

Statistical *yearbook* on central European countries

Data 1993-97



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME 1
General
statistics

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Repro (cover)

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A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

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Challenge and opportunity

The application for membership of ten Central European Countries is an historic challenge for the Union. But it is also an opportunity: The continent-wide application of the model of peaceful and voluntary integration among free nations is a guarantee of stability. Moreover the Union will see enhanced trade and economic activity, Europe's cultural diversity will be a source of creativity and wealth, and the enlargement process will increase the Union's weight and influence internationally.

At the same time, the sheer number of applicants and the large differences in economic and social development which they are bringing with them, will present the Union with economic and political challenges far greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the enormous efforts undertaken by our partners, the gradual integration of their countries into existing programmes and structures will be a delicate long-term task.

Under these circumstances it is evident that comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date information on the structure and development of our partner countries becomes an essential prerequisite for the successful management of the entire enlargement process. Therefore I am very grateful that Eurostat has taken the initiative to publish an annual reference publication, and I am convinced that the Yearbook on Central European Countries will become a valuable tool for policy makers, enterprises and the general public alike.

Yves-Thibault de Silguy

Foreword

Nine years have passed since Central European Countries seized the opportunity for political change and embarked on a courageous process of reform and integration into the international community. The changes that took place in their economies and societies brought about new freedoms for their citizens, as well as rapidly increasing external trade flows and strong economic growth. However, at the same time the emerging democracies had to face new challenges linked to economic and political transition, like sharply increasing unemployment and growing external trade deficits.

Contractual relations between the EU and Central European Countries intensified in parallel with the dynamic political and economic development. Meanwhile ten countries have presented an application for membership of the European Union, and the formal launch of the enlargement process took place in March 1998.

Eurostat, as well as Member States' and CECs' Statistical offices have supported this process through almost a decade of statistical cooperation. In many countries the foundations of a statistical system that could fulfil the

requirements of a democratic market economy still had to be laid. Since the beginning of the enlargement process our common efforts are increasingly focused on implementing the *acquis communautaire* which is a prerequisite for a successful accession strategy.

At the same time Eurostat is faced with an ever increasing demand for comprehensive, comparable and timely data on Central European Countries. Therefore we decided to produce for the first time a comprehensive publication on CECs, which we intend to continue on a regular basis.

With this first edition of the *Statistical Yearbook on Central European Countries* Eurostat supplies a reference publication with the broadest possible coverage of available data to policy makers, researchers, the media and the general public alike.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to all our partners in the Central European Countries for their contributions. It was their continuous commitment to our common objectives, which made this publication possible.

Yves Franchet

Director General
Eurostat

Acknowledgements

Technical cooperation with Phare and Tacis countries as well as the collection and dissemination of data on our partner countries constitute major priorities of Eurostat's work. It is obvious that the preparation of a new reference publication like this *Yearbook on Central European Countries* requires constant commitment and close cooperation between a large number of contributors.

I would therefore like to express my sincere thanks to all those who have made this first

edition of the CEC Yearbook possible. It was prepared under the responsibility of Heikki Salmi, Head of Eurostat Unit A 5 'Technical cooperation with Phare and Tacis countries'. Project management and coordination were ensured by Andreas Krüger and Karien Reinig of Eurostat-A 5. The data collection took place under the responsibility of Elvira Rosati and Benoit Freyens of CESD-Communautaire, and the desktop publishing and layout were realised by Jessica Erbe and Nicholas Maine of Eurogramme Luxembourg.

Photios Nanopoulos

Director
Eurostat

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Environment

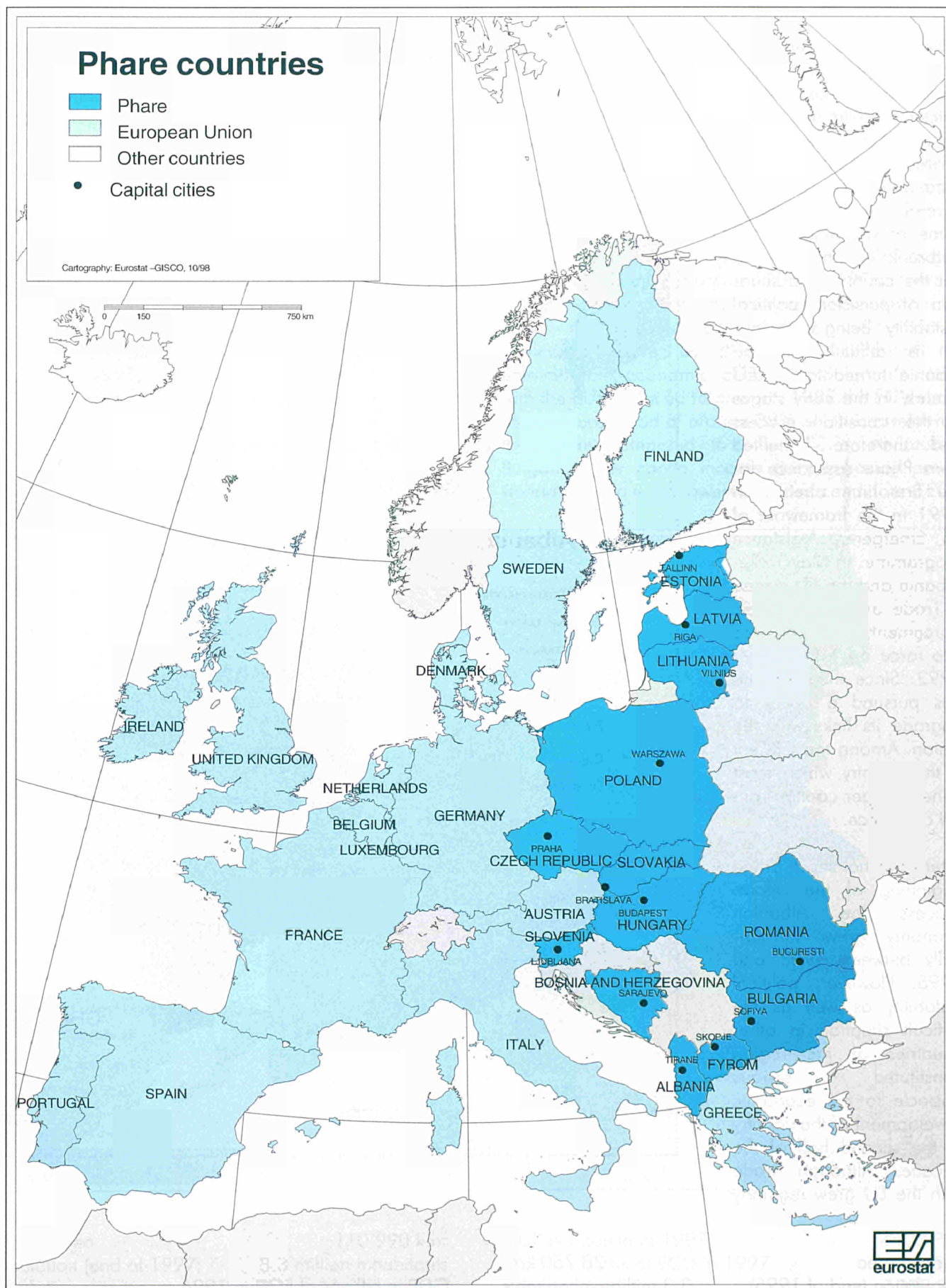
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Throughout this publication,
the following symbols apply:

p	provisional data
*	estimate
:	missing data
0	nil or negligible



Albania

When Albania initiated the process of political and economic reform, it had to overcome the heritage of almost half a century of isolation which had been stricter than in any other Central or East European country. In addition it was the poorest country of the entire continent. Since then Albania has experienced several political crises some of which led to an outbreak of violence and left the country in a situation of persistent political instability. Being conscious of its difficult situation Albania turned to the EU already in the early stages of the transition process and therefore benefited from Phare assistance for the first time already in 1991 in the framework of an Emergency Assistance Programme. In May 1992, Albania and the EU signed a Trade and Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force on 1 December 1992. Since then Albania has pursued a policy to upgrade its links with the Union. Among the CECs it is the country which most benefited (per capita) from EU assistance.

After an initial shock at the beginning of the reform process the Albanian economy grew substantially between 1993 and 1995. However, political instability as well as the difficult situation in other countries of the region constituted a serious obstacle to the economic development of the country in the second half of the decade. Although trade with the EU grew regularly

and there was a constant influx of assistance, the economic development did not regain substantial momentum. In addition the high population growth combined with unemployment and a largely agrarian economy provoked persistently high emigration.



Surface area	28 750 km ²	GDP in billions of ECU in 1996	2.1
Population (end of 1995)	3.3 million inhabitants	Inflation 1996	12.6%
Population density	114 inhabitants per km ²		

Bulgaria

Bulgaria seized the opportunity for political change in November 1989. Since then, Bulgarian political life has seen repeated changes of government and a significant degree of polarisation, but also respect for the constitutional order and a virtual absence of violence. The strategic objective of integration with the EU has been maintained by consensus by all the governments since 1990. After a first Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1990, Bulgaria and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement, which entered into force on 1 February 1995 and provides an appropriate framework for Bulgaria's gradual integration into the Union. Bulgaria presented its application for EU membership on 14 December 1995, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

Bulgaria started its transition to a market economy later and under less favourable conditions than most other CECs. Economic reforms were not launched

until 1991, by which time the country was undergoing a deep economic crisis. In spite of the bold start in February 1991 structural change has been particularly slow so that the country is still in a relatively early stage of reform. As a result of that the adaptation process during the first half of the decade provoked a dramatic drop in GDP. Since then the Bulgarian economy only grew in 1994 and 1995. In 1996 as well as in 1997 GDP dropped again substantially. Inflation has been very high throughout the 1990s and jumped again to more than 120% in 1996. There is almost no emigration, but extremely low birth rates prove that people still perceive the country's immediate future as difficult. In spite of the unfavourable economic conditions Bulgaria's trade with the EU continued to grow. In 1997 the EU's share of its exports stood at around 39% which is a relatively low figure compared to other CECs. At present Bulgaria's per capita income (in purchasing power standards) and is the lowest of all ten candidate CECs.

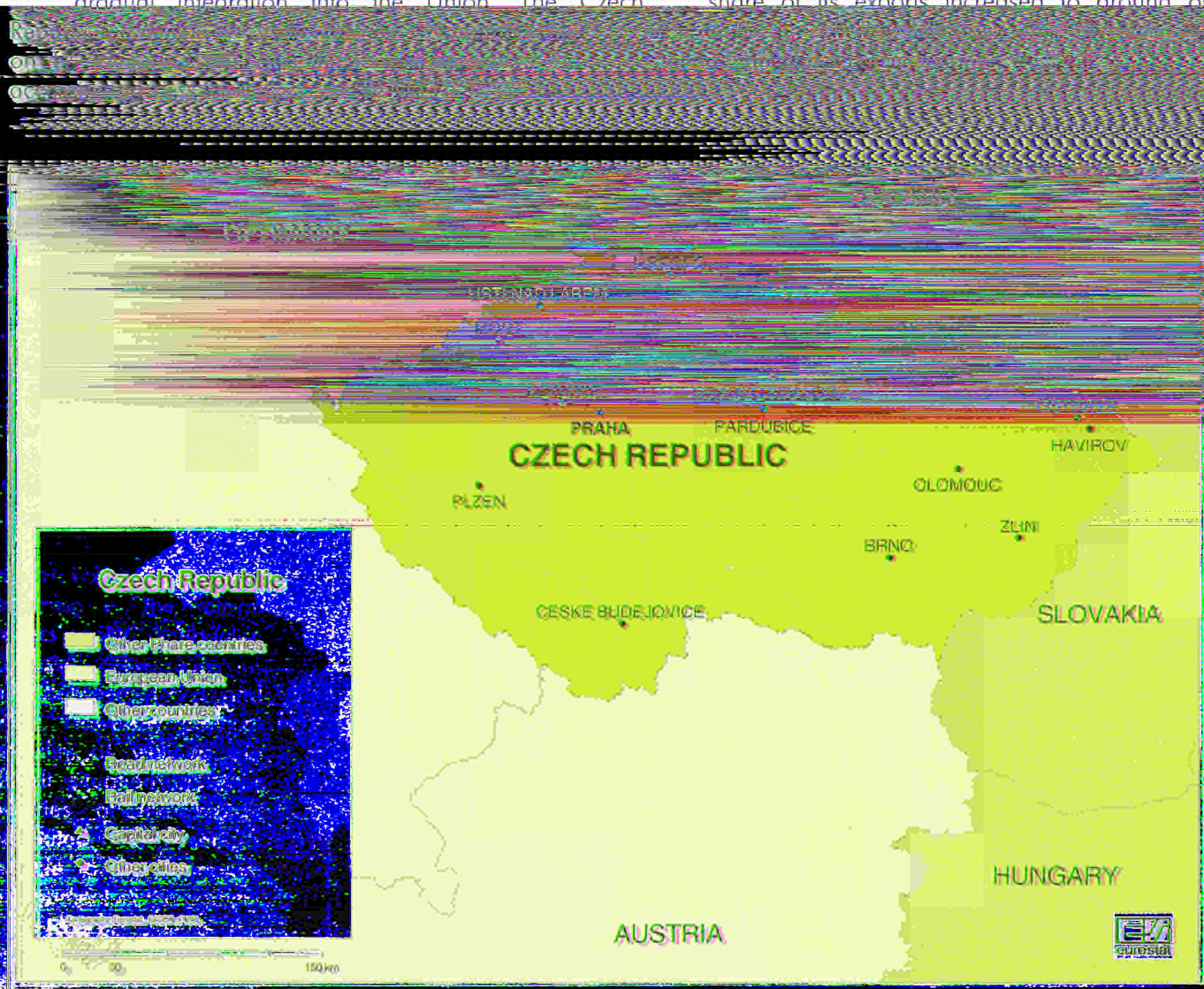


Surface area	110 990 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	4400 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	8.3 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	9.0
Population density	75 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	1082.3%

Czech Republic

In autumn 1989 the Czech Republic, which at that time was still united with Slovakia, seized the opportunity for political change. Integration into Western political and security structures has been the main political goal of all Czech Governments ever since. After a first Trade Agreement signed in 1988, and a Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1989, the then still united Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement. However, the dissolution of Czechoslovakia made it necessary to negotiate separate Europe Agreements with the two successor states. The agreement with the Czech Republic entered into force on 1 February 1995. It provides an appropriate framework for the Czech Republic's gradual integration into the Union. The Czech

In contrast to many other CECs the privatisation of state-owned enterprises took place relatively early in the transition process. In spite of a certain disruption that was caused by the dissolution of Czechoslovakia the Czech Republic has been successful in achieving macroeconomic stabilisation, thus laying a firm basis for steady growth. As a result of that the adaptation process at the beginning of the decade provoked a less dramatic drop in GDP than in other countries. In addition there was neither high inflation, nor any emigration, and demographic indicators improved steadily. However, a backlog of reforms in some areas had an adverse effect on the economic growth since 1996. Nevertheless the Czech Republic's trade with the EU continued to grow steadily, so that the EU's share of its exports increased to around 60%. At



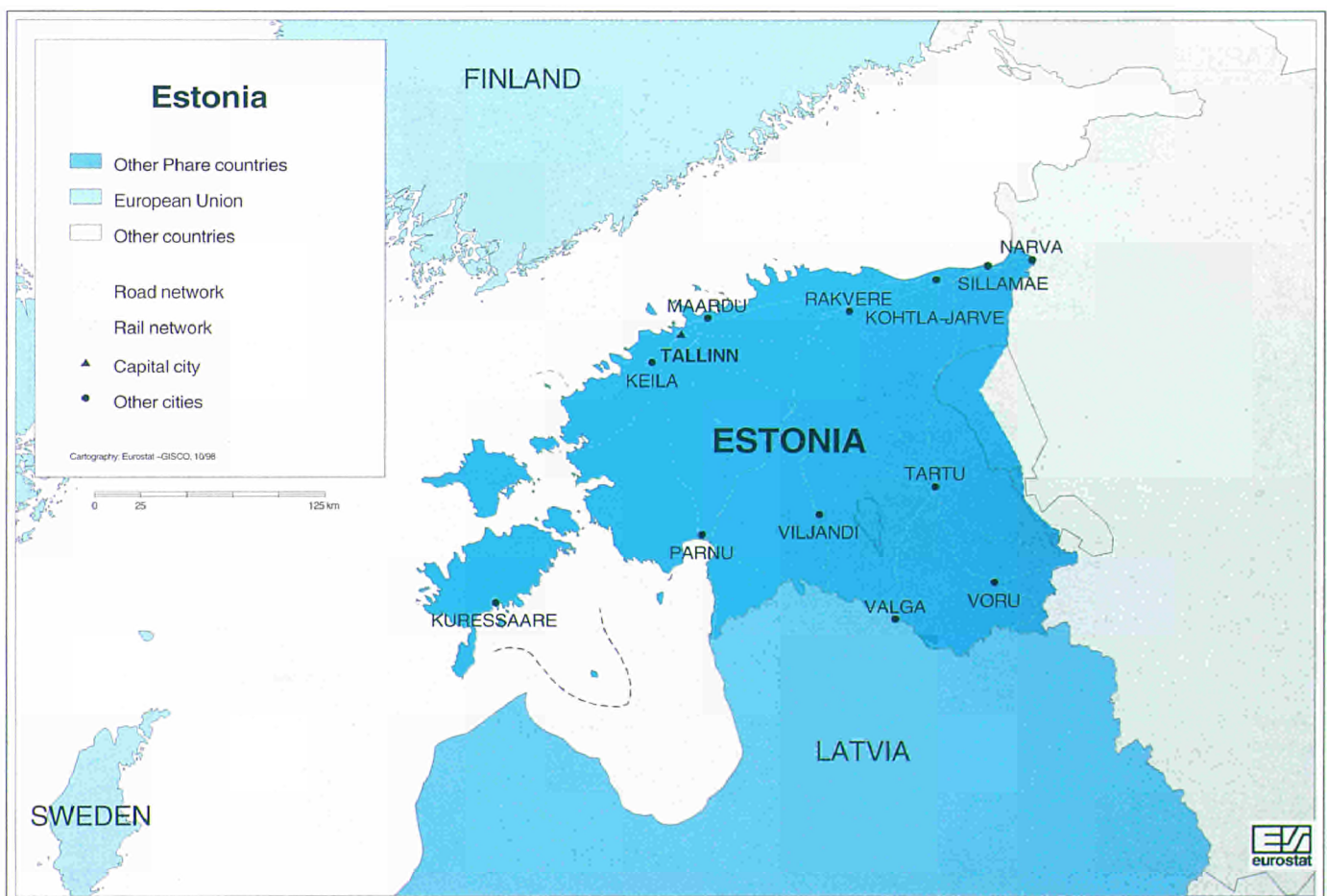
Surface area: 78 870 km²
 Population (end of 1997): 10.3 million inhabitants
 Population density: 131 inhabitants per km²

GDP per capita in 1997: 12000 RPS
 GDP in billions of ECU in 1997: 45.9
 Inflation 1997: 3.5%

Estonia

Estonia declared the restoration of independence in August 1991, after a referendum had taken place in March of the same year. Integration into Western structures has been the main political goal of all Estonian Governments ever since. After a Trade and Cooperation Agreement, signed in 1992, and a Free Trade Agreement, signed in 1994, Estonia and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement which provides an appropriate framework for Estonia's gradual integration into the Union. Estonia presented its application for EU membership on 24 November 1995, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

The economic crisis that accompanied the process of leaving the Soviet Union caused a substantial drop of Estonia's GDP, and inflation reached a peak of over 1000% in 1992. However, after the initial shock the Estonian economy began to recover quickly. Inflation decreased to levels below 15% p.a., GDP stabilised in 1994 and has been growing steadily since then. In 1997 Estonia even had the strongest GDP growth of all CECs with a rate of 11.4%. In parallel the EU's share of Estonia's exports grew to almost 50%. Life expectancy started to recover in 1996, and emigration ratios began to decrease. Estonia, like its neighbour Latvia, has a very large Russian minority, with that group making up 28% of the country's population.



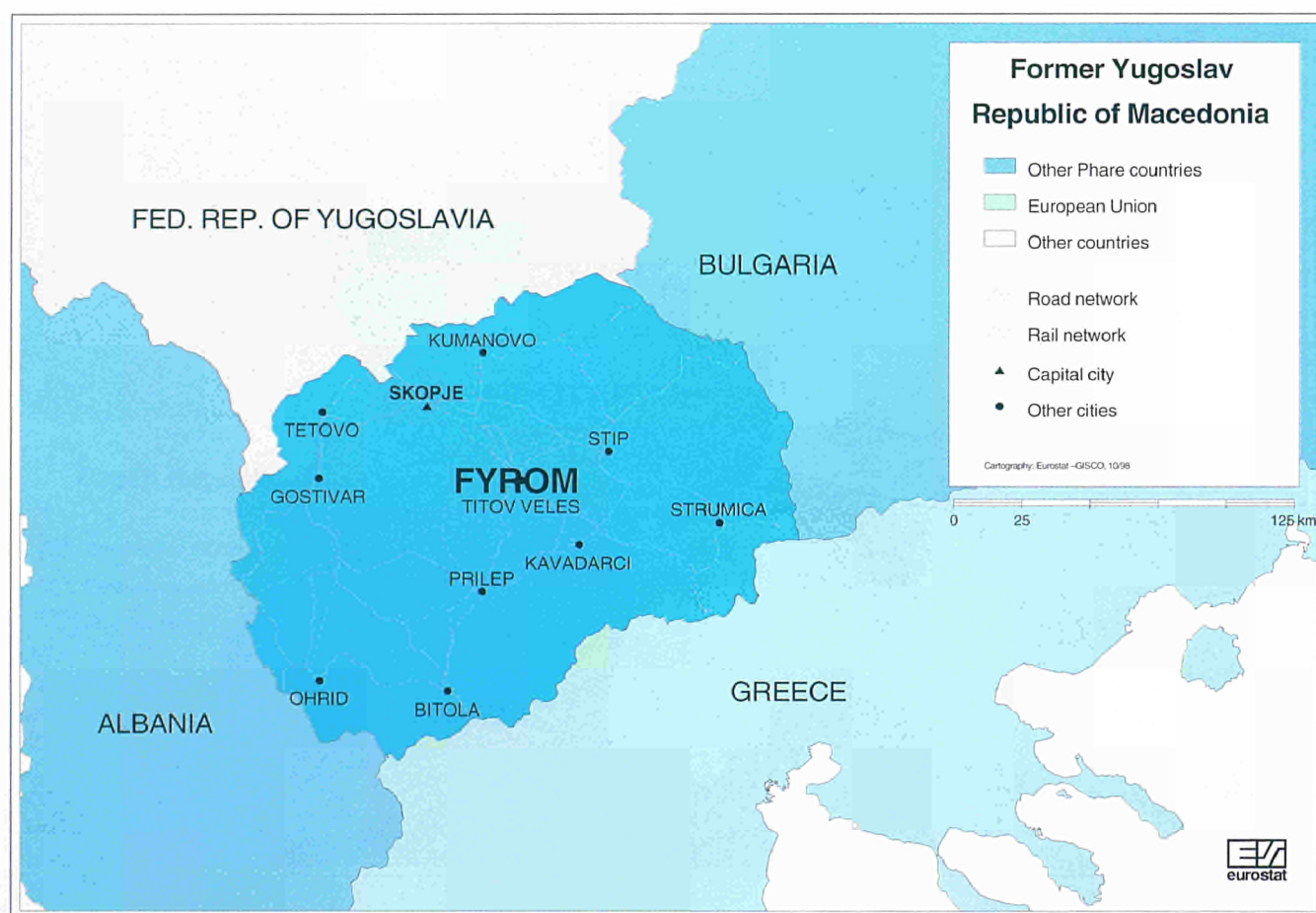
Surface area	45 227 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	7000 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	1.5 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	4.2
Population density	32 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	11.2%

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the process of leaving the former Yugoslav Federation was initiated in 1991. In September of that year, a large majority of the population voted in favour of creating an independent and sovereign state. The country formally declared independence on 20 November 1992 and was admitted to the United Nations in April 1993. Since then, it has striven to establish a market-based open economy. The country, however, had to face formidable obstacles as the inherent difficulties of the transition process were compounded by adverse external developments. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia benefited from Phare assistance for the first time in 1992 in the framework of a Critical Aid Programme. In the meantime relations with the EU have developed further, and a comprehensive Cooperation Agreement entered into force in January 1998. Its objective is to contribute to the development of a market economy in the former Yugoslav Republic

of Macedonia, to good neighbourly relations with the other countries of the region and to deepening relations between the two Contracting Parties.

The dissolution of the former Yugoslav Federation constituted a serious blow to the economy of the country. The adaptation process during the first half of the decade provoked a dramatic drop in GDP as well as hyperinflation and persistently high unemployment. Since independence the economy of the country only grew in 1996 and since the beginning of 1998. Whereas inflation no longer seems to be a serious threat to economic development, unemployment remained very high, and the current account deficit increased further. Nevertheless infant mortality decreased in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia since independence, and the country is one of the few Phare countries that still have a natural population growth.



Surface area	25 430 km ²		
Population (end of 1997)	2.0 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1996	2.9
Population density	79 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1996	2.3%

Please note that for space reasons, the abbreviation "FYROM" is used in some parts of this publication.

Hungary

Hungary was, together with Poland, the first Central European country to seize the opportunity for political change in autumn 1989. Integration into Western political and security structures has been the main political goal of all Hungarian Governments ever since. After a first Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1988, Hungary and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement, which entered into force on 1st February 1994 and provides an appropriate framework for Hungary's gradual integration into the Union. Hungary presented its application for EU membership on 31 March 1994, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

In contrast to some other CECs Hungary adopted a gradualist approach to economic reform. As a result of that the adaptation process at the beginning of the decade provoked a less dramatic drop in GDP than in other countries. In addition there was neither hyperinflation, nor any substantial emigration, and demographic indicators improved steadily. However, the backlog of reforms in a number of areas had an adverse effect on the economic development. Therefore growth has been substantially lower since 1994 than in other comparable countries. Nevertheless Hungary's trade with the EU continued to grow steadily, so that the EU's share of its exports increased to over 71%. At present Hungary has, after Slovenia and the Czech Republic, the third highest per capita income of all CECs.

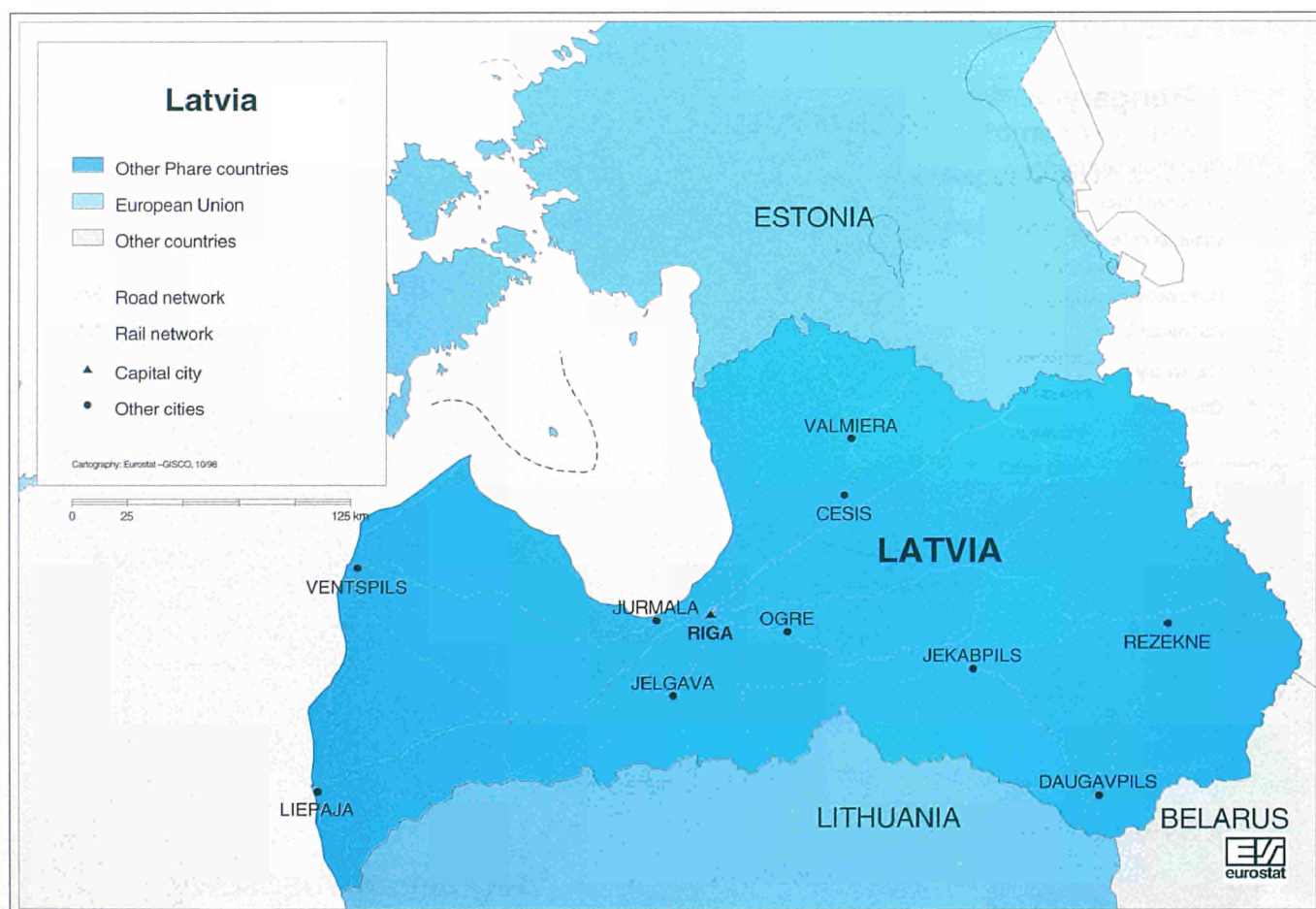


Surface area	93 030 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	8900 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	10.1 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	39.6
Population density	109 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	18.3%

Latvia

Latvia declared the restoration of independence in 1990, after a Popular Front had won the elections to the Supreme Council. After violent clashes with Latvian communists and Soviet troops a referendum took place in March 1991. Seventy-three percent voted for independence, which was recognised by the Soviet Union in September 1991. Integration into Western structures has been the main political goal of all Latvian Governments ever since. After a Trade and Cooperation Agreement, signed in 1992, and a Free Trade Agreement, signed in 1994, Latvia and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement which provides an appropriate framework for Latvia's gradual integration into the Union. Latvia presented its application for EU membership on 13 October 1995, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

The economic crisis that accompanied the process of leaving the Soviet Union reduced Latvia's GDP by 50% between 1990 and 1993, and inflation reached a peak of over 900% in 1992. Whereas inflation began to decrease already in 1993 and fell to around 8.5% in 1997, GDP only started to recover in 1996. In parallel the EU's share of Latvia's exports grew to almost 50%. Life expectancy began to recover in 1996, and emigration ratios began to decrease. However, the birth rate of Latvia in 1997 was only around half of that of 1990, and the lowest of all Central European Countries. Latvia has the largest Russian minority among the three Baltic Countries, with that group making up over 32% of its population. In purchasing power standards its per capita GDP is the second lowest among the ten CECs that have applied for EU membership.



Surface area	64 589 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	5100 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	2.5 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	4.9
Population density	38 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	8.4%

Lithuania

Lithuania declared the restoration of independence after multiparty elections in 1989, which were won by the Sajudis movement. After violent clashes with Soviet troops throughout 1990, more than 90% of the population voted for independence in March 1991, which was recognised by the Soviet Union in September 1991. Integration into Western structures has been the main political goal of all Lithuanian Governments ever since. After a Trade and Cooperation Agreement, signed in 1992, and a Free Trade Agreement, signed in 1994, Lithuania and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement, which provides an appropriate framework for Lithuania's gradual integration into the Union. Lithuania presented its application for EU membership

on 8 December 1995, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

Lithuania is the largest of the three Baltic Countries in terms of population, surface and GDP. After leaving the Soviet Union output as well as per capita income fell by more than 50%, and inflation reached a peak of over 700% in May 1993. However, due to political and economic reforms the Lithuanian economy has been recovering steadily since 1994, and inflation decreased to around 12% p.a. In parallel life expectancy started to recover and the high emigration ratios of the early 1990s decreased quickly. With 8% of its population being Russian, Lithuania has the smallest Russian minority among the three Baltic Countries.



Surface area 65 301 km²
 Population (end of 1997) 3.7 million inhabitants
 Population density 57 inhabitants per km²

GDP per capita in 1997 5800 PPS
 GDP in billions of ECU in 1997 8.4
 Inflation 1997 8.9%

Poland

Poland was, together with Hungary, the first Central European country to seize the opportunity for political change in autumn 1989. Integration into Western political and security structures has been the main political goal of all Polish Governments ever since. After a first Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1989, Poland and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement, which entered into force on 1st February 1994 and provides an appropriate framework for Poland's gradual integration into the Union. Poland presented its application for EU membership on 5 April 1994, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

Poland is by far the largest Central European country in terms of population, surface and GDP. At the beginning of the decade the country suffered under a substantial drop of GDP as well as disposable income, and inflation reached almost 600%. However, due to political and economic reforms the Polish economy has been growing steadily at rates of 5-7% per year since 1993, inflation decreased to around 12% p.a. and the EU's share of Poland's exports grew to over 66%. In parallel life expectancy increased, infant mortality dropped and emigration became almost insignificant. At present Poland is, together with Slovakia, the only applicant country in Central Europe with a significant natural population increase.



Surface area	312 690 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	7500 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	38.7 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	119.7
Population density	124 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	14.9%

Romania

Romania seized the opportunity for political change in December 1989. However, in contrast to most other CECs there was a revolt within the party and a popular uprising, which led to the removal and execution of N. Ceausescu. In the course of the following years European and Euro-Atlantic integration became a major political priority for Romania. After a first Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1991, Romania and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement, which entered into force in February 1995 and provides an appropriate framework for Romania's gradual integration into the Union. Romania presented its application for EU membership on 22 June 1995, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

Both in terms of population and surface Romania is, behind Poland, the second largest Central European country. At the end of the Ceausescu regime it was

one of the CECs whose institutions, as well as economic, legal and social infrastructure, were the furthest from those of a market economy. For several years the country failed to marshal sufficient political will to decide and implement successful reforms. As a result of that the adaptation process during the first half of the decade provoked a dramatic drop in GDP. Since then growth rates have been very volatile, and in 1997 GDP decreased again by more than 6%. Inflation remained very high from 1991 to 1994, and a certain amount of emigration shows that people still perceive the country's immediate future as difficult. Nevertheless Romania's trade with the EU continued to grow steadily, so that the EU's share of its exports increased to over 56%. At present Romania's per capita income (in purchasing power standards) corresponds to that of Lithuania and is, before Latvia and Bulgaria, the third lowest of all ten candidate CECs.



Surface area	238 390 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	5800 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	22.5 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	30.6
Population density	94 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	154.8%

Slovakia

In autumn 1989 Slovakia, which at that time was still united with the Czech Republic, seized the opportunity for political change. Integration into the EU has been one of the political priorities of Slovakia since January 1995. After a first Trade Agreement signed in 1988, and a Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1989, the then still united Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement. However, the dissolution of Czechoslovakia made it necessary to negotiate separate Europe Agreements with the two successor states. The agreement with Slovakia entered into force in February 1995. It provides an appropriate framework for Slovakia's gradual integration into the Union. Slovakia presented its application for EU membership on 27 June 1995, and the formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998. Other than in the Czech Republic, there were sharp differences between the dominating political parties in

Slovakia over the pace and nature of economic reform during the first year of independence. Nevertheless, the adaptation process at the beginning of the decade provoked a less dramatic drop in GDP than in other countries. In spite of the additional disruption that was caused by the dissolution of Czechoslovakia Slovakia has been able to achieve relatively strong economic growth since 1994, though starting from a substantially lower level than the Czech Republic. In addition there was neither high inflation, nor emigration, and most demographic indicators improved steadily. In parallel Slovakia's trade with the EU continued to grow steadily, so that the EU's share of its exports increased to around 45%. At present Slovakia's per capita income (in purchasing power standards) is around 25% below that of the Czech Republic.

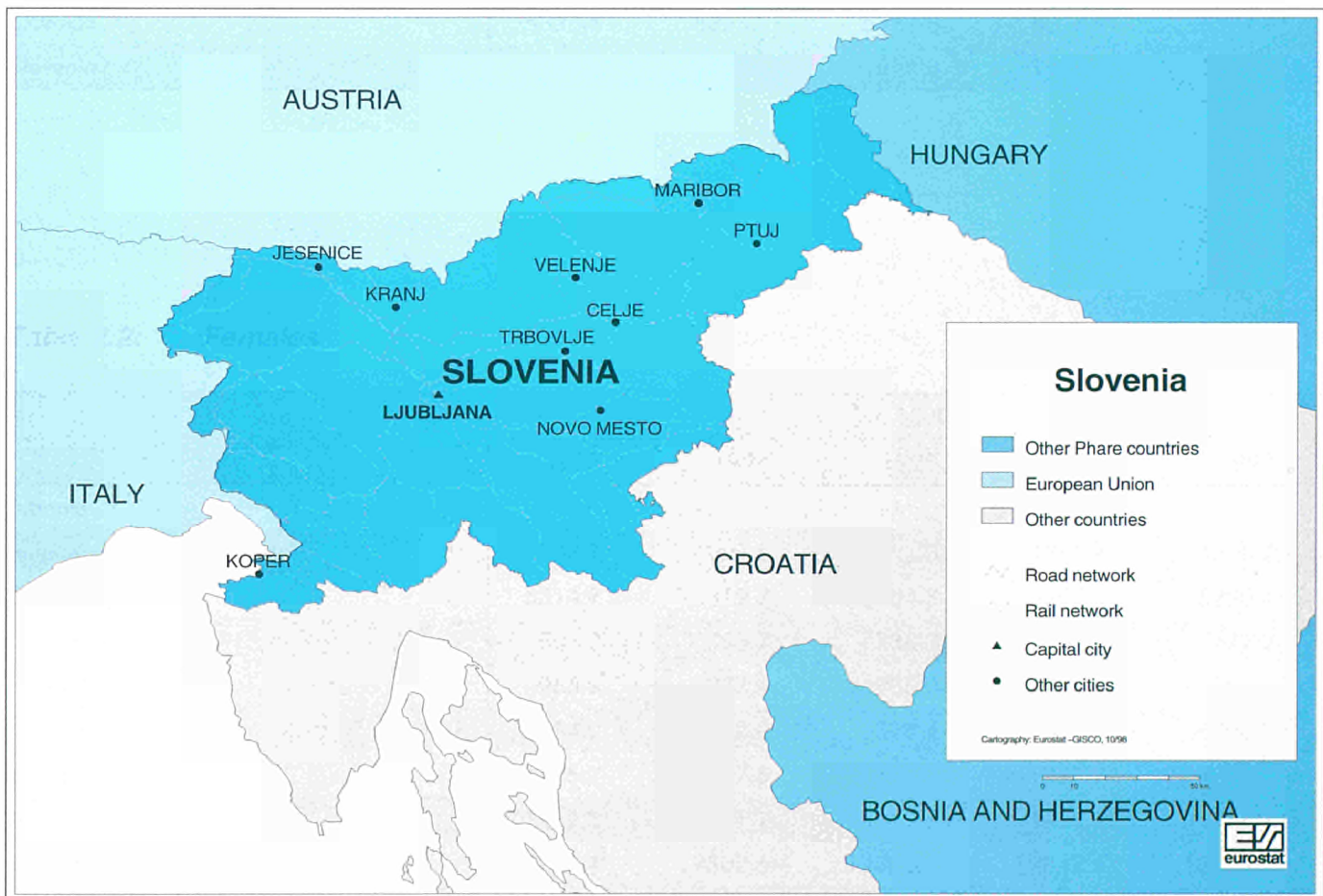


Surface area	49 030 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	8900 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	5.4 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	17.2
Population density	110 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	6.1%

Slovenia

Following an amendment of its constitution in 1989, the first free elections were held in Slovenia in April 1990. In December of the same year a referendum produced an 88% vote in favour of independence. Slovenia formally declared independence on 26 June 1991, which triggered a short war with the Yugoslav National Army. The European Community recognised Slovenia on 15 January 1992. Integration into Western structures has been the main political goal of all Slovenian Governments ever since. After a first Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force on 1 September 1993, Slovenia and the EU negotiated a comprehensive Europe Agreement, which provides an appropriate framework for Slovenia's gradual integration into the Union. It was signed on 10 June 1996, and on the same day Slovenia presented its application for EU membership. The formal launch of the accession process took place on 30 March 1998.

Before independence Slovenia had always been the wealthiest and most outward-oriented of the former Yugoslav republics, and the degree of centralisation of its economy was lower than elsewhere in Central Europe. As a result of that the adaptation process at the beginning of the decade provoked a less dramatic drop in GDP than in other countries, and since 1993 the Slovenian economy has been growing at rates of 3-5% p.a. In addition there was neither hyperinflation, nor significant emigration, and demographic indicators improved steadily. In parallel Slovenia's trade with the EU continued to grow, so that the EU's share of its exports increased to around 64%. In surface Slovenia is the smallest, and in population the second smallest of all ten CEC candidate countries. However, it has the highest per capita income of all CECs which corresponds, in purchasing power standards, to 68% of the EU-15 average.



Surface area	20 270 km ²	GDP per capita in 1997	13000 PPS
Population (end of 1997)	2.0 million inhabitants	GDP in billions of ECU in 1997	16.1
Population density	98 inhabitants per km ²	Inflation 1997	8.3%

Population by sex and age

Table 2.1: Total population on 31 December

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	3184.8	3225.4	3265.9	:	:
Bulgaria	8459.8	8427.4	8384.7	8340.9	8283.2
Czech Republic	10334.0	10333.2	10321.3	10309.1	10299.1
Estonia	1506.9	1491.6	1476.3	1462.1	1453.8
FYROM	1936.7	1957.3	1974.8	1991.4	2005.3
Hungary	10277.0	10245.7	10212.3	10174.4	10135.0 ^P
Latvia	2565.9	2529.5	2501.7	2479.9	2458.4
Lithuania	3724.0	3717.7	3711.9	3707.2	3704.0
Poland	38504.7	38580.6	38609.4	38639.3	38660.0
Romania	22748.0	22712.4	22656.1	22581.9	22526.1
Slovakia	5336.5	5356.2	5367.8	5378.9	5387.6 ^P
Slovenia	1989.4	1989.5	1990.3	1987.0	1984.9

Table 2.2: Females

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	4308.1	4297.5	4281.3	4263.4	4238.2
Czech Republic	5314.7	5312.7	5304.8	5297.1	5290.4
Estonia	803.3	795.7	788.3	781.4	777.2
FYROM	966.9	977.4	986.0	994.5	:
Hungary	5354.0	5342.0	5328.4	5311.2	5293.0 ^P
Latvia	1375.1	1357.5	1343.2	1331.7	1319.9
Lithuania	1962.8	1961.1	1959.3	1958.2	1956.9
Poland	19758.4	19802.6	19823.4	19842.6	19858.8
Romania	11579.2	11569.0	11548.4	11518.9	11499.0
Slovakia	2736.4	2747.3	2754.1	2760.5	2765.6 ^P
Slovenia	1024.9	1025.1	1022.2	1018.4	1016.8

Table 2.3: Males

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	4151.6	4130.0	4103.4	4077.5	4045.0
Czech Republic	5019.3	5020.5	5016.5	5012.1	5008.7
Estonia	703.6	695.9	688.0	680.7	676.6
FYROM	969.8	979.9	988.8	996.9	:
Hungary	4922.9	4903.7	4883.9	4863.3	4842.0 ^P
Latvia	1190.8	1172.0	1158.5	1148.2	1138.5
Lithuania	1761.2	1756.6	1752.6	1749.0	1747.1
Poland	18746.3	18778.0	18786.0	18796.7	18801.2
Romania	11168.8	11143.4	11107.7	11063.0	11027.1
Slovakia	2600.0	2608.9	2613.7	2618.4	2622.0 ^P
Slovenia	964.5	964.4	968.1	968.6	968.2

Table 2.4: Number of women per 100 men

	per 100 men				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	103.5	103.8	104.1	104.3	104.6
Czech Republic	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.7	105.7
Estonia	114.0	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.8
FYROM	:	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8
Hungary	108.6	108.8	108.9	109.1	109.2
Latvia	115.2	115.5	115.8	115.9	116.0
Lithuania	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.8	112.0
Poland	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6
Romania	103.5	103.7	103.8	104.0	104.1
Slovakia	105.2	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.4
Slovenia	106.2	106.3	106.3	105.6	105.1

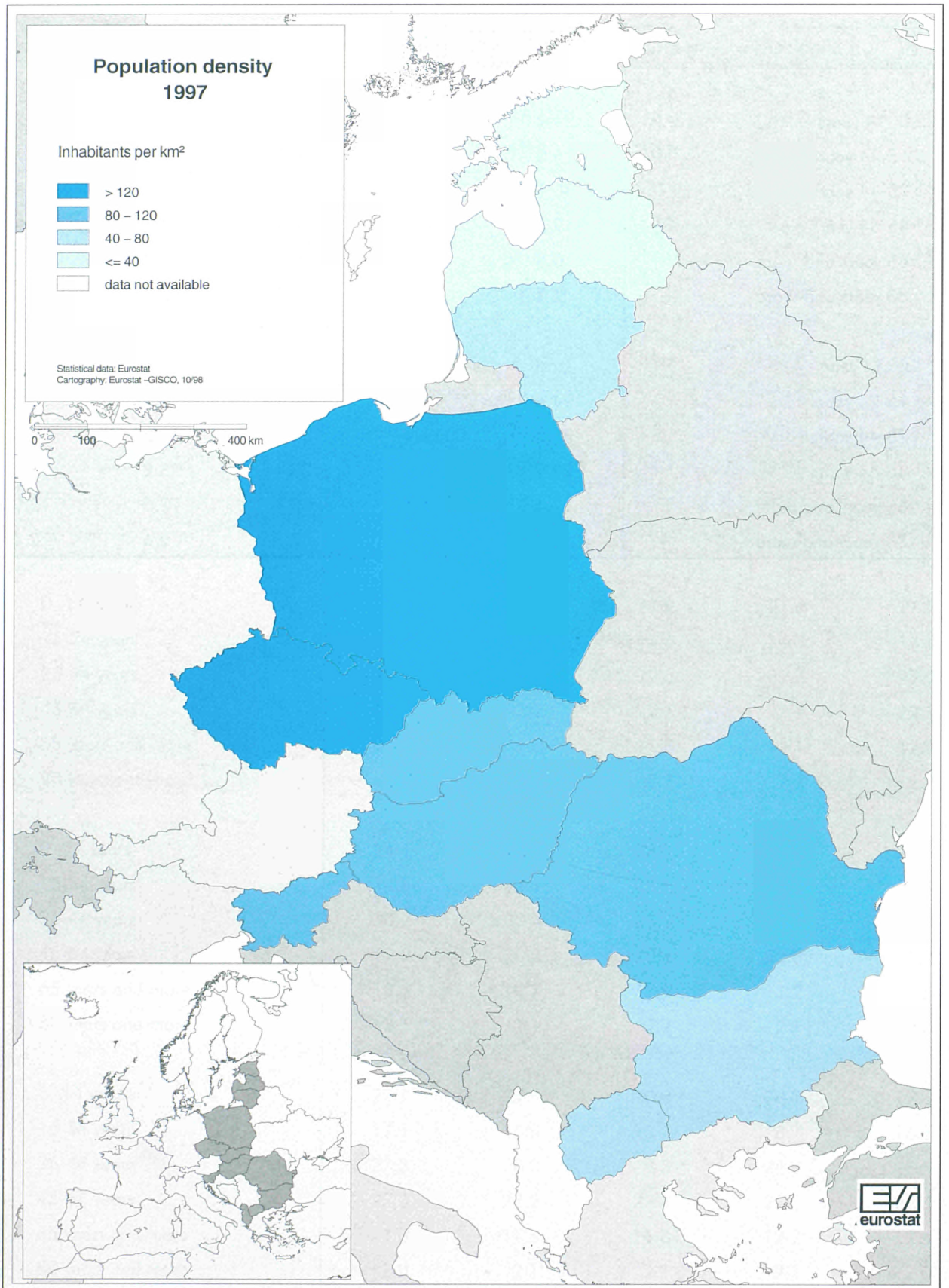
Table 2.5: Proportion of population by age groups

	in % of total population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania					
0 -14 years	:	:	:	:	:
15-24 years	:	:	:	:	:
25-44 years	:	:	:	:	:
45-64 years	:	:	:	:	:
65 years and more	:	:	:	:	:
80 years and more	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria					
0 -14 years	19.0	18.6	18.1	17.7	17.2
15-24 years	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7
25-44 years	27.3	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.3
45-64 years	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.5
65 years and more	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.3
80 years and more	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4
Czech Republic					
0 -14 years	20.0	19.4	18.9	18.3	17.9
15-24 years	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5
25-44 years	28.5	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6
45-64 years	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.5
65 years and more	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5
80 years and more	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Estonia					
0 -14 years	21.5	21.1	20.7	20.3	19.8
15-24 years	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
25-44 years	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.6
45-64 years	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.6
65 years and more	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.8
80 years and more	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
FYROM					
0 -14 years	:	25.1	24.7	24.4	24.1
15-24 years	:	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.3
25-44 years	:	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.8
45-64 years	:	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.7
65 years and more	:	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.0
80 years and more	:	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2

	in % of total population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Hungary					
0 -14 years	19.0	18.6	18.3	18.0	17.7
15-24 years	15.4	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9
25-44 years	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	27.9
45-64 years	23.5	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.3
65 years and more	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3
80 years and more	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
Latvia					
0 -14 years	21.3	21.0	20.7	20.3	19.9
15-24 years	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4
25-44 years	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.9
45-64 years	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.0	23.9
65 years and more	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0
80 years and more	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Lithuania					
0 -14 years	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.2
15-24 years	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4
25-44 years	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9
45-64 years	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.1
65 years and more	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4
80 years and more	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Poland					
0 -14 years	24.1	23.7	23.1	22.5	21.9
15-24 years	14.8	15.1	15.5	15.8	16.1
25-44 years	30.7	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.3
45-64 years	19.9	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.3
65 years and more	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5
80 years and more	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
Romania					
0 -14 years	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6
15-24 years	17.1	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8
25-44 years	27.3	28.0	28.3	28.4	28.5
45-64 years	22.3	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.6
65 years and more	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.4
80 years and more	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0

	in % of total population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Slovakia					
0 -14 years	24.1	23.5	22.9	22.3	21.7
15-24 years	16.0	16.4	16.7	17.0	17.1
25-44 years	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.6
45-64 years	19.3	19.5	19.7	20.1	20.5
65 years and more	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1
80 years and more	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
Slovenia					
0 -14 years	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.1	17.5
15-24 years	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0
25-44 years	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.1
45-64 years	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.2	23.5
65 years and more	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.9
80 years and more	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4

Fig. 2.1: Population density



Birth and death rate

Table 2.6: Crude birth rate

	per 1000 of population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	21.4	22.5	22.2	20.8	:
Bulgaria	10.0	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.7
Czech Republic	11.7	10.3	9.3	8.8	8.8 ^P
Estonia	10.0	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.7
FYROM	15.7	17.2	16.4	15.8	14.8
Hungary	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.3	9.9 ^P
Latvia	10.3	9.5	8.6	7.9	7.6
Lithuania	12.7	11.4	11.1	10.5	10.2
Poland	12.9	12.5	11.2	11.1	10.7
Romania	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.2	10.1
Slovakia	13.8	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.0*
Slovenia	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1

Table 2.7: Crude death rate

	per 1000 of population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	6.2*	5.6*	5.4	:
Bulgaria	12.9	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.7
Czech Republic	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.9	10.9 ^P
Estonia	14.0	14.8	14.1	12.9	12.7
FYROM	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.3
Hungary	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.7 ^P
Latvia	15.2	16.4	15.5	13.8	13.6
Lithuania	12.4	12.5	12.2	11.6	11.1
Poland	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8
Romania	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.7	12.4
Slovakia	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.7 ^P
Slovenia	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.5*

Population increase

Table 2.8: Crude rate of natural increase

	per 1000 of population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	15.5	:
Bulgaria	-3.0	-3.8	-5.1	-5.4	-6.9
Czech Republic	0.3	-1.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1 ^P
Estonia	-4.0	-5.3	-4.9	-3.9	-4.1
FYROM	8.1	9.1	8.0	7.7	6.4
Hungary	-3.2	-3.0	-3.3	-3.7	-3.8 ^P
Latvia	-4.8	-6.9	-6.9	-5.8	-6.0
Lithuania	0.4	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9
Poland	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.8
Romania	-0.6	-0.9	-1.5	-2.4	-2.3
Slovakia	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.3 ^P
Slovenia	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3 ^P

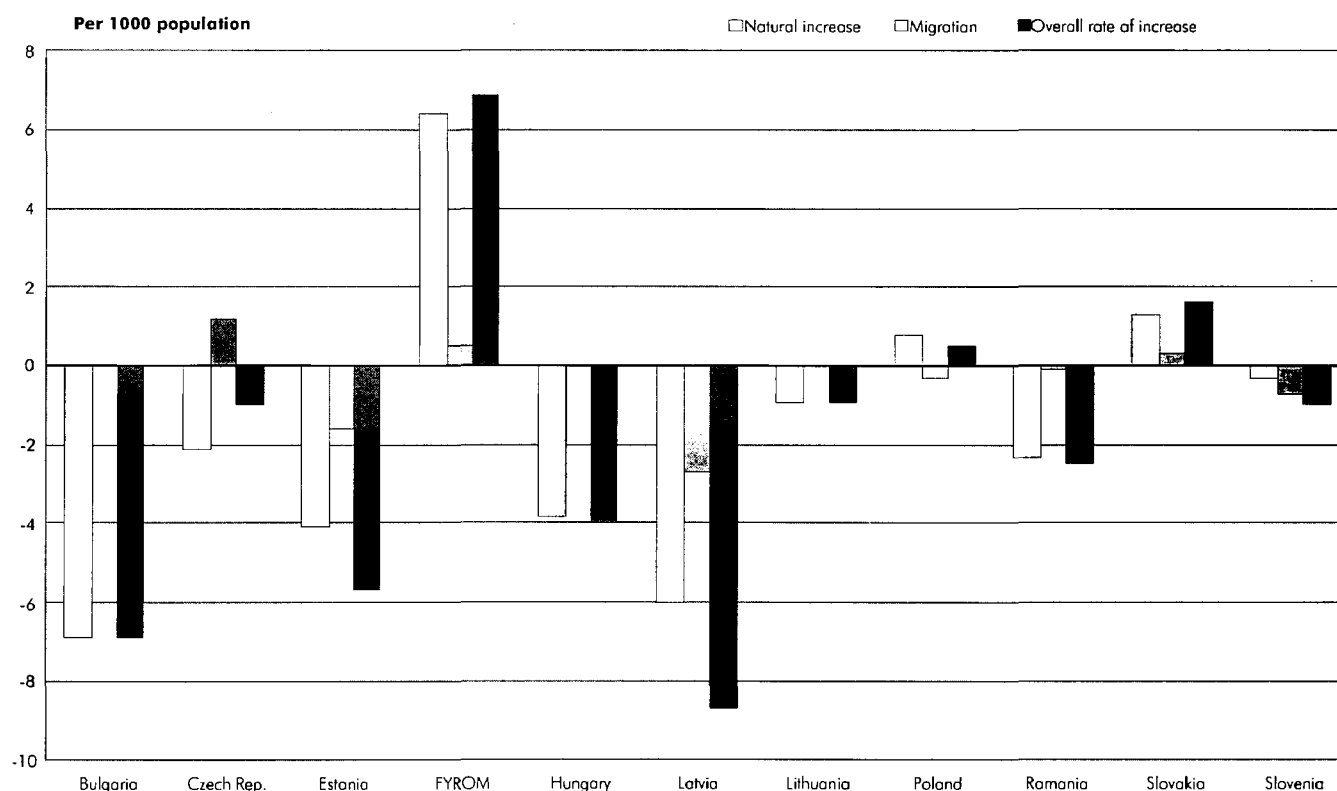
Table 2.9: Crude rate of net migration (including corrections)

	per 1000 of population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Czech Republic	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2 ^P
Estonia	-8.9	-4.9	-5.4	-5.7	-1.6
FYROM	-68.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^P
Latvia	-10.8	-7.4	-4.2	-2.9	-2.7
Lithuania	-3.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.0
Poland	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3
Romania	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.1
Slovakia	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3 ^P
Slovenia	-2.2	0.0	0.4	-1.7	-0.7 ^P

Table 2.10: Crude rate of increase

	per 1000 of population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	5.4	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5
Bulgaria	-3.0	-3.8	-5.1	-5.2	-6.9
Czech Republic	0.8	-0.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0 ^P
Estonia	-12.9	-10.2	-10.3	-9.6	-5.7
FYROM	-60.1	10.5	8.9	8.4	6.9
Hungary	-3.2	-3.0	-3.3	-3.7	-3.9 ^P
Latvia	-15.6	-14.3	-11.1	-8.7	-8.7
Lithuania	-3.4	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	-0.9
Poland	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
Romania	-1.3	-1.6	-2.5	-3.3	-2.5
Slovakia	4.2	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.6 ^P
Slovenia	-2.3	0.0	0.4	-1.6	-1.0

Fig. 2.2: Population increase in 1997



Fertility

Table 2.11: Total fertility rate

	children per woman				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	2.7	2.7	:
Bulgaria	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Czech Republic	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2*
Estonia	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
FYROM	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	:
Hungary	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4 ^P
Latvia	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Lithuania	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Poland	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Romania	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Slovakia	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4 ^P
Slovenia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Table 2.12: Mean age of women at birth of first child

	in years				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.6	:
Czech Republic	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.3	:
Estonia	22.7	22.8	23.0	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.2	:
Latvia	22.5	22.9	23.0	23.6	:
Lithuania	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.9	:
Poland	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	:
Romania	22.4	22.5	22.7	:	:
Slovakia	22.5	22.6	22.8	:	:
Slovenia	24.6	24.9	25.2	:	:

Marriages and divorces

Table 2.13: Crude marriage rate

	per 1000 of population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.4	:
Bulgaria	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
Czech Republic	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.6 ^P
Estonia	5.1	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.8
FYROM	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.0
Hungary	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.6 ^P
Latvia	5.6	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.9
Lithuania	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1
Poland	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Romania	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Slovakia	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2 ^P
Slovenia	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8

Table 2.14: Crude divorce rate

	per 1000 of population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	:
Bulgaria	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1
Czech Republic	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2 ^P
Estonia	3.8	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.6
FYROM	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hungary	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4 ^P
Latvia	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.5
Lithuania	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1
Poland	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Romania	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Slovakia	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7 ^P
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0

Life expectancy

Table 2.15: Life expectancy of females at birth ¹⁾

	in years				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	75.4	:
Bulgaria	:	:	74.6	:	74.4
Czech Republic	76.4	76.6	76.6	77.3	77.5 ^P
Estonia	73.8	73.1	74.3	75.5	:
FYROM	:	74.0	73.5	:	:
Hungary	73.8	74.2	74.5	74.7	75.0 ^P
Latvia	73.8	72.9	73.1	75.6	74.9 ^P
Lithuania	75.0	74.9	75.2	76.1	:
Poland	76.0	76.1	76.4	76.6	77.0
Romania	73.3	73.4	73.1	73.1	73.0
Slovakia	76.7	76.5	76.3	76.7	76.7 ^P
Slovenia	77.4	77.8	77.8	78.3	78.6

1) Less than 1 year.

Table 2.16: Life expectancy of males at birth ¹⁾

	in years				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	68.5	:
Bulgaria	:	:	67.1	:	67.2
Czech Republic	69.2	69.5	69.7	70.4	70.5 ^P
Estonia	62.5	61.1	61.7	64.5	:
FYROM	:	69.6	69.6	:	:
Hungary	64.5	64.8	65.3	66.1	66.5 ^P
Latvia	61.6	60.7	60.8	63.9	64.1 ^P
Lithuania	63.3	62.8	63.6	65.0	:
Poland	67.4	67.5	67.6	68.1	68.5
Romania	65.9	65.7	65.3	65.3	65.2
Slovakia	68.4	68.3	68.4	68.8	68.9 ^P
Slovenia	69.6	69.9	70.3	70.8	71.0

1) Less than 1 year.

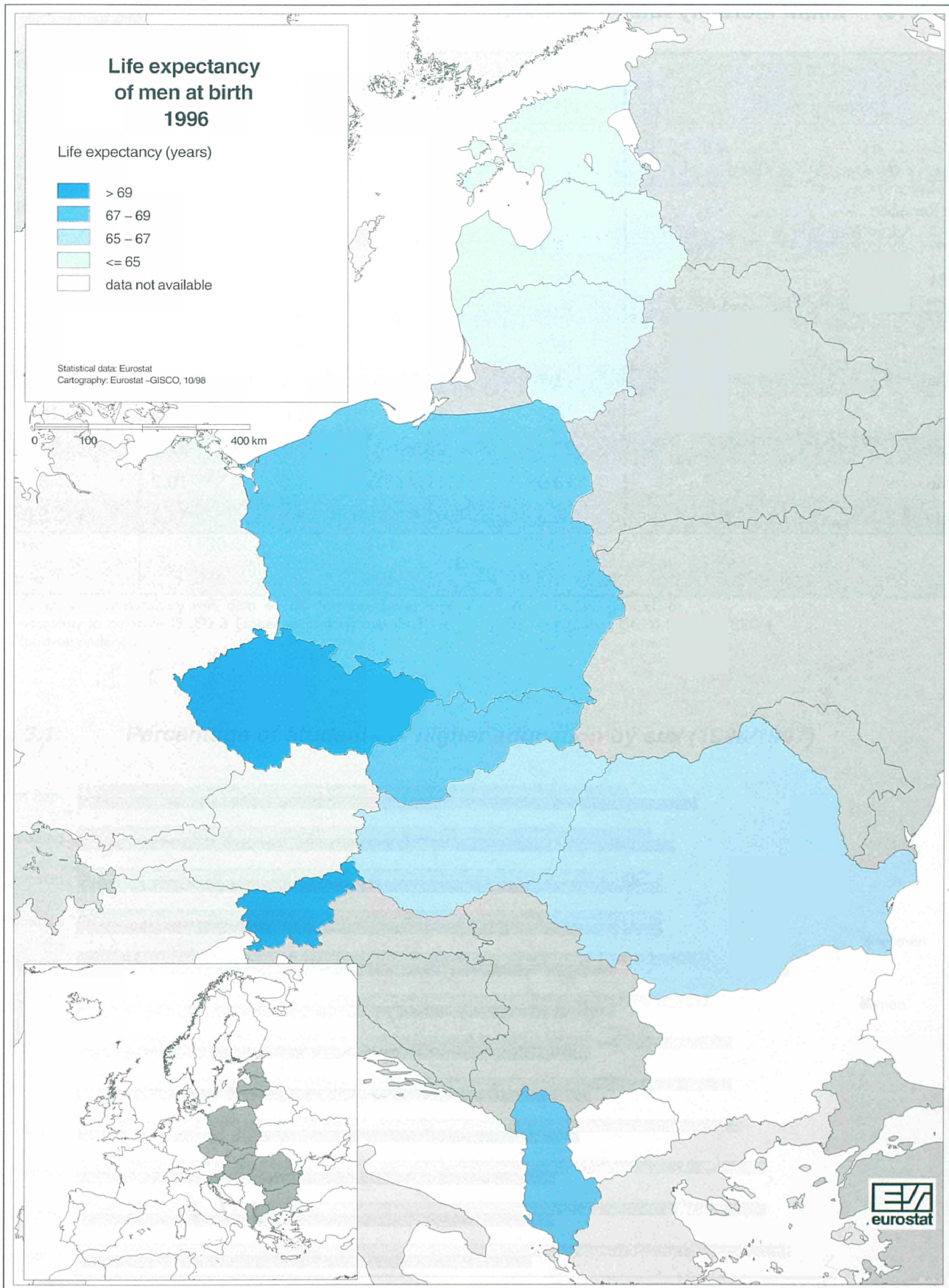
Table 2.17: Life expectancy of females at the age of 65

	in years				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	15.2	:	:
Czech Republic	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.6
Estonia	15.6	15.6	16.1	16.2	:
FYROM	:	:	14.0	:	:
Hungary	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.6	:
Latvia	16.6	16.3	15.8	17.6	18.0
Lithuania	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.2	:
Poland	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.8
Romania	15.2	15.3	15.1	:	:
Slovakia	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.2	16.4
Slovenia	16.8	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.6

Table 2.18: Life expectancy of males at the age of 65

	in years				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	12.5	:	:
Czech Republic	12.4	12.8	12.7	13.1	13.2
Estonia	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.2	:
FYROM	:	:	12.5	:	:
Hungary	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.1	:
Latvia	11.9	:	11.7	11.9	12.0
Lithuania	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.1	:
Poland	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1
Romania	12.8	12.8	12.6	:	:
Slovakia	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.9
Slovenia	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8

Fig. 2.4: Life expectancy of men at birth



Infant mortality

Table 2.19: Infant mortality rate

	per 1000 of live-births				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	43.2*	:	:
Bulgaria	15.5	16.3	14.8	15.6	17.5
Czech Republic	8.5	7.9	7.7	6.0	5.9 ^P
Estonia	15.8	14.5	14.8	10.4	10.1
FYROM	24.1	22.5	22.7	16.4	15.7
Hungary	12.5	11.5	10.7	10.9	10.0
Latvia	16.2	15.7	18.8	15.9	15.3
Lithuania	15.7	14.2	12.5	10.1	10.3
Poland	16.2	15.1	13.6	12.2	10.2
Romania	23.3	23.9	21.2	22.3	23.0
Slovakia	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.2	8.7 ^P
Slovenia	6.8	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.0

Level of education

Table 3.1: Pupils and students by level of education

in 1996/97	ISCED 1 to 6 primary, secondary and higher education in 1000	ISCED 1 + 2 primary and lower secondary education in 1000	ISCED 3 + 4 upper secondary education ¹⁾ in 1000	ISCED 5 + 6 higher education	
				all students in 1000	percentage of women
Albania	688	561	93	34	49
Bulgaria	1428	805	360	263	61
Czech Republic	1909	1200	513	196	47
Estonia	284	185	60	39	56
FYROM ²⁾	375	261	84	31	54
Hungary	1809	1007	600	203	54
Latvia	454	307	85	62	59
Lithuania	688	477	127	84	59
Poland ^{2) 3)}	8679	5021	2730	927	57
Romania ²⁾	4029	2546	1128	354	50
Slovakia	1130	684	344	102	50
Slovenia ²⁾	376	206	117	53	56

1) To ensure comparability with data on EU Member States it is necessary to combine ISCED 3 (upper secondary) and ISCED 4 (post-secondary).

2) Excluding ISCED 6.

3) Including ISCED 5B with ISCED 4.

Fig. 3.1: Percentage of students in higher education by sex (1996/1997)

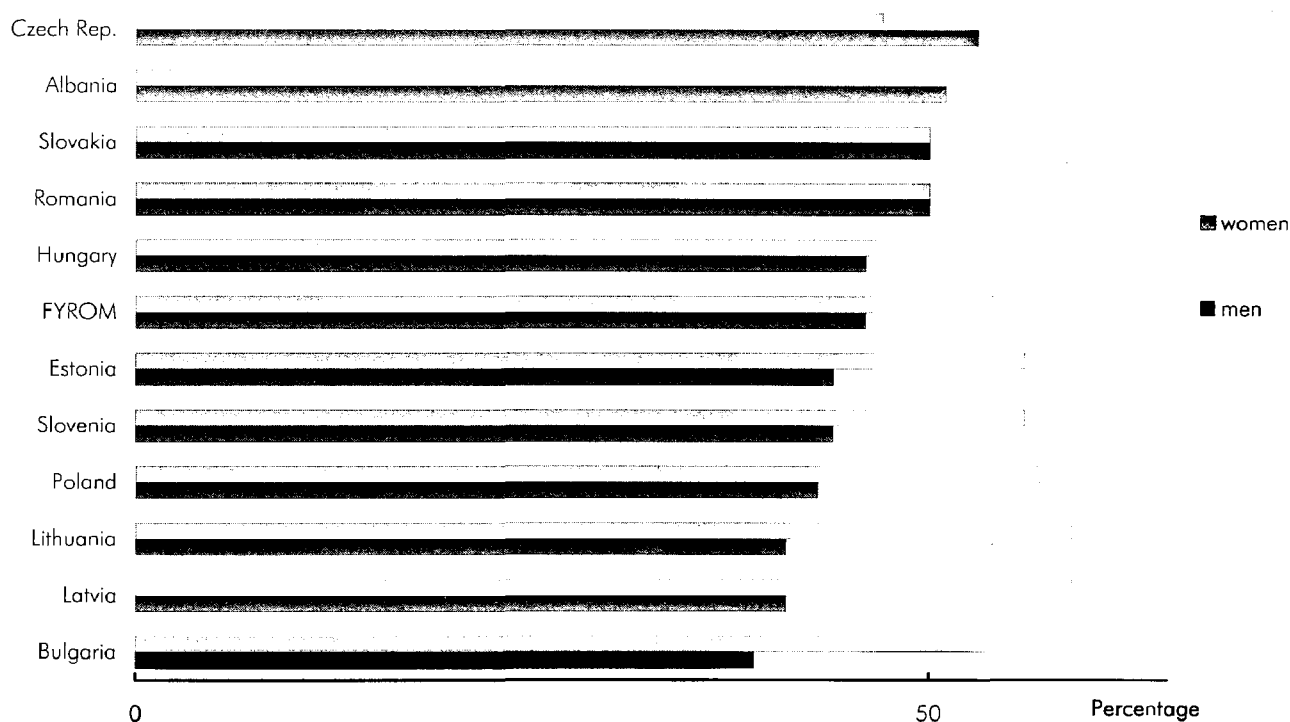


Table 3.2: Pupils and students by level of education (...continued)

in 1996/97	ISCED 1 primary education in 1000	ISCED 2 lower secondary education in 1000	ISCED 3 upper secondary education in 1000	ISCED 4 post-secondary (not tertiary) education in 1000	ISCED 5 first stage of higher education in 1000	ISCED 6 second stage of higher education in 1000
Albania	304	257	93	na	34	0
Bulgaria ³⁾	432	373	360	:	261	2
Czech Republic	661	539	434	79	185	10
Estonia	127	59	57	3	38	1
FYROM ¹⁾	133	128	84	0	31	:
Hungary	503	504	520	80	199	4
Latvia	147	161	80	5	61	1
Lithuania	226	251	123	4	82	1
Poland ^{1) 2) 4)}	5021	:	2547	183	927	:
Romania ¹⁾	1405	1141	1055	74	354	:
Slovakia	332	352	340	5	97	5
Slovenia ¹⁾	99	107	117	na	53	:

1) Excluding ISCED 6.

2) Including ISCED 5B with ISCED 4.

3) ISCED 4 data included with ISCED 3 data.

4) ISCED 2 data included with ISCED 1 data.

Table 3.3: Pupils of compulsory school age, and median ages of students in the first stage of higher education

in 1996/97	ages at which education is compulsory ¹⁾	number of years of compulsory education	median age of students in first stage of higher education (ISCED 5)
Albania ³⁾	6-13	8	20.9
Bulgaria	7-14	8	22.3
Czech Republic	6-14	9	:
Estonia	7-15	9	21.4
FYROM	7-14	8	21.6
Hungary ²⁾	6-15	10	21.8
Latvia	7-15	9	21.9
Lithuania	7-15	9	20.9
Poland ⁴⁾	7-14	8	22.6
Romania	7-14	8	22.0
Slovakia	6-14	9	:
Slovenia	6-14	9	21.7

1) Ages measured at the beginning of the school year.

2) Full-time pupils only.

3) Full-time students only.

4) For median age in higher education, students in ISCED 5A only (ie first, second or further degree programmes below Doctorate level).

Table 3.4: Participation rates ¹⁾ of pupils and students aged 16-18 (ISCED 0 to 6) by sex

in 1996/97	age			all aged 16-18
	16	17	18	
Albania ^{2) 3)}				
Males	32	27	16	25
Females	31	30	17	26
Males and females	32	29	16	26
Bulgaria				
Males	79	66	40	61
Females	81	68	52	67
Males and females	80	67	46	64
Czech Republic				
Males	:	:	:	:
Females	:	:	:	:
Males and females	:	:	:	:
Estonia				
Males	90	76	56	74
Females	93	84	64	80
Males and females	92	80	60	77
FYROM ²⁾				
Males	67	60	35	54
Females	64	59	40	54
Males and females	66	59	37	54
Hungary ⁴⁾				
Males	87	69	40	65
Females	87	73	40	66
Males and females	87	71	40	65
Latvia				
Males	81	72	50	68
Females	89	82	63	78
Males and females	85	77	57	73
Lithuania				
Males	84	71	48	68
Females	87	79	59	75
Males and females	86	75	54	72
Poland ²⁾				
Males	93	90	67	84
Females	94	92	76	87
Males and females	93	90	71	85

in 1996/97	age			all aged 16-18
	16	17	18	
Romania ²⁾				
Males	71	58	37	55
Females	71	63	40	58
Males and females	71	60	38	56
Slovakia				
Males	:	:	:	:
Females	:	:	:	:
Males and females	:	:	:	:
Slovenia ²⁾				
Males	94	84	59	79
Females	94	90	72	85
Males and females	94	87	65	82

1) Pupils and students of the given age expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

2) Excluding students in ISCED 6.

3) Full-time students only.

4) Full-time students only upto and including ISCED 4.

Students by programme

Table 3.5: Distribution of upper secondary and post-secondary students by type of programme ¹⁾

in 1996/97	total number of students in upper secondary and post- secondary programmes 1000s	of which percentage in:	
		general or pre-vocational programmes	vocational programmes
Albania	93	82	18
Bulgaria ²⁾	360	43	57
Czech Republic	513	15	85
Estonia	60	63	37
FYROM	84	30	70
Hungary	600	66	34
Latvia	85	58	42
Lithuania	127	64	36
Poland	2730	29	71
Romania	1128	30	70
Slovakia	344	19	81
Slovenia ³⁾	117	23	77

1) To ensure comparability with data on EU Member States it is necessary to combine ISCED 3 (upper secondary) and ISCED 4 (post-secondary).

2) Including a small number of students in vocational programmes at ISCED 2.

3) The vocational figures include some students on 4 year general programmes in technical schools who cannot be separated in the statistics from the other students in such schools. The correct general/vocational split for Slovenia at this level is therefore probably nearer to 30/70 than the 23/77 shown.

Fields of study

Table 3.6: Distribution of female graduates from tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by field of study

in 1996/97	total number of female graduates from tertiary education	of which percentage graduating in:							
		social sciences	engineering & architecture	humanities, applied arts & theology	law	medical sciences	natural sciences	maths & computer science	other subjects ¹⁾
Albania ²⁾	2028	15	6	2	6	10	1	0	60
Bulgaria	25746	32	9	7	4	14	2	1	30
Czech Rep. ³⁾	16593	30	9	9	8	18	2	0	24
Estonia	3934	35	5	10	5	17	2	1	24
FYROM ³⁾	1903	21	16	15	6	14	4	2	23
Hungary ³⁾	18155	15	7	8	5	7	2	0	55
Latvia	5987	24	7	14	4	15	4	1	32
Lithuania	10488	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland ^{3) 4)}	72059	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania ⁵⁾	44055	34	10	13	13	8	8	4	11
Slovakia ³⁾	6855	19	15	7	3	18	3	0	35
Slovenia	5351	44	7	7	4	11	2	1	25

1) Including graduates whose field of study is unknown.

2) Excluding graduates from ISCED 6 programmes.

3) 1995/96.

4) Graduates from ISCED 5A programmes only.

5) Excluding graduates from second or further degrees at ISCED 5A and from ISCED 6.

Table 3.7: Distribution of male graduates from tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by field of study

in 1996/97	total number of male graduates from tertiary education	of which percentage graduating in:							
		social sciences	engineering & architecture	humanities, applied arts & theology	law	medical sciences	natural sciences	maths & computer science	other subjects ¹⁾
Albania ²⁾	1817	16	14	4	9	12	1	0	43
Bulgaria	13253	26	27	6	4	8	2	1	25
Czech Rep. ³⁾	13509	28	32	8	5	7	4	2	14
Estonia	2169	25	24	8	7	7	4	2	24
FYROM ³⁾	1429	22	37	6	6	7	2	1	19
Hungary ³⁾	13155	15	31	6	5	6	3	0	34
Latvia	4014	23	34	8	5	5	4	2	18
Lithuania	6914	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland ^{3) 4)}	43809	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania ⁵⁾	36936	25	30	8	13	6	3	4	12
Slovakia ³⁾	5944	15	48	8	3	7	3	2	14
Slovenia	3569	34	35	5	3	5	2	4	11

1) Including graduates whose field of study is unknown.

2) Excluding graduates from ISCED 6 programmes.

3) 1995/96.

4) Graduates from ISCED 5A programmes only.

5) Excluding graduates from second or further degrees at ISCED 5A and from ISCED 6.

Languages

Table 3.8: Pupils in secondary general education studying second and foreign languages

in 1996/97	average number of languages studied:		
	all secondary general education ISCED 2+3	of which:	
		lower secondary general education ISCED 2	upper secondary general education ISCED 3
Albania	0.8	0.7	1.1
Bulgaria	1.4	1.1	2.0
Czech Republic ^{1) 2) 4)}	1.7	:	:
Estonia	2.1	2.0	2.3
FYROM ³⁾	1.4	1.4	1.3
Hungary	1.2	1.0	1.6
Latvia	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lithuania	1.5	1.5	1.4
Poland ³⁾	:	:	1.7
Romania	1.5	1.7	1.0
Slovakia	1.4	1.3	2.0
Slovenia ³⁾	1.3	1.1	1.4

1) Full-time students only.

2) Students in secondary gymnasia (grammar schools) only (ISCED 2+3).

3) Including students on vocational programmes at the upper secondary level.

4) ISCED 2 and ISCED 3 data included in the ISCED 2 + 3 column.

Table 3.9: Percentage of pupils in secondary general education by language studied

in 1996/97	percentage of pupils in secondary general education (ISCED 2+3) studying:					
	English	German	French	Russian	Italian	other
Albania	50	0	26	2	3	0
Bulgaria	56	21	21	31	0	0
Czech Republic ^{1) 2)}	89	68	13	0	1	0
Estonia	82	35	2	58	0	32
FYROM ³⁾	63	5	34	6	0	27
Hungary	48	50	4	3	2	9
Latvia	73	31	2	39	0	37
Lithuania	65	31	8	49	0	0
Poland ³⁾	43	31	10	15	0	0
Romania	51	9	74	14	0	0
Slovakia	61	62	5	9	0	7
Slovenia ³⁾	80	37	1	0	5	0

1) Full-time students only.

2) Students in secondary gymnasia (grammar schools) only (ISCED 2+3).

3) Including students on vocational programmes at the upper secondary level.

Methodological note

Summary of the descriptions of each ISCED97 level

ISCED is the International Standard Classification of Education (i. e. the internationally-agreed system used for classifying statistics on education).

ISCED 0 **Pre-primary Education**

This is the initial stage of organised instruction designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment. Such programmes are school- or centre-based (which distinguishes them from childcare programmes) and are designed for children aged at least 3 years.

ISCED 1 **Primary Education** (or the First Stage of Basic Education)

This stage marks the beginning of systematic studies in reading, writing and mathematics. Programmes are normally designed on a unit or project basis (often with one teacher for all or most of the time) rather than on a subject basis (with different teachers for different subjects). The customary or legal entry age to this level is usually not less than 5 years and not more than 7 years.

ISCED 2 **Lower Secondary Education** (or the Second Stage of Basic Education)

This stage usually marks the beginning of subject based teaching (with different teachers for different subjects). It is designed to complete the provision of basic education which began in ISCED 1 and to lay the foundation for life-long learning. The full implementation of basic skills occurs at this level.

This stage is further sub-divided according to the destination for which the programmes have been designed:

ISCED 2A programmes are designed for direct access to ISCED 3 in a sequence which would ultimately lead to tertiary education.

ISCED 2B programmes are designed for direct access to ISCED 3C.

ISCED 2C programmes are designed primarily for direct access to the labour market. It is not possible for students in these programmes to progress to ISCED 3 unless they also complete ISCED 2A or 2B.

ISCED 3 **(Upper) Secondary Education**

Even more specialisation is observed at this level than at ISCED 2. Teachers usually need to be more highly qualified than those teaching in ISCED 2. This stage often begins at the end of compulsory schooling. The entrance age is typically 15 or 16. The entrance requirement is usually successful completion of ISCED 2.

This stage is further sub-divided according to the destination for which the programmes have been designed:

ISCED 3A programmes are designed for direct access to ISCED 5A.

ISCED 3B programmes are designed for direct access to ISCED 5B (but not ISCED 5A).

ISCED 3C programmes do not lead directly to tertiary education. It is not possible for students in these programmes to progress to either ISCED 5A or 5B unless they also complete ISCED 3A, 3B or 4A.

ISCED 4 Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education

This stage captures programmes which straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education. In some countries such programmes may be regarded as upper secondary education and in others post-secondary. The content of such programmes is not sufficient for them to be regarded as tertiary programmes. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of students who have already completed an ISCED 3 programme. ISCED 4 includes programmes designed to prepare students for entry to tertiary education who may, for example, have completed an ISCED 3 programme which did not give access to the programme of their choice. It also includes programmes designed to broaden knowledge (often in a vocational area) gained at ISCED 3 but whose theoretical content is insufficient to be regarded as tertiary education.

This stage is further sub-divided according to the destination for which the programmes have been designed:

ISCED 4A programmes are designed for direct access to ISCED 5.

ISCED 4B programmes are designed primarily for direct access to the labour market and do not give access to ISCED 5 (although, in some cases, the ISCED 3 qualifications of participants may give access to ISCED 5).

ISCED 5 First Stage of Tertiary Education

This level consists of programmes whose educational content is more advanced than that offered at ISCED 3. Entry to these programmes requires the successful completion of programmes at ISCED 3A, 3B or 4A.

This stage is further sub-divided according to the destination for which the programmes have been designed:

ISCED 5A programmes are largely theoretically based and are intended to give access either to the advanced research programmes found in ISCED 6 or to professions with high skills requirements (eg medical doctors). It may be necessary to take more than one qualification at ISCED 5A (eg a Bachelor's and then a Master's) before entering ISCED 6.

ISCED 5B programmes focus on occupationally specific skills geared for direct access to the labour market. They are often, but not always, shorter than programmes at ISCED 5A. Although their theoretical content is significantly beyond that offered at ISCED 3 it is usually insufficient to give access to advanced research programmes (without first completing a programme at ISCED 5A).

ISCED 6 Second Stage of Tertiary Education

This level is reserved for programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research qualification (usually at the doctorate level or beyond). The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research and are not based on course-work alone.

Economic activity

Table 4.1: Economic activity rate (ILO methodology)

	in % of total population 15+				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	76.3	79.6	71.9	68.9	:
Bulgaria	55.4	52.4	51.5	51.8	51.6
Czech Republic	63.3	63.3	61.7	61.0	61.1
Estonia	70.2	70.1	68.5	68.1	64.2
FYROM	:	:	:	54.9	:
Hungary	59.2	57.1	55.9	55.6	55.0
Latvia	:	:	67.6	59.8	59.7
Lithuania	65.3	61.1	61.4	62.3	62.3
Poland	60.9	60.2	58.8	58.2	57.7
Romania	:	64.9	67.2	64.8	64.8
Slovakia	62.1	59.9	59.8	60.0	59.5
Slovenia	57.7	57.6	58.7	57.6	:

Unemployment rate from LFS (ILO methodology)

Table 4.2: All Ages

	in % of labour force				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	22.0	18.0	13.0	12.0	:
Bulgaria	21.4	20.5	14.7	13.7	15.0
Czech Republic	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.7
Estonia	6.5	7.6	9.7	10.0	10.5
FYROM	:	:	:	31.9	:
Hungary	11.3	10.2	9.5	9.2	8.1
Latvia	:	:	18.9	18.3	14.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	15.6	14.1
Poland	14.0	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.2
Romania	:	8.1	8.0	6.7	6.0
Slovakia	12.2	13.7	13.2	11.1	11.6
Slovenia	9.1	9.0	7.4	7.3	:

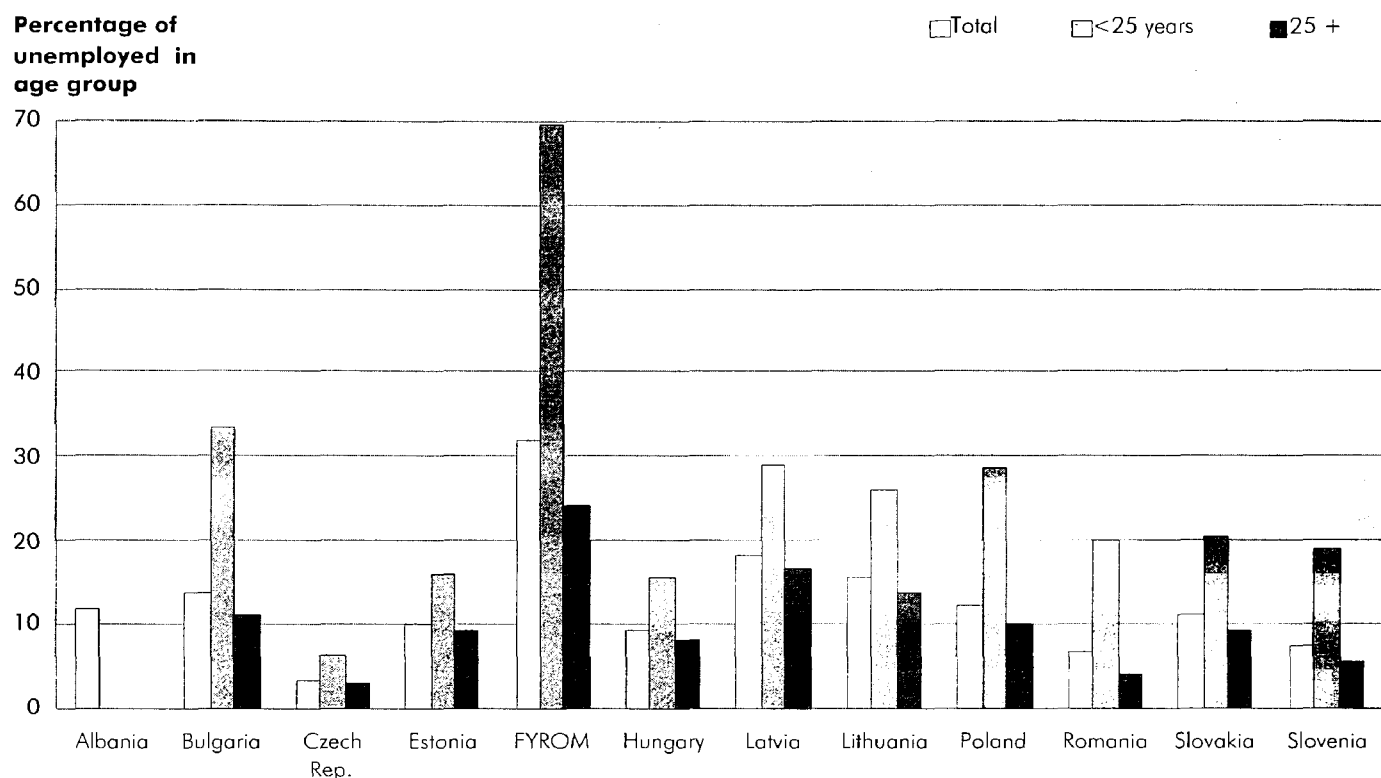
Table 4.3: Less than 25 years

	in % of labour force in age groups				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	47.0	44.9	37.7	33.5	36.0
Czech Republic	:	7.7	7.9	6.2	8.4
Estonia	11.0	11.6	14.1	16.0	17.8
FYROM	:	:	:	69.5	:
Hungary	19.2	17.6	16.6	15.7	13.9
Latvia	:	:	30.1	29.0	24.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	26.1	26.2
Poland	30.0	32.5	31.2	28.5	24.8
Romania	:	22.6	20.8	20.2	:
Slovakia	25.7	27.6	24.8	20.6	:
Slovenia	24.2	22.2	18.8	18.8	:

Table 4.4: 25 years and more

	in % of labour force in age groups				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	17.3	16.8	11.6	11.3	12.4
Czech Republic	:	3.0	3.3	3.0	4.0
Estonia	5.8	6.9	9.1	9.1	9.4
FYROM	:	:	:	24.0	:
Hungary	9.8	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.0
Latvia	:	:	17.0	16.6	12.9
Lithuania				13.9	12.1
Poland	11.7	11.9	10.9	10.1	9.3
Romania		5.3	5.4	4.2	:
Slovakia	9.4	10.9	10.8	9.2	9.4
Slovenia	6.4	7.1	5.6	5.6	:

Fig. 4.2: Unemployment by age group



Average employment by kind of activity (NACE classification)

Table 4.5: Labour force survey - Total

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	4918	4889
Estonia	708	693	656	646	634
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	3648	3646
Latvia	1205	1083	1046	1018	1037
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	14968	15180
Romania	:	:	:	10936	11050
Slovakia	:	:	:	2218	2194
Slovenia	845	851	882	878	:

Table 4.6: Administrative sources - Total

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	1046	1162	1138	1116	:
Bulgaria	3222	3242	3282	3286	:
Czech Republic	4848	4885	5012	5044	4990
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	421	396	357	340	:
Hungary	2836	2899	2744	2552	2509
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	1778	1675	1644	1659	1667
Poland	8581	8519	8801	8842	:
Romania	10062	10011	9493	:	:
Slovakia	2012	1977	2020	2036	2029
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:

Table 4.7: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

	in % of total				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	6.3	5.8
Estonia	16.6	14.6	10.5	10.0	9.9
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	8.3	7.9
Latvia	19.5	19.3	18.5	18.3	18.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	22.1	20.5
Romania	:	:	:	38.0	39.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	8.9	8.6
Slovenia	:	:	:	10.1	:

Table 4.8: Mining and quarrying

	in % of total				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	1.8	1.8
Estonia	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	0.9	0.7
Latvia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	2.8	2.6
Romania	:	:	:	2.2	2.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	1.5	1.7
Slovenia	:	:	:	1.0	:

Table 4.9: Manufacturing

	in % of total				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	28.7	28.1
Estonia	21.4	20.7	24.8	23.9	24.3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	23.3	23.7
Latvia	21.6	19.3	18.5	17.7	17.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	20.9	21.0
Romania	:	:	:	23.0	22.1
Slovakia	:	:	:	27.0	26.1
Slovenia	:	:	:	34.3	:

Table 4.10: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water

	in % of total				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	2.0	1.9
Estonia	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	2.4	2.7
Latvia	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	1.8	1.8
Romania	:	:	:	2.0	2.1
Slovakia	:	:	:	2.5	2.6
Slovenia	:	:	:	1.5	:

Table 4.11: Construction

	in % of total				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	9.5	9.8
Estonia	7.4	7.2	5.4	5.7	5.3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	6.0	6.0
Latvia	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	6.2	6.6
Romania	:	:	:	4.3	4.2
Slovakia	:	:	:	8.5	8.9
Slovenia	:	:	:	5.4	:

Table 4.12: Wholesale and retail trade (repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods)

	in % of total				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	13.0	13.5
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	13.3	13.6
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	12.7	13.1
Romania	:	:	:	7.6	8.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	10.2	11.6
Slovenia	:	:	:	11.7	:

Table 4.13: Transport, storage and communication

	in % of total				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	8.3	8.4	10.0	10.0	
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary					
Latvia	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Lithuania	:				
Poland	:	:	:	:	:
Romania				5.3	5.1
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:

Average paid employment indices by NACE sections

Table 4.14: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (A+B)

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	60.8 *	68.1 *	76.1 *	44.8	92.6
Czech Republic	74.7	87.4	80.2	86.9	90.1
Estonia	72.5	81.5	69.6	89.3	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	73.7	82.7	90.7	95.3	94.4
Latvia	62.7	53.7	81.8	82.4	86.2
Lithuania	110.2	97.7	100.1	102.3	91.0
Poland	79.6	72.9	79.1	102.5	91.2
Romania	99.2	88.7	87.4	88.1	:
Slovakia	85.1	87.7	93.2	91.8	89.2
Slovenia	:	83.3	90.1	100.1	98.3

Table 4.15: Mining and quarrying (C)

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	96.6 *	93.9 *	95.6 *	81.2	91.7
Czech Republic	88.8	90.1	89.5	92.5	92.3
Estonia	92.2	99.4	81.6	97.4	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	65.7	63.8	82.4	92.0	83.8
Latvia	74.0	100.9	90.7	101.1	85.2
Lithuania	66.7	100.0	97.5	89.7	94.3
Poland	85.5	92.8	95.5	95.2	93.8
Romania	96.9	99.1	97.1	99.2	:
Slovakia	81.0	88.6	95.6	103.9	100.2
Slovenia	:	118.3	95.2	115.1	95.1

Table 4.16: Manufacturing (D)

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	86.8 *	90.7 *	94.0 *	86.8	74.7
Czech Republic	94.0	95.3	88.7	95.3	97.7
Estonia	83.3	93.8	113.2	94.2	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	87.1	93.1	94.7	94.8	100.4
Latvia	71.5	84.3	93.8	99.2	97.1
Lithuania	84.1	80.0	90.0	95.3	100.4
Poland	92.7	97.1	101.7	99.7	99.9
Romania	92.2	93.6	90.4	98.0	:
Slovakia	94.2	94.3	101.4	98.0	96.1
Slovenia	:	102.8	106.5	95.2	96.9

Table 4.17: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water (E)

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	104.6 *	101.3 *	101.0 *	149.9	101.2
Czech Republic	93.0	102.7	97.5	95.2	94.6
Estonia	101.1	107.5	81.8	104.0	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	100.7	104.9	96.8	94.4	93.7
Latvia	115.0	111.7	102.1	105.5	100.3
Lithuania	109.5	112.9	112.2	100.0	97.9
Poland	90.1	101.8	100.6	100.0	99.7
Romania	100.2	103.9	100.1	110.1	:
Slovakia	116.4	99.6	98.1	101.2	102.2
Slovenia	:	79.7	144.9	95.0	98.5

Table 4.18: Construction (F)

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	75.8 *	81.4 *	85.2 *	93.5	75.8
Czech Republic	102.3	104.5	100.2	95.9	99.8
Estonia	85.5	93.8	71.0	102.1	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	85.5	90.6	82.7	76.6	95.5
Latvia	63.0	88.6	95.9	92.9	101.9
Lithuania	74.9	87.5	103.4	103.8	99.7
Poland	90.6	87.9	96.2	95.5	103.7
Romania	116.8	96.0	86.1	97.4	:
Slovakia	82.6	87.3	95.2	97.4	98.4
Slovenia	:	101.7	94.3	103.7	103.7

Table 4.19: Transport, storage and communication (I)

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	92.4 *	93.3 *	93.3 *	99.8	95.2
Czech Republic	97.1	96.6	98.7	99.8	99.0
Estonia	95.1	98.5	113.4	98.3	
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	97.0	96.6	97.4	94.5	95.7
Latvia	86.2	92.7	96.1	100.4	95.1
Lithuania		92.2	103.3	99.7	97.7
Poland	96.6	94.5	98.4	98.9	99.5
Romania		94.5	95.5	95.9	
Slovakia	166.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	97.0
Slovenia	:	92.2	97.2	98.2	100.3

Registered unemployment

Table 4.20: Unemployment as percentage of labour force (end of period)

	in % of labour force				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	22.0	18.0	13.0	12.0	:
Bulgaria	16.4	12.8	11.1	12.5	13.7
Czech Republic	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.5	5.2
Estonia	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.3
FYROM	27.7	30.0	35.6	31.9	:
Hungary	12.6	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.4
Latvia	5.8	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.0
Lithuania	3.5	4.5	7.3	6.4	5.6
Poland	16.4	16.0	14.9	13.2	:
Romania	10.4	10.9	9.5	6.6	8.8
Slovakia	14.4	14.8	13.1	12.8	12.5
Slovenia	15.4	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.8

Table 4.21: Number of unemployed persons (end of period)

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	301.0	262.0	171.0	158.0	193.5
Bulgaria	626.1	488.4	423.8	478.8	523.5
Czech Republic	185.2	166.5	153.0	186.3	268.9
Estonia	34.2	34.3	33.9	37.3	30.6
FYROM	174.8	185.9	216.2	251.5	:
Hungary	632.1	519.6	495.9	477.5	464.0
Latvia	76.7	83.9	83.2	90.8	84.9
Lithuania	65.5	78.0	127.7	109.4	120.2
Poland	2889.6	2838.0	2628.8	2359.5	:
Romania	1165.0	1224.0	998.0	658.0	881.0
Slovakia	368.1	371.5	333.3	329.7	347.7
Slovenia	137.1	123.5	126.8	124.5	128.6

Retired persons

Table 4.22: Retired persons as percentage of population (end of period)

	in %				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	13.6	13.9	14.8	:	:
Bulgaria	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.5	28.7
Czech Republic	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.2	24.3
Estonia	25.4	25.2	25.4	25.3	25.2
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	27.9	28.6	29.2	30.3	30.9 ^P
Latvia	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.2	26.5
Lithuania	23.6	23.8	25.4	27.3	29.3
Poland	17.4	18.0	18.4	23.9	24.3
Romania	14.7	15.5	16.2	16.8	17.5
Slovakia	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.8	21.8 ^P
Slovenia	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.4

Fig 4.2: Retired persons as percentage of total population in 1997

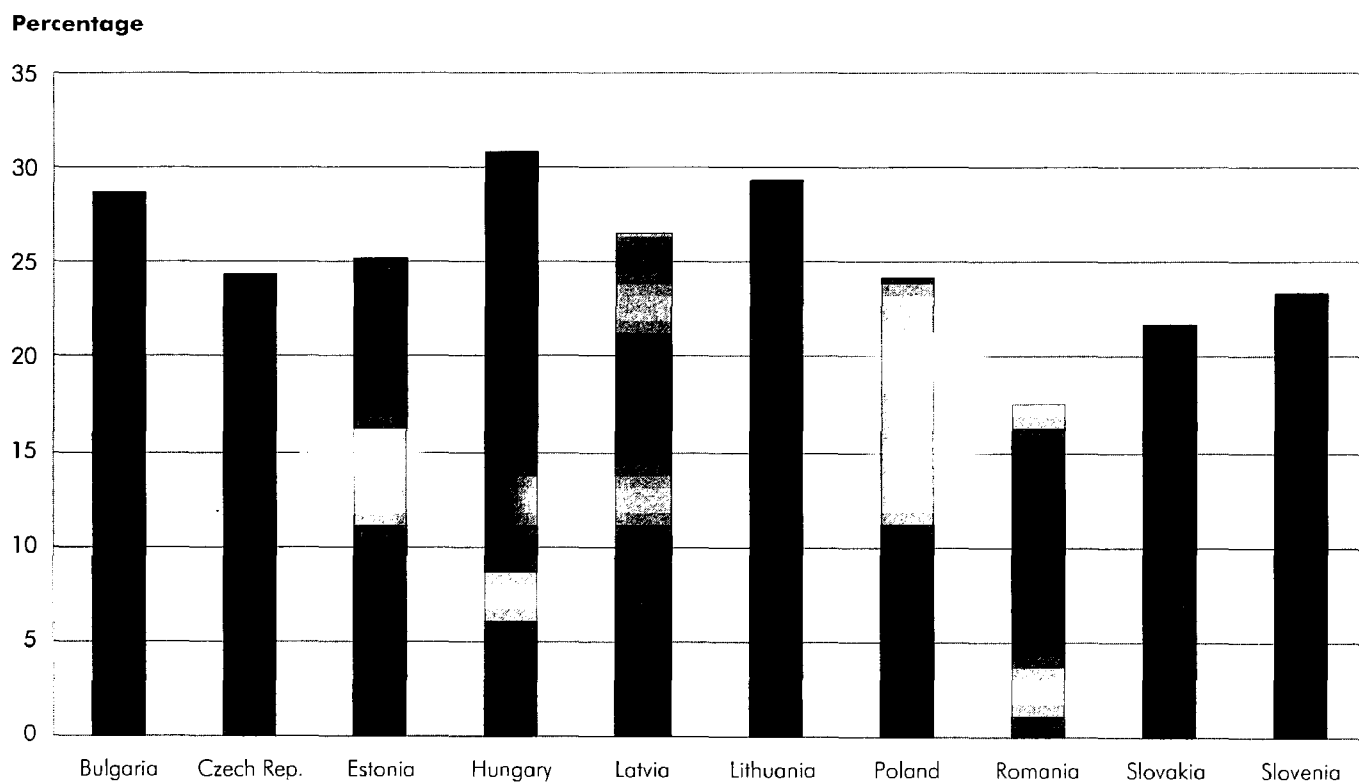


Table 4.23: Number of retired persons (end of period)

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	432	447	482	497	506
Bulgaria	2440	2424	2409	2381	2379
Czech Republic	2517	2515	2519	2498	2507
Estonia	383	376	374	371	367
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	2870	2935	2983	3082	3132
Latvia	665	663	666	650	652
Lithuania	879	885	942	1011	1087
Poland	6703	6950	7107	9254	9380
Romania	3337	3517	3671	3803	3952
Slovakia	1167	1174	1168	1170	1174
Slovenia	452	454	456	461	464

Methodological note

Average employment by kind of activity (NACE classification)

Average employment by LFS (Labour Force Survey):

The data include:

- Czech Rep.: Total employment in the civil sector of the national economy.
- Estonia: For the years 1993-1994 the data refer to the Estonian Labour Force Survey 1995 (ELFS 95) conducted in January-April 1995. For the years 1995-1997 the data refer to the Estonian Labour Force Survey 1997 (ELFS 97) conducted in April-June 1997. The questionnaire of both surveys consisted of two parts: the reference week and retrospective part: ELFS 95 covered the period 1989-1995, ELFS 97 the period 1995-1997. Data presented in tables for the years 1993-1996 are retrospectively collected data about population aged 15-69. Data for the year 1997 are reference week data referring to the 2nd quarter of 1997 and population aged 15-74.
- Latvia: Enterprises and other organisations under all kinds of ownership. The data cover all budgetary organisations. Persons in compulsory military service and employees on childcare leave are excluded.

Average employment by other sources:

- Albania: Includes employment in the public sector, private sector (agriculture and non agriculture) and armed forces. The sources are administrative records.
- Bulgaria: Annual data only (comprehensive survey, covers all employees in public and private sector). The national branches classification is different from the NACE classification, therefore the data previous to 1997 are estimated data. Since 1997, the Bulgarian NSI converts it to NACE.
- FYROM: All enterprises and other legal entities under public, mixed, co-operative, private and state ownership. Employees at the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior are not included. (The coverage of private enterprises is very low).
- Lithuania: Data cover all enterprises and other organisations (private and public sector).

Unemployment, Economic activity rate and average paid employment indices by kind of activity from Labour Force Survey (ILO methodology)

These indicators are derived from LFS (Labour Force Survey) observing the following ILO definitions and recommendations:

Unemployment rate: Percentage of the unemployed in economically active population 15+.

Unemployed: All persons aged 15+ who concurrently meet all three conditions of the ILO definition for being classified as the unemployed: (i) have no work, (ii) are actively seeking a job and (iii) are ready to take up a job within a fortnight.

Economic activity rate: Percentage of economically active population in the total population aged 15+.

Paid employment: Persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages or salaries, including members of productive co-operatives.

- Albania: Unemployment data refer to registered unemployment. Source: Administrative record.
For economic activity rate the total labour force covers total employment and total registered unemployment. Population working age is population aged 15+. Source: Administrative record.

- Bulgaria:** The data by ILO methodology are for September 1993, October 1994, October 1995 and November 1996.
The average paid employment data relate to employees under labour contract in the public sector (comprehensive survey).
The national branches classification is different from NACE classification. Therefore, the data previous to 1997 are estimated data. Since 1997 NSI converts them to NACE.
- Czech Rep.:** For practical reasons, up to the end of 1997, the quarters of the survey did not correspond to the calendar ones, but they were shifted one month ahead. The persons on compulsory military service are excluded from the employed up to the end of 1995. On the other hand, persons on additional child-care leave (family leave) are included. From the beginning of 1996, persons on compulsory military service are included with the employed. Persons on additional child-care leave (family leave) are excluded. In 1998, the data will be retrospectively recalculated according to the comparable ILO methodology.
- Estonia:** For the years 1993-1994 the data refer to the Estonian Labour Force Survey 1995 (ELFS 95) conducted in January-April 1995. For the years 1995-1997 the data refer to the Estonian Labour Force Survey 1997 (ELFS 97) conducted in April-June 1997. The questionnaire of both surveys consisted of two parts: the reference week and retrospective part: ELFS 95 covered the period 1989-1995, ELFS 97 the period 1995-1997. Data presented in tables for the years 1993-1996 are retrospectively collected data about population aged 15-69. Data for the year 1997 are reference week data referring to the 2nd quarter of 1997 and population aged 15-74.
- FYROM:** LFS monitors only persons aged 15-80 and excludes members of armed forces.
- Hungary:** LFSS monitors only persons aged 15-74.
- Latvia:** Data from November 1995 LFSS monitors the population aged 15-69. Data from May and November 1996 LFSS monitors the population aged 15 years and over. LFSS excludes persons on compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households. Employees on maternity leave and child care until 3 months are included. Data for 1995, 1996 and 1997 refer to November 1995, November 1996 and November 1997.
Data on average paid employment include enterprises and other organisations under all kinds of ownership. The data cover all budgetary organisations. Persons in compulsory military service and employees on childcare leaves are excluded.
- Lithuania:** Due to the fact that LFS are not carried out periodically the economic activity rate has been estimated from the number of employed which was calculated on the basis of reports provided by enterprises and organisations. Residents of 16 years of age and older are considered as those of the working age. Residents of 14 years of age and older are interviewed in labour force surveys.
Data on average paid employment relate to employees under labour contract in the private and public sector. The classification by branches was different from NACE until 1993.
- Romania:** LFS excludes persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population).
- Slovakia:** For practical reasons, the quarters do not correspond to calendar ones, but they are shifted one month ahead. The unemployment rate is recalculated on economically active persons (excluding woman on additional maternity leave).
- Slovenia:** LFSS excludes persons in compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population). Workers on lay-off and persons on maternity leave are classified among persons in employment. Till 1997 LFSS was an annual survey conducted on May, from the 2nd quarter of 1997 on, it is a quarterly survey.

where:

Labour force: Employed and unemployed persons in the sense of the ILO definitions stated below.

The employed: All persons aged 15+, who during the reference period worked at least one hour for wage or salary or other remuneration as employees, entrepreneurs, members of co-operatives or contributing family workers. Members of armed forces and women on child-care leave are included.

The unemployed: All persons aged 15+, who concurrently meet all three conditions of the ILO definition for being classified as the unemployed: (i) have no work, (ii) are actively seeking a job and (iii) are ready to take up a job within a fortnight.

Retired persons (end of period) and pensions

Number of pensioners includes all persons who receive pensions at the end of a monitored period. The following pensions are paid out: old-age (full and proportional), disability (full and partial), widows', widowers', orphans', wives' pensions, pensions for long-term service (full and partial), social pensions (in Hungary social pension does not exist) and pensions granted according to accident insurance provisions or according to a war disabled act.

Average monthly pensions paid out at the end of period represent an average amount of pension coming to one pensioner irrespective of the type of pension he/she receives.

- Albania:** Data on retired persons include retirement pensions, invalidity pensions, family pensions and special pensions for special service in urban and rural areas.
The data on pensions refer to urban areas retirement pensions. In fact, there are two different contribution systems for retirement pensions in Albania: one for urban areas and one for rural areas. An average level of pension for the whole country is not calculated by the national source. For information, rural areas pensions displayed a level equal to around 27 to 30 % of the urban areas pensions over the period 1993-97.
- Bulgaria:** Data on retired persons for 1996 refer to September 1996.
Data on pensions refer to average monthly pension per pensioner for the last quarter of the relevant year. For 1996, data refer to average monthly pension for the third quarter of 1996.
- Czech Rep.:** Average monthly pensions are published on the basis of data of December every year.
- Hungary:** Data on retired persons cover the average number of pensioners, and persons who do not work but have an income from letting property or from other provisions.
In Hungary the sum of pensions, rents and other provisions.
- Latvia:** Starting from 1996, in connection with the enactment of the new law on pensions, recipients of social pensions (since 1996 state social maintenance benefits) are not included in the total number of pensioners as well as in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions. Pensioners registered with the Ministry of Interior Affairs are not included in the total number of pensioners as well as in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions.
- Lithuania:** The data on retired persons are calculated on the average of the period. The data cover all residents receiving pension, one or several pensions. (e. g. old-age, widow's, or widower's, state pension). Pensioners who get several pensions are taken into account several times. Every year approximately 10 thousand persons residing in Lithuania receive pensions from the budget of the Russian Federation.
- Poland:** Data on retired persons do not cover individual farmers.
Data on pensions do not cover pensions of individual farmers as well as family and nursing allowances paid by state budget to the family members of the retired and pensioners.
- Romania:** Data on retired persons are number of pensioners who receive retirement allowances (December every year). Data on pensions are average monthly pensions. Data on both retired persons and pensions do not cover farmers.
- Slovenia:** Outcomes of the Pension Fund for pensions of residents and non-residents.

Eurostat has converted National Currencies to the US dollar (and hence to ECU) by applying the International Monetary Fund annual (or quarter) average exchange rates.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1	Jul 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998

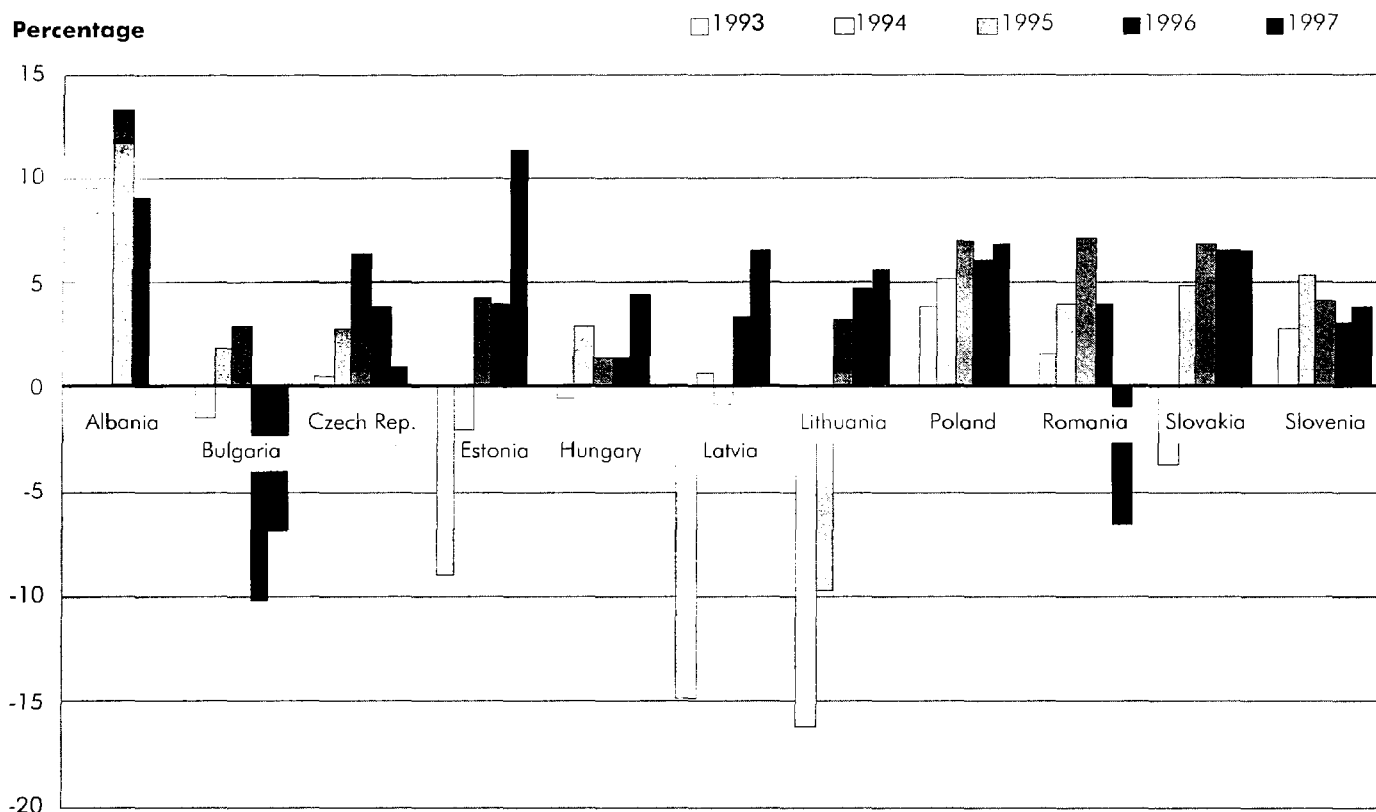
GDP at current prices**Table 5.1: GDP at current prices**

	billion ECU ¹⁾				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	1.1 *	1.6 *	1.9 *	2.1 *	:
Bulgaria	9.2	8.1	11.0	7.8	9.0
Czech Republic	29.4	33.5	38.8	44.5	45.9
Estonia	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.4	4.2
FYROM	:	2.6	2.9	2.9	:
Hungary	33.0	34.9	34.1	35.6	39.6
Latvia	1.9	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.9
Lithuania	2.3	3.6	4.6	6.2	8.4
Poland	73.4	77.8	91.0	106.0	119.7
Romania	22.5	25.3	27.1	27.6	30.6
Slovakia	10.2	11.6	13.3	14.8	17.2
Slovenia	10.8	12.1	14.3	14.9	16.1

1) At current exchange rates.

Table 5.2: Annual GDP growth rates

	in % of previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	9.6 *	8.3 *	13.3 *	9.1 *	:
Bulgaria	-1.5	1.8	2.9	-10.1	-6.9
Czech Republic	0.6	2.7	6.4	3.9	1.0
Estonia	-9.0	-2.0	4.3	4.0	11.4
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	-0.6	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.4
Latvia	-14.9	0.6	-0.8	3.3	6.5
Lithuania	-16.2	-9.8	3.3	4.7	5.7
Poland	3.8	5.2	7.0	6.1	6.9
Romania	1.5	3.9	7.1	3.9	-6.6
Slovakia	-3.7	4.9	6.9	6.6	6.5
Slovenia	2.8	5.3	4.1	3.1	3.8

Fig. 5.1: Annual GDP growth rates in percent of previous year**Table 5.3: GDP per capita at current prices and as an index of EU average**

	ECU ¹⁾					EU15 = 100				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1100	1000	1300	900	1100	7	6	8	5	6
Czech Rep.	2800	3200	3800	4300	4500	18	19	22	24	23
Estonia	900	1300	1800	2300	2800	6	8	11	13	15
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	3200	3400	3300	3500	3900	20	20	19	19	21
Latvia	700	1200	1400	1600	2000	4	7	8	9	10
Lithuania	600	1000	1200	1700	2300	4	6	7	9	12
Poland	1900	2000	2400	2700	3100	12	12	14	15	16
Romania	1000	1100	1200	1200	1400	6	7	7	7	7
Slovakia	1900	2200	2500	2800	3200	12	13	14	15	17
Slovenia	5400	6100	7200	7500	8100	34	36	42	41	43

NB: For the calculation of per capita GDP, the data for the total population is taken from the national accounts; it may be different from that obtained via demographic statistics.

1) At current exchange rates.

Uses of GDP

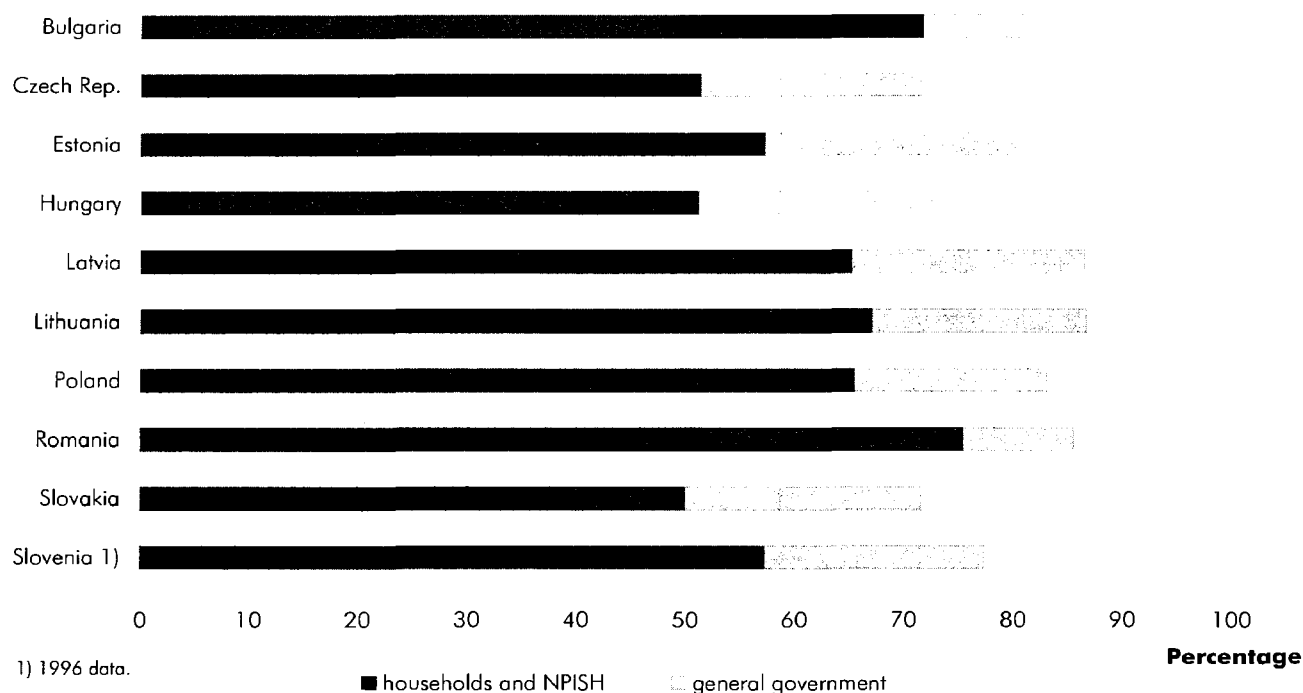
Table 5.4: Main GDP aggregates: trade and investment

	gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in % of GDP			exports in % of GDP			imports in % of GDP		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	15.3	13.6	11.3	44.7	62.9	61.3	46.3	59.8	55.7
Czech Rep.	32.8	33.0	30.7	56.0	53.4	57.6	60.5	60.4	63.0
Estonia	26.0	26.7	26.5	72.3	66.6	72.9	80.4	78.7	85.2
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	20.0	21.4	22.3	37.3	38.9	46.4	38.5	39.9	46.9
Latvia	17.6	18.1	18.7	46.9	54.5	56.2	49.3	61.3	61.4
Lithuania	23.0	23.0	22.0	53.0	53.4	54.6	64.8	63.2	64.8
Poland	16.9	19.0	20.8	25.9	24.8	26.4	24.6	27.6	31.5
Romania	21.4	23.1	19.2	27.6	28.4	29.7	33.2	36.7	36.7
Slovakia	27.4	36.9	38.6	63.0	58.0	56.4	61.2	70.0	63.5
Slovenia	21.2	22.5	:	54.2	54.3	:	55.5	55.2	:

Table 5.5: Main GDP aggregates: final consumption

	households and NPISH ¹⁾ in %			general government in %		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	70.7	76.6	71.8	15.3	11.9	12.4
Czech Republic	49.5	50.4	51.4	20.9	21.1	20.2
Estonia	61.2	60.7	57.3	25.4	24.1	22.9
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	53.8	52.2	51.2	23.6	22.0	21.4
Latvia	62.6	66.8	65.2	22.2	21.9	21.3
Lithuania	67.4	66.5	67.1	19.7	18.9	19.6
Poland	63.1	65.1	65.5	17.6	17.5	17.6
Romania	67.6	72.1	75.4	13.7	11.6	10.1
Slovakia	49.6	50.3	50.0	20.3	22.4	21.7
Slovenia	57.9	57.3	:	20.2	20.1	:

1) Non-profit institutions serving households.

Fig. 5.2: Final consumption of GDP in percent of GDP (1997)

GDP in terms of purchasing power standards

Table 5.6: GDP at current prices and purchasing power standards

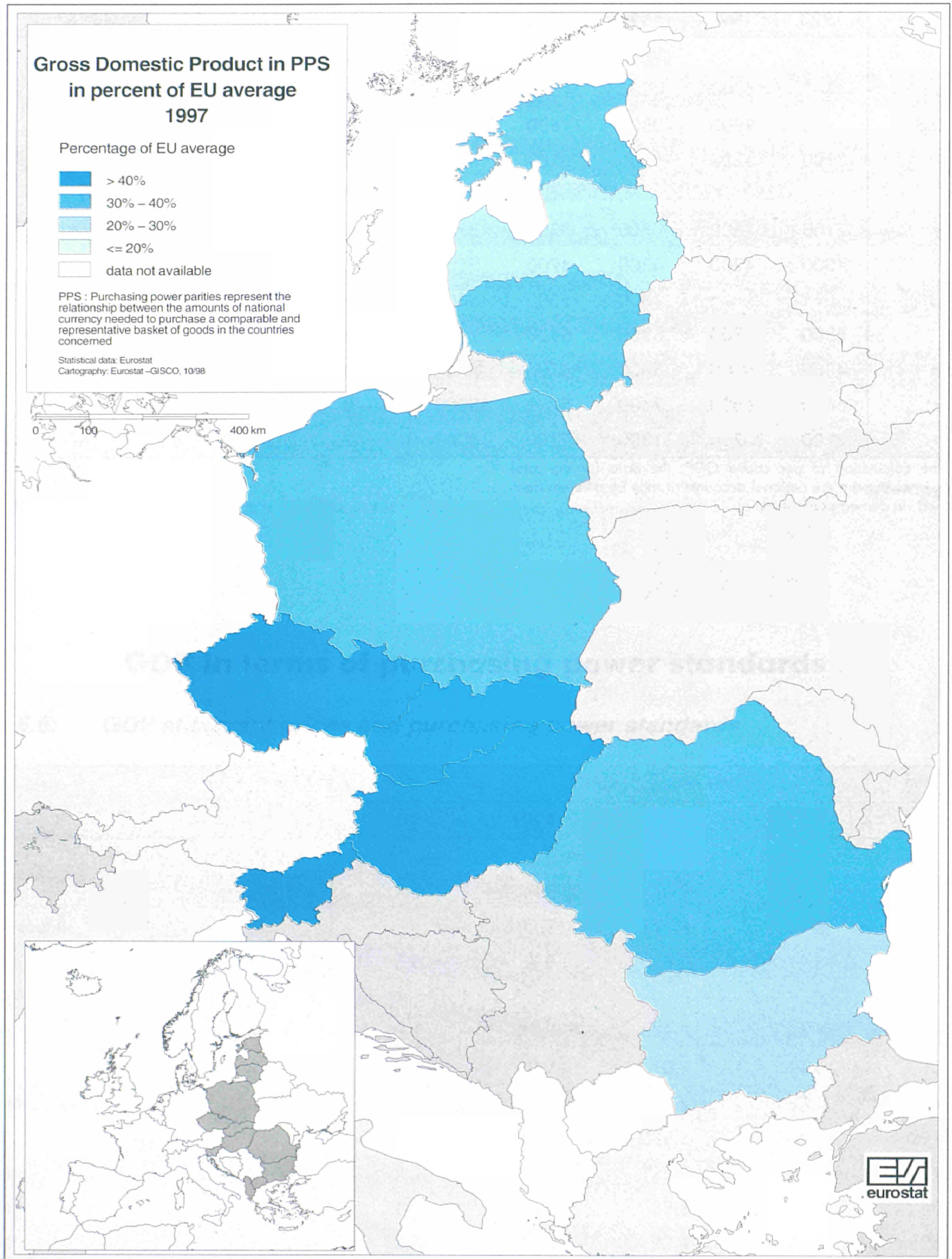
	total - billion PPS				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	37.6	39.3	40.9	38.5	36.7
Czech Republic	:	102.7	111.4	119.8	123.8
Estonia	7.8	7.8	8.3	9.0	10.3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	73.3	77.5	79.5	84.5	90.3
Latvia	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.6	12.7
Lithuania	:	:	17.9	19.7	21.3
Poland	204.7	221.2	239.2	266.0	291.2
Romania	109.5	116.8	126.5	137.9	131.8
Slovakia	34.0	36.6	39.5	44.2	48.2
Slovenia	19.7	21.3	22.4	24.3	25.8

Table 5.7: GDP per capita (at current prices and purchasing power standards) and as an index of EU average

	in PPS					EU15 = 100				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	4400	4700	4900	4600	4400	28	28	28	25	23
Czech Rep.	:	9900	10800	11600	12000	:	60	62	64	63
Estonia	5100	5200	5600	6100	7000	32	31	32	34	37
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	7100	7600	7800	8300	8900	45	45	45	46	47
Latvia	4000	4200	4300	4700	5100	25	25	25	26	27
Lithuania	:	:	4800	5300	5800	:	:	28	29	30
Poland	5300	5700	6200	6900	7500	33	34	36	38	40
Romania	4800	5100	5600	6100	5800	30	31	32	34	31
Slovakia	6400	6800	7400	8200	8900	40	41	43	45	47
Slovenia	9900	10700	11300	12200	13000	62	64	65	67	68

NB: For the calculation of per capita GDP, the data for the total population is taken from the national accounts; it may be different from that obtained via demographic statistics.

Fig. 5.3: Gross domestic product in PPS in percent of EU average



GDP by sector

Table 5.8: Gross value added by sector

NACE section	in % of total in 1996			
	agriculture, fishing...	industry, incl. energy	construction	service activities ¹⁾
	A to B	C to E	F	G to Q
Albania	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	15.4	25.9	4.3	54.5
Czech Republic	4.6	33.2	8.1	54.1
Estonia	7.5	22.2	5.8	64.5
FYROM ²⁾	11.3	19.5	5.0	64.2
Hungary	6.6	26.3	4.3	62.8
Latvia	9.0	26.4	4.7	59.9
Lithuania	12.2	25.8	7.1	54.9
Poland	6.9	31.5	6.2	55.3
Romania	20.0	35.8	7.2	37.0
Slovakia	5.5	32.0	5.0	57.4
Slovenia	4.4	32.0	5.6	58.0

1) Statistical discrepancy included.

2) Share of GDP not GVA.

Fig. 5.4: Gross value added by sector in percent (1996)

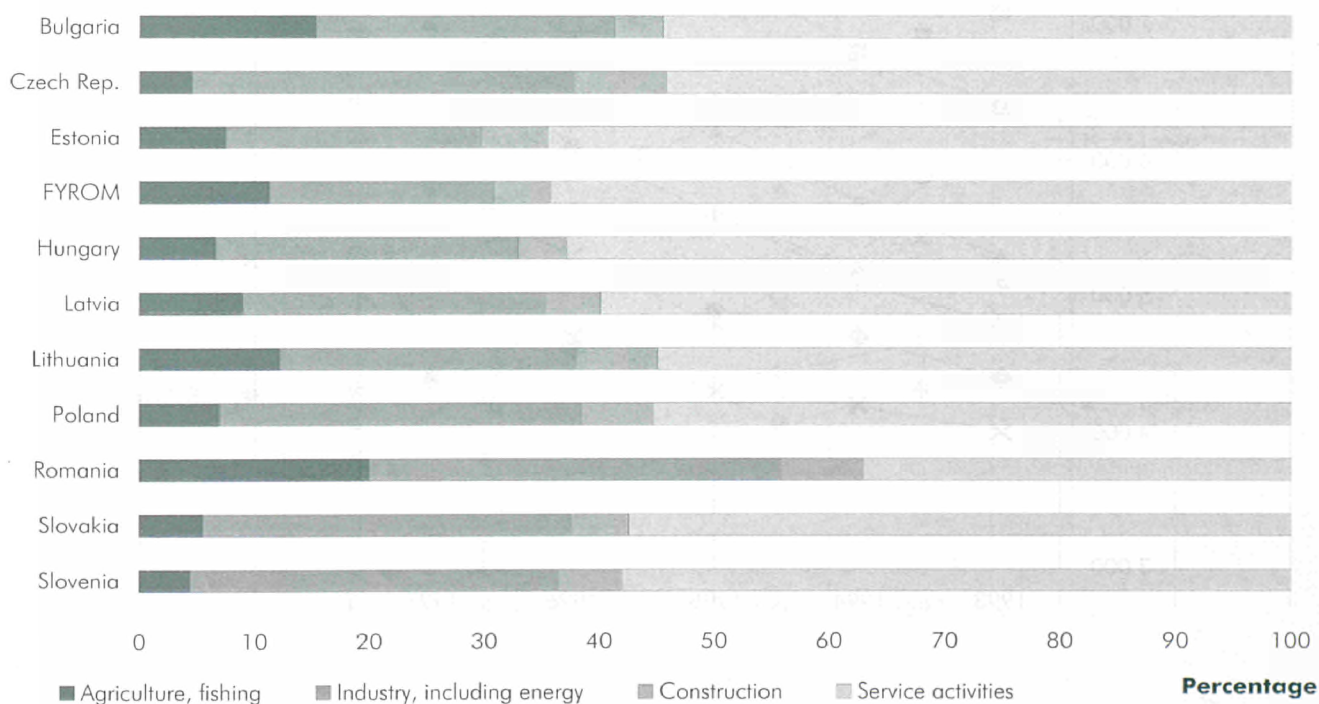


Fig. 5.5: GDP per capita at current prices in PPS

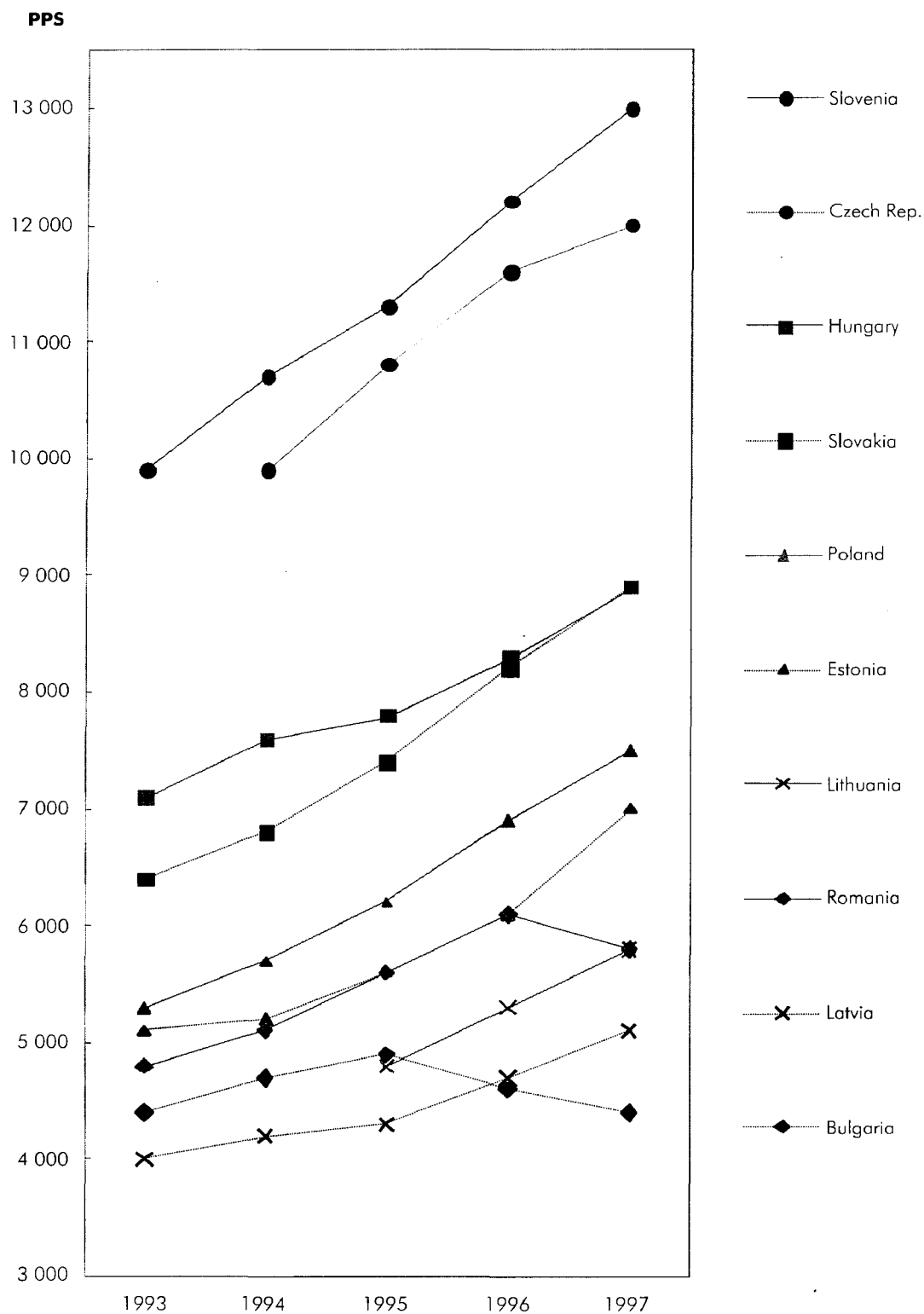


Fig. 5.6: GDP per capita at current prices in ECU

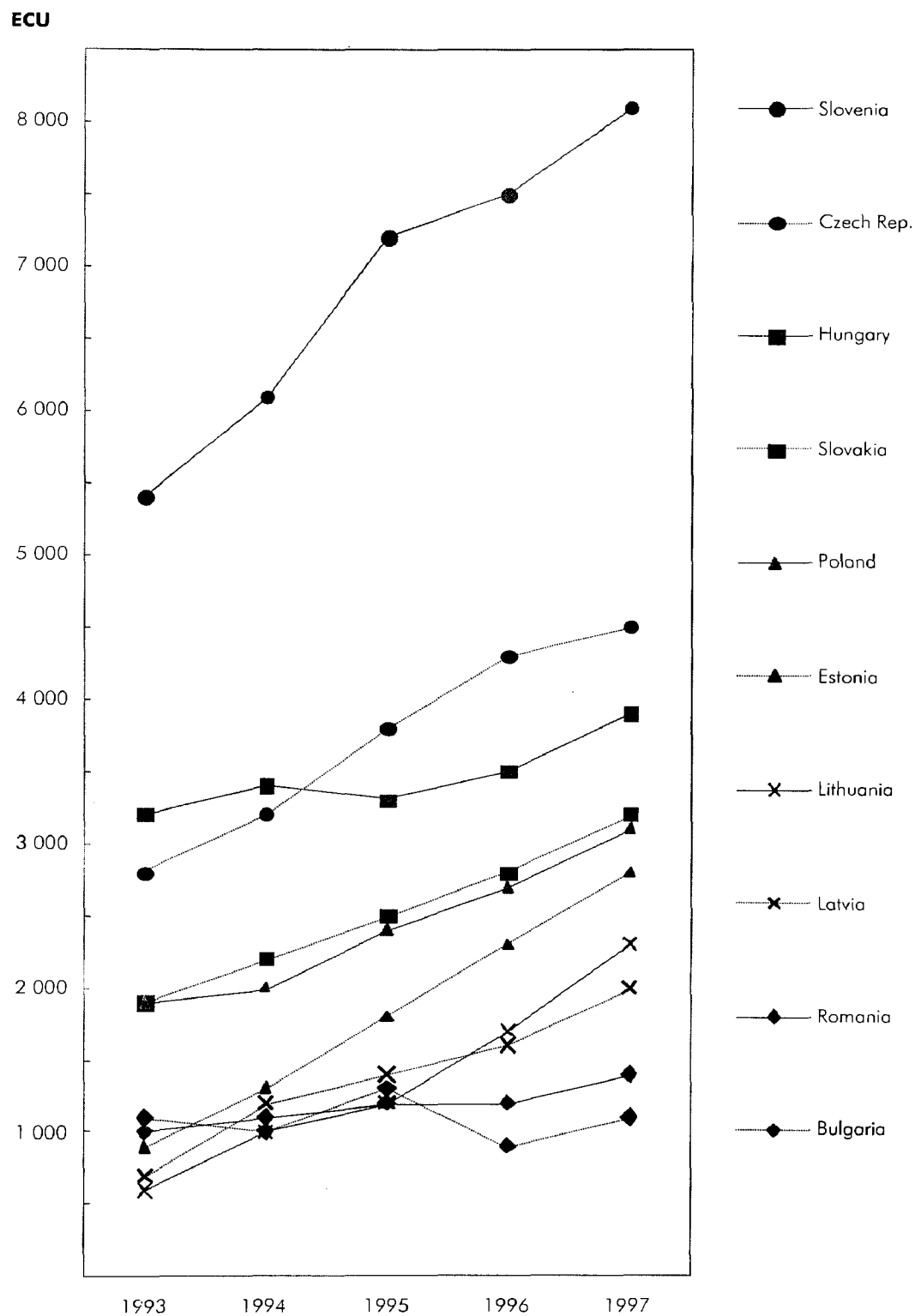
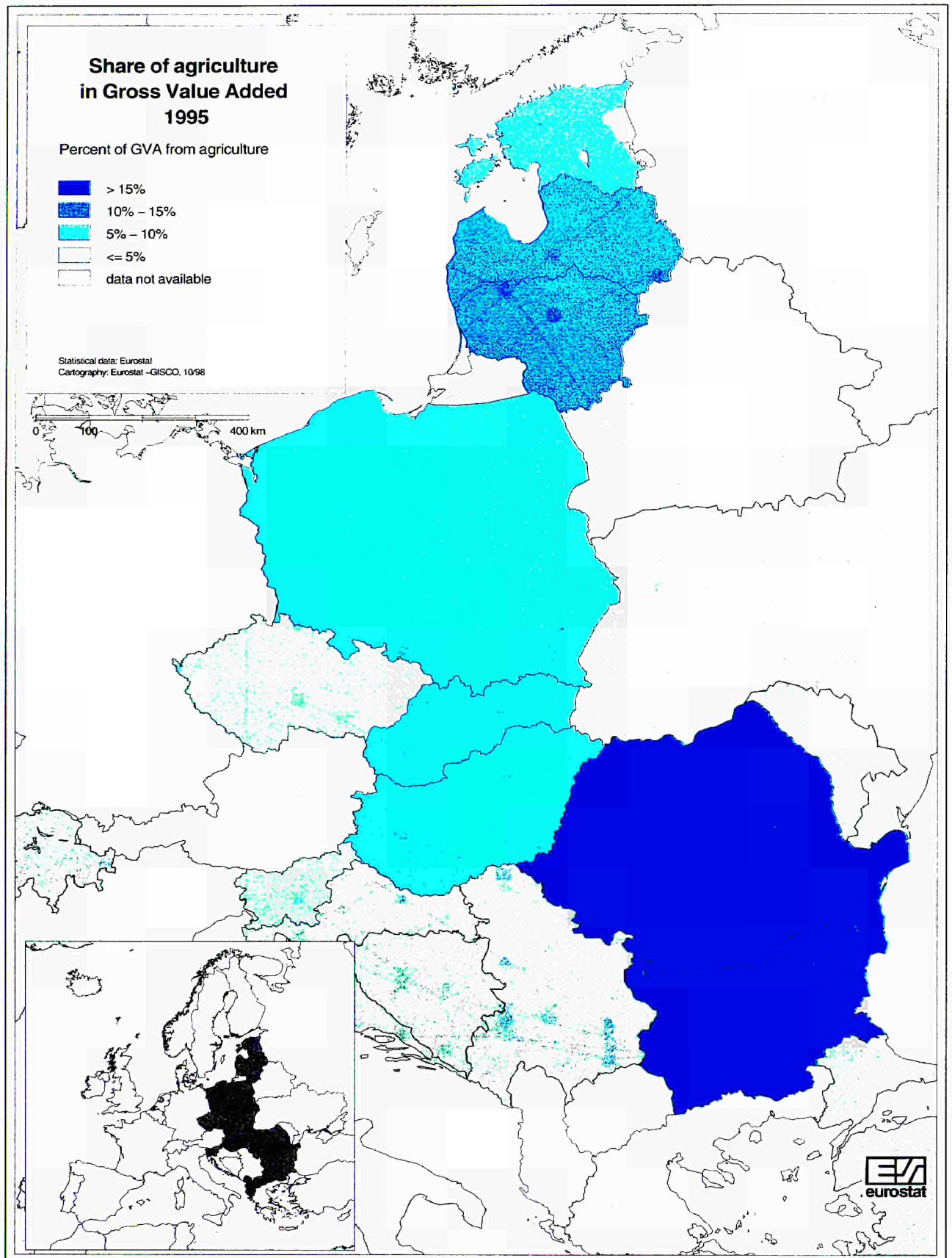


Fig. 5.7: Share of agriculture in gross value added

Methodological note

Gross domestic product (GDP), which is one of the main national accounts aggregates, represents in a concise form the activities of economic operators within a given economic territory. It corresponds to the cash value of all goods and services produced by economic units within a given period less the value of intermediate goods used in the production process.

Three different approaches may be used to calculate and present GDP, based on output, income and expenditure. In the expenditure approach GDP covers the goods and services which comprise the final consumption of households and the collective consumption of general government, together with gross fixed capital formation and the balance of imports and exports.

GDP is calculated in accordance with a system of national accounts which in the case of EU Member States is the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA). This system consists of a coherent set of detailed tables and accounts which reveal various

aggregates. These aggregates are essential indicators for macroeconomic analysis and economic policy.

National accounts also play an important role in the EU accession preparations concerning Central European Countries. They have to provide the Commission services with comparable and reliable macro-economic data on the Candidate Countries, underlying the Commissions opinion on each application for accession and allowing estimates for the financial consequences of enlargement.

The most common approach in analysing GDP involves final uses. This analysis, which involves breaking down the final uses of GDP into various sub-aggregates, reveals to what extent the goods and services produced by the economy of a country or imported are used for private consumption, public consumption, gross fixed-capital formation or exports.

The main components of the final uses shown in the national accounts are:

- **final consumption of households** which represents the value of goods and market services used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs; the main categories are food, clothing and footwear, housing services, furniture, health services, transport, recreation and cultural services;
- **collective consumption of general government and private non-profit institutions** which comprises non-market services, i.e. community services that are provided without direct payment. These services benefit all economic operators, whether they are businesses or households; the main services are those provided by general government, national defence, health, education, research, recreation and cultural services and welfare services;
- **gross fixed capital formation** which represents the value of durable goods with a value of more than ECU 100 acquired by producer units and used for a period of more than a year in the production process; it covers mainly machinery and other equipment, transport equipment, housing (even if produced and occupied by households), non-residential buildings and other civil construction and works; military equipment and construction come under collective consumption;
- **changes in stocks** that are held by producer units (stocks held by households are automatically included in the final consumption of households);
- **the balance of exports and imports**

GDP, and especially GDP per head, is one of the main indicators for economic analysis and for comparisons both in time (assessment of growth) and space (international comparison of a country's production capacity).

For the international comparison of GDP and its components, the values expressed in national currencies first have to be covered into a common currency (usually the ECU for the EU Member States and the US dollar for world-wide comparisons). This conversion is based on official exchange rates. However, for various reasons these rates do not necessarily reflect the real purchasing power of a currency in the economic territory of a country and using them does not always provide a true indication of the volume of goods and services produced and consumed in the various countries.

In order to overcome this difficulty, calculations are based on a theoretical conversion rate which is the

purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP calculations are based on major price surveys covering a basket of goods and services which are both comparable and representative for the countries included in the comparison. The amounts obtained using this rate are called purchasing power standards (PPS).

In 1993, ten of the Central European Countries covered by this Yearbook participated in the European Comparison Programme for the first time. In 1996 they were involved for a second time.

Gross domestic product broadly corresponds to the sum of the value added (total production less intermediate consumption) of the various sectors of production. Taking value added as a basis, it is possible to establish the contribution of individual sectors to GDP formation.

Central Government Budget and Balance of Payments

Table 6.1: Central Government Budget

billion ECU	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP
Albania										
Revenue	0.28		0.42		0.45		0.40		0.36 ^P	
Expenditure	0.42		0.54		0.61		0.66		0.60 ^P	
Deficit or surplus	-0.14	13.3%	-0.13	7.9%	-0.16	8.4%	-0.26	12.3%	-0.24 ^P	
Bulgaria										
Revenue	3.09		3.25		3.59		2.54		2.78 [*]	
Expenditure	4.21		3.63		4.12		3.73		2.82 [*]	
Deficit or surplus	-1.12	12.1%	-0.38	4.7%	-0.53	4.8%	-1.19	15.2%	-0.04 [*]	0.4%
Czech Republic										
Revenue	10.49		11.41		12.67		14.01		14.16	
Expenditure	10.46		11.10		12.47		14.05		14.60	
Deficit or surplus	0.03	0.1%	0.30	0.9%	0.21	0.5%	-0.04	0.1%	-0.44	1.0%
Estonia										
Revenue	0.42		0.68		1.05		1.07		:	
Expenditure	0.45		0.66		1.09		1.09		:	
Deficit or surplus	-0.03	2.2%	0.03	1.6%	-0.03	1.1%	-0.02	0.6%	:	:
FYROM										
Revenue	:		0.79		0.85		0.85		:	
Expenditure	:		0.93		0.88		0.91		:	
Deficit or surplus	:	:	-0.13	4.9%	-0.04	1.4%	-0.06	2.1%	:	:
Hungary										
Revenue	11.54		11.34		10.11		10.70		11.10	
Expenditure	13.23		13.56		11.97		11.40		12.71	
Deficit or surplus	-1.69	5.1%	-2.22	6.4%	-1.87	5.5%	-0.70	2.0%	-1.61	4.1%
Latvia										
Revenue	0.34		0.52		0.51		0.66		0.89	
Expenditure	0.30		0.53		0.64		0.70		0.83	
Deficit or surplus	0.04	2.2%	-0.01	0.3%	-0.13	3.8%	-0.04	1.0%	0.06	1.2%
Lithuania										
Revenue	0.38		0.56		0.75		0.91		:	
Expenditure	0.37		0.63		0.85		1.05		:	
Deficit or surplus	0.01	0.4%	-0.07	2.0%	-0.10	2.2%	-0.14	2.3%	:	:

billion ECU	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP	total	% of GDP
Poland										
Revenue	21.63		23.35		26.39		29.13		32.22	
Expenditure	23.66		25.46		28.75		31.78		33.80	
Deficit or surplus	-2.03	2.8%	-2.11	2.7%	-2.36	2.6%	-2.66	2.5%	-1.59	1.3%
Romania										
Revenue	4.26		4.50		4.85		4.69		5.39	
Expenditure	4.85		5.55		5.96		6.06		6.51	
Deficit or surplus	-0.59	2.6%	-1.05	4.2%	-1.12	4.1%	-1.37	5.0%	-1.12	3.7%
Slovakia										
Revenue	4.17		3.65		4.20		4.27		4.74	
Expenditure	4.81		4.25		4.41		4.93		5.71	
Deficit or surplus	-0.64	6.2%	-0.60	5.2%	-0.21	1.6%	-0.66	4.5%	-0.97	5.7%
Slovenia										
Revenue	2.41		2.75		3.36		3.57		3.90	
Expenditure	2.44		2.70		3.24		3.48		4.09	
Deficit or surplus	-0.03	0.1%	0.05	0.4%	0.12	0.8%	0.10	0.7%	-0.19	1.2%

N.B. These data are not harmonised over all countries presented and should be used with caution.

Table 6.2: Balance of Payments

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania					
Current account	12.3	-35.7	-11.1	-84.4	:
Of which: Trade balance	-418.6	-386.3	-364.0	-534.2	:
Services, net	-72.2	-74.2	-45.4	-47.1	:
Income, net	29.0	11.9	32.4	56.3	:
Current transfers, net	474.1	412.9	365.9	440.7	:
Capital account	:	58.3	-9.1	45.4	:
Financial account	94.1	40.2	-307.9	41.5	:
Of which: Direct investment, net	49.5	44.6	53.7	71.0	:
Portfolio investment, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Other investment, net	44.6	-4.4	-361.6	-29.5	:
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-98.2	-46.1	-23.5	-37.0	:
Balance of international tourism	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria					
Current account	-939.6 *	-26.9 *	-19.6 *	12.5 *	431.2 *
Of which: Trade balance	-757.8	-14.2 *	92.5 *	147.8 *	485.9 *
Services, net	:	9.1 *	117.3 *	94.7 *	119.0 *
Income, net	-164.5 *	-162.2 *	-330.3 *	-312.2 *	-294.1 *
Current transfers, net	:	140.4 *	100.9 *	82.3 *	120.4 *
Capital account	:	647.8 *	0.0	51.9 *	0.0
Financial account	:	-677.3 *	-87.0 *	19.5 *	-617.3 *
Of which: Direct investment, net	:	88.8 *	75.2 *	108.4 *	284.7 *
Portfolio investment, net	:	-195.3 *	-50.3 *	-101.9 *	159.7 *
Other investment, net	:	-281.2 *	66.7 *	-578.8 *	138.4 *
Reserves change ("-" increase) ¹⁾	:	-289.6 *	-178.7 *	592.0 *	-1200.2 *
Balance of international tourism	43.2	99.3	212.4	:	
Czech Republic					
Current account	389.3	-661.5	-1046.7	-3380.4	-2783.0
Of which: Trade balance	-448.6	-1161.2	-2811.8	-4628.7	-4047.5
Services, net	863.2	410.5	1408.2	1514.6	1527.3
Income, net	-100.3	-17.0	-80.7	-569.4	-573.2
Current transfers, net	75.0	106.2	437.6	303.2	310.4
Capital account	-473.8	0.0	5.2	0.8	8.8
Financial account	2583.2	2834.1	6288.7	3384.3	954.1
Of which: Direct investment, net	481.1	629.6	1930.8	1093.2	1124.3
Portfolio investment, net	1366.8	718.5	1041.2	571.8	957.6
Other investment, net	735.3	1486.0	3316.6	1719.3	-1127.8
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-2587.0	-1993.8	-5701.7	652.1	1558.1
Balance of international tourism	880.8	542.3	949.8	883.5	1117.5

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Estonia					
Current account	18.0	-137.7	-126.6	-350.1	:
Of which: Trade balance	-124.3	-297.5	-513.7	835.5	:
Services, net	64.4	88.2	288.7	403.7	:
Income, net	-12.0	-24.5	1.9	5.6	:
Current transfers, net	89.9	96.1	96.4	76.1	:
Capital account	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	:
Financial account	187.8	144.3	189.7	447.9	:
Of which: Direct investment, net	133.7	180.5	152.3	77.5	:
Portfolio investment, net	-0.2	-11.9	-17.0	113.8	:
Other investment, net	54.3	-24.4	54.4	256.5	:
Reserves change ("-" increase)	:	:	:	:	:
Balance of international tourism	20.9	35.7	202.7	:	:
FYROM					
Current account	12.8	-132.8	-165.1	:	:
Of which: Trade balance	36.7	-155.5	-168.2	:	:
Services, net	:	:	:	:	:
Income, net	-48.7	-39.5	-22.2	:	:
Current transfers, net	:	:	:	:	:
Capital account	:	:	:	:	:
Financial account	:	:	:	:	:
Of which: Direct investment, net	:	:	:	:	:
Portfolio investment, net	:	:	:	:	:
Other investment, net	:	:	:	:	:
Reserves change ("-" increase)	:	:	:	:	:
Balance of international tourism	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary					
Current account	-2950.6	-3288.0	-1896.0	-1321.6	-865.0
Of which: Trade balance	-2772.9	-3055.9	-1866.9	-2083.2	-1529.0
Services, net	:	:	500.7	1123.1	1037.9
Income, net	-965.0	-1081.1	-1410.5	-1145.2	-1253.0
Current transfers, net	625.1	764.2	861.6	726.2	878.3
Capital account	:	:	:	122.9	103.2
Financial account	:	:	5360.7	-1418.5	351.0
Of which: Direct investment, net	:	:	3371.4	1565.0	1457.6
Portfolio investment, net	:	:	:	-678.1	-923.2
Other investment, net	:	:	1989.2	-2305.3	-183.4
Reserves change ("-" increase)	:	:	-3464.7	1148.3	149.9
Balance of international tourism	377.5	422.9	503.8	1014.4	1259.2

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Latvia					
Current account	365.6	168.7	-13.6	-220.4	-390.2
Of which: Trade balance	15.9	-253.0	-443.6	-628.9	-827.8
Services, net	278.0	303.0	361.4	302.0	333.1
Income, net	6.2	7.2	14.2	32.7	39.9
Current transfers, net	65.5	111.5	54.3	73.8	64.5
Capital account	:	:	:	:	12.1
Financial account	-186.0	265.6	510.7	257.4	104.9
Of which: Direct investment, net	41.8	231.8	186.8	298.6	376.9
Portfolio investment, net	:	-18.8	-27.7	-110.8	-509.2
Other investment, net	79.6	136.2	326.6	216.1	295.5
Reserves change ("-" increase) ¹⁾	-307.4	-83.6	-24.8	-146.5	-58.1
Balance of international tourism	-11.6	-10.5	-3.5	-124.8	:
Lithuania					
Current account	-71.3	-76.0	-469.7	-569.1	:
Of which: Trade balance	-130.7	-169.5	-533.6	-705.8	:
Services, net	-47.3	-45.5	-9.9	95.2	:
Income, net	6.8	7.2	-9.8	-71.7	:
Current transfers, net	99.9	131.8	83.6	113.2	:
Capital account	:	10.8	-29.8	4.3	:
Financial account	-3.0	104.0	279.6	521.9	:
Of which: Direct investment, net	26.7	26.4	54.7	120.0	:
Portfolio investment, net	-0.3	3.7	12.4	49.4	:
Other investment, net	226.1	229.3	389.7	364.6	:
Reserves change ("-" increase) ¹⁾	-255.5	-155.3	-177.2	-12.0	:
Balance of international tourism	8.9	15.4	-22.4	:	:
Poland					
Current account	-1989.0	-793.6	4170.3	-1064.8	-3763.5
Of which: Trade balance	-1958.2	-702.8	-1396.7	-6422.1	-9937.0
Services, net	315.1	47.9	114.7	-164.6	268.9
Income, net	-2924.1	-1749.5	-480.1	-288.3	-410.0
Current transfers, net	2578.2	1610.8	4.6	176.4	970.0
Capital account	:	:	:	67.7	83.8
Financial account	491.0	1523.3	2109.3	3699.4	6608.2
Of which: Direct investment, net	495.3	455.7	866.9	2158.8	2681.6
Portfolio investment, net	0.0	-524.6	895.2	189.8	1850.0
Other investment, net	-4.3	1592.3	347.1	1350.7	2076.6
Reserves change ("-" increase)	5.1	-1469.5	-6830.8	-2417.9	-2325.3
Balance of international tourism	:	:	:	:	:

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Romania					
Current account	-1002.6	-359.8	-1356.2	-2024.9	-2061.6
Of which: Trade balance	-963.3	-345.5	-1205.6	-1945.4	-1746.0
Services, net	-98.2	-143.8	-248.5	-303.2	-542.3
Income, net	-123.8	-108.5	-184.2	-243.4	-283.9
Current transfers, net	182.8	237.9	282.1	467.0	510.6
Capital account	6.8	10.1	185.0	119.7	37.9
Financial account	866.0	270.7	821.1	1624.0	776.0
Of which: Direct investment, net	74.3	286.7	318.8	207.1	1079.3
Portfolio investment, net	-62.3	63.1	24.5	962.4	778.6
Other investment, net	884.7	534.7	706.4	625.4	386.2
Reserves change ("-" increase) ¹⁾	-147.7	-638.1	336.4	-170.9	-1468.2
Balance of international tourism	1.7	-29.4	81.8	:	:
Slovakia					
Current account	-513.3	559.1	298.9	-1652.4	-1187.8 p
Of which: Trade balance	-795.9	49.6	-174.3	-1806.0	-1298.0 p
Services, net	229.7	552.3	412.8	28.4	67.0 p
Income, net	-32.5	-100.0	-10.7	-35.4	-112.0 p
Current transfers, net	85.4	58.0	70.3	159.9	155.2 p
Capital account	-112.7	370.7	290.5	177.2	82.0 p
Financial account	:	:	:	1484.6	1411.8 p
Of which: Direct investment, net	114.4	142.1	102.4	101.6	61.7 p
Portfolio investment, net	-227.2	228.7	188.1	75.6	20.3 p
Other investment, net	:	:	:	1484.6	1411.8 p
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-47.0	-1084.5	-1207.1	186.7	-40.6 p
Balance of international tourism	148.6	292.6	230.9	149.6	94.4 p
Slovenia					
Current account	164.0	504.4	-17.6	30.7	32.6
Of which: Trade balance	-131.5	-284.2	-729.3	-694.7	-680.7
Services, net	320.2	567.5	482.4	554.5	520.3
Income, net	-43.6	142.1	160.5	122.1	115.5
Current transfers, net	18.8	78.2	69.6	48.8	77.6
Capital account	-3.4	-4.2	-13.8	-3.9	-3.5
Financial account	-175.9	-436.3	142.2	-33.1	-87.3
Of which: Direct investment, net	94.8	110.1	130.7	140.2	260.1
Portfolio investment, net	2.6	-27.7	-10.7	501.7	208.1
Other investment, net	-178.5	19.3	202.6	-212.7	580.2
Reserves change ("-" increase) ¹⁾	-94.8	-542.3	-179.7	-462.3	-1134.9
Balance of international tourism	366.4	451.5	426.6	541.9	567.0

1) Reserves are considered as part of the Financial account for Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia.

Monetary Aggregates

Table 6.3: Monetary Supply

	M1 million ECU					M2 million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	260.0	330.0	480.0	700.0	560.0 p	460.0	600.0	870.0	1200.0	1210.0 p
Bulgaria	:	:	1161.1	387.5	1167.6	:	:	6148.5	2038.1	2931.6
Czech Rep.	10768.7	12225.7	12972.2	13878.6	11704.8	21555.3	25228.3	29750.5	32718.2	32019.4
Estonia	395.2	515.6	674.6	785.7	953.7	461.7	657.2	893.9	1162.8	1593.3
FYROM	70.0	190.0	250.0	230.0	:	190.0	560.0	630.0	590.0	:
Hungary	8027.6	7123.1	5653.6	5979.4	6753.6	15653.4	14539.9	12842.9	13793.0	15646.7
Latvia	312.5	500.6	472.8	581.3	844.5	507.4	729.4	506.9	620.8	909.8
Lithuania	:	509.0	680.7	726.7	1156.3	:	895.8	1096.3	1091.6	1645.6
Poland	8251.2	9156.1	11540.9	13675.8	18599.0	23487.8	25784.5	32137.7	37930.2	45475.5
Romania	:	:	2093.0	2156.0	2114.4	:	:	5401.1	5853.4	7014.9
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	4321.7	:	:	:	:	11799.4
Slovenia	786.3	1088.0	1231.4	1326.1	1448.0	2057.3	3128.8	3723.1	4235.4	5388.7

Table 6.4: Total Credit to economy

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	728.7	803.9	687.2	976.1	1068.9
Bulgaria	:	:	6830.5	3292.4	2618.5
Czech Republic	21360.8	23695.0	26599.7	30066.9	29918.2
Estonia	177.0	297.0	447.1	786.4	1345.2
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	31897.4	30936.2	26024.5	24552.7	25257.9
Latvia	403.9	657.6	469.7	504.2	751.8
Lithuania	:	596.5	626.5	657.6	1017.8
Poland	:	:	17300.0	22500.0	27900.0
Romania	:	:	6463.8	7165.0	5672.3
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	12194.9
Slovenia	3707.5	4434.5	5662.5	5985.3	6484.9

Table 6.5: Credit to government

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	4006.8	2087.2	2111.9
Czech Republic	2438.6	2460.8	2008.9	2879.1	2587.6
Estonia	0.4	2.7	7.9	11.0	17.3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	22721.6	22123.9	18837.4	17015.6	15914.7
Latvia	-1.2	115.4	180.3	200.7	176.8
Lithuania	:	-102.8	-146.6	-92.1	-9.7
Poland	:	:	:	:	:
Romania ¹⁾	:	:	1607.2	1985.7	1622.1
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	2646.1
Slovenia	1542.3	1731.1	1997.8	1889.1	2076.8

1) Since December 1996, the Treasury General Account has appeared on a net basis, and only in the NBR's balance sheet.

Table 6.6: Credit to private sector

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	2045.7	1058.4	1142.3
Czech Republic	20810.3	23547.1	26310.7	29699.0	29918.2
Estonia	149.7	270.4	329.9	755.9	1308.2
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	8916.7	8366.1	6833.1	7255.3	9059.3
Latvia	405.1	542.1	289.4	303.4	575.0
Lithuania	:	612.7	715.5	705.6	943.5
Poland	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	1796.6	2570.8	2568.3
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	9626.9
Slovenia	2165.2	2703.4	3664.7	4096.2	4408.1

Short term Interest Rates

Table 6.7: Official central bank rates

	first official central bank rate annualised percentage ¹⁾					second official central bank rate annualised percentage ²⁾				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	34.0	25.0	20.5	24.0	32.0	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	63.0	93.9	38.6	342.1	6.8	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	8.0	8.5	9.5	10.5	13.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	14.0	23.0
Estonia ³⁾	6.3	5.4	4.3	3.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	295.0	33.0	15.0	9.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	22.0	25.0	28.0	23.0	20.5	23.0	31.3	31.0	27.8	25.3
Latvia	27.0	25.0	24.0	9.5	4.0	:	30.0	27.0	11.5	5.0
Lithuania			24.3	16.7	13.0	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	33.0	31.0	28.0	25.0	27.0	29.0	28.0	25.0	22.0	24.5
Romania	:	:	35.0	35.0	40.0	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	8.8	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	14.6	11.4	13.8	:	27.5	16.6	9.8	13.0

1) For Albania, Czech Rep., Latvia, former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia and Slovakia: discount rate; for Lithuania and Slovenia: repo rate; for Hungary: base rate; for Poland: lombard rate.

2) For Czech Rep. and Latvia: lombard rate; for Hungary: one week repo; for Poland: rediscount rate; for Slovenia: 60 days bill rate.
3) For first official rate: no official discount rate, nor central bank base or primary rate. The rate is market determined.

Table 6.8: Interbank daily rate

	annualised percentages				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	106.62	42.96	424.47	1.47
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	5.43	4.28	3.56	17.08
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	21.80	30.80	28.80	23.30	20.40
Latvia	56.60	37.80	21.10	9.70	3.70
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	7.60
Poland	17.86	24.82	25.33	22.34	22.17
Romania	:	:	45.20	55.33	90.30
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	18.55
Slovenia	:	24.73	15.86	10.16	9.76

Table 6.9: Treasury bill rate

	annualised percentages				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	539.78	6.97
Czech Republic	6.62	6.98	8.99	11.91	11.21
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	24.31	31.58	30.09	21.68	19.20
Latvia	:	21.50	33.40	10.10	3.60
Lithuania	:	20.60	22.40	10.50	9.10
Poland	33.66	26.98	24.21	18.79	23.50
Romania	:	:	:	63.26	98.60
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	24.22
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:

Table 6.10: Other short term deposit rates

	annualised percentages				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	9.60	9.62	9.69	9.33	11.58
Estonia	12.69	10.13	7.21	5.30	12.17
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	17.20	23.60	24.40	18.60	16.90
Latvia	54.40	18.80	15	10	5.30
Lithuania	:	19.40	17.60	10.60	6.20
Poland	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	32.40	18.90	34.10
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	28.12	20.84	11.24	13.91

Long Term Interest Rates

Table 6.11: Long term credit rate

	annualised percentages				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	10.65	11.16	11.46	11.76	12.98
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	25.20	26.73	31.60	25.60	21.67
Latvia	37.00	33.50	23.60	21.80	12.50
Lithuania	:	22.10	10.40	14.70	11.10
Poland	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	47.50	53.60	55.60
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	39.27	29.22	19.31	21.64

Foreign Official Reserves

Table 6.12: Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded)

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	127.63	171.71	191.44	213.97	279.20 ^P
Bulgaria	587.34	814.46	940.77	385.82	1986.24
Czech Republic	3396.47	5008.92	10611.22	9857.61	8862.20
Estonia	397.92	415.65	494.00	561.35	743.39
FYROM	93.75	121.14	195.78	191.14	:
Hungary	:	:	9105.84	7743.07	7607.38
Latvia	257.04	298.78	271.56	363.66	415.35
Lithuania	:	432.05	590.87	621.64	914.23
Poland	3668.04	4747.13	11239.95	14240.88	18503.27
Romania	:	:	254.21	435.59	1986.50
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	2924.61
Slovenia	690.23	1196.25	1370.82	1833.39	3001.84

1) Including Special Drawing Rights and Position in the IMF.

2) In conformity with the methodological set forth in the BPM5.

Fig 6.1: Growth of foreign official reserves in 1995, 1996 and 1997

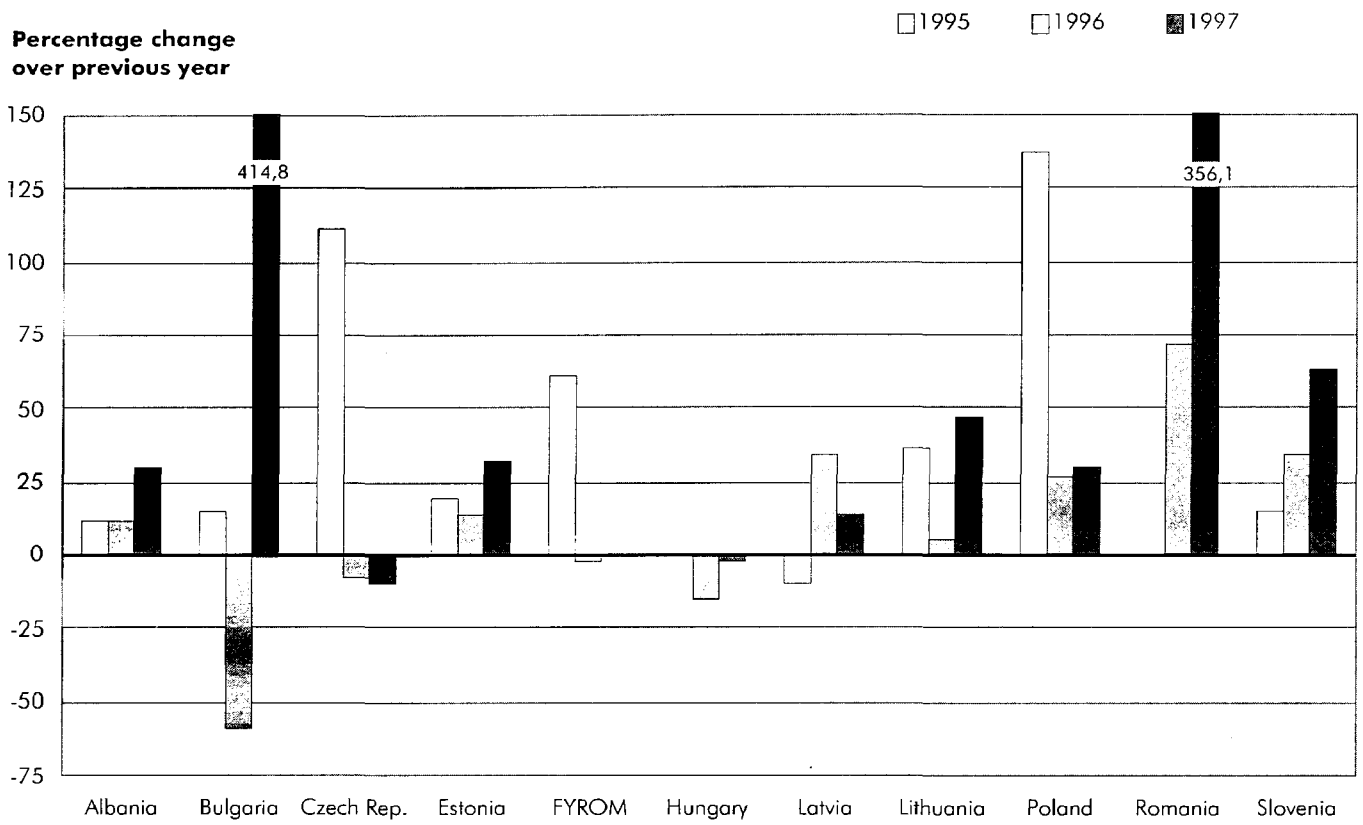


Table 6.13: Foreign exchange

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	3389.07	5008.92	10611.22	9857.61	8862.20
Estonia	295.23	359.16	441.19	507.94	686.54
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	9046.92	7683.63	7545.28
Latvia	299.20	443.03	382.95	519.95	636.16
Lithuania	:	419.68	576.69	613.44	904.47
Poland	3572.53	4656.27	11151.08	14149.01	18403.92
Romania	:	:	211.50	432.35	1892.38
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	2898.48
Slovenia	:	:	:	1818.52	2986.05

Table 6.14: Special drawing rights

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1.05	12.33	22.70	9.51	10.23
Czech Republic	7.40	:	:	:	:
Estonia	102.69	56.48	52.81	53.41	56.84
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	87.89	0.26	1.69	1.79	1.84
Lithuania	:	12.36	14.18	8.20	9.75
Poland	:	:	1.60	3.52	4.90
Romania	:	:	42.70	3.24	94.12
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	0.10	0.06

Table 6.15: Position of IMF

	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	40.24	38.73	36.91	37.37	39.87
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	58.92	59.45	62.10
Latvia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Lithuania	:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Poland	95.51	90.86	87.27	88.34	94.46
Romania	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	14.77	15.73

Table 6.16: Monetary gold: value at market prices

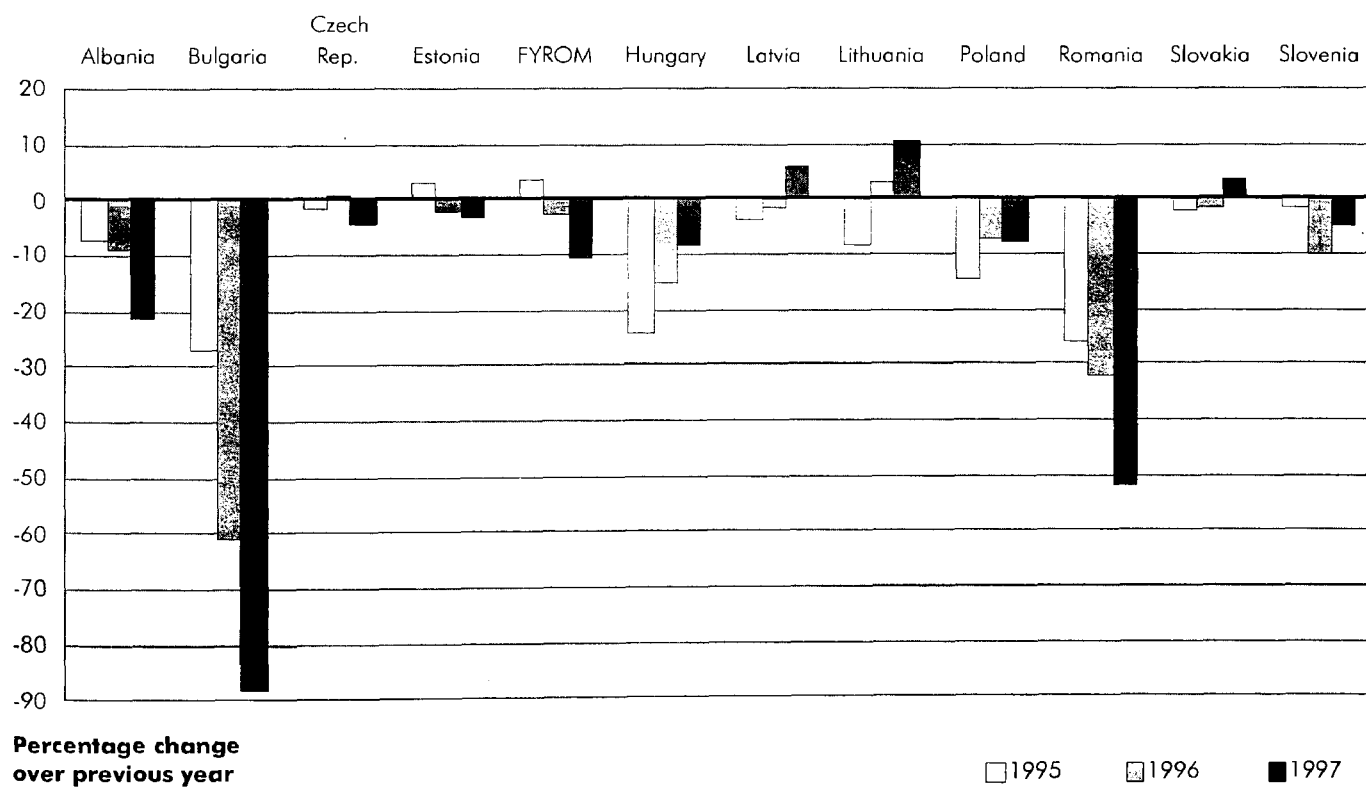
	million ECU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	682.74	607.66	585.86	584.87	273.52
Estonia	2.80	2.49	2.35	2.36	2.10
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	32.73	29.48	26.41
Latvia	84.98	77.66	73.32	73.43	65.52
Lithuania	:	58.57	56.15	55.37	48.96
Poland	165.44	147.23	139.04	139.23	:
Romania	:	:	795.93	831.22	785.62
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	310.69
Slovenia	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	:

Exchange rates

Table 6.17: ECU exchange rates

	end of year					yearly average				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	110.12	117.58	123.85	129.14	164.69	119.51	112.55	121.26	132.68	168.89
Bulgaria	36.49	81.21	92.92	610.65	1961.63	32.31	64.39	87.87	225.15	1901.24
Czech Rep.	33.42	34.50	34.94	34.25	38.03	34.14	34.24	34.72	34.46	35.93
Estonia	15.48	15.24	15.06	15.59	15.83	15.48	15.45	15.00	15.28	15.74
FYROM	49.60	49.93	49.92	51.89	61.20	:	51.46	49.55	50.76	56.71
Hungary	112.35	136.73	183.30	206.91	224.71	107.65	125.09	164.55	193.74	211.65
Latvia	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.65	0.79	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.66
Lithuania	4.35	4.86	5.13	4.97	4.42	5.09	4.73	5.17	5.01	4.53
Poland	2.38	3.00	3.24	3.60	3.88	2.12	2.70	3.17	3.42	3.71
Romania	1423.60	2173.48	3384.17	5182.39	8859.10	885.83	1971.56	2665.48	3922.19	8111.50
Slovakia	37.04	38.47	38.86	39.95	38.43	36.03	38.12	38.87	39.38	38.11
Slovenia	147.09	156.47	165.58	177.28	186.81	132.51	152.87	154.88	171.78	181.00

Fig 6.2: Appreciation/depreciation of national currency against ECU for 1995, 1996 and 1997



Consumer Price Indices

Table 6.18: Total consumer price index

	previous year = 100				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	185.0	122.5	107.8	112.6	:
Bulgaria	156.1	187.1	162.1	223.0	1182.3
Czech Republic	120.8	110.0	109.1	108.8	108.5
Estonia	189.8	147.7	129.0	123.1	111.2
FYROM	462.0	228.3	115.7	102.3	:
Hungary	122.5	118.8	128.2	123.6	118.3
Latvia	209.2	135.9	125.0	117.6	108.4
Lithuania	510.2	172.2	139.6	124.6	108.9
Poland	135.3	132.2	127.8	119.9	114.9
Romania	356.1	236.7	132.3	138.8	254.8
Slovakia	123.2	113.4	109.9	105.8	106.1
Slovenia	132.9	121.0	113.5	109.9	108.3

Fig 6.3: Consumer price index in percentage of previous year

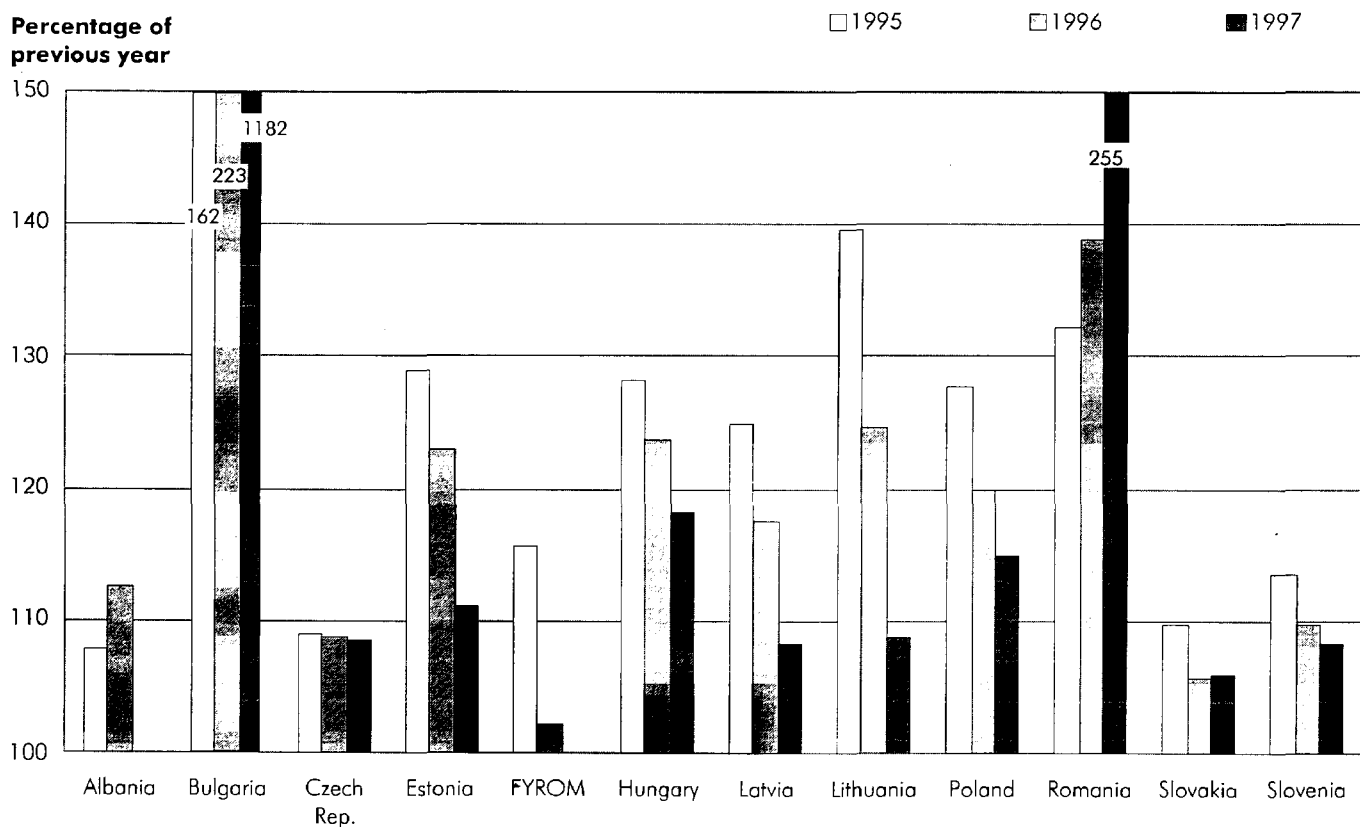


Table 6.19: Consumer price indices for foodstuffs and for beverages and tobacco

	CPI for foodstuffs previous year = 100					CPI for beverages and tobacco previous year = 100				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	156.2	191.6	159.8	218.3	1224.6	146.1	190.2	149.9	211.6	1157.7
Czech Rep.	115.8	110.3	111.8	108.0	104.4	126.3	107.0	105.6	109.1	106.4
Estonia	:	133.4	86.8	102.1	89.3	:	119.4	101.7	122.2	70.5
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	129.2	123.4	131.1	117.3	117.5	118.6	116.4	120.1	126.6	118.9
Latvia	139.4	133.2	116.1	112.4	102.5	161.9	115.9	130.1	115.6	106.5
Lithuania	521.4	159.6	140.2	127.7	106.1	:	146.3	130.1	119.1	113.5
Poland	133.6	133.0	127.0	118.6	112.6	125.8	129.6	133.0	131.4	117.3
Romania	353.0	233.6	132.6	136.6	249.7	371.9	215.0	115.8	174.5	261.7
Slovakia	121.3	116.2	111.9	104.0	105.4	125.6	110.9	107.3	103.3	102.4
Slovenia	125.0	122.5	114.4	109.0	108.6	131.8	148.0	114.9	113.1	110.8

Table 6.20: Consumer price indices for non-food products and for services

	CPI for non-food products previous year = 100					CPI for services previous year = 100				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	151.1	189.1	163.2	222.8	1142.9	176.0	159.3	161.2	242.3	1098.5
Czech Rep.	118.7	108.5	106.9	107.3	106.0	128.7	117.0	110.0	112.3	114.6
Estonia	:	129.3	93.4	96.9	97.2	:	182.0	79.8	87.5	89.8
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	118.2	115.7	129.2	125.6	118.2	124.1	120.3	126.0	126.4	119.2
Latvia	188.3	137.1	130.6	121.9	111.3	340.2	141.1	136.9	123.5	116.2
Lithuania	:	185.4	139.3	120.6	110.5	:	201.0	142.3	121.6	115.5
Poland	137.3	131.4	126.3	118.9	113.3	138.1	132.5	129.3	120.1	119.3
Romania	362.6	235.3	130.3	135.3	252.2	340.3	250.8	142.7	146.9	276.5
Slovakia	120.4	112.7	108.6	106.8	106.0	128.0	110.7	109.0	105.7	107.0
Slovenia	169.9	113.8	110.6	107.8	107.4	150.1	126.2	118.4	115.2	110.2

Methodological note

Balance of payments

The balance of payments is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions, for the most part between residents and non-residents, consists of those involving goods, services and income (compensation of employees, investment income); one-side transfers and capital transfers (direct investments and portfolio and other investments). A transaction is defined as an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer, or extinction of economic value and involves changes in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services, or the provision of labour and capital.

Definitions:

The following definitions are based on the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth edition (BPM5)* and on the joint Eurostat-OECD trade in services classification. The BPM5 divides the balance of payments into two broad sub-balances: the current account and the financial and capital account.

1. Current account

The current account is subdivided into four basic components: goods, services, income, and current transfers.

- **Goods**

This is generally the biggest category of the current account. Goods cover general merchandise, non-monetary gold and since the implementation of the BPM5, goods for processing, repairs on goods and goods procured in ports by carriers. The most important component, general merchandise, includes all movable goods whose ownership is transferred from a resident to a non-resident and vice versa. When calculating the balance of payments both exports and imports should be valued free on board (f.o.b.). When a cost, insurance, freight (c.i.f.) valuation is provided (as is the case of imports in foreign trade statistics), the freight and insurance components have to be estimated separately and eliminated from the trade figures to arrive at a f.o.b. valuation. These components are then recorded in the services account. This is one of the reasons why foreign trade statistics and balance of payments figures for goods are not the same.

- **Services**

The breakdown of services in the BPM5 contains a high level of detail. The definition provided below is limited to the only sub-section of services present separately in this database.

Travel: covers primarily the goods and services acquired from an economy by travellers during visits of less than one year in that economy. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveller or provided, without a quid pro quo, for the traveller to use or give away. Excluded is the international carriage of travellers, which is covered in passenger services under transportation.

A traveller is an individual staying, for less than one year, in an economy of which he is not a resident for any purpose other than (i) being stationed on a military base or being an employee (including diplomats and other embassy personnel) of an agency of his or her government, or (ii) being an accompanying dependent of an individual mentioned under (i). Expenditures made by individuals covered in (i) and (ii) are recorded under government services, n.i.e. Expenditures made by individuals undertaking a productive activity directly for an entity that is a resident of that economy (including seasonal and border workers) are included under travel. The one-year rule does not apply to students and medical patients, who remain residents of their economies of origin even if the length of stay in another economy is one year or more."

- **Income**

This contains two main items: compensation of employees and investment income.

- **Current Transfers**

Transfers cover international transactions in which goods, services, or financial items are transferred between the residents of one economy and the residents of foreign economies without something of economic value being received in return. Current transfers are broken down into two sub-components: general government and other sectors.

2. Capital account

This item covers all transactions that involve (a) the receipt or payment of capital transfers (debt forgiveness, migrant's transfers, etc.) and (b) the acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets, which includes transactions associated with tangible assets (e. g., land and subsoil assets) and transactions associated with intangible assets (e. g., patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchises, etc.).

3. Financial account

The financial account records financial transactions and contains four accounts differentiated by functional form: direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment and reserve assets. Note that for all items in the financial account, increases in a country's financial assets held abroad and decreases in liabilities are shown as negative and decreases in assets and increases in liabilities are shown as positive. A minus sign therefore represents an increase in reserve assets and conversely, a plus sign represents a fall in reserve assets.

- **Direct investment (abroad and in the reporting economy)**

Direct investment implies that a resident investor in one economy has a lasting interest in, and a degree of influence over the management of, a business enterprise resident in another economy. Direct investment is classified primarily on a directional basis: resident direct investment abroad and non-resident direct investment in the reporting economy. Within this classification the BPM5 distinguishes three main components: equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital.

- **Portfolio investment**

Portfolio investment records the transactions in negotiable securities with the exception of the transactions which fall within the definition of direct investment or reserve assets. The BPM5 first classifies portfolio investment by assets and liabilities. Within this classification it distinguishes four main components: equity securities, bonds and notes, money market instruments, and financial derivatives.

- **Other investment**

This is a residual category. Other investment is the investment which is not recorded under the other headings of the financial account (direct investment, portfolio investment and reserve assets). Like portfolio investment, other investment is first classified into assets and liabilities. Within the directional classification four types of instruments are identified: trade credits, loans, currency and deposits, other assets and other liabilities.

- **Reserve Assets**

The reserve assets include monetary gold, SDRs, the reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, foreign exchange assets and other claims.

Albania:	Capital account is included in Financial account for year 1993.
Czech Rep.:	Data have been revised according to the customs statistics methodology in effect since January 1, 1996.
Hungary:	In Current Account Balance, Services net, Income net and Current Transfers net, data for year 1995 include revenues derived from capital and transfers too. In Financial Account Balance, data since 1st quarter of 1997 exclude International Reserves. In other Investments net, data for year 1995 include portfolio investments. Data are expressed in convertible currencies.
FYROM, Slovakia, Slovenia:	In Balance of payments the trade balance is expressed by exports and imports in prices f.o.b.

- Poland: International reserves: data relate to change of gross official reserves.
Starting from 1995, the composition of the Balance of current account and the Income balance was changed. A new position "unclassified transactions on current account, net" has been included in the Balance of Current Account. The value of this transaction is: 1502 (1995/I), 3370 (1995/I-II), 5549 (1995/I-III), 7754 (1995/I-IV); 1820 (1996/I), 3497 (1996/I-II), 5517 (1996/I-III), 7153 (1996/I-IV); 1216 (1997/I); 2778 (1997/I-II), 4306 (1997/I-III), 6061 (1997/I-IV), 1165 (1998/I). A new position "interest net" has been added to the Income Balance (previous data only considered "investment income net").
Since the beginning of 1998 cash payment and withdrawal transactions on "A" currency accounts of the population were excluded from the "current transfers" and moved to the item "non-classified current turnover".
In "International reserves", data relate to the change of gross official reserves.
Since 1998 data include all transactions: i. e. expressed in convertible currencies, settlement currencies as well as those in transferable roubles; till 1997 data cover only transactions in convertible currencies.
- Romania: In Financial Account balance, data for "other investments, net" include barter and clearing accounts and documents in transit.
In Reserve Change, data refer to the reserve assets of the National Bank of Romania.
- Slovenia: In Financial Account balance, data for "direct investment, net", include cash flows only, without investment in kind.
In Reserve Change, data refer to the reserve assets of the Bank of Slovenia.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1	Jul 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998

Central Government Budget

- Bulgaria: Consolidated Central Government (budget accts., extra budget accts., social security).
- Estonia: Data for 1996 are data from the Ministry of Finance, excluding extra-budgetary income and expenditure.
- Hungary: The compilation of the Central government budget balance is carried out on the basis of the Government Financial Statistics (GFS) elaborated by the IMF GFS, without debt payment and privatisation incomes.
- Latvia,
Poland: Data refer to state budget data.
- Latvia: Central Government excluding extrabudgetary accounts.
- Romania: Comprises revenues and expenditures of the State, excluding extra-budgetary funds and local budgets.
- Slovakia: In 1998, there is a methodological change in the calculation of the balance in Slovakia.
Eurostat has converted national currencies to the US Dollar by applying the International Monetary Fund annual (or quarter) average exchange rates.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1	Jul 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998

Monetary Aggregates

These are end-year stock data. M1 generally means notes and coins in circulation plus bank sight deposits. M2 generally means M1 plus saving deposits and other short-term claims on banks. Total credit generally means domestic credit to the government and private sectors. It should be noted that the problem of measuring the circulation of foreign currency in some Applicant Countries may affect the reliability of the data.

M1

Bulgaria:	Currency in circulation /excluding banks' cash balances/domestic non-banks' sight deposits.
Czech Rep:	Currency outside banks + demand deposits.
Estonia:	Cash in circulation (except commercial banks vault cash) + Crown demand deposits held with commercial banks (incl. government deposits).
Hungary:	Currency outside banks + sight deposits and current accounts in Forint with resident financial institutions by non-financial residents other than state government.
Latvia:	Currency in circulation + demand deposits in Lats.
Lithuania:	Currency in circulation and demand deposits in national currency.
Slovakia:	Demand deposits (households + enterprises + insurance company) + currency outside banks.
Slovenia:	Currency in circulation, Tolar demand deposits of central government, enterprises and non-monetary financial institutions with the Bank of Slovenia, and Tolar demand deposits with banks.

M2

Bulgaria:	M1 plus domestic non-banks' time deposits, domestic non-banks' savings deposits and foreign currency deposits.
Czech Rep:	M1 + time and savings deposits + foreign currency deposits.
Estonia:	M1 + kroon time and saving deposits + foreign currency deposits (incl. government deposits).
Hungary:	Money Supply M2: M1 + time and savings deposits in Forint and all foreign currency deposits with resident financial institutions by non-financial residents. Beginning January 1998 we discontinue publishing M2 because from that date some long term deposits similar to bonds (e.g. savings notes) have been reclassified as part of deposits instead of bonds. Thus, time series for M2 are not comparable with those published earlier. Time series for M1 and M3 have not been distorted by this change.
Latvia:	M2 = M1 + time deposits in Lats.
Lithuania:	M1 + time deposits and foreign currency deposits. Local government deposits are included in the measures of money supply. Central Government deposits and non-resident deposits are not included in the money supply.
Slovakia:	M1 + time and saving deposits (households + enterprises + insurance company) + foreign currency deposits (households + enterprises).
Slovenia:	M1 + Tolar time deposits of central government with the Bank of Slovenia, Tolar savings and time deposits with banks and deposits of the banks in liquidation at banks.

Credit to the economy

Hungary:	Outstanding stock of credits granted by resident financial institutions to non-financial residents at end-of-period, with claims.
Slovakia:	Included in Credit to government.
Slovenia:	The sum of Credit to government and Credit to private sector.

Credit to the government

Bulgaria:	Net credit to government. Credit to government and government deposits are without deposit and credit to National Property Fond.
Estonia:	The government covers central government, local government and extra-budgetary funds owned by central government.
Hungary:	Outstanding stock of claims of the National Bank of Hungary and of resident financial institutions on government in any forms (credits, state bonds, Treasury Bills, etc.), decreased by government deposits . Government includes the state budget, the central budgetary institutions and the extrabudgetary funds.
Latvia:	Credit to central and local government, net.
Lithuania:	Claims on and liabilities to the Central Government.
Romania:	Since December 1996 on a net basis.
Slovakia:	Including government deposit.
Slovenia:	Banks' and Bank of Slovenia's claims on General Government arising from succession to former Yugoslavia and bank rehabilitation program. Claims from succession and bank rehabilitation program represent claims of the Bank of Slovenia on Succession Fund of the Republic of Slovenia (for the former National Bank of Yugoslavia Dinar cash), counterpart claims for Bank of Slovenia liabilities to IMF, government guaranteed bank rehabilitation bonds, government bonds for unpaid foreign currency deposits and claims on former National Bank of Yugoslavia for foreign currency deposits.

Credit to private sector

Estonia:	Credit to private non-financial enterprises, private financial enterprises, households and non-profit institutions serving households.
Hungary:	Credit to private sector: outstanding stock of credits granted by resident financial institutions to all enterprises, households (including small entrepreneurs) and other non-bank institutions with financial activities.
Latvia:	Credit to enterprises and households.
Slovakia:	Credit to enterprises and households in SKK and foreign currency.
Slovenia:	Banks' and Bank of Slovenia's claims on enterprises, individuals and non-monetary financial institutions.

Sources:

Eurostat's Unit B4 questionnaire on monetary and financial statistics sent to the CEC's Central Banks has been used as the main sources. Countries are asked to supply regularly an update of the tables contained in the questionnaire.

Consumer prices indices

- Albania:** The consumer price index is based on household expenditures and is calculated on the basis of the average retail prices of products and services included in the basket. The weight base period is 1993.
- Bulgaria:** Consumer price index is based on the average retail price of products and services included in the basket. The weighting structure is based on the annual structure of household expenditures on commodities and services.
The price base period, for annual CPI, was the average of the previous year. Price indices at the base 1990 = 100 are compiled by chain method. Tobacco products are excluded from "non-food products".
- Czech Rep.:** In 1994 the consumer price index is based on the 1989 retail trade structure. Since 1995, the CPI is based on the 1993 household expenditures as revealed by family budget statistics. The category "Foodstuffs" includes foodstuffs and beverages. The category "non-food products" includes tobacco.
- Estonia:** The consumer price index is based on the family budget survey. The data for beverages and tobacco relate to alcoholic beverages and tobacco.
- FYROM:** The cost of living index is based on the average retail prices of goods and services for personal consumption. The weighting structure is based on the results from the Household Budget Survey. The weight base period is 1990, but it is corrected every year by price change. The price base period is the average of the previous year.
- Hungary:** Consumer price index is based on the two years earlier structure of household expenditures, i. e. in 1998 the weights for the CPI are based on the expenditures of 1996, and they are revised every year. The expenditure of certain items like alcohol, tobacco, etc. is corrected using macro data of National Accounts. In 1995 the expenditure structure of 1993 is used. The base period of the index computation is December of the previous year, the chain method is used..
- Latvia:** Consumer price index weights are based on the structure of household expenditures. Since 1995 weights are changed each year. In 1997 CPI is weighted using the expenditure pattern from IV quarter 1995 to IV quarter 1996 household survey, the base period of the index computation is average 1995.
The sector "Foodstuffs" excludes alcoholic beverages and tobacco, but includes non-alcoholic beverages. The sector "Beverages and tobacco" comprise only alcoholic beverages and tobacco.
- Lithuania:** To calculate the CPI, one of the versions of the Laspeyres formula is applied. Registration of prices on goods and services in selected trade and service outlets covering different ownership forms and data on household budget survey serves as a basis for the CPI calculation. Since May 1992, data on household budget, costs, consumer goods and services have been applied to assess weights.
- Poland:** Price indices are calculated utilising structure of expenditures (excluding subsistence consumption) of households from the year preceding the one examined for the following period. Price indices at the base 1995 = 100 are calculated by chain method using the indices at the base of the previous period = 100.
- Romania:** Until 1994, in order to calculate the consumer price index, the structure of consumption expenditures from 1990 family budget survey was used as weighting system. Since January 1994 the structure of 1993 expenditure is used.
Since January 1997, the consumer price index is calculated with the 1995 base (1995=100) using as weighting system the consumption expenditures from the 1995 Integrated Household Survey.
Data for foodstuffs exclude beverages; tobacco is excluded from non-food products.

- Slovakia: The weight of individual items used for the calculation of the indices are delivered from the family accounts statistics for 1995 and other administrative sources.
Tobacco products and smoker facilities are included in "non-food products" instead of "Beverage and tobacco". The fixed base 1995=100 refers to December 1995=100.
- Slovenia: Consumer price index measures changes at the level of retail prices of goods and services in view of the structure of expenditure which individual residential households intend for final consumption. Weighting is based on the data on the structure of household consumption according to the Household Budget Survey. Its last revision was made in 1995 on the basis of the 1993 survey. Weights are corrected annually with price growth and minor changes in the list of products are made.
"Foodstuffs" include food and non-alcoholic beverages. "Beverages and tobacco" include alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1997q4	Apr 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998

Land area by land use categories

Table 7.1: Agricultural land

	1000 hectares				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	1045	1070	1047	1003	:
Bulgaria	6159	6159	6164	6164	6203
Czech Republic	4282	4281	4280	4279	:
Estonia	1388	1267	1192	1203	1199
FYROM	1299	1298	1298	1291	1285
Hungary	6129	6122	6179	6184	6195
Latvia	2542	2538	2540	2541	2521
Lithuania	3524	3519	3513	3507	3504
Poland	18642	18648	18622	18474	18457
Romania	14793	14798	14797	14789	14794
Slovakia	2447	2446	2446	2445	2444
Slovenia	862	791	787	785	:

Table 7.2: Forest

	1000 hectares				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	1034	1034	1030	1026	:
Bulgaria	3877	3876	3876	3878	3879
Czech Republic	2629	2630	2630	2631	2632
Estonia	2017	2017	2016	2016	2016
FYROM	1000	998	1011	1021	1024
Hungary	1764	1767	1763	1765	1767
Latvia	2830	2839	2870	2881	2859
Lithuania	1970	1973	1976	1976	1979
Poland	8785	8783	8822	8814	8881
Romania	6681	6680	6680	6690	6689
Slovakia	1991	1992	1992	1992	1993
Slovenia	1071	1094	1098	1099	:

Table 7.3: Arable land

	1000 hectares				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	490	519	495	434	:
Bulgaria	4063	4001	3998	4203	4298
Czech Republic	3173	3158	3143	3098	3091
Estonia	1066	949	874	884	888
FYROM	663	661	656	658	647
Hungary	4712	4714	4716	4713	4711
Latvia	1692	1711	1710	1713	:
Lithuania	3008	2980	2958	2947	2940
Poland	14305	14300	14286	14087	14059
Romania	9340	9336	9335	9337	9340
Slovakia	1486	1483	1483	1479	1476
Slovenia	245	234	234	231	:

Table 7.4: Permanent meadows and pastures

	1000 hectares				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	430	425	428	446	:
Bulgaria	1852	1942	1962	1761	1706
Czech Republic	873	886	902	946	953
Estonia	310	307	307	307	299
FYROM	688	690	687	686	690
Hungary	1157	1148	1148	1148	1148
Latvia	825	803	801	798	:
Lithuania	460	474	496	501	504
Poland	3814	3805	3770	3868	3890
Romania	4852	4872	4890	4890	4901
Slovakia	831	835	835	839	842
Slovenia	558	501	495	496	:

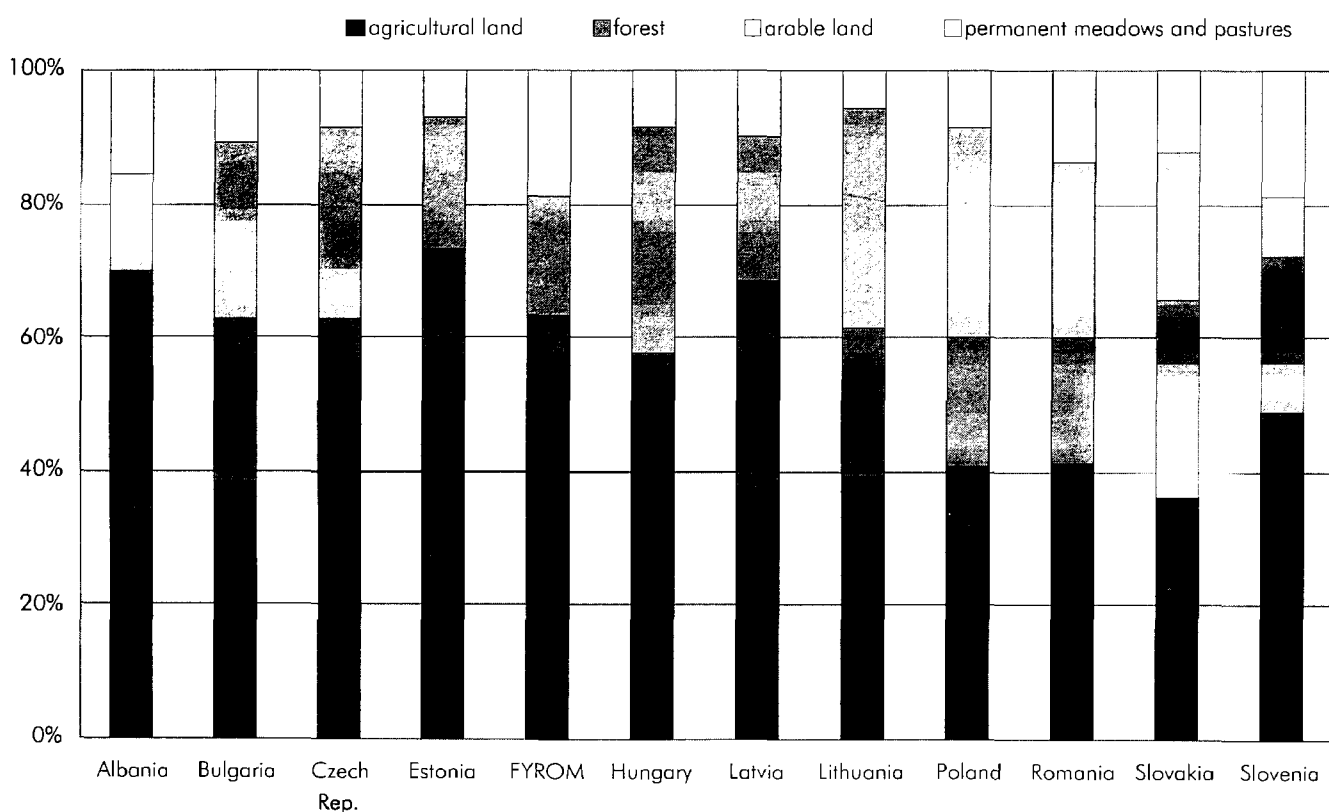
Land by legal status

Table 7.5: Land by legal status

	in percent				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania					
State Enterprise	53.0	52.0	38.0	44.0	:
Cooperatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Others	47.0	48.0	62.0	56.0	:
Bulgaria					
State Enterprise	69.0	45.0	28.0	21.0	20.0 ^P
Cooperatives	8.0	21.0	33.0	:	:
Others	23.0	34.0	39.0	79.0	80.0 ^P
Czech Republic					
State Enterprise	14.0	5.0	3.4	2.1	1.8
Cooperatives	49.6	42.9	40.3	37.0	32.9
Others	36.4	52.1	56.3	60.9	65.3
Estonia					
State Enterprise	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	:
Cooperatives	36.4	33.7	29.2	27.3	:
Others	61.7	64.4	69.5	71.7	:
FYROM					
State Enterprise	46.4	46.4	47.2	47.2	47.8
Cooperatives	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Others	53.1	53.1	52.3	52.4	51.9
Hungary					
State Enterprise	20.2	19.0	17.6	17.6	:
Cooperatives	53.3	37.7	30.5	28.3	:
Others	26.5	43.3	51.9	54.1	:
Latvia					
State Enterprise	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.8
Cooperatives	64.6	30.8	16.9	11.4	4.8
Others	32.8	67.2	81.2	87.3	94.4
Lithuania					
State Enterprise	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	:
Cooperatives	37.2	26.6	19.4	15.6	:
Others	61.9	72.6	79.9	83.7	:

	in percent				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Poland					
State Enterprise	13.9	10.0	7.3	:	:
Cooperatives	3.3	3.1	2.9	:	:
Others	82.8	86.9	89.8	:	:
Romania					
State Enterprise	30.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	:
Cooperatives	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	:
Others	58.0	58.0	60.0	60.0	:
Slovakia					
State Enterprise	20.8	18.2	17.4	14.4	5.3
Cooperatives	65.1	63.1	61.0	59.0	57.7
Others	14.1	18.7	21.6	26.6	37.0
Slovenia					
State Enterprise	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	16.4	11.0	11.7	14.9	:
Others	83.6	89.0	88.3	85.1	:

Fig. 7.1: Land area by land-use categories in percent

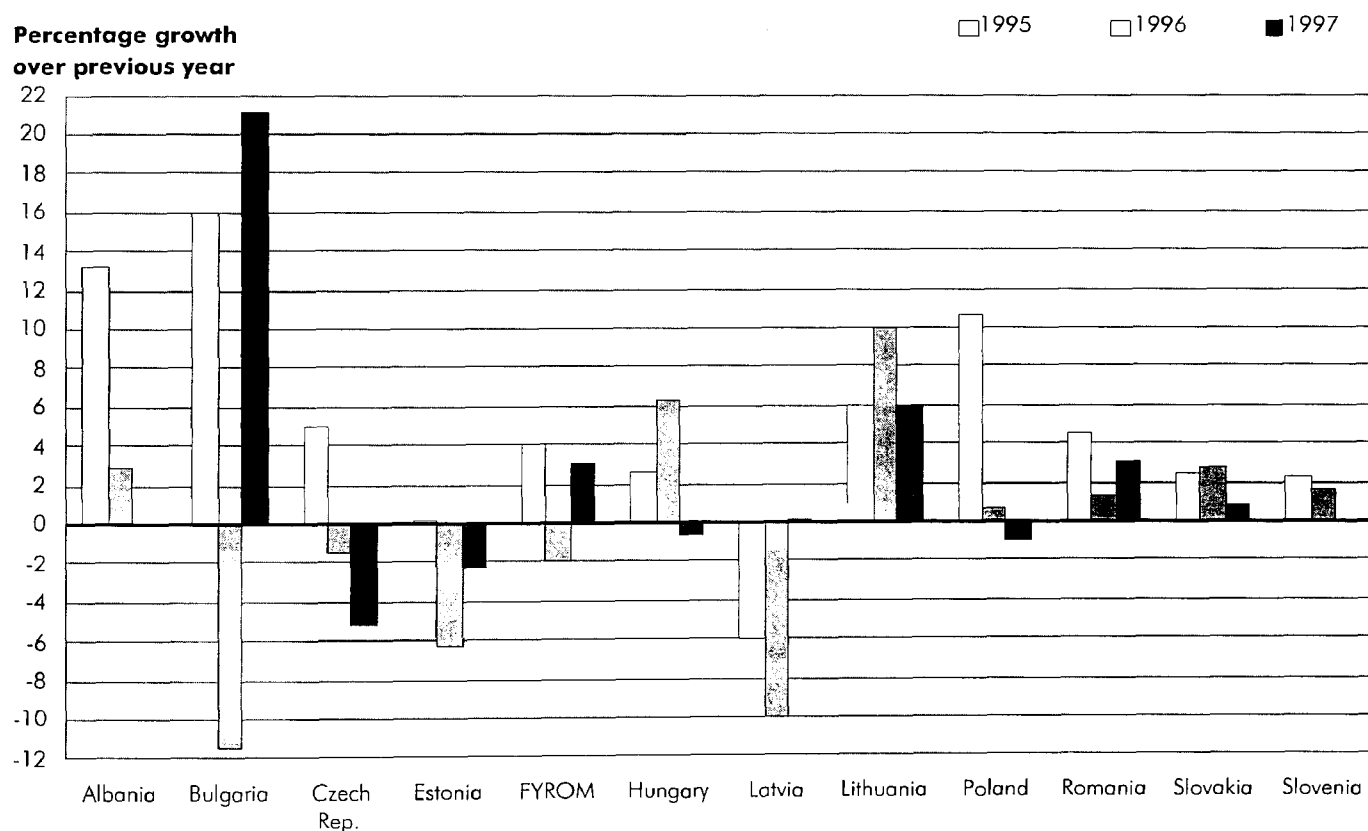


Agricultural production

Table 7.6: Annual growth in volume of agricultural production

	increase over the previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	18.6	8.3	13.2	2.9	:
Bulgaria	-19.4	7.1	16.0	-11.5	21.1 ^P
Czech Republic	-2.3	-6.0	5.0	-1.4	-5.1
Estonia	-9.5	-12.9	0.2	-6.3	-2.2
FYROM	-20.0	8.0	4.0	-2.0	3.0 ^P
Hungary	-9.7	3.2	2.6	6.3	-0.6
Latvia	-22.0	-20.0	-6.0	-10.0	0.2
Lithuania	-5.0	-20.0	6.0	10.0	6.0 ^P
Poland	6.8	-9.3	10.7	0.7	-0.9
Romania	10.2	0.2	4.5	1.3	3.1
Slovakia	-8.0	2.6	2.4	2.7	0.8 ^P
Slovenia	-0.7	22.6	2.3	1.6	:

Fig. 7.2: Annual growth in volume of agricultural production



Livestock breeding intensity

Table 7.7: Cattle and cows

	cattle in heads per 1000 ha of agricultural land					cows in 1000 ha of agricultural land				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	581	727	745	803	:	318	400	417	481	:
Bulgaria	158	122	104	103	94 ^P	79	68	57	60	58 ^P
Czech Rep.	523	474	465	445	386	200	179	178	169	147
Estonia	318	288	256	237	216 ^P	156	145	128	118	112 ^P
FYROM	216	217	220	228	:	127	128	129	136	:
Hungary	163	149	150	147	141	73	68	68	67	65
Latvia	267	217	211	200	189	138	123	115	109	106
Lithuania	426	386	362	348	:	208	206	199	195	:
Poland	390	382	386	377	381	207	199	191	186	189
Romania	255	246	246	242	227	140	139	140	136	130
Slovakia	411	379	384	369	332	160	149	147	139	128
Slovenia	555	603	627	:	:	254	268	268	:	:

Table 7.8: Pigs

	head per 100 hectares of agricultural land				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	16	17	17	23	:
Bulgaria	66	52	50	51	36 ^P
Czech Republic	129	122	121	129	128
Estonia	38	41	40	27	27
FYROM	27	26	27	29	:
Hungary	106	92	107	112	105
Latvia	29	29	32	27	25
Lithuania	42	49	50	43	
Poland	122	134	142	126	132
Romania	99	83	85	88	76
Slovakia	148	138	140	135	123
Slovenia	241	244	253	:	:

Table 7.9: Sheep

	head per 1000 hectares of agricultural land				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	1698	2182	2200	1976	:
Bulgaria	782	611	551	549	490 ^P
Czech Republic	50	45	29	27	22
Estonia	57	42	34	27	25 ^P
FYROM	1893	1900	1800	2757	:
Hungary	204	155	158	141	139
Latvia	45	34	28	22	16
Lithuania	17	18	16	15	:
Poland	52	41	33	27	25
Romania	869	823	780	726	:
Slovakia	170	164	177	173	173
Slovenia	24	25	35	:	:

Sales or procurement of agricultural products

Table 7.10: Sales or procurement of cattle for slaughter

	1000 tons of live weight				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	390.3	313.3	322.9	310.4	293.6
Estonia	90.8	64.2	54.8	47.0	45.0 ^P
FYROM	30.0	26.0	30.0	23.0	:
Hungary	116.7	90.3	87.2	83.1	83.4
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	195.4	116.7	90.2	104.3	112.8 ^P
Poland	366.6	367.3	346.9	370.4	458.2
Romania	330.0	340.0	298.0	363.0	381.0
Slovakia	170.4	122.1	108.3	110.6	115.7
Slovenia	34.1	30.8	35.2	37.8	41.9

Table 7.11: Sales or procurement of pigs for slaughter

	1000 tons of live weight				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	582.2	515.0	565.8	607.0	569.9
Estonia	52.5	45.9	52.2	46.9	43.2 ^P
FYROM	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	:
Hungary	420.3	348.6	375.4	521.5	467.2
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	30.1	23.5	32.5	45.4	44.7 ^P
Poland	1095.9	914.9	1134.9	1161.1	1209.4
Romania	646.0	618.0	561.0	910.0	890.0
Slovakia	212.2	205.4	202.2	210.2	206.0
Slovenia	40.0	39.2	41.6	43.8	41.7

Table 7.12: Sales or procurement of poultry for slaughter

	1000 tons of live weight				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	113.3	109.9	140.0	132.1	171.1
Estonia	7.5	9.9	8.5	6.4	6.7 ^P
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	223.3	218.0	293.1	292.2	311.1
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	13.2	15.8	20.7	20.4	18.7 ^P
Poland	242.1	284.2	324.3	421.5	509.8
Romania	163.0	123.0	152.0	376.0	327.0
Slovakia	54.0	59.2	67.8	67.9	80.8
Slovenia	59.9	58.5	64.5	63.8	62.9

Table 7.13: Sales or procurement of milk

	million litres				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	2826	2646	2564	2534	2419
Estonia	609	568	486	504	532
FYROM	31	43	50	44	47
Hungary	1608	1511	1556	1478	1504
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	2	1	1	1	1 ^P
Poland	6682	6269	6139	6396	6832
Romania	1693	1753	1909	1703	:
Slovakia	983	957	940	937	944
Slovenia	331	355	393	387	376

Crop production and yields

Table 7.14: Cereals including rice

	production in 1000 tons					yield in 100 kg per ha				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	646.0	645.0	504.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria ¹⁾	5717.0	6462.0	6595.0	3426.0	6197.8	24.5	27.4	30.0	18.6	29.4
Czech Rep.	6777.2	6601.7	6644.2	:	:	40.8	41.8	42.0	:	:
Estonia	510.4	513.5	629.2	650.5	:	16.0	16.9	21.8	19.9	:
FYROM	478.0	648.0	725.0	545.0	:	20.0	27.0	30.0	24.0	:
Hungary	11719.0	11269.0	14139.0	:	:	39.9	40.5	40.0	47.8	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	2098.2	1906.5	2615.1	:	:	17.6	18.6	24.2	:	:
Poland	23417.1	21763.4	25905.3	25298.0	25399.5	27.5	25.7	30.2	29.0	28.5
Romania	15493.1	18183.8	19882.8	14199.7	:	24.2	27.7	30.9	24.3	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	538.5	:	:	:	:	50.3	:	:

1) Yield includes dried pulses and soya beans.

Table 7.15: Wheat and spelt

	production in 1000 tons					yield in 100 kg per ha				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	3618.2	3754.3	3435.3	1802.0	3574.8	28.4	28.4	29.1	18.8	29.5
Czech Rep.	3713.5	3822.8	3727.2	:	:	4.6	46.0	46.7	:	:
Estonia	57.1	77.1	101.3	111.2	:	16.7	20.0	22.1	21.9	:
FYROM	250.0	336.0	381.0	268.0	:	21.0	28.0	29.0	23.0	:
Hungary	4874.0	4614.0	5258.0	:	:	45.9	41.6	32.8	42.1	:
Latvia	199.4	243.7	357.5	394.6	:	21.1	22.2	24.0	:	:
Lithuania	549.4	637.3	936.2	:	:	20.4	24.5	26.9	:	:
Poland	8242.7	7658.5	8668.0	8575.9	8192.7	33.3	31.8	36.0	34.6	32.1
Romania	5314.1	6135.3	7666.6	3143.8	7156.6	23.3	25.4	30.9	17.7	29.7
Slovakia	2144.6	1937.9	1713.1	1886.0	:	48.5	44.4	41.3	45.7	:
Slovenia	167.8	181.7	177.5	160.8	:	38.4	43.3	42.3	39.4	:

Table 7.16: Potatoes

	production in 1000 tons					yield in 100 kg per ha				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	89.0	134.0	132.0	:	:	81.4	111.3	105.9	:	:
Bulgaria	357.0	497.0	649.0	319.0	463.3	90.1	100.5	115.1	75.2	103.7
Czech Rep.	1231.1	1330.1	1800.2	:	:	160.6	170.8	210.0	:	:
Estonia	563.0	537.4	500.2	437.5	:	141.0	145.6	141.8	124.2	:
FYROM	108.0	134.0	156.0	157.0	:	83.0	96.0	111.0	112.0	:
Hungary	946.0	1099.0	1111.0	:	:	127.7	157.8	177.9	160.9	:
Latvia	1044.9	863.7	1081.9	843.3	:	130.0	114.7	137.5	:	:
Lithuania	1096.4	1593.5	2044.3	:	:	94.1	128.0	163.2	:	:
Poland	36270.5	23057.5	24891.3	27217.1	20775.6	206.0	136.0	164.0	203.0	159.0
Romania	3708.9	2946.7	3019.9	3591.4	:	148.2	117.7	123.2	139.5	:
Slovakia	399.1	441.5	776.6	504.0	:	96.7	110.7	190.2	155.2	:
Slovenia	368.5	402.3	448.7	443.4	:	126.6	173.8	189.9	201.8	:

Table 7.17: Sugar beets

	production in 1000 tons					yield in 100 kg per ha				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	60.0	67.0	74.0	:	:	288.0	329.0	349.0	:	:
Bulgaria	95.0	112.0	157.0	87.0	79.5	93.0	138.6	170.5	103.7	155.8
Czech Rep.	3240.1	3711.6	4315.6	:	:	355.7	398.6	416.3	:	:
Estonia	10.6	12.7	2.4	0.5	:	220.9	302.0	261.0	320.6	:
FYROM	55.0	54.0	55.0	78.0	:	244.0	335.0	403.0	392.0	:
Hungary	3370.0	4199.0	3691.0	:	:	319.8	339.5	395.9	376.8	:
Latvia	228.2	250.0	257.8	387.5	:	190.2	263.2	257.8	:	:
Lithuania	461.5	692.4	795.5	:	:	173.5	283.8	255.0	:	:
Poland	15620.8	11676.1	13309.1	17845.9	15886.2	392.0	292.0	346.0	394.0	379.0
Romania	1776.3	2763.8	2654.6	2848.2	:	182.8	212.6	199.3	209.6	:
Slovakia	1112.1	1176.3	1713.0	1687.6	:	345.3	342.6	406.8	353.7	:
Slovenia	132.6	221.9	265.1	308.0	:	379.1	539.9	432.4	485.8	:

Table 7.18: Tomatoes

	production in 1000 tons					yield in 100 kg per ha				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria ¹⁾	348.0	477.0	530.0	324.0	227.5	188.0	184.0	167.6	169.4	113.8
Czech Rep.	35.6	38.4	28.5	:	:	178.0	192.0	120.9	:	:
Estonia	2.9	3.0	4.5	2.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	126.0	121.0	134.0	146.0	:	174.0	173.0	185.0	168.0	:
Hungary	224.0	231.0	220.0	:	:	153.9	136.8	195.4	135.5	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	362.4	375.3	401.3	230.5	219.0	127.0	127.0	141.0	97.0	94.0
Romania	798.9	716.4	730.9	689.3	:	155.2	154.4	157.1	142.1	:
Slovakia	74.7	66.9	71.3	83.7	:	206.9	182.7	172.8	232.8	:
Slovenia	6.9	15.4	15.1	14.4	:	97.3	244.0	264.9	262.0	:

1) Production includes tomatoes under glass.

Table 7.19: Apples

	production in 1000 tons					yield in 100 kg per ha				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	110.0	76.0	149.0	204.0	161.2	41.5	23.9	44.7	90.2	67.6
Czech Rep.	244.1	225.5	251.4	:	:	:	:	12.7	:	:
Estonia ¹⁾	14.0	31.5	9.3	20.0	:	20.9	48.3	14.4	34.2	:
FYROM	72.0	70.0	70.0	69.0	:	240.0	233.0	233.0	:	:
Hungary ²⁾	657.0	353.0	500.0	:	:	95.0	78.5	142.6	140.8	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	49.4	121.4	81.2	:	:	15.3	37.6	25.3	:	:
Poland ³⁾	1841.8	1441.1	1288.3	1951.0	2098.3	40.9	31.2	26.6	36.1	35.3
Romania ³⁾	1097.2	363.0	457.2	659.7	:	22.0	7.0	9.0	14.0	:
Slovakia	56.9	38.1	79.1	80.2	:	139.0	95.0	:	:	:
Slovenia	46.9	76.6	72.6	73.0	:	190.6	243.8	258.5	251.7	:

1) Production includes apples and pears.

2) Yield in corporations.

3) Yield is kg per tree.

Methodological note

Total agricultural output volume indices

Albania:	Constant price refers to 1994.
Bulgaria:	Data are based on SNA methodology.
Czech Rep., Lithuania:	Indices are based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of 1989.
Estonia:	The gross agricultural output has been calculated in 1995 prices.
Hungary:	Chain indices were calculated using the fixed price basis applied for national accounts. The prices that serve as fixed basis in the calculations are: - Until 1996: prices of 1991 - For 1997: prices of 1995
Poland:	Indices based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of the year preceding the examined one.
Poland, Romania:	The indices of the gross agricultural production are calculated on the basis of the previous year.
Slovakia:	The gross agricultural output is calculated on the basis of turnover at current prices. Agricultural output index is recalculated to the constant prices of the corresponding period of the previous year.
Slovenia:	Indices are calculated from the data on crop and animal production and from triennial moving arithmetic mean of average purchasing prices.

Livestock breeding intensity (end of period)

Hungary:	Livestock till 1st quarter 1996 refer to the state at the end of the quarter. Since then, in harmony with the European Union methodology recently in force, date of surveys refer to: 1 April and 1 August for pigs; 1 June for cattle stock; 1 December for all breeds.
Poland:	Since 1988, according to the European Union methodology, data from livestock surveys within a year refer to: March 31 and July 31 for pigs, May 31 for cattle and sheep, November 30 for all breeds.
Romania:	The livestock of cattle and sheep are related to the arable land + pastures + hayfields. For quarter 1 1998, the area used for computation was that registered in 1997.

Sales or procurement of animals for slaughter, milk and principal agricultural products

- Czechia:** All data refer to **sales**. Since 1997 sales of poultry for slaughter are monitored half-yearly.
- Estonia:** Data on animals for slaughter refer to **sales** of animals for slaughter, killed animals in enterprises and private farms, household plots for sales, own consumption meat.
Data on milk refer to the **sales** of milk to the dairy enterprises.
Data on principal agricultural products refer to **sales** of cereals to grain processing and wholesale enterprises.
- FYROM:** The data refer to **sales and procurement**.
- Hungary:** All data refer to **procurement**.
- Poland:** All data refer to **procurement** from legal entities and independent units with legal incapacity. **Semi-annual** and annual data also cover procurement from natural persons, when its value exceeds 10 thous. PLZ. As a result of this, the semi-annual and annual data are not the sum of particular quarters.
- Romania:** All data refer to **sales**. Live weight of animals for slaughter represents the live weight of animals to be slaughtered for consumption.
Data on sales of milk refer to direct sales achieved by all the agricultural producers, in accordance with the producers balances (excluding sales within the agriculture sector, i.e. between the producers themselves, and also excluding trade network sales).
Data on principal products refer to the sales of agricultural products outside the Division 01: Agriculture. For cereals and potatoes data refer to direct sales achieved by all the agricultural producers, in accordance with the producers balances (excluding sales within the agriculture sector, i. e. between the producers themselves, and also excluding trade network sales).
- Slovakia:** All data refer to **sales**.
- Slovenia:** The data on animals for slaughter refer to the quantities of animals for slaughter which are **sold** by companies, cooperatives and other organisations from their own production or their purchase from the farmers.
The data on milk refer to the quantities of milk which are **sold** by companies, cooperatives and other organisations from their own production or their purchase from the farmers.
The data on principal products refer to the quantities of agricultural products which are sold by companies, cooperatives and other organisations from their own production or their purchase from the farmers.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1	Jul 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV, MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998

Industrial production

Table 8.1: Total industrial production volume indices

	1995 = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	86.4	95.7	100.0	103.8	:
Czech Republic	89.7	91.6	100.0	102.0	106.5
Estonia	101.2	98.1	100.0	102.9	116.7
FYROM	125.1	112.0	100.0	103.0	104.6
Hungary	87.2	95.6	100.0	103.4	114.7
Latvia	115.3	103.8	100.0	105.5	111.9
Lithuania	129.4	95.0	100.0	105.0	105.7
Poland	80.2	90.7	100.0	109.0	121.2
Romania	88.5	91.4	100.0	109.9	103.4
Slovakia	88.0	92.3	100.0	102.5	105.3
Slovenia	92.1	98.1	100.0	101.0	102.0

Annual growth rate of industrial production in volume

Table 8.2: Total

	change in percent over the previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	14.0	-35.2	:	:	:
Bulgaria	-9.8	10.7	4.5	3.8	
Czech Republic	-5.3	2.1	9.2	2.0	4.5
Estonia	-18.7	-3.0	1.9	2.9	13.4
FYROM	-13.9	-10.5	-10.7	3.0	1.6
Hungary	4.0	9.6	4.6	3.4	
Latvia	-32.1	-9.9	-3.7	5.5	6.1
Lithuania		-26.6	5.3	5.0	0.7
Poland	5.6	13.1	10.2	9.0	11.2
Romania	1.1	3.3	9.4		-5.9
Slovakia	-3.7	4.9	8.3	2.5	2.7
Slovenia	-2.8	6.4	2.0	1.0	1.0

Table 8.3: Mining and quarrying (NACE section C)

	change in percent over the previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	3.4	0.9	2.4	13.5	:
Czech Republic	-7.1	0.6	-1.4	1.4	-2.9
Estonia	-27.2	-1.1	-4.4	5.7	5.6
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	-1.2	-17.3	-13.3	2.4	-8.6
Latvia	-32.9	22.5	-16.8	2.4	-0.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	-11.1	6.1	-0.9	1.2	-1.3
Romania	-1.4	1.8	-0.6	-0.7	-12.2
Slovakia	-27.1	-3.3	-0.4	5.5	11.9
Slovenia	-10.3	-5.1	0.9	0.4	1.8

Table 8.4: Manufacturing (NACE section D)

	change in percent over the previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	-11.6	13.2	4.6	3.3	:
Czech Republic	-7.7	0.1	8.2	1.7	6.4
Estonia	-18.6	-3.1	2.9	2.2	16.9
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	3.3	9.3	5.0	3.4	15.0
Latvia	-34.9	-12.0	-4.5	7.3	8.1
Lithuania	-34.7	-29.8	0.9	3.5	5.0
Poland	12.2	14.9	12.4	11.2	13.5
Romania	0.7	3.8	12.1	12.5	-4.7
Slovakia	-5.7	4.5	10.2	2.4	3.2
Slovenia	-2.4	6.7	2.8	0.9	0.2

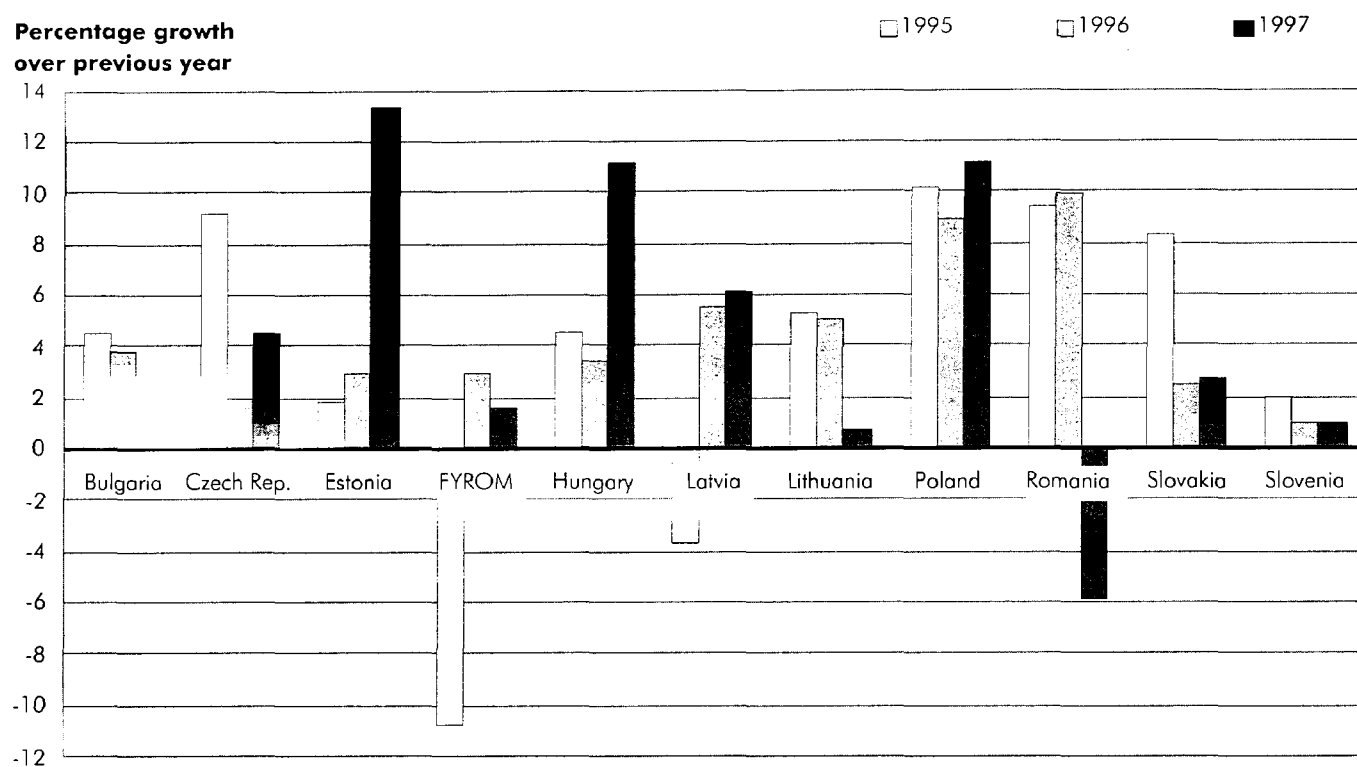
Table 8.5: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water (NACE section E)

	change in percent over the previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	-2.0	-3.2	5.2	2.3	:
Czech Republic	-4.8	-2.8	3.4	3.7	-2.7
Estonia	-16.3	-2.4	-2.0	6.1	-3.1
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	-2.2	1.7	1.8	4.6	-0.2
Latvia	-19.8	-2.0	-0.2	-1.9	-1.1
Lithuania	:	-11.6	21.9	9.7	-11.8
Poland	-18.8	5.0	0.6	-0.7	2.6
Romania	6.9	-0.1	3.3	1.7	-8.5
Slovakia	22.4	16.5	-1.7	4.7	-3.2
Slovenia	-3.6	7.8	-0.2	0.8	8.2

Productivity indices

Table 8.6: Industrial productivity volume indices

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	110.6	108.5	106.4
Estonia	109.0	109.4	108.4	110.5	:
FYROM	88.9	93.4	101.2	129.6	:
Hungary	:	:	110.9	109.4	113.6
Latvia	89.5	101.7	100.9	103.8	110.1
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	109.3	110.1	112.0
Romania	109.0	114.7	113.7	111.1	96.9
Slovakia	:	:	104.0	102.5	104.8
Slovenia	:	:	106.3	109.2	104.4

Fig 8.1: Annual growth rates of industrial production in percent


Price indices

Table 8.7: Industrial producer price indices (in percent of 1995)

	1995 = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	37.3	65.2	100.0	213.8	:
Czech Republic	88.3	92.9	100.0	104.8	109.9
Estonia	58.4	79.6	100.0	114.8	124.9
FYROM	50.6	95.5	100.0	99.7	:
Hungary	69.7	77.6	100.0	121.8	146.6
Latvia	76.4	89.4	100.0	113.7	118.4
Lithuania	54.0	78.0	100.0	117.0	122.0
Poland	63.6	79.7	100.0	112.4	126.1
Romania	30.8	74.0	100.0	149.9	385.0
Slovakia	83.4	91.7	100.0	104.1	108.8
Slovenia	75.3	88.7	100.0	106.8	113.3

Table 8.8: Industrial producer price indices (in percent of previous year)

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	130.9	138.8	:	:	:
Bulgaria	126.9	175.0	153.4	213.8	:
Czech Republic	113.1	105.3	107.6	104.8	104.9
Estonia	175.2	136.3	125.6	114.8	108.8
FYROM	358.3	188.9	104.7	99.7	:
Hungary	110.8	111.3	128.9	121.8	120.4
Latvia	217.1	116.9	111.9	113.7	104.1
Lithuania	492.0	145.0	128.0	117.0	104.0
Poland	131.9	125.3	125.4	112.4	112.2
Romania	265.0	240.5	135.1	149.9	256.9
Slovakia	117.2	110.0	109.0	104.1	104.5
Slovenia	121.6	117.7	112.8	106.8	106.2

Construction

Table 8.9: Annual growth rates of construction output in volume

	change in percent over the previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	-1.8	-7.6	5.8	-13.8	:
Czech Republic	-7.5	7.5	8.5	5.3	-3.9
Estonia	:	:	6.2	7.3	-0.7
FYROM	293.9	77.7	23.0	-8.2	:
Hungary	3.2	12.4	-17.6	2.7	9.8
Latvia	-48.7	13.0	18.6	4.6	:
Lithuania	-38.8	0.8	-1.0	-7.2	:
Poland	10.9	1.7	15.0	7.8	19.4
Romania	11.4	29.1	13.2	3.7	-22.0
Slovakia	-32.3	-6.8	2.9	4.4	9.2
Slovenia	-8.3	0.4	9.2	11.1	5.6

Dwelling construction

Table 8.10: Number of dwellings completed

	per 1000 inhabitants				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	:
Czech Republic	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.7
Estonia	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	:
FYROM	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	:
Hungary	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8
Latvia	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	:
Lithuania	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	:
Poland	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8
Romania	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
Slovakia	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
Slovenia	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	:

Table 8.11: Total number of dwellings completed

	number of dwellings				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	11021	8669	6815	8099	:
Czech Republic	31509	18162	13286	14909	17041
Estonia	2431	1953	1149	935	1003 ^P
FYROM	6466	4827	4640	5342	:
Hungary	20925	20947	24718	28257	28130
Latvia	3754	3369	1776	1483	:
Lithuania	8215	6897	5600	5624	:
Poland	94449	76080	67072	62130	:
Romania	30071	36743	35822	29460	28394 ^P
Slovakia	14024	6709	6157	6257	7172
Slovenia	7925	5522	5715	6228	:

Table 8.12: Average useful floor space of a dwelling completed

	m ²				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	77.0	84.0	86.0	82.0	:
Czech Republic	94.0	87.9	95.5	95.2	101.4
Estonia	74.0	82.0	91.0	111.0	121.0 ^P
FYROM	72.3	72.1	71.9	72.2	:
Hungary	95.0	97.0	99.2	96.9	95.4
Latvia	76.3	79.7	123.1	145.4	:
Lithuania	73.4	85.5	101.0	112.0	:
Poland	81.0	89.0	90.0	92.0	96.6
Romania	71.6	73.1	72.9	77.3	82.9
Slovakia	114.8	113.2	111.2	109.1	105.5
Slovenia	102.1	107.1	105.4	105.7	:

Construction prices

Table 8.13: Construction work price indices

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	112.4	123.9	108.5	102.6	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	125.9	113.9	110.6	111.3	111.3
Estonia	:	:	136.0	87.4	92.7
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	112.0	114.5	126.6	124.8	119.9
Latvia	250.0	149.6	140.0	108.0	107.9
Lithuania	482.1	184.0	125.4	116.8	109.8
Poland	124.6	119.7	121.9	119.2	114.2
Romania	265.3	217.9	143.8	153.0	219.4
Slovakia	124.1	111.0	112.0	115.0	109.7
Slovenia	124.7	114.4	117.8	106.9	:

Methodological note

Industrial production volume indices by NACE classes and Industrial productivity volume indices

Industrial production covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas, steam and water supply (according to the NACE Rev.1 Classification Sections C,D,E).

The Productivity volume index is the Ratio of production volume index and index of the number of persons employed.

- Albania: Till '95 the NACE classes have not been used.
- Bulgaria: Index of industrial production annually is based on exhaustive survey of enterprises (public and private) assigned to industrial sector.
- Czech Rep.: In 1993-94 the index of total industrial production is based on exhaustive surveying in enterprises with 25 or more employees and on estimates proceeding from quarterly sample surveys for enterprises up to 24 employees and for natural persons - tradesmen not registered in the Business Register.
Indices for branches, however, cover only enterprises with 25 or more employees up to the end of 1994.
Since 1995, Industrial output is measured by an exhaustive survey among enterprises with 100 employees and more. The output of enterprises up to 99 employees and unincorporated natural persons is measured on the basis of a quarterly sample survey. In doing so, estimate is made to the full set.
The industrial production index (IPI) calculated from 1996 on by a new method complying with international standards covers 88.6% of industrial activity in the Czech Rep. The IPI replaces the "goods production index" in use until 1995.
Before October 1997, IPIs published for the Czech Rep. were calculated from monthly and cumulative annual IPIs based on 1993 weights (IPI 1996/95) and 1995 weights (IPI 1997/96). In October 1997 all previously published annual data on IPI were rebased to the 1995 average month = 100 base and the monthly basic IPI was then used to provide cumulative IPIs (which are not seasonally adjusted).
Up to 1996, the productivity index is calculated as the ratio of industrial (goods production) index to the given index of registered number of employees. From 1997 on, it is the ratio of industrial production index (IPI) to the given index of registered number of employees.
- Estonia: The index of Industrial Production covers total industrial production including estimates for enterprises up to 19 employees. Electricity, gas and water supply covers only energy production (NACE Rev. 1 classes: 4010, 4030).
- FYROM: Data cover total industrial production including estimates for enterprises up to 5 employees.
- Hungary: The index of total industrial production includes the data of all industrial enterprises. The indices by branches refer to enterprises with more than 20 employees up to the end of 1994 and with more than 10 employees since 1995.
Data with base 1995 = 100 refer actually to seasonally adjusted data 1992 = 100.
- Poland: Data on industrial production relate to sold production (sales) for domestic and external destination as well. Data cover all entities with more than 5 employees.
Industrial productivity is industrial sales per employee.

- Romania:** Since 1991, the IPI is computed based on a sample of representative products, constituted in series-witness, for which quantitative and value data are collected, these covering 76% of total industrial activity. The successive aggregation of industrial production indices are compiled using a system of constant weights, which correspond to the structure by activities of the gross value added at the cost of factors from the base year. For the period 1990-1993 the base year was 1989, replaced by 1991 after that. Since 1998, the base year became 1995.
- Data for 1996-1997 use the weights from 1991, while data for 1998 use the weights from 1995. Data on industrial production are provided by all the enterprises with 50 or more employees, having industry as main activity. For the food industry due to its specificity, smaller economic units (20-49 employees) are also sample surveyed, as well as those having agriculture as their main activity but with industrial subunits specialised in food products manufacturing. Not included are the units belonging to handicraft and consumption co-operatives which are surveyed only yearly. Indices are not adjusted.
- The industrial productivity is the ratio of the Production Index and the index of average number of employees.
- Slovakia:** The total industrial production is including estimates for enterprises and for tradesmen. Until 1996, indices by selected branches concern only the organisations with 25 or more employees, in 1997 the organisation with 20 and more employees and in 1998 all organisations. The indices are in constant prices of December 1995.
- Industrial productivity is expressed as the production of goods per worker.
- Slovenia:** Index of Industrial Production covers enterprises with 10 or more employees, except those engaged in the following activities: publishing, gas, steam and water supply.

Industrial producer price indices

The indices are based on:

- Czech Rep.:** 1993-94: on the 1989 output structure.
Since 1995: all indices are based on 1993 receipts structure. The indices exclude indirect taxes (i. e. VAT and consumer tax).
- Estonia:** Data for fixed base indices refer to base: 1992 = 100
- FYROM:** The base period for all years is the average of the previous year. The indices exclude VAT.
- Hungary:** The chain indices exclude indirect taxes (VAT and consumer tax)
- Latvia:** Data with the constant base refer to December 1990 = 100.
- Lithuania:** The indices refer to mining, quarrying and manufacturing.
- Poland:** The subject of the price survey, in the field of sold production of industry and construction and assembly production are:
- in 1993 - "gross" prices, that include value added tax (VAT) and excise tax,
 - in 1994 and 1995 - "net" prices, that is without VAT, but with excise tax,
 - from 1996 - "basic prices", that is without VAT and excise tax with subject subventions.
- For the years 1993 - 1995, aggregate price indices are calculated using the structure of sold production from 1992, and since 1996 - from 1995.
- Romania:** Until 1998 the weights used were total production sold from the base year 1992.
- Since 1998, the weights for PPI are represented by the 1996 industrial turnover, separately for domestic market and for exports. The indices for 1996-1997 refer to the total production and use the weights from 1992, while indices for 1998 refer only to production for domestic market and use the weights from 1996. The indices exclude VAT, but include the specific taxes.

- Slovakia: From 1993 to 1996: The indices are based on 1989 production structure. Since 1997, the weights for the index calculation are derived from the receipts structure in industry for 1995. The price base is December 1995. The indices include consumer tax.
- Slovenia: Slovenian PPI measures changes of the level of producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic market. The index published according to the Standard Classification of Activities covers sections C, D, E and Forestry (a part of section A). The weighting system is designed on the basis of the structure of sales value of manufactured goods on the domestic market. The weight base period is 1992. The weights are annually updated with the price growth of December, which is used as the price base period of the index. Prices do not include sales tax, discounts and rebates.

Construction output volume indices

Construction output: Construction-installation activity of corporations classified to Construction (according to the NACE classification section F).

- Czech Rep.: Data for all construction enterprises registered in the country.
- Estonia: Data for all construction enterprises registered in the country. The data for 1997 are Short-term statistics. Data for fixed base indices refer to base: 1994 = 100
- Hungary: Data on construction - installation activity in case of enterprises with more than 50 employees are surveyed on a full-scope basis, the enterprises with 11-50 employees are observed with stratified sampling, on the basis of representatives, the activity of enterprises with less than 11 employees is estimated.
The final annual data are based on the annual survey on construction statistics. Quarterly data are derived from the monthly survey and are preliminary data.
- Latvia: Data for all construction enterprises and organisations registered in the country. Construction of dwelling houses is performed by the means of central and local government enterprises and organisations, statutory companies, public organisations and residents.
- Poland: Data for construction and assembly enterprises with more than 5 employees.
- Romania: Quarterly data are obtained by the survey of enterprises with construction as main activity, observing all those with 50 employees and over and a sample of smaller units. The own account construction activity (of enterprises with other main activity and of population) is estimated based on the data of the previous year. Yearly data are collected both for construction enterprises and for the own account construction activities.
- Slovakia: Construction output comprises construction work done by supplier construction companies registered in Slovakia including tradesmen and construction capacities of non-construction organisations. Indices are in constant prices - average 1995 prices.
- Slovenia: Value added is stated in constant 1992 prices.

Construction work price indices

The indices are based on:

- Czech Rep.: 1993-94: 1990 output structure
Since 1995: all indices are based on 1993 receipts structure. The indices exclude indirect taxes (i. e. VAT and consumer tax).
- Hungary: The indices are calculated on the basis of the previous year. The annual final price indices are compiled from a full scope data collection.
- Lithuania: The indices refer to building cost index.
- Poland: The subject of the price survey, in the field of sold production of industry and construction and assembly production are:
- in 1993 - "gross" prices, that include value added tax (VAT) and excise tax,
- in 1994 and 1995 - "net" prices, that is without VAT, but with excise tax,
- from 1996 on - "basic prices", that is without VAT and excise tax with subject subventions.
Between 1993 and 1995, aggregate price indices are calculated using the structure of sold production in 1992. Since 1996, using the structure of sold production in 1995.
- Romania: Indices are computed by aggregating price indices of materials and indices of gross average wages and salaries, and are separately compiled for production and provisions of construction series. The weights are obtained from the structure of the construction works in the previous year. The indices exclude VAT.
- Slovakia: The weights used for the index calculation are derived from the construction structure in 1995. The price base is the average of 1995. The indices exclude VAT.
- Slovenia: Price indices of construction works are given for typical residential buildings. The annual figure is the calculated average of data as of March 31 and September 30. The reporting units are selected enterprises.

Dwelling construction

- Czech Rep.: In 1993 and 1994, excluding flats obtained by conversion of spaces not designed for housing, which were not monitored by the Czech Statistical Office.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1	Jul 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998

Services

Table 9.1: Retail trade turnover indices

	previous year = 100.0				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	97.9	105.5	106.5	112.1	99.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	103.2	94.1	91.4	95.1	98.4
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	88.8	97.3	109.8	107.5	:
Romania	:	:	:	115.3	73.2
Slovakia	109.8	101.7	102.0	107.0	104.6
Slovenia	102.4	108.0	104.3	107.3	:

Table 9.2: Number of telephone subscribers

	per 1000 inhabitants				
	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997
Albania	4	5	11	15	:
Bulgaria	218	304	361	373	:
Czech Republic	:	157	237	293	370
Estonia	200	250	384	302	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	96	208	261	303
Latvia	209	248	289	302	314
Lithuania	166	209	254	268	:
Poland	66	86	148	169	193
Romania	86	102	129	138	159
Slovakia	:	:	301	322	340
Slovenia	:	:	309	333	357

Freight transport

Table 9.3: Railways

	in million ton-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	54	53	53	42	23
Bulgaria	7702	7774	8595	7549	7444
Czech Republic	25579	24401	25468	24286	22406
Estonia	4152	3612	3846	4198	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	7708	7707	8422	7634	8163
Latvia	9852	9520	9757	12412	13970
Lithuania	11030	7996	7220	8103	:
Poland	64359	65788	69116	68332	68651
Romania	25170	24704	27179	26877	24789
Slovakia	14201	12236	13674	12017	12373
Slovenia	2262	2448	3076	2550	2852

Table 9.4: Roads

	in million ton-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	93	63	81	30	22
Bulgaria	8500	10000	11000	11500	
Czech Republic	13010	22660	20080	19330	
Estonia	1056	1415	1549	1897	
FYROM	:	:	:	:	
Hungary	13380	13010	13040	13100	
Latvia	1253	1402	1834	2208	3300 ^P
Lithuania	6906	4574	5160		
Poland	40744	45363	51200	56513	
Romania	15354	18321	19748	19807	21750
Slovakia	5464	4910	5158	5171	3779
Slovenia	2750	2440	2360	2500	

Table 9.5: Inland waterways

	in million ton-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	1	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	457	360	733	627	:
Czech Republic	1261	1183	1189	900	678
Estonia	0	0	0	0	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	1621	772	1338	2482	1644
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	49	28	18	6	:
Poland	661	793	876	851	:
Romania	1592	1896	3107	3774	:
Slovakia	843	846	1468	1598	1590
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:

Table 9.6: Air

	in million ton-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	50	47	46	35	41
Czech Republic	68	26	33	26	27
Estonia	:	:	:	2	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	1	22	35	44	:
Latvia	7	9	9	5	11
Lithuania	5	8	4	3	:
Poland	55	62	74	89	116
Romania	108	107	113	49	21
Slovakia	1	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	4	4	4	4	4

Table 9.7: Pipeline

	in million ton-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	9	10	10	7	6
Bulgaria	307	364	410	362	263
Czech Republic	1978	2175	2276	2271	2106
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	4108	4106	3925	4532	4517
Latvia	:	4560	5316	6060	6362
Lithuania	1986	1855	2006	2308	:
Poland	12203	14298	13493	15326	14971
Romania	2471	2801	2936	2662	2296
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:

Long-distance passenger transport

Table 9.8: Total

	in million passenger-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	18838	16613	14914	13186	12986 ^P
Czech Republic	:	29933	27853	26509	23656
Estonia	3735	3296	2851	2830	
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	18715	19429	20429	21161	21923
Latvia	4292	3860	3563	3071	3187 ^P
Lithuania	7545	6597	5697	4821	
Poland	72532	66081	65483	65128	64037
Romania	42687	35914	34661	33542	31199
Slovakia	16058	15223	15553	15064	13879
Slovenia	3792	3733	3716	3616	3488

Table 9.9: Railways

	in million passenger-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	223	215	197	168	95
Bulgaria	5837	5059	4693	5065	5886
Czech Republic	8548	8481	8023	8111	7710
Estonia	722	537	421	309	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	8432	8508	8441	8582	8669
Latvia	2359	1794	1373	1182	1147
Lithuania	2700	1574	1130	889	:
Poland	30865	27610	26635	26569	25806
Romania	19402	18313	18879	18356	17795
Slovakia	4569	4548	4202	3769	3057
Slovenia	566	590	595	613	616

Table 9.10: Bus

	in million passenger-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	8814	7941	7077	5269	4378 ^P
Czech Republic	21909	18847	16777	15228	12423
Estonia	2538	2314	2048	2091	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	8598	8641	9556	9763	10167
Latvia	1722	1795	1835	1606	1720
Lithuania	4522	4627	4169	3555	:
Poland	37812	34262	34024	33984	33128
Romania	20512	14058	12343	12842	13531
Slovakia	11445	10574	11191	11097	10587
Slovenia	2751	2595	2507	2348	2195

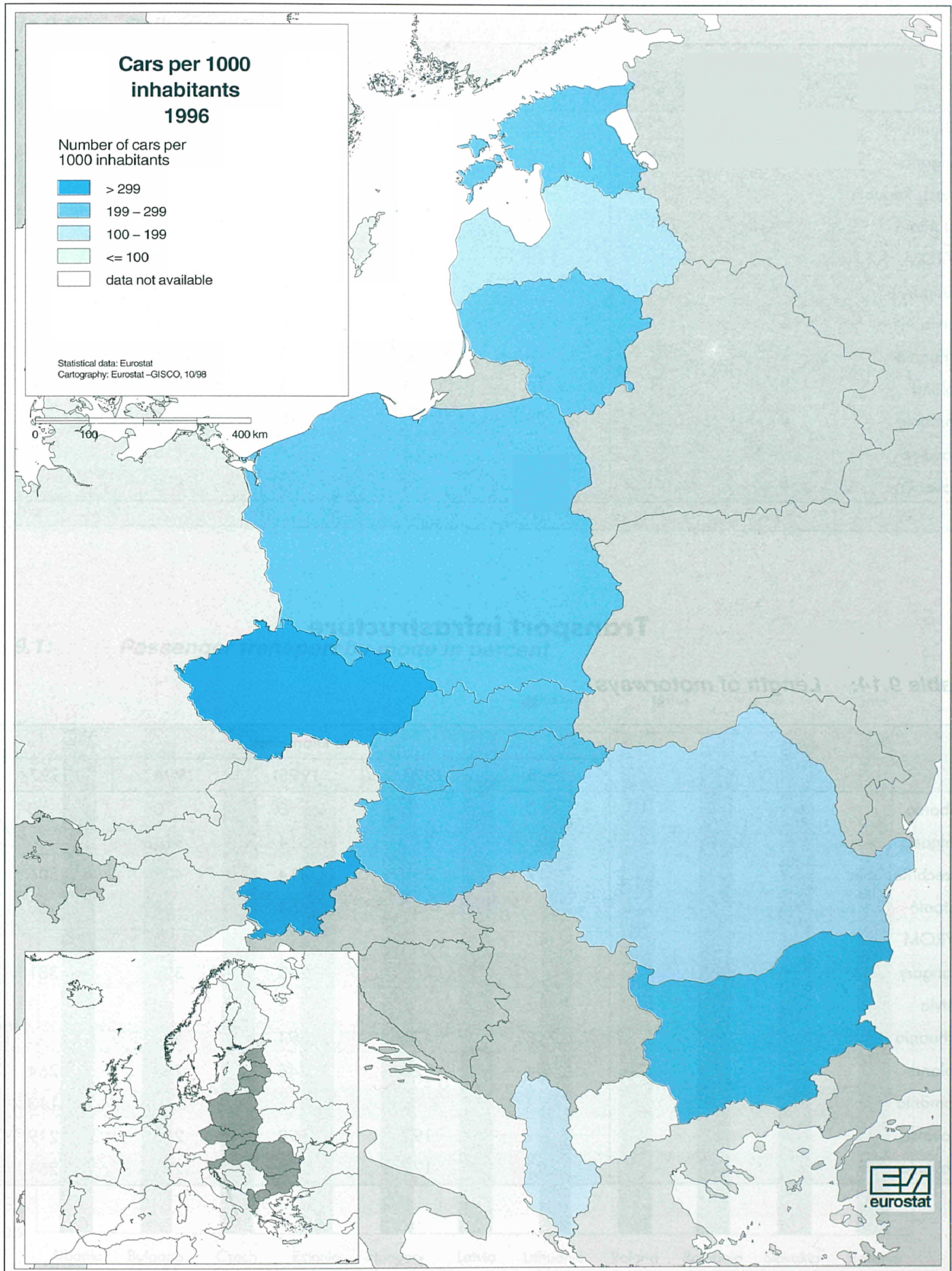
Table 9.11: Air

	in million passenger-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	4173	3604	3133	2840	2711
Czech Republic	2555	2605	3053	3170	3523
Estonia	228	159	138	158	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	1631	2234	2383	2775	3049
Latvia	211	271	355	283	320 ^p
Lithuania	315	379	370	352	:
Poland	3653	4005	4633	4407	4930
Romania	2748	3521	3415	2327	1857
Slovakia	37	94	153	193	231
Slovenia	475	548	614	655	677

Table 9.12: Ship

	in million passenger-km				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	14	9	11	12	11
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	247	286	244	272	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	54	46	49	41	38
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	8	17	28	25	:
Poland	202	204	191	168	173
Romania	25	22	24	17	16
Slovakia	7	7	7	5	4
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 9.1: Cars per 1000 inhabitants in 1996



Passenger cars

Table 9.13: *Inhabitants per passenger car*

	inhabitants per passenger car				
	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997
Albania	6572	6572	59	52	:
Bulgaria	8	7	5	5	:
Czech Republic	:	:	3	3	3
Estonia	7	7	4	4	3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	5	5	4
Latvia	12	9	8	7	6
Lithuania	11	8	5	5	:
Poland	10	7	5	5	5
Romania	:	18	10	9	:
Slovakia	7	6	5	5	5
Slovenia	4	4	3	3	3

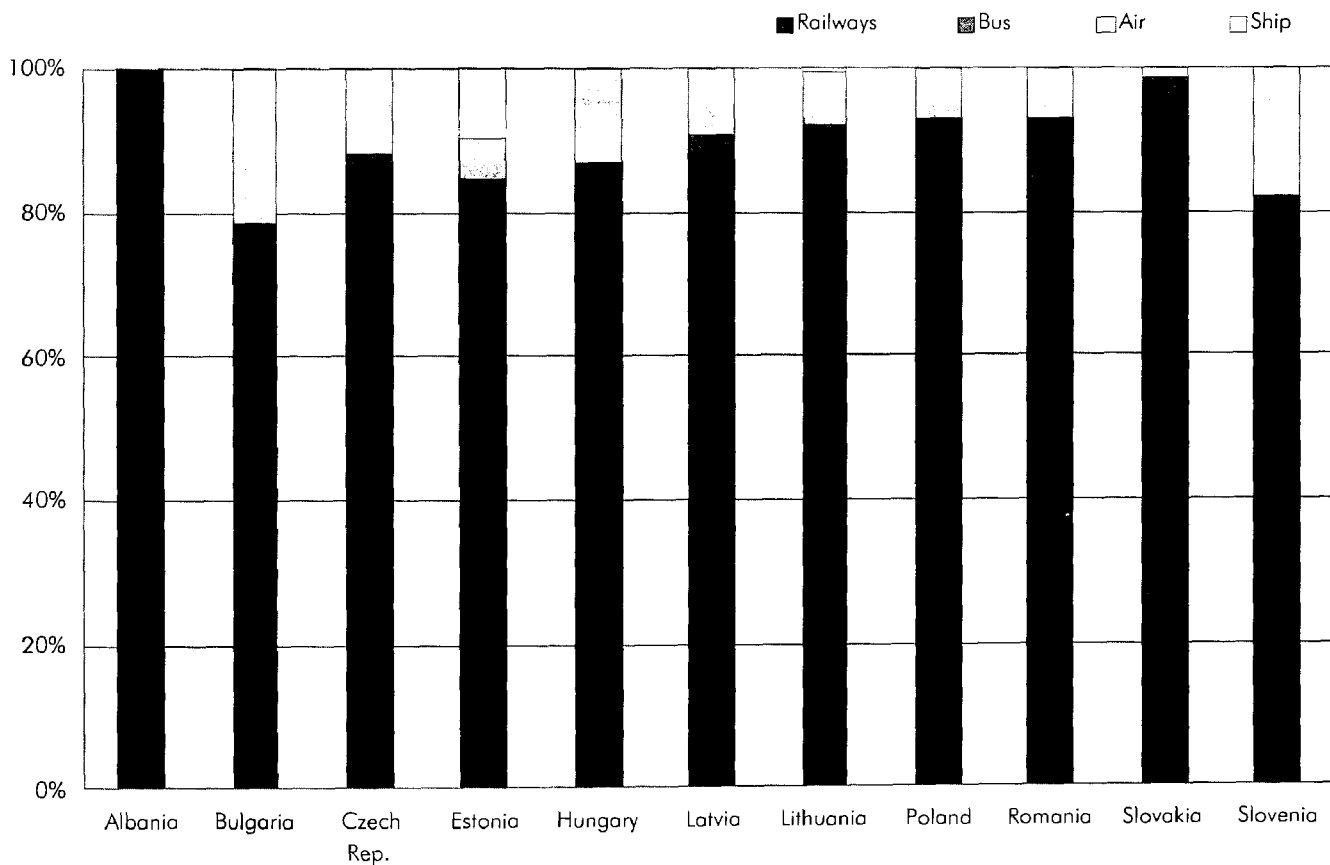
Transport infrastructure

Table 9.14: *Length of motorways*

	in kilometres				
	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997
Albania	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	221	273	314	314	:
Czech Republic	317	357	414	423	506
Estonia	:	60	64	66	68
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	267	293	336	381
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	318	421	394	404	:
Poland	204	220	246	258	264
Romania	:	:	:	:	113
Slovakia	:	192	198	215	219
Slovenia	93	172	218	221	251

Table 9.15: *Railway network*

	in kilometres per 1000 km ²				
	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997
Albania	22	26	26	26	26
Bulgaria	39	39	39	39	:
Czech Republic	120	120	120	120	120
Estonia	22	23	23	23	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	86	83	83	83
Latvia	37	37	37	37	37
Lithuania	:	:	41	40	:
Poland	87	84	77	75	75
Romania	47	48	48	48	48
Slovakia	75	75	75	75	75
Slovenia	52	59	59	59	59

Fig 9.1: *Passenger transport by mode in percent*

Tourism

Table 9.16: Number of nights spent in hotels

	average number of nights				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.8
Bulgaria	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1
Czech Republic	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
Estonia	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Poland	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	:
Romania	:	:	:	3.0	2.9
Slovakia	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.2
Slovenia	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2

Table 9.17: Number of bed places in hotels

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	3	5	6	6	4
Bulgaria	118	109	114	104	98
Czech Republic	71	80	114	143	162
Estonia	6	6	8	9	9
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	68	83	87	89	93
Latvia	8	6	9	9	10
Lithuania	10	10	10	10	10
Poland	74	71	75	81	86
Romania	165	165	164	164	163
Slovakia	28	34	36	38	34
Slovenia	31	32	32	36	36

Table 9.18: Utilisation of bedrooms in hotels

	occupancy rate %				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	51.2	51.9	49.4
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	45.4	47.2	47.6
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	44.4	38.1	:
Romania	:	:	:	44.6	41.2
Slovakia	:	:	32.1	38.3	32.8
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:

Table 9.19: Number of nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	:	:	10275	13641	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	9998	10676	10272
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	3161	3391	2562
Romania	:	:	:	2288	2506
Slovak Rep.	:	:	3069	3309	2580
Slovenia	:	:	2059	2167	2575

International visitor flow

Table 9.20: Arrivals at the borders

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	336	340	304	287	105
Bulgaria	8302	10068	8005	6811	:
Czech Republic	71736	101140	98061	109405	107884
Estonia	459	587	1285	1354	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	40599	39836	39240	39833	37315
Latvia	2446	1944	1633	1750	1842
Lithuania	2440	2369	2055	3499	3702
Poland	60951	74235	82244	87439	87817
Romania	5786	5898	5445	5205	5149
Slovakia	12905	21868	27301	33113	31742
Slovenia	55698	66783	63674	71875	76568

Table 9.21: Departures at the borders

	in 1000				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	265	250	114
Bulgaria	2142	4394	3524	3006	3059
Czech Republic	30981	45845	44873	48614	46070
Estonia	39	65	102	217	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	12115	14374	13083	12064	12173
Latvia	2269	1794	1812	1799	1877
Lithuania	2235	2392	2005	2870	2981
Poland	31395	34296	36387	44713	48610
Romania	10757	10105	5737	5748	6243
Slovakia	7841	14408	18033	22898	22135
Slovenia	28609	29125	29194	29343	27771

Methodological note

Services

Retail trade turnover indices

The monthly survey of retail trade covers all retail shops irrespective of the main activity of the enterprise which runs the shops. The retail shops could have one of the following activities according to the NACE Rev.1 Classification:

- Bulgaria:** Data for 1997 refer to retail sales made by enterprises with basic activity by NACE Rev.1 - groups 50, 51, 52. In the calculation of the index, there is a correspondence in coverage of the survey for 1996.
- Czech Rep.:** Up to 1994 retail trade sales indices (receipts from the sales goods, own products and services to the population, and for all enterprises irrespective of their prevailing activity), from 1995 indices of receipts from the sales goods, own products and services only for enterprises whose main activity is classified under NACE 50 and 52.
- Estonia:** The method of data collecting in short-term statistics has been changed since 1993, therefore the comparison with 1992 is not eligible. Enterprises with main activity 50 and 52 by NACE.
- FYROM:** The National Classification is used. Parts of private enterprises are included.
- Hungary:** The monthly observation of retail trade refers to all retail outlets irrespective of the main activity of the enterprise and it consists of the returns of the outlets from retail trade activity. Retail outlets belong to one of the following activities of NACE Rev.1: 50.1, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 51.1- 52.6.
- Latvia:** 50.1, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 52 (excluding 52.7). Public catering (NACE 55.3, 55.4, 55.5) is not included. Indices are calculated at constant prices.
- Poland:** The sales of consumer and non-consumer commodities carried by retail sales outlets, catering establishments and other sales outlets (i. e. warehouses, stock houses) in quantities including purchases to meet the needs of individual customers. The value of retail sales is the sum of the sales realised by commercial and non-commercial entities. Data cover entities with more than 5 employees.
- Romania:** Until 1997, the volume indices were computed for incomes coming from retail trade activity (NACE 50, excluding repair and wholesale of motor vehicles, NACE 52, excluding group 527), referring to enterprises with retail trade as main or secondary activity. The quarterly volume indices for 1997 were computed for the total turnover of the enterprises having as main activity the retail trade corresponding to NACE 50, 52 and for 1998 for the enterprises with main activity corresponding to NACE 52. Data for 1997 and Q1 1998 are provisional.
- Slovakia:** NACE 50, 52, 55.1, 55.3, 55.4. activity. Indices are in constant prices, with a base of December 1995.
- Slovenia:** The data are the result of the quarterly survey on retailing irrespective of the main activity. They refer to the following activities of NACE Rev.1: 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5, 52.61, 52.63 including the part of sale of motor vehicles, which could be counted as the retail trade. Up to 1997 data cover entities with more than 3 employees. From 1997 the estimation for the whole target population has been conducted. The indices at current prices have been deflated (Including 1996) with appropriate retail price indices for goods. In 1997 the consumer price indices for goods are used as the deflator.

Number of telephone subscribers

Czech Rep.: Number of main subscriber stations.

Estonia: For 1995 and 1996, basic telephone lines.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,

Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1

Jul 1998

AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,

Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices

Apr 1998

Transport

Freight transport and long-distance passenger transport

Road freight transport: data include all types of road transport, except for Albania, Estonia, FYROM and Slovakia.
Waterways: data refers to inland-waterways and exclude sea-transport.

Long-distance passenger transport includes: passenger transport between towns and villages, including inter-city, international, and tourist traffic.

- Albania: For freight, the data are only available for the state sector. Transport of goods on own account is not included.
- Bulgaria: The data referring to road freight transport refer to the transport for hire or reward of the enterprises in the public sector, including information about the transport for hire or reward and on own account operated by Bulgarian vehicles.
For passenger transport, the data for "bus" refer to road transport. Data refer only to the transport for hire or reward of the enterprises in the public sector.
- Czech Rep.: For road freight transport, data include public transport, transport for hire and reward as well as transport of goods on own account.
Road passenger transport provided against payment (for public).
- Estonia: For both freight and passenger transport, data on road transport enterprises registered in Estonia are included, using sample. All state-owned and municipal enterprises and enterprises with more than 19 employees are observed totally. Sampling methodology is applied to the rest of enterprises. In totals data are expanded to all enterprises registered. For freight, transport of goods on own account is excluded.
- FYROM: For freight transport, only part of private entrepreneurs is included. Private individual road carriers and road transport on own account is not included.
- Hungary: Before 1995, all figures relate to enterprises with more than 50 employees. Since 1995, data includes performances of enterprises with 50 or fewer employees but excludes individual entrepreneurs. For road freight transport, data include public transport, transport for hire and reward as well as transport of goods on own account.
- Latvia: There are no inland waterway activities. Pipeline is for oil and oil product transport.
The passenger data for "bus" refer to road transport.
- Lithuania: Passenger transport refers to public transport. The data for Bus road transport comprises bus and trolleybus transport, including urban and suburban passengers carried.
- Romania: The freight road transport includes the transport for others and for themselves (excluding the transport carried out by persons who are owners of the road carriers).
The passenger data for "bus" refer to road transport. The passengers length of voyage includes the intercity and international transport (excluding the town passenger transport).
- Slovakia: Road freight transport of goods on own account is excluded.
- Slovenia: Data for road freight transport include road transport for hire or reward as well as road transport of goods on own account.
Road passenger transport for hire or reward (private individual road carriers are not included).

Railway network

The data considers the construction length of railways.

- Albania: The data include the length of the branching.

Number of inhabitants per passenger car

- Albania: These figures include all cars with seating places not exceeding more than nine persons and exclude cars of governmental organisations.
- Romania: Number of inhabitants per passenger car excludes minibuses.

Tourism

International visitors flow

- Estonia: Data from tourism enterprises.
- Romania,
Slovenia: Data for arrivals of international visitors and departures abroad include all foreign passengers that arrive at, or depart from any international or interstate border crossing.

Number of nights spent in the hotels

- Estonia: Number of nights in all accommodation enterprises and establishments. 1993-1996; yearly statistics, 1997; short term statistics.
- Hungary: Quarterly data include accommodation establishments with more than 20 beds.
- Latvia: Number of nights spent in the hotels, motels and guest - houses (for collective accommodation establishments).
- Slovenia: Data include the average number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments.

Number of hotels' beds

- Czech Rep.,
Hungary,
Romania: Data relate to the number of bed-places, as of July 31.
- Estonia: Number of beds in all accommodation enterprises and establishments.
- Latvia: Number of beds in hotels, motels and guest - houses at the end of the year (only for collective accom. establishments).
- Poland: Data relate to the number of bed-places, as of July 1.
- Slovenia: Data relate to the number of beds in hotels and similar establishments, as of August 1.

Hotel room occupancy rate

- Hungary: Quarterly data include accommodation establishments with more than 20 beds.
- Romania,
Slovakia: Data relates to the occupancy rate of bed-places.

Overnight stays of foreign tourists in Collective accommodation

- Czech Rep.: Data include only collective accommodation establishments.
- Hungary: Quarterly data include accommodation with more than 20 beds, in case of camping sites, with more than 50 bed-places.
- Poland: Data relate to the number of occupied rooms by foreign tourists in hotels, motels and boarding houses.
- Slovakia: Data relate to the number of foreign visitors.
- Slovenia: Data include foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1	Jul 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998
(For Road): BG, CZ, HU, SI	DG VII Pocketbook	Apr 1998
(For Waterway): EE, PL, RO	National Statistical Yearbook	1996-97

Trade at current prices

Table 10.1: Imports at current prices and percentage of imports from EU

	imports in million ECU					percentage of imports from EU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	360	461	497	716	546	:	:	:	76.0	83.4
Bulgaria	4071	3526	4325	3950	2850	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	12482	14652	19315	21829	23966	51.0	53.1	61.1	62.4	61.5
Estonia	764	1390	1942	2545	3895	:	:	66.0	64.8	59.1
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	10701	12236	11824	14290	18724	:	:	:	62.3	62.8
Latvia	809	1043	1389	1827	2402	:	25.7	49.9	49.2	:
Lithuania	1926	1977	2789	3590	4934	:	26.8	37.1	42.5	:
Poland	16084	18133	22209	29249	37307	60.8	58.9	63.4	63.9	63.8
Romania	5716	6054	7961	9006	9947	44.6	46.8	49.9	52.4	52.5
Slovakia	5409	5558	6705	8761	9051	:	32.0	34.8	37.3	39.5
Slovenia	5552	6140	7257	7420	8252	64.2	67.4	68.8	67.5	67.4

Table 10.2: Exports at current prices and percentage of exports to EU

	exports in million ECU					percentage of exports to EU				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	105	119	154	166	125	:	:	:	86.0	87.5
Bulgaria	3184	3358	4094	3807	3126	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	12351	13624	16557	17254	20084	48.7	53.0	61.0	58.2	59.9
Estonia	687	1095	1405	1638	2567	:	:	54.2	51.1	48.6
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	7607	8996	9837	12368	16842	:	:	:	69.7	71.2
Latvia	855	831	997	1137	1429	:	30.0	44.0	44.7	:
Lithuania	1712	1707	2068	2642	3382	:	25.8	36.3	32.9	:
Poland	12078	14494	17503	19249	22707	66.4	64.2	69.3	66.3	64.2
Romania	4243	5218	6096	6367	7434	40.9	47.6	54.1	56.5	56.6
Slovakia	4663	5625	6559	6955	7754	:	34.1	37.4	41.3	45.0
Slovenia	5195	5740	6358	6545	7382	62.3	64.7	67.0	64.6	63.6

Table 10.3: Balance of trade and exports as percentage of imports

	balance of trade in million ECU					exports as percentage of imports				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	-255	-342	-343	-550	-422	29.1	25.8	31.0	23.2	22.8
Bulgaria	-887	-168	-232	-143	276	78.2	95.2	94.6	96.4	109.7
Czech Rep.	-132	-1028	-2758	-4575	-3883	:	:	:	79.0	83.8
Estonia	-77	-295	-537	-907	-1329	89.9	78.8	72.3	64.3	65.9
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	83.0	73.4	70.0	:	:
Hungary	-3094	-3239	-1987	-1922	-1882	71.1	73.5	83.2	86.6	89.9
Latvia	46	-212	-393	-690	-972	105.7	79.7	71.7	62.2	61.4
Lithuania	-214	-270	-721	-948	-1552	88.9	86.3	74.1	73.6	68.5p
Poland	-4006	-3639	-4705	-10000	-14600	75.1	79.9	78.8	65.8	60.9
Romania	-1474	-836	-1865	-2639	-2512	81.3	93.7	83.4	70.7	74.7
Slovakia	-746	67	-146	-1806	-1298	86.2	101.2	97.8	79.4	85.7
Slovenia	-357	-400	-899	-876	-869	93.6	93.5	87.6	88.2	89.5

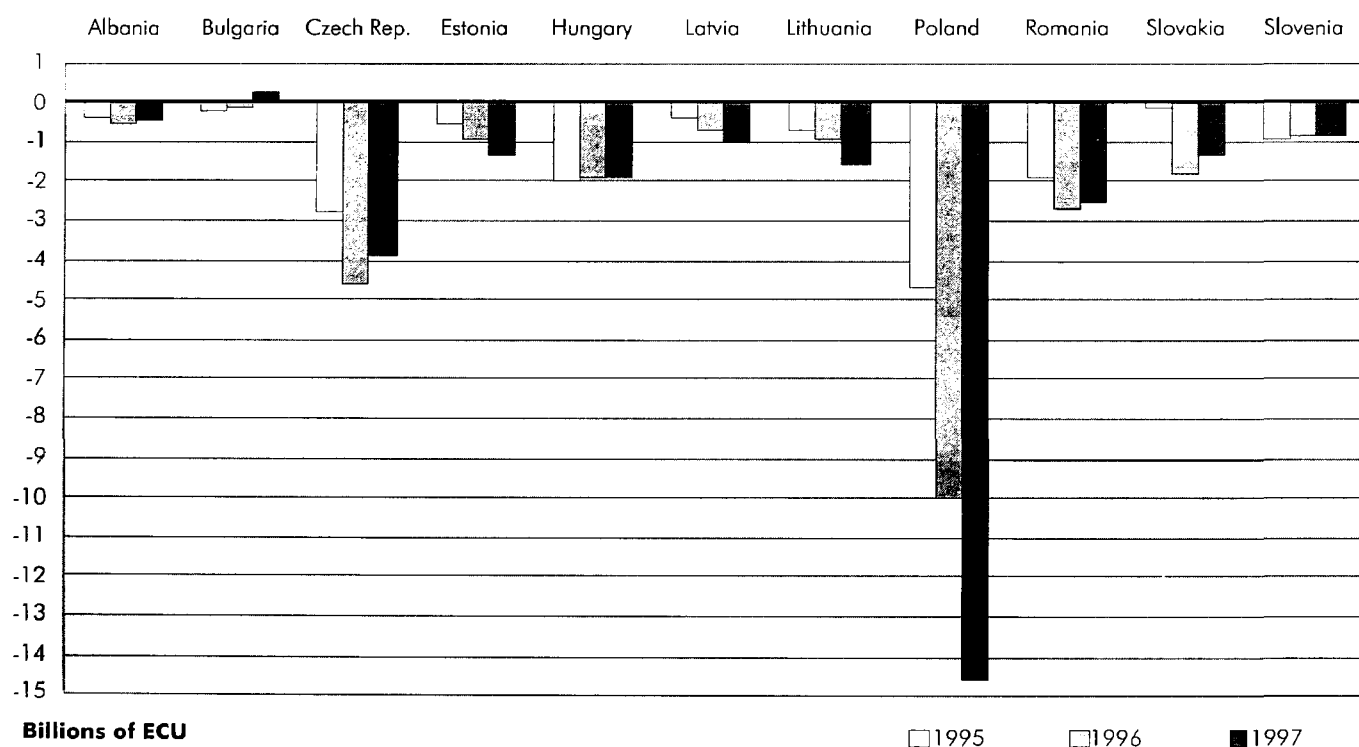
Fig. 10.1: Trade balance for 1995, 1996 and 1997

Table 10.4: Imports and exports as percentage of GDP

	imports as percentage of GDP					exports as percentage of GDP				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	34.3 *	28.1 *	26.2 *	33.8 *	:	10.0 *	7.2 *	8.1 *	7.8 *	:
Bulgaria	44.1	43.3	39.3	50.4	31.7	34.5	41.2	37.2	48.6	34.7
Czech Rep.	42.5	43.7	49.7	49.1	52.2	42.1	40.6	42.6	38.8	43.7
Estonia	54.8	72.6	71.6	74.2	93.8	49.2	57.2	51.8	47.8	61.8
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	32.5	35.1	34.7	40.1	47.3	23.1	25.8	28.8	34.7	42.6
Latvia	43.7	33.9	40.8	45.2	49.3	46.2	27.0	29.3	28.1	29.4
Lithuania	84.5	55.3	60.5	57.8	58.6	75.1	47.8	44.9	42.5	40.2
Poland	21.9	23.3	24.4	27.6	31.2	16.4	18.6	19.2	18.2	19.0
Romania	25.4	23.9	29.4	32.6	32.5	18.8	20.6	22.5	23.0	24.3
Slovakia	52.8	48.1	50.4	59.2	52.8	45.5	48.7	49.3	47.0	45.2
Slovenia	51.3	50.8	50.6	49.9	51.4	48.0	47.5	44.3	44.0	46.0

Volume of trade

Table 10.5: Growth in volume of imports and exports

	imports: growth over previous year					exports: growth over previous year				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	14.3	60.9	52.6	:	:	-5.4	81.9	48.0	:	:
Czech Rep.	6.7	17.0	26.3	10.7	9.5	19.1	6.5	14.5	2.7	15.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	20.9	14.5	-3.9	5.5	26.4	-13.1	16.6	8.4	4.6	29.9
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	-32.2	13.7	8.0	19.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	18.5	13.4	20.5	28.0	22.0	-1.1	18.3	16.7	9.7	13.7
Romania	:	:	:	6.6	:	:	:	:	0.6	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Structure of trade

Table 10.6: Structure of imports by SITC commodity groups

	in percent of total value				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	25.5	32.0	23.7
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	2.1	1.2	1.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	8.6	2.6	3.3
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	2.4	2.6	3.0
Chemicals and related products	:	:	7.2	5.9	6.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	15.6	18.4	24.3
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	22.0	22.5	21.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	16.4	14.4	15.7
Bulgaria					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.8	9.8	7.3	7.3	8.2
Crude materials, inedible	4.4	5.6	6.2	5.7	7.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	37.4	28.3	27.0	33.7	30.3
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chemicals and related products	10.1	10.4	12.8	11.1	11.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	13.2	16.9	18.1	16.4	19.5
Machinery and transport equipment	19.6	20.3	19.3	16.0	16.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.6
Czech Republic					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.3	8.2	6.3	6.6	6.4
Crude materials, inedible	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.7
<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	11.1	10.0	7.8	8.7	8.6
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Chemicals and related products	12.1	13.1	11.8	11.8	12.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.9	16.5	20.3	19.3	19.3
Machinery and transport equipment	36.1	35.0	37.1	38.1	38.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.5	11.6
Estonia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	13.7	14.8	13.1	14.7	15.6
Crude materials, inedible	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	15.2	13.7	11.0	9.3	8.2
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
Chemicals and related products	7.7	9.1	9.6	10.8	9.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.5	18.1	20.0	19.9	18.5
Machinery and transport equipment	32.3	28.8	29.8	29.6	34.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.7	9.8

	in percent of total value				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
FYROM					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	23.0	20.7	17.3	:	:
Crude materials, inedible	5.5	5.0	4.6	:	:
Mineral fuels and lubricants	14.8	10.7	11.5	:	:
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.1	0.2	:	:
Chemicals and related products	14.4	13.4	11.9	:	:
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.3	13.8	15.7	:	:
Machinery and transport equipment	17.8	19.6	19.4	:	:
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6.1	9.8	8.9	:	:
Hungary					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	5.6	6.3	5.3	4.5	4.2
Crude materials, inedible	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	13.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	9.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Chemicals and related products	11.9	12.7	14.2	12.5	11.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.2	19.8	23.0	21.3	19.8
Machinery and transport equipment	36.6	34.1	30.8	35.7	41.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.1	11.3	10.6	10.4	9.9
Latvia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	5.8	9.9	9.7	11.9	12.4
Crude materials, inedible	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.6	3.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	45.3	29.0	21.2	21.6	13.5
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8
Chemicals and related products	7.9	11.2	12.7	12.3	12.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	10.1	12.8	17.1	17.6	18.8
Machinery and transport equipment	19.3	22.8	25.4	22.6	27.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.7	9.7	11.1	10.5	11.3
Lithuania					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	:	12.0	10.1 ^P
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	:	5.0	4.3 ^P
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	:	18.0	17.1 ^P
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	:	0.4	0.4 ^P
Chemicals and related products	:	:	:	12.2	12.3 ^P
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	:	17.1	17.4 ^P
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	:	25.8	28.5 ^P
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	:	6.9	7.9 ^P

	in percent of total value				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Poland					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	10.5	9.6	8.8	9.2	7.6
Crude materials, inedible	4.6	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	12.5	10.5	9.1	9.2	8.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Chemicals and related products	13.3	14.7	15.0	13.8	13.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.5	20.2	21.6	20.1	19.6
Machinery and transport equipment	29.4	28.8	29.9	33.0	36.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.2	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.4
Romania					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	13.8	8.5	8.2	6.8	5.6
Crude materials, inedible	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	25.8	23.6	21.3	20.9	18.9
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Chemicals and related products	9.1	9.1	10.6	10.0	9.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.7	18.5	19.8	21.3	23.1
Machinery and transport equipment	22.3	25.3	24.8	25.6	26.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6.6	8.0	8.9	8.7	9.9
Slovakia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.8	8.2	8.0	7.1	7.4
Crude materials, inedible	5.2	5.3	6.0	4.9	4.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	20.9	19.3	17.5	16.7	17.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	11.4	13.2	13.6	11.5	12.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.1	16.8	17.8	15.3	15.1
Machinery and transport equipment	29.3	27.7	28.9	35.1	33.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.9	8.9
Slovenia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.4	7.0
Crude materials, inedible	5.3	6.5	6.5	5.1	5.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.8	7.1	6.6	8.0	8.3
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chemicals and related products	11.5	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.7	19.4	19.8	19.7	20.5
Machinery and transport equipment	30.3	31.8	33.8	33.7	33.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12.0	11.0	10.6	13.7	13.3

Table 10.7: Structure of exports by SITC commodity groups

	in percent of total value				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	7.5	8.9	11.0
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	24.7	16.9	20.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	2.9	4.1	1.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	0.7	2.2	0.0
Chemicals and related products	:	:	1.2	1.4	1.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	14.1	13.8	12.0
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	1.4	1.7	5.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	45.6	51.1	46.8
Bulgaria					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	18.1	19.5	19.8	17.3	12.8
Crude materials, inedible	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.7	7.1	6.1	6.5	7.6
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Chemicals and related products	14.8	14.7	16.9	18.3	18.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	25.1	27.2	28.0	26.5	30.9
Machinery and transport equipment	17.2	12.2	11.3	12.5	11.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.5	9.4	9.3	11.0	12.6
Czech Republic					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.8	6.5	5.5	5.1	4.9
Crude materials, inedible	6.1	6.8	5.2	4.9	4.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	6.2	5.7	4.3	4.5	3.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.0	8.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	29.9	30.5	32.2	28.8	26.8
Machinery and transport equipment	27.6	25.9	30.4	32.7	37.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12.7	14.3	12.9	14.8	13.8
Estonia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	22.8	21.3	15.7	15.2	16.0
Crude materials, inedible	10.3	10.8	11.9	10.1	11.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.3
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Chemicals and related products	5.3	7.1	8.3	9.7	8.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.8	18.5	18.8	20.6	18.1
Machinery and transport equipment	18.5	16.8	19.9	19.8	24.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17.0	18.2	18.1	18.1	14.8

	in percent of total value				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
FYROM					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	20.2	15.9	18.2	:	:
Crude materials, inedible	6.5	7.1	7.7	:	:
Mineral fuels and lubricants	0.2	0.1	0.4	:	:
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.0	0.1	0.0	:	:
Chemicals and related products	4.3	4.4	5.6	:	:
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	34.4	37.5	36.6	:	:
Machinery and transport equipment	15.2	12.3	13.0	:	:
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18.8	22.4	18.4	:	:
Hungary					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	19.1	18.5	20.3	15.2	12.9
Crude materials, inedible	5.7	5.2	4.8	3.8	2.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0
Chemicals and related products	12.1	11.2	11.8	9.3	8.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.1	16.6	17.4	15.5	13.4
Machinery and transport equipment	24.1	25.6	25.6	36.3	45.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17.8	17.9	16.2	15.8	13.5
Latvia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	13.9	12.3	15.9	16.7	13.8
Crude materials, inedible	8.7	17.8	23.8	20.1	26.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	14.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.1
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	7.2	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20.4	23.9	22.9	24.4	23.4
Machinery and transport equipment	20.8	20.4	16.3	14.0	11.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12.0	13.2	12.2	15.9	17.0
Lithuania					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	:	15.9	15.3 ^P
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	:	8.5	6.6 ^P
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	:	14.9	17.2 ^P
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	:	0.2	0.1 ^P
Chemicals and related products	:	:	:	12.8	10.9 ^P
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	:	14.4	14.6 ^P
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	:	19.0	20.1 ^P
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	:	14.3	15.0 ^P

	in percent of total value				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Poland					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	11.2	11.5	9.9	10.6	12.1
Crude materials, inedible	5.5	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.7	9.1	8.2	6.9	6.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	6.8	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	26.4	27.5	27.5	25.8	26.5
Machinery and transport equipment	20.9	19.8	21.1	23.4	21.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19.4	20.5	20.8	22.0	21.8
Romania					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	5.1	5.4	5.5	7.6	5.2
Crude materials, inedible	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.0	10.0	7.9	7.4	6.1
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5
Chemicals and related products	8.0	9.6	10.8	9.8	7.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	27.4	24.3	25.9	22.8	25.6
Machinery and transport equipment	17.1	14.3	13.1	13.6	14.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27.0	30.6	31.7	33.8	34.9
Slovakia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.4	5.5	5.9	4.5	4.4
Crude materials, inedible	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.0
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chemicals and related products	12.0	12.9	13.2	12.4	11.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	38.8	39.4	40.4	38.2	34.7
Machinery and transport equipment	19.4	19.0	18.8	23.2	27.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.4	13.4	12.2	12.1	12.1
Slovenia					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	4.7	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.7
Crude materials, inedible	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	5.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chemicals and related products	9.1	10.3	10.5	10.6	11.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	26.1	27.3	28.5	27.4	27.1
Machinery and transport equipment	27.4	30.3	31.4	33.4	33.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	25.6	24.0	22.2	21.8	20.9

Trade with main partners

Table 10.8: Structure of imports by main partner countries (in percent of total value)

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Albania										
1st		:		:		:		:		:
2nd		:		:		:		:		:
3rd		:		:		:		:		:
4th		:		:		:		:		:
5th		:		:		:		:		:
Others		:		:		:		:		:
Bulgaria										
1st	Russian Fed.	29.3	Russian Fed.	26.4	Russian Fed.	28.1	Russian Fed.	33.4	Russian Fed.	24.9
2nd	Germany	11.6	Germany	12.8	Germany	12.4	Germany	11.3	Germany	10.6
3rd	Ukraine	5.3	Italy	5.4	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.3	Italy	6.6
4th	Italy	4.6	Greece	4.8	Greece	4.4	Greece	3.9	Greece	3.8
5th	USA	3.9	Ukraine	4.2	Ukraine	3.3	France	3.2	Ukraine	3.4
Others		45.3		46.4		46.0		41.9		50.7
Czech Rep.										
1st	Germany	29.1	Germany	30.1	Germany	31.7	Germany	29.8	Germany	31.9
2nd	Slovakia	15.9	Slovakia	13.3	Slovakia	11.8	Slovakia	9.6	Slovakia	8.4
3rd	Russian Fed.	8.8	Russian Fed.	8.0	Russian Fed.	7.4	Russian Fed.	7.4	Russian Fed.	6.8
4th	Austria	9.7	Austria	4.8	Austria	6.9	Italy	5.9	Austria	6.1
5th	Italy	4.5	Italy	7.2	Italy	5.3	Austria	5.8	Italy	5.5
Others		32.0		36.6		36.9		41.5		41.3
Estonia										
1st	Finland	27.9	Finland	29.9	Finland	32.6	Finland	29.2	Finland	23.4
2nd	Russian Fed.	17.2	Russian Fed.	16.8	Russian Fed.	16.1	Russian Fed.	13.5	Russian Fed.	14.4
3rd	Germany	10.8	Germany	10.0	Germany	9.6	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.1
4th	Sweden	8.9	Sweden	8.9	Sweden	8.5	Sweden	8.2	Sweden	9.1
5th	Netherland	3.6	Netherland	3.1	Netherland	3.1	UK	3.3	USA	3.8
Others		31.6		31.3		30.1		35.8		39.2
FYROM										
1st		:		:		:		:		:
2nd		:		:		:		:		:
3rd		:		:		:		:		:
4th		:		:		:		:		:
5th		:		:		:		:		:
Others		:		:		:		:		:

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Hungary										
1st	Germany	22.2	Germany	23.4	Germany	23.4	Germany	26.9	Germany	26.9
2nd	Russian Fed.	21.6	Austria	12.0	Russian Fed.	11.8	Russian Fed.	11.1	Austria	10.6
3rd	Austria	11.6	Russian Fed.	12.0	Austria	10.7	Austria	10.8	Russian Fed.	9.2
4th	Italy	6.0	Italy	7.0	Italy	7.9	Italy	7.4	Italy	7.4
5th	USA	3.9	UK	4.0	France	3.9	France	4.0	France	4.4
Others		34.7		41.6		42.3		39.8		41.5
Latvia										
1st	Russian Fed.	28.5	Russian Fed.	23.6	Russian Fed.	21.7	Russian Fed.	20.2	Germany	16.0
2nd	Germany	10.0	Germany	13.5	Germany	15.4	Germany	13.8	Russian Fed.	15.6
3rd	Lithuania	9.6	Finland	8.5	Finland	10.4	Finland	9.2	Finland	9.7
4th	Sweden	5.3	Sweden	6.4	Sweden	8.0	Sweden	7.9	Sweden	7.7
5th	Finland	4.2	Lithuania	5.9	Lithuania	5.5	Lithuania	6.3	Lithuania	6.4
Others		42.4		42.1		39.0		42.6		44.6
Lithuania										
1st	Russian Fed.	53.7	Russian Fed.	39.3	Russian Fed.	31.2	Russian Fed.	25.9	Russian Fed.	24.1 ^P
2nd	Germany	9.7	Germany	13.8	Germany	14.3	Germany	15.8	Germany	18.8 ^P
3rd	Ukraine	6.2	Ukraine	5.0	Poland	4.2	Poland	5.1	Poland	5.8 ^P
4th	Belarus	3.3	Poland	4.0	Ukraine	3.7	UK	3.9	Denmark	4.3 ^P
5th	Denmark	2.4	Belarus	3.8	Belarus	3.6	Denmark	3.8	UK	3.4 ^P
Others		24.7		34.1		43.0		45.5		43.6 ^P
Poland										
1st	Germany	28.0	Germany	27.5	Germany	26.6	Germany	24.7	Germany	24.1
2nd	Italy	7.8	Italy	8.4	Italy	8.5	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.9
3rd	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	6.7	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	6.3
4th	UK	5.8	UK	5.3	UK	5.2	UK	5.9	France	5.9
5th	USA	5.1	Netherland	4.6	France	4.9	France	5.5	UK	5.5
Others		46.5		47.4		48.1		47.2		48.3
Romania										
1st	Germany	15.8	Germany	18.0	Germany	17.5	Germany	17.6	Germany	16.4
2nd	Russian Fed.	11.7	Russian Fed.	13.8	Italy	13.3	Italy	15.3	Italy	15.8
3rd	Italy	9.4	Italy	11.8	Russian Fed.	12.0	Russian Fed.	12.5	Russian Fed.	12.0
4th	Iran	9.3	USA	6.5	France	5.2	France	4.9	France	5.7
5th	France	7.8	Iran	6.2	USA	4.1	USA	3.8	Rep.of Korea	5.1
Others		46.0		43.7		47.9		45.9		45.0

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Slovakia										
1st	Czech Rep.	35.9	Czech Rep.	29.6	Czech Rep.	27.7	Czech Rep.	24.5	Czech Rep.	23.0
2nd	Russian Fed.	19.5	Russian Fed.	18.0	Russian Fed.	16.6	Russian Fed.	17.7	Russian Fed.	15.6
3rd	Germany	11.4	Germany	13.4	Germany	14.3	Germany	14.5	Germany	15.1
4th	Austria	6.2	Austria	5.8	Austria	5.1	Italy	5.9	Italy	5.6
5th	Italy	3.0	Italy	4.4	Italy	4.6	Austria	4.7	Austria	4.9
Others		24.0		28.8		31.7		32.7		35.8
Slovenia										
1st	Germany	25.0	Germany	23.7	Germany	23.2	Germany	21.7	Germany	20.7
2nd	Italy	16.2	Italy	17.2	Italy	17.0	Italy	16.9	Italy	16.6
3rd	Croatia	9.2	Austria	10.3	Austria	9.7	France	9.8	France	10.5
4th	Austria	8.5	France	8.4	France	8.4	Austria	8.9	Austria	8.4
5th	France	8.0	Croatia	6.8	Croatia	6.1	Croatia	6.3	Croatia	5.0
Others		33.1		33.6		35.6		36.4		38.8

Table 10.9: Structure of exports by main partner countries (in percent of total value)

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Albania										
1st	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2nd	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3rd	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4th	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
5th	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria										
1st	Russian Fed.	13.6	Russian Fed.	13.5	Russian Fed.	10.0	Italy	10.1	Italy	12.0
2nd	Germany	6.6	FYROM	10.3	Germany	8.6	Russian Fed.	9.8	Turkey	9.2
3rd	Greece	6.2	Germany	8.9	Italy	8.1	Germany	9.0	Germany	8.9
4th	FYROM	6.1	Greece	7.8	FYROM	8.1	Turkey	7.9	Greece	8.0
5th	Italy	5.9	Italy	7.6	Greece	6.9	Greece	7.1	Russian Fed.	7.8
Others		61.6		51.9		58.3		56.1		54.1

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Czech Rep.										
1st	Germany	29.0	Germany	34.7	Germany	37.6	Germany	36.0	Germany	35.7
2nd	Slovakia	19.7	Slovakia	14.6	Slovakia	13.9	Slovakia	14.2	Slovakia	12.9
3rd	Austria	6.0	Austria	7.1	Austria	6.6	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.4
4th	Italy	4.8	Italy	4.2	Poland	4.5	Poland	5.5	Poland	5.7
5th	Russian Fed.	4.1	Russian Fed.	3.4	Italy	3.7	Italy	3.3	Italy	3.7
Others		36.4		36.0		33.7		34.6		35.6
Estonia										
1st	Russian Fed.	22.6	Russian Fed.	23.1	Finland	21.5	Finland	18.4	Russian Fed.	18.8
2nd	Finland	20.7	Finland	17.8	Russian Fed.	17.6	Russian Fed.	16.5	Finland	15.7
3rd	Sweden	9.5	Sweden	10.8	Sweden	10.8	Sweden	11.6	Sweden	13.5
4th	Latvia	8.6	Latvia	8.2	Latvia	7.5	Latvia	8.3	Latvia	8.7
5th	Germany	8.0	Germany	6.8	Germany	7.2	Germany	7.1	Lithuania	6.1
Others		30.6		33.3		35.4		38.1		37.2
FYROM										
1st	:		:		:		:		:	
2nd	:		:		:		:		:	
3rd	:		:		:		:		:	
4th	:		:		:		:		:	
5th	:		:		:		:		:	
Others	:		:		:		:		:	
Hungary										
1st	Germany	26.6	Germany	28.2	Germany	28.6	Germany	33.7	Germany	37.3
2nd	Ex-USSR	15.3	Austria	10.9	Austria	10.1	Austria	10.9	Austria	11.5
3rd	Austria	10.1	Italy	8.5	Italy	8.5	Italy	7.0	Italy	6.2
4th	Italy	8.0	Russian Fed.	7.5	Russian Fed.	6.4	Russian Fed.	4.9	Russian Fed.	5.1
5th	USA	4.2	UK	4.3	France	4.0	UK	3.9	France	3.8
Others		35.8		40.6		42.4		39.6		36.1
Latvia										
1st	Russian Fed.	29.6	Russian Fed.	28.1	Russian Fed.	25.3	Russian Fed.	22.8	Russian Fed.	21
2nd	Netherland	8.2	Germany	10.5	Germany	13.6	Germany	13.8	UK	14.3
3rd	Germany	6.6	UK	9.7	Sweden	9.3	UK	11.1	Germany	13.8
4th	Sweden	6.5	Sweden	6.9	UK	9.1	Lithuania	7.4	Sweden	8.3
5th	Ukraine	5.9	Ukraine	5.9	Lithuania	5.5	Sweden	6.6	Lithuania	7.5
Others		43.2		38.9		37.2		38.3		35.1

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Lithuania										
1st	Russian Fed.	33.1	Russian Fed.	28.2	Russian Fed.	20.4	Russian Fed.	24.0	Russian Fed.	24.5 ^P
2nd	Ukraine	11.2	Germany	11.5	Germany	14.4	Germany	12.8	Germany	11.3 ^P
3rd	Belarus	7.4	Latvia	8.4	Belarus	10.8	Belarus	10.2	Belarus	10.3 ^P
4th	Latvia	7.3	Belarus	6.5	Ukraine	7.5	Latvia	9.2	Ukraine	8.8 ^P
5th	Poland	7.0	Ukraine	6.1	Latvia	7.1	Ukraine	7.7	Latvia	8.6 ^P
Others		34.0		39.3		39.8		36.1		36.5 ^P
Poland										
1st	Germany	36.3	Germany	35.7	Germany	38.3	Germany	34.4	Germany	32.9
2nd	Netherland	5.9	Netherland	5.9	Russian Fed.	5.6	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	8.4
3rd	Italy	5.2	Russian Fed.	5.4	Netherland	5.6	Italy	5.3	Italy	5.9
4th	Russian Fed.	4.6	Italy	4.9	Italy	4.9	Netherland	4.8	Netherland	4.7
5th	UK	4.3	UK	4.6	UK	4.0	France	4.4	Ukraine	4.7
Others		43.7		43.5		41.6		44.3		43.4
Romania										
1st	Germany	14.3	Germany	16.1	Germany	18.1	Germany	18.4	Italy	19.5
2nd	China	8.6	Italy	12.9	Italy	15.7	Italy	17.1	Germany	16.8
3rd	Italy	8.3	France	5.1	France	5.8	France	5.7	France	5.5
4th	Turkey	5.7	China	4.5	Turkey	4.4	Turkey	4.8	Turkey	4.2
5th	Russian Fed.	4.5	Turkey	4.1	Netherland	3.0	Netherland	4.2	USA	3.8
Others		58.6		57.3		53.0		49.8		50.2
Slovakia										
1st	Czech Rep.	42.4	Czech Rep.	37.4	Czech Rep.	34.5	Czech Rep.	31.0	Czech Rep.	26.7
2nd	Germany	15.2	Germany	17.1	Germany	18.4	Germany	21.2	Germany	22.3
3rd	Austria	5.0	Austria	5.3	Austria	4.9	Austria	6.0	Austria	7.2
4th	Russian Fed.	4.7	Italy	4.3	Italy	4.7	Italy	4.9	Italy	5.6
5th	Hungary	4.5	Russian Fed.	4.1	Poland	4.3	Poland	4.8	Poland	5.5
Others		28.2		31.8		33.2		32.1		32.7
Slovenia										
1st	Germany	29.5	Germany	30.3	Germany	30.2	Germany	30.6	Germany	29.4
2nd	Italy	12.4	Italy	13.5	Italy	14.6	Italy	13.3	Italy	14.4
3rd	Croatia	12.1	Croatia	10.8	Croatia	10.5	Croatia	10.3	Croatia	10.0
4th	France	8.7	France	8.6	France	8.2	France	7.2	Austria	6.8
5th	Austria	5.0	Austria	5.5	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.6	France	5.5
Others		32.2		31.3		30.1		32.0		33.9

Trade prices

Table 10.10: External trade price indices

	imports: previous year = 100					exports: previous year = 100				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	96.5	164.4	149.1	:	:	105.0	165.7	145.5	:	:
Czech Rep.	98.8	100.6	105.8	101.4	104.6	102.3	103.9	107.6	100.7	105.4
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	115.2	111.4	107.5
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	109.4	115.5	132.2	120.8	113.4	111.9	118.1	133.9	118.0	114.8
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	115.2	116.1	106.2	101.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	116.5	127.2	119.2	111.1	113.6	125.6	128.8	121.2	108.1	112.9
Romania	:	:	:	104.4	:	:	:	:	101.6	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	90.0	101.8	116.5	98.9	90.4	95.6	107.9	120.6	100.8	90.1

Table 10.11: Terms of trade

	previous year = 100				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	108.8	100.8	97.6	:	:
Czech Republic	103.5	103.3	101.7	99.3	100.7
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	102.3	102.3	101.3	97.7	101.2
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	107.8	101.3	101.7	97.3	99.4
Romania	:	:	:	97.2	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	106.2	106.0	103.5	101.9	99.7

Methodological note

The recording of imports and exports is based upon the "special trade" system (in EE and LT general trade system), according to which external trade comprises goods crossing the customs border of the country. Trade data excludes *direct re-exports, trade in services and trade with customs free zones* (in HU, includes since 1997 trade with customs free zones) as well as licences, know-how and patents. Value of external trade turnover includes the market value of the goods and the additional costs (freight, insurance etc.). The term "f.o.b." means that all costs incurred in the course of transport up to the customs frontier are charged to the seller. The term "c.i.f." means that the purchaser discharges the additional costs. Exports are recorded here on f.o.b. basis.

SITC: Standard International Trade Classification by the United Nations Organisation. Revision three was introduced in 1988.

General notes

- Albania: Data represent trade imports excluding aid goods.
- Czech Rep.: From 1996, exports data are recorded with the date the goods are released for exports. For external trade volume indices, the figures are calculated from the corresponding period of previous year=100.0 by deflating according to ten SITC groups with current weights of the quarter concerned.
- Estonia: Trade data exclude trade in services as well as licenses, know-how and patents, exports and imports at bank notes in circulation, monetary gold, goods for use by embassies, supplies by duty and tax-free shops at ports and airports. Since 1994 also excluded is temporary exportation (importation) with commitment of re-exportation (re-importation) in unchanged state.

Notes on Trade Classifications

- Albania: Before 1995, the SITC classification was not used.
- Bulgaria: Merchandise trade flows are recorded according to Combined Nomenclature (CN) and the Single Administrative Document (SAD).
- Czech Rep.,
Estonia,
Lithuania,
Poland,
Romania,
Slovakia,
Slovenia: Merchandise trade flows are using the commodity classification according to the **Combined Nomenclature**.
- FYROM: Is using the Nomenclature of Customs Tariff, based on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS nomenclature).
- Hungary: Until end of 1996, the recording of merchandise trade occurred by two types of classification in parallel: the Hungarian External Trade Classification (KTJ) and the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) nomenclature. The customs documentation is the statistical data source of external trade turnover. Since 1996, the data are collected according to the Combined Nomenclature. The earlier data are updated on the basis of the later process. Since the beginning of 1997, observation has been supplemented with the industrial free zones. Accordingly, since beginning 1997, external trade data exclude the trade between inland market and industrial free zones while they include the trade between industrial free zones and foreign markets. A further modification in the coverage is that since 1997, operative leasing and repair are excluded from external trade turnover. The data for 1996 were recalculated according to the methodological changes in 1997. The data for periods up to 1996 are published in the original content, therefore they are not comparable with the data of 1996 and 1997.

Latvia: The foreign trade data are compiled on the basis of data taken from customs declarations and statistical surveys. The following trade flows are included in the foreign trade turnover.

Total exports: goods destined for sale abroad;
goods transported to foreign countries conditional on subsequent reimportation;
goods exported after having undergone transformation during processing;
re-exports, i. e., exports of goods previously imported for domestic consumption.

Total imports: goods declared directly for home use;
goods imported for processing under the obligation of subsequent re-exportation;
goods imported after having under the obligation of subsequent re-exportation;
goods entering Latvia from customs warehouses.

Apart from the customs data, the foreign trade turnover is compiled using monthly statistical surveys on electricity and natural gas exports and imports as well as quarterly information on extraterritorial trade from fishing vessels. In addition in 1993 and 1994 an adjustment for mineral fuel imports is made to take account of the share not reported in customs declarations which is based on fuel consumption data.

Temporary exports and imports, repair trade, leasing, goods for diplomatic corps and embassies, humanitarian aid are excluded from the foreign trade data.

Merchandise exports are shown in f.o.b. values, that is, the price of a commodity on the border of the exporting country including the transportation and insurance costs only up to the border. Merchandise imports are shown in c.i.f. values, that is, the price of a commodity on the border of the importing country including the transportation and insurance costs only up to the border. Imports for 1993 and 1994 are shown in current f.o.b. values.

The imported and exported merchandise are classified according to the **Latvian Combined Commodity Nomenclature**. This is a description and coding system formed on the basis of the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System and the EC Combined Nomenclature.

Exports are classified to the indicated country of ultimate destination and imports to the country of origin, if the country of origin is unknown the country of consignment is marcareca.

Romania: External trade includes all exchanges of goods between Romania and other countries having as object: import of goods directly for consumption, imported goods taken out of customs warehouses or free zones in order to be consumed, export of national products as well as export of imported goods declared for domestic consumption.

External trade statistics are customs statistics, values being registered in USD. Data for 1998 are provisional and may be revised due to delayed arrival, modification or cancellation of customs declarations from previous periods.

Slovakia: Data in terms of USD (and hence to ECU) are recalculated on the basis of an average exchange rate in the corresponding period by exchange rate information of the National Bank of Slovakia. The 1997 and 1998 data are provisional. The data for 1998 are processed by Decree No.167/97 (Digest) and are not comparable with the 1997 data published so far.

Slovenia: Slovenia introduced the Combined Nomenclature in 1996. Before that, a national classification based on the Harmonised System was used. Due to the coming into force of the new customs legislation at the beginning of 1996 (i.e. new Customs Law, Single Administrative Document and Combined Nomenclature) the methodology and electronic data processing of external trade statistics had to be adjusted. Nevertheless, comparability of data before and after 1996 is assured at higher levels of aggregation.

Data are recalculated to US dollars (and hence to ECU) according to current exchange rates of the Bank of Slovenia, valid on the day of submission of the customs declaration, or, if this date is not used for implementing customs regulations, on the date which is specially stated for this purpose.

Notes on SITC Groups:

- Albania: Imports and exports do not include the group 09 of the classification.
 Czech Rep.: Group 08 includes commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified (group 09).

Imports

- Albania,
 Bulgaria,
 Estonia,
 FYROM,
 Hungary,
 Latvia,
 Lithuania,
 Poland,
 Romania,
 Slovenia: Are recorded on **c.i.f.** basis.
- Czech Rep.,
 Slovakia: Are recorded on **f.o.b** basis.
- Czech Rep.,
 Slovakia: Are captured with the date the commodities are released into circulation in the country.
- Estonia: Are captured with the date of acceptance of the customs declaration by customs authorities. Since 1997, are captured with the date on which the commodities cross the customs border.
- FYROM,
 Poland: Are captured with the date on which the commodities cross the customs border.
- Hungary: Are recorded on the date of custom clearance.
- Slovakia: Value of imports is expressed in f.o.b., i. e. invoiced price of the goods which is neither increased nor decreased by direct trade costs abroad.
- Slovenia: Are captured with the date the commodities are released into free circulation in the country.

Exports

In all countries are recorded on **f.o.b.** basis.

- Estonia: Are captured in the same way as imports.
- FYROM,
 Poland,
 Slovenia: Are captured with the date on which the commodities cross the customs border.
- Hungary,
 Slovakia: Are captured with the date on which the commodities cross the state border.
- Slovakia: Value of exports is given in f.o.b., i. e. price of the goods decreased by direct trade costs abroad. That price, converted by a valid exchange rate into the Slovak Crown, is a base for calculation of customs duty, value added tax and other charges and fees.

Eurostat has converted National Currencies to the US Dollar (and hence to ECU) by applying the International Monetary Fund annual (or quarter) average exchange rates.

External trade price indices

- Bulgaria:** Up to 1994, using Paasche formula, indices are calculated from the sample of commodities consisting of all export and import for final use only, excluding special consignment, processing, re-exports. Since 1995, the price indices have been calculated by "unit value" method using Laspeyre formula.
- Czech Rep.:** The figures are calculated from the base 1994 = 100 by deflating according to ten SITC groups with current weights of the quarter concerned.
- Estonia:** Export price index is calculated by the Statistical Office of Estonia since 1994. The weight structure of the export price index is based on the value of exports according to the adjusted customs statistics. The price data (f.o.b. prices) are collected directly from major exporters. The export price index have been calculated by using Laspeyre's formula.
- Hungary:** "Unit value" index calculation is used for measuring price changes in external trade, with the exception of heterogeneous commodity groups, where the sample method is applied for the price observation. Since the first quarter of 1996 due to the modifications in the calculation of unit value indices and the application of Fisher indices instead of Paasche indices, the quarterly volume indices have been changed.
- Poland:** Transaction price indices of exports and imports are calculated on the basis of observations of prices of selected commodities on the lowest PCN level, using data regarding external trade turnover (exports - f.o.b., imports - c.i.f.). Price indices are compiled:
- quarterly - as the relation of the indices of turnover value in zlotys to the indices of turnover volume,
 - annually, using the structure of turnover value in the surveyed year as the system of weights.
- Romania:** The indices are calculated by the "unit value" method.
- Slovenia:** The indices are calculated by the "unit value" method (Fisher index) from US Dollar values of imports and exports of goods. Transactions related to processing are not included.

Sources:

CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK,	Cestat Statistical Bulletin, 1998q1	Jul 1998
AL, BG, EE, LT, LV MK,	Questionnaire, National Statistical Offices	Apr 1998

Air pollution

Table 11.1: Emissions of sulphur oxides

	total emissions in 1000 tons					emissions per capita in kg				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1426	1480	1497	1420	:	168	175	178	170	:
Czech Rep. ²⁾	1419	1270	1091	946	700 ^P	137	123	106	92	68 ^P
Estonia ²⁾	154	149	118	125	119	101	99	80	85	82
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	757	741	705	671	:	74	72	69	66	:
Latvia	73	86	59	59	:	28	34	23	24	:
Lithuania ²⁾	125 ^P	117 ^P	94 ^P	93 ^P	77 ^P	34 ^P	31 ^P	25 ^P	25 ^P	21 ^P
Poland	2725	2605	2376	2368	:	71	68	62	61	:
Romania	928	1064	1091	751	898			48	33	40
Slovakia ²⁾	321	238	239	227	202		44	45	42	37
Slovenia ¹⁾²⁾	183	177	124	111	120	92	89	62	56	60

1) Data refer to emissions from power stations, industrial fuel combustion and road transport.

2) Data refer to sulphur dioxide only.

Table 11.2: Emissions of carbon dioxide

	total emissions in million tons					emissions per capita in tons				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	63	60	63	:	:	7.5	7.2	7.5	:	:
Czech Rep.	135	128	129	133	:	13.1	12.4	12.5	12.9	:
Estonia	22	23	21	21	:	14.5	15.3	14.1	14.6	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	66	64				6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	
Latvia	15	12	12	11	:	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.4	:
Lithuania	25 ^P	25 ^P			19 ^P	6.7	6.7	4.8	5.1	
Poland ¹⁾	372	372	330 ^P	373	:	9.7	9.7	8.6	9.7	:
Romania	123	96	93	111	105	5.4	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.7
Slovakia	46 ^P	43 ^P	49 ^P	46 ^P	45 ^P	8.7	8.1	9.0	8.5	8.4
Slovenia ²⁾	13	14	15	15	15	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.8

1) Data refer to emissions from combustion processes for 1993 and 1995.

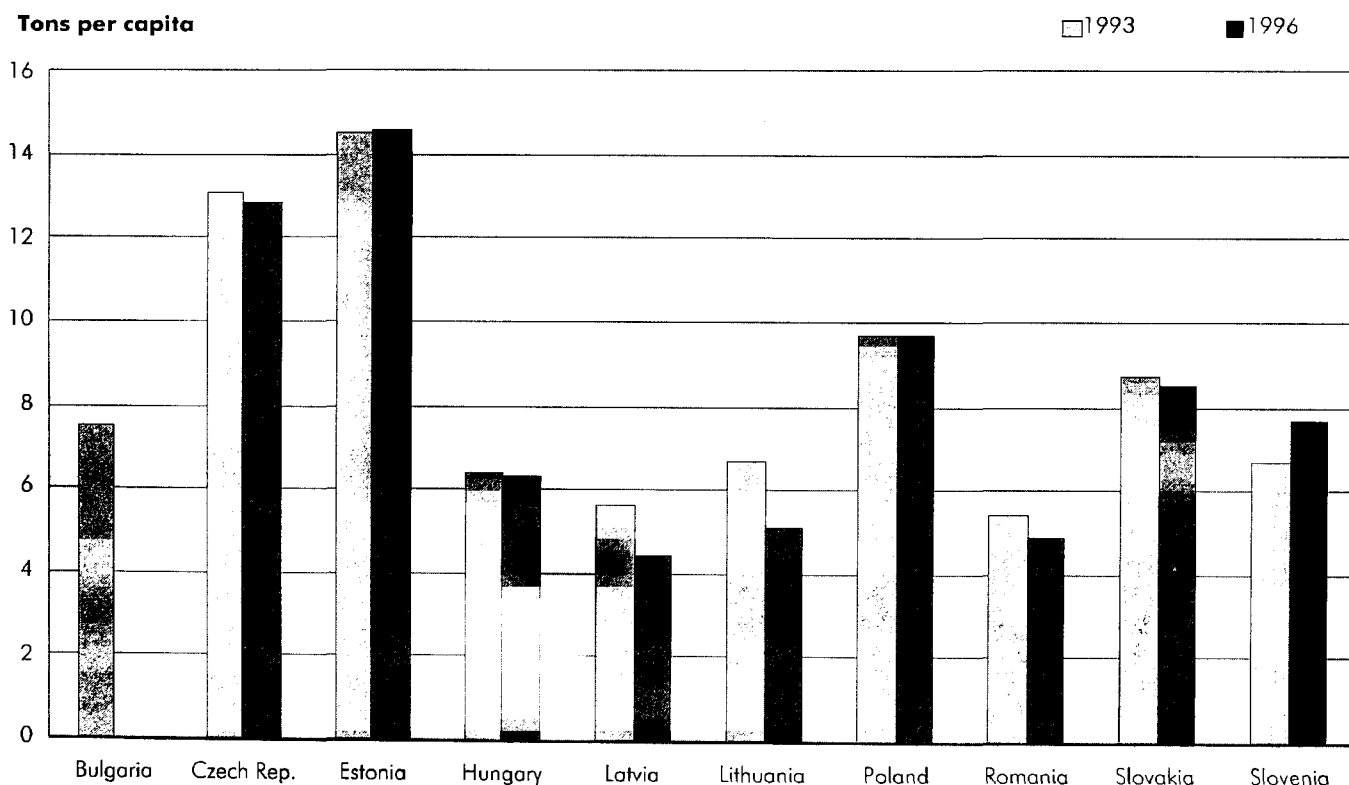
2) Data refer to emissions from power stations, industrial fuel combustion and road transport.

Table 11.3: Emissions of nitrogen oxides

	total emissions in 1000 tons					emissions per capita in kg				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	242	230	266	259	:	29	27	32	31	:
Czech Rep. ¹⁾	574	435	412	432	410 ^P	56	42	40	42	40 ^P
Estonia	38	42	42	44	45	25	28	28	30	31
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	184	187	190	189	:	18	18	19	19	:
Latvia	46	48	42	35	:	18	19	17	14	:
Lithuania	78 ^P	77 ^P	65 ^P	65 ^P	57 ^P	21 ^P	21 ^P	17 ^P	18 ^P	15 ^P
Poland	1120	1105	1120	1154	:	29	29	29	30	:
Romania	348	342	318	326	330	15	15	14	14	15
Slovakia	185	173	181	130	123	35	32	34	24	23
Slovenia ¹⁾	61	66	67	71	71	31	33	34	36	36

1) Data refer to emissions from power stations, industrial fuel combustion and road transport.

Fig. 11.1: Emissions of carbon dioxide in 1993 and 1996



Water

Table 11.4: Fresh ground water abstraction

	total abstraction in million m ³					abstraction per capita in m ³				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1087	1016	942	918	838	128	120	112	110	101
Czech Rep.	:	:	496 ^P	488 ^P	467 ^P	:	:	48 ^P	47 ^P	45 ^P
Estonia	352	343	350	257	322	232	229	236	175	221
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	958	987	896	877	:	93	96	88	86	:
Latvia	231 ^P	216 ^P	195 ^P	181 ^P	167 ^P	89 ^P	85 ^P	78 ^P	73 ^P	68 ^P
Lithuania	416	365	304	289	234	111	98	82	78	63
Poland	2105	2081	1988	1942	1871	55	54	52	50	48
Romania	1350	1230	1280	1300	1260	59	54	56	57	56
Slovakia	:	:	578 ^P	529 ^P	499 ^P	:	:	108 ^P	98 ^P	93 ^P
Slovenia	174	170	164	151	:	88	86	83	76	:

Table 11.5: Fresh surface water abstraction

	total abstraction in million m ³					abstraction per capita in m ³				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	2677	2736	2034	2531	2251	316	324	242	303	271
Czech Rep.	:	:	2024 ^P	1953 ^P	1906 ^P	:	:	196 ^P	189 ^P	185 ^P
Estonia	1654	1568	1430	1373	1306	1091	1046	964	935	896
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	5680	5272	5379	5134	:	552	514	526	504	
Latvia	495 ^P	455 ^P	418 ^P	403 ^P	363 ^P	192 ^P	179 ^P	166 ^P	162 ^P	147 ^P
Lithuania	3972	3632	4278	5407	4552	1065	976	1152	1458	1228
Poland	10172	9897	10078	10066	9928	264	257	261	261	257
Romania	8830	8610	9020	9150	8000	388	379	398	405	355
Slovakia	:	:	808 ^P	830 ^P	812 ^P	:	:	151 ^P	154 ^P	151 ^P
Slovenia	211	207	222	306	:	106	104	112	154	:

Table 11.6: Residential population connected to wastewater treatment

	in percent				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	35	35	35	35	36
Czech Republic	52	55	56	58	59
Estonia	72	72	72	72	72
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	21	21	22	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	49	49	50	50	52
Poland	37	39	42	43	50
Romania ¹⁾	:	:	51	:	:
Slovakia ¹⁾	52	51	53	53	54
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	30

1) Percentage of population connected to total sewerage, either with treatment or without treatment.

Forestry

Table 11.7: Forest resources and fellings

in 1995	forest and other wooded land (FOWL)	growing stock	growing stock/ FOWL	net annual increment (NAI)	net annual increment/ FOWL	fellings	fellings as percentage of NAI
	in 1000 ha	in million m ³	in m ³ per ha	in 1000 m ³	in m ³ per ha	in 1000 m ³	in %
Albania	1449	70	48	1001	0.7	1629	163
Bulgaria	3348	457	136	12310	3.7	4798	
Czech Rep.	2630	654	249	20440	7.8	14540	71
Estonia	2144	285	133	7346	3.4	3623	49
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	1719	309	180			6049	39
Latvia	2994	489	163	13700	4.6	7544	55
Lithuania	2046	353	173	11821		7172	61
Poland	8732	1513	173	44806	5.1	25741	57
Romania	6680	1440	216	34600	5.2	13100	38
Slovakia	2020	408	202	11760	5.8	5400	46
Slovenia	1077	221	205	5301		2435	46

Methodological note

General note for tables 11.1 to 11.3	Total includes man made emissions from mobile sources (road transport and other mobile sources) and stationary sources (power stations, industrial fuel combustion, industrial processes and other stationary sources) if not indicated otherwise. National resident population: Eurostat demographic statistics
Table 11.2	Data refer to direct and immediate gross CO ₂ emissions from human activities only.
Table 11.4	Abstraction of water from underground formations which includes all permanent and temporary deposits of water, both artificially charged or naturally in the subsoil. This category includes phreatic water-bearing strata, as well as deep strata under pressure or not, contained in porous or fractured soils. Springs, both concentrated and diffused are included. Excluded from ground water is bank filtration (covered under surface water).
Table 11.5	Abstraction of water which flows over or rests on the surface of a land, natural watercourses – rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, etc., as well as artificial watercourses such as irrigation, industrial and navigation canals, drainage systems and artificial reservoirs. Excluded is abstraction from seawater, permanent bodies of stagnant water and transitional water such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuarine areas.
Table 11.6	Percentage of the population whose waste water is treated in either a public sewage treatment plant or another wastewater treatment plant. Industrial wastewater is excluded National resident population: national demographic statistics.
Table 11.7	Definitions as applied in the UN-ECE/FAO 1990 Forest Resource Assessment, see below. All figures are averages for a certain period of years. Definitions refer to TBFRA 1990: FOWL (=Wooded area) consists of forest land and other wooded land. Forest land is defined as land with tree crown cover (stand density) of more than about 20% of the area. Growing stock is the living part of the standing volume. Standing volume is the above-ground volume of standing trees, of all species and of all diameters, down to a stated minimum diameter. Annual net increment is defined as gross increment less natural losses over a given period. Gross increment is the average volume of increment of all trees (all diameters, down to a stated minimum diameter) over a given period. Fellings refer to the volume, measured to the same specifications as standing volume of all trees felled during a given period.

Sources:

Tables 11.1 to 11.6	Eurostat/OECD Joint Questionnaire, 1998: State of the Environment
Table 11.7	UN-ECE Timber Database, reference year is 1995.

Abbreviations

BPM5	IMF Balance of Payments Manual, fifth edition	pa	per annum (per year)
CECs	Central European Countries	PCN	Polish Combined Nomenclature
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	PHARE	Community Programme for assistance for economic restructuring in the countries of Central Europe
CN	Combined Nomenclature	PPI	producer price index
CO2	carbon dioxide	PPP	purchasing power parity
CPI	consumer price index	PPS	purchasing power standard
ECU	European Currency Unit	SAD	Single Administrative Document
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
EU	European Union	SITC	Standard international trade classification
ex-USSR	former Soviet Union	SNA	System of national accounts
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	TBFRA	Tropical and boreal forest resource assessment
f.o.b.	free on board	UK	United Kingdom
FOWL	forest and other wooded land	UN-ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
FYROM	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	USA	United States of America
GDP	gross domestic product	USD	US Dollar
GFS	Government financial statistics	VAT	value added tax
GVA	gross value added		
ha	hectare		
HS	Harmonised commodity description and coding system	AL	Albania
ILO	International Labour Organisation	BG	Bulgaria
IMF	International Monetary Fund	CZ	Czech Republic
IPI	industrial production index	EE	Estonia
ISCED	International standard classification of education	MK	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
kg	kilogram	HU	Hungary
km	kilometre	LV	Latvia
km ²	square kilometre	LT	Lithuania
KTJ	Hungarian external trade classification	PL	Poland
LFS	Labour Force Survey	RO	Romania
M1	Money: notes and coins in circulation plus bank sight deposits	SK	Slovakia
M2	Money: M1 plus saving deposits and other short term claims on banks	SI	Slovenia
m ²	square metre	ALL	Albanian Lek
m ³	cubic metre	BGL	Bulgarian Lev
NACE	Nomenclature statistique des activités des Communautés européennes (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union)	CZK	Czech Crown
NAI	net annual increment	EEK	Estonian Crown
NBR	National Bank of Romania	MKD	Macedonian Denar
n.i.e.	not included elsewhere	HUF	Hungarian Forint
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households	LVL	Latvian Lats
NSI	National Statistical Institute	LTL	Lithuanian Litas
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	PLZ	Polish Zloty
		ROL	Romanian Leu
		SKK	Slovakian Crown
		SIT	Slovenian Tolar

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SITC: Classification of commodities

0 Food and live animals

- 00 Live animals other than animals of division 03
- 01 Meat and meat preparations
- 02 Dairy products and birds' eggs
- 03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof
- 04 Cereals and cereal preparations
- 05 Vegetables and fruit
- 06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey
- 07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof
- 08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)
- 09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparations

1 Beverages and tobacco

- 11 Beverages
- 12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures

2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

- 21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw
- 22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
- 23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)
- 24 Cork and wood
- 25 Pulp and waste paper
- 26 Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)
- 27 Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)
- 28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
- 29 Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.

3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

- 32 Coal, coke and briquettes
- 33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials
- 34 Gas, natural and manufactured
- 35 Electric current

4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

- 41 Animal oils and fats
- 42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated
- 43 Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.s.

5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.

- 51 Organic chemicals
- 52 Inorganic chemicals
- 53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
- 54 Medical and pharmaceutical products
- 55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations

- 56 Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)
- 57 Plastics in primary forms
- 58 Plastics in non-primary forms
- 59 Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material

- 61 Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins
- 62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.
- 63 Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)
- 64 Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
- 65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products
- 66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
- 67 Iron and steel
- 68 Non-ferrous metals
- 69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.

7 Machinery and transport equipment

- 71 Power generating machinery and equipment
- 72 Machinery specialized for particular industries
- 73 Metal working machinery
- 74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.
- 75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines
- 76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
- 77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment)
- 78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)
- 79 Other transport equipment

8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

- 81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.
- 82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings
- 83 Travel goods, handbags and similar containers
- 84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
- 85 Footwear
- 87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.
- 88 Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks
- 89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC

- 91 Postal packages not classified according to kind
- 93 Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind
- 96 Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender
- 97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)

NACE Rev.1: Classification of economic activities

A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	J	Financial intermediation
B	Fishing	K	Real estate, renting and business activities
C	Mining and quarrying	L	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
D	Manufacturing	M	Education
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	N	Health and social work
F	Construction	O	Other community, social and personal service activities
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	P	Private households with employed persons
H	Hotels and restaurants	Q	Extra-territorial organisations and bodies
I	Transport, storage and communication		

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