

New enterprises in Central European countries in 1998



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






















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EUROSTAT

L-2920 Luxembourg — Tel. (352) 43 01-1 — Telex COMEUR LU 3423
Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles — Tel. (32-2) 299 11 11

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Yves Franchet
Director-General

SUMMARY OF 1998 RESULTS

During 1998 approximately 670 000 new enterprises, excluding agricultural enterprises, were registered and were still active in September 1999 in eleven central European countries (CECs). The countries are: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. This compares with an estimate of 3 807 000 enterprises that were carrying out activities in the same eleven countries at the beginning of 1995. It corresponds to a creation rate of approximately 18 per cent during 1998, similar to the creation rates in 1995, 1996 and 1997, although the pattern varies by country. Creation rates for the Republic of Macedonia are included for the first time. For this reason the publication contains a specific appendix (B) for their results.

The fourth survey of newly created enterprises was carried out during September and October 1999 by the statistical offices of the twelve CECs with assistance from Eurostat and funding from the European Union's PHARE programme.

This report examines the structure of these newly created enterprises in 1998 and compares this with information from previous surveys on enterprises which were newly created in 1995, 1996 and 1997, and all active enterprises in the business registers in each of the participating countries in January 1995. For the Republic of Macedonia comparisons are made with enterprises active in January 1999.

PREVIOUS SURVEY RESULTS

This publication describes the results of the fourth survey of newly created enterprises (the fourth "B" survey). A previous survey of all existing businesses (the "A" survey) was followed up to provide longitudinal data at the same time as the second B survey was run. Results of all these surveys have been published, and there are summary volumes from the first (A), second (B1), third (B2) and fourth (B3) surveys, a summary volume of longitudinal data, and a detailed analysis (in electronic format only) of the first (A) survey. The publications are available from EUROSTAT DATA SHOPS and inquiries can be made to:

Arto Luhtio
Eurostat D1
Bâtiment BECH
rue Alphonse Weicker, 5
L-2721 Luxembourg

E-mail: arto.luhtio@cec.eu.int
Telephone: (+352) 4301-34466

Additional information on how the surveys relate to each other and the methods that have been used is given in section 4. The questionnaire for the fourth survey of newly created enterprises (B4) is reproduced in Appendix C.

The surveys have been carried out as the main part of two projects funded by the PHARE programme, with surveys up to B2 (1996 creations) part of the PECO panel project, and subsequent surveys part of the DoSME (Demography of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises) project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Main results for enterprises created in 1998	5
2.	General comparison of new enterprises registered from 1995 to 1998	6
3.	Main trends for individual countries	8
4.	Methodology and coverage	11

Appendix A: Tables 2 to 23

Table 2:	Distribution of active enterprises by type of unit	17
Table 3:	Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit	17
Table 4:	Distribution of active enterprises by method of creation	18
Table 5:	Distribution of active enterprises by size class	18
Table 6:	Share of total employment by enterprise size class	19
Table 7:	Share of total employment by type of employment	20
Table 8:	Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units	21
Table 9:	Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity	21
Table 10:	Distribution of active enterprises by zone	22
Table 11:	Distribution of active enterprises by region	22
Table 12:	Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity	23
Table 13:	Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities	24
Table 14:	Share of total employment of active enterprises with foreign capital participation	24
Table 15:	Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty	25
Table 16:	Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty	26
Table 17:	Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty	27
Table 18:	Distribution of active enterprises by age of the founder/manager	28
Table 19:	Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager	28
Table 20:	Distribution of active enterprises by educational background of the founder/manager	29

Table 21:	Distribution of active enterprises by previous socio-professional category of the founder/manager	30
Table 22:	Percentage of active enterprises making investments	31
Table 23:	Status of recorded units	31
Appendix B:	Comparative data for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	33
Appendix C:	Survey B4 - Questionnaire	39

DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN 1998

1. Main results for enterprises created in 1998

The number of newly created enterprises in the twelve countries involved in this project is shown in Table 1, and the creation rate is shown in Figure 1. The surveys on which the estimates are based, 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. The Republic of Macedonia was fully included for the first time. A comparison of the new registrations with the full register will be found in

section 3, and supporting tables are in Appendix B. Further details of the coverage of the surveys and the definition of the creation rate are given in section 4.

The rate of creation of new enterprises continues to differ between countries but has increased in nine of the eleven CECs included in the survey between 1997 and 1998 – Lithuania and Slovakia show small decreases. The average creation rate for the eleven CECs for which comparisons can be made is 18 per cent in 1998, compared with 16 per cent in 1997, 14 per cent in 1996 and 18 per cent in 1995. The surveys were carried out at one-year intervals. Thus any differences in the corresponding estimates are most likely due to real differences in the types of new enterprises being created in each country.

GDP per inhabitant in ECU for each of the twelve countries covered in this study is also shown in Table 1. Data for ten of the countries are also presented in terms of PPS.

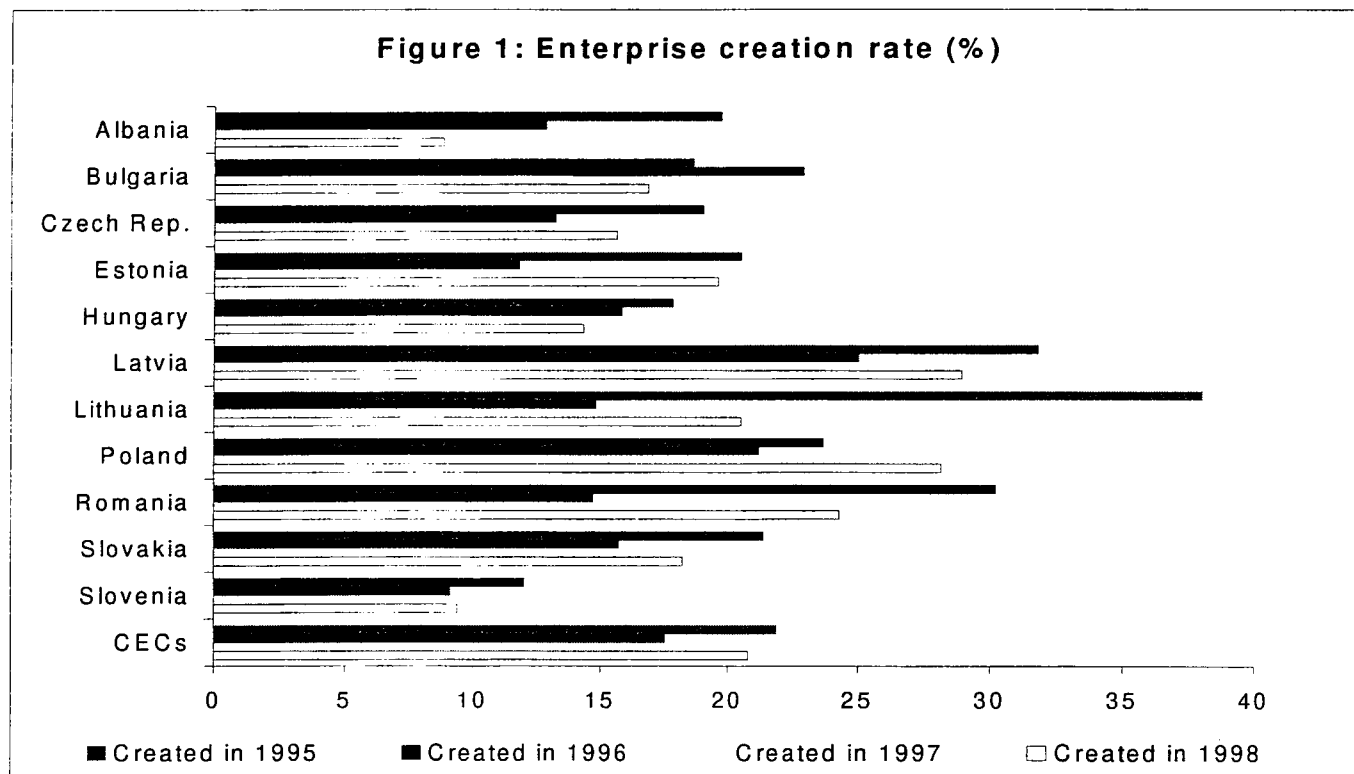
Table 1: Number of active enterprises, creation rate and GDP per capita

Country	Jan 1995	Created in 1995			Created in 1996		Created in 1997		Created in 1998		GDP 1998 in ECU	GDP 1998 in PPS
Albania	39 270	7 201	18.3%	4 667	11.9%	2 277	5.8%	3 223	8.2%	875	-	
Bulgaria	324 234	55 717	17.2%	68 566	21.1%	41 365	12.8%	50 207	15.5%	1 327	4 624	
Czech Rep.	695 787	123 140	17.7%	85 567	12.3%	85 821	12.3%	101 332	14.6%	4 869	12 166	
Estonia	31 100	6 015	19.3%	3 447	11.1%	5 132	16.5%	5 754	18.5%	3 196	7 349	
Hungary	562 990	81 933	14.6%	60 432	10.7%	49 306	8.8%	67 202	11.9%	4 133	9 664	
Latvia	27 060	6 686	24.7%	5 261	19.4%	4 794	17.7%	6 070	22.4%	2 334	5 497	
Lithuania	66 178	20 726	31.3%	8 067	12.2%	12 285	18.6%	11 215	16.9%	2 586	6 175	
Rep. Macedonia	42 014	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 648	13.4%	1 607	-	
Poland	1 381 248	259 587	18.8%	232 120	16.8%	305 775	22.1%	307 904	22.3%	3 627	7 249	
Romania	386 077	94 478	24.5%	45 866	11.9%	53 084	13.7%	75 943	19.7%	1 639	5 942	
Slovakia	222 667	37 327	16.8%	25 872	11.6%	32 359	14.5%	32 052	14.4%	3 365	9 263	
Slovenia	70 597	8 426	11.9%	6 356	9.0%	6 200	8.8%	6 563	9.3%	8 796	13 721	
CEC excluding Rep Macedonia	3 807 208	701 236	18.4%	546 221	14.3%	598 398	15.7%	667 465	17.5%	-	-	

Notes:

1. Rep Macedonia was included for the first time in B4. The 39775 represents the number of active enterprises as at January 1999.
2. All percentages (%) are expressed in relation to January 1995 (January 1999 for Rep Macedonia)
3. GDP are expressed on a "per inhabitant" basis and are from Eurostat sources (except for Albania and Rep Macedonia from national sources). For information, conversion rates for 1998 were 1 ECU = 1.21 US \$.
4. The estimates have been revised since the previous publication to reflect the additional information from this survey. The methodology is described in section 4.

Figure 1: Enterprise creation rate (%)



2. General comparison of new enterprises registered from 1995 to 1998

This section describes the main changes. Possible reasons for general differences are described in section 4 and some specific changes to the registration laws or business registers in some of the countries are detailed in the country summaries in section 3.

A framework for comparing results

In developed countries a balance usually exists between newly created enterprises and those ceasing business activity.

New enterprises will typically be smaller in size than those that have existed for some time, and will generally have simpler structures. For the transitional countries covered by this study there is likely to be a mixture of both completely new enterprises and privatisations of older enterprises.

Furthermore it can be expected that the rate of creation of new enterprises is significantly higher in transitional countries than in developed countries.

However, most other differences between the characteristics of new and existing enterprises will depend on the particular circumstances within each country.

Legal structure and enterprise size

The overall proportion of enterprises in CECs that are natural persons has remained about the same in the four surveys, with Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Romania having the lowest proportions (Figure 2).

Estonia now has the smallest proportion of natural person enterprises and the trend is downwards (from 67% for enterprises created in 1995 to 28% in 1996, 23% in 1997 and 13% in 1998).

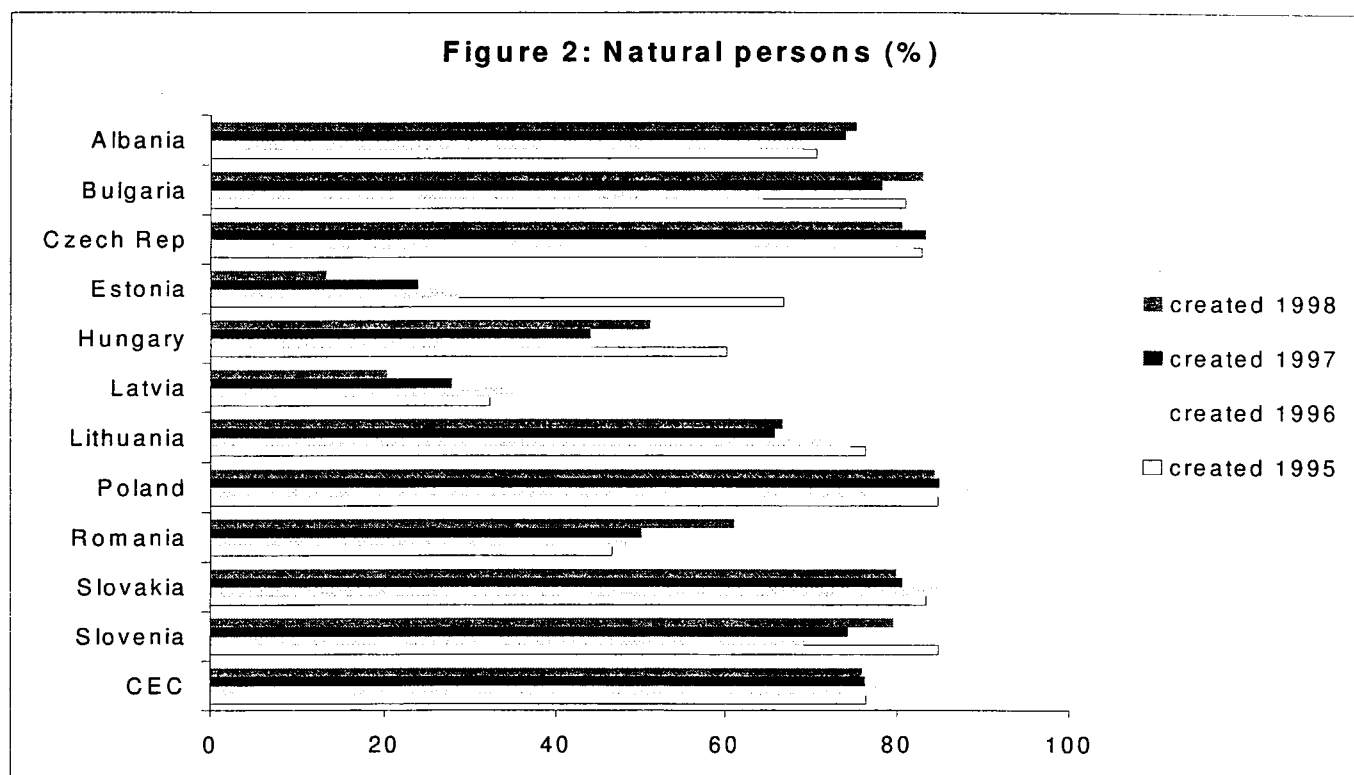
Poland has the largest proportion (85% in 1998) and this has varied little over the four years. The size of these natural person enterprises remains small (Table 3).

The average employment of new legal entities created in 1998 is smaller than in the three previous years. The anticipated reduction in size of large legal entities, expected because the largest privatisations were mostly completed before 1996, has now appeared in the survey results.

The proportion of businesses formed from privatisation is similar in 1997 and 1998 and lower than in 1995 and 1996 (Table 4).

Albania and Slovenia are now the only two countries with relatively high rates (5%).

Figure 2: Natural persons (%)



The share of total employment made up by full-time salaried employees continues to fall slightly overall, with the situation being particularly marked in Hungary. Albania shows the reverse movement.

Location

Nearly all new enterprises in all countries have only one local unit (Table 8), except in Bulgaria where the number of multi-site enterprises was inflated for businesses created in 1996 by the new registration scheme. The overall proportion of new enterprises where the principal place of activity is the manager's home has increased, most notably in Romania (Table 9). The distributions of enterprises between urban and rural areas (Table 10), and between the capital and other regions (Table 11) continue to be consistent across all creations. The proportion of new enterprises in 1998 in urban areas ranged from 64 per cent in Lithuania to 86 per cent in Bulgaria and 87 per cent in the Republic of Macedonia. The proportion of new enterprises in 1996 in the capital region ranged from 8 per cent in Poland to 61 per cent in Latvia.

Sector of Activity

The distribution of new active enterprises in 1997 across the six main sectors (manufacturing; construction; distributive trade; transport; hotels, restaurants and catering; and other services) is fairly stable (Table 12).

The highest proportion of creations occurs within the distributive trades, with the exception of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia where the other services predominate in 1998. Most new enterprises have a single activity (Table 13).

Foreign capital participation

The share of employment in new joint stock or limited liability companies with foreign capital participation ranges from 6 per cent (in Bulgaria and Republic of Macedonia) to 21 per cent (in Romania), with the majority of countries recording around 15% (Table 14). The overall trend is upwards but these results should be treated with caution because of the high sampling error. The 1997 figure for Slovenia has been revised downwards in this publication (see also section 4).

Supply and demand

The proportion of new enterprises experiencing supply and/or demand side difficulties has changed little overall. Both Bulgaria and Lithuania have most new enterprises with experiencing difficulties (Table 15). Of those enterprises that had experienced supply side difficulties, the most frequent reason continues to be a lack of funds (Table 16). The most frequent reasons for the perceived demand side difficulty were too much competition and a shortage of customers with sufficient funds to buy goods and services (Table 17).

Characteristics of the founder/manager

There was a noticeable increase in the proportion of founder/ managers of enterprises created in 1997 under the age of 30 and this has been consolidated in 1998. Such people were in charge of one third of all new enterprises in 1998 (Table 18). The proportion of business with a founder/ manager over 50 is consequently smaller for business created in 1997, with the 30-49 age groups little changed. In all countries the founder/ manager is under 40 years old in at least half of the enterprises created in both 1996 and 1997.

Two-thirds of enterprises had male founder/ managers in each of the surveys. The proportion was highest in 1998 in Albania, Republic of Macedonia and Romania (Table 19).

All the countries show a similar pattern of distribution of enterprises according to the educational background of the founder/ manager over all four surveys (Table 20). The figures for Albania for primary education and basic vocational education are not available separately. The distribution of new enterprises created in all four surveys is approximately the same overall. Latvia and Estonia consistently record the highest proportion of founder/managers who were previously senior managers. In all countries except Lithuania, the founder/manager is most likely to have been in the "manual workers and others" category before starting a new enterprise.

Investment

Comparing enterprises created in 1998 with those created in the three previous years, the proportion making investments (Table 22): all countries except Albania and Romania had at least 20 per cent of enterprises making investments in 1998, and in Estonia and Hungary the proportion was more than 40 per cent.

State of activity

Table 23 is somewhat more difficult to interpret as the proportions refer to those enterprises that actually registered, and registration methods do vary from one country to another, making comparisons between countries problematic.

However, these results are useful for comparing the contents of business registers in the CECs. The proportion of enterprises that ceased activity within the first few months of their existence remains quite high, averaging over 20%, the same as in 1997 but lower than in the previous two years. The high rate of definitely dead units in Lithuania in 1996 may result from difficulties in coding businesses not contacted during the survey.

3. Main trends for individual countries

In this section a brief comparison of enterprises created in 1998 with enterprises created in 1997 is made for each of the twelve countries. One indicator of the stage of transition is the rate of creation of new enterprises given in Table 1. These figures show a very similar picture in 1998 to that seen in 1997.

Albania

1997 comments

The Albanian economy was dominated by the civil war in 1997, with the result that the creation rate plummeted (Table 1). Most businesses were created in the capital region and urban regions (Tables 11 and 10), and the proportion in the capital region showed a notable reversal from the information collected on enterprises created in 1996. For similar reasons the proportion of employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation was low (Table 14).

In Table 20, the switch between primary and basic vocational qualifications in the educational background of the founder/ manager is an artefact of the survey process.

1998 comments

Several of the tables show a return to the pattern before the events of 1998 (including Tables 6, 7 and 11). However, the proportion of new businesses investing or planning to invest (Table 22) is particularly low. In contrast, the number of new businesses that were still trading at the time of the interview was noticeably higher than in previous years (Table 23).

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria a new business register has been used since the survey of businesses created in 1995. In particular for business creations this has produced an unusual sample distribution of year of commencement of activity, indicating long registration lags. Comparisons involving earlier years of Bulgarian data should be made with caution.

1997 comments

The sample for 1997 included information from three large privatised businesses which were zero-weighted to avoid distortion of the data presented in the tables. In conjunction with the significant proportion of new registrations arising from re-registrations of existing businesses on the new system (more than a quarter of new registrations were of businesses existing in 1993), the data for 1997 should be treated with caution.

The share of employment in enterprises with foreign capital participation was much higher for enterprises

created in 1997 than previously (Table 14), but the proportion of newly created enterprises which were investing in the following year fell below 20% (Table 22). This may have been linked to the increase in newly created businesses experiencing both supply and demand side difficulties, which rose by over 10% compared with 1996 creations.

Bulgaria was one of the countries showing a large increase in the proportion of younger founder/managers, with 30% under the age of 30, compared with 20% in earlier surveys.

1998 comments

In general the characteristics of newly created enterprises in Bulgaria are stable from 1997 to 1998. There has, however, been a fall in the proportion of newly created enterprises which are experiencing no difficulty with supply or demand, and a corresponding increase in the proportion of enterprises which are experiencing both types of difficulty (Table 15).

One of the main components of this change is on the demand side (Table 17), where there has been an increase in newly-created businesses whose clients are short of funds.

Czech Republic

1997 comments

The proportion of enterprises created in 1997 with only the owner working increased, with 30% of creations having no salaried employees (Table 6). This was also reflected in Table 7 where the proportion of employment made up by owners increased, from 22% in 1995 to 40% in 1997. The proportion of employment in new enterprises with foreign capital participation fell (Table 14), but was still higher than in the 1995 creations.

More enterprises were experiencing difficulties because their customers paid late or not at all; this affected half of all enterprises created in 1997.

1998 comments

The newly-created enterprises in 1998 are generally similar to those in 1997, but the Czech data also reflect some general changes. There is an increase in the proportion of enterprises with no salaried employees (Table 5), which was already the highest among CECs. A high proportion of creations is in the capital region (Table 11). These observations are probably related to the economic situation, with GDP falling and increased inflation.

Estonia

The data on creations in 1995 were affected by a delay of several years in the registration of a

significant proportion of small enterprises. As a result, creations in Estonia in 1996 and 1997 were more similar to the distribution of existing enterprises (not shown) than were the creations in 1995 (Tables 2, 5, 6, 7 and 13).

1997 comments

Estonia was the only country involved in this project to show an increased creation rate in 1997 over 1996 (Table 1). The characteristics of the new creations changed somewhat, with almost half being based in the manager's home (Table 9), and over half of all founder/managers being female (Table 19) – the highest rate of female founder/managers of newly created enterprises among the CECs. The age of the founder/manager was also different from other CECs with the smallest proportion under 30 (17%), and the largest proportion, more than 20%, aged 50 or over (Table 18).

1998 comments

The proportion of natural persons added to the register has fallen between 1997 and 1998 (Table 2) as a result of changes in the Social Tax Law. This also has an impact on the distribution of employment by enterprise size class (Table 6). The proportion of newly created enterprises which were found to be definitely dead when surveyed (Table 23) has risen to a level last found in 1995.

The proportion of newly created enterprises whose founder/manager is female has dropped back below 50% to a level just slightly higher than in other CECs.

Hungary

1997 comments

The series of estimates in all tables is stable for Hungary, and this was carried forward into creations in 1997. For the third successive survey, Hungary had the highest proportion of enterprises planning to make investments in the year following their creation. The only notable shift was in the proportion of enterprises with no salaried employees, which fell to just over half (Table 5), and hence also in the share of total employment of these enterprises (Table 6).

The proportion of newly created enterprises with multiple activities doubled from 1996 to 1997 (Table 13), and was the highest among the eleven countries.

1998 comments

Hungary shows evidence of the general tendency to have smaller business creations (Table 7), with a decrease in the proportion of employment made up of salaried employees and an increase in the proportion

accounted for by owners and other employees. More of these seem to be remaining active, however, with a notable fall in the dormant and definitely dead units (Table 23).

Table 12 shows a large increase in the proportion of newly created enterprises which are classified to Other Services, and a consequent decrease in the other categories, most notably in the distributive trade.

Latvia

1997 comments

The series of estimates in all tables was stable for Latvia, with creations in 1997 little different from creations in 1996. There was a small fall in the share of total employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation (Table 14). Latvia also had the highest sample proportion among CECs of enterprises created in 1998, indicating enterprises registering in advance.

1998 comments

The proportion of true creations has increased (Table 4) and the proportion of employment in the largest businesses has shown a notable fall since 1995 creations (Table 6), suggesting that there have been few large creations from privatisation. There has also been a decrease in the proportion of new creations which are natural persons (Table 2).

The proportions of enterprises with specific supply and demand side difficulties has gone down in each category (Tables 16 and 17), but this has not affected the proportion of businesses with some difficulties in supply and demand (Table 15).

Lithuania

In several tables the data for businesses created in 1996 show an unusual pattern, with 1995 and 1997 data being more similar; the 1996 data should be treated with caution.

1997 comments

There was a large change in the proportion of enterprises registering in 1997 found to be active, at 84% the highest proportion in the CECs, and very different from the figure for 1996 creations which was the lowest in the CECs.

In line with this, the proportion of businesses found to be definitely dead fell dramatically (Table 23), and there was a small decrease in the proportion of enterprises experiencing trading difficulties from lack of funds (Table 16), the biggest cause of such difficulties.

1998 comments

There is a pattern of a slight increase (Table 4) in true creations and a corresponding decrease in the size of businesses (Table 6), suggesting that there have been few large creations from privatisation. There is also a concentration of new creations in the capital region in 1997 and 1998 compared with those in 1995 and 1996 (Table 11). Otherwise the tables show a similar picture to the 1997 data.

FYR of Macedonia

The Republic of Macedonia was included in the project for the first time in 1997, when a small pilot survey was run to test the methods and obtain some general information. Results from this pilot survey on active, dormant and dead enterprises are included in Table 23, but these are based on a very small sample compared with other countries.

1998 comments

Table 4 shows a large proportion of new creations in 1998 resulting from restructurings (mergers, demergers, acquisitions, etc) in the Republic of Macedonia compared with the other CECs.

Comparison with stock of businesses existing at 1 January 1999

The main differences between the existing businesses and the businesses newly created in 1998 are that the new creations tend to be smaller, concentrated in the distributive and transport sectors, and tend not to be the result of privatisations. There is also a tendency for the founder/managers to be younger and less qualified in the newly created businesses, and for there to be a higher proportion of women among the founder/managers of new enterprises.

Poland

In Poland a new Law on Official Statistics was introduced in 1995, which resulted in an artificial increase in the number of newly registered businesses. An adjustment has been made in Table 1 to compensate for this.

1997 comments

The number of new registrations continued to be inflated by the change in the registration law, though this was less pronounced than in 1996. This contributed to Poland maintaining the highest creation rate of the CECs (Table 1).

The characteristics of enterprises created in 1997 were consistent with earlier surveys. There was a slight reduction in the proportion of businesses experiencing both supply and demand side difficulties

(Table 15), but the proportion experiencing some difficulty was largely unchanged.

1998 comments

The situation in Poland is very stable. Lags in the registration process no longer have an effect on the creation rate (Table 1), but the creation rate nevertheless remains high at 28%.

Romania

1997 comments

The patterns seen in 1996 were carried on into 1997. There was a small fall in the proportion of employment in enterprises with foreign capital participation (Table 14). Romania had the lowest level of enterprises created by privatisation of the eleven CECs (Table 4).

1998 comments

There are some large changes in the characteristics of newly created enterprises in Romania as a result of a new fiscal policy to encourage natural persons to create their own enterprises. This is clearly seen in the increase in the proportion of natural persons (Table 2), and the very large increase in the proportion of businesses operating from the manager's home (Table 9), and is also reflected in the proportion of new creations without employees (Table 5).

However, there has also been an increase in the proportion of employment of active enterprises with foreign capital participation (Table 14).

Slovakia

1997 comments

The proportion of founder/managers under the age of 40 continued to increase and stood at over 70 per cent (Table 18). The proportion of employment in newly created enterprises made up by the owner increased to almost one in four, at the expense of salaried employees (Table 7). The proportion of employment in newly created enterprises with foreign capital participation also rose slightly (Table 14).

1998 comments

The characteristics of newly created enterprises in 1998 are similar to those in 1997. The main difference is that a smaller proportion of businesses is investing (or planning to invest) during the year after their creation (Table 22). This probably reflects the negative trends in the key economic indicators.

Slovenia

The data for Tables 6, 7 and 14 from the 1997 publication have been revised. This reflects the removal of one large unit from the study population.

The data for 1998 are affected by the inclusion for the first time on the business register of doctors, dentists, lawyers, etc.

1997 comments

Trading conditions in Slovenia seemed relatively good; it was the only country where more than half of businesses were not experiencing trading difficulties (Table 15).

1998 comments

The registration of the professions for the first time has particularly affected Tables 9, 12 and 20, where there is a large number of long lags from this group of businesses. The nature of these professions explains why the qualifications of the founder/managers in Table 20 are much higher than in 1997.

4. Methodology and coverage

These surveys have provided the unique opportunity to develop an extensive set of enterprise statistics with highly consistent definitions, which allows easy and meaningful comparisons both within and across initially eleven and eventually twelve CECs. In order to interpret these comparisons correctly it is important to have a clear understanding of the coverage and definitions used in the surveys. As more surveys are run, more information on the pattern of business activity in the CECs is built up, but some of the changes are the result of variability in the surveys. There have now been four annual surveys of newly registered enterprises, as well as the initial survey of the business register in 1995 (the A survey). These surveys have now established a longitudinal database that is beginning to show clear trends. At least one further survey is planned.

The ideal situation would be to produce accurate estimates of the characteristics of both existing and newly created enterprises in all 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 all non-agricultural enterprises that appeared on each country's business register in January 1995, with the exclusion of public administration and private non-profit making enterprises. Survey B1 consisted of a sample selected from all units registered in 1995 plus some additional enterprises registered before 1995, but which were not included in survey A due to timing difficulties. The state of activity for these enterprises

was determined in September 1996. Survey B2 similarly consisted of a sample selected from all units registered in 1996 plus some additional enterprises registered 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. The B3 and the current B4 surveys have followed the same pattern, a sample of all enterprises registered in 1997 and then in 1998 with some additional unsurveyed earlier registrations, with survey activity commencing in September of the following year.

To gain some idea of the time lag between creation and registration, Table A below shows the sample distribution for survey B4 by the year activity commenced (for active units only). As can be seen, in some countries there is a considerable time lag between creation and registration. Provided registration procedures have not changed significantly and that creation rates are relatively static from one year to the next, the composition of both sets of enterprises should be approximately the same. In this case, estimates produced from registered units would be about the same as estimates produced for active units in the corresponding time period. Actually, it is possible to make the weaker assumption that creation rates do not change in a differential manner across the population.

It should be noted that the results in tables 2 to 23 are derived from the businesses included in the surveys only. That is, there is no attempt to adjust these results using information from later surveys about businesses with delayed registrations.

The data in Table 1, however, have been updated to take account of this information. So Table 1 gives our "current best estimate" of the numbers of creations, while tables 2 to 23 contain information derived from a snapshot of new enterprise registrations in the given year.

The creation rates in table 1 are calculated as the estimated number of enterprises commencing activity in 1995 (for survey B1), in 1996 (for B2), in 1997 (for B3) and in 1998 (for B4) divided by the best estimate of the true number of active enterprises on 1 January 1995. The estimates in this publication have been revised to reflect the best estimate based on all surveys. It must be stressed that the base from which creation rates are calculated is the same (1 January 1995) for creation rates in 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998. This is because no survey information (on how many enterprises registered before 1995 ceased activity during 1995) is available to determine the number of enterprises active on the 1 January 1996 or for later years. This also means that a complete picture of enterprises active in 1996 cannot be constructed from the tables in Appendix A.

Estimating the number of active businesses at a given point is difficult because of the lags in the registration process. For example, for businesses created in 1998, some will not appear on the business register until 1999, 2000, or even later, and hence cannot be surveyed in the year they are created. This means that estimates from a single survey tend to be too low.

Treatment is different in the latest survey (in this case the B4 survey) from previous surveys because there is not direct estimate of lags for the survey year.

For the latest survey year (t), use the estimate of advance registrations from the previous survey ($t - 1$), the estimate of current registrations from the current survey (t), and the estimate of advance registrations from the current survey. This last term is an approximation to the businesses that exist, but do not yet appear on the register. It makes the rather crude assumption that the number of advance registrations is balanced by the number of late registrations. In this situation where there is no other information to work from (and based on an investigation of past data), this seems to be a reasonable approach.

In the previous survey ($t - 1$), we can use advance registrations from $t - 2$, current registrations from $t - 1$, and late registrations from t . The same approach can be used for all previous surveys, since these three items of data are always available. In this way we make the assumption that any late registrations more than one year late are negligible. In fact many registrations more than a year late are re-registrations, and as such are not new businesses and need to be excluded from the estimate of the population of newly-created businesses.

In exceptional cases, some registrations are known to be delayed for longer than one year, for particular reasons. In these cases an additional adjustment has been made for later years, and comments on these cases are given below table 1.

Businesses which have short life spans must also be included – those that were live at the time of sample selection, but dead by the time field work was undertaken. Most of these occur in the year following creation, but occasionally survey work has continued into one further calendar year. All of these part-year active units have been added to the figures in Table 1.

In this way, Table 1 contains updated information, using data from preceding and following surveys to produce a more refined estimate; it is therefore not directly comparable with the other tables, which use information only from a single survey.

Ad hoc amendments to table 1 1995-1998 have been made for: Slovenia (which added doctors and dentists

to the business register for the first time in 1998); for Bulgaria (to reflect the change of register in 1995/6 affecting the B1 and B2 estimates); and for Poland (where new legislation added many new units in the B2 survey).

In Estonia there was a delay of several years in the registration of a significant proportion of small enterprises which affected survey B1. The comparability of some Estonian estimates may have been affected.

Besides the possibility of changing registration procedures affecting the comparison of the results from the three surveys, changes in survey methodology can also have some effect. However, every effort has been exercised to maintain identical survey methodologies in the four annual surveys and it is most unlikely that this has been the cause of differences between estimates.

Finally, in comparing the 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 2 and 3 it has been assumed that small differences are not statistically significant.

The sampling is not controlled for business size, and so some adjustment for large outliers has been necessary; in some cases larger businesses have been identified as resulting from changes in the registration processes. This only has a major effect in the tables based on employment (Tables 3, 6, 7 and 14), the information in which should be treated with caution.

Table A: Sample distribution for survey B4 of enterprises by year of commencement of activity

Country	Total number	Inactive	Active	Year activity commenced (% of active enterprises)						
				<1994	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albania	1 403	297	1 106	3.4%	2.0%	2.2%	5.0%	12.3%	73.9%	1.3%
Bulgaria	1 751	651	1 136	17.5%	1.7%	2.0%	1.1%	2.6%	54.3%	20.8%
Czech Rep.	1 998	786	1 212	3.1%	0.4%	1.2%	1.0%	9.2%	71.0%	14.2%
Estonia	1 303	447	856	1.9%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	6.7%	66.9%	19.9%
Hungary	1 802	288	1 514	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	93.4%	5.2%
Latvia	1 605	532	1 073	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	79.6%	18.6%
Lithuania	1 754	314	1 440	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	5.8%	81.3%	9.4%
Rep. Macedonia	1 403	338	1 065	9.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	4.6%	57.7%	22.2%
Poland	2 001	727	1 274	3.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%	2.8%	81.0%	10.4%
Romania	2 001	649	1 352	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	2.3%	88.4%	8.1%
Slovakia	2 001	596	1 405	4.6%	0.8%	2.2%	6.0%	5.6%	66.8%	14.0%
Slovenia	1 402	329	1 073	7.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	4.9%	72.1%	10.8%
CEC	20 424	5 916	14 506	4.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.8%	4.7%	74.9%	12.4%

APPENDIX A

Tables 2 to 23

General note:

The data in tables 2 to 23 do not include any adjustment for late registrations; updated data including late registrations are included in Table 1 in the main part of this publication.

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

Country	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		Enterprises created in 1998	
	Natural Persons	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	Legal Entities
Albania.	70.5	29.5	68.9	31.1	73.8	26.2	75.1	24.9
Bulgaria	80.8	19.2	64.1	35.9	78.0	22.0	82.8	17.2
Czech Rep.	82.7	17.3	81.7	18.3	83.1	16.9	80.4	19.6
Estonia	66.7	33.3	28.4	71.6	23.8	76.2	13.2	86.8
Hungary	60.1	39.9	44.3	55.7	43.9	56.1	51.0	49.0
Latvia	32.2	67.8	35.3	64.7	27.7	72.3	20.2	79.8
Lithuania	76.2	23.8	74.3	25.7	65.7	34.3	66.6	33.4
Rep. Macedonia							57.3	42.7
Poland	84.7	15.3	89.3	10.7	84.8	15.2	84.3	15.7
Romania	46.6	53.4	48.2	51.8	50.0	50.0	61.0	39.0
Slovakia	83.3	16.7	85.5	14.5	80.5	19.5	79.8	20.2
Slovenia	84.8	15.2	69.2	30.8	74.2	25.8	79.5	20.5
CEC	76.4	23.6	77.6	22.4	76.2	23.8	75.9	24.1

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 3: Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit

Country	Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997			Enterprises created in 1998		
	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	All	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	All	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	All	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	All
Albania	24.5	1.5	8.3	11.5	1.5	4.6	7.3	1.5	3.0	12.5	1.4	4.2
Bulgaria	47.7	1.8	10.6	7.4	3.9	5.2	12.2	2.1	4.3	14.5	3.3	5.2
Czech Rep.	11.9	4.0	5.4	15.4	2.0	4.5	9.1	1.7	2.9	7.3	1.5	2.7
Estonia	13.0	2.5	6.0	11.7	2.5	9.0	9.5	1.8	7.7	5.8	1.8	5.3
Hungary	6.0	1.5	3.3	3.1	1.1	2.2	6.5	1.4	4.2	4.5	1.4	2.9
Latvia	19.9	2.9	14.4	10.0	2.5	7.3	7.8	2.7	6.4	6.1	2.4	5.3
Lithuania	18.3	2.2	6.0	7.1	9.0	8.5	19.5	2.5	8.3	13.2	2.4	6.0
Rep. Macedonia										7.4	1.7	4.2
Poland	17.6	2.3	4.7	28.9	2.9	5.7	27.4	1.8	5.7	19.8	1.8	4.6
Romania	4.9	1.8	3.5	5.2	1.6	3.5	4.9	1.7	3.3	5.9	1.6	3.3
Slovakia	26.4	2.3	6.3	32.1	2.6	6.9	15.4	2.1	4.7	15.0	1.7	4.4
Slovenia	9.7	2.0	3.2	6.5	1.6	3.1	8.0	1.8	3.1	6.7	1.8	2.8
CEC	15.8	2.5	5.6	13.3	2.8	5.2	14.5	1.8	4.8	10.9	1.8	4.0

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Figures for 1997 for Slovenia revised since previous publication.

Table 4: Distribution of active enterprises by method of creation (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997			Enterprises created in 1998		
	True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other	True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other	True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other	True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other
Albania	72.2	21.8	6.1	88.7	7.7	3.6	90.8	5.8	3.4	89.3	4.7	6.0
Bulgaria	99.1	0.6	0.3	92.1	4.6	3.3	96.9	1.0	2.1	95.4	2.1	2.5
Czech Rep.	87.3	1.8	10.8	87.4	2.4	10.1	94.6	1.8	3.7	90.5	2.6	6.9
Estonia	79.7	3.2	17.1	87.0	4.1	8.9	88.7	3.4	7.9	81.5	1.8	16.7
Hungary	88.1	2.5	9.4	77.8	6.0	16.2	86.1	1.3	12.6	90.7	1.2	8.0
Latvia	76.4	12.4	11.2	83.9	6.8	9.3	88.7	5.5	5.8	91.4	1.9	6.6
Lithuania	88.7	5.7	5.6	92.0	3.7	4.3	92.1	2.8	5.1	94.0	1.7	4.3
Rep. Macedonia										73.1	1.8	25.1
Poland	87.8	2.9	9.3	86.0	2.3	11.7	89.7	1.5	8.8	91.0	1.9	7.1
Romania	97.1	1.8	1.1	97.5	0.7	1.8	97.7	0.1	2.2	98.7	0.6	0.8
Slovakia	83.7	8.1	8.2	90.2	5.5	4.3	93.1	2.1	4.7	94.3	0.9	4.8
Slovenia	82.2	5.7	12.1	88.9	4.0	7.1	87.4	4.3	8.3	82.9	5.0	12.0
CEC	89.6	2.9	7.5	87.2	3.0	9.8	91.6	1.5	6.8	91.9	1.8	6.3

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 5: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997			Enterprises created in 1998		
	Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees		
	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50
Albania	70.7	25.9	3.4	67.4	31.1	1.4	64.7	34.9	0.3	70.4	28.7	0.9
Bulgaria	82.1	17.3	0.5	14.6	85.1	0.4	62.0	37.0	1.0	69.4	29.7	0.9
Czech Rep.	76.4	22.6	1.0	72.4	26.9	0.7	75.3	24.4	0.3	80.1	19.6	0.3
Estonia	54.3	44.2	1.5	29.2	69.2	1.6	33.6	65.7	0.6	33.2	65.3	1.5
Hungary	61.9	37.5	0.6	79.4	20.3	0.3	53.3	46.3	0.4	60.2	39.4	0.4
Latvia	29.4	67.0	3.6	28.3	69.8	1.9	19.9	78.6	1.5	15.0	84.3	0.7
Lithuania	51.7	46.4	1.9	39.2	58.8	2.0	37.6	60.7	1.7	38.6	59.5	1.9
Rep. Macedonia										59.8	38.9	1.3
Poland	61.9	37.5	0.5	64.7	34.4	0.9	70.1	28.6	1.2	70.3	28.9	0.8
Romania	59.3	40.2	0.6	57.0	42.6	0.4	55.7	44.2	0.1	63.7	36.0	0.3
Slovakia	56.1	42.5	1.4	59.4	39.1	1.5	64.1	34.7	1.2	69.4	29.6	1.0
Slovenia	71.1	28.3	0.6	62.2	37.1	0.7	64.6	34.7	0.6	65.3	34.2	0.5
CEC	66.9	32.3	0.8	60.1	39.1	0.8	65.9	33.2	0.9	68.7	30.6	0.7

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 6: Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997			Enterprises created in 1998		
	Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees		
	0	1-49	>50 ¹	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50 ¹	0	1-49	>50
Albania	11.6	24.1	64.3	17.8	40.9	41.3	28.5	60.4	11.1	19.8	40.0	40.1
Bulgaria	26.8	23.6	49.6	4.2	84.7	11.1	21.0	51.3	27.8	20.2	32.9	46.9
Czech Rep.	16.6	29.7	53.7	19.7	42.7	37.6	30.3	55.7	13.9	35.5	52.7	11.7
Estonia	11.5	51.7	36.7	3.9	46.4	49.7	5.3	54.9	39.7	9.0	70.3	20.7
Hungary	22.7	47.6	29.7	31.1	33.9	35.0	16.5	62.4	21.1	25.3	62.1	12.6
Latvia	5.1	36.5	58.4	6.5	62.1	31.3	4.4	70.0	25.6	3.9	86.2	10.0
Lithuania	10.2	49.1	40.8	4.9	41.7	53.4	4.9	45.9	49.2	6.9	60.4	32.7
Rep. Macedonia										17.1	40.6	42.3
Poland	16.6	48.4	34.9	14.1	39.4	46.5	14.5	29.1	56.4	18.8	31.0	50.2
Romania	28.2	54.5	17.3	24.3	61.6	14.0	25.9	67.0	7.1	27.4	54.4	18.2
Slovakia	10.1	41.4	48.5	10.5	35.2	54.3	16.2	48.5	35.2	17.7	46.1	36.2
Slovenia	24.3	41.5	34.3	23.2	51.5	25.3	23.6	50.6	26.6	26.4	54.3	19.3
CEC	18.2	39.8	42.0	14.2	45.3	40.5	16.9	40.3	42.9	21.5	40.8	37.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

¹ These columns have a large statistical error and have been corrected for outliers. The data should be handled with caution.

Figures for 1997 for Slovenia revised since previous publication.

Table 7: Share of total employment by type of employment (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995				Enterprises created in 1996			
	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees
Albania	16.6	79.7	3.2	0.5	27.1	62.2	9.0	1.6
Bulgaria	13.8	82.7	1.0	2.6	22.2	56.3	10.1	11.3
Czech Rep.	21.8	59.1	12.0	7.2	27.2	59.6	3.7	9.6
Estonia	21.1	66.4	5.7	6.9	6.7	83.3	5.1	4.9
Hungary	37.1	49.9	7.5	5.4	34.7	65.3	0.0	0.0
Latvia	9.6	78.4	3.9	8.1	14.8	70.7	7.6	6.8
Lithuania	17.9	71.9	8.0	2.2	10.5	78.7	10.5	0.3
Poland	29.3	54.6	6.7	9.5	24.0	61.8	5.0	9.2
Romania	43.0	40.9	2.1	13.9	39.9	33.5	2.6	24.0
Slovakia	17.3	71.2	2.7	8.8	16.7	70.6	1.8	10.9
Slovenia	32.6	56.3	1.8	9.3	36.1	53.7	2.2	8.0
CEC	23.3	64.4	5.6	6.7	24.3	61.1	5.1	9.5

Country	Enterprises created in 1997				Enterprises created in 1998			
	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees
Albania	42.5	51.3	5.8	0.4	28.4	65.5	5.3	0.8
Bulgaria	36.3	51.9	2.7	9.2	29.4	60.5	3.1	7.0
Czech Rep.	39.6	43.9	3.3	13.2	44.0	42.2	3.2	10.7
Estonia	11.4	76.1	8.4	4.1	15.7	74.2	6.4	3.6
Hungary	32.3	59.5	4.3	3.9	42.7	38.1	5.1	14.0
Latvia	12.6	71.1	7.9	8.4	13.1	66.6	13.9	6.5
Lithuania	9.9	79.8	9.9	0.5	12.7	71.7	15.2	0.4
Rep. Macedonia					26.9	60.0	1.9	11.2
Poland	22.1	63.6	6.5	7.9	28.7	58.2	5.6	7.5
Romania	42.4	35.0	1.2	21.5	42.5	40.8	1.9	14.8
Slovakia	24.0	58.7	1.9	15.4	24.2	55.9	1.2	18.8
Slovenia	38.0	48.0	1.2	12.8	39.7	42.1	2.9	15.3
CEC	26.2	59.4	5.3	9.1	31.8	54.1	4.8	9.4

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Figures for 1997 for Slovenia revised since previous publication.

Table 8: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		Enterprises created in 1998	
	Number of local units		Number of local units		Number of local units		Number of local units	
	1	>1	1	>1	1	>1	1	>1
Albania	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	97.8	2.2	99.2	0.8
Bulgaria	98.7	1.3	84.8	15.2	96.9	3.1	97.2	2.8
Czech Rep.	95.6	4.4	96.4	3.6	96.4	3.6	97.1	2.9
Estonia	94.6	5.4	92.8	7.2	93.7	6.3	93.0	7.0
Hungary	97.9	2.1	na	na	95.3	4.7	97.6	2.4
Latvia	91.2	8.8	93.2	6.8	91.8	8.2	94.0	6.0
Lithuania	96.1	3.9	94.1	5.9	94.9	5.1	95.3	4.7
Rep. Macedonia							96.7	3.3
Poland	92.1	7.9	95.5	4.5	96.6	3.4	97.6	2.4
Romania	95.8	4.2	95.4	4.6	94.7	5.3	95.9	4.1
Slovakia	96.5	3.5	96.5	3.5	96.9	3.1	97.3	2.7
Slovenia	97.6	2.4	97.8	2.2	98.1	1.9	98.7	1.3
CEC	95.2	4.8	94.4	5.6	96.3	3.7	97.2	2.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

na: not available

Table 9: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		Enterprises created in 1998	
	Independent Place	Manager's Home	Independent Place	Manager's Home	Independent Place	Manager's Home	Independent Place	Manager's Home
Albania	86.4	13.6	89.7	10.3	85.3	14.7	91.6	8.4
Bulgaria	36.2	63.8	70.7	29.3	62.8	37.2	62.3	37.7
Czech Rep.	34.7	65.3	35.0	65.0	34.8	65.2	36.3	63.7
Estonia	67.7	32.3	68.5	31.5	51.7	48.3	50.6	49.4
Hungary	62.9	37.1	64.5	35.5	67.7	32.3	66.9	33.1
Latvia	84.9	15.1	73.3	26.7	84.3	15.7	82.8	17.2
Lithuania	81.9	18.1	78.7	21.3	84.2	15.8	84.1	15.9
Rep. Macedonia							59.4	40.6
Poland	43.6	56.4	38.6	61.4	36.3	63.7	35.5	64.5
Romania	51.7	48.3	58.7	41.3	58.4	41.6	19.0	81.0
Slovakia	41.1	58.9	52.6	47.4	49.9	50.1	42.1	57.9
Slovenia	26.8	73.2	33.0	67.0	33.7	66.3	46.6	53.4
CEC	45.2	54.8	47.4	52.6	45.2	54.8	41.2	58.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 10: Distribution of active enterprises by zone (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		Enterprises created in 1998	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Albania	71.3	28.7	76.3	23.7	81.5	18.5	78.7	21.3
Bulgaria	87.3	12.7	84.9	15.1	87.8	12.2	86.2	13.8
Czech Rep.	78.9	21.1	77.9	22.1	73.7	26.3	77.8	22.2
Estonia	84.7	15.3	84.5	15.5	84.7	15.3	84.3	15.7
Hungary	75.9	24.1	77.3	22.7	78.2	21.8	79.7	20.3
Latvia	81.4	18.6	82.9	17.1	83.7	16.3	84.6	15.4
Lithuania	56.7	43.3	60.0	40.0	64.9	35.1	63.6	36.4
Rep. Macedonia							87.4	12.6
Poland	79.8	20.2	77.8	22.2	77.7	22.3	75.3	24.7
Romania	72.3	27.7	73.7	26.3	74.6	25.4	74.0	26.0
Slovakia	69.0	31.0	72.3	27.7	70.3	29.7	69.6	30.4
Slovenia	56.1	43.9	57.2	42.8	64.6	35.4	68.2	31.8
CEC	78.1	21.9	77.6	22.4	77.2	22.8	76.5	23.5

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 11: Distribution of active enterprises by region (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		Enterprises created in 1998	
	Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions
Albania	24.9	75.1	39.3	60.7	60.5	39.5	44.5	55.5
Bulgaria	23.1	76.9	26.5	73.5	20.9	79.1	24.8	75.2
Czech Rep.	24.7	75.3	18.6	81.4	12.5	87.5	22.8	77.2
Estonia	48.7	51.3	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2	50.4	49.6
Hungary	27.4	72.6	26.9	73.1	27.6	72.4	33.5	66.5
Latvia	52.1	47.9	55.8	44.2	56.5	43.5	61.3	38.7
Lithuania	15.6	84.4	15.9	84.1	28.1	71.9	26.2	73.8
Rep. Macedonia							34.4	65.6
Poland	11.4	88.6	11.8	88.2	8.3	91.7	8.1	91.9
Romania	12.0	88.0	13.0	87.0	16.8	83.2	14.9	85.1
Slovakia	14.6	85.4	14.2	85.8	14.6	85.4	18.0	82.0
Slovenia	9.2	90.8	16.4	83.6	24.6	75.4	22.8	77.2
CEC	18.7	81.3	16.5	83.5	14.1	85.9	17.2	82.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

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

Country	Enterprises created in 1995						Enterprises created in 1996					
	Man	Con	Dist	Tran	Hot	Oth	Man	Con	Dist	Tran	Hot	Oth
Albania	13.2	4.0	44.4	16.1	13.7	8.7	12.8	5.5	44.4	14.1	12.1	11.1
Bulgaria	8.0	5.2	62.8	11.4	3.9	8.7	15.2	5.8	45.8	12.2	8.3	12.7
Czech Rep.	11.5	12.4	36.0	4.0	5.5	30.5	10.1	15.2	29.5	4.6	5.4	35.2
Estonia	12.5	4.2	37.8	16.9	2.4	26.1	9.4	6.9	39.1	10.7	5.2	28.7
Hungary	14.0	12.1	32.0	4.8	5.3	31.9	12.7	9.9	33.8	5.6	6.3	31.8
Latvia	15.2	5.5	46.0	6.4	2.8	24.2	14.9	4.2	52.1	6.5	4.7	17.7
Lithuania	15.4	3.9	54.3	8.7	3.5	14.2	15.4	3.8	42.8	16.3	3.6	18.1
Poland	13.2	9.5	41.8	6.8	3.3	25.4	14.9	13.2	35.0	10.3	4.8	21.8
Romania	15.9	5.6	59.0	5.5	6.2	7.8	13.8	7.1	55.1	8.4	3.9	11.8
Slovakia	13.7	12.6	36.5	5.7	4.9	26.6	15.7	13.2	30.8	6.4	4.5	29.4
Slovenia	19.5	15.4	22.9	10.2	8.9	23.1	16.9	13.2	28.6	10.7	7.6	23.2
CEC	12.6	9.4	43.9	6.8	4.6	22.7	14.1	11.7	36.8	9.2	5.3	22.8

Country	Enterprises created in 1997						Enterprises created in 1998					
	Man	Con	Dist	Tran	Hot	Oth	Man	Con	Dist	Tran	Hot	Oth
Albania	14.2	3.2	48.0	9.9	11.8	12.8	11.9	4.0	48.7	15.5	9.6	10.2
Bulgaria	11.5	3.0	53.1	11.7	8.7	11.9	10.7	3.3	53.3	9.2	9.7	13.9
Czech Rep.	13.3	16.3	25.3	5.9	4.4	34.8	11.1	18.1	23.8	2.6	4.8	39.6
Estonia	10.9	6.5	32.9	10.2	6.1	33.5	11.9	8.9	36.0	7.7	2.9	32.6
Hungary	11.8	9.9	33.7	4.4	10.8	29.4	9.1	9.9	24.2	4.1	4.6	48.1
Latvia	14.0	3.5	49.2	9.7	4.1	19.5	12.8	5.8	47.9	6.2	5.0	22.3
Lithuania	16.9	5.4	42.9	11.4	4.5	18.8	11.7	5.8	44.1	11.9	3.5	22.9
Rep. Macedonia							8.3	3.0	53.1	14.4	10.2	11.0
Poland	11.3	13.1	36.5	7.8	2.6	28.7	10.7	13.2	39.1	8.5	3.9	24.5
Romania	13.1	7.1	55.6	7.8	4.4	12.1	10.6	6.2	56.4	10.3	3.5	13.1
Slovakia	15.5	17.6	29.2	5.1	4.2	28.4	13.2	18.5	30.5	4.4	4.4	29.0
Slovenia	15.3	14.3	25.8	8.8	8.5	27.3	9.8	10.2	18.1	6.1	7.1	48.6
CEC	12.2	11.9	37.4	7.6	4.4	26.5	10.8	12.1	37.6	7.2	4.7	27.7

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

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

Table 13: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		Enterprises created in 1998	
	Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities
Albania	92.0	8.0	93.4	6.6	95.1	4.9	97.1	2.9
Bulgaria	86.8	13.2	96.8	3.2	93.8	6.2	96.7	3.3
Czech Rep.	79.0	21.0	81.7	18.3	82.0	18.0	82.9	17.1
Estonia	97.3	2.7	76.3	23.7	82.5	17.5	77.7	22.3
Hungary	78.3	21.7	85.9	14.1	71.6	28.4	74.5	25.5
Latvia	76.3	23.7	83.1	16.9	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8
Lithuania	90.0	10.0	88.0	12.0	89.5	10.5	92.9	7.1
Rep. Macedonia							95.5	4.5
Poland	82.6	17.4	87.1	12.9	89.1	10.9	88.5	11.5
Romania	79.2	20.8	84.7	15.3	87.2	12.8	90.6	9.4
Slovakia	83.9	16.1	77.3	22.7	72.7	27.3	71.8	28.2
Slovenia	88.8	11.2	99.5	0.5	92.2	7.8	93.1	6.9
CEC	82.2	17.8	86.8	13.2	86.0	14.0	86.3	13.7

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 14: Share of total employment of active enterprises with foreign capital participation (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995	Enterprises created in 1996	Enterprises created in 1997	Enterprises created in 1998
Albania	12.9	26.0	10.8	15.0
Bulgaria	8.4	3.4	3.4	6.2
Czech Rep.	9.3	27.0	15.1	15.0
Estonia	29.8	6.4	6.5	16.0
Hungary	7.3	7.1	5.5	10.0
Latvia	10.5	22.0	14.6	15.1
Lithuania	10.3	3.0	10.1	11.5
Rep. Macedonia				7.4
Poland	8.1	9.3	12.4	18.5
Romania	2.9	6.0	4.2	20.7
Slovakia	9.6	11.2	16.3	16.5
Slovenia	5.7	19.3	12.9	19.7
CEC	8.4	10.5	10.3	15.3

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 14 is based on a question asked only of joint stock and limited liability companies.
The data should be handled with caution due to large sampling errors.
Figures for 1997 for Slovenia are revised since previous publication.

Table 15: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997			Enterprises created in 1998		
	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand
Albania	35.5	33.9	30.6	46.8	34.1	19.1	42.7	35.6	21.7	44.4	38.4	17.2
Bulgaria	19.0	14.1	67.0	36.1	32.9	31.0	26.7	30.2	43.0	17.7	26.5	55.9
Czech Rep.	58.1	29.5	12.4	49.3	24.7	26.0	45.1	26.5	28.3	44.4	25.2	30.4
Estonia	26.2	33.5	40.3	32.7	31.7	35.7	26.8	27.6	45.6	27.2	27.0	45.8
Hungary	25.2	26.8	48.0	15.8	27.2	57.0	22.3	31.0	46.7	26.7	31.0	42.3
Latvia	20.9	19.7	59.4	25.0	22.8	52.2	28.4	23.9	47.7	30.3	19.5	50.2
Lithuania	12.8	18.3	69.0	8.9	17.1	74.1	16.8	15.9	67.3	14.7	14.7	70.6
Rep. Macedonia										29.5	22.6	47.9
Poland	39.7	37.1	23.2	41.7	38.1	20.1	39.8	45.2	15.1	39.9	40.3	19.8
Romania	34.7	20.6	44.6	35.0	21.6	43.5	33.6	17.0	49.5	28.7	15.3	56.0
Slovakia	43.6	29.3	27.2	47.8	24.7	27.5	41.4	26.4	32.1	40.2	23.6	36.2
Slovenia	41.4	31.0	27.6	59.2	20.5	20.3	51.9	25.3	22.8	62.9	21.1	16.0
CEC	37.8	28.5	33.7	39.1	32.7	28.2	37.1	35.5	27.4	36.2	31.2	32.6

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 16: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995						Enterprises created in 1996					
	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late-paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of Raw materials	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late-paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of Raw materials
Albania	65	30	20	3	22	16	62	26	28	1	16	16
Bulgaria	94	65	64	2	3	6	84	35	21	6	6	7
Czech Rep.	66	36	36	19	5	6	70	35	36	18	8	4
Estonia	54	28	43	9	8	4	51	34	45	11	8	2
Hungary	82	14	6	4	4	2	80	17	6	6	5	2
Latvia	79	28	30	12	10	6	83	30	30	14	9	6
Lithuania	84	20	31	7	5	6	85	21	43	5	17	6
Poland	80	35	34	16	16	5	72	34	33	12	12	3
Romania	88	44	10	6	16	12	85	34	11	3	19	11
Slovakia	72	37	41	10	15	5	65	41	47	11	12	6
Slovenia	61	36	49	15	12	5	69	39	55	16	14	3
CEC	82	40	35	9	9	6	76	32	27	10	10	5

Country	Enterprises created in 1997						Enterprises created in 1998					
	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late-paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of Raw materials	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late-paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of Raw materials
Albania	56	22	35	1	20	13	53	35	17	1	16	5
Bulgaria	82	32	17	6	8	6	80	35	29	5	7	5
Czech Rep.	69	27	50	12	5	1	71	28	46	7	9	4
Estonia	57	40	41	16	8	5	56	35	34	16	8	3
Hungary	78	17	7	7	6	1	81	13	5	6	6	2
Latvia	84	33	34	16	9	8	80	24	33	12	6	3
Lithuania	73	18	48	10	20	4	73	21	57	9	18	4
Rep. Macedonia							68	19	39	3	10	2
Poland	72	33	31	11	8	6	80	31	30	12	10	2
Romania	87	43	19	4	16	8	91	41	20	4	16	9
Slovakia	62	33	51	12	12	4	65	24	47	7	12	3
Slovenia	66	33	53	14	10	2	66	36	49	19	11	2
CEC	75	31	31	9	9	4	79	29	30	8	10	4

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 17: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995					Enterprises created in 1996				
	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	89	33	12	11	51	81	24	11	5
Bulgaria	76	31	16	12	6	42	63	27	18	12
Czech Rep.	55	48	17	35	23	65	45	18	39	27
Estonia	56	65	13	18	19	54	68	15	22	15
Hungary	48	53	13	11	4	40	52	12	13	5
Latvia	78	50	29	19	14	74	56	31	21	17
Lithuania	71	63	39	17	8	70	66	36	20	8
Poland	65	74	43	38	28	59	77	45	31	27
Romania	68	64	22	35	22	73	72	18	36	19
Slovakia	78	45	9	27	18	72	46	13	27	22
Slovenia	62	53	33	22	16	57	64	37	32	21
CEC	64	57	26	27	18	57	68	33	28	21

Country	Enterprises created in 1997					Enterprises created in 1998				
	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	58	74	18	14	6	45	86	40	4	2
Bulgaria	64	66	34	21	10	79	60	30	22	11
Czech Rep.	72	53	16	42	25	72	49	16	41	21
Estonia	63	67	13	26	18	54	63	18	23	25
Hungary	33	60	11	16	6	38	58	12	15	7
Latvia	67	67	43	25	18	61	56	30	19	14
Lithuania	71	67	42	25	11	80	65	45	22	9
Rep. Macedonia						43	63	38	9	9
Poland	57	79	45	35	22	58	80	51	27	17
Romania	73	70	22	36	24	81	68	22	36	20
Slovakia	70	42	10	26	14	80	45	12	23	12
Slovenia	59	67	39	34	24	54	57	37	34	22
CEC	60	70	33	31	19	64	68	34	28	16

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 18: Distribution of active enterprises by age of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995						Enterprises created in 1996					
	<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60	<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60
Albania	15.0	33.7	21.6	15.1	12.0	2.6	14.3	36.6	23.5	17.1	6.6	2.0
Bulgaria	19.0	36.8	26.0	7.5	7.3	3.4	20.0	31.1	20.5	11.9	12.5	4.1
Czech Rep.	33.5	28.7	10.6	12.8	10.8	3.7	41.3	23.8	13.4	10.8	8.6	2.2
Estonia	19.1	31.8	14.5	10.2	16.1	8.2	23.3	37.7	16.5	11.2	8.7	2.7
Hungary	26.9	27.8	18.7	12.6	10.4	3.6	27.1	28.6	18.0	11.7	11.9	2.7
Latvia	15.2	38.2	14.2	15.0	15.1	2.2	21.7	38.7	15.6	9.7	11.2	3.1
Lithuania	20.7	38.7	14.0	11.4	11.1	4.2	16.1	36.3	22.6	10.4	10.8	3.8
Poland	19.2	38.5	17.4	12.8	9.4	2.6	22.3	31.8	17.4	13.6	8.9	5.9
Romania	19.9	30.1	18.4	15.7	11.2	4.7	22.5	32.1	17.7	13.4	11.8	2.6
Slovakia	19.6	33.8	19.7	13.2	11.4	2.3	25.6	35.4	18.1	11.1	7.6	2.2
Slovenia	19.7	36.8	16.2	13.0	10.8	3.6	25.0	36.2	19.1	9.5	8.1	2.1
CEC	22.8	34.0	17.7	12.3	9.9	3.3	24.5	31.0	17.5	12.7	9.7	4.5

Country	Enterprises created in 1997						Enterprises created in 1998					
	<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60	<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60
Albania	17.6	46.9	18.0	10.9	5.4	1.2	18.3	40.8	19.2	13.4	7.0	1.3
Bulgaria	29.6	33.3	15.1	11.3	7.7	3.1	29.7	33.0	12.8	10.0	11.1	3.4
Czech Rep.	41.2	25.5	12.3	10.5	8.3	2.2	43.5	26.9	10.3	8.6	8.7	2.0
Estonia	17.0	34.6	15.3	12.7	17.6	2.9	28.2	37.0	18.3	5.8	8.5	2.2
Hungary	33.3	27.2	15.4	9.1	11.0	4.0	39.4	26.1	14.0	10.2	9.0	1.4
Latvia	26.9	37.6	12.6	11.2	10.4	1.4	30.9	36.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	2.6
Lithuania	26.9	39.8	15.8	8.0	7.6	1.9	36.9	34.8	12.5	7.1	6.5	2.2
Rep. Macedonia							38.8	35.6	11.8	8.1	4.6	1.1
Poland	31.9	34.4	13.3	10.1	7.1	3.1	34.5	35.2	14.6	7.3	6.8	1.6
Romania	29.7	32.2	15.2	11.4	8.6	2.9	27.4	33.6	15.7	11.2	9.8	2.4
Slovakia	36.4	35.0	12.8	8.0	6.2	1.5	38.1	33.6	13.1	9.3	4.2	1.7
Slovenia	31.5	34.8	16.1	9.0	6.8	1.8	32.3	33.2	14.7	11.6	7.3	1.0
CEC	32.9	32.5	13.7	10.2	7.8	2.9	35.3	32.6	13.7	8.6	7.9	1.9

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 19: Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		Enterprises created in 1998	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albania	79.6	20.4	84.0	16.0	74.5	25.5	81.9	18.1
Bulgaria	64.2	35.8	72.1	27.9	70.1	29.9	68.0	32.0
Czech Rep.	62.6	37.4	67.1	32.9	67.7	32.3	64.4	35.6
Estonia	65.6	34.4	70.5	29.5	44.7	55.3	62.4	37.6
Hungary	68.6	31.4	64.4	35.6	63.9	36.1	65.0	35.0
Latvia	63.1	36.9	64.5	35.5	66.3	33.7	67.3	32.7
Lithuania	70.8	29.2	67.7	32.3	67.1	32.9	63.4	36.6
Rep. Macedonia							72.0	28.0
Poland	68.3	31.7	69.4	30.6	65.2	34.8	64.7	35.3
Romania	70.9	29.1	69.7	30.3	68.7	31.3	73.4	26.6
Slovakia	67.8	32.2	67.5	32.5	72.4	27.6	69.5	30.5
Slovenia	71.9	28.1	73.7	26.3	70.4	29.6	65.0	35.0
CEC	67.0	33.0	69.0	31.0	66.7	33.3	66.3	33.7

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 20: Distribution of active enterprises by educational background of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995				Enterprises created in 1996			
	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University
Albania	23.2		59.3	17.4	15.0		64.4	20.7
Bulgaria	0.3	4.5	55.8	39.4	0.1	4.0	59.1	36.8
Czech Rep.	6.5	38.1	40.5	15.0	4.9	39.4	38.4	17.3
Estonia	8.5	5.7	47.7	38.0	3.2	5.3	47.8	43.7
Hungary	5.3	26.8	37.7	30.2	4.5	23.0	38.8	33.7
Latvia	4.8	6.2	46.3	42.7	3.9	7.9	45.5	42.7
Lithuania	5.2	6.6	52.1	36.2	3.1	6.0	54.5	36.4
Poland	4.7	25.4	39.9	29.9	6.6	26.9	42.7	23.8
Romania	5.2	29.3	44.3	21.2	5.2	30.9	39.4	24.5
Slovakia	3.4	14.4	46.5	35.6	4.4	25.1	38.0	32.5
Slovenia	7.0	43.3	37.8	11.9	5.3	36.0	46.1	12.5
CEC	4.7	23.9	43.5	27.9	5.3	24.9	43.6	26.2

Country	Enterprises created in 1997				Enterprises created in 1998			
	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University
Albania	14.8		69.3	15.9	13.9		65.3	20.8
Bulgaria	0.3	7.6	62.5	29.6	0.3	7.3	65.0	27.4
Czech Rep.	4.7	40.2	32.6	22.5	7.8	38.9	40.4	12.9
Estonia	4.8	9.3	42.1	43.9	5.0	5.3	46.8	42.9
Hungary	6.4	24.3	37.4	32.0	3.4	21.3	36.5	38.8
Latvia	3.6	8.7	43.9	43.8	3.4	11.2	38.9	46.6
Lithuania	2.6	8.6	51.4	37.4	3.0	7.4	56.8	32.8
Rep. Macedonia					12.3	4.1	59.1	24.5
Poland	4.9	27.6	44.3	23.2	4.6	25.0	45.6	24.8
Romania	4.9	31.3	36.7	27.2	4.0	26.7	40.6	28.7
Slovakia	3.2	26.2	40.6	30.0	2.3	29.3	41.1	27.3
Slovenia	4.8	33.3	41.3	20.6	3.0	24.2	32.3	40.5
CEC	4.4	26.8	43.2	25.6	4.4	25.1	44.8	25.6

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Primary and basic vocational education are combined for Albania.

Table 21: Distribution of active enterprises by previous socio-professional category of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995				Enterprises created in 1996			
	SM	TP	NMW	MW	SM	TP	NMW	MW
Albania	1.4	2.9	16.5	79.2	3.0	5.7	15.5	75.8
Bulgaria	9.8	26.1	37.0	27.1	9.0	27.3	33.0	30.8
Czech Rep.	3.2	14.7	24.2	57.9	5.9	12.7	16.8	64.7
Estonia	12.9	15.1	13.1	58.8	25.8	17.8	15.6	40.8
Hungary	9.5	24.2	17.1	49.2	12.7	22.3	16.0	48.9
Latvia	19.3	23.2	28.8	28.6	21.0	19.4	28.2	31.4
Lithuania	9.6	10.3	39.1	10.3	5.6	20.7	36.4	37.3
Poland	8.2	15.2	25.3	51.3	8.0	13.9	21.4	56.7
Romania	0.5	16.5	22.1	60.9	2.5	15.1	17.4	65.0
Slovakia	5.6	19.6	19.7	55.1	4.8	18.5	18.6	58.1
Slovenia	2.8	26.5	14.8	55.9	3.6	30.4	14.7	51.4
CEC	6.8	18.1	25.3	49.8	7.8	16.5	21.4	54.3

Country	Enterprises created in 1997				Enterprises created in 1998			
	SM	TP	NMW	MW	SM	TP	NMW	MW
Albania	0.6	2.4	17.0	80.0	3.1	7.0	17.8	72.1
Bulgaria	6.8	17.4	28.4	47.4	7.0	17.6	25.5	49.9
Czech Rep.	4.9	12.7	15.5	66.9	7.0	14.3	16.9	61.8
Estonia	12.7	15.0	20.6	51.7	18.8	16.3	19.6	45.4
Hungary	10.8	21.5	20.3	47.4	10.0	18.0	17.0	55.0
Latvia	22.5	17.4	27.2	32.9	28.6	14.3	27.8	29.3
Lithuania	9.2	22.2	35.2	33.4	8.6	16.9	40.0	34.6
Rep. Macedonia					5.8	7.8	22.7	63.8
Poland	5.8	9.9	22.6	61.7	8.5	9.0	27.2	55.3
Romania	2.2	18.9	20.6	58.2	3.1	21.3	17.1	58.5
Slovakia	8.3	15.5	22.3	53.9	7.5	17.4	21.1	54.0
Slovenia	3.5	25.8	16.2	54.5	2.6	18.8	12.9	65.7
CEC	6.2	13.5	22.0	58.3	7.7	13.4	22.9	56.0

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

SM Senior Management (Public or Private Sector)
TP Technical Professions
NMW Non-Manual Workers
MW Manual Workers and Others

Table 22: Percentage of active enterprises making investments¹ (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995 investing during 1996	Enterprises created in 1996 investing during 1997	Enterprises created in 1997 investing during 1998	Enterprises created in 1998 investing during 1999
Albania	21.2	11.5	16.7	9.9
Bulgaria	2.9	31.5	19.9	24.8
Czech Rep.	37.8	38.6	36.6	34.6
Estonia	32.0	46.1	40.1	45.2
Hungary	44.5	50.6	48.7	43.9
Latvia	27.0	24.2	24.6	24.7
Lithuania	24.6	26.4	30.5	25.2
Rep. Macedonia				18.2
Poland	35.9	33.5	31.6	27.3
Romania	25.6	18.0	24.3	20.2
Slovakia	39.2	32.5	34.3	26.4
Slovenia	42.9	41.1	44.8	36.4
CEC	31.3	34.1	32.3	29.2

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

¹ In some cases based on respondents predictions, as data were collected during the last quarter of the creation year.

Table 23: Status of recorded units (%)

Country	All enterprises created in 1995			All enterprises created in 1996			All enterprises created in 1997			All enterprises created in 1998		
	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead
Albania	67.6	5.6	26.8	65.7	6.8	27.5	70.8	2.3	26.9	79.3	1.9	18.8
Bulgaria	69.1	2.5	28.4	69.5	17.1	13.4	57.5	19.6	22.9	59.2	17.8	22.2
Czech Rep.	63.8	17.0	19.2	64.1	17.1	18.8	56.3	20.0	23.7	58.8	18.0	22.6
Estonia	60.9	13.5	25.6	71.9	12.2	15.9	67.5	16.0	16.5	63.1	11.2	25.2
Hungary	62.6	4.2	33.2	66.1	0.7	33.2	76.4	3.2	20.4	84.8	4.5	10.4
Latvia	39.6	23.6	36.8	64.6	20.4	15.0	65.1	20.2	14.7	64.0	26.8	8.4
Lithuania	65.4	12.5	22.0	36.3	13.3	50.4	84.1	9.3	6.6	82.1	3.7	14.2
Rep. Macedonia							76.7	6.9	16.4	76.3	13.5	10.0
Poland	60.0	9.0	31.0	63.3	8.1	28.6	67.9	7.4	24.7	61.7	13.0	25.3
Romania	66.1	19.4	14.6	60.3	24.7	15.0	65.3	21.0	13.7	65.1	16.9	17.9
Slovakia	61.6	6.9	31.5	72.6	8.0	19.4	75.8	8.7	15.5	72.6	8.1	18.4
Slovenia	80.8	6.7	12.5	84.2	3.9	11.9	82.7	4.4	12.9	78.9	6.0	15.1
CEC	63.0	10.4	26.6	63.8	10.7	25.5	66.0	11.8	22.2	64.2	13.7	21.9

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

APPENDIX B

Comparative data for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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

Enterprises existing at January 1999		Enterprises created in 1998	
Natural Persons	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	Legal Entities
3.7	96.3	57.3	42.7

Table 3: Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit

Enterprises existing at January 1999			Enterprises created in 1998		
Legal entities	Natural persons	All	Legal entities	Natural persons	All
15.5	2.1	15.0	7.4	1.7	4.2

Table 4: Distribution of active enterprises by method of creation (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999			Enterprises created in 1998		
True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other	True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other
64.7	10.0	25.3	73.1	1.8	25.1

Table 5: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999			Enterprises created in 1998		
Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees		
0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50
41.4	51.7	6.9	59.8	38.9	1.3

Table 6: Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999			Enterprises created in 1998		
Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees		
0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50
5.7	19.2	75.1	17.1	40.6	42.3

Table 7: Share of total employment by type of employment (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999				Enterprises created in 1998			
Owner	Full-time Salaried Employees	Part-time Salaried Employees	Other Employees	Owner	Full-time Salaried Employees	Part-time Salaried Employees	Other Employees
9.2	85.6	1.6	3.6	26.9	60.0	1.9	11.2

Table 8: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999		Enterprises created in 1998	
Number of local units		Number of local units	
1	>1	1	>1
91.2	8.8	96.7	3.3

Table 9: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999		Enterprises created in 1998	
Independent Place	Manager's Home	Independent Place	Manager's Home
57.2	42.8	59.4	40.6

Table 10: Distribution of active enterprises by zone (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999		Enterprises created in 1998	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
93.8	6.2	87.4	12.6

Table 11: Distribution of active enterprises by region (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999		Enterprises created in 1998	
Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions
51.2	48.8	34.4	65.6

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

Enterprises existing at January 1999						Enterprises created in 1998					
Man	Con	Dist	Tran	Hot	Oth	Man	Con	Dist	Tran	Hot	Oth
18.4	3.5	47.1	6.6	9.7	14.7	8.3	3.0	53.1	14.4	10.2	11.0

Man. = Manufacturing
Con. = Construction
Dist. = Distributive trade

Tran. = Transport
Hot. = Hotels, restaurants and cafes
Oth. = Other services

Table 13: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999		Enterprises created in 1998	
Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities
92.3	7.7	95.5	4.5

Table 14: Share of total employment of active enterprises with foreign capital participation (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999	Enterprises created in 1998
6.9	7.4

Table 14 is based on a question asked only of joint stock and limited liability companies.
The data should be handled with caution due to large sampling errors.

Table 15: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999			Enterprises created in 1998		
None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand
20.8	24.5	54.7	29.5	22.6	47.9

Table 16: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999						Enterprises created in 1998					
Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late-paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials	Lack of funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late-paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of technology	Lack of raw materials
59.5	30.5	49.0	3.1	15.1	5.9	68.5	19.1	38.8	2.8	9.5	1.8

Table 17: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999					Enterprises created in 1998				
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
58.0	48.3	34.0	1.6	5.4	43.4	63.1	38.2	9.0	8.8

Table 18: Distribution of active enterprises by age of the founder/manager (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999						Enterprises created in 1998					
<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60	<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60
15.8	37.4	16.6	15.6	10.6	4.0	38.8	35.6	11.8	8.1	4.6	1.1

Table 19: Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999		Enterprises created in 1998	
Male	Female	Male	Female
81.2	18.8	72.0	28.0

Table 20: Distribution of active enterprises by educational background of the founder/manager (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999				Enterprises created in 1998			
Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University
5.3	4.1	53.9	36.7	12.3	4.1	59.1	24.5

Table 21: Distribution of active enterprises by previous socio-professional category of the founder/manager (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999				Enterprises created in 1998			
SM	TP	NMW	MW	SM	TP	NMW	MW
13.0	10.5	17.9	58.7	5.8	7.8	22.7	63.8

SM = Senior Management (Public or Private Sector)

TP = Technical Professions

NMW = Non-Manual Workers

MW = Manual Workers and Others

Table 22: Percentage of active enterprises making investments (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1999 investing during 1999	Enterprises created in 1998 investing during 1999
17.6	18.2

Table 23: Status of recorded units (%)

All enterprises existing at January 1999			All enterprises created in 1998			
Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Out of Scope
41.3	18.7	40.0	76.3	13.5	10.0	0.2

APPENDIX C

Survey B4 - 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 1999)?** ☐ 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 Activity not yet started Only seasonal activity carried out Activity has ceased and will restart after some months Activity has ceased and will not restart If ceased : Date activity ceased [] [] 19 [] [] ↙	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
If definitely ceased, reason for cessation : - Sold to - Merged with - Closed down - In bankruptcy - In liquidation - Other Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Is the cessation : - Voluntary - Forced	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does any other national company own more than 30% of the capital?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do foreign companies own part of the capital?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
if yes, all together they own		
up to and including 30%	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	
from 30% to 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	
more than 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> 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? <i>Tick one box only</i>		
Your self		<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 [] []
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

[] [] 19 [] []

month year

13) When did your enterprise start its activity

(Can be before or after registration)

[] [] 19 [] []

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 1999?

☐ 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

☐ Yes ☐ No

Too many competitors in the market

☐ Yes ☐ No

Competitors cut their prices

☐ Yes ☐ No

You are not sufficiently known

☐ Yes ☐ No

Your marketing service is not sufficiently developed

☐ Yes ☐ No

Other

☐ Yes ☐ No

Specify

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, why?

Lack of technology

☐ Yes ☐ No

Lack of funds

☐ Yes ☐ No

Non- or late paying customers

☐ Yes ☐ No

Limited access to credit

☐ Yes ☐ No

Lack of raw material

☐ Yes ☐ No

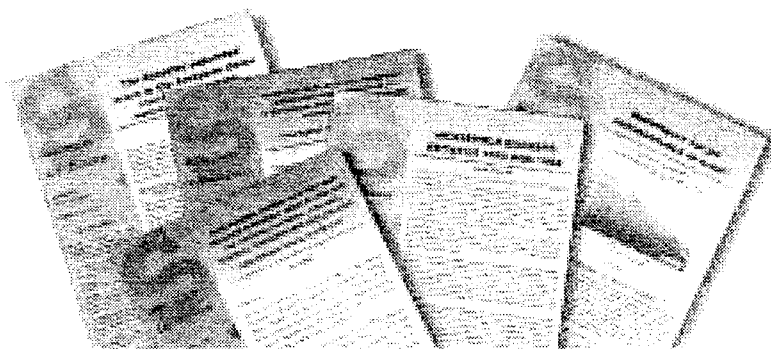
Limited access to trained workers

☐ Yes ☐ No

Other

☐ Yes ☐ No

Specify



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