one enterprise				-	
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but with more than 1 legal unit				-	
iii) with only 1 enterprise, and only 1 legal unit				-	
D. Legal units not belonging to any EG					
				-	n.a.

Source: Joint UNECE/Eurostat Questionnaire on Business Registers.

* Only these countries that have provided information on Enterprise Groups are included in the table.

Table 25. Enterprise Groups - number of units and persons occupied, 2004 (concluded) *

	Countries				
	Kyrgyzstan	Russian Federation ¹	Turkmeni-stan	Japan ²	New Zealand ³
Information on EG	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Included in the BR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Number of Legal Units

A. All-Resident Enterprise Groups					
Number of All-Resident EG (total i and ii)		27858	16978	-	-
i) with more than one enterprise			12181	-	-
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but more than 1 legal unit			4797	-	-
B. Multinational Enterprise Groups					
a) Foreign controlled in national territory (total i to vi)	60		397	-	-
<i>By country of decision centre (nationality)</i>					
i) EU25	8		32	-	-
ii) Other Europe	17		37	-	-
iii) Japan				-	-
iv) USA	10		16	-	-
v) Other non-Europe	25		319	-	-
vi) Unknown				-	-
b) Domestically controlled					
i) in national territory			115	-	-
ii) foreign subsidiaries			45	-	-
C. Truncated Enterprise Groups					
Number of Truncated EG (total i to iii)				-	-
i) with more than one enterprise				-	-
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but with more than 1 legal unit				-	-
iii) with only 1 enterprise, and only 1 legal unit				-	-
D. Legal units not belonging to any EG					
				-	-

Number of Persons Occupied

A. All-Resident Enterprise Groups					
Number of All-Resident EG (total i and ii)				14220670	311377
i) with more than one enterprise				14220670	311377
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but more than 1 legal unit				-	0
B. Multinational Enterprise Groups					
a) Foreign controlled in national territory (total i to vi)	1153			-	185488
<i>By country of decision centre (nationality)</i>					
i) EU25	81			-	40821
ii) Other Europe	543			-	748
iii) Japan				-	6410
iv) USA	122			-	31931
v) Other non-Europe	407			-	105578
vi) Unknown				-	0
b) Domestically controlled					
i) in national territory				-	74894
ii) foreign subsidiaries				-	n.a.
C. Truncated Enterprise Groups					
Number of Truncated EG (total i to iii)				-	-
i) with more than one enterprise				-	-
ii) with only 1 enterprise, but with more than 1 legal unit				-	-
iii) with only 1 enterprise, and only 1 legal unit				-	-
D. Legal units not belonging to any EG					
				-	-

Source: Joint UNECE/Eurostat Questionnaire on Business Registers.

1. Russian Federation: According to the current legislation and the methodology of maintenance of the administrative register 1 enterprise = 1 legal unit. The data refer to the total number of enterprise groups and total number of units in the enterprise groups, recorded in the administrative register.

2. Japan: Persons occupied include only "regular employees" of enterprises.

3. New Zealand: Re (B) b) ii), we do not maintain employment data for foreign subsidiaries.

* Only these countries that have provided information on Enterprise Groups are included in the table.

Table 26. Use of the Business registers

Use	ECE countries																		Other countries											
	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada ¹	Croatia ²	Georgia	Kazakhstan ³	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia ⁴	Montenegro	Tajikistan	The fYROM	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States (BLS) ⁵	United States (Census)	Australia	Japan ⁶	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea				
1. Basis for sampling frames	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X					
2. Basis for grossing up survey results	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X						X				
3. Source of data for survey editing and imputation		X	X						X	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X				
4. Monitor and spread the response burden on businesses caused by statistical surveys		X	X			X			X		X				X	X		X		X						X				
5. Data tabulation																														
a) Standard Purpose	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X				
b) Customised Purpose	X	X	X			X			X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X						X			
6. Dissemination tool																														
a) Use of BR-data in publications	X		X			X		X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X		X	X				X				
b) Other		X				X				X	X							X	X								X			
7. Methodological development	X	X				X		X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X		X	X					X			
a) Detection and construction of statistical units	X	X				X		X		X					X	X		X	X		X	X					X			
b) Other									X		X							X	X									X		
8. Economic research (e.g. enterprise panel)		X				X					X							X		X	X	X	X					X		
9. Production of statistics																														
a) Business demography		X	X			X		X		X	X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X						X		
b) Economic statistics																				X										
variable "wages and salaries"											X				X	X		X	X		X									
variable "value added"											X				X			X												
variable "gross investment"		X									X																			
other variables		X																X				X								
c) Other statistics																														
10. Use as information source / survey frame for :																														
a) Foreign Affiliates Statistics	X								X						X	X		X							X			X		
b) Labour Cost/Structure of Earnings			X			X			X	X	X				X			X	X	X				X				X		
c) Balance of Payment			X			X			X	X	X													X					X	
d) Research and Development		X	X			X			X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X					X		
e) Other								X	X	X	X							X				X						X		
11. Other uses						X		X										X		X								X		

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

1. Canada: Assuming that grossing up (item 2) means weighting.

2. Croatia: The business register is just established and will be in use later this year.

3. Kazakhstan: (1) The register is part of the system for registering legal units. This ensures uniform set of indicators in the statistical, justice and tax authorities. (2) The uses mentioned under 2. and 3. are not very common.

4. Serbia and Montenegro (Serbia): The main uses of the two existing registers (Register of Legal Persons and Register of Entrepreneurs) are administrative. The statistical office is maintaining these two central databases and assigns to each unit an ID number and principal activity code. In the area of statistical surveys registers are used just as a source for making the survey frame. Because of their administrative nature the registers do not possess all necessary characteristics. The availability and quality of data depends on other "points" in the administrative chain of registration of the businesses e.g. there are no such variables as turnover and employment.

5. US (BLS): About 1 million BLS industry codes are shared with the US Census Bureau for new and small businesses each year.

6. The system and the procedures are under consideration for Use 1 and to be studied for Use 8.

Table 27. Cut-offs from the Business Register

Country	Cut-offs	Criteria used	Number of units excluded
<i>ECE countries</i>			
Albania	no		
Armenia	no		
Azerbaijan			
Belarus	no		
Bosnia & Herzegovina			
Canada	yes	Business units which do not meet one of the following criteria are excluded from the BR: a) Have an employee workforce for which they submit payroll remittances to Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). b) Have a minimum of \$30,000 in annual sales revenue; or c) Are incorporated under a federal or provincial act and have filed a federal corporate income tax form within the past three years. Based on Canada Revenue Agency data, it is estimated that 1.7 million active businesses do not meet the criteria described above in 1a, and therefore are not included on the statistical business register.	1'700'000
Croatia	no		
Georgia	no		20% of total number
Kazakhstan	no	Legal units are covered 100 %; Physical units - 70%	
Kyrgyzstan	no		
Republic of Moldova	no		n.a.
Russian Federation	no		
Serbia and Montenegro			
Serbia			
Montenegro	no	The Business Register is under development and it aims at full coverage.	n.a.
Tajikistan	no		
The fYROM			
Turkmenistan	no		
Ukraine	no		
United States (BLS)			
United States (Census)	no		n.a.
<i>Other countries</i>			
Australia	yes	Businesses with turnover of less than (AUD)\$50,000 are not required to register for GST, so will not be included on the Business Register.	n.a.
Japan	no		
Mexico			
New Zealand	yes	1) Non employing businesses with annual GST turnover less than NZ\$30,000 (doesn't apply to GST exempt enterprises, those in agriculture or belonging to an Enterprise Group).2) Individually-owned enterprises with annual GST turnover less than NZ\$30,000 (whether employing or not). 3) Private households and individual wage/salary earners. These comprise of "economically insignificant" business units, e.g. the businesses listed under items 1 & 2.	400'000
Republic of Korea			

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Table 28. Dormant Units in the Business Register

Country	Explicit information available	Criteria used to detect dormant units	Number of dormant units
ECE countries			
Albania	yes	When taxes are not paid for more that 2 years	49,000 enterprises
Armenia	yes	The lack of data on revenues or notice on behalf of the legal unit for temporary break of activity.	12'886
Azerbaijan			
Belarus			
Bosnia & Herzegovina			
Canada	no		
Croatia	no		
Georgia	yes	Inactive during last 18 months	60% of total number
Kazakhstan	yes	1) If the unit does not provide information for more than 2 years; 2) Small units that after their establishment have not started economic activity in the course of the year; 3) Units that are not active for more than 2 years	49,766 LeU; 6,412 Ent; 6,543 LoU
Kyrgyzstan	yes	Dormant units are the seasonal units and those who have seized their activity for a period o 2 months to 1 year.	3,952 or 21.5% of total number
Republic of Moldova	yes	The statistical units that provide financial and statistical reports, but their turnover equals 0, are considered to be dormant.	13,000 enterprises
Russian Federation	no	In the statistical register dormant units are identified on the base of the returns of statistical surveys and information with other administrative sources	about 1,000,000 units in the statistical register
Serbia and Montenegro			
Serbia			
Montenegro		When the BR database is completed it will be possible to classify units according to continuity principles.	
Tajikistan	yes	When units do not comply with the adopted legislation	5'600
The fYROM			
Turkmenistan	yes		7'248
Ukraine	yes	Court decision on starting a procedure of financial readjustment or bankruptcy; Data on payment of taxes; Data on provided accounts and reports.	312'823
United States (BLS)			
United States (Census)	yes	Those without tax data for the reference period.	n.a.
Other countries			
Australia	yes	By their role status as advised by the Australian Taxation Office.	
Japan	no		n.a.
Mexico			
New Zealand	no	The Business Register has no explicit category of "dormant" units. A business unit could either be "live" or "ceased". However, all records for ceased units are retained in the BR and "reactivate" them if and when they become live again.	n.a.
Republic of Korea			

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

(Translated from Russian)

ANNEX II
REGISTERS OF ECONOMIC ENTITIES IN BELARUS

Reply to the 2004 UNECE/Eurostat Questionnaire on Business Registers

1. (a) The Republic of Belarus has no legislation on business registers.
- (b) There is no legislation governing statisticians' access to administrative files.

The Republic of Belarus keeps several registers of economic entities, including departmental entities. Among these are:

- an administrative register of legal persons and individual entrepreneurs;
- a register of taxpayers;
- a statistical register of the Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus, on the basis of which this reply was prepared.

2. Statistical reporting in the Republic of Belarus for 2004 is being conducted following the Classification of Branches of the National Economy (CBNE), revision 1992. It is clearly not possible, therefore, to provide information on the number of units (section 3) by NACE Rev. 1.1, ISIC Rev. 3.1.

Progress is now being made to introduce a classification of kinds of activity (OKED), consistent with NACE and developed in conformity with European Union recommendations, into economic and statistical practice.

3. As standard units the central statistical register uses the concepts:
 - “legal persons” - economic entities (enterprises, as well as organizations) whose existence is recognized by law;
 - “local unit” - a separate subdivision of a legal person (enterprise) situated in a geographically identified place (with a specified address), at which one or more kinds of activity are carried out, and where the separate subdivision may have its own system of accounting.

Information on the number of legal persons by branch of the national economy (according to CBNE) is given in table 1.

4. The central statistical register contains the same information (variables) both for legal persons and for their separate subdivisions (table 2).

5. We have no information on enterprise groups.
6. We have no data on the quality of the business register.
7. We have no information on the use of the commercial register.
8. No cut-offs for employment, turnover or other indicators (parameters) are used to exclude economic units from the statistical register.

V.S. Metezh, Deputy Minister

Loginova, 249-02-65

TABLE 1.

NUMBER OF LEGAL PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE STATISTICAL REGISTER, BY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AS AT 21 JANUARY 2005

	Total
Total legal persons	87 015
of which, by branch of the national economy:	
Industry	11 300
Agriculture	8 712
Forestry	193
Transport	3 504
Communications	213
Construction	6 291
Trade and public catering	22 213
Material and technical supplies and sales	417
Procurement	52
Information and computing services	297
Real-estate operations	971
General commercial market-support activities	1 592
Geology and mineral prospecting, geodesic and hydrometeorological services	66
Other material-production activities	949
Housing and communal services	4 751
Non-production-related consumer services	607
Health care, physical training and social security	2 401
National education	1 191
Culture and arts	785
Science and scientific services	810
Finance, credit, insurance and pension provision	474
Public administration	4 680
Civic associations	14 546

TABLE 2

**VARIABLES FOR LEGAL PERSONS AND SEPARATE STRUCTURAL
SUBDIVISIONS USED IN THE STATISTICAL REGISTER**

(a)	Identity number
(b)	Name, address (including postcode), telephone and fax numbers
(c)	Date of registration of legal persons and separate structural subdivisions
(d)	Organizational and legal form of the legal person
(e)	Principal activity code according to CBNE
(f)	Secondary activities according to CBNE, if any
(g)	Size of labour force
(h)	Identity number in the register of the enterprise on which the separate structural subdivision (legal person) is dependent
(i)	Date of final cessation of activities of the legal person

ANNEX III. Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)
Classification titles and codes

ANZSIC Division and subdivision titles and codes	ISIC Rev. 3 Section and Division titles and codes
A Forestry and Fishing	A Agriculture, hunting and forestry
1 Agriculture	01 - Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
2 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping	02 - Forestry, logging and related service activities
3 Forestry and Logging	B Fishing
4 Commercial Fishing	05 - Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing
B Mining	C Mining and quarrying
11 Coal Mining	10 - Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
12 Oil and Gas Extraction	11 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
13 Metal Ore Mining	12 - Mining of uranium and thorium ores
14 Other Mining	13 - Mining of metal ores
15 Services to Mining	14 - Other mining and quarrying
C Manufacturing	D Manufacturing
21 Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing	15 - Manufacture of food products and beverages
22 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	16 - Manufacture of tobacco products
23 Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	17 - Manufacture of textiles
24 Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	18 - Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
25 Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing	19 - Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
26 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	20 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
27 Metal Product Manufacturing	21 - Manufacture of paper and paper products
28 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	22 - Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
29 Other Manufacturing	23 - Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	24 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
36 Electricity and Gas Supply	25 - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
37 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	26 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
E Construction	27 - Manufacture of basic metals
41 General Construction	28 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
42 Construction Trade Services	29 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
F Wholesale Trade	30 - Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
45 Basic Material Wholesaling	31 - Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
46 Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	32 - Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
47 Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	33 - Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
G Retail Trade	34 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
51 Food Retailing	35 - Manufacture of other transport equipment
52 Personal and Household Good Retailing	36 - Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
53 Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	37 - Recycling
H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	E Electricity, gas and water supply
57 Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	40 - Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
I Transport and Storage	41 - Collection, purification and distribution of water
61 Road Transport	F Construction
62 Rail Transport	45 - Construction
63 Water Transport	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
64 Air and Space Transport	50 - Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
65 Other Transport	51 - Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
66 Services to Transport	52 - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
67 Storage	H Hotels and restaurants
J Information Services	55 - Hotels and restaurants
71 Communication Services	I Transport, storage and communications
K Finance and Insurance	60 - Land transport; transport via pipelines
73 Finance	61 - Water transport
74 Insurance	62 - Air transport
75 Services to Finance and Insurance	63 - Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
L Property and Business Services	64 - Post and telecommunications
77 Property Services	J Financial intermediation
78 Business Services	65 - Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
M Government Administration and Defence	66 - Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
81 Government Administration	67 - Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
82 Defence	K Real estate, renting and business activities
N Education	70 - Real estate activities
84 Education	71 - Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
O Health and Community Services	72 - Computer and related activities
86 Health Services	73 - Research and development
87 Community Services	74 - Other business activities
P Cultural and Recreational Services	L Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
91 Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	75 - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
92 Libraries, Museums and the Arts	M Education
93 Sport and Recreation	80 - Education
Q and Other Services	N Health and social work
95 Personal Services	85 - Health and social work
96 Other Services	O Other community, social and personal service activities
97 Private Households Employing Staff	90 - Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
	91 - Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.
	92 - Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
	93 - Other service activities
	P Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households
	95 - Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff
	96 - Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use
	97 - Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use
	Q Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
	99 - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies