

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(92) 352 final

Brussels, 3. September 1992

Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on Community coordination
in drawing up business registers
for statistical purposes

(presented by the Commission)

7

Explanatory memorandum

- 1) All the Member States of the Community have business registers, which may differ widely in coverage, scope or quality of information.
Harmonized registers are essential for the production of comparable statistics in the Member States.
- 2) Obviously, the establishment of the Single Market from 1993 onwards will further increase the need to improve the comparability of statistics produced to meet Community requirements and information on the structure of enterprises and groups of enterprises, and in particular on mergers, buy-outs or takeovers, will be essential. It should also be stressed that certain statistical data are not currently available in sectors with a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises, such as services, since such enterprises are not covered by a register used for statistical purposes.
- 3) The aim of the Community project is to promote in the Member States the introduction of national directories managed by the national statistical institute but compiled in an identical fashion and thus containing compatible information enabling consistent Community statistics to be obtained.
- 4) These registers will make it possible to institute and coordinate statistical surveys by providing instruments for monitoring the information which enterprises are asked to provide. Another important novel feature is that these registers will enable external trade data to be integrated into business statistics at intra-Community level by reference to the Intrastat file or more generally via links with customs files.
- 5) The introduction of this new tool can be expected to ease the administrative burden on enterprises substantially since, by linking separate administrative sources, it will make it possible to make better use of existing information.
- 6) The registers of legal units mentioned in the proposal can be used as a basis for the harmonized registers of businesses and local units required for Community statistics.
- 7) Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 1588/90 of 11 June 1990 authorizes the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The present draft prohibits the transmission of information permitting direct identification of units.
- 8) The introduction of these registers meets the requirements of the relevant Commission departments and the national statistical offices. It will permit harmonious development of Community statistics in the Single Market.

**Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC)
on Community coordination
in drawing up business registers
for statistical purposes**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 213 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the Single Market will increase the need to improve statistical comparability in order to meet Community requirements and, in order to improve this comparability, common definitions and descriptions have to be adopted for the field of enterprises and other relevant statistical units to be covered;

Whereas registers have to be drawn up and updated in order to collect information on these units;

Whereas there is a growing need for information on the structure of enterprises and current Community statistics are not able to meet this need;

Whereas business registers for statistical purposes are a necessary tool in keeping track of the structural changes in the economy brought about by such operations as joint ventures, partnerships, mergers, buy-outs and takeovers;

Whereas the important role played by public undertakings in the national economies of the Member States has been acknowledged, particularly in Commission Directive 80/723/EEC⁽¹⁾, which also defines such undertakings in its Article 2, and whereas they should therefore be identified in business registers;

Whereas some statistics are not currently available, particularly in sectors with many SMEs, such as services, because a register of these businesses for statistical purposes does not exist;

Whereas business registers are one element in reconciling the conflicting requirements for increased information on businesses and simplifying their administrative procedures, in particular by collecting and exploiting existing information in administrative and legal registers, above all in the case of SMEs, pursuant to Council Recommendation 90/246/EEC⁽²⁾;

Whereas the business register for statistical purposes represents a basic element of information systems on businesses, enabling statistical surveys to be set up and coordinated by providing a sampling base, possibilities of extrapolation and means of monitoring the replies from businesses, in particular those referred to in Directives 78/660/EEC⁽³⁾ and 83/349/EEC⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas the setting up of a new statistical collection system covering trade in goods and services between Member States necessitates a list of those persons required to give information, and it is desirable to derive this register of persons required to give information from a central business register used for statistical purposes;

(1) OJ No L 195 of 29.7.1980

(2) OJ No L 141 of 2.6.90, p. 55

(3) OJ No L 222 of 14.8.78, p. 11

(4) OJ No L 193 of 18.7.83, p. 1

Whereas the business registers for statistical purposes are at different stages of development in each Member State and the long and costly development of these registers can only be carried out in two stages, the first of which must relate to harmonizing the basic units used in these registers in accordance with an established timetable;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1 Aims

1. The Member States shall set up harmonized registers of legal units, local units and enterprises which can be used for statistical purposes. The registers of enterprises shall be drawn up from those of legal units, and the registers of local units shall be drawn up from those of enterprises.

Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the terms listed below shall be defined as follows:

1. Legal units include:

- legal persons whose existence is recognized by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own them or are members of them;

- natural persons who are recognized as legal units in their own right;

this regulation applies to legal units that exercise, wholly or partially, a productive activity.

2. Enterprise: the enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units which is an organizational unit producing goods or services and which enjoys a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially in the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations.

Hereinafter the connection between the enterprise and the legal unit is expressed as follows:

- the enterprise is attached to one or more legal units;
- the legal unit(s) is (are) responsible for the enterprise.

3. Local unit: the local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

Hereinafter the connection between the local unit and the enterprise is expressed as follows:

- the local unit is dependent on an enterprise.

Article 3 Scope

1. In accordance with the definitions given in Article 2, and subject to the limitations specified in this Article, registers shall be compiled of
 - all enterprises carrying out an economic activity contributing to the gross domestic product at market prices (GDP);
 - the legal units responsible for these enterprises;
 - the local units dependent on these enterprises.

This requirement shall not, however, apply to households

- insofar as the goods they produce are for own consumption;
- insofar as the services they produce involve the letting of own or leased property (Group 70.2 of the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Community (NACE Rev.1) drawn up by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990⁽⁵⁾)

The inclusion of

enterprises whose main activity falls within sections A, B or L of NACE Rev.1,

the legal units responsible for them,

the local units dependent on them,

shall be optional.

2. The enterprises, legal units and local units referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be registered in accordance with the timetable and priorities set out in Annex 2.

Article 4 Register characteristics

The units appearing in the register shall be characterized by an identity number and the descriptive details specified in Annex 1.

Article 5 Updating

1. The following shall be updated at least once a year:
 - a) entries to, and removals from, the register;
 - b) the variables of subparagraphs b and f of Annex 1.1;
 - c) for units which are the subject of annual surveys, the variables of subparagraphs b, c, d, e and h of Annex 1.3.

(5) OJ No L 293 of 24.10.1990, p. 1.

5

s a general rule, information obtained from administrative files or annual surveys shall be updated annually, other information being updated every four years.

2. At the end of the first quarter of each calendar year, the Member States shall make a copy of the register as it stands on that date, and keep this copy for ten years for the purpose of analysis.

Article 6 Access to information

When so requested by the Commission, the Member States shall

1. carry out statistical analyses of the register and transmit the results to the Commission;
2. transmit to Eurostat, in accordance with the procedures and limitations laid down in this Article, the information contained in the register and referred to in this Regulation, excluding information enabling direct identification of the units;

The information transmitted shall include data which are confidential under national legislation, and the fact that they are confidential shall be explicitly mentioned.

When a majority of Member States so propose, a request to transmit information referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be submitted to the Committee referred to in Article 8 according to the procedure set out in Article 9.

Article 7 Access to administrative and legal registers

Each National Statistical Institute shall be authorized, within its own Member State, to have access to those administrative or legal files containing information covered by this Regulation and to extract this information for statistical purposes.

Article 8 Committee

The rules of application for Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 and for Annexes 1 and 2 of this Regulation, as well as the measures required to adapt these rules, shall be decided by the Commission after consulting the Statistical Programme Committee set up by Council Decision of 19 June 1989 (OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p.47), and in accordance with the procedure set out in the following Article.

Article 9 Procedure

1. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft, within a time limit which the Chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter, if necessary by taking a vote.
 2. The opinion shall be recorded in the minutes; in addition, each Member State shall have the right to ask to have its position recorded in the minutes.
- ██████████

3. The Commission shall take the utmost account of the opinion delivered by the Committee. It shall inform the Committee of the manner in which its opinion has been taken into account.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, ...



Annex 1

1. The record of a legal unit shall contain the following information:
 - a. identity number;
 - b. name, address (including postcode), and optionally: telephone, electronic mail and fax numbers and telex address;
 - c. requirement to publish annual accounts (YES/NO);
 - d. date of incorporation for legal persons or date of official recognition as an economic operator for natural persons;
 - e. date on which the legal unit ceases to be legally responsible for an enterprise;
 - f. legal form of the unit;
 - g. name and address of any non-resident legal unit, other than a natural person, which controls the legal unit;
 - h. identity number of the legal unit in the register which controls the legal unit;
 - i. character of "public undertaking" within the meaning of Commission Directive 80/723/EEC (YES/NO) (for legal persons only);
 - j. reference to other associated files, including customs files, in which the legal unit is recorded and which contain information which can be used for statistical purposes;
 - k. reference to the INTRASTAT register.



2. The record of a local unit shall contain the following information:
- a. identity number;
 - b. name, address and other identifying information as set out in paragraph 1.b of this Annex;
 - c. activity code at the 4-digit (class) level of NACE Rev.1;
 - d. secondary activities, if any, at the 4-digit level of NACE Rev.1 (optional);
 - e. size of labour force, as indicated in paragraph 3.e of this Annex;
 - f. date of commencement of the activities whose codes are given in c. above;
 - g. date of final cessation of activities;
 - h. geographical location code (territorial units);
 - i. reference to associated registers in which the local unit appears and which contain information which can be used for statistical purposes;
 - j. identity number in the register of the enterprise on which the local unit is dependent;
 - k. activity carried out in the local unit constituting an ancillary activity of the enterprise on which it depends (YES/NO).

3. The record of an enterprise shall contain the following information:
- a. identity number;
 - b. identity number(s) of the legal unit(s) legally responsible for the enterprise;
 - c. activity code of the enterprise at 4-digit (class) level of NACE Rev. 1.; the classification of an enterprise is determined by the class of NACE Rev.1 in which the principal activity, or all the activities, of the enterprise is, or are, included;
 - d. secondary activities, if any, at NACE 4-digit level, if they amount to 10% of the total for all activities of the gross value added at factor cost for each, or account for 5% or more of national activity of this type; this point concerns only enterprises which are the subject of surveys;
 - e. size: measured by the number of persons employed, or failing that by allocation to one of the following classes according to the number of persons engaged: 0; 1; 2; 3-4; 5-9; 10-19; 20-49; 50-99; 100-149; 150-199; 200-249; 250-499; 500-999; 1 000; 2 000; 3 000 etc.; persons working less than three-fifths of normal hours worked by full-time workers should be counted as one-half of a full-time worker; if the enterprise's workforce varies seasonally, it shall be allocated to the size class in which its annual average employment falls;
 - f. date of commencement of activities of the enterprise;
 - g. date of final cessation of activities of the enterprise;
 - h. net turnover from the sale of goods and services (except for financial intermediaries); failing this, allocation to a size class defined as follows (in millions of ecus): 0+ -1; 1 + -2; 2+ -4; 4+ -5; 5+ -10; 10+ -20; 20+ -40; 40+ -50; 50+ -100; 100 + -200; 200+ - 500; 500+ -1000; 1000+ - 5000; 5000+ (optional for turnover not exceeding ECU 2 million).
 - I. net assets (assets after allowing for depreciation less liabilities - financial intermediaries only) (optional).

Annex 2

The legal units defined in Article 2 and described in Annex 1 shall be registered in the following order of priority:

priority A: the information shall be entered in the register by 31 December 1993.

priority B: the information shall be entered in the register by 31 December 1995.

Enterprises attached to the above legal units, as defined in Article 2 and described in Annex 1, shall be allowed an extra year for each level of priority. If an enterprise is attached to more than one legal unit, the legal unit with the highest priority shall be taken to calculate the time limit for the enterprise and the local units which are dependent on it.

Local units shall be allowed one year longer than the enterprises on which they are dependent.

In the table below:

0 < means "employs staff"

0 means "does not employ staff"

- A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry (OPTIONAL)
- B: Fishing (OPTIONAL)
- C: Mining and quarrying
- D: Manufacturing
- E: Electricity, gas and water supply
- F: Construction
- G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
- H: Hotels and restaurants
- I: Transport, storage and communications
- J: Financial intermediation
- K: Real estate, renting and business activities
- L: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- M: Education
- N: Health and social work
- O: Other community, social and personal service activities

	legal persons	natural persons	
		0 <	0
A	A	B	B
B	A	B	B
C	A	A	B
D	A	A	B
E	A	A	B
F	A	A	B
G	A	A	B
H	A	A	B
I	A	A	B
J	A	A	B
K	A	A	B
L	A	A	B
M	A	A	B
N	A	A	B
O	A	A	B

11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Draft Council Regulation (EEC) on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes

1. Title of operation

Community support for the setting-up, in the Member States, of harmonized business registers for statistical purposes. This operation forms part of the pluriannual operations relating to statistical information policy.

2. Budget headings involved

- Financial prospects - Heading 3. Internal policies.
- Subsection B-5 - Consumers, internal market, industry and innovation.
- Chapter B5-60 - Statistical information policy connected with the completion of the internal market, the economic and monetary environment and Community policies.

Line B5 - 600 - operating appropriations (former B5-6000, 10, 10 partial, 20, 30)

3. Legal basis

Article 213 of the Treaty

4. Description of operation

4.1 Specific objectives of operation

The aim of the Community project is to promote the setting-up, in the Member States, of national business registers managed by the national statistical institutes, but compiled in an identical way, so that they contain data which are compatible and can therefore be used to provide meaningful Community statistics.

These registers will allow statistical surveys to be carried out and coordinated, and at the same time will constitute a means of monitoring what is required from the enterprises.

A new feature, which should be emphasized, is that these registers will allow external trade statistics to be incorporated into business statistics, either at intra-Community level by reference to the INTRASTAT records, or more generally by using customs records.

This operation will contribute to accommodating the significant increase in requirements for harmonized data which the Community must meet, with regard to:

- the operation of the Single Market, which calls for a high degree of transparency in the structures and flows of industrial and service enterprises in all Member States, including the new system of statistics on trade in goods and services between the Member States after 1992.
- the provision of statistical information to enterprises which will enable them to become more competitive both in the internal market and vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

4.2 Duration

One-off operations

4.3 Target population

- The beneficiaries of this operation are: the Community Institutions and the governments of the Member States.

5. Classification of expenditure or of revenue

5.1 NCE

5.2 DA

5.3 Type of income envisaged: NONE

6. Type of expenditure or revenue

6.1 100% subsidy

NO - the Community's contribution represents only a small part of the actual cost of collecting the data, i.e. some 1 to 5%, since the Community's statistical activities are decentralized to a very large extent. Nevertheless, the expenditure is essential to provide an incentive for standardizing the data collected, processing them and forwarding them to Eurostat.

6.2 Subsidy for cofinancing with other sources in the public and/or private sector

YES - cofinancing from the public sector (budgets of the national statistical services).

6.3 Interest subsidy

NO

6.4 Other

NONE

6.5 Should the operation prove an economic success, is there provision for all or part of the Community's financial contribution to be reimbursed?

NO

6.6 Will the proposed operation cause any change in the level of revenue?

Indirectly, the statistical work on the own resources indicators (GDP in this case) may, through its results, reduce the general level of the budget.

7. Financial impact

7.1 Method of calculating total cost of operation:

- 1992 Budget: ECU 200.000
- 1993 PDB: ECU 800.000
- Total ECU 1.000.000

7.2 Breakdown of operation
B5-60

- operating appropriations

The details of appropriations by policy are given in Annex 4

BREAKDOWN	1992 BUDGET	1993 PDB
1. The single market	ECU 200.000	ECU 800.000
TOTAL	ECU 200.000	ECU 800.000

7.3 Administrative expenditure directly linked to this operation

NONE

7.4 Indicative schedule of commitment appropriations

Operating appropriations and support appropriations - Chapter B5-60

INDICATIVE BUDGET 1992	PDB 1993	PROGRAMMING		
		1994	1995	1996
ECU 200.000	ECU 800.000	ECU 800.000	ECU 800.000	ECU 800.000

8. What anti-fraud measures are planned in the proposal for the operation?

- a) For the contracts and agreements entered into by the Commission, payment is solely on results.
- b) The statistical information is considered to be an objective instrument for evaluating Community action programmes and thus contributes to consolidating the anti-fraud provisions.

9. Elements of cost/efficiency analysis

9.1. Objectives

The specific objectives mentioned in 4.1. are linked to the provisions of the Treaty relating to: operation of the Single Market.

9.2. Grounds for the operation

- 1 to improve the balance between the demand for new statistics and budgetary resources by counting on gains in productivity and developing tools which will allow the same volume of data to be obtained with fewer resources;
- 2 to reduce the time required to draw up the data and forward them to the Commission, thus increasing their usefulness to policy makers;

- 15
- 3 to improve the quality and reliability of the data produced by the Member States, so as to provide users with top-quality statistics on which they can take appropriate policy decisions.
 - 4 to reduce the workload on the units under survey, and in particular the enterprises which have to reply to the statistical questionnaires.

As regards the operation of the Single Market, the Commission proposes that a network of harmonized Community business registers should be set up to serve as a basis for all business statistics in the Community. This harmonized register could be used to prepare the sampling bases for surveys without the need to transpose the national tools, which are not always completely suitable for collecting Community statistics. In this way, the national systems will be able to use the same system for all Community surveys, which will save time in drawing up the data and produce more reliable Community statistics. Lastly, this project will yield considerably more information on enterprises, without the need for new surveys, thus reducing the burden placed on enterprises by the obligation to reply to statistical questionnaires.

9.2.1. Cost:

- This operation will be financed mainly by the Member States (Section 1, item 6.1), which have a well-established structure for collecting and processing data. If the Commission had to finance this programme in full, the cost would be extremely high for a less reliable product. The Community's contribution covers only a small proportion of the real cost.

The number of surveys and compilations from administrative registers and files has grown considerably in recent years.

9.2.2. Spin-off effect:

- the results of this operation will contribute to improving the statistical information used in work on the gross national product (GNP) of the Member States;
- the system for collecting statistical information is very decentralized, the national systems having a responsibility within each Member State. The Community statistical programme is becoming an integral part of the national statistical programmes, thereby contributing to the establishment of a European statistical area;
- the spin-off effect towards a European statistical area will lead to further integration of the national statistical systems at Community level.

9.2.3. Multiplier effects:

- the Community statistical programme generates an impetus within the budgets of the national statistical systems, which make a great contribution to implementing it;
- benefits for the world of research and the universities, which gain unique scientific data for socio-economic studies and analyses.

9.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the operation

9.3.1. Performance indicators selected:

The performance indicators selected for evaluating progress are of two kinds, viz.:

budgetary: comparing the plan with the execution of the budget.

programming: to compare the statistical output with the existing programme and with the estimated budget for its execution.

A. execution of the budget

	Appropriations committed	Appropriations paid
1992	200 000	100 000
1993	800.000	500.000
1994	800.000	800.000
1995	800.000	800.000
1996	800.000	800.000
Following years	-	400.000

9.3.2. Procedures and frequency of evaluation

The statistical programme is continuously monitored by a TBPS (Statistical Programme Monitoring File), which lays down for each operation (219), and in particular the present one, the operational objectives and resources required on the basis of the programming/execution principle. At the beginning of each year Eurostat produces a report on the progress of its programme during the preceding year. This report falls into three parts, as follows:

- the first summarizes, for each policy, the main achievements in the year;
- the second describes, for each operation, the objective laid down and the results achieved;
- the third gives statistics on the utilization of human, budgetary, computer and administrative resources during the preceding year.

The Council Resolution of 19 June 1989 on the Statistical programme of the European Communities (1989 to 1992) requests the Commission to submit a final report on the implementation of the Statistical programme by June 1993. The Commission intends to have this report drawn up by leading representatives of socio-professional, scientific and government circles in order to ensure a high degree of objectivity.

9.4. Consistency with the financial programme

9.4.1. Is the operation included in the financial programme of the DG for the years concerned?

YES: financial programme 1993-1997 - DG34

9.4.2. To which more general objective laid down in the DG's financial programming does the aim of the proposed operation correspond?

The single general aim represented by the implementation of the Statistical Programme of the European Communities (1993 to 1997) (currently being drawn up).

10. Administrative expenditure (Part A of the Budget)

10.1. Will the proposed operation involve an increase in the number of Commission staff?

NO

**IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL ON ENTERPRISES
and particularly on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)**

- Proposal for a Council Regulation on Community coordination of the development of business registers for statistical purposes.

Reference number (Register):

The proposal

1. Administrative burden and information requirements

Although differing from one Member State to another, national legislation generally restricts the access by the National Statistical Institutes to national administrative and legal files containing information which could be used for statistical purposes. This results in a costly administrative burden on enterprises, and particularly SMEs, to which they often object since questionnaires from a variety of sources cover similar subjects. Thus, the information requested from enterprises is often redundant at national level and at the same time disparate at Community level, which means that it is impossible to draw up statistics which are comparable and, above all, can be integrated at this level.

The need for harmonized information on enterprises, which can be used for statistical purposes, will increase still further with the establishment of the single market.

The Commission has frequently mentioned the need to lighten the administrative burden on SMEs, and in particular Council Recommendation No 90/246/EEC relates to the implementation of a policy of administrative simplification in favour of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Member States.

Harmonized business registers are one way of lightening the administrative burden. They can only be produced under Community legislation guaranteeing the statistical authorities access to the relevant information already contained in national administrative and legal files and defining the contents of such registers with a view to harmonizing them.

2. The enterprises concerned

The proposal is aimed at listing in due course all enterprises established on the economic territory of the Member States, covering all sectors of activity corresponding to the 4-digit NACE codes with the following exceptions:

- 1) households as regards both production which does not form the subject of market transactions and renting, leasing and hiring activities;
- 2) extra-territorial bodies;
- 3) agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, public administration and defence: these sectors are optional.

3. The administrative burden on enterprises

The proposed Regulation does not recommend any specific survey and would thus not increase the administrative burden if it came into force.

The registers, drawing on information in existing administrative and legal registers, would obviate the need for enterprises to answer the same questions several times. They would become sources of statistical information in turn and would permit the use of high-level techniques such as panels, which, through judicious extrapolation, substantially reduce the volume of surveys.

The European dimension of these registers, which use the same units, have the same characteristics and refer to a common classification of activities, would make it possible to provide enterprises with results which cannot at present be obtained by comparing non-harmonized national statistics.

This would give enterprises a better insight into the European market as a whole and provide them with an overview of national markets in their sector.

4. Economic impact on employment, investment, the establishment of enterprises and competitiveness

It is very difficult to evaluate the possible effects which an improved knowledge of the market resulting from harmonized statistics together with a simplification of administrative procedures would have on the establishment of enterprises or on employment. Any such influence could only be indirect.

5. Provisions specific to SMEs

The item "turnover" would be optional for turnover not exceeding ECU 2 million.

6. Concertation with the two sides of industry

On 28 November 1991, at one of the meetings arranged by DG XXIII for consultations with the professional organizations representing SMEs at Community level, a Eurostat representative presented the draft Regulation to the main organizations (listed in the Annex). Questions were raised about a possible new data collection, but when this was discounted, the draft Regulation was approved by the professional organizations.

Although, broadly speaking, it approves the general thrust of the draft Regulation, the UNICE sent DG XXIII and Eurostat comments about the contents of the registers (cf. ZT/BV/nm/1.6.C.1. of 11 March 1992). The Director-General of Eurostat emphasized in his reply that the objective was to harmonize concepts already used by the Member States and not to demand new types of data which would be used for purposes other than statistics (cf. DG34-8788 of 9 April 1992).

COM(92) 352 final

DOCUMENTS

EN

17

Catalogue number : CB-CO-92-366-EN-C

ISBN 92-77-47007-0
