

Development of enterprises in central European countries

1995-1997



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SUMMARY OF 1995-1997 RESULTS

In September 1997, the survival rates of enterprises live in September 1995 in eleven Central European Countries (CECs), ranged between 47 and 81 percent. The countries concerned are Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. In the period 1995-1997, the highest survival rate was observed for Slovenia, in line with its economic development, followed by the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania. The survival rates of enterprises created in 1995 and live in September 1996 were substantially higher (61%-84%), reflecting closures over only one year. Hungary shows the lowest survival rates of new enterprises in 1995.

This is the overall picture of the follow-up survey of units surveyed initially in September 1995 and September 1996. The statistical offices of the eleven CECs carried out this revisit survey in September 1997, with assistance from Eurostat and funding from the European Union's PHARE programme.

This report examines the dynamics in development of the enterprises in the period 1995-1997.

PREVIOUS SURVEY RESULTS

This publication describes the development of the enterprises in the CECs in the period 1995-1997. This analysis was made possible by survey C, a follow-up survey. The analysis also takes into account the results of the other three surveys in this project, survey A and two surveys B. Previous survey results have been published. Summary volumes from the first (A), the second (B1) and third (B2) surveys and a detailed analysis (in electronic format only) of the first survey are available from :

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Additional information on how the four surveys relate to each other and on the methodology applied is given in section 1. Appendix A contains the statistical tables.

All questionnaires for the surveys of which the results are analysed are reproduced in Appendices C up to F. Explanatory notes on the questionnaires are presented in Appendix B.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN 1995-1997

1. Coverage

This project has provided the unique opportunity to develop an extensive set of enterprise statistics with consistent definitions, which allows meaningful comparisons across the eleven CECs.

In order to interpret these comparisons correctly it is important to have a clear understanding of the coverage and definitions used in surveys A, B1, B2 and in this follow-up survey (C). As more surveys are run, more information on the pattern of business activity in the CECs is built up. Further annual surveys (B3 and B4) are being undertaken to look at businesses created in 1997 in 1998.

The ideal situation would be to produce accurate estimates of the characteristics of both existing and newly created enterprises in all eleven countries. Without considerable effort in modelling or without waiting a long time for all new enterprises to be registered, it would be impossible to do this as the actual date of commencement of activity of the enterprise may precede its registration date. However, it is possible to produce estimates for units that are registered on the business registers of each country.

- Hence, survey A consisted of a sample selected from non-agricultural enterprises that appeared on

each country's business register in January 1995, with the exclusion of public administration and enterprises as well as private non-profit making enterprises.

Statistics for this group of units refers to those enterprises that were active in September 1995 (when survey A was carried out).

- Survey B1 consists of a sample selected from all units registered in 1995 plus additional enterprises with registration dates before 1995, which had not been included in survey A due to late inclusion on the business register. The state of activity for these enterprises was determined in September 1996.
- Survey B2 similarly consists of a sample selected from all units registered in 1996 plus additional enterprises with registration dates before 1996 but which were not included in survey B1 or A. The state of activity of the enterprises in survey B2 was determined in September 1997.
- A follow-up of previously surveyed businesses was also undertaken in September 1997. The questionnaire for the so-called survey C was sent to units, that were live (active or seasonally active or dormant) in survey A or B1 and that were live in the national register in August 1997.

In addition to the databases containing the results of the surveys, a longitudinal database was set up containing all units, which received either a C or B2 questionnaire. The number of units in the databases is given in table I.

Table I : Units in the longitudinal database and in the survey databases

Sampling period	Survey type	Included in survey sample			Longitudinal database	Survey databases
		A	B1	B2		
September 1995	A	53058	8848		53058	92146
September 1996	B1	3033	11881		11881	19011
September 1997	B2	12338	2301	19010	33649	33649
September 1997	C	53058	11881		64939	64939
Total September 1997		65396	14182	19010	98588	98588

Table II : Sample distribution of units from survey A for survey C

Country	Sample survey A	Active units in 1995	Sample survey C	Active units in 1997
Albania	4 513	3 199	3 217	1 983
Bulgaria	9 216	5 485	4 625	2 759
Czech Rep.	10 938	6 831	6 692	5 274
Estonia	4 715	2 848	2 673	1 606
Hungary	10 557	6 759	6 292	3 749
Latvia	5 487	2 336	2 371	1 723
Lithuania	8 574	4 045	3 757	2 531
Poland	11 115	5 410	5 175	3 945
Romania	10 121	6 254	5 887	4 415
Slovakia	9 059	5 838	5 781	4 359
Slovenia	7 851	7 176	6 588	5 783
CEC	92 146	56 181	53 058	38 127

Note: The active units include the seasonally active units.

Table III: Sample distribution of units from survey B1 for survey C and from survey B2

Country	Survey B1				Survey B2	
	Sample survey B1	Active units in 1996	Sample survey C	Active units in 1997	Sample	Active units in 1997
Albania	1 401	918	927	659	1 401	902
Bulgaria	1 750	1 226	1 210	1 042	1 748	1 264
Czech Rep.	2 000	1 338	1 191	961	2 001	1 348
Estonia	1 302	809	811	567	1 301	902
Hungary	1 801	1 160	1 111	766	1 799	1 179
Latvia	1 603	716	748	596	1 605	1 116
Lithuania	1 751	1 225	1 225	939	1 750	640
Poland	1 999	1 210	1 141	938	2 001	1 246
Romania	2 000	1 333	1 269	1 038	2 001	1 266
Slovakia	2 001	1 263	1 253	1 080	2 000	1 442
Slovenia	1 401	1 090	995	899	1 403	1 205
CEC	19 011	12 288	11 881	9 485	19 010	12 510

Note: The active units include the seasonally active units

In the longitudinal database, a distinction is made between variables referring to survey A and B and variables referring to survey C.

Tables II and III show the sample distribution for survey A, B1, C and B2, including the active units in the survey concerned. For some countries the number of units in the sample for survey C is larger than the number of active units in 1995 (1996). This can be explained by the fact that some inactive units (units with planned reactivation) were also surveyed in 1997.

2. Methodology

Previous analyses and publications contained estimates of the active business population in the CECs on 1 January 1995 and creation of businesses in the years 1995 and 1996. In theory, the follow-up survey of active units in 1995 and 1996 enabled the estimation of the active business population on 1 January 1996 and 1997, because the results show the active units in 1995 (1996) which have ceased in the year(s) thereafter. However, due to missing cessation dates of dead units in September 1995, it was not possible to assess the year in which the units died. Such units did not have cessation dates because they could not be obtained in the survey, generally because they had been inactive for a substantial period. The frame for the A survey was all units on the business register, while the B1 and B2 surveys covered only newly registered units.

Further research on the imputation of missing cessation dates, by which death rates could be established, will take place in a subsequent study. Instead of population estimates, survival rates were estimated for the live business in September 1995 (survey A) and for live business in September 1996 (survey B1). The results are given in Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix A.

For the purpose of the assessment of the survival rates, four categories of units have been distinguished:

1. active or seasonally active;
2. inactive but with planned reactivation;
3. inactive without planned reactivation;
4. dead.

In principle, surviving units are those, which belong to the first or second category in the two subsequent surveys. However, if the same inactive unit has plans to reactivate in both surveys, this unit is defined as dormant.

In most countries, very similar registration procedures were used. There are three exceptions. In Bulgaria, a significantly improved new business register was used to provide business address information in survey B1 and as the basis for the whole survey for B2. In Estonia, there was a delay of several years in the registration of a significant proportion of small enterprises, which affected survey B1. In Poland, a new Law on Official Statistics came into force.

The change in the register in Bulgaria affects comparisons between 1995 and 1997, in particular those in table 12. For Bulgaria, all 1995 data and comparisons for all tables between 1995 and 1997, and to a lesser extent between 1996 and 1997, must be treated with caution. The comparability of some Estonian estimates may have been affected by the registration delays. The effect for the change of law on the Polish data is mainly to reduce the proportion of dead units registered. Besides the possibility that changes in registration procedures affect the results of the development analysis of the four surveys, changes in survey methodology can also have some effect. However, much effort has been exercised to maintain identical survey methodologies in the four surveys. In practice, previous survey results have led to a few modifications in questions, in subsets of business for which the question was meant and in possible answers to questions. In addition, some questions were asked only in survey B and other questions were considered to be irrelevant for survey C. - The differences in the questionnaires are described in Appendix B. The analytical impact differs by variable and is reviewed in the next sections.

Finally, in comparing results it should be noted that since estimates are based on a sample rather than a complete census of all enterprises, small differences of only a few percentage points may well be due to the particular sample drawn and may not be a real underlying difference. In describing results in sections 3 and 4 small differences have been ignored.

It should be emphasised that the analysis of the development of enterprises in Central European Countries is based on the years of survey and not on the years in which the enterprises surveyed were active.

In principle, three kinds of methods are applied:

1. Panel analysis, showing the economic development of the same group of enterprises over time.
2. Cross panel analysis of the distribution of the number of enterprises showing lower, equal and higher scores, or showing the transfer of size class or category.

3. Trend analysis, showing the economic development of a group of enterprises surveyed in 1995 compared with a group of enterprises surveyed in 1996 or 7.

The group of enterprises surveyed in 1997 consists of the still active units of 1995 and of those created in the period 1995-1997 and still active in 1997.

In theory, a maximum of five tables can be compiled for each variable:

1. Panel analysis 1995-1997 shows the survey results of enterprises live in 1995 and active in 1997. The table refers to enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C).

The first part of the table presents the 1995 results of survey A for the subset of units, which were live in September 1997 and therefore received a survey C questionnaire. The second part shows the 1997 results of survey C for the same subset.

2. Panel analysis 1996-1997 is similar to the table above, but for the subset of units from survey B1 that were live in September 1997. The first part of the table presents the 1996 results of survey B1 for the subset of units, which were live in September 1997 and therefore received a survey C questionnaire. The second part shows the 1997 results of survey C for the same subset.

3. Cross panel analysis 1995-1997 shows the distribution of businesses, which changed reply (yes/no), category (sector of activity) or size class in 1997 in relation to 1995. Again, the analysis was carried out for the subset of units, which took part in both survey A and C. An example explains the meaning of the table. An enterprise may have a single activity in 1995 (survey A), but multiple activities in 1997 (survey C) and vice versa. The heading of the table is then as follows:

Single activity in 1995		Multiple activities in 1995	
single activity in 1997	multiple activities in 1997	Single activity in 1997	Multiple activities in 1997

4. Cross panel analysis 1996-1997 is similar to the table above, but for the subset of units from survey B1 included in survey C.
5. Trend analysis 1995-1997 compares the complete results for all enterprises surveyed in September 1995 (questionnaire A) with the complete results for all enterprises surveyed in September 1997 (questionnaires B2 and C).

In the appendix these five tables are labelled a, b, c, d and e respectively.

3. Main results

The survival rates of enterprises in the eleven countries involved in this project are shown in Table 1 of Appendix A, and in Figure 1. The surveys covered registrations of non-agricultural enterprises on the business registers of each country during the corresponding time periods. Public administration and private non-profit enterprises were also excluded. Further details on the coverage of the surveys and the definition of the survival rate have been given in previous sections.

In 1997, the survival rates of live enterprises in 1995 in eleven Central European countries (CECs) ranged between 47 and 81 percent. The higher percentages for new enterprises in 1995 (61%-84%) reflect the method of conduct of the survey. The percentages for survival for those active at the time of the first survey (A) are over a two-year period. The survival rates from the second (B1) are over only a one-year period.

GDP per capita and growth rates for each of the eleven countries covered in this study are shown in Table IV.

4. Main results for surveyed enterprise features

Introduction

In the interpretation of the results of the analysis the methodological notes presented in the previous sections should also be borne in mind.

The following enterprise features are reviewed:

- Legal structure and enterprise size;
- Location;
- Sector of activity;
- Foreign capital participation;
- Supply and demand side difficulties;
- Characteristics of the founder/manager;
- Investment.

Some specific changes to the registration laws or business registers in some of the countries are detailed in the country summaries in section 2.

Figure 1 : Enterprise survival rate

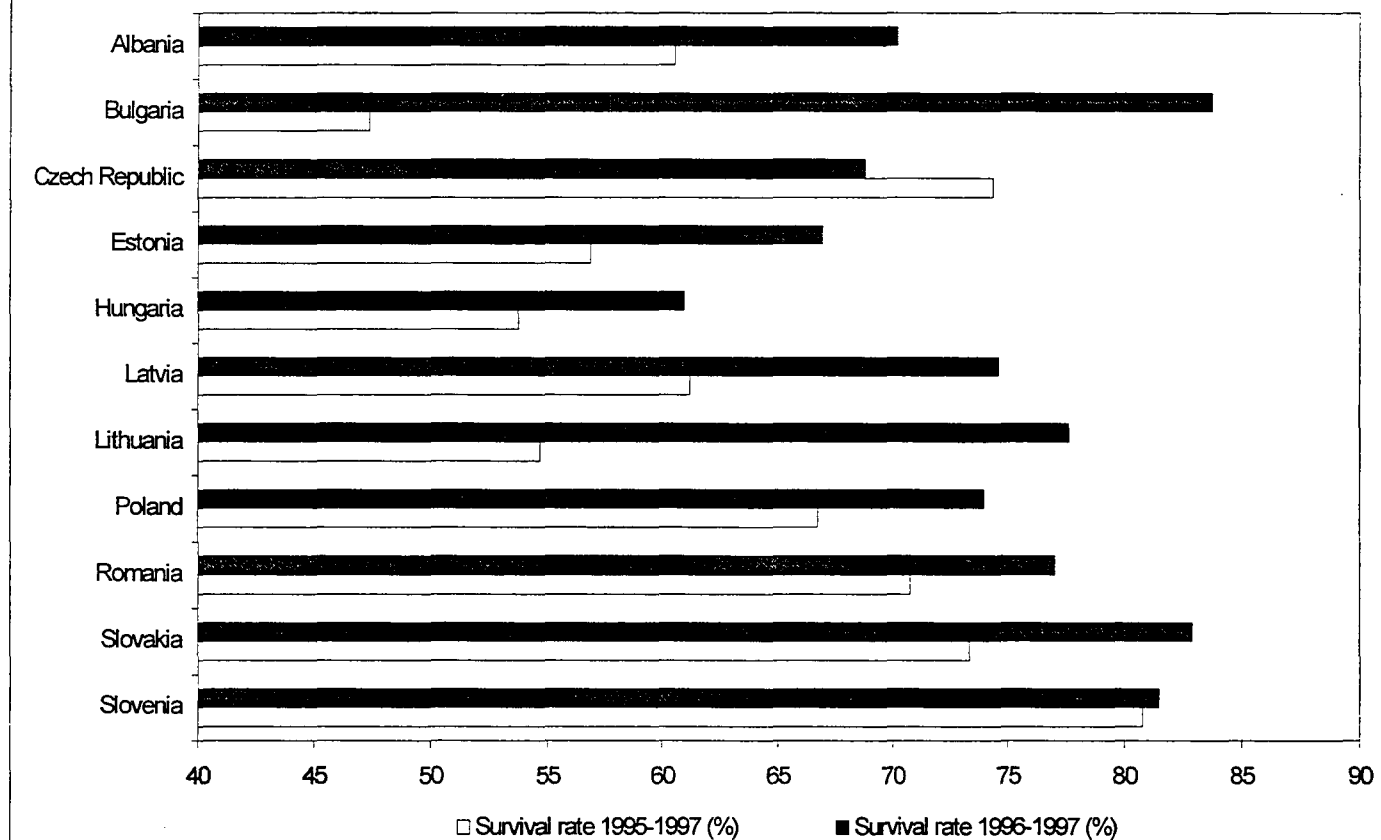


Table IV : GDP real growth rates 1995-1997 and GDP per capita (in ECU) in 1997

Country	Gross Domestic Product, real % change			GDP per capita at current prices and exchange rates (in ECU)
	1995	1996	1997	1997
Albania	13.3	9.1	-7.0	607
Bulgaria	2.6	-10.9	-7.4	1 100
Czech Rep.	4.8	4.1	1.1	4 500
Estonia	2.9	4.0	9.7	2 800
Hungary	1.5	1.3	4.0	3 900
Latvia	-0.8	2.8	5.9	2 000
Lithuania	3.0	4.2	6.0	2 300
Poland	6.9	6.1	6.9	3 100
Romania	7.1	4.1	-6.6	1 400
Slovakia	6.8	6.9	6.2	3 200
Slovenia	3.9	3.1	3.1	8 100

Sources: Document 12 of the DOSME project for GDP per capita.
European Economy, Supplement C, April 1988 for GDP growth rates.
Statistical Office of Albania for Albanian GDP growth rates.

Legal structure and enterprise size

In most countries the survival rate of legal entities is slightly higher than that of natural persons (Table 1). Only Bulgaria and Slovenia (for 1995 to 1997) and the Czech Republic and Slovenia (for 1996 to 1997) have higher survival rates for natural persons.

The distribution of surviving enterprises by type of unit (Table 2) is in line with the distribution of existing and created enterprises as published in previous reports on this project. The proportions of natural persons are higher for the period 1996-1997 in Estonia, Latvia, Romania and Slovenia (Figure 2). The size of the natural person enterprises is generally small. The average employment of natural person enterprises in Estonia, which was surveyed in both 1995 and 1997, was relatively high in 1995 (almost 9), but decreased in 1997 (Table 3a). The trend analysis shows a general decrease of average employment. The average employment of natural person enterprises in Lithuania doubles (Table 3e). The panel analysis showed that the average employment in legal entities is relatively stable in most countries (Tables 3a and 3b). In Bulgaria, employment of legal entities showed a significant decreasing trend (Table 3e), which is related to general economic difficulties of the country.

The majority of the enterprises surveyed in the follow-up expect the employment to remain the same (Table 4a and 4b). The differences between the group of enterprises existing on 1 January 1995 and the group of enterprises predominantly created in 1995 are limited. Substantial differences between the countries can be observed regarding the expected changes in

employment. Bulgaria and Hungary show the largest proportion of enterprises expecting a decrease in employment, whereas relatively more enterprises in Slovenia and Latvia expect employment to rise. The figures for Estonia suggest that existing enterprises are more positive in terms of employment than those created in 1995.

The distribution of enterprises by size and their share in total employment remained broadly the same in the period 1995-1997 (Tables 5 and 6 as well as Figures 3 and 4). In Estonia, 4 out of 5 enterprises belong to the size class 1-49 salaried employees (full-time and part-time employees and civil contractors) (Figure 3). Bulgaria and Hungary show a high proportion of enterprises transferring from the middle size class to the class of less than 1 employee on average in both cross panel analyses (Tables 5c and 5d). Except Hungary and Slovenia, the trend for all countries indicates a higher proportion of enterprises with employees in 1997 than in 1995. (Table 5e). The development of average employment per enterprise by size class in the period 1995-1997 is mixed. In a number of countries, average employment by size class has increased, whereas others show decreases (Table 6a to 6e). Compared to other countries, the figures for Bulgaria seem remarkable: the average employment per surviving enterprise from 1995 decreased considerably in the size class of 1-49 salaried employees and increased considerably in the size class of more than 50 salaried employees (Table 6a). This situation is opposite for surviving enterprises in Bulgaria from 1996: average employment in the size class 1-49 salaried employees in 1997 is three times

that of 1996, whereas average employment in the size class of more than 50 salaried employees more than halved (Table 6b). Except for Bulgaria (and Hungary), the trends for the average employment by size class is relatively stable (Table 6e).

The share of total employment made up by full-time salaried employees at surviving enterprises from 1995 increased in almost all countries (Table 7a). The distribution of the different types of employees at surviving enterprises from 1996 was relatively constant in most countries (Table 7b).

Bulgaria shows a large transfer from full-time salaried employees to owners. In Estonia the share of full-time employees at surviving enterprises from 1996 increased considerably, to the detriment of owners and other employees. The trend analysis gives a mixed picture. In some countries the share of full-time salaried employees increased in the period 1995-1997, while decreasing in others (Table 7e).

Location

Nearly all enterprises in all countries have only one local unit (Table 8a to 8e). This has not changed much in time. In Estonia and Latvia, the share of enterprises having more than one local unit was largest in 1995 (Table 8a). In Latvia, more than 10 percent of the surviving units having more than 1 local unit in 1995 had only 1 local unit in 1997 (Table 8c). The trend analysis gives a comparable result for Latvia, reflecting a decreasing number of local units. Romania presents a growing trend of enterprises with more than one local unit (Table 8e).

Sole proprietors and managers of partnerships were asked to state the principal place of activity (Table 9). Substantial differences between the countries can be observed, but the changes over time are limited. The proportion of surviving sole proprietors and partnerships from 1995 operating from the manager's home decreased most in Slovakia (Table 9a). The proportion of surviving sole proprietors and partnerships from 1996 operating from the manager's home decreased most in Bulgaria and Slovakia, whereas a large increase was found for Latvia (Table 9b).

The results of the cross panel analysis show that in some countries a considerable proportion of the surviving sole proprietors and partnerships has transferred from the manager's home to an independent place and vice versa. This is especially the case in Bulgaria and Slovakia (Table 9c and 9d). The trend analysis shows a growing importance of the

independent place as principal place of activity in all countries (Table 9e).

The distributions of enterprises between urban and rural areas (Table 10e), and between the capital and other regions (Table 11e) continue to be consistent over time. In Albania the proportion of enterprises in urban areas showed a relatively large increase.

Sector of Activity

The activities of the active enterprises are divided into six main categories: manufacturing, construction, distributive trade, transport, hotels, restaurants and catering and other services (Table 12). Except for Bulgaria, the distribution of surviving enterprises across the six main sectors in 1997 is about the same as in 1995 and 1996 respectively (Table 12a and 12b). All comparisons for Bulgaria are affected by the change in business register and excluded from this commentary. The transfer between the six main sectors of activity has also been analysed within the framework of the cross panel analysis (Table 12c and 12d). As with the surviving enterprises from 1995, large proportions of transfers were found for Latvia (construction), Romania (construction, transport and hotels and restaurants) and Lithuania (hotels and restaurants). The most stable activity structure is shown by Poland, which reflects the recent mature development of the Polish economy (Table 12c and 12d). In general, the activity structure for the surviving enterprises from 1996 is more stable than for those from 1995. Countries with large changes of activity (Table 12 d) are the Czech Republic (manufacturing), Lithuania (manufacturing) and Romania (hotels and restaurants). The overall distribution of active enterprises surveyed in 1997 does not differ substantially from the distribution in 1995 (Table 12e).

Most enterprises in the Central European Countries have a single activity. The proportion of surviving units from 1995 and 1996 having a single activity increased in almost all countries (Table 13a and 13b). This, however, does not change the fact that in some countries a substantial part of the surviving enterprises from 1995 moved from single to multiple activities and vice versa. This was especially the case in Estonia and Lithuania (Table 13c). In all countries relatively more surviving enterprises from 1995 moved from multiple to single activity than vice versa. The situation for the surviving enterprises from 1996 is more stable. Countries with a high proportion (>20%) of switching enterprises in two directions are Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia (Table 13d). The trend is a movement towards single activity (Table 13e).

Figure 2 : Distribution of surviving enterprises by type of unit

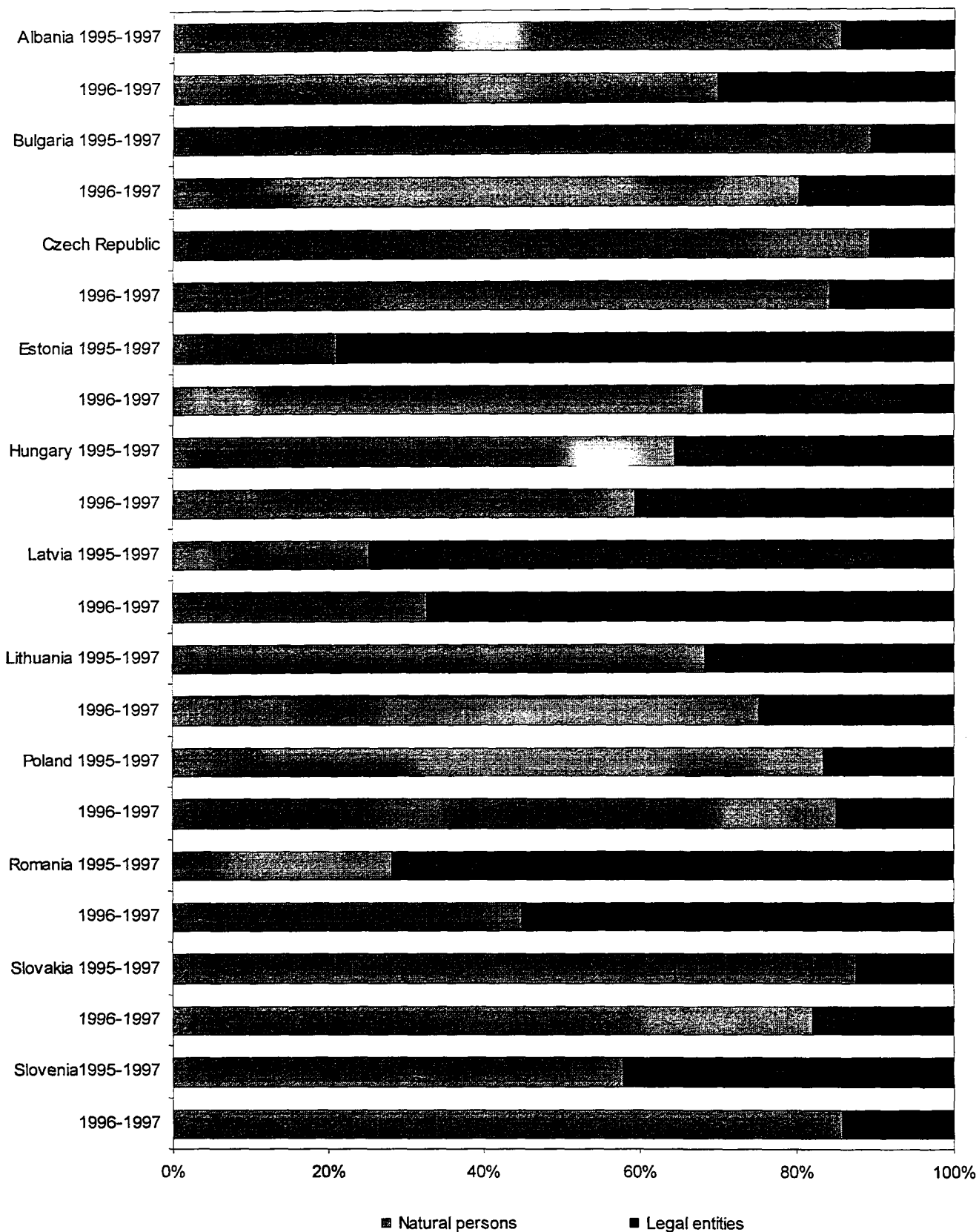


Figure 3 : Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)
Panel analysis 1995-1997

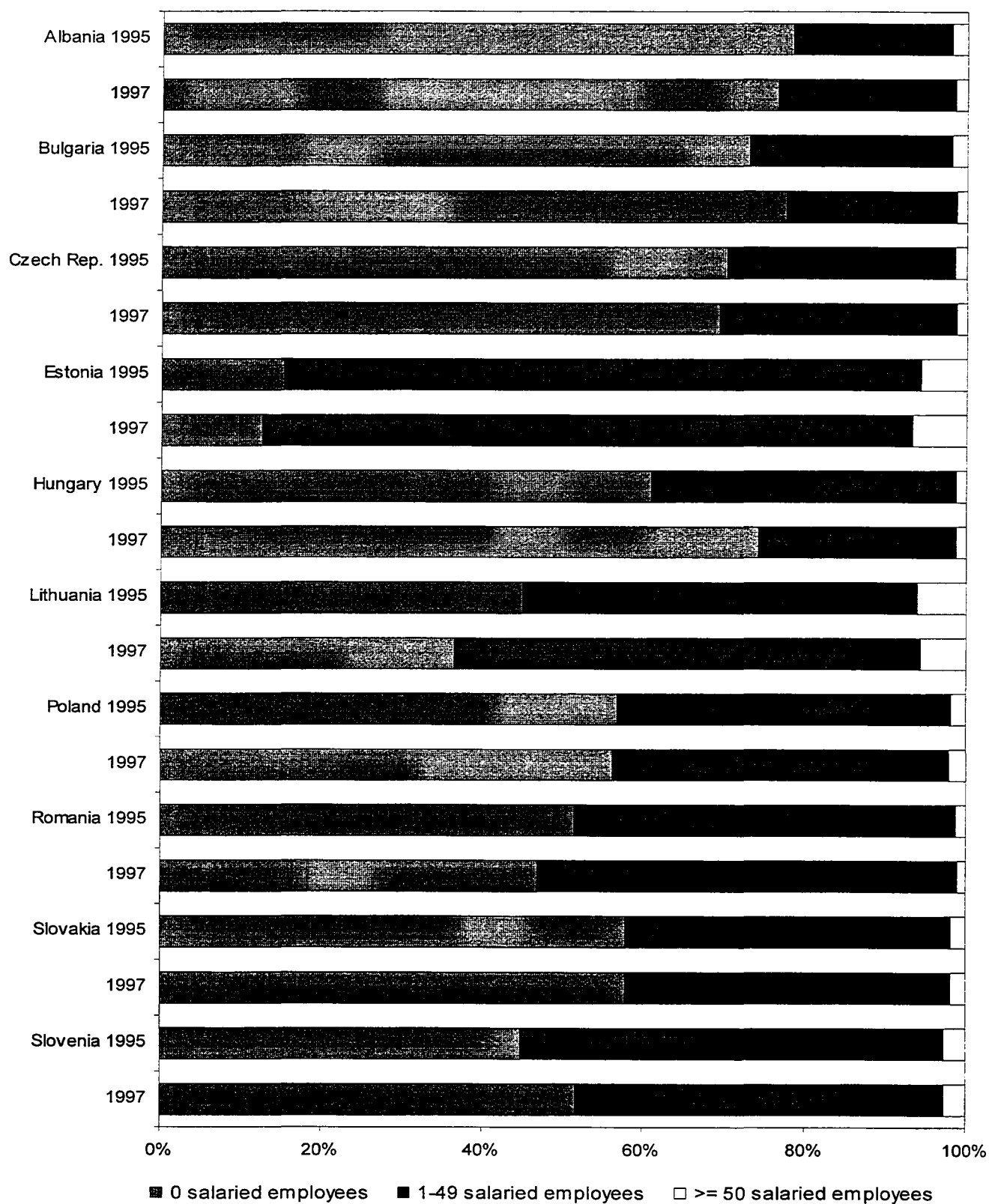


Figure 4 : Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%)
Panel analysis 1995-1997

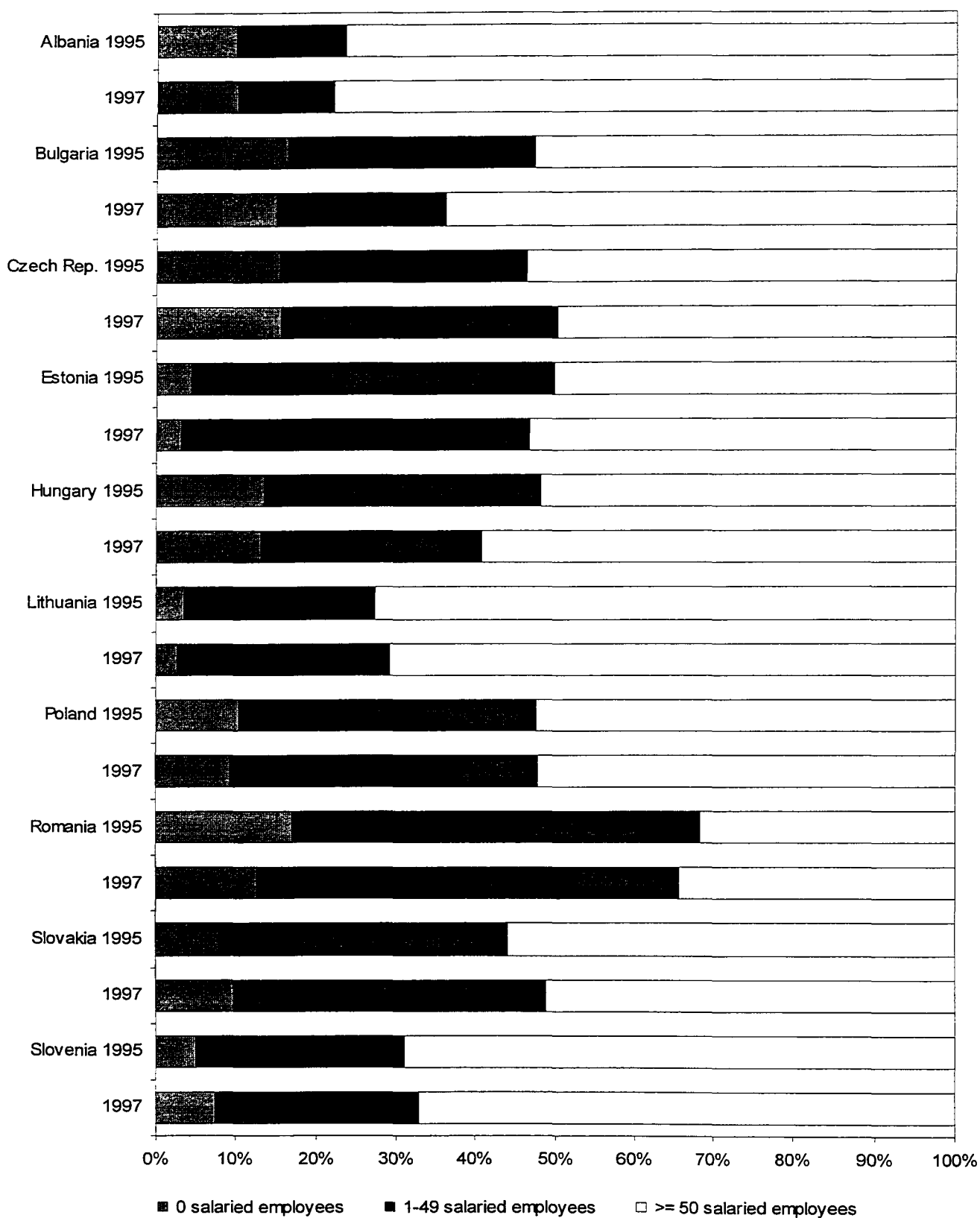
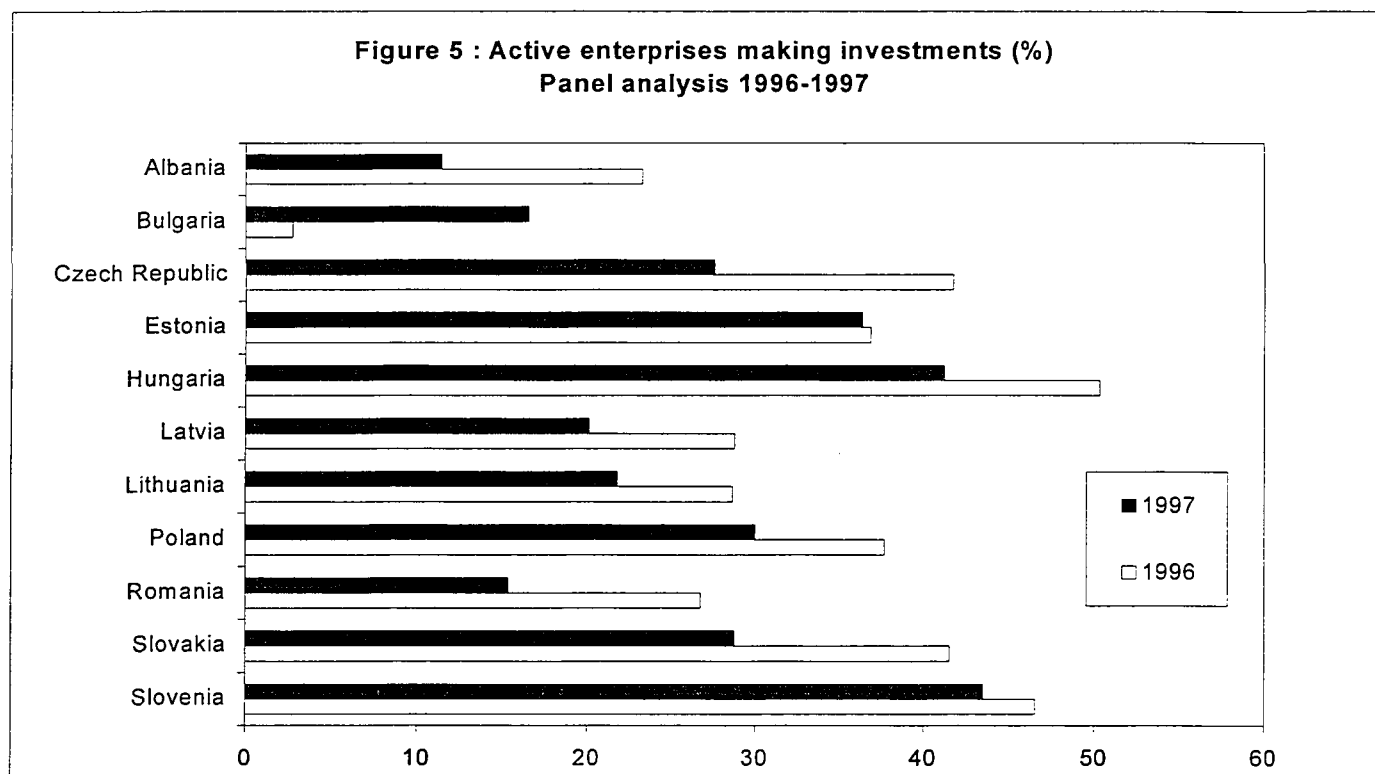


Figure 5 : Active enterprises making investments (%)
Panel analysis 1996-1997



Foreign control

The development of the share of employment in joint stock companies and limited liability companies with foreign control from 1995 to 1997 gives a mixed picture (Table 14e). Foreign control means that foreign companies own more than 50 percent of the capital. In 1995 the Czech Republic and Hungary show the highest shares of employment in foreign controlled companies. Although these shares decreased sharply in 1997, they are still the highest among the CECs. In all other countries the share of employment in foreign controlled joint stock and limited liabilities companies does not exceed 6 percent in 1997.

Supply and demand side difficulties

In most countries the proportion of surviving enterprises from 1995 and 1996 experiencing supply and/or demand side difficulties decreased (Table 15a and 15b). In Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Hungary the share of surviving enterprises from 1995 with difficulties increased. The large increase in surviving enterprises from 1996 in Bulgaria without difficulties is remarkable (Table 15b). High proportions of surviving enterprises from 1995 in Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania have both demand and supply side difficulties in both 1995 and 1997 (Table 15c). In Lithuania more than half of the surviving enterprises

from 1996 have both demand and supply side difficulties in both years (Table 15d). Other countries with a high proportion of enterprises facing both difficulties in both years are Hungary and Latvia and, to a lesser extent, Bulgaria and Romania. Countries with relatively high proportions of surviving enterprises from both 1995 and 1996 without problems in both years are the Czech Republic and Slovenia. A trend towards more enterprises without difficulties can be observed in Estonia, Latvia, Romania and Slovenia, whereas relatively more enterprises face difficulties in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Hungary (Table 15e).

Of those enterprises, which experienced supply side difficulties, the most frequent reason continues to be lack of funds. This frequency diminished substantially in Bulgaria for surviving units towards a level comparable with the other countries, where the percentage mentioning lack of funds remained about the same (Tables 16a and 16b). In Bulgaria and Hungary, the percentage citing limited access to credit doubled for the surviving enterprises from 1995 (Table 16a).

The most frequently mentioned reasons for the perceived demand side difficulties were a shortage of customers with sufficient funds to buy goods and services, and too much competition (Tables 17a and 17b). A trend towards a growing importance of competition can be observed (Table 17e).

Characteristics of the founder/manager

The characteristics of the founder/manager, like age, sex, educational background and previous profession, were not asked in the follow-up survey. Therefore, the analysis focused on the trend, assuming that the founder/manager did not change.

The trend in the distribution of the age of the founder/manager of sole proprietors and partnerships shows a decrease in the proportion of managers under 30 and an increase in the proportion of managers over 60 (Table 18e). It is shown that figures for Lithuania in 1995 are out of line in relation to the other countries. More than one third of the Lithuanian founder/managers of sole proprietors and partnerships were over 60 in 1995.

In Albania only, the proportion of female founder/managers increased in 1997 compared to 1995 (Table 19e). Relatively large increases in the proportions of male founder/managers were found for Estonia and Latvia.

The pattern of distribution of sole proprietors and partnerships according to the educational background of the founder/manager changed notably (Table 20e). Except for Albania, the proportion of founder/managers with a post-secondary or university education increased in all countries.

The largest increases were observed for Estonia and Latvia. A trend analysis for the distribution of sole proprietors and partnerships by previous profession is not possible, because the question changed between surveys A and B, and the data are not comparable. Alternatively, differences in the professional background of founders/managers between surviving sole proprietors and partnerships and those active in 1995 (survey A) and in 1996 respectively (survey B1) are shown in Table 21a and 21b. It can be observed that changes are rather limited.

Investment

Results are limited to the change in the percentage of active enterprises making investments in the period 1996-1997, because the question in survey A was fundamentally different from the question in surveys B and C.

In almost all countries, the share of enterprises making investments in the total population of surviving enterprises from 1996 decreased rather considerably (Table 22b). In Estonia and Slovenia the decrease was relatively limited. In Bulgaria, the share of enterprises making investments was very low in 1996. In 1997 it rose to a percentage comparable with

Albania and Romania. Within the population of surviving enterprises, the percentage of enterprises making investments in both years differed between the countries (Table 22d). It was low in Albania, Bulgaria and Romania and relatively high (>20%) in Hungary and Slovenia.

5. Main results for individual countries

Introduction

In this section the development of enterprises with respect to features surveyed in the period 1995-1997 is reviewed briefly for each of the eleven countries. In particular, major changes are highlighted. One indicator of the stage of transition is the survival rate given in Table 1. These figures show large differences between countries. In Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary and Lithuania only about half of the live enterprises in 1995 survived in 1997. Slovenia, Czech Republic, Romania and Slovakia show the highest survival rates for the period 1995-1997.

Albania

In Albania, about 60 percent of the enterprises live in 1995 survived in 1997. The survival rate for 1996-1997 was approximately 70 percent. In both periods the survival rates were slightly higher for legal entities than for natural persons. The size of the surviving Albanian enterprises, in terms of employment, remained about the same. The trend shows a decreasing average employment, especially at legal entities (Table 3e). However, the proportion of enterprises in the smallest size class decreased in 1997 compared to 1995 (Table 5e). This applies also to the share of total employment by enterprise size class (Table 6e).

The distribution of enterprises by six main sectors of activity is almost constant in the period 1995-1997. Further movements towards the core business can be observed (Table 13).

The surviving enterprises from 1996 perceived less trading difficulties in 1997, the trend of the distribution of active enterprises perceiving trading difficulties is relatively constant (Table 15). Both for the surviving enterprises from 1995 and 1996, the frequency of the demand difficulty "clients short of funds" increased substantially (Table 17).

The proportion of sole proprietors and founder/managers of partners with secondary education increased largely in 1997, whereas the proportion of founder/managers with post secondary and university education decreased (Table 20e).

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria a new business register was introduced during the B1 survey. As a result, all comparisons should be treated with caution because of possible effects associated with the change. This affects especially comparisons of industrial classification and these have been excluded from table 12.

It is important to note, however, that real GDP dropped by 10 percent in 1996 and by 7 percent in 1997. From the survey, less than half of the enterprises live in 1995 survived in 1997 and the survival rate for legal entities was just more than one third. However, the creation of the new register resulted in existing businesses de-registering and then re-registering and real survival rates will be higher than this. The proportion of surviving enterprises, that were created in 1995 and live in 1996, was substantially higher. Average employment at surviving legal entities from 1996 collapsed in 1997 (Table 3b).

The trend for 1995-1997 confirms the large decrease in employment. In line with the general economic situation, Bulgarian surviving enterprises show the highest proportion (one third) of enterprises of all countries expecting a decrease in employment (Table 4). It can be observed that the proportion of surviving enterprises in the smallest size category increased in 1997, whereas the trend shows a relatively large decrease in the proportion of enterprises in the smallest size category. This suggests that most recently created enterprises have relatively more salaried employees.

With respect to types of employment, significant differences can be observed between already existing enterprises (survey A) and created enterprises in 1995 (survey B1) and in 1996 (survey B2). The proportion of full-time employees at surviving enterprises from 1995 increased, whereas it decreased at those from 1996 (Table 7a and 7b).

The trend also shows a drop in the proportion of full-time employees (Table 7e). This is related to the ownership transformation process, during which many enterprises dismissed a significant part of their staff. Most of the jobless people established their own business. Part-time employment is not very common in Bulgaria.

The proportion of surviving enterprises with more than one local unit decreased relatively largely in 1997. A substantial part of the surviving sole proprietors and partnerships from 1996 (survey B1) moved from the manager's home to an independent place (Table 9b). This suggests that the Bulgarian entrepreneurs started a business at home and moved to an independent place after a period of consolidation. The results of the cross panel analysis confirm this (Table 9d).

A change towards core business is registered. The proportion of the surviving enterprises with multiple activities in both years is less than 1 percent.

The demand and supply difficulties increased for the surviving enterprises from 1995, whereas it decreased rather largely for the surviving enterprises from 1996 (Table 15a and 15b). The trend shows growing difficulties (Table 15e). A lack of funds was the most important supply side problem in both 1995 and 1996. The frequency of this problem, perceived by the surviving enterprises, decreased substantially in 1997 (Table 16a and 16b). Limited access to credit is a growing problem (Table 16e). The most important demand side problem noted was shortage of funds by clients in both in 1995 and 1996. The frequency of this problem, perceived by the surviving enterprises, decreased in 1997 (Table 17a and 17b). Too much competition is a growing demand side problem in Bulgaria (Table 17e).

The percentage of surviving enterprises from 1996 making investments increased from a very low share (Table 22a). The share of enterprises making investments in both years can be neglected (Table 22b).

Czech Republic

After Slovenia, the Czech Republic has the highest survival rate in the period 1995-1997. The created and surviving legal entities are considerably smaller, in terms of average employment (14 compared to 40 employees), than those active in 1995. (Table 3e). The lower share of total employment at enterprises with more than 50 salaried employees confirms this (Table 6e).

For most enterprises features surveyed for the Czech results are relatively constant. Significant changes are observed concerning supply and demand side difficulties. The proportion of (surviving) enterprises without difficulties decreased in 1997 (Tables 15a to 15c). The demand side difficulty "Clients short of funds" was of increasing importance to surviving enterprises from 1995 (Table 17a). The proportion of founder/managers aged below 30 halved in 1997 compared to 1995.

Estonia

The average employment at surviving natural persons from 1995 decreased in 1997, but is still relatively high compared to other countries (Table 3a). The relatively small number of sole proprietors in the Estonian business register can explain this. A threshold is applied for obligatory registration equal to 250,000 EEK (about 15,500 ECU).

For this reason, larger natural persons may be over-represented. The result, that only a small part of total employment can be found in small enterprises, confirms this (Table 6a). Figures on the employment expectation suggest that Estonian enterprises, already existing on 1 January 1995, were more confident about the increase of employment than those (by majority) created in 1995 (Table 4).

According to the Estonian legislation, it is more useful to operate as a limited liability company than as a sole proprietor. The result is a drop in owners' employment from 11 to 4 percent in the period 1995-1997 (Table 7e).

The development regarding the principal place of activity is also in line with unfavourable legislation for sole proprietors. The proportion of active enterprises operating from the manager's home decreased from 36 percent in 1995 to 24 percent in 1997 (Table 9e).

The activity structure is stable in Estonia. A large increase in the proportion of surviving created enterprises in 1995 with multiple activities can be observed (from 3% to 16%, Table 13a).

Another important change is found with respect to the perceived trading difficulties. The proportion of surviving enterprises without difficulties increased in 1997, whereas the proportion with both supply and demand side problems decreased (Table 15a and 15b).

The characteristics of the founder/manager show an increasing dominance of men. In addition, it can be observed that the level of education improves: in 1997 more than half of the founder/managers had post-secondary or university education, compared to more than one third in 1995.

Hungary

The survival rates for Hungary are relatively low compared to the other countries: almost 54 percent of the enterprises live in 1995 survived in 1997, whereas the survival rate for enterprises, created in 1995 and surveyed in 1996, amounted to 61 percent (Table 1).

Average employment at legal entities is low in Hungary and shows a further decreasing trend (13 employees in 1995 and 3 employees in 1997, Table 3e). This trend could continue in the future as relatively large proportions of surviving enterprises expect the employment to decrease (Table 4). In line with these results, the proportion of small (surviving) enterprises rose (Tables 5a to 5c). Figures for 1997 on the type of employment were not available. The Hungarian business register does not include local units. Therefore, figures are missing.

The activity structure is stable in Hungary. An increasing proportion of enterprises is involved in a single activity (from 79% in 1995 to 87% in 1997, Table 13e).

Trading difficulties have increased for Hungarian (surviving) enterprises. The proportion of surviving enterprises without difficulties decreased in 1997, whereas the proportion with both supply and demand side problems increased rather substantially (Table 15a and 15b). An increasing number of surviving enterprises has limited access to credit (Table 16a and 16b). Growing demand side problems for surviving enterprises are "clients short of funds" and "too much competition" (Table 17a and 17b). Despite the trading difficulties, a relatively large proportion of surviving enterprises created in 1995 (in relation to other countries) invested in 1996 and 1997 (Table 22b).

Latvia

The Latvian results are influenced by a sampling problem in the surveys A and B1. A substantial part of the units, which should have been included in the sample frame for survey A, was in fact included in survey B1. This means that enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) are a mixture of already existing enterprises on 1 January 1995 and of newly created enterprises in 1995. The results on the development of Latvian enterprises in the period 1995-1997 should therefore be interpreted with caution. Data on employment (Tables 3, 5 and 6) are excluded, because of the close correlation between the age of an enterprise and its size. The impact on the other features surveyed was considered to be too limited to exclude the figures from the tables.

Employment in Latvia consists largely of full-time salaried employees (about 80%, Table 7e). The proportion of surviving sole proprietors and partnerships from 1995 operating from the manager's home decreased, whereas the comparable percentage of those surviving from 1996 increased (Tables 9a and 9b). The trend shows a halving of the proportion of sole proprietors and partnerships operating from the manager's home (Table 9e).

The activity structure is stable in Latvia, with distributive trade being the dominant sector. The proportion of enterprises operating a single activity increased from 66 percent in 1995 to 76 percent in 1997 (Table 13e).

The proportion of surviving enterprises without difficulties increased in 1997. However, a relatively high proportion of enterprises has both demand and supply side difficulties in both years (Table 15c and 15d).

The characteristics of the founder/manager show an increasing dominance of men. In addition, it can be observed that the level of education improves: in 1997, 47 percent of the Latvian founder/managers had post-secondary or university education compared to 28 percent in 1995.

Lithuania

The survival rate for enterprises live in 1995 is relatively low (55%), whereas it is high for enterprises created in 1995 and live in 1996 (77%, Table 1).

The large average number of employees in legal entities, surveyed in 1995 (Table 3a), can be explained by the presence of a limited number of very large enterprises. The tables 5a and 6a confirm this. A small share of the enterprises (5%-6%) represents a large share in total employment (70%-73%). The trend in average employment 1995-1997 shows a halving of the number of employees at legal entities (from 39 to 18 employees), whereas the number of employees at natural persons doubled from 3 to 7 employees (Table 3e).

Employment in Lithuania consists largely of full-time salaried employees (about 80%, Table 7e). The trend shows a decrease of the proportion of sole proprietors and partnerships operating from the manager's home (Table 9e).

In most sectors of the Lithuanian economy, the proportion of surviving enterprises conducting a different activity in 1997 is relatively small. However, almost one third of the enterprises operating in the sector of hotels and restaurants in 1995 was involved in a different activity in 1997 (Table 12c). A relatively large share of the manufacturing enterprises created in 1995 changed activity in 1997 (Table 12d).

A majority of the (surviving) Lithuanian enterprises perceived both supply and demand difficulties. The proportion concerned is the highest among the Central European Countries and increased further in 1997 to over 70 percent (Tables 15a and 15b). More than half of the surviving enterprises perceived both supply and demand difficulties in both survey years (Tables 15c and 15d). In the period 1995-1997, lack of funds remained the most important supply side problem, whereas the frequency of lack of technology grew relatively largely (Tables 16a and 16b).

Funds are also a large problem at the demand side: an increasing number of Lithuanian enterprises face too much competition (Tables 17a and 17b).

The distribution of the active sole proprietors and partnerships by age of the founder/manager shows considerable differences between 1995 and 1997

(Table 18e). In 1995, the proportion of founder/managers of 60 and older was twice as high as in 1997.

Poland

Two thirds of the Polish enterprises live in 1995 survived in 1997. The survival rate for units created in 1995 and surveyed in 1996 was 74 percent (Table 1).

The results of the analysis of the development of Polish enterprises in the period 1995-1997 reflect the positive and stable general economic developments of recent years. The tables on the transfer of main activity sectors (Tables 12c and 12d) especially reflect this. Poland is the only country, for which the proportion of surviving enterprises from 1995 and from 1996 conducting a different activity in 1997 was less than 10 percent in all six main sectors.

Major changes refer to a limited number of enterprise features. An example of a major change concerns the share of full-time salaried employees in total employment at surviving enterprises from 1995, which increased from 55 percent in 1995 to 64 percent in 1997 (Table 7a).

Romania

Despite a negative economic growth rate of 6.6 percent, the survival rates are relatively high; almost 71 percent for units live in 1995 and 77 percent for enterprises created in 1995 and live in 1996.

Romanian legal entities are relatively small compared to the CECs. The average employment at legal entities decreased from 7 employees in 1995 to almost 5 employees in 1997 (Table 3e). The share of full-time salaried employees in total employment at surviving enterprises from 1995 increased from 45 percent in 1995 to 52 percent in 1997 (Table 7e).

Concerning the location it can be observed that the proportion of sole proprietors and partnerships operating from an independent place increased considerably, to almost 60 percent in 1997 (Table 9e).

In most sectors of the Romanian economy, the proportion of surviving enterprises from 1995 conducting a different activity in 1997 is over 20 percent. A relatively stability can be observed in the distributive trade sector, because this sector generally demands a lower level of investments (Table 12c). A similar result is found for surviving enterprises from 1996 (Table 12d).

Regarding trading problems, the results of the analysis show an increase in the proportion of surviving enterprises from 1995 perceiving both demand and

supply side problems. On the other hand, the comparable proportion of surviving enterprises created in 1995 decreased in 1997 (Tables 15a and 15b). The trend is a slight increase of enterprises without difficulties (Table 15e). Limited access to credit was a problem for more surviving enterprises from 1995 (Table 16a). The demand problems related to funds and competition gained importance for the Romanian surviving enterprises (Tables 17a and 17b).

With respect to the characteristics of the founder/manager of sole proprietors and partnerships, it is shown that a higher proportion had post secondary or university education. A corresponding, but opposite change was found for vocational training (Table 20e).

Slovakia

Slovakia realised the highest survival rate for the enterprises created in 1995 and live in 1996 (83%). Only 11 percent of the legal entities did not survive. The survival rate for enterprises live in 1995 was also among the highest of the CECs.

Despite the growth in average employment at surviving legal entities created in 1995 (Table 3b), the overall development shows a decrease in average employment at legal entities from 39 employees in 1995 to 31 employees in 1997.

The surviving sole proprietors and partnerships tend to operate more from an independent place (Tables 9a and 9b).

Most features of the Slovakian enterprises are constant in the period 1995-1997. In 1997, the education of the founder/manager of sole proprietors and partnership was on average higher than in 1995. The proportion of secondary education and of post-secondary or university education has risen at the expense of primary education and vocational training.

Slovakia belonged to the countries with the highest share of surviving enterprises created in 1995 making investments in 1996 (41%). However, this share dropped significantly in 1997 to almost 29 percent (Table 22b).

Slovenia

Slovenia is the wealthiest country in Central Europe with a GDP per capita of 8 100 ECU in 1997. Real growth of GDP amounted to 3 percent in 1996 and 1997. The survival rate for enterprises live in 1995 was almost 81 percent, for enterprises created in 1995 and live in 1996 81 percent.

Average employment at legal entities decreased from 23 employees in 1995 to 11 employees in 1997 (Table 3e). The shares of surviving enterprises expecting employment to rise, are the highest among the CECs (over 20%). The proportion of small surviving enterprises from 1995 increased, whereas the proportion of small surviving enterprises created in 1995 decreased in 1997 (Table 5a and 5b). The overall trend was a relative increase of small enterprises (Table 5e). The share of surviving enterprises created in 1995 with more than 50 employees diminished substantially (Table 6b).

The Slovenian sole proprietors and partnerships tend to operate more from an independent place (Table 9e). However, the proportion of sole proprietors and partnerships operating from the manager's home was still relatively high compared to the other countries. In line with most other countries, a trend towards single activity is also found for Slovenia. The proportion of enterprises conducting a single activity grew from 83 percent in 1995 to almost 92 percent in 1997.

In 1997, more than half of the surviving Slovenian enterprises did not perceive any trading difficulty at all (Tables 15a and 15b). However, the frequency of a number of demand problems rose in Slovenia in the period 1995-1997: "clients short of funds", "too much competition" and "market price too low".

Regarding the educational background of the founder/manager of sole proprietors and partnerships, a relatively large increase in the proportion of managers with post secondary and university education can be observed, from 11 percent in 1995 to 21 percent in 1997 (Table 20e). A large share of the surviving enterprises created in 1995 invested in 1996 (almost 47%), a share which slightly decreased in 1997 (Table 22b).



APPENDIX A

Tables

General note :

The data in all tables include the results of the surveys carried out in the years 1995 (survey A), 1996 (survey B1) and 1997 (revisit: survey C and creations 1996: survey B2). Register information is not included.

Table 1 : Survival rates by type of unit (%)

Country	1995-1997			1996-1997		
	Natural persons	Legal entities	Total	Natural persons	Legal entities	Total
Albania	60.3	61.7	60.5	69.4	72.0	70.2
Bulgaria	48.9	37.1	47.3	83.1	86.1	83.7
Czech Rep.	73.9	78.2	74.3	69.1	67.3	68.8
Estonia	55.9	57.1	56.9	66.9	67.0	66.9
Hungary	53.4	54.4	53.8	59.3	63.4	60.9
Latvia	59.8	61.6	61.2	71.9	76.0	74.6
Lithuania	51.2	63.9	54.7	75.5	84.8	77.6
Poland	66.0	70.8	66.7	73.4	77.2	74.0
Romania	67.7	72.0	70.8	75.6	78.1	77.0
Slovakia	73.0	75.9	73.3	81.7	89.0	82.9
Slovenia	81.4	79.9	80.8	82.2	77.3	81.4

Note: See section 2 for the definition of the survival rate

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 2 : Distribution of surviving enterprises by type of unit (%)

Country	1995-1997		1996-1997	
	Natural persons	Legal entities	Natural persons	Legal entities
Albania	85.6	14.4	69.9	30.1
Bulgaria	89.5	10.5	80.2	19.8
Czech Rep.	89.3	10.7	84.2	15.8
Estonia	20.9	79.1	68.1	31.9
Hungary	64.6	35.4	59.4	40.6
Latvia	25.1	74.9	32.7	67.3
Lithuania	68.3	31.7	75.2	24.8
Poland	83.3	16.7	85.0	15.0
Romania	28.1	71.9	44.8	55.2
Slovakia	87.5	12.5	82.1	17.9
Slovenia	57.8	42.2	85.8	14.2

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 3a: Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit – Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation			1996 situation		
	Legal entities	Natural persons	All	Legal entities	Natural persons	All
Albania	60.9	1.5	9.9	62.1	1.5	10.1
Bulgaria	36.3	2.5	6.0	42.8	1.7	6.0
Czech Rep.	45.9	2.9	7.6	40.6	2.8	6.9
Estonia	23.3	8.9	20.3	20.8	7.3	18.0
Hungary	16.9	2.0	7.2	13.4	1.4	5.7
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	50.9	3.6	19.4	47.4	3.5	18.1
Poland	31.6	3.3	8.1	31.9	3.7	8.5
Romania	8.2	1.5	6.2	9.1	1.5	6.8
Slovakia	44.9	3.1	8.3	43.7	3.4	8.4
Slovenia	24.8	2.6	11.9	24.7	2.5	11.8

Table 3b: Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit – Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation			1997 situation		
	Legal entities	Natural persons	All	Legal entities	Natural persons	All
Albania	29.2	1.5	9.6	26.2	1.4	8.6
Bulgaria	49.1	1.8	11.3	8.0	1.4	2.7
Czech Rep.	14.6	1.9	4.0	14.9	1.8	3.9
Estonia	17.1	2.9	7.5	17.3	3.0	7.6
Hungary	6.9	1.5	3.7	4.8	1.1	2.6
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	20.0	2.3	7.0	20.8	2.7	7.5
Poland	20.6	2.5	5.3	20.7	2.7	5.5
Romania	5.3	1.8	3.7	6.1	1.7	4.1
Slovakia	27.9	2.4	7.0	32.0	2.4	7.7
Slovenia	10.1	2.1	3.2	8.2	1.9	2.8

Table 3e: Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit – Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation			1997 situation		
	Legal entities	Natural persons	All	Legal entities	Natural persons	All
Albania	40.2	1.4	7.1	21.6	1.4	5.6
Bulgaria	57.0	2.1	9.7	7.5	3.1	4.3
Czech Rep.	40.2	2.9	6.8	14.5	2.1	3.9
Estonia	16.0	6.1	13.9	13.0	3.6	10.3
Hungary	13.6	1.9	6.0	3.2	1.2	2.2
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	39.6	3.1	14.2	18.2	7.4	9.6
Poland	30.4	3.0	7.5	26.0	3.1	5.6
Romania	7.4	1.4	5.6	4.8	1.6	3.6
Slovakia	39.5	3.0	7.4	31.1	2.6	7.3
Slovenia	23.3	2.5	11.2	11.0	2.0	5.7

Note: Figures for Latvia are not available, due to incomparability with other countries

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 4a: Distribution of active enterprises by employment expectation (%)
Active enterprises in 1997 (survey C), which were also surveyed in 1995 (survey A)

Country	Increase	Same	Decrease
Albania	5.7	93.3	1.0
Bulgaria	9.2	56.2	34.6
Czech Rep.	10.8	86.7	2.5
Estonia	30.3	62.6	7.1
Hungary	10.0	72.1	17.9
Latvia	19.3	74.9	5.8
Lithuania	14.0	77.7	8.3
Poland	9.5	86.4	4.1
Romania	17.6	79.9	2.5
Slovakia	12.9	83.4	3.7
Slovenia	23.9	72.8	3.3

Note: This table refers to a question only asked in 1997 (survey C).

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 4b: Distribution of active enterprises by employment expectation (%)
Active enterprises in 1997 (survey C), which were also surveyed in 1996 (survey B1)

Country	Increase	Same	Decrease
Albania	5.3	93.4	1.3
Bulgaria	9.3	57.6	33.1
Czech Rep.	10.2	87.6	2.2
Estonia	16.4	81.9	1.7
Hungary	12.3	75.2	12.5
Latvia	19.6	76.8	3.6
Lithuania	12.8	82.5	4.7
Poland	12.1	85.0	2.9
Romania	11.8	87.1	1.1
Slovakia	15.5	81.3	3.2
Slovenia	20.9	76.8	2.3

Note: This table refers to a question only asked in 1997 (survey C).

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 5a: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation			1997 situation		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	≥ 50	0	1-49	≥ 50
Albania	78.4	19.7	1.9	76.6	22.0	1.4
Bulgaria	73.1	25.1	1.8	77.5	21.2	1.3
Czech Rep.	70.4	28.2	1.4	69.3	29.4	1.3
Estonia	15.2	79.2	5.6	12.4	81.0	6.6
Hungary	61.0	37.7	1.3	74.2	24.5	1.3
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	45.1	48.8	6.1	36.6	57.9	5.5
Poland	56.9	41.2	1.9	56.2	41.8	2.0
Romania	51.5	47.2	1.3	46.8	52.1	1.1
Slovakia	57.9	40.2	1.9	57.9	40.2	1.9
Slovenia	44.8	52.5	2.7	51.6	45.7	2.7

Note: Salaried employees are full-time and part-time employees and those employed on a civil contract.
Figures for Latvia are not available, due to incomparability with other countries.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 5b: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation			1997 situation		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	≥ 50	0	1-49	≥ 50
Albania	70.1	26.1	3.8	71.7	24.9	3.4
Bulgaria	81.9	17.7	0.4	84.9	14.7	0.4
Czech Rep.	78.7	20.5	0.8	77.6	21.8	0.6
Estonia	53.2	44.8	2.0	47.8	50.2	2.0
Hungary	63.1	36.4	0.5	78.4	21.1	0.5
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	47.6	50.0	2.4	38.9	58.3	2.8
Poland	60.9	38.5	0.6	60.4	38.8	0.8
Romania	61.1	38.2	0.7	61.4	37.9	0.7
Slovakia	55.7	42.9	1.4	53.7	44.5	1.8
Slovenia	74.3	25.2	0.5	69.7	30.2	0.1

Note: Salaried employees are full-time and part-time employees and those employed on a civil contract.
Figures for Latvia are not available, due to incomparability with other countries.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 5c: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%) - Cross panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Size class 0 in 1995			Size class 1-49 in 1995			Size class ≥ 50 in 1995		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0 in 1997	1-49 in 1997	≥ 50 in 1997	0 in 1997	1-49 in 1997	≥ 50 in 1997	0 in 1997	1-49 in 1997	≥ 50 in 1997
Albania	69.0	9.5	0.0	7.6	11.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2
Bulgaria	62.9	10.2	0.0	14.3	10.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.2
Czech Rep.	64.3	6.1	0.0	5.0	22.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1
Estonia	5.7	9.2	0.3	6.5	70.8	1.8	0.2	1.0	4.5
Hungary	54.4	6.5	0.1	19.8	17.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	30.4	14.7	0.0	6.0	41.8	1.0	0.2	1.5	4.4
Poland	49.0	7.8	0.1	7.2	33.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.6
Romania	39.0	12.5	0.0	7.8	39.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.9
Slovakia	49.0	8.8	0.1	8.8	31.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.5
Slovenia	35.0	9.6	0.1	16.4	35.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.3

Table 5d: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%) - Cross panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Size class 0 in 1996			Size class 1-49 in 1996			Size class ≥ 50 in 1996		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0 in 1997	1-49 in 1997	≥ 50 in 1997	0 in 1997	1-49 in 1997	≥ 50 in 1997	0 in 1997	1-49 in 1997	≥ 50 in 1997
Albania	63.0	7.1	0.0	8.6	17.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.3
Bulgaria	73.8	8.0	0.1	10.9	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Czech Rep.	74.1	4.6	0.0	3.5	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Estonia	42.0	11.1	0.1	5.9	38.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.2
Hungary	57.7	5.4	0.0	20.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	32.4	15.2	0.0	6.5	42.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.0
Poland	53.1	7.8	0.0	7.4	30.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Romania	52.4	8.7	0.0	9.0	28.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4
Slovakia	46.6	9.1	0.0	7.0	35.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.2
Slovenia	60.9	13.4	0.0	8.4	16.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1

Table 5e: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%) – Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation			1997 situation		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	≥ 50	0	1-49	≥ 50
Albania	79.6	19.1	1.3	74.7	23.6	1.7
Bulgaria	75.5	22.5	2.0	66.7	32.5	0.8
Czech Rep.	72.9	25.7	1.4	72.7	26.2	1.1
Estonia	27.0	69.3	3.7	23.5	71.9	4.6
Hungary	60.3	38.7	1.0	75.9	23.1	0.9
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	49.9	45.6	4.5	36.5	59.5	3.9
Poland	60.5	37.9	1.6	59.9	38.6	1.5
Romania	55.4	43.5	1.1	51.7	47.4	0.9
Slovakia	61.1	37.1	1.8	59.2	39.0	1.8
Slovenia	47.4	50.1	2.5	55.1	42.9	2.0

Note: Salaried employees are full-time and part-time employees and those employed on a civil contract.
Figures for Latvia are not available, due to incomparability with other countries.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 6a: Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%) - Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation			1997 situation		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	≥ 50	0	1-49	≥ 50
Albania	9.9	13.7	76.4	10.1	12.0	77.9
Bulgaria	16.4	31.0	52.6	15.0	21.2	63.8
Czech Rep.	15.3	31.0	53.7	15.6	34.7	49.7
Estonia	4.3	45.5	50.2	3.2	43.6	53.2
Hungary	13.4	34.8	51.7	13.0	27.8	59.1
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	3.5	23.9	72.6	2.7	26.5	70.8
Poland	10.3	37.3	52.4	9.3	38.6	52.1
Romania	17.0	51.4	31.6	12.7	52.9	34.4
Slovakia	7.8	36.4	55.8	9.8	39.0	51.2
Slovenia	5.0	26.1	68.8	7.4	25.5	67.1

Table 6b: Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%) – Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation			1997 situation		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	≥ 50	0	1-49	≥ 50
Albania	10.3	22.5	67.2	11.6	22.5	65.9
Bulgaria	10.7	9.7	79.6	35.5	33.9	30.7
Czech Rep.	27.7	43.3	28.9	28.3	43.3	28.4
Estonia	10.8	47.0	42.2	8.1	47.8	44.1
Hungary	22.1	46.4	31.6	30.1	34.6	35.3
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	8.4	48.0	43.5	5.7	51.9	42.5
Poland	16.0	45.1	38.9	14.6	46.4	39.0
Romania	28.9	51.4	19.7	27.2	54.4	18.4
Slovakia	10.4	40.8	48.8	11.5	37.9	50.6
Slovenia	28.7	37.3	34.0	31.4	45.0	23.6

Table 6e: Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%) – Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation			1997 situation		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	≥ 50	0	1-49	≥ 50
Albania	13.9	18.6	67.5	11.5	16.8	71.7
Bulgaria	10.2	18.3	71.5	16.2	39.3	44.6
Czech Rep.	16.7	31.4	52.0	18.8	35.9	45.4
Estonia	4.5	49.1	46.4	4.0	45.1	50.9
Hungary	14.9	42.0	43.1	16.7	30.0	53.4
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	4.9	28.3	66.8	3.3	32.8	63.9
Poland	11.1	36.2	52.7	11.4	39.8	48.8
Romania	19.5	51.7	28.8	16.4	53.7	29.9
Slovakia	8.9	37.0	54.1	10.2	34.6	55.2
Slovenia	5.5	26.1	68.4	9.3	27.7	63.0

Note: Salaried employees are full-time and part-time employees and those employed on a civil contract.
Figures for Latvia are not available, due to incomparability with other countries.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 7a: Share of total employment by type of employment (%) – Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation				1997 situation			
	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees
Albania	12.9	84.1	2.5	0.5	12.3	86.3	1.2	0.2
Bulgaria	19.9	58.6	2.2	19.2	18.7	69.8	1.0	10.6
Czech Rep.	17.1	71.0	4.1	7.8	16.7	71.2	4.2	7.8
Estonia	7.8	76.6	5.3	10.4	2.4	85.7	8.2	3.7
Hungary	19.4	69.2	4.0	7.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	5.4	82.2	6.7	5.7	4.6	79.7	5.1	10.6
Lithuania	7.1	82.1	6.7	4.1	4.2	85.8	9.1	0.9
Poland	17.5	54.7	6.5	21.3	16.3	63.6	7.3	12.8
Romania	20.9	49.1	2.0	27.9	18.0	55.5	2.0	24.4
Slovakia	12.0	71.1	2.5	14.4	11.9	71.5	1.9	14.7
Slovenia	10.5	78.8	0.7	10.0	10.1	81.3	0.8	7.8

Table 7b: Share of total employment by type of employment (%) – Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation				1997 situation			
	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees
Albania	14.6	82.6	2.4	0.5	14.8	79.9	4.1	1.2
Bulgaria	12.8	81.8	0.6	4.7	42.0	50.1	0.8	7.0
Czech Rep.	29.0	50.8	8.7	11.5	30.0	55.8	3.2	11.0
Estonia	17.5	67.2	5.0	10.2	9.5	80.6	5.5	4.4
Hungary	33.9	52.6	5.4	8.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	8.0	74.6	3.3	14.1	6.0	83.6	4.0	6.4
Lithuania	15.4	74.3	8.0	2.4	10.3	76.8	12.2	0.8
Poland	24.6	54.9	6.1	14.5	22.7	58.0	6.0	13.4
Romania	36.2	40.8	1.9	21.1	36.0	40.8	0.9	22.3
Slovakia	14.8	69.9	2.6	12.7	12.1	68.7	2.0	17.3
Slovenia	29.3	55.5	2.1	13.1	35.0	53.7	2.5	8.8

Table 7e: Share of total employment by type of employment (%) – Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation				1997 situation			
	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees
Albania	17.9	78.3	3.2	0.6	14.5	82.5	2.4	0.5
Bulgaria	12.9	74.6	1.6	10.9	23.7	63.2	3.3	9.8
Czech Rep.	18.8	68.9	4.8	7.5	20.0	67.5	4.1	8.3
Estonia	11.2	74.1	5.7	9.1	3.8	85.1	7.8	3.4
Hungary	23.5	63.0	4.5	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	6.0	81.3	6.5	6.2	6.2	79.3	5.1	9.4
Lithuania	9.3	80.2	6.4	4.1	5.8	83.8	9.7	0.7
Poland	18.3	55.9	6.0	19.8	19.2	62.7	6.6	11.5
Romania	23.6	45.3	2.0	29.1	22.8	52.1	1.9	23.2
Slovakia	13.3	70.1	2.7	13.9	11.9	73.1	1.8	13.1
Slovenia	10.9	76.7	0.8	11.6	12.4	78.8	0.9	7.8

Note: Other employees include those on a civil contract
Figures for Hungary 1997 not available

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 8a: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Number of local units		Number of local units	
	1	> 1	1	> 1
Albania	97.9	2.1	98.9	1.1
Bulgaria	94.5	5.5	99.5	0.5
Czech Rep.	93.8	6.2	93.6	6.4
Estonia	89.3	10.7	90.4	9.6
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	83.8	16.2	87.4	12.6
Lithuania	92.1	7.9	93.3	6.7
Poland	92.4	7.6	93.3	6.7
Romania	94.5	5.5	92.2	7.8
Slovakia	93.2	6.8	94.2	5.8
Slovenia	93.8	6.2	94.3	5.7

Note : Figures for Hungary are not available

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 8b: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation		1997 situation	
	Number of local units		Number of local units	
	1	> 1	1	> 1
Albania	97.9	2.1	98.5	1.5
Bulgaria	95.0	5.0	99.0	1.0
Czech Rep.	94.5	5.5	95.6	4.4
Estonia	94.3	5.7	95.6	4.4
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	89.9	10.1	91.2	8.8
Lithuania	95.1	4.9	95.0	5.0
Poland	90.1	9.9	92.9	7.1
Romania	95.3	4.7	95.4	4.6
Slovakia	96.2	3.8	96.6	3.4
Slovenia	97.3	2.7	98.5	1.5

Note : Figures for Hungary are not available

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 8c: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Number of local units 1 in 1995		Number of local units > 1 in 1995	
	1 in 1997	> 1 in 1997	1 in 1997	> 1 in 1997
Albania	96.9	1.0	1.9	0.1
Bulgaria	94.1	0.4	5.4	0.1
Czech Rep.	90.0	3.8	3.6	2.6
Estonia	83.5	5.8	6.9	3.8
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	75.3	8.5	12.1	4.1
Lithuania	87.4	4.7	5.9	2.0
Poland	88.7	3.7	4.6	3.0
Romania	88.9	5.6	3.2	2.3
Slovakia	89.7	3.5	4.4	2.3
Slovenia	89.5	4.3	4.8	1.4

Table 8d: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Number of local units 1 in 1996		Number of local units > 1 in 1996	
	1 in 1997	> 1 in 1997	1 in 1997	> 1 in 1997
Albania	96.8	1.1	1.7	0.4
Bulgaria	94.4	0.6	4.6	0.4
Czech Rep.	92.3	2.2	3.3	2.1
Estonia	92.1	2.2	3.5	2.2
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	84.8	5.1	6.4	3.7
Lithuania	91.3	3.9	3.7	1.1
Poland	86.9	3.2	6.0	3.9
Romania	92.6	2.7	2.8	1.9
Slovakia	94.2	2.0	2.4	1.4
Slovenia	96.4	0.9	2.1	0.6

Table 8e: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Number of local units		Number of local units	
	1	> 1	1	> 1
Albania	98.0	2.0	98.7	1.3
Bulgaria	94.9	5.1	94.9	5.1
Czech Rep.	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5
Estonia	91.3	8.7	92.0	8.0
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	85.1	14.9	89.8	10.2
Lithuania	93.3	6.7	94.2	5.8
Poland	92.9	7.1	93.9	6.1
Romania	94.8	5.2	93.4	6.6
Slovakia	94.2	5.8	95.0	5.0
Slovenia	94.1	5.9	95.4	4.6

Note : Figures for Hungary are not available

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 9a: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Independent place	Manager's home	Independent place	Manager's home
Albania	90.3	9.7	90.7	9.3
Bulgaria	56.3	43.7	58.7	41.3
Czech Rep.	36.7	63.3	38.3	61.7
Estonia	64.5	35.5	68.2	31.8
Hungary	62.5	37.5	66.6	33.4
Latvia	65.6	34.4	71.6	28.4
Lithuania	74.3	25.7	76.5	23.5
Poland	37.7	62.3	37.3	62.7
Romania	41.3	58.7	41.4	58.6
Slovakia	36.8	63.2	45.6	54.4
Slovenia	23.7	76.3	25.2	74.8

Note : The table covers the subset of sole proprietors and partnerships

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 9b: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation		1997 situation	
	Independent place	Manager's home	Independent place	Manager's home
Albania	88.9	11.1	91.3	8.7
Bulgaria	30.1	69.9	54.6	45.4
Czech Rep.	32.4	67.6	33.9	66.1
Estonia	65.7	34.3	67.5	32.5
Hungary	61.8	38.2	67.4	32.6
Latvia	80.7	19.3	71.1	28.9
Lithuania	78.2	21.8	83.8	16.2
Poland	43.8	56.2	43.7	56.3
Romania	44.5	55.5	43.9	56.1
Slovakia	38.0	62.0	52.5	47.5
Slovenia	26.0	74.0	30.2	69.8

Note : The table covers the subset of sole proprietors and partnerships

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 9c: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Independents place in 1995		Manager's home in 1995	
	Independents place in 1997	Manager's home in 1997	Independents place in 1997	Manager's home in 1997
Albania	84.0	3.0	6.7	6.3
Bulgaria	32.8	23.5	25.9	17.8
Czech Rep.	27.1	9.6	11.2	52.1
Estonia	54.1	10.5	14.1	21.3
Hungary	56.3	6.2	10.3	27.2
Latvia	54.1	11.6	17.5	16.8
Lithuania	65.5	8.8	11.1	14.6
Poland	25.0	12.7	12.3	50.0
Romania	27.6	13.7	13.8	44.9
Slovakia	27.0	9.8	18.6	44.6
Slovenia	15.6	8.1	9.5	66.8

Table 9d: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Independents place in 1996		Manager's home in 1996	
	Independents place in 1997	Manager's home in 1997	Independents place in 1997	Manager's home in 1997
Albania	86.2	2.7	5.1	6.0
Bulgaria	16.3	13.7	38.3	31.7
Czech Rep.	22.6	9.9	11.4	56.2
Estonia	55.2	10.5	12.3	22.0
Hungary	55.8	6.0	11.6	26.6
Latvia	64.6	16.0	6.5	12.9
Lithuania	72.0	6.2	11.9	9.9
Poland	29.8	14.1	13.8	42.3
Romania	32.1	12.4	11.8	43.7
Slovakia	31.5	6.4	21.0	41.1
Slovenia	20.8	5.0	9.4	64.8

Table 9e: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Independent place	Manager's home	Independent place	Manager's home
Albania	89.7	10.3	90.5	9.5
Bulgaria	55.8	44.2	60.3	39.7
Czech Rep.	35.9	64.1	39.9	60.1
Estonia	63.9	36.1	75.7	24.3
Hungary	58.9	41.1	69.0	31.0
Latvia	64.7	35.3	81.4	18.6
Lithuania	73.7	26.3	83.1	16.9
Poland	37.9	62.1	39.5	60.5
Romania	42.4	57.6	58.5	41.5
Slovakia	35.7	64.3	50.8	49.2
Slovenia	24.3	75.7	33.9	66.1

Note : The table covers the subset of sole proprietors and partnerships

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 10e : Distribution of active enterprises by zone (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 and C combined)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Albania	43.7	56.3	52.5	47.5
Bulgaria	86.2	13.8	86.5	13.5
Czech Rep.	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1
Estonia	81.3	18.7	81.9	18.1
Hungary	77.2	22.8	75.1	24.9
Latvia	80.0	20.0	80.6	19.4
Lithuania	59.0	41.0	59.8	40.2
Poland	79.9	20.1	79.4	20.6
Romania	74.4	25.6	74.6	25.4
Slovakia	65.2	34.8	66.9	33.1
Slovenia	60.6	39.4	59.4	40.6

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 11e: Distribution of active enterprises by region (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 and C combined)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Capital region	Other regions	Capital region	Other regions
Albania	26.6	73.4	27.7	72.3
Bulgaria	23.0	77.0	23.6	76.4
Czech Rep.	18.5	81.5	18.7	81.3
Estonia	47.9	52.1	47.7	52.3
Hungary	30.5	69.5	27.5	72.5
Latvia	52.6	47.4	51.8	48.2
Lithuania	21.3	78.7	20.6	79.4
Poland	9.8	90.2	9.7	90.3
Romania	15.4	84.6	14.1	85.9
Slovakia	16.6	83.4	15.1	84.9
Slovenia	17.5	82.5	18.0	82.0

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 12a : Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	10.7	3.0	47.3	12.2	17.8	9.1
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Rep.	16.2	15.7	26.8	4.7	5.2	31.4
Estonia	17.3	10.3	38.9	5.7	6.7	21.2
Hungary	14.6	11.5	35.6	10.4	6.3	21.5
Latvia	13.8	8.5	49.1	5.1	5.1	18.3
Lithuania	17.5	5.2	47.8	6.9	3.7	19.0
Poland	17.7	10.2	41.1	9.0	2.6	19.4
Romania	20.6	5.1	49.1	6.8	7.6	10.9
Slovakia	17.2	14.0	33.8	5.9	5.4	23.7
Slovenia	22.5	12.2	24.8	12.3	7.0	21.2

Country	1997 situation					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	11.4	3.2	47.2	11.5	18.3	8.5
Bulgaria	15.0	4.9	50.9	7.9	8.7	12.6
Czech Rep.	16.1	16.1	25.8	4.7	5.1	32.2
Estonia	17.5	10.1	38.0	6.5	6.2	21.6
Hungary	15.7	11.7	36.4	10.7	5.5	20.0
Latvia	14.4	6.8	50.7	5.6	5.0	17.5
Lithuania	16.6	4.9	48.4	7.3	3.4	19.4
Poland	18.0	10.2	40.8	9.0	2.8	19.2
Romania	19.7	5.4	50.7	6.3	7.2	10.7
Slovakia	17.3	14.8	32.6	5.7	5.6	24.0
Slovenia	24.7	11.6	24.3	12.4	6.8	20.1

Man. = Manufacturing
 Con. = Construction
 Dist. = Distributive Trade
 Tran. = Transport
 Hot. = Hotels, restaurants and cafes
 Oth. = Other services

Note: Figures for Bulgaria for 1995 are excluded because they are not comparable with those for 1997

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 12b : Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	13.7	4.1	42.1	17.7	12.5	10.0
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Rep.	11.4	13.5	33.3	4.4	5.6	31.8
Estonia	13.7	4.0	32.8	18.2	2.1	29.3
Hungary	14.1	12.7	33.9	5.2	5.8	28.3
Latvia	15.1	5.5	43.0	6.3	3.2	26.8
Lithuania	15.1	4.2	51.9	10.6	3.3	15.0
Poland	13.8	10.2	40.0	7.0	3.3	25.7
Romania	16.2	5.7	58.3	5.6	6.1	8.0
Slovakia	14.1	12.6	33.5	6.1	5.0	28.6
Slovenia	20.4	16.5	21.3	9.9	8.4	23.5

Country	1997 situation					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	13.7	4.2	42.0	17.7	12.1	10.3
Bulgaria	10.8	4.2	54.5	8.7	7.2	14.6
Czech Rep.	10.4	15.1	33.4	4.3	5.6	31.1
Estonia	12.4	4.6	31.7	16.9	2.4	32.0
Hungary	13.6	13.0	35.6	5.7	5.6	26.6
Latvia	14.6	5.7	46.8	6.1	3.4	23.4
Lithuania	14.6	4.0	52.3	9.9	3.6	15.6
Poland	13.6	10.1	39.9	7.6	3.6	25.2
Romania	15.4	6.6	58.2	5.0	6.8	8.0
Slovakia	15.2	10.8	33.9	6.6	5.3	28.2
Slovenia	18.1	17.4	22.1	10.4	8.1	23.9

Man. = Manufacturing
Con. = Construction
Dist. = Distributive Trade
Tran. = Transport
Hot. = Hotels, restaurants and cafes
Oth. = Other services

Note: Figures for Bulgaria for 1996 are excluded because they are not comparable with those for 1997

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 12c : Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Man. in 1995		Con. in 1995		Dist. in 1995	
	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997
Albania	79.8	20.2	82.2	17.8	84.6	15.4
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Rep.	75.6	24.4	83.5	16.5	81.0	19.0
Estonia	83.6	16.4	80.8	19.2	87.3	12.7
Hungary	82.0	18.0	88.6	11.4	87.5	12.5
Latvia	85.9	14.1	69.1	30.9	93.3	6.7
Lithuania	75.5	24.5	70.9	9.1	87.2	12.8
Poland	93.7	6.3	91.7	8.3	94.6	5.4
Romania	75.4	24.6	74.7	25.3	84.9	15.2
Slovakia	78.3	21.7	85.6	14.4	84.8	15.2
Slovenia	84.4	15.6	80.2	19.8	78.7	21.3

Country	Tran. in 1995		Hot. In 1995		Oth. in 1995	
	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997
Albania	82.9	17.1	78.4	21.6	79.5	20.5
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Rep.	86.0	14.0	80.1	19.9	88.6	11.4
Estonia	83.0	17.0	77.5	22.5	85.2	14.8
Hungary	95.0	5.0	79.8	20.2	81.9	18.1
Latvia	85.9	4.1	79.8	20.2	80.7	19.3
Lithuania	82.7	17.3	68.2	31.8	80.0	20.0
Poland	95.2	4.8	96.4	3.6	93.4	6.6
Romania	73.8	26.2	63.6	36.4	75.2	24.8
Slovakia	86.4	13.6	87.8	12.2	87.0	13.0
Slovenia	92.9	7.1	88.0	12.0	79.5	20.5

Man. = Manufacturing
 Con. = Construction
 Dist. = Distributive Trade
 Tran. = Transport
 Hot. = Hotels, restaurants and cafes
 Oth. = Other services

Note: Figures for Bulgaria are excluded because they are not comparable between 1995 and 1997

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 12d : Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity (%)

Cross panel analysis: 1996-1997

Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Man. in 1996		Con. in 1996		Dist. in 1996	
	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997
Albania	86.1	13.9	87.9	12.1	89.1	10.9
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Rep.	70.2	29.8	90.8	9.2	83.3	16.7
Estonia	77.0	23.0	84.0	16.0	87.6	12.4
Hungary	78.4	21.6	90.3	9.7	89.7	10.3
Latvia	90.4	9.6	77.5	22.5	96.0	4.0
Lithuania	73.4	26.6	79.1	20.9	89.7	10.3
Poland	96.3	3.7	95.2	4.8	95.8	4.2
Romania	75.7	24.3	75.7	24.3	89.2	10.8
Slovakia	76.2	23.8	76.8	23.2	86.0	14.0
Slovenia	80.4	19.6	89.3	10.7	80.0	20.0

Country	Tran. in 1996		Hot. in 1996		Oth. in 1996	
	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997	Same activity in 1997	Different activity in 1997
Albania	91.6	8.4	81.2	18.8	87.7	12.3
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Rep.	81.9	18.1	80.4	19.6	84.8	15.2
Estonia	90.4	19.6	100.0	0.0	92.7	7.3
Hungary	94.8	5.2	79.3	20.7	86.3	13.7
Latvia	91.4	8.6	84.2	5.8	82.4	7.6
Lithuania	83.4	16.6	86.9	13.1	77.8	22.1
Poland	96.7	3.3	94.6	5.4	94.9	5.1
Romania	85.2	14.8	68.7	31.3	79.5	20.5
Slovakia	89.7	10.3	88.0	12.0	89.4	10.6
Slovenia	96.0	4.0	90.8	9.2	84.2	15.8

Man. = Manufacturing

Con. = Construction

Dist. = Distributive Trade

Tran. = Transport

Hot. = Hotels, restaurants and cafes

Oth. = Other services

Note: Figures for Bulgaria are excluded because they are not comparable between 1996 and 1997

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 12e : Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity (%)**Trend analysis: 1995-1997****All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)**

Country	1995 situation					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	10.1	2.5	47.5	14.2	16.6	9.1
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Rep.	16.1	15.2	28.6	4.7	5.4	30.0
Estonia	16.1	9.7	41.4	5.8	6.0	21.0
Hungary	14.2	10.8	35.7	9.3	5.9	24.1
Latvia	13.3	8.2	50.5	5.1	5.5	17.4
Lithuania	16.9	4.4	50.9	6.2	3.8	17.8
Poland	17.3	10.4	42.3	8.7	3.1	18.2
Romania	20.1	4.9	50.4	7.1	7.7	9.8
Slovakia	17.7	14.7	34.4	5.5	5.3	22.4
Slovenia	22.3	11.9	25.6	12.0	7.1	21.2

Country	1997 situation					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	11.7	3.2	46.6	13.4	16.5	8.6
Bulgaria	13.2	4.5	52.6	8.5	8.2	13.0
Czech Rep.	14.8	16.2	27.6	4.6	5.1	31.6
Estonia	16.1	8.4	36.6	9.3	5.4	24.1
Hungary	14.8	11.2	37.1	10.2	5.7	20.9
Latvia	14.0	6.5	50.0	5.5	4.7	19.3
Lithuania	15.7	5.0	48.7	8.3	3.7	18.6
Poland	16.8	10.7	40.3	8.8	3.0	20.5
Romania	18.4	5.6	53.0	6.3	6.9	9.9
Slovakia	16.9	14.3	32.9	5.8	5.5	24.7
Slovenia	23.2	12.5	24.7	12.0	6.8	20.9

Man. = Manufacturing
 Con. = Construction
 Dist. = Distributive Trade
 Tran. = Transport
 Hot. = Hotels, restaurants and cafes
 Oth. = Other services

Note: Figures for Bulgaria for 1995 are excluded because they are not comparable with those for 1997

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 13a: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Single activity	Multiple activities	Single activity	Multiple activities
Albania	89.4	10.6	94.1	5.9
Bulgaria	88.6	11.4	90.3	9.7
Czech Rep.	71.7	28.3	75.7	24.3
Estonia	71.8	28.2	73.3	26.7
Hungary	77.0	23.0	86.5	13.5
Latvia	65.3	34.7	71.7	28.3
Lithuania	75.8	24.2	81.2	18.8
Poland	79.2	20.8	82.8	17.2
Romania	76.4	23.6	78.1	21.9
Slovakia	74.4	25.6	80.5	19.5
Slovenia	83.3	16.7	90.5	9.5

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 13b: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation		1997 situation	
	Single activity	Multiple activities	Single activity	Multiple activities
Albania	90.5	9.5	95.4	4.6
Bulgaria	86.2	13.8	92.1	7.9
Czech Rep.	76.7	23.3	79.9	20.1
Estonia	96.9	3.1	83.5	16.5
Hungary	77.5	22.5	84.5	15.5
Latvia	75.6	24.5	78.5	21.5
Lithuania	89.0	11.0	89.6	10.4
Poland	82.5	17.5	89.1	10.9
Romania	78.2	21.8	83.8	16.2
Slovakia	83.6	16.4	80.7	19.3
Slovenia	88.0	12.0	91.8	8.2

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 13c: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Single activity in 1995		Multiple activities in 1995	
	Single activity in 1997	Multiple activities in 1997	Single activity in 1997	Multiple activities in 1997
Albania	85.0	4.4	9.1	1.5
Bulgaria	79.8	8.8	10.5	0.9
Czech Rep.	59.7	12.0	16.0	12.4
Estonia	57.1	14.7	16.2	12.0
Hungary	68.9	8.1	16.9	6.0
Latvia	55.7	9.7	16.0	18.6
Lithuania	63.8	12.0	17.3	6.9
Poland	70.9	8.3	11.9	8.9
Romania	64.2	12.2	13.9	9.7
Slovakia	64.8	9.5	15.7	10.0
Slovenia	76.2	7.1	14.3	2.4

Table 13d: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Single activity in 1996		Multiple activities in 1996	
	Single activity in 1997	Multiple activities in 1997	Single activity in 1997	Multiple activities in 1997
Albania	87.1	3.4	8.3	1.1
Bulgaria	78.8	7.4	13.3	0.6
Czech Rep.	65.9	10.8	14.1	9.3
Estonia	81.0	15.9	2.5	0.6
Hungary	68.3	9.2	16.2	6.3
Latvia	67.4	8.2	11.2	13.3
Lithuania	82.3	6.7	7.3	3.7
Poland	77.2	5.3	11.9	5.6
Romania	71.4	6.9	12.4	9.3
Slovakia	70.4	13.1	10.2	6.2
Slovenia	81.3	6.7	10.5	1.5

Table 13e: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Single activity	Multiple activities	Single activity	Multiple activities
Albania	89.1	10.9	94.3	5.7
Bulgaria	90.6	9.4	92.4	7.6
Czech Rep.	73.4	26.6	77.4	22.6
Estonia	75.9	24.1	75.9	24.1
Hungary	78.8	21.2	86.7	13.3
Latvia	66.3	33.7	76.1	23.9
Lithuania	77.8	22.2	85.4	14.6
Poland	80.2	19.8	85.2	14.8
Romania	76.9	23.1	80.5	19.5
Slovakia	75.8	24.2	80.0	20.0
Slovenia	83.4	16.6	91.9	8.1

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 14e : Share of total employment of active enterprises with foreign control (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation	1997 situation
Albania	0.0	2.8
Bulgaria	1.0	1.1
Czech Rep.	17.1	9.5
Estonia	6.5	4.7
Hungary	20.5	14.4
Latvia	9.9	5.8
Lithuania	3.7	1.9
Poland	5.5	4.9
Romania	2.7	5.1
Slovakia	4.6	5.7
Slovenia	3.1	1.9

Note : The table concerns the subset of joint stock companies and limited liability companies with more than 50 percent foreign capital.

Source: Eurostat, CEC

Table 15a: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation			1997 situation		
	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand
Albania	39.5	33.5	27.0	38.2	34.7	27.1
Bulgaria	55.4	15.1	29.5	43.6	18.0	38.4
Czech Rep.	53.8	24.6	21.6	47.5	24.2	28.3
Estonia	27.9	30.8	41.3	34.2	28.4	37.4
Hungary	17.6	25.3	57.1	11.1	18.9	70.0
Latvia	14.5	23.9	61.6	20.1	20.8	59.1
Lithuania	11.2	26.8	62.0	8.8	15.9	75.3
Poland	39.2	38.3	22.5	39.5	38.1	22.4
Romania	31.9	32.1	36.0	34.8	21.3	43.9
Slovakia	40.7	29.3	30.0	40.6	25.6	33.8
Slovenia	47.7	27.8	24.5	51.6	26.5	21.9

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 15b: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation			1997 situation		
	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand
Albania	35.7	33.6	30.7	39.4	31.5	29.1
Bulgaria	19.0	14.3	66.7	43.6	17.0	39.4
Czech Rep.	58.2	29.0	12.8	47.4	24.0	28.6
Estonia	27.4	32.2	40.4	36.5	32.6	30.9
Hungary	26.2	26.0	47.8	16.6	22.3	61.1
Latvia	20.8	19.6	59.6	26.5	22.9	50.6
Lithuania	12.8	18.2	69.0	10.6	14.8	74.6
Poland	39.9	37.0	23.1	44.3	37.5	18.2
Romania	34.9	20.5	44.6	38.8	20.3	40.9
Slovakia	43.3	29.0	27.7	40.3	28.8	30.9
Slovenia	41.8	34.0	27.2	50.9	26.4	22.7

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 15c: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1995-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	None difficulties in 1995			Supply or demand in 1995			Supply and demand in 1995		
	None in 1997	Sup. OR Dem. 97	Sup. AND Dem. 97	None in 1997	Sup. OR Dem. 97	Sup. AND Dem. 97	None in 1997	Sup. OR Dem. 97	Sup. AND Dem. 97
Albania	20.0	11.5	7.8	11.6	13.5	9.1	6.6	9.7	10.1
Bulgaria	20.9	8.5	18.4	7.9	3.2	6.5	14.7	6.3	13.5
Czech Rep.	34.6	10.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	7.9	4.6	4.9	11.6
Estonia	15.2	7.4	6.1	10.4	11.3	10.2	8.6	9.7	21.1
Hungary	5.1	3.4	7.0	3.0	7.4	14.7	3.0	8.1	48.3
Latvia	8.0	3.4	4.8	5.2	6.4	12.2	6.9	10.9	42.1
Lithuania	2.2	2.6	6.3	3.2	5.1	18.6	3.4	8.2	50.4
Poland	24.3	11.3	4.0	10.2	19.5	7.7	5.0	7.3	10.6
Romania	16.0	5.3	10.8	9.5	9.6	13.5	9.3	6.5	19.6
Slovakia	23.6	8.8	8.2	10.2	9.2	10.3	6.9	7.5	15.3
Slovenia	30.5	11.5	6.2	12.5	8.8	6.4	8.7	6.2	9.3

Table 15d: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	None difficulties in 1996			Supply or demand in 1996			Supply and demand in 1996		
	None in 1997	Sup. OR Dem. 97	Sup. AND Dem. 97	None in 1997	Sup. OR Dem. 97	Sup. AND Dem. 97	None in 1997	Sup. OR Dem. 97	Sup. AND Dem. 97
Albania	18.1	11.1	6.8	13.6	12.2	9.4	7.6	8.2	13.0
Bulgaria	9.3	3.5	5.5	5.6	3.0	4.9	28.7	10.5	29.0
Czech Rep.	37.3	11.7	10.3	8.2	9.6	10.8	1.2	2.7	7.6
Estonia	16.4	5.6	5.4	10.0	13.2	10.2	10.2	13.8	15.3
Hungary	7.2	6.8	8.0	4.6	7.8	14.9	4.8	7.6	38.2
Latvia	12.6	5.4	3.9	6.1	5.8	8.0	7.9	11.7	38.4
Lithuania	3.6	2.9	6.5	2.2	3.9	12.7	4.7	8.0	55.4
Poland	26.3	12.2	1.6	13.8	16.3	6.9	4.3	9.0	9.7
Romania	20.8	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.5	10.6	6.6	27.1
Slovakia	26.2	9.2	7.0	9.6	11.9	8.6	4.5	7.7	15.2
Slovenia	29.8	8.6	4.0	12.3	11.2	7.4	8.8	6.5	11.3

Table 15e: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation			1997 situation		
	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand
Albania	39.6	33.5	26.9	40.1	34.0	25.9
Bulgaria	53.7	15.5	30.8	42.4	21.2	36.4
Czech Rep.	53.6	24.8	21.7	47.9	24.3	27.8
Estonia	28.7	31.4	39.9	34.5	30.1	35.4
Hungary	17.5	26.1	56.4	12.6	21.1	66.3
Latvia	14.5	24.1	61.5	22.6	21.6	55.8
Lithuania	10.8	27.0	62.2	9.1	15.3	75.6
Poland	39.3	38.4	22.3	40.6	38.4	21.0
Romania	31.8	32.6	35.6	35.9	22.0	42.1
Slovakia	40.8	29.2	30.1	41.9	26.2	31.9
Slovenia	47.1	28.5	24.4	52.8	25.5	21.7

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 16a : Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997 - Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation					1997 situation				
	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials
Albania	69	36	1	16	9	68	39	1	23	17
Bulgaria	84	18	9	5	7	66	44	4	21	6
Czech Rep	75	31	23	12	7	75	40	23	11	5
Estonia	56	48	17	10	6	53	40	20	8	6
Hungary	83	17	5	4	2	86	33	7	7	4
Latvia	89	39	11	10	7	88	36	15	11	7
Lithuania	82	26	11	7	10	84	24	9	19	5
Poland	79	39	19	14	6	78	39	24	17	7
Romania	78	25	5	16	13	84	38	6	23	15
Slovakia	70	45	15	9	9	71	48	17	14	7
Slovenia	73	35	23	10	4	70	40	19	16	3

Table 16b : Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997 - Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation					1997 situation				
	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials
Albania	74	24	3	22	10	75	41	0	24	9
Bulgaria	94	70	2	3	4	69	41	4	21	4
Czech Rep	65	36	19	5	4	66	35	19	6	4
Estonia	57	22	11	8	3	67	33	19	8	6
Hungary	83	15	3	3	2	89	27	7	7	3
Latvia	78	33	13	10	6	81	27	14	12	8
Lithuania	84	21	9	5	6	89	17	7	22	4
Poland	78	42	21	23	6	78	35	17	14	5
Romania	88	42	6	17	13	91	45	6	19	14
Slovakia	72	36	13	19	6	73	40	16	18	4
Slovenia	64	43	16	12	3	70	32	12	15	3

Table 16b : Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation					1997 situation				
	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials
Albania	68	36	1	14	9	64	31	1	18	14
Bulgaria	82	16	9	6	7	71	42	5	17	6
Czech Rep	73	28	20	10	6	69	34	19	8	4
Estonia	53	47	13	9	5	53	37	17	8	4
Hungary	83	16	5	3	2	84	27	8	7	3
Latvia	87	38	10	10	8	84	32	15	11	6
Lithuania	81	24	8	6	9	84	21	6	18	5
Poland	77	39	14	12	5	76	34	19	13	5
Romania	78	25	3	17	13	85	37	5	19	12
Slovakia	70	41	12	8	8	66	41	14	13	7
Slovenia	68	32	21	9	3	65	34	17	13	3

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 17a: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty (%)
Panel analysis: 1995-1997 - Enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1995 situation					1997 situation				
	Clients short of funds	Too much competition	Market price too low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of marketing ability	Clients short of funds	Too much competition	Market price too low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of marketing ability
Albania	33	81	26	2	1	50	83	32	6	3
Bulgaria	59	46	19	15	9	37	65	14	41	6
Czech Rep	65	50	14	30	25	75	56	16	26	22
Estonia	65	47	9	18	19	62	60	17	15	18
Hungary	53	49	9	8	4	62	57	18	11	11
Latvia	83	56	36	13	16	84	61	40	15	16
Lithuania	74	55	31	18	10	77	65	41	14	8
Poland	64	72	45	29	23	62	76	47	24	23
Romania	66	49	10	21	12	76	62	17	26	18
Slovakia	81	40	21	16	18	83	50	13	18	17
Slovenia	56	59	36	18	19	63	66	42	16	18

Table 17b : Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997 - Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	1996 situation					1997 situation				
	Clients short of funds	Too much competition	Market price too low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of marketing ability	Clients short of funds	Too much competition	Market price too low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of marketing ability
Albania	35	90	34	13	10	50	82	27	8	5
Bulgaria	79	26	11	10	3	41	63	18	35	3
Czech Rep	63	47	18	38	22	69	54	15	29	26
Estonia	57	70	15	17	21	63	69	15	18	15
Hungary	50	52	13	11	3	62	55	19	12	11
Latvia	82	52	33	22	16	77	59	37	21	17
Lithuania	72	61	37	18	8	82	72	39	15	5
Poland	66	76	46	39	30	64	73	45	35	24
Romania	69	65	22	35	22	79	78	25	29	19
Slovakia	79	46	10	29	17	74	47	13	27	21
Slovenia	65	59	33	31	19	68	65	45	21	15

Table 17e: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty (%)
Trend analysis: 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation					1997 situation				
	Clients short of funds	Too much competition	Market price too low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of marketing ability	Clients short of funds	Too much competition	Market price too low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of marketing ability
Albania	34	80	26	3	1	49	81	28	6	4
Bulgaria	57	47	19	17	9	40	61	19	33	7
Czech Rep	60	48	13	31	23	72	50	15	26	21
Estonia	59	50	10	23	20	56	63	14	18	17
Hungary	54	47	8	9	4	57	55	17	11	9
Latvia	83	54	34	15	17	79	59	37	18	16
Lithuania	73	57	31	18	9	76	65	37	15	7
Poland	62	72	44	30	22	59	76	46	27	24
Romania	66	48	10	21	11	74	67	19	27	19
Slovakia	79	40	21	18	17	78	47	13	18	16
Slovenia	55	57	33	18	19	64	63	40	17	16

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 18e: Distribution of active enterprises by age of the founder/manager (%) - Trend analysis 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation						1997 situation					
	< 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥ 60	< 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥ 60
Albania	9.1	33.4	21.5	22.8	9.7	3.5	8.6	29.4	19.4	18.2	14.9	9.5
Bulgaria	17.8	29.8	20.0	12.6	12.8	7.0	12.2	30.6	21.0	13.7	16.3	6.2
Czech Rep.	30.8	25.0	14.4	14.6	10.8	4.4	14.5	26.1	16.8	16.5	18.0	8.1
Estonia	14.3	31.9	19.2	15.3	13.9	5.4	9.4	28.6	18.4	14.4	18.4	10.8
Hungary	22.9	28.3	19.2	12.0	13.2	4.4	12.9	23.8	19.3	14.9	17.3	11.8
Latvia	17.5	36.0	16.7	14.5	11.5	3.8	8.9	33.8	16.1	15.3	17.1	8.8
Lithuania	8.2	24.1	16.7	8.9	7.5	34.6	9.8	32.9	18.2	12.0	13.0	14.1
Poland	18.2	28.8	18.8	14.4	9.3	10.5	11.0	28.1	21.2	18.5	13.3	7.9
Romania	18.6	28.1	15.7	14.7	16.0	6.9	10.9	27.2	18.4	17.4	16.8	9.3
Slovakia	23.3	33.8	18.5	13.2	8.6	2.6	11.6	31.4	20.8	17.4	14.0	4.8
Slovenia	17.2	34.4	20.4	12.8	12.7	2.5	9.8	30.0	19.3	17.2	16.1	7.6

Note: The table covers the subset of sole proprietors and partnerships. The question concerned was not asked in questionnaire C.
The trend analysis is based on the assumption that the founder/manager has not been changed.
It was taken into account that this person was two years older in 1997 compared to 1995 (1 year compared to 1996).

Table 19e: Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager (%) - Trend analysis 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation		1997 situation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albania	82.8	17.2	79.1	20.9
Bulgaria	70.1	29.9	73.4	26.6
Czech Rep.	68.4	31.6	72.2	27.8
Estonia	57.2	42.8	74.2	25.8
Hungary	63.8	36.2	67.4	32.6
Latvia	49.6	50.4	69.0	31.0
Lithuania	68.4	31.6	71.7	28.3
Poland	69.3	30.7	70.2	29.8
Romania	73.6	26.4	74.9	25.1
Slovakia	67.2	32.8	73.7	26.3
Slovenia	75.3	24.7	76.4	23.6

Note: The table covers the subset of sole proprietors and partnerships. The question concerned was not asked in questionnaire C.
The trend analysis is based on the assumption that the founder/manager has not been changed.

Table 20e: Distribution of active enterprises by educational background of the founder/manager (%)
Trend analysis 1995-1997
All enterprises surveyed in 1995 (survey A) and in 1997 (survey B2 & C combined)

Country	1995 situation				1997 situation			
	Primary	Basic vocational	Secondary	Post-secondary and university	Primary	Basic vocational	Secondary	Post-secondary and university
Albania	24.4	35.4	29.5	10.8	24.5	25.3	45.7	4.5
Bulgaria	0.1	6.5	64.5	28.9	0.4	10.9	56.8	31.9
Czech Rep.	4.2	41.3	36.9	17.6	3.8	38.0	35.2	23.0
Estonia	6.6	9.4	48.3	35.7	4.0	4.7	37.9	53.4
Hungary	6.4	28.2	41.4	24.0	5.7	29.5	37.9	26.9
Latvia	5.2	10.5	56.4	27.9	1.7	4.2	47.1	47.0
Lithuania	2.3	6.8	55.6	35.3	3.1	6.6	46.2	44.1
Poland	6.4	27.1	42.6	23.9	5.7	27.1	39.7	27.5
Romania	12.7	38.2	34.6	14.5	11.6	23.9	36.9	27.6
Slovakia	4.8	28.5	38.9	27.7	3.7	18.8	45.7	31.8
Slovenia	5.0	42.3	41.5	11.2	4.9	36.4	37.4	21.3

Note: Secondary = secondary technical and other secondary
Post secondary and university = university or equivalent degree and other post secondary education
The table covers the subset of sole proprietors and partnerships. The question concerned was not asked in questionnaire C.
The trend analysis is based on the assumption that the founder/manager has not been changed.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 21a: Distribution of active enterprises by previous socio-professional category of the founder/manager (%)
Comparative analysis of units surveyed once and twice: 1995

Country	Enterprises surveyed once: 1995 situation					Enterprises surveyed twice: 1995 situation				
	SM	HTS	HAS	NMW	MW	SM	HTS	HAS	NMW	MW
Albania	2.4	4.9	6.1	18.4	68.2	2.2	5.6	5.7	19.8	66.7
Bulgaria	3.8	21.4	0.6	14.7	49.6	4.4	21.5	10.0	15.7	48.4
Czech Rep	5.2	22.1	9.4	13.1	50.2	5.5	22.4	9.9	12.5	49.7
Estonia	7.2	27.2	8.0	5.4	32.2	28.5	26.8	8.0	5.5	31.2
Hungary	10.1	14.4	5.7	14.7	55.0	10.3	13.7	5.0	13.4	57.6
Latvia	21.6	26.4	9.2	12.7	30.2	21.9	25.9	8.8	12.7	30.7
Lithuania	11.8	21.6	8.6	18.1	39.9	13.0	23.7	8.2	16.6	38.5
Poland	5.5	22.7	8.8	16.3	46.8	5.6	24.8	8.5	15.3	45.8
Romania	2.5	21.4	5.4	18.1	52.6	2.6	21.6	5.3	17.6	52.9
Slovakia	6.2	24.6	9.2	13.5	46.6	6.5	25.3	9.1	13.3	45.8
Slovenia	6.0	13.5	9.3	8.5	62.7	5.4	13.7	8.8	8.2	63.9

SM = Senior Management (Public or Private Sector)
HTS = Higher Technical Staff (engineer, technician)
HAS = Higher Administrative Staff (economist, lawyer and teacher)
NMW = Non-Manual Workers (salesman and office clerk)
MW = Manual Workers and others (skilled labour, craftsman and other)

Table 21b: Distribution of active enterprises by previous socio-professional category of the founder/manager (%)
Comparative analysis of units surveyed once and twice: 1996

Country	Enterprises surveyed once: 1996 situation				Enterprises surveyed twice: 1996 situation			
	SM	TP	NMW	MW	SM	HTS	NMW	MW
Albania	1.4	2.9	16.5	79.2	1.2	1.5	14.4	82.9
Bulgaria	9.8	26.1	37.0	27.1	10.6	27.6	35.9	25.9
Czech Rep	3.2	14.7	24.2	57.9	4.1	15.3	22.1	58.5
Estonia	12.9	15.1	13.1	58.8	14.9	14.4	11.3	59.4
Hungary	9.5	24.2	17.1	49.2	9.5	23.7	15.2	51.6
Latvia	19.3	23.2	28.8	28.6	20.2	23.9	27.4	28.5
Lithuania	9.6	10.3	39.1	10.3	11.0	10.6	40.0	38.4
Poland	8.2	15.2	25.3	51.3	8.4	15.8	23.4	52.4
Romania	0.5	16.5	22.1	60.9	0.5	17.0	21.6	60.9
Slovakia	5.6	19.6	19.7	55.1	4.9	20.1	20.3	54.7
Slovenia	2.8	26.5	14.8	55.9	2.7	26.0	14.5	56.8

SM = Senior Management (Public or Private Sector)
TP = Technical Professions
NMW = Non-Manual Workers (salesman and office clerk)
MW = Manual Workers and others (skilled labour, craftsman and other)

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 22b: Percentage of active enterprises making investments ⁽¹⁾ (%)
Panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	Investments in 1996	Investments in 1997
Albania	23.3	11.4
Bulgaria	2.7	16.6
Czech Rep.	41.7	27.6
Estonia	36.9	36.4
Hungary	50.3	41.2
Latvia	28.8	20.1
Lithuania	28.7	21.8
Poland	37.7	30.0
Romania	26.8	15.4
Slovakia	41.5	28.8
Slovenia	46.6	43.5

(¹) In some cases based on respondents predictions. as data were collected during the last quarter of 1996 and 1997 respectively.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 22d: Percentage of active enterprises making investments ⁽¹⁾ (%)
Cross panel analysis: 1996-1997
Enterprises surveyed in 1996 (survey B1) and in 1997 (survey C)

Country	No investments in 1996		Investments in 1996	
	No investments in 1997	Investments in 1997	No investments in 1997	Investments in 1997
Albania	71.3	5.5	17.3	5.9
Bulgaria	80.8	16.5	2.6	0.1
Czech Rep.	49.4	8.8	22.9	18.9
Estonia	46.0	17.0	17.7	19.2
Hungary	37.0	12.7	21.7	28.6
Latvia	62.5	8.7	17.4	11.4
Lithuania	60.5	10.8	17.6	11.1
Poland	50.5	11.8	19.5	18.3
Romania	64.9	8.4	19.7	7.0
Slovakia	48.2	10.3	22.9	18.6
Slovenia	36.1	17.2	19.3	27.3

(¹) In some cases based on respondents predictions. as data were collected during the last quarter of 1996 and 1997 respectively.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

APPENDIX B

Explanatory notes to the questionnaires of surveys A, B1, B2 and C

General structure

In the following appendices, the questionnaires are given of the surveys A, B1, B2 and C. In principle, survey A covered a sample of all enterprises in the Central European Countries existing on 1 January 1995 and active in the national registers in August/September 1995, just before the survey was held. Survey B1 covered (by majority) a sample of enterprises, which were new in the national registers in the year 1995. Similarly, survey B2 surveyed enterprises created in 1996. Survey C was a follow-up survey of the units live in the survey of 1995 (1996) and active in the national registers in August/September 1997, just before the survey was held.

The main sections of the questionnaires are:

- I. Identification of your enterprise;
- II. Current position of your enterprise;
- III. Starting and development conditions.

Although much effort has been put in maintaining the questionnaires, some differences can be observed with a major impact on the analysis.

Differences

II Current position of your enterprise

The second question in this section deals with the reason of inactivity. An overview of the differences is given below.

Possible reason for inactivity	Survey A	Survey B1 and B2	Survey C
Only seasonal activity carried out	2	3	1
Activity has ceased and will restart after some months	3	4	2
Activity not yet started	1	2	
Activity never started and will not start		1	
Activity has ceased and will not restart	4	5	3

The wording of the question on the future evolution changed substantially. In survey A the question was "Do you think the activities will be the same in six months?", whereas in the other surveys the question was "Do you intend to carry through major changes in the production of goods and services in the next half year?". This difference had a large methodological impact. The results of the analysis were incomparable and therefore excluded.

III Starting and development conditions

The questions on the characteristics of the founder/managers, which were destined for sole proprietors and the main partner in a partnership, were not included in survey C. In survey A, this was formulated as follows: "Characteristics of the sole proprietor or main manager of the enterprises". In view of comparability, the results of the surveys A and B have been analysed for the subset of sole proprietors and partnerships only.

In survey A, the question on investment was as follows: "Did your enterprise invest in capital equipment or building during 1994? (if created before 1994)". So, enterprises were asked about their investments the year prior to the survey. In survey B1 was asked "Has your enterprise invested or does it intend to invest in capital equipment or building in 1996?". This means that enterprises were asked about their investments in the survey year. Consequently, the analysis concentrated on comparable results for enterprises surveyed in 1996 and by majority created in 1995.

In survey A, one of the supply side difficulties was "Secondary payment insolvency". In the other questionnaires this was changed into "Non- or late paying customers". The results of the analysis were incomparable and therefore excluded.

APPENDIX C

Survey A - Questionnaire -

Statistical institute

Statutory inquiry

Name of respondent:

Signature:

Date of return :

Enterprise identifier in the panel: ccxx y
zzzzzName and postal address for mailing
(use of window envelope)

I - Identification of your enterprise

We know your enterprise as:	Is it correct ?		if not please mark corrections ↓
Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Address.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
.....		
.....		
Identification number.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....

Let us be sure	if not indicate it ↓	
Is the above name the trading name by which your enterprise is known by its clients?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	
	

What is the actual legal form of your enterprise?

Sole proprietor	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Public enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Co-operative	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Joint stock company	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Limited liability company	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Joint venture	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Specify	

II - Current position of your enterprise

1) Is your enterprise active (at beginning of September 1995)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes please go to table 3)

If No complete table 2) and stop where activity has ceased and will not restart

2) If not currently active

Activity not yet started

☐ 1

Only seasonal activity carried out

☐ 2

Activity has ceased and will restart after some months

☐ 3

Activity has ceased and will not restart

☐ 4

If ceased Date activity ceased 19

If definitely ceased, reason for cessation:

- sold to

☐ 1

- merged to

☐ 2

- closed down

☐ 3

- in bankruptcy

☐ 4

- other, please specify

☐ 5

Is the cessation :

- Voluntary

☐ 1

- Compulsory

☐ 2

3) If your enterprise is a Joint stock company or limited liability company

Does it own more than 30% of the capital of any other company?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does any other national company own more than 30% of the capital?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do foreign companies own part of the capital?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, all together they own

- up to and including 30%

☐ 1

- from 30% to 50%

☐ 2

- more than 50%

☐ 3

4) The activities are carried out in number of permanent fixed locations

5) How many people work in the enterprise (approximately without checking accounts)

Owners, co-owners, members of family without contract

Employed on basis of full-time labour contract

Employed on basis of part-time labour contract

Employed on civil contract

Subcontracted labour

Others

Specify

6) Which of the following words characterises best your main activity ? *Tick one box*

Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Installation	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Social services	<input type="checkbox"/> 13
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Real estate	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
Extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Maintenance or repair	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Retail trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Personal services	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Whole trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Business services	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
				None of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 19

7) Give the name of the 3 main products or services associated with the main activity of your enterprise.

- 1
 2
 3

8) Describe briefly the activities carried out (if more than one please underline the most important)

.....

9) Evolution of activity

Would the activities have been the same if provided in the first year of your business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you think the activities will be the same in six months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

10) Does your enterprise keep double entry accounts

☐ Yes ☐ No
Who is the bookkeeper? *Tick one box only*

- Yourself ☐ 1
 Partner or family member ☐ 2
 One of the employees ☐ 3
 An external specialist ☐ 4

III - Starting and development conditions

11) Characteristics of the sole proprietor or main manager of the enterprise.

Sex	Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Year of birth		19 |__|

Educational level	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Basic vocational	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Secondary technical	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Other secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	University or equivalent degree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
	Other post secondary education	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

Professional qualification before entering this enterprise:		
- manager of a business		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- manager in public service		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- engineer, technician		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- economist		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- lawyer		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- teacher		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- office clerk		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
- salesman		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
- skilled labour		<input type="checkbox"/> 9
- craftsman		<input type="checkbox"/> 10
- other		<input type="checkbox"/> 11
Specify		

Do you carry out your activity from your home address	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
---	------------------------------	-----------------------------

12) When was your enterprise officially registered in the trade register	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> month	19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> year
--	---	--

13) When did your enterprise start its activity (Can be before or after registration)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> month	19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> year
--	---	--

14) Your enterprise was created		
By privatisation or purchase of part of a former state enterprise		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
By change of legal form of a former state enterprise		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
By change of legal form of an enterprise that you already own		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
By acquisition of a former private enterprise		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
By merging of several private enterprises		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
By splitting a former private enterprise		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
New		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
By splitting of a former co-operative property		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
In an other way		<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Please specify		

15) Did your enterprise invest in capital equipment or building during 1994?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Did your enterprise invest in capital equipment or building during 1994? (if created before 1994)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes without checking was the amount		
Less than 10% of the turnover	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10% or more of the turnover	<input type="checkbox"/>	

16) Does your enterprise find it difficult to sell its products or services?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, why?		
Your clients have no resources to finance their needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Too many competitors in the market	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Competitors cut their prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
You are not sufficiently known	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Your marketing service is not sufficiently developed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

17) Does your enterprise have difficulties in developing its business activity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, why?		
Lack of technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Secondary payment insolvency	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of raw material	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to trained workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

APPENDIX D

Survey B1 – Questionnaire –

Statistical institute

Statutory inquiry

Name of respondent:
Signature:
Date of return :

Enterprise identifier in the panel: ccxx y zzzzz
Name and postal address for mailing (use of window envelope)

I - Identification of your enterprise

We know your enterprise as:	Is it correct ?		if not please mark corrections ↓
Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Address.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
.....		
.....		
Identification number.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....

Let us be sure	if not indicate it ↓	
Is the above name the trading name by which your enterprise is known by its clients?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	

What is the actual legal form of your enterprise?

Sole proprietor	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Public enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Co-operative	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Joint stock company	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Limited liability company	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Joint venture	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Specify	

II - Current position of your enterprise

1) Is your enterprise currently active (at beginning of September 1996)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes please go to table 3)

If No complete table 2) below and stop where activity has ceased and will not restart

2) If not currently active

Activity never started and will not start

☐ 1

Activity not yet started

☐ 2

Only seasonal activity carried out

☐ 3

Activity has ceased and will restart after some months

☐ 4

Activity has ceased and will not restart

☐ 5

If ceased : Date activity ceased 19 ↵

If definitely ceased, reason for cessation :

- Sold to

☐ 1

- Merged with

☐ 2

- Closed down

☐ 3

- In bankruptcy

☐ 4

- In liquidation

☐ 5

- Other

☐ 6

Specify

Is the cessation :

- Voluntary

☐ 1

- Forced

☐ 2

3) If your enterprise is a Joint stock company or Limited liability company

Does it own more than 30% of the capital of any other company?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does any other national company own more than 30% of the capital?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do foreign companies own part of the capital?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, all together they own

- up to and including 30%

☐ 1

- from 30% to 50%

☐ 2

- more than 50%

☐ 3

4) The activities are carried out in number of permanent fixed locations

5) How many people actually work in the enterprise (approximately without checking accounts)

Owners and family members (not on the payroll)

Employed on basis of full-time labour contract

Employed on basis of part-time labour contract

Employed on civil contract

Subcontracted labour

Others

Specify

6) Which of the following words characterises best your main activity ? *Tick one box*

Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Installation	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Social services	<input type="checkbox"/> 13
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Real estate	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
Extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Maintenance or repair	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Retail trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Services mainly for private persons	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Wholesale trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Services mainly for enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
				None of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 19

7) Give the name of the 3 main products or services associated with then main activity of your enterprise

- 1
 2
 3

8) Describe briefly the activities carried out (*if more than one please underline the most important*)

.....

9) Evolution of activity

Are the activities the same as at the time your business started?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you intend to carry through major changes in the production of goods and services in the next half year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

10) Does your enterprise keep double entry accounts

☐ Yes ☐ No
Who is the bookkeeper? *Tick one box only*

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Yourself | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Partner or family member | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| One of the employees | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| An external specialist | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

III - Starting and development conditions

11) Please answer only for the sole proprietor or main partner in a partnership

Sex	Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Year of birth		19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Educational level	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Basic vocational	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Secondary technical	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Other secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	University or equivalent degree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
	Other post secondary education	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Occupation before entering this enterprise:		
Farmer		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Craftsman		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Technical profession		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Salesman		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Office clerk		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Manager in a private enterprise		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Manager in public service		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Student		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Inactive		<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Other		<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Specify		
Do you carry out your activity from your home address?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you have another job outside the enterprise?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

12) When was your enterprise officially registered in the trade register

<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
month	year

13) When did your enterprise start its activity
(Can be before or after registration)

<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

14) Your enterprise was created

By privatisation or purchase of part of a former state enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
By change of legal form of a former state enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
By change of legal form of an enterprise that you already own	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
By acquisition of a former private enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
By merging of several private enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
By splitting a former private enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
It is a newly created enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
By splitting of a former co-operative property	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
In an other way	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Specify	

15) What is the source of the capital you needed to start your enterprise? (in approximate percentages)

Savings of partner or manager%
Loans from relatives%
Loans from your former employer%
Bank loans%
Public subsidies%
Other%
Specify	

16) Has your enterprise invested or does it intend to invest in capital equipment or buildings in 1996?
☐ Yes ☐ No
17) Does your enterprise find it difficult to sell its products or services?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, why?

Your clients have no resources to finance their needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Too many competitors in the market	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Competitors cut their prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
You are not sufficiently known	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Your marketing service is not sufficiently developed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

18) Does your enterprise have difficulties in developing its business activity?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, why?

Lack of technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Non- or late paying customers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of raw material	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to trained workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

APPENDIX E

Survey B2 – Questionnaire –

Statistical institute

Statutory inquiry

Name of respondent:
Signature:
Date of return :

Enterprise identifier in the panel: ccxx y zzzzz
Name and postal address for mailing (use of window envelope)

I - Identification of your enterprise

We know your enterprise as:	Is it correct ?		if not please mark corrections ↓
Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Address.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
.....		
.....		
Identification number.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....

Let us be sure			if not indicate it ↓
Is the above name the trading name by which your enterprise is known by its clients?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
		

What is the actual legal form of your enterprise?	
Sole proprietor	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Public enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Co-operative	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Joint stock company	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Limited liability company	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Joint venture	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Specify	

II - Current position of your enterprise

1) Is your enterprise currently active (at beginning of September 1997)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes please go to table 3)

If No complete table 2) below and stop where activity has ceased and will not restart

2) If not currently active

Activity never started and will not start

☐ 1

Activity not yet started

☐ 2

Only seasonal activity carried out

☐ 3

Activity has ceased and will restart after some months

☐ 4

Activity has ceased and will not restart

☐ 5

If ceased : Date activity ceased 19 ↵

If definitely ceased, reason for cessation :

- Sold to

☐ 1

- Merged with

☐ 2

- Closed down

☐ 3

- In bankruptcy

☐ 4

- In liquidation

☐ 5

- Other

☐ 6

Specify

Is the cessation :

- Voluntary

☐ 1

- Forced

☐ 2

3) If your enterprise is a Joint stock company or Limited liability company

Does it own more than 30% of the capital of any other company?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Does any other national company own more than 30% of the capital?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Do foreign companies own part of the capital?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, all together they own

- up to and including 30%

☐ 1

- from 30% to 50%

☐ 2

- more than 50%

☐ 3

4) The activities are carried out in number of permanent fixed locations

5) How many people actually work in the enterprise (approximately without checking accounts)

Owners and family members (not on the payroll)

Employed on basis of full-time labour contract

Employed on basis of part-time labour contract

Employed on civil contract

Subcontracted labour

Others

Specify

6) Which of the following words characterises best your main activity ? Tick one box

Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Installation	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Social services	<input type="checkbox"/> 13
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Real estate	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
Extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Maintenance or repair	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Retail trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Services mainly for private persons	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Wholesale trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Services mainly for enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
				None of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 19

7) Give the name of the 3 main products or services associated with then main activity of your enterprise

- 1
 2
 3

8) Describe briefly the activities carried out (if more than one please underline the most important)

.....

9) Evolution of activity

Are the activities the same as at the time your business started?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you intend to carry through major changes in the production of goods and services in the next half year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

10) Does your enterprise keep double entry accounts

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Who is the bookkeeper? Tick one box only		
Yourself		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Partner or family member		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
One of the employees		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
An external specialist		<input type="checkbox"/> 4

III - Starting and development conditions

11) Please answer only for the sole proprietor or main partner in a partnership

Sex	Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Year of birth		19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Educational level	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Basic vocational	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Secondary technical	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Other secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	University or equivalent degree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
	Other post secondary education	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Occupation before entering this enterprise:		
Farmer		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Craftsman		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Technical profession		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Salesman		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Office clerk		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Manager in a private enterprise		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Manager in public service		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Student		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Inactive		<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Other		<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Specify		
Do you carry out your activity from your home address?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you have another job outside the enterprise?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

12) When was your enterprise officially registered in the trade register

<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
month	year

13) When did your enterprise start its activity
(Can be before or after registration)

<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	19 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
---	--

14) Your enterprise was created

By privatisation or purchase of part of a former state enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
By change of legal form of a former state enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
By change of legal form of an enterprise that you already own	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
By acquisition of a former private enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
By merging of several private enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
By splitting a former private enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
It is a newly created enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
By splitting of a former co-operative property	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
In an other way	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Specify	

15) What is the source of the capital you needed to start your enterprise? (in approximate percentages)

Savings of partner or manager%
Loans from relatives%
Loans from your former employer%
Bank loans%
Public subsidies%
Other%
Specify	

16) Has your enterprise invested or does it intend to invest in capital equipment or buildings in 1997? ☐ Yes ☐ No**17) Does your enterprise find it difficult to sell its products or services?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, why?		
Your clients have no resources to finance their needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Too many competitors in the market	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Competitors cut their prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
You are not sufficiently known	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Your marketing service is not sufficiently developed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

18) Does your enterprise have difficulties in developing its business activity? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, why?		
Lack of technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Non- or late paying customers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of raw material	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to trained workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

APPENDIX F

Survey C – Questionnaire –

Statistical institute

Statutory inquiry

Name of respondent: Signature: Date of return :

Enterprise identifier in the panel: ccxx y zzzzz Name and postal address for mailing (use of window envelope)
--

I - Identification of your enterprise

We know your enterprise as:	Is it correct ?		if not please mark corrections ↓
Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Address.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
.....		
.....		
Identification number.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
Legal Form	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	if not indicate the correction below ↓

What is the actual legal form of your enterprise?

Sole proprietor	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Public enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Co-operative	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Joint stock company	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Limited liability company	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Joint venture	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Specify	

II - Current position of your enterprise

1) Is your enterprise currently active (at beginning of September 1997)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

if Yes please go to table 3)

if No complete table 2) below and stop where activity has ceased and will not restart

2) If not currently active

Only seasonal activity carried out

☐ 1

Activity has ceased and will restart after some months

☐ 2

Activity has ceased and will restart

☐ 3

If ceased : Date activity ceased 19 ↴

If definitely ceased, reason for cessation :

- Sold to

☐ 1

- Merged with

☐ 2

- Closed down

☐ 3

- In bankruptcy

☐ 4

- In liquidation

☐ 5

- Other

☐ 6

Specify

Is the cessation :

- Voluntary

☐ 1

- Forced

☐ 2

3) If your enterprise is a Joint stock company or Limited liability company

Does it own more than 30% of the capital of any other company?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does any other national company own more than 30% of the capital?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do foreign companies own part of the capital?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, all together they own

- up to and including 30%

☐ 1

- from 30% to 50%

☐ 2

- more than 50%

☐ 3

4) The activities are carried out in number of permanent fixed locations

5) How many people actually work in the enterprise (approximately without checking accounts)

Owners and family members (not on the payroll)

Employed on basis of full-time labour contract

Employed on basis of part-time labour contract

Employed on civil contract

Subcontracted labour

Others

Specify

6) Which of the following words characterises best your main activity ? *Tick one box*

Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Installation	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Social services	<input type="checkbox"/> 13
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Real estate	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
Extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Maintenance or repair	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Retail trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Services mainly for private persons	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Wholesale trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Services mainly for enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
				None of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 19

7) Give the name of the 3 main products or services associated with then main activity of your enterprise

- 1
 2
 3

8) Describe briefly the activities carried out (*if more than one please underline the most important*)

.....

9) Evolution of activity

Do you intend to carry through major changes in the production of goods and services in the next half year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
---	------------------------------	-----------------------------

III - Starting and development conditions

10) Please answer only for the sole proprietor or main partner in a partnership

Do you carry out your activity from your home address ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you have another job outside the enterprise ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

11) When was your enterprise officially registered in the trade register

19
 month year

12) Has your enterprise invested or does it intend to invest in capital equipment or buildings in 1997 ?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes *without checking* was the amount

Less than 10 % of the turnover

10 % or more of the turnover

☐ 1
☐ 2

13) Do you expect the number of people working in your enterprise in a year's time

To increase	<input type="checkbox"/>
To be the same as now	<input type="checkbox"/>
To decrease	<input type="checkbox"/>

14) Does your enterprise find it difficult to sell its products or services?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, why?

Your clients have no resources to finance their needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Too many competitors in the market	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Competitors cut their prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
You are not sufficiently known	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Your marketing service is not sufficiently developed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

15) Does your enterprise have difficulties in developing its business activity?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, why?

Lack of technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Non- or late paying customers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of raw material	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to trained workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

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