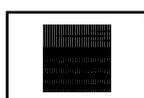
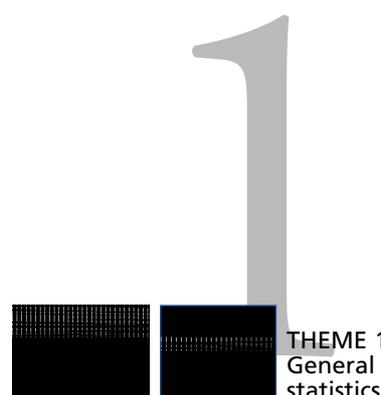


# Statistical yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries

**Data 1995-1999**



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION



THEME 1  
General  
statistics

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>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2001

ISBN 92-894-1038-8

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*Printed in Belgium*

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

## FOREWORD

Since the last edition of the Statistical yearbook on candidate and south-east European countries appeared, important progress was achieved in the enlargement process. With some candidate countries, more than two thirds of the negotiating chapters have been provisionally closed. At the same time, the European Union assumed a leading role in promoting security, political stability and economic development in south-east Europe. As a result of the dynamic political developments, demand for data on candidate and south-east European countries from inside and outside the European Union kept increasing.

It was against this background that Eurostat made an effort to further extend the data coverage of this yearbook. A number of indicators were added to the publication, most notably on steel production and employment. In addition, missing historical data could be completed, in particular as regards Cyprus, Malta and Turkey.

For the sake of clarity, the presentation of the data was modified in such a way that south-east European countries now appear in a special chapter separately from candidate countries. This seems appropriate in

particular, since availability of data and comparability with EU Member States are considerably weaker in south-east European countries than in candidate countries.

The preparation of large publications like this yearbook requires constant commitment and cooperation between a large number of contributors. Therefore, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all those who have contributed to this publication. 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 Irene Lynch-Clooney of Eurostat A 5. Most of the data was supplied by Eurostat production units. The remaining data collection took place under the responsibility of Jessica Erbe and Bastien Larue, and Céline Lagrost was in charge of the desktop publishing (all of them of Eurogramme Luxembourg).

I would also like to express Eurostat's sincere thanks to all colleagues in our partner countries for their contributions. It was their continuous commitment to our common objectives, which made this publication possible.

Photios Nanopoulos

Director, Directorate A  
Eurostat

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## USERS' GUIDE

This publication comes from Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The data presented in this yearbook are usually provided by the national statistical offices of the corresponding partner countries. The aim has been to present statistics from the point of view of the user rather than the producer. Eurostat figures have therefore been supplemented by statistics published by other international producers of statistics. In such cases the source is mentioned.

The choice of data as well as the presentation of tables and charts does not necessarily reflect the official opinions of the European Commission.

Most data are in time series covering the years 1995 to 1999. This enables the reader to compare the situation of the countries covered as well as their recent development. However, not all statistics used for this publication lend themselves to such a treatment. For example, some statistics have become available only recently, and others are not produced annually. Finally, as all statistics originate from national sources, different priorities have influenced data availability, comparability and timeliness.

The data collection closed in April 2001, with the exception of national accounts, where revised figures as of 13 August 2001 are included. Therefore, some of the indicators expressed as percentage of GDP may not correspond precisely to the figures given in Chapter 5.

### Countries covered and their order of appearance

The countries covered by this yearbook are presented according to the alphabetical order of their English name, starting with the 13 candidate countries, and followed in a separate chapter by Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, however, the availability of data on national level is still very limited. Therefore, this country could not be included in this publication. The two-letter

country codes used in this publication correspond to the international standard classification ISO alpha 2. The abbreviations FYROM or f.Y.R. of Macedonia are used where the available space does not allow for the full name being displayed. The same applies for Czech Rep. The codes are:

#### Candidate countries

BG	Bulgaria
MT	Malta
CY	Cyprus
PL	Poland
CZ	Czech Republic
RO	Romania
EE	Estonia
SK	Slovakia
HU	Hungary
SI	Slovenia
LV	Latvia
TR	Turkey
LT	Lithuania

#### South-east European countries

AL	Albania
HR	Croatia
MK	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

#### Symbols

Throughout this publication, the following symbols apply:

P	provisional data
*	estimate
.	not applicable
:	not available
0	nil or negligible (less than half of the last decimal)

#### Abbreviations

For all abbreviations used in this publication, please refer to the list of abbreviations in the Annex on page 219.

# Chapter 1

## POPULATION

## POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

## 1.1. Total population on 1 January

In 1 000					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	8 384.7	8 340.9	8 283.2	8 230.4	8 190.9
CY	735.9	741.0	746.1	751.5	754.8
CZ	10 321.3	10 309.1	10 299.1	10 289.6	10 278.1
EE	1 476.3	1 462.1	1 453.8	1 445.6	1 439.2
HU	10 212.3	10 174.4	10 135.4	10 091.8	10 043.2
LV	2 501.7	2 479.9	2 458.4	2 439.4	2 424.2
LT	3 711.9	3 707.2	3 704.0	3 700.8	3 698.5
MT	371.2	374.0	376.5	386.4	388.3
PL	38 609.4	38 639.3	38 660.0	38 667.0	38 653.6
RO	22 656.1	22 581.9	22 526.1	22 488.6	22 455.5
SK	5 367.8	5 378.9	5 387.7	5 393.4	5 398.7
SI	1 990.3	1 987.0	1 984.9	1 978.3	1 987.8
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	61 072.0	61 994.0	62 926.0	63 867.0	64 818.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Population projections.

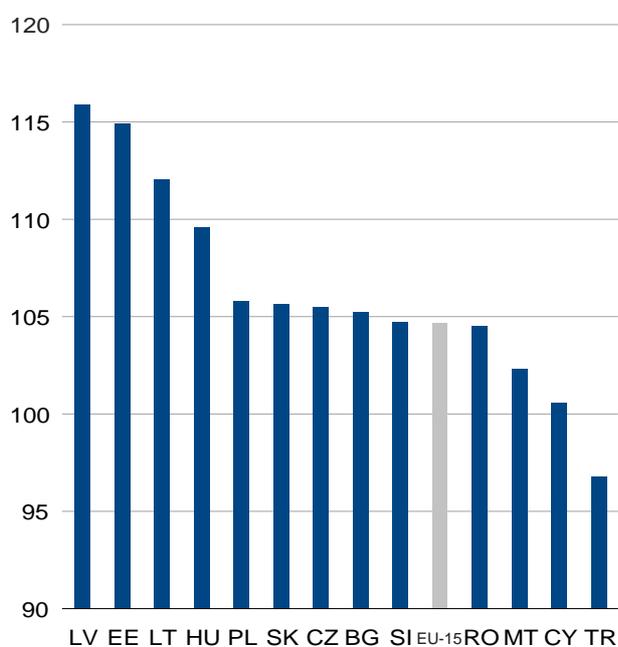
## 1.2. Number of women and men on 1 January

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Women in 1 000					
BG	4 281.3	4 263.4	4 238.2	4 216.3	4 199.7
CY	368.9	371.5	374.1	376.9	378.4
CZ	5 304.8	5 297.1	5 290.4	5 284.2	5 277.0
EE	788.3	781.4	777.2	772.9	769.6
HU	5 328.4	5 311.2	5 293.5	5 274.2	5 251.4
LV	1 343.2	1 331.7	1 319.9	1 309.4	1 301.3
LT	1 959.3	1 958.2	1 956.9	1 955.4	1 954.6
MT	187.3	188.6	189.8	195.3	196.4
PL	19 823.4	19 842.6	19 858.8	19 868.7	19 870.1
RO	11 548.4	11 518.9	11 499.0	11 487.4	11 475.4
SK	2 754.1	2 760.5	2 765.6	2 769.7	2 773.5
SI	1 022.2	1 018.4	1 016.8	1 015.1	1 016.9
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	29 986.0	30 451.0	30 922.0	31 398.0	31 879.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Men in 1 000					
BG	4 103.4	4 077.5	4 045.0	4 014.1	3 991.2
CY	367.0	369.5	372.0	374.6	376.3
CZ	5 016.5	5 012.1	5 008.7	5 005.4	5 001.1
EE	688.0	680.7	676.6	672.7	669.6
HU	4 883.9	4 863.3	4 841.9	4 817.6	4 791.8
LV	1 158.5	1 148.2	1 138.5	1 130.0	1 122.9
LT	1 752.6	1 749.0	1 747.1	1 745.4	1 743.9
MT	183.9	185.3	186.7	191.1	191.9
PL	18 786.0	18 796.7	18 801.2	18 798.3	18 783.4
RO	11 107.7	11 063.0	11 027.1	11 001.2	10 980.0
SK	2 613.7	2 618.4	2 622.0	2 623.7	2 625.1
SI	968.1	968.6	968.2	963.2	970.8
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	31 086.0	31 543.0	32 003.0	32 468.0	32 939.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Population projections.

Fig. 1.a. Number of women per 100 men on 1 January 2000



EU-15: 1998.

**1.3. Proportion of population by age groups**

In % of total population	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Bulgaria</b>					<b>Cyprus</b>				
0-14 years	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.8	16.3	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.2	23.8
15-24 years	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.7
25-44 years	27.2	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.5	29.8	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.2
45-64 years	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.6	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.2
65 years and more	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2
80 years and more	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
	<b>Czech Republic</b>					<b>Estonia</b>				
0-14 years	18.9	18.3	17.9	17.4	17.0	20.7	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6
15-24 years	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.5
25-44 years	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8
45-64 years	23.6	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.9
65 years and more	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.3
80 years and more	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
	<b>Hungary</b>					<b>Latvia</b>				
0-14 years	18.3	18.0	17.7	17.5	17.3	20.7	20.3	19.9	19.3	18.5
15-24 years	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.8
25-44 years	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.7	28.4	28.6	28.9	29.0	29.1
45-64 years	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.9	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.9	24.0
65 years and more	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.4
80 years and more	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
	<b>Lithuania</b>					<b>Malta</b>				
0-14 years	21.9	21.6	21.2	20.8	20.4	22.0	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4
15-24 years	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.2
25-44 years	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3	29.6	28.4	28.1	27.6	27.5
45-64 years	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.7	23.3	23.7	24.4	24.9
65 years and more	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0	11.0	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1
80 years and more	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
	<b>Poland</b>					<b>Romania</b>				
0-14 years	23.1	22.5	21.5	21.1	19.9	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.2	19.0
15-24 years	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.6
25-44 years	30.0	29.7	29.2	29.1	28.7	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.7
45-64 years	20.5	20.8	21.5	21.7	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8
65 years and more	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.7	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.0
80 years and more	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7

In % of total population	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Slovakia</b>					<b>Slovenia</b>				
0–14 years	22.9	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.4	18.5	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.6
15–24 years	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8
25–44 years	29.9	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.5	31.3	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.6
45–64 years	19.7	20.1	20.5	21.0	21.6	23.4	23.2	23.5	23.9	24.4
65 years and more	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.4	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.6
80 years and more	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
	<b>Turkey</b>									
0–14 years	32.8	32.2	31.6	31.0	30.5					
15–24 years	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2					
25–44 years	28.1	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.1					
45–64 years	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.8					
65 years and more	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5					
80 years and more	:	:	:	:	:					

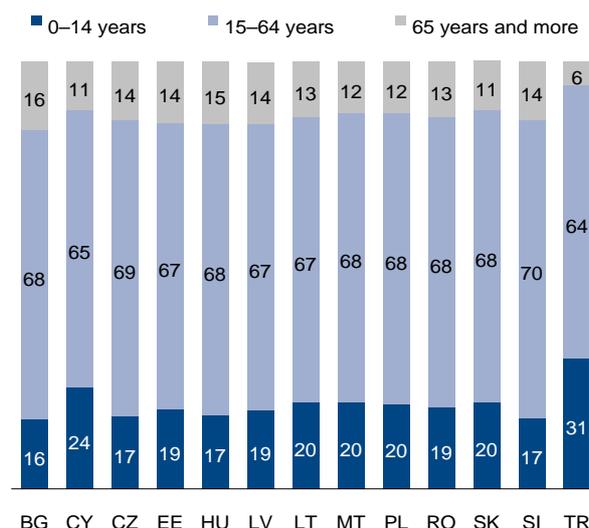
#### 1.4. Population: yearly average

	In 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	8 406.1	8 362.8	8 312.1	8 256.8	8 210.6
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	732.8	738.4	743.5	748.8	753.1
CZ	10 330.8	10 315.4	10 303.6	10 294.9	10 282.8
EE	1 483.9	1 469.2	1 458.0	1 449.7	1 442.4
HU	10 229.0	10 193.4	10 154.9	10 113.6	10 067.5
LV	2 515.6	2 490.8	2 469.1	2 448.9	2 431.8
LT	3 714.8	3 709.5	3 705.6	3 702.4	3 699.7
MT	377.8	380.0	382.8	386.4	387.3
PL	38 587.6	38 618.0	38 649.9	38 666.1	38 653.6
RO	22 681.0	22 619.0	22 554.0	22 507.3	22 472.0
SK	5 363.7	5 373.8	5 383.2	5 390.9	5 395.3
SI	1 987.5	1 991.2	1 986.8	1 982.6	1 985.6
TR <sup>(2)</sup>	60 611.0	61 528.0	62 455.0	63 391.0	64 337.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Mid-year population.

<sup>(2)</sup> Mid-year population projections.

Fig. 1.b. Age group in % of total population, 1999



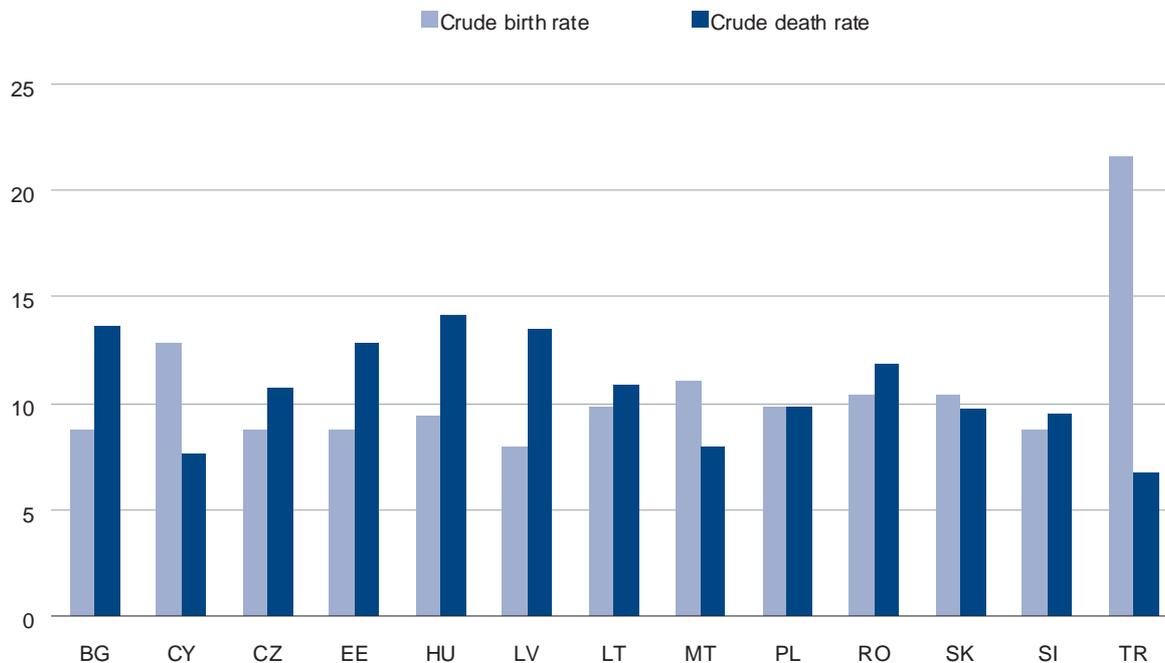
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

1.5. Crude birth and death rates

	Crude birth rate Per 1 000 of population					Crude death rate Per 1 000 of population				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.8	13.6	14.0	14.7	14.3	13.6
CY	15.4	14.9	16.1	13.4	12.8	7.7	7.7	9.0	8.2	7.6
CZ	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.7
EE	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.7	14.1	12.9	12.7	13.4	12.8
HU	11.0	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.4	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.2
LV	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	8.0	15.5	13.8	13.6	14.1	13.5
LT	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.8	12.2	11.6	11.1	11.0	10.8
MT	12.5	13.3	12.9	11.9	11.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.0
PL	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.9
RO	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.8
SK	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.7
SI	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8

<sup>(1)</sup> Population projections.

Fig. 1.c. Birth and death rates per 1 000 of population, 1999



## POPULATION INCREASE

**1.6. Crude rate of natural increase**

Per 1 000 of population					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	-5.1	-5.4	-6.9	-6.4	-4.8
CY	7.7	7.2	7.1	5.2 <sup>P</sup>	5.2 <sup>P</sup>
CZ	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-2.0
EE	-4.9	-3.9	-4.1	-5.0	-4.1
HU	-3.3	-3.7	-3.8	-4.3	-4.8
LV	-6.9	-5.8	-6.0	-6.4	-5.5
LT	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0
MT	5.1	5.8	5.2	3.7	3.1
PL	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0
RO	-1.5	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4	-1.4
SK	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7
SI	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8

<sup>(1)</sup> Population projections.

**1.8. Crude rate of increase**

Per 1 000 of population					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	-5.1	-5.2	-6.9	-6.4	-4.8
CY	8.3	6.9	7.8	7.2 <sup>P</sup>	4.4 <sup>P</sup>
CZ	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1
EE	-10.3	-9.6	-5.7	-5.7	-4.4
HU	-3.3	-3.7	-3.8	-4.3	-4.8
LV	-11.1	-8.7	-8.7	-7.7	-6.3
LT	-1.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6
MT	4.7	7.5	6.8	0.1	4.9
PL	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	-0.3
RO	-2.5	-3.3	-2.5	-1.7	-1.5
SK	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0
SI	0.4	-1.6	-1.0	-3.3	4.8
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8

<sup>(1)</sup> Population projections (migration is not included).

**1.7. Crude rate of net migration (including corrections)**

Per 1 000 of population					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
CY	0.6	-0.3	0.7	2.0 <sup>P</sup>	-0.8 <sup>P</sup>
CZ	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9
EE	-5.4	-5.7	-1.6	-0.7	-0.3
HU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 <sup>P</sup>
LV	-4.2	-2.9	-2.7	-1.3	-0.8
LT	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
MT	-0.5	1.6	1.6	-3.6	1.8
PL	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
RO	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1
SK	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
SI	0.4	-1.7	-0.7	-2.7	5.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Crude rate of net migration (recalculated by Eurostat) for year X, is calculated as:

Population (X+1) minus Population (X) minus Deaths (X) plus Births (X). This assumes that any change in population not attributable to births and deaths is attributable to migration.

This indicator includes, therefore, administrative corrections (and projection errors if the total population is based on estimates and the births and deaths on registers). Figures are in this case more consistent. Further, most of the difference between the crude rate of net migration provided by country and the one calculated by Eurostat is caused by an under-reporting or delay in reporting of migration.

FERTILITY

Total fertility of a certain calendar year is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience during her childbearing years the age-specific fertility rates of the

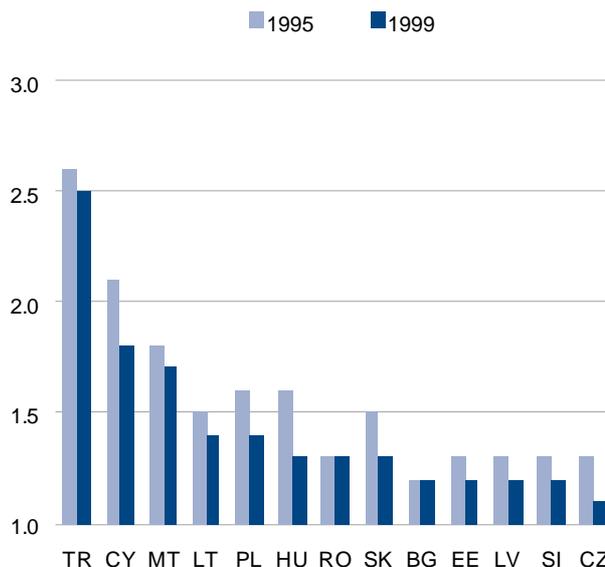
specific calendar year or period. Average age of all mothers giving birth is based on age-specific fertility rates.

1.9. Total fertility rate

Children per woman					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2 <sup>p</sup>
CY	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
CZ	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
EE	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
HU	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
LV	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2 <sup>p</sup>
LT	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4 <sup>p</sup>
MT	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
PL	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
RO	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
SK	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
SI	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	:
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Population projections.

Fig. 1.d. Number of children per woman



SI: 1995 and 1998.

1.10. Mean age of women at birth of first child

In years					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	22.5	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0
CY	25.5	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.8
CZ	22.9	23.3	24.0	24.4	24.6
EE	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.8
HU	23.8	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.7
LV	23.0	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.7
LT	22.8	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	22.8	22.9	23.7	23.8	24.0
RO	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.5
SK	22.8	22.4	23.1	23.3	23.6
SI	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.1
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Median age at first birth.

1.11. Mean age of women at childbearing age

In years					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.6
CY	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.6
CZ	25.3	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.9
EE	25.6	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.6
HU	26.4	26.5	26.7	26.9	26.7
LV	25.5	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.4
LT	25.3	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.5
MT	:	29.8	28.7	:	:
PL	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.6	26.9
RO	24.6	25.2	24.9	25.1	25.3
SK	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.8	26.0
SI	27.1	27.3	27.7	27.8	28.0
TR	27.1	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.7

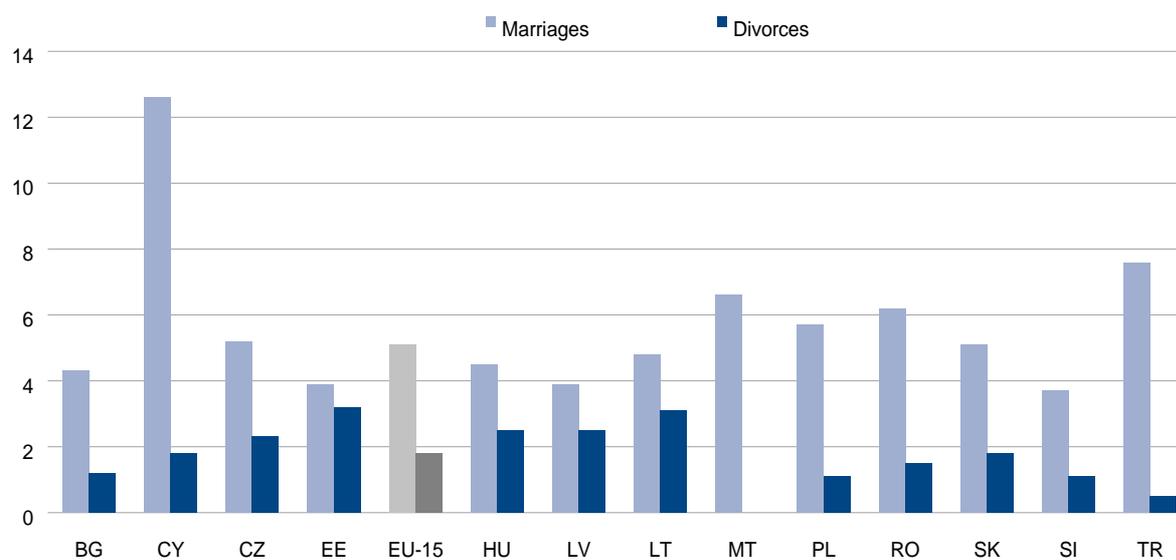
## MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

## 1.12. Crude marriage and divorce rates

	Crude marriage rate Per 1 000 of population					Crude divorce rate Per 1 000 of population				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3 <sup>P</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2 <sup>P</sup>
CY	9.9	8.5	11.8	11.0	12.6 <sup>P</sup>	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.8
CZ	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3
EE	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	5.0	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.2
HU	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
LV	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
LT	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1 <sup>P</sup>
MT <sup>(1)</sup>	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	.	.	.	.	.
PL	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
RO	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5
SK	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
SI	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7 <sup>P</sup>	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1 <sup>P</sup>
TR	7.6	7.9	8.3	7.6 <sup>P</sup>	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Divorce is illegal in Malta.

Fig. 1.e. Marriage and divorce rates per 1 000 of population, 1999



EU-15: divorces 1997, marriages 1998.  
TR: 1998.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy is defined as the average number of years still to live for people of a given age under the prevailing conditions of mortality at successive ages of a

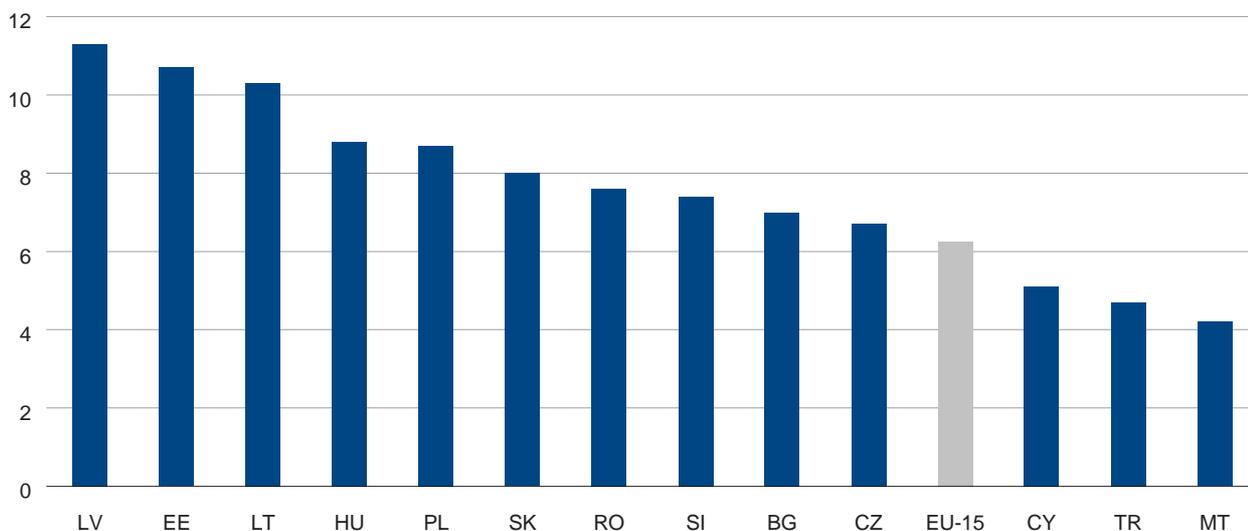
given population. The life expectancy at birth corresponds to the life expectancy at less than 1 year old.

1.13. Life expectancy at birth <sup>(1)</sup>

	Girls in years					Boys In years				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	74.6	74.3	:	74.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	:	67.1	67.1	:	67.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	:
CY	79.8	:	80.0	:	80.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	75.3	:	75.0	:	75.3 <sup>(3)</sup>
CZ	76.6	77.3	77.5	78.1	78.1	69.7	70.4	70.5	71.1	71.4
EE	74.3	75.5	76.0	75.5	76.1	61.7	64.5	64.7	64.4	65.4
HU	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.2	75.1	65.3	66.1	66.4	66.1	66.3
LV	73.1	75.6	75.9	74.9	76.2	60.8	63.9	64.2	63.8	64.9
LT	75.2	76.1	76.8	76.9	77.4	63.6	65.0	65.9	66.5	67.1
MT	79.5	79.8	80.1	80.1	79.3	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.4	75.1
PL	76.4	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.5	67.6	68.1	68.5	68.9	68.8
RO	73.1	73.0	73.3	73.3	73.7	65.3	65.2	65.5	65.5	66.1
SK	76.3	76.8	76.7	76.7	77.0	68.4	68.9	68.9	68.6	69.0
SI	77.8	78.3	78.6	78.7	78.8	70.3	70.8	71.0	71.1	71.4
TR	70.3	70.6	70.8	71.0	71.3	65.7	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Less than 1 year.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Data for 1997-99 period.  
<sup>(3)</sup> Data for 1998/99.

Fig. 1.f. Life expectancy at birth: difference between women and men in years, 1999



EU-15: 1997.  
 BG: Data for 1997-99.  
 CY: Data for 1998/99.

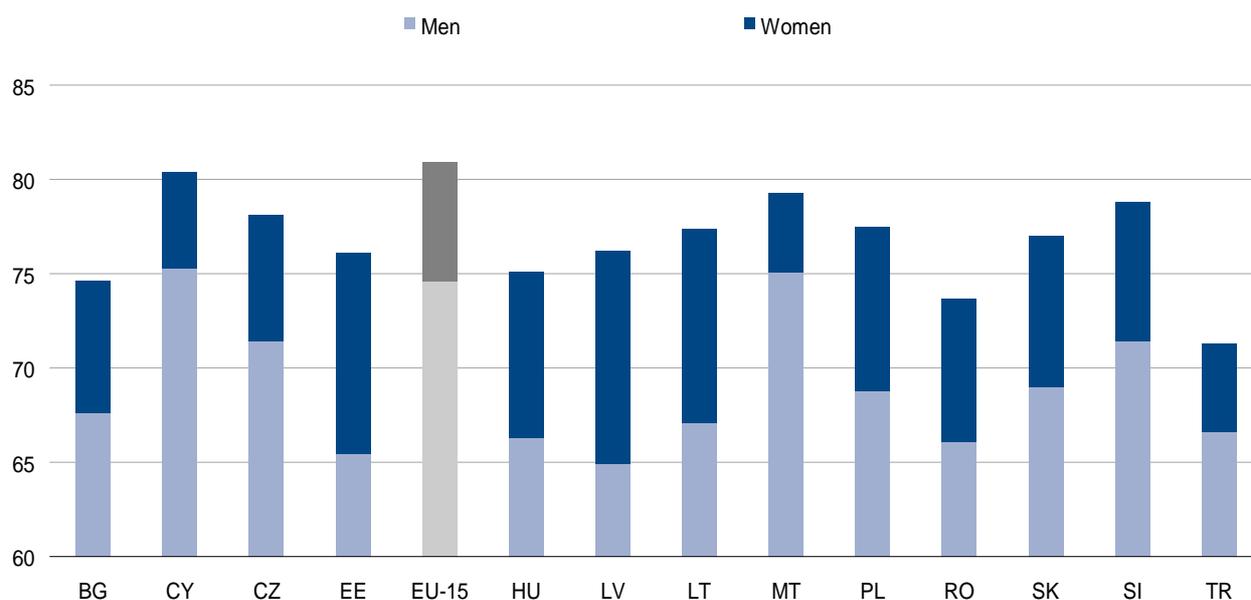
### 1.14. Life expectancy at the age of 65

	Women in years					Men in years				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	15.2	15.1	:	15.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	:	12.5	12.3	:	12.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	:
CY	18.6	:	18.4	:	18.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	16.3	:	15.6	:	16.0 <sup>(2)</sup>
CZ	16.0	16.4	16.6	:	16.9	12.7	13.1	13.2	:	13.6
EE	16.1	16.2	16.8	16.4	16.9	12.0	12.2	12.6	12.3	12.6
HU	15.8	15.6	15.9	16.0	15.8	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1
LV	15.8	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.8	11.7	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.3
LT	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.8	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.7
MT	17.5	18.5	18.4	17.9	17.6	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.5	15.1
PL	16.6	16.5	16.8	:	17.1	12.9	12.9	13.1	:	13.3
RO	15.1	15.0	15.3	:	15.3	12.6	12.5	12.8	:	12.8
SK	16.1	16.4	16.4	:	16.5	12.7	12.9	12.9	:	12.9
SI	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.5	17.6	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.8
TR	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for 1997-99 period.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data for 1998/99.

Fig. 1.g. Life expectancy of men and women at birth in years, 1999



EU-15: 1997

BG: Data for 1997-99

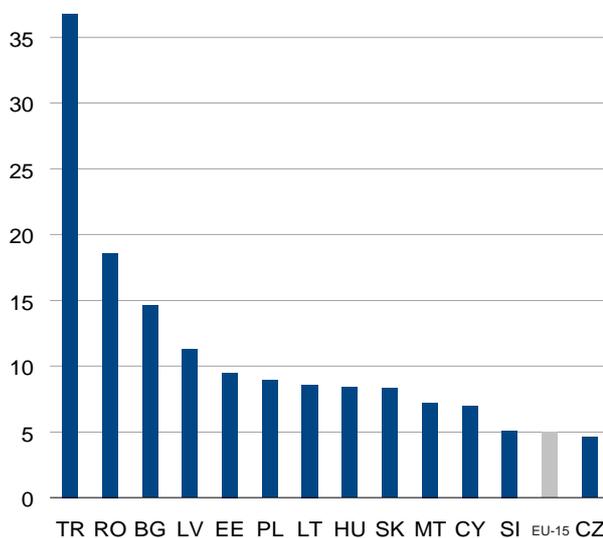
CY: Data for 1998/99

INFANT MORTALITY

1.15. Infant mortality rate

Per 1 000 of live births					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6 <sup>p</sup>
CY	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.0	:
CZ	7.7	6.0	5.9	5.2	4.6
EE	14.8	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.5
HU	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4
LV	18.8	15.9	15.3	15.0	11.3
LT	12.5	10.1	10.3	9.3	8.6
MT	8.9	10.7	6.4	7.2	7.2
PL	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9
RO	21.2	22.3	22.0	20.5	18.6
SK	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3
SI	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.1
TR	43.1	41.4	39.8	38.3	36.8

Fig. 1.h. Infant mortality rate per 1 000 of live births, 1999



CY: 1998.

# Chapter 2

# EDUCATION

## LEVEL OF EDUCATION

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

Summary descriptions of ISCED97 and the classification of fields of study of ISCED97 can be found in the annex at the end of this yearbook.

Education stages are coded as follows:

ISCED 0: Pre-primary education

ISCED 1: Primary education  
(or the first stage of basic education)

ISCED 2: Lower secondary education  
(or the second stage of basic education)

ISCED 3: Upper secondary education

ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education

ISCED 5: First stage of tertiary education

ISCED 6: Second stage of tertiary education

The data cover full- and part-time students in public and private establishments. They cover school-based general education and vocational education/training (including combined school- and work-based programmes such as dual system apprenticeship).

Turkey has not taken part in the education survey for the school year 1998/99, but will be included in future surveys.

### 2.1. Percentage of pupils and students by level of education

In 1998/99	Number in 1 000	Pupils and students in ISCED 0–6					
		Of which in %					
		ISCED 0	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3	ISCED 4	ISCED 5+6
BG	1 608	14	26	23	21	0	17
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	157	12	41	21	19	:	7
CZ	2 187	14	30	25	18	3	11
EE	350	16	36	17	16	1	14
HU	2 256	17	22	22	22	4	12
LV	542	11	26	30	17	1	15
LT	833	11	26	33	16	1	13
MT	89	12	39	33	8	1	7
PL <sup>(2)</sup>	9 961	10	48	:	27	2	14
RO <sup>(3)</sup>	4 631	13	28	27	20	2	9
SK	1 288	13	25	29	23	0	10
SI <sup>(3)</sup>	450	13	20	23	26	0	18
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding 12 488 tertiary students (ISCED 5+6) studying abroad.

<sup>(2)</sup> ISCED 2 is included under ISCED 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> Excluding ISCED 6.

### 2.2. Participation rates in pre-primary education (ISCED 0), by age

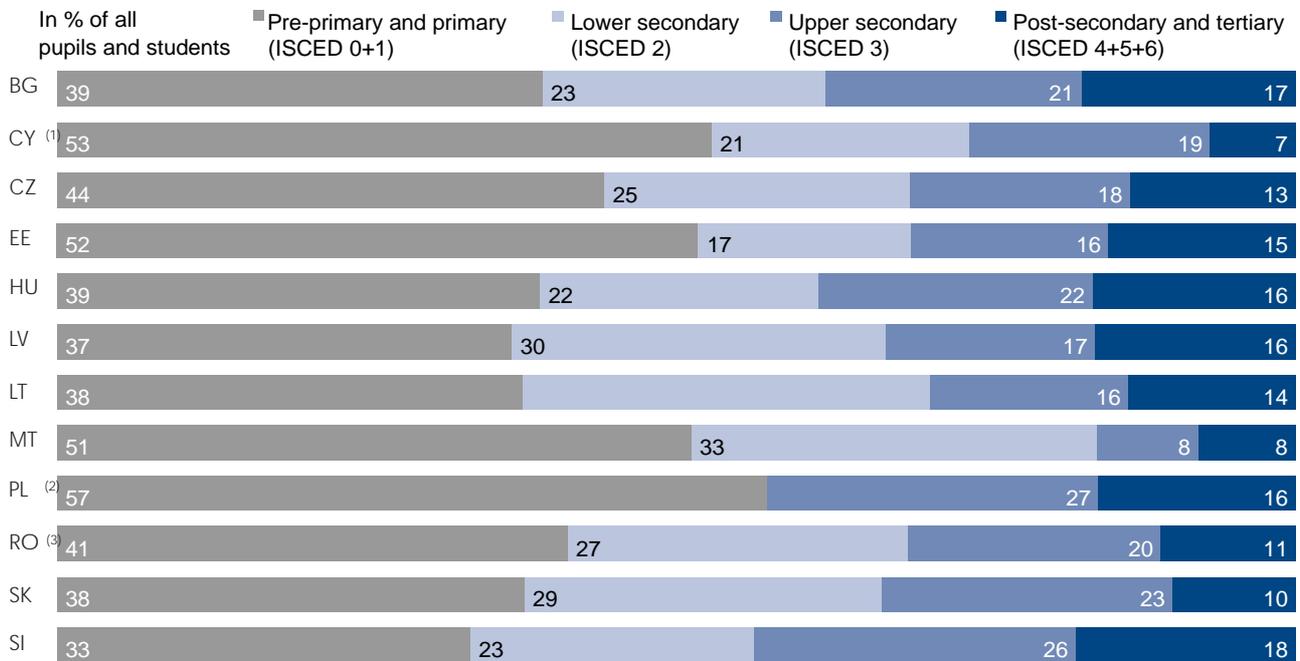
In 1998/99	Of which in %				
	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
BG	55	64	69	72	2
CY	20	51	88	11	0
CZ	47	82	93	47	7
EE	69	74	79	78	0
HU	68	89	98	62	10
LV	52	56	57	58	5
LT	41	47	52	56	7
MT	87	101	28	0	0
PL	23	31	41	98	2
RO	36	58	75	88	0
SK	53	68	82	26	8
SI	51	63	68	116 <sup>(1)</sup>	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> 6 years and over.

Pre-primary education refers to the educational establishments which recruit staff with a specialised qualification in education. In principle, these institutions are designed to meet the educational and developmental needs of children of at least 3 years of age.

The participation rate in education is the number of pupils/students enrolled as a percentage of the total population of a given age group.

**Fig. 2.a. Percentage of pupils and students by level of education, 1998/99**



<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding 12 488 tertiary students (ISCED 5+6) studying abroad.

<sup>(2)</sup> ISCED 2 is included under ISCED 1.

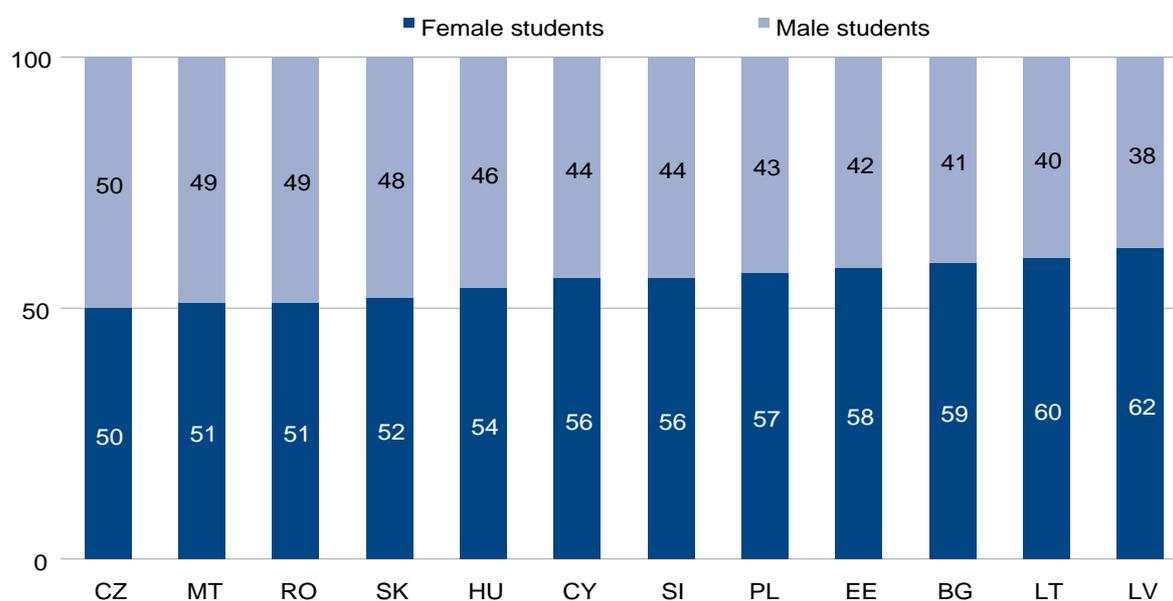
<sup>(3)</sup> Excluding ISCED 6.

**Fig. 2.b. Duration of compulsory schooling (total number in years and ages at which education is compulsory <sup>(1)</sup>), 1998/99**



<sup>(1)</sup> Last year is included.

**Fig. 2.c. Distribution of students in tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by gender in % of total number of students, 1998/99**



RO and SI: excluding ISCED 6.

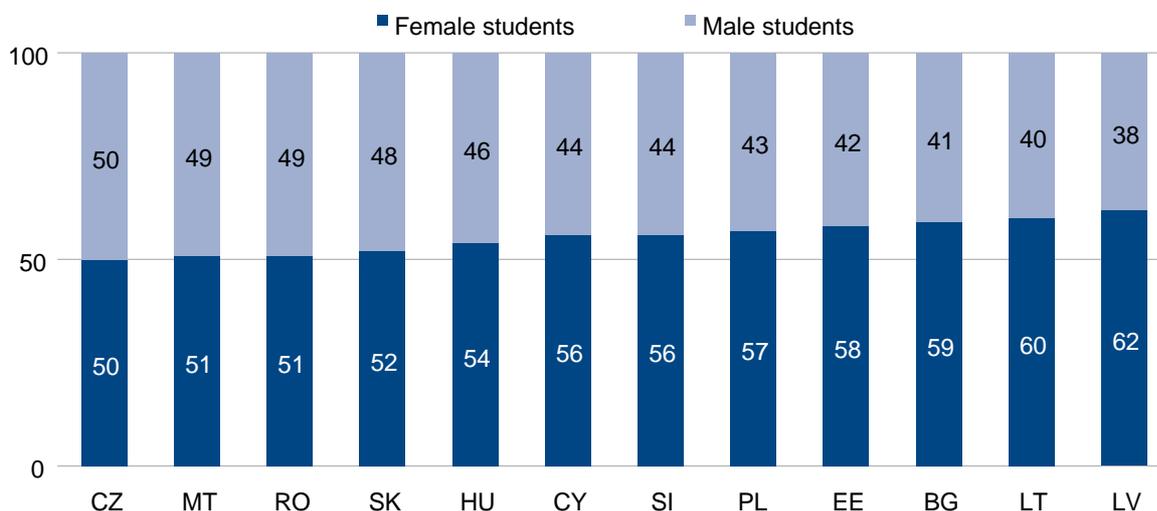
### 2.3. Participation rates in education (all levels) of students aged 16 to 24

In 1998/99	Participation rates by age in % of age population					
	16	18	20	22	24	18-24
BG	80.1	47.4	29.1	26.3	16.6	28.1
CY	89.1	31.3	22.6	10.0	3.8	17.4
CZ <sup>(1)</sup>	100.0	60.5	25.1	20.7	12.9	26.8
EE	93.1	67.5	42.4	25.6	14.7	37.4
HU	93.0	70.3	40.6	23.9	14.2	33.8
LV	88.0	65.9	38.0	30.6	15.6	36.1
LT	91.4	68.1	42.0	20.8	10.3	35.1
MT	59.0	52.9	29.5	9.6	4.4	21.5
PL	92.8	74.4	51.2	33.6	19.7	44.6
RO	76.3	42.8	25.1	12.6	6.6	22.6
SK <sup>(2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	95.7	73.3	42.8	32.0	19.8	40.9
TR <sup>(2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding 12 844 tertiary students (ISCED 5+6) studying abroad.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding ISCED 6.

**Fig. 2.d. Proportion of pupils in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) enrolled in vocational stream by gender in % of total number of students, 1998/99**



STUDENTS BY PROGRAMME AND FIELD

**2.4. Proportion of women among tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) graduates in some fields of study (in %)**

In 1998/99	TOTAL graduates from tertiary education	Education	Humanities and Arts	Social sciences, business and law	Of which		Science	Of which		Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Others <sup>(1)</sup>
					Business and administration (ISC 34)	Law (ISC 38)		Computing (ISC 48)			
BG	66	83	73	68	68	66	59	74	41	65	
CY <sup>(2)</sup>	66	94	77	60	60	48	56	45	22	69	
CZ	54	75	59	57	59	46	32	15	23	67	
EE	64	87	80	68	71	61	37	14	33	64	
HU	58	77	64	60	61	53	29	14	24	55	
LV	67	84	81	67	67	55	57	29	22	64	
LT	63	87	78	67	72	43	47	38	36	63	
MT	54	64	51	52	45	56	32	20	3	63	
PL <sup>(3)</sup>	66	87	86	64	65	35	76	49	26	59	
RO <sup>(4)</sup>	52	63	66	59	58	60	62	:	23	53	
SK	57	74	60	55	55	51	30	14	27	67	
SI	57	88	69	64	63	66	43	8	19	59	
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

<sup>(1)</sup> Including graduates whose field of study is agriculture, health and welfare, services, or whose field of study is unknown.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding a substantial number of graduates who have completed their studies abroad.

<sup>(3)</sup> Excluding ISCED 5A first degree and ISCED 6.

<sup>(4)</sup> Excluding ISCED 6.

## 2.5. Distribution of graduates from tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by field of study and by sex

In 1998/99	Total number of graduates from tertiary education	Of which percentage graduating in:								
		Education	Humanities and Arts	Social sciences, business and law	Of which		Science	Of which		Others <sup>(1)</sup>
					Business and administration (ISC 34)	Law (ISC 38)		Computing (ISC 48)	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	

### FEMALE GRADUATES

BG	29 668	18	7	41	25	4	3	1	9	22
CY <sup>(2)</sup>	1 714	24	7	38	35	1	6	3	2	22
CZ	18 742	16	9	34	21	3	4	1	7	30
EE	4 115	13	11	49	38	8	3	0	7	17
HU	27 689	34	10	34	24	4	1	0	6	15
LV	8 353	33	9	38	20	5	6	1	3	11
LT	13 735	23	11	31	24	3	4	2	12	19
MT	734	27	18	41	23	9	1	0	0	13
PL <sup>(3)</sup>	71 508	26	4	15	11	0	2	0	1	53
RO <sup>(4)</sup>	33 268	3	16	46	24	15	7	0	8	20
SK	12 060	26	7	26	20	2	4	1	7	29
SI	5 995	19	7	46	35	5	3	0	6	19
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

### MALE GRADUATES

BG	15 183	7	5	37	23	4	4	1	25	23
CY <sup>(2)</sup>	883	3	4	49	46	1	9	7	16	19
CZ	15 992	6	7	30	17	5	10	5	29	18
EE	2 321	3	5	41	27	9	8	4	26	17
HU	20 275	14	8	32	21	5	5	2	25	16
LV	4 158	12	4	38	19	8	9	6	24	12
LT	8 121	6	5	25	16	7	7	5	38	19
MT	626	18	20	44	33	8	3	2	6	9
PL <sup>(3)</sup>	36 721	7	1	16	11	1	1	0	3	71
RO <sup>(4)</sup>	30 354	2	9	35	19	11	5	0	30	19
SK	9 260	12	6	28	20	3	12	9	23	19
SI	4 541	3	4	34	27	3	5	3	37	17
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Including graduates whose field of study is agriculture, health and welfare, services, or whose field of study is unknown.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding a substantial number of graduates who have completed their studies abroad.

<sup>(3)</sup> Excluding ISCED 5A first degree and ISCED 6.

<sup>(4)</sup> Excluding ISCED 6.

LANGUAGES

2

**2.6. Average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils in primary and secondary education (ISCED 1,2,3)**

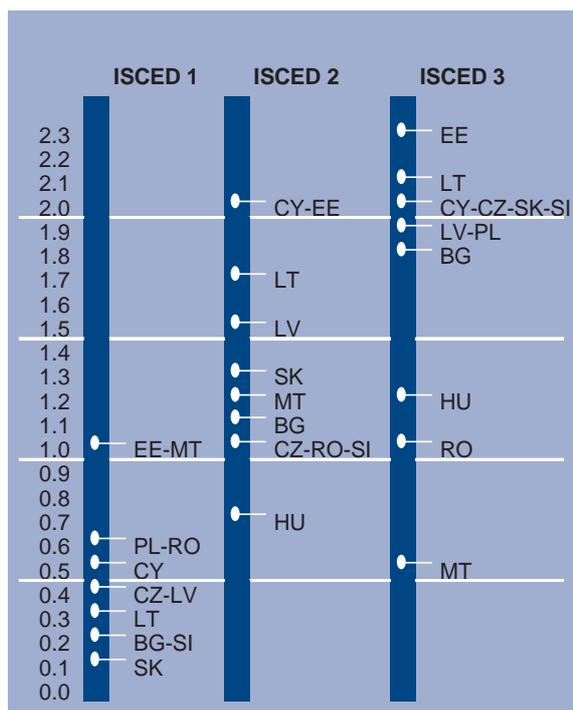
In 1998/99	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3
BG	0.2	1.1	1.8
CY	0.5	2.0	2.0
CZ	0.4	1.0	2.0
EE	1.0	2.0	2.3
HU <sup>(1)</sup>	:	0.7	1.2
LV	0.4	1.5	1.9
LT	0.3	1.7	2.1
MT <sup>(2)</sup>	1.0	1.2	0.5
PL <sup>(3)</sup>	0.6	:	1.9
RO	0.6	1.0	1.0
SK	0.1	1.3	2.0
SI	0.2	1.0	2.0
TR	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Full-time only. ISCED 1 is included under ISCED 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> English is Malta's second official language. All students (ISCED 1 to 3) have to study the language.

<sup>(3)</sup> ISCED 2 is included under ISCED 1.

**Fig. 2.e. Average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils in primary and secondary education, 1998/99**



The average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils is obtained by dividing the number of pupils studying modern languages by the total number of pupils enrolled at a given level of education. The provided data refer to the considered school year, not to the whole schooling time of the given level. This aggregated indicator takes into account all foreign languages studied in each country, not only the most widespread.

**2.7. Percentage of pupils in secondary general education (ISCED 2+3) by language studied**

In 1998/99	Percentage of pupils in secondary general education (ISCED 2+3) by language studied				
	English	German	French	Russian	Spanish
BG	58	20	18	29	2
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	100	0	100	0	0
CZ	59	50	4	0	1
EE	85	36	2	55	0
HU <sup>(2)</sup>	40	39	2	1	0
LV	84	35	2	40	0
LT	75	33	11	56	0
MT <sup>(3)</sup>	100	8	43	0	2
PL	86	61	17	24	1
RO	31	4	59	3	0
SK	63	57	4	7	0
SI	85	30	2	0	0
TR	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Only public schools.

<sup>(2)</sup> Full-time only. Including ISCED 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> English is Malta's second official language. All students (ISCED 1 to 3) have to study the language.

## Chapter 3

# SOCIAL INDICATORS

## STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION BY EXPENDITURE (Family budget statistics)

The household consumption expenditure corresponds to the expenditure made by households in order to consume goods and services. This includes, in addition to purchases in monetary form, the estimated value of certain goods and services, e.g., the value of internal production, the benefits in kind and the imputed rents for certain categories of households.

On the other hand, investments effected by the households (e.g., purchase of a house, major works on housing), direct duties and taxes paid to the various administrations, and savings are excluded from this concept.

Similarly, this concept includes only the expenditure intended for the direct satisfaction of the needs of the households, and not expenditure incurred within an occupational framework.

Strictly speaking, monetary expenditure includes only the purchases actually made by the households. This involves subtracting from the consumption expenditure the value of the goods produced for own consumption, benefits in kind and the imputed rental value of housing.

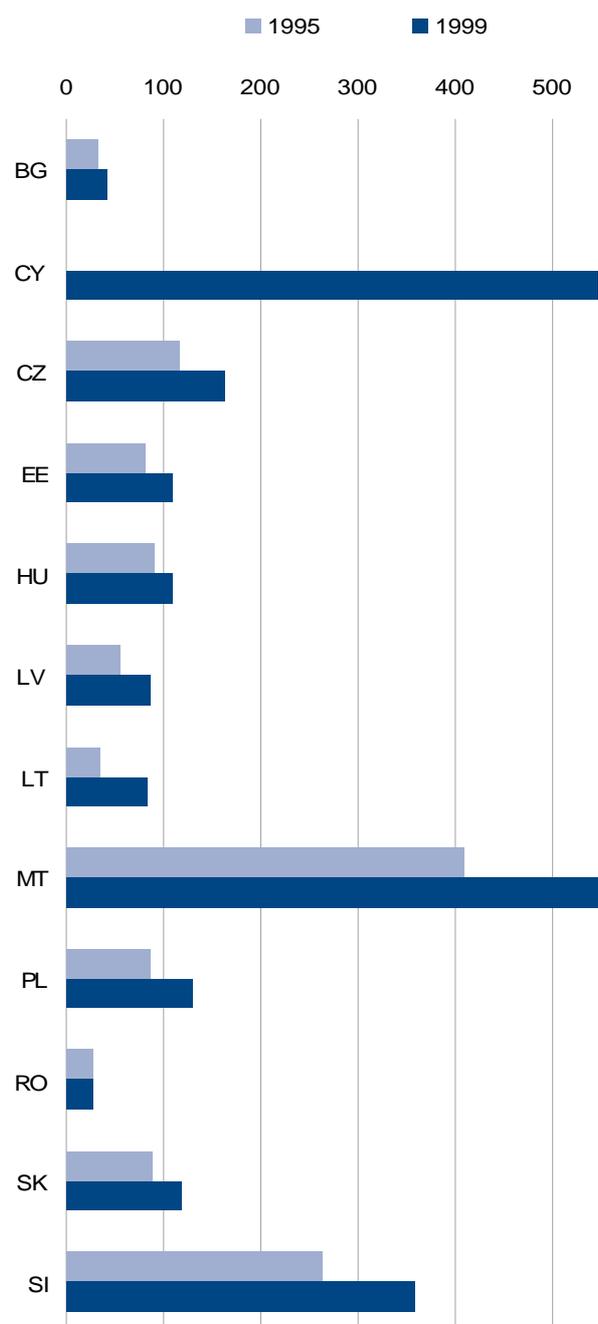
(Reference: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey in the EU, Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation, 1997)

### 3.1. Total monthly expenditure per capita

In euro <sup>(1)</sup>					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	32	22	23	37	41
CY	:	:	546	:	:
CZ	117	138	147	155	162
EE	:	82	94	106	109
HU	90	90	95	98	109
LV	:	55	65	78	87
LT	36	49	69	79	84
MT	410	438	487	510	558 <sup>p</sup>
PL	87	103	114	128	130
RO	27	27	27	34	29
SK	88	102	121	127	118
SI	262	267	326	341	359
TR	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Eurostat exchange rate.

**Fig. 3.a. Total monthly expenditure per capita, in euro**



3.2. Structure of expenditure

	In % of total expenditure					In % of total expenditure				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>					<b>Housing, water, electricity and other fuels</b>				
BG	48.7	51.5	55.1	49.6	45.1	9.6	12.1	12.8	14.2	15.9
CY	:	:	17.0	:	:	:	:	19.9	:	:
CZ	27.1	26.4	25.5	25.2	23.2	12.8	12.8	14.0	16.9	17.5
EE	:	36.8	33.6	31.0	30.7	:	19.9	20.7	20.1	19.5
HU	30.0	28.3	28.1	27.6	25.0	18.3	19.8	20.7	19.6	20.0
LV	:	45.2	41.5	36.6	34.6	:	17.5	17.9	19.3	19.5
LT	54.2	46.7	44.5	41.4	39.3	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	15.0
MT <sup>(1)</sup>	23.6	23.3	23.1	22.1	21.5 <sup>P</sup>	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5 <sup>P</sup>
PL	39.7	37.8	35.7	33.7	31.2	16.9	17.4	16.5	17.6	18.4
RO	40.4	41.5	43.8	41.2	37.4	12.8	13.4	12.9	14.9	17.6
SK	30.0	29.6	29.6	28.4	27.7	13.5	12.9	12.7	12.3	14.6
SI	23.5	23.4	23.5	23.2	21.2	10.8	10.4	10.8	10.2	10.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics</b>					<b>Furnishing, household equipment</b>				
BG	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.9	4.9	6.0	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.4
CY	:	:	1.6	:	:	:	:	6.9	:	:
CZ	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	9.1	9.4	9.5	7.7	7.7
EE	:	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	:	5.3	6.0	5.7	6.0
HU	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.3
LV	:	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	:	2.8	3.3	4.3	5.4
LT	2.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	2.8	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.0
MT	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.6 <sup>P</sup>	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.8 <sup>P</sup>
PL	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.9	5.3	5.3	6.3
RO	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.8
SK	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.7
SI	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>					<b>Health</b>				
BG	10.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.0	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8
CY	:	:	7.2	:	:	:	:	4.7	:	:
CZ	9.3	8.9	8.2	7.7	7.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
EE	:	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.0	:	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2
HU	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
LV	:	6.4	6.2	7.5	6.9	:	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.2
LT	8.1	9.0	8.7	9.0	8.5	1.9	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.9
MT	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.0 <sup>P</sup>	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5 <sup>P</sup>
PL	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3
RO	14.5	13.8	11.6	11.1	9.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7
SK	11.1	10.7	10.5	9.9	8.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
SI	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.8	9.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> For food and non-alcoholic beverages, including expenditure in restaurants and canteens.

	In % of total expenditure					In % of total expenditure				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Transport</b>					<b>Recreation and culture</b>				
BG <sup>(1)</sup>	8.7	8.6	6.4	7.2	7.6	4.2	3.1	2.6	3.6	4.4
CY	:	:	19.0	:	:	:	:	5.6	:	:
CZ	10.9	11.8	11.3	10.1	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.4	11.3
EE	:	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.9	:	5.8	6.8	8.0	8.2
HU	11.6	11.3	11.1	10.2	11.5	6.5	6.6	5.7	6.1	6.8
LV	:	7.1	8.0	7.4	8.1	:	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.0
LT <sup>(2)</sup>	5.6	6.4	7.8	7.8	8.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.8
MT	15.6	15.4	14.4	14.3	15.4 <sup>p</sup>	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.6 <sup>p</sup>	7.6
PL	8.8	9.9	8.3	8.3	9.3	5.4	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.7
RO	8.1	7.1	7.9	7.7	8.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.7
SK	7.8	9.1	8.0	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.1	7.5	8.0	7.7
SI	16.8	16.0	17.9	18.1	18.8	7.8	8.5	9.5	9.8	9.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Communication</b>					<b>Education</b>				
BG	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.8	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	1.7	:	:	:	:	5.9	:	:
CZ	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
EE	:	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.9	:	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.1
HU	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.4	5.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2
LV	:	1.7	2.4	3.7	4.7	:	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
LT	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.7	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
MT	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.6 <sup>p</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5 <sup>p</sup>
PL	:	:	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.3
RO	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.1	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
SK	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
SI	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> For recreation and culture, including expenditure on education.

<sup>(2)</sup> In 1995 for recreation and culture, including expenditure on education.

## Methodological note

3

### Cyprus:

Total monthly expenditure per capita corresponds to the total household consumption expenditure, i.e., both purchases effected in monetary form and benefits in kind. The percentage distribution of total expenditure by main category does not sum up to 100 % as the categories of (i) hotel, cafes and restaurants and (ii) miscellaneous goods and services, are not included in the table.

### Czech Republic:

Data for average households are obtained by reweighting of figures for individual social groups according to the structure surveyed in the Micro census 1996 (average per capita). It concerns net monetary expenditures corresponding with the CZ-Coicop classification, except the group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, which does not include imputed rents.

### Estonia:

All estimates are calculated using data from sampling surveys and include errors caused by sampling, measuring and non-response. Since 1998, food in school canteens is excluded from expenditure on education.

### Latvia:

The group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.

### Lithuania:

In 1994–95, data on education includes expenditure on services provided by swimming pools, sports studios, skating rinks, television and radio broadcasting. Data for 1995 cover the period from January to September.

### Poland:

The group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.

### Romania:

Imputed rent is excluded. Beginning with 2001, the figures related with the household consumption expenditure are going to be collected from a new survey — Household Budget Survey. Expenditures are classified according to Coicop Classification (last version).

### Slovakia:

Total monthly expenditure per capita — net monetary expenditure (without natural consumption). The group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.

### Slovenia:

The group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, includes imputed rents.

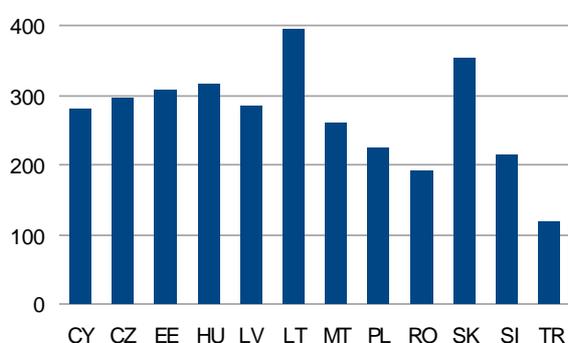
## HEALTH

## 3.3. Doctors

	Number of physicians Per 100 000 inhabitants					Number of dentists Per 100 000 inhabitants				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	347	355	346	346	345	65	66	63	59	57
CY	248	255	264	272	280	85	89	91	93	95
CZ	292	293	296	296	297	60	60	60	61	61
EE	311	305	311	309	308	59	64	66	68	70
HU	299	303	308	314	316	40	41	42	45	46
LV	295	297	296	282	284	40	51	45	44	48
LT	397	398	398	395	394	47	46	58	61	62
MT	262	266	266	260	:	32	35	35	36	:
PL	232	235	236	233	226	46	46	46	45	34
RO	177	181	179	184	191	27	26	24	24	23
SK	317	312	340	349	353	42	46	42	42	43
SI	212	213	215	218	215	64	57	59	61	60
TR	114	114	116	117	119	22	23	20	:	:

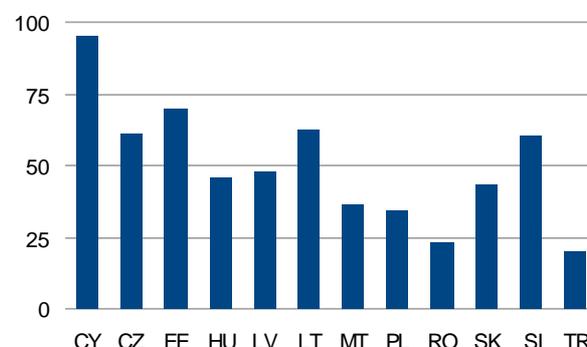
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**Fig. 3.b. Number of physicians per 100 000 inhabitants, 1999<sup>(1)</sup>**



<sup>(1)</sup> MT: 1998.

**Fig. 3.c. Number of dentists per 100 000 inhabitants, 1999<sup>(1)</sup>**



<sup>(1)</sup> MT: 1998. TR: 1997.

## Methodological note

### Bulgaria:

Data include medical personnel in all health establishments in the public sector.

### Cyprus:

Data concern physicians and dentists practising in Cyprus.

### Hungary:

The number of physicians at the end of the year includes all active physicians working in health services

(public or private) including health services under other ministries than the Ministry of Health (excluding dentists). A stomatologist is actually counted as a dentist, practising dental care only. Data exclude dental technicians.

### Lithuania:

Since 1997 private practitioners are included.

### Turkey:

Source: Republic of TR Ministry of Health.

### MONTHLY WAGES AND SALARIES

Nominal wages and salaries are all incomes and remunerations received by employees in relation to their work. Also considered as part of this item are the value of interest on loans provided by the employers to the

employees at reduced or zero rates of interest, as well as services provided by the employers, i.e., recreation, catering, housing, kindergarten, etc., which are paid from the profit-share fund.

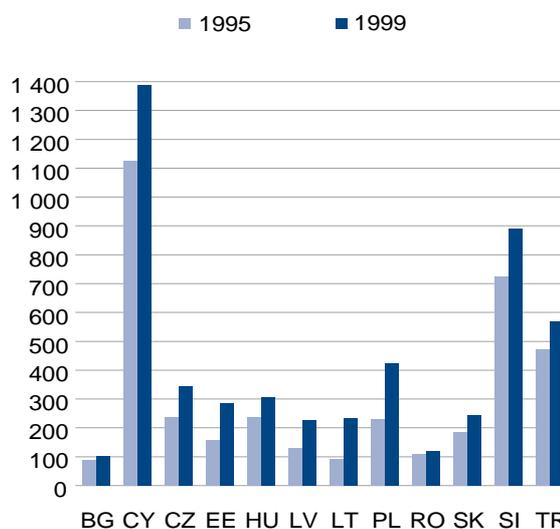
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#### 3.4. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries

In euro (1)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	87	59	67	93	103
CY	1 127	1 181	1 263	1 330	1 387
CZ	236	281	298	322	343
EE	158	195	227	262	284
HU	236	242	271	282	305
LV	130	141	182	201	226
LT	92	122	172	207	232
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	229	270	304	335	423
RO	:	109	104	132	118
SK	185	210	242	253	243
SI	723	752	797	850	891
TR	:	472	563	568	:

(1) Eurostat exchange rate.

Fig. 3.d. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries in euro



#### 3.5. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: total

Nominal					
Previous year = 100.0					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	153.2	189.4	965.6	143.3	109.7
CY	106.1	106.1	106.6	105.0	104.8
CZ	118.5	118.4	110.5	109.4	108.2
EE	137.0	:	:	115.4	110.4
HU	:	120.4	122.3	118.3	116.1
LV	124.5	110.3	121.6	111.1	105.8
LT	147.8	128.6	125.9	119.5	106.2
MT	112.7	108.1	103.6	105.4	105.0 <sup>P</sup>
PL	132.9	127.0	122.1	116.2	111.3
RO	:	154.5	197.9	156.4	145.7
SK	114.3	113.3	113.1	109.6	107.2
SI	118.4	115.3	111.7	109.6	109.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Real					
Previous year = 100.0					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	95.0	85.0	83.4	120.7	106.9
CY	103.4	103.1	102.9	102.7	103.0
CZ	108.6	108.8	101.8	98.8	106.0
EE	106.0	102.0	108.0	106.7	106.9
HU	87.8	95.0	104.9	103.6	102.5
LV	99.6	93.8	112.2	106.1	103.3
LT	103.5	103.3	113.4	112.8	104.9
MT	108.4	105.5	100.5	103.0	102.9 <sup>P</sup>
PL	103.9	105.9	106.1	103.8	103.6 <sup>P</sup>
RO	111.9	109.2	77.4	103.5	96.3
SK	104.0	107.1	106.6	102.7	96.9
SI	104.3	104.9	103.0	101.6	103.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:

## 3.6. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices

	Nominal					Real				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Previous year = 100.0										
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>										
BG	154.3	209.8	1074.0	151.1	106.2	95.0	94.0	92.7	127.3	103.5
CY	106.2	105.3	104.7	104.0	104.2	103.5	102.3	101.1	101.8	102.4
CZ	117.1	113.5	109.2	108.4	104.0	107.3	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	:	113.9	100.7	:	:	:	105.3	97.5
HU	:	117.4	120.4	115.5	113.5	:	:	:	:	:
LV	135.0	108.2	118.3	109.5	104.7	108.0	92.0	109.1	104.6	102.2
LT	184.7	132.1	135.0	116.8	107.3	112.1	105.6	118.9	110.5	105.4
MT	110.6	105.0	107.5	108.5	103.5 <sup>P</sup>	106.4	102.5	104.2	106.0	101.6 <sup>P</sup>
PL	147.8	126.4	120.3	117.4	110.6	115.0	:	:	:	:
RO	:	150.6	190.1	154.8	153.8	:	:	:	:	:
SK	112.4	112.7	111.9	107.8	107.7	102.3	:	:	:	:
SI	113.1	114.6	110.2	110.4	107.8	99.7	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>										
BG	150.6	208.5	998.5	135.4	107.1	93.0	93.0	86.2	114.1	104.4
CY	106.5	108.0	104.7	107.1	104.3	103.7	104.9	101.1	104.8	102.5
CZ	114.8	115.6	112.3	112.5	106.9	105.2	:	:	:	:
EE	125.7	:	:	110.9	109.2	97.0	108.0	101.0	102.5	105.7
HU	:	118.4	128.0	110.4	113.4	:	:	:	:	:
LV	119.6	138.2	115.7	107.2	112.5	95.7	117.5	106.7	102.4	109.9
LT	140.1	136.8	131.1	117.4	107.9	98.9	109.2	117.9	111.1	106.5
MT	111.8	105.3	115.0	102.9	105.6 <sup>P</sup>	107.5	103.5	111.9	100.0	103.0 <sup>P</sup>
PL	125.4	127.7	117.6	114.9	106.8	98.3	:	:	:	:
RO	:	148.1	202.6	163.1	137.6	:	:	:	:	:
SK	116.8	108.8	111.8	104.7	108.9	106.3	:	:	:	:
SI	116.1	111.1	111.8	107.0	109.9	102.3	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
BG	159.5	213.3	971.8	131.1	104.1	98.0	96.0	83.9	110.5	101.5
CY	105.9	106.0	105.6	103.8	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.0	101.6	102.0
CZ	118.4	117.9	112.4	110.6	106.6	108.5	:	:	:	:
EE	135.7	:	:	114.1	104.7	105.0	100.0	108.0	105.5	101.4
HU	:	121.6	122.1	116.6	115.8	:	:	:	:	:
LV	124.6	113.6	122.2	105.3	102.1	99.7	96.6	112.7	100.6	99.7
LT	143.4	135.0	123.3	112.6	105.7	102.0	107.9	111.4	106.9	104.4
MT	109.9	102.4	100.3	108.4	103.6 <sup>P</sup>	105.7	99.9	97.3	105.9	101.4 <sup>P</sup>
PL	134.6	127.1	121.7	115.4	110.6	105.2	:	:	:	:
RO	:	158.2	194.8	144.9	142.9	:	:	:	:	:
SK	116.2	114.4	111.7	109.4	107.8	105.7	:	:	:	:
SI	117.1	114.3	112.1	111.0	109.1	103.1	:	:	:	:
TR	170.2	179.4	191.6	184.1	183.1	87.9	99.5	103.1	99.7	111.0

	Nominal					Real				
	Previous year = 100.0					Previous year = 100.0				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>					<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>				
BG	147.7	171.8	1065.6	161.0	113.3	91.0	77.0	92.0	135.7	110.4
CY	105.3	105.5	108.3	104.3	105.7	102.6	102.4	104.5	102.0	103.9
CZ	118.8	118.4	112.8	112.0	110.2	108.9	:	:	:	:
EE	134.1	:	:	115.0	104.7	104.0	96.0	112.0	106.3	101.4
HU	:	123.1	121.1	119.2	116.1	:	:	:	:	:
LV	119.0	119.9	117.7	114.1	111.3	95.2	102.0	108.6	109.0	108.7
LT	129.9	123.7	114.5	108.8	103.8	92.8	99.4	104.6	103.7	102.9
MT	137.7	99.0	105.8	102.7	104.2 <sup>P</sup>	132.4	96.7	102.6	100.2	102.0 <sup>P</sup>
PL	128.5	123.5	119.1	114.3	110.8	100.8	:	:	:	:
RO	:	152.3	230.7	166.5	128.1	:	:	:	:	:
SK	113.0	110.1	112.0	115.1	107.7	102.8	:	:	:	:
SI	117.1	110.8	110.0	109.4	112.2	103.2	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Construction</b>					<b>Construction</b>				
BG	141.1	178.0	776.0	152.6	117.8	87.0	80.0	67.0	128.6	114.8
CY	106.3	106.3	106.5	105.7	103.5	103.6	103.3	102.8	103.4	101.7
CZ	115.9	115.0	110.5	108.0	105.4	106.2	:	:	:	:
EE	125.5	:	:	113.1	94.8	97.0	101.0	104.0	104.5	91.8
HU	:	118.0	122.1	115.4	112.7	:	:	:	:	:
LV	112.3	98.7	131.4	116.9	104.5	89.8	83.9	121.2	111.7	102.1
LT	133.0	116.0	124.7	113.9	98.9	96.3	94.1	112.8	108.1	98.3
MT	106.3	97.9	108.3	107.8	91.5 <sup>P</sup>	102.2	95.6	105.0	105.2	89.6 <sup>P</sup>
PL	133.5	127.4	125.9	119.1	110.9	104.6	:	:	:	:
RO	:	149.8	184.6	151.4	140.7	:	:	:	:	:
SK	115.2	116.5	114.3	105.2	99.2	104.8	:	:	:	:
SI	117.6	115.8	110.3	111.3	110.0	103.6	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>					<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>				
BG	:	:	847.3	146.7	114.5	:	:	73.1	123.6	111.7
CY	107.5	107.4	106.3	104.2	104.7	104.8	104.3	102.6	101.9	102.1
CZ	:	118.0	123.4	113.4	107.8	:	:	:	:	:
EE	135.8	132.6	114.4	116.5	120.9	105.0	108.0	103.0	107.7	117.0
HU	:	125.2	118.2	116.7	112.4	:	:	:	:	:
LV	117.1	102.8	122.0	113.5	106.4	93.7	87.4	112.5	108.4	103.9
LT	130.7	130.2	134.2	120.1	109.1	94.6	104.7	118.9	113.3	107.0
MT	122.8	106.8	105.5	103.4	103.7 <sup>P</sup>	118.2	104.2	102.3	101.0	101.5 <sup>P</sup>
PL	:	:	123.3	118.2	112.6	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	184.6	147.4	148.2	:	:	:	:	:
SK	:	:	117.4	113.6	107.5	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	:	108.4	109.2	107.8	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	Nominal					Real				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Previous year = 100.0					Previous year = 100.0				
	Transport, storage and communication					Transport, storage and communication				
BG	149.2	188.1	1005.4	136.1	111.9	92.0	84.0	86.8	114.7	109.1
CY	105.7	107.1	106.6	105.1	105.5	103.0	104.0	102.9	102.8	103.7
CZ	121.1	119.6	114.7	111.6	108.1	111.0	:	:	:	:
EE	128.1	120.9	118.0	115.8	110.7	99.0	98.0	106.0	107.0	107.2
HU	:	124.3	122.9	120.3	117.4	:	:	:	:	:
LV	119.0	111.8	117.2	104.4	100.6	95.2	95.1	108.1	99.7	98.2
LT	151.5	129.4	122.2	117.6	100.6	106.2	103.9	110.9	111.4	99.8
MT	111.6	112.0	108.0	101.0	111.7 <sup>P</sup>	107.3	109.3	104.7	98.7	109.4 <sup>P</sup>
PL	130.5	127.0	124.6	119.3	114.6	102.0	:	:	:	:
RO	:	158.6	202.1	158.1	151.3	:	:	:	:	:
SK	116.7	113.8	114.5	111.0	109.0	106.2	:	:	:	:
SI	113.8	113.8	109.9	109.5	109.0	100.3	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## Methodological note

### Nominal wages and salaries

#### Bulgaria:

Gross wages of employees.

#### Cyprus:

Gross earnings for full-time employees in all sectors of economic activity.

#### Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Poland:

Gross earnings.

#### Hungary:

Net earnings of full-time employees.

#### Latvia:

Gross earnings for the NACE classes (A-I) indices, net earnings for the total index.

#### Lithuania:

Gross earnings of employees for the NACE classes (A-O).

#### Romania:

Net earnings.

#### Slovakia:

Gross wages of employees.

#### Slovenia:

Gross earnings in enterprises and companies, except those in private ownership with one or two persons in paid employment.

### Real wages and salaries

#### Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia and Slovenia:

Indices of gross nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices.

#### Hungary:

Indices of net nominal wages and salaries of full-time employees divided by consumer price indices.

#### Latvia:

Indices of net nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices.

#### Poland:

Indices of gross nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices of households of employees and employees possessing farms (excluding natural consumption).

#### Romania:

Index of net nominal wages divided by consumer price indices of households of employees.

PENSIONS

3

The 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 HU social pension does not exist) and pensions granted according

to accident insurance provisions or according to a war disabled act.

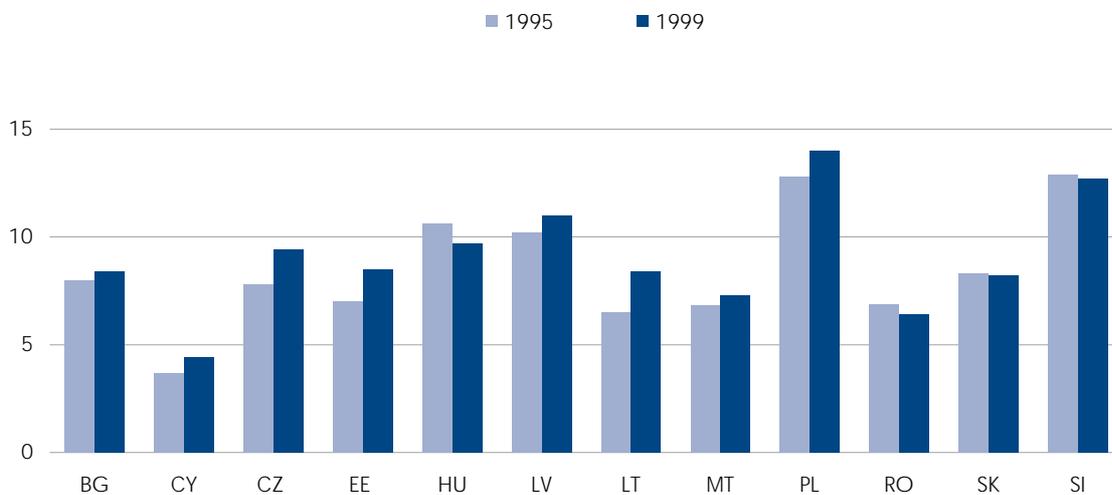
Average monthly pensions paid out at the end of period represent an average amount of pension paid to one pensioner irrespective of the type of pension he/she receives.

3.7. Average monthly pensions

	In euro <sup>(1)</sup>					In % of GDP				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	27	18	19	31	34	8.0	6.9	6.2	8.2	8.4
CY	237	267	288	308	327	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
CZ	105	131	140	150	157	7.8	8.0	8.8	8.9	9.4
EE	43	58	65	73	91	7.0	7.6	7.2	7.1	8.5
HU	97	93	101	109	117	10.6	9.7	9.4	9.7	:
LV	49	57	70	85	94	10.2	10.6	10.5	9.8	11.0
LT	28	40	54	65	74	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.6	8.4
MT	632	711	770	805	:	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.3
PL	138	146	161	175	180	12.8	15.2	15.1	14.1	14.0
RO	33	32	32	40	42	:	6.9	6.4	:	:
SK	78	88	100	105	102	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2
SI	347	324	341	365	388	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Eurostat exchange rate.

Fig. 3.e. Average monthly pensions in % of GDP



## Methodological note

### **Bulgaria:**

Data refer to average monthly pensions per pensioner for the last quarter of the relevant year.

### **Cyprus:**

Data refer to the following pensions paid out: old-age, widows' and widowers', invalidity, disability, orphans', missing persons' allowance and social pensions introduced in June 1995.

As from 1 January 1999, the pensionable age for social pension was reduced from 68 to 66 and as from 1 January 2000 to 65 years of age. There is no retirement condition for entitlement to pension (except for 100 % invalidity pension).

### **Czech Republic:**

Average monthly pensions are published on the basis of data of December every year.

### **Hungary:**

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 neither included in the total number of pensioners, nor in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions. Pensioners registered with the Ministry of Interior Affairs are neither included in the total number of pensioners, nor in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions.

### **Lithuania:**

Average monthly pension during the corresponding period.

### **Poland:**

Data do not cover family and nursing allowances paid from the State budget to the family members of the retired and pensioners.

### **Romania:**

Average monthly pensions. Data do not cover the pensions of farmers.

### **Slovenia:**

Outcomes of the Pension Fund for pensions of residents and non-residents.

# Chapter 4

## LABOUR FORCE

## EMPLOYMENT

The main statistical objectives of the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFS) are to divide the population of working age (15 years and above) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups — persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons — and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons. In the sense of the ILO definitions, the category employed comprises all persons aged 15 years or more, who during the reference period worked at least one hour for wage or salary or other remuneration as employees, entrepreneurs, and members of cooperatives or contributing family workers. Members of the armed forces and women on childcare leave are included in this category.

The category unemployed comprises all persons aged 15 years or more, who concurrently meet all three conditions of the ILO definition for being classified as the unemployed: have no work, are actively seeking a job and are ready to take up a job within a fortnight.

The employment rate is the employment/population ratio that represents persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age.

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed in the economically active population of 15 years old and more.

**4.1. Employment rate (ILO methodology)**

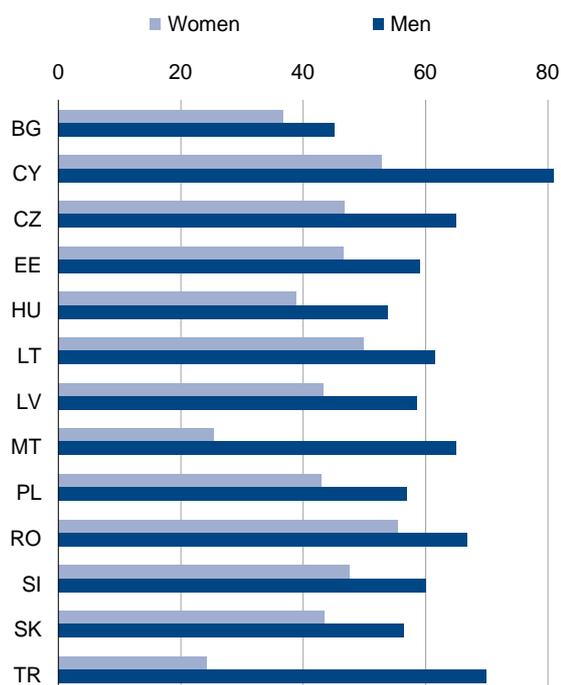
	In % of total				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	43.9	44.7	43.9	42.4	40.8
CY	69.0	68.7	67.5	67.2	67.3
CZ	:	:	58.1	57.0	55.5
EE	:	:	58.1	54.8	52.3
HU	:	43.5	43.3	44.1	45.9
LV	:	:	:	50.6	50.2
LT	:	:	:	53.8	55.3
MT	45.7	45.6	45.2	44.9	44.7
PL	:	:	51.2	51.4	49.6
RO	:	:	62.4	61.4	60.9
SK	52.0	53.3	52.3	51.7	49.7
SI	:	53.5	54.5	55.2	53.6
TR	50.0	50.0	48.7	48.7	48.9

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**4.2. Employment rate by gender**

	Women In % of total					Men In % of total				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	40.0	40.7	39.7	38.4	36.8	48.1	49.0	48.4	46.6	45.1
CY	54.3	54.2	53.2	53.1	52.8	83.6	83.1	81.7	81.1	81.6
CZ	:	:	49.0	47.8	46.7	:	:	68.1	67.1	65.0
EE	:	:	52.7	48.3	46.6	:	:	64.4	62.6	59.1
HU	:	36.4	36.0	37.2	38.9	:	51.6	51.6	51.8	53.8
LV	:	:	:	44.6	43.3	:	:	:	57.8	58.5
LT	:	:	:	47.8	49.9	:	:	:	60.8	61.6
MT	23.9	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.4	68.5	67.7	66.7	65.8	64.9
PL	:	:	43.5	43.9	42.9	:	:	59.7	59.7	56.9
RO	:	:	56.2	55.4	55.4	:	:	69.1	68.0	66.8
SK	44.4	45.6	45.1	44.7	43.4	60.2	61.6	60.2	59.3	56.5
SI	:	47.8	48.7	49.4	47.6	:	59.8	60.6	61.4	60.1
TR	28.3	28.3	26.1	26.7	24.3	71.9	71.9	71.5	71.0	69.9

**Fig. 4.a. Employment rate by gender, in % of total, 1999**



### Methodological note

**Bulgaria:**

Conscripts in compulsory military services and persons attending military school are not included in the labour force. Persons on partially paid or unpaid maternity leave are also not included in the labour force.

**Czech Republic:**

Data refer to employment in the national economy. Members of the armed forces are included; persons on childcare leave are excluded.

**Estonia:**

Persons in compulsory military service are excluded from the employed. Persons on maternity leave are included in the employed; persons on parental leave are excluded.

**Hungary:**

Working age population: LFS monitors only persons aged 15–74. The employed: Since 1998 the conception of the Hungarian labour statistics changed; in accordance with international recommendations, persons on childcare leave are not included in the employed (the economic activity and unemployment rates were recalculated accordingly). Due to the enlargement of the LFS sample, data for 1998 are not comparable with those for the preceding years.

**Latvia:**

Working age population: Data from the LFS of November 1995 monitor the population aged 15–69.

Data from the LFS of May and November 1996 monitor the population aged 15 years and over.

The employed: LFS excludes persons in compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households. Employees on maternity leave and childcare of three months or less are included.

**Lithuania:**

Working age population: Working age begins from 16 years; with the consent of parents or custodian, young people may start working from 14 years. Therefore, residents who are 14 years and older are under LFS coverage. Persons in compulsory military service are excluded. (Since LFS is not carried out periodically, the indicator has been estimated from the number of employed which was calculated on the base of reports provided by enterprises and organisations.)

**Malta:**

Employment data are derived from administrative records and excludes part-time employment and persons who are availing themselves of unpaid leave. Population at working age: (16–61 for males; 16–60 for females) is given as at end of year (including quarters).

**Poland:**

The LFS does not cover the members of households who stayed abroad, nor the population living in collective households, such as army barracks, lodging houses for employees, student hostels, boarding schools, houses for the poor and the old, etc. The survey only included members of the armed forces living in private households.

The employed: Persons on maternity leave are included while persons on parental leave are excluded from the employed.

**Romania:**

The LFS excludes persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population).

Working age population: Data for 1995 monitor the population aged 14 and over.

**Slovakia:**

Data on labour force include the members of the armed forces — professionals on military service and conscripts in compulsory military service (the conscripts are included in the LFS since the first quarter of 1997).

**Slovenia:**

The LFS excludes persons in compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population).

The employed: Workers on lay-off and persons on maternity leave are classified among persons in employment.

**Turkey:**

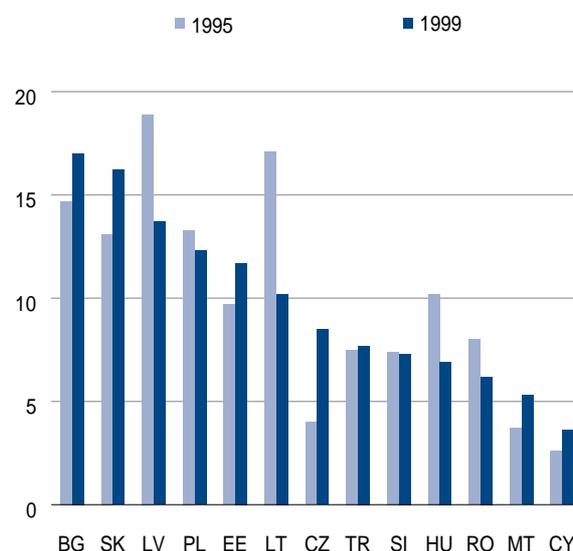
Data on employment refer to the average of April and October household LFS results.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FROM LFS (ILO METHODOLOGY)

### 4.3. Unemployment rate

In % of labour force					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	14.7	13.7	15.0	16.0	17.0
CY	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6
CZ	4.0	3.9	4.8	6.5	8.5
EE	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.9	11.7
HU	10.2	9.9	8.7	7.8	6.9
LV	18.9	18.3	14.4	13.8	13.7
LT	17.1	16.4	14.1	13.3	10.2
MT	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.3
PL	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.6	12.3
RO	8.0	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.2
SK	13.1	11.3	11.8	12.5	16.2
SI	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.3
TR	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.7

Fig. 4.b. Unemployment rate, in % of labour force



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### 4.4. Unemployment rate by gender

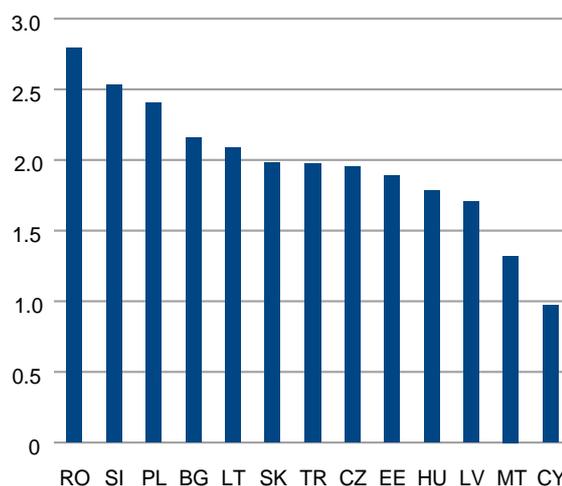
Women In % of labour force					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	15.0	13.8	15.3	15.9	16.8
CY	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.8
CZ	4.8	4.7	5.9	8.2	10.1
EE	8.8	9.2	9.7	8.6	10.2
HU	8.7	9.0	7.8	7.0	6.2
LV	18.0	17.7	14.6	13.6	13.3
LT	:	:	13.9	10.8	9.2
MT	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6
PL	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.3	13.2
RO	8.6	7.3	6.4	6.1	5.5
SK	13.8	12.7	12.8	13.2	16.4
SI	7.0	6.6	7.6	8.1	7.5
TR	7.3	5.9	7.8	6.9	7.5

Men In % of labour force					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	14.4	13.6	14.7	16.1	17.3
CY	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9
CZ	3.4	3.3	3.9	5.0	7.2
EE	10.6	10.7	11.5	10.5	13.0
HU	11.3	10.8	9.5	8.5	7.5
LV	19.7	18.9	14.3	15.4	14.1
LT	:	:	14.2	14.1	11.2
MT	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.1	6.3
PL	12.1	11.0	9.6	9.1	11.5
RO	7.5	6.3	5.7	6.5	6.9
SK	12.6	10.2	10.9	11.9	16.0
SI	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.2
TR	7.6	6.8	6.3	6.8	7.7

**4.5. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25**

In % of labour force					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	37.7	33.5	36.0	36.0	36.7
CY	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.5
CZ	7.8	7.2	8.6	12.4	16.6
EE	14.1	16.0	14.4	15.7	22.1
HU	18.6	18.0	15.9	13.5	12.3
LV	30.1	29.0	24.9	25.5	23.4
LT	31.6	27.4	25.2	22.0	21.3
MT	4.3	5.2	6.4	6.5	7.0
PL	31.2	28.5	24.8	23.2	29.6
RO	20.6	20.2	18.0	18.3	17.3
SK	24.7	21.0	21.7	23.6	32.1
SI	18.8	18.8	17.6	18.6	18.5
TR	15.6	13.5	14.3	14.2	15.2

**Fig. 4.c. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25/total unemployment rate ratio, 1999**



**4.6. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25, by gender**

Women In % of labour force					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	38.4	33.0	35.8	35.0	35.7
CY	3.4	4.0	5.2	4.8	5.9
CZ	8.7	8.3	10.3	14.8	16.9
EE	15.8	16.6	15.8	11.8	21.9
HU	15.6	17.3	14.5	11.6	10.6
LV	31.1	30.4	26.6	26.9	19.5
LT	:	:	21.9	18.8	19.3
MT	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.9
PL	33.8	31.1	28.0	25.2	31.6
RO	23.1	23.9	20.7	19.7	15.5
SK	23.0	21.6	22.6	23.4	32.2
SI	19.7	16.5	19.3	19.7	19.8
TR	13.2	11.2	15.0	13.0	14.2

Men In % of labour force					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	37.0	33.9	36.1	36.8	37.6
CY	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1
CZ	7.2	6.4	7.5	10.7	16.3
EE	12.9	15.5	21.4	16.9	22.2
HU	20.7	21.0	16.9	14.8	13.5
LV	29.4	28.1	23.7	27.3	26.1
LT	:	:	27.4	26.8	22.7
MT	5.9	7.0	9.0	9.1	9.6
PL	29.0	26.3	22.1	21.5	27.9
RO	18.8	17.5	15.9	17.3	18.8
SK	26.0	20.5	21.1	23.8	32.1
SI	18.1	16.7	16.2	17.6	17.2
TR	16.9	14.8	13.9	14.9	15.8

#### 4.7. Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more

In % of labour force					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	11.6	11.3	12.4	13.4	14.6
CY	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.6
CZ	3.3	3.3	4.1	5.3	7.2
EE	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	10.3
HU	8.7	8.5	7.5	6.7	6.0
LV	17.0	16.6	12.9	12.1	12.4
LT	15.1	14.8	12.2	12.0	8.6
MT	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.8
PL	10.9	10.1	9.3	8.8	10.1
RO	5.4	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.6
SK	10.8	9.4	9.7	10.1	12.9
SI	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1	5.7
TR	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.7

#### 4.8. Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more, by gender

	Women In % of labour force					Men In % of labour force				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	11.9	11.5	12.8	13.5	14.5	11.3	11.2	12.1	13.4	14.6
CY	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
CZ	4.1	4.0	5.2	7.1	9.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.9	5.7
EE	7.8	8.3	9.0	8.2	9.0	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	11.7
HU	7.6	7.8	6.7	6.1	5.5	9.6	9.2	8.1	7.2	6.4
LV	16.1	15.9	13.1	11.9	12.6	17.8	17.3	12.8	13.3	12.1
LT	:	:	12.8	9.8	8.0	:	:	11.6	11.7	9.3
MT	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.7
PL	12.1	11.6	12.8	10.5	10.3	9.7	8.8	7.8	7.3	9.5
RO	5.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.7	4.5	5.0
SK	12.0	10.9	10.9	11.1	13.3	9.7	8.1	8.7	9.3	12.5
SI	5.1	4.9	5.7	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.8
TR	4.4	3.4	4.4	9.9	7.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	2.7	5.4

## Methodological note

### Bulgaria:

Conscripts in compulsory military service and persons attending military school are not included in the labour force. Persons on partially paid or unpaid maternity leave are also excluded.

### Cyprus:

Data have not been derived from the LFS. They refer to the number of the registered unemployed, that is, all persons who are registered as unemployed at the District Labour Offices on the last day of each month and are currently available for work. Data include persons receiving unemployment benefit under the social insurance scheme, as well as those not entitled to any benefit.

### Czech Republic:

For practical reasons, up to the end of 1997, the quarters of the survey did not correspond to the calendar ones, but were shifted one month ahead. Persons in compulsory military service are only included in the employed since the beginning of 1996. On the other hand, persons on additional childcare leave (family leave) were included until the end of 1995.

### Hungary:

Data refer to persons aged 15–74.

### Latvia:

For data from November 1995, the LFS monitors the population aged 15–69. For data from May and November 1996, the LFS monitors the population aged 15 years and over. The LFS excludes persons in compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households. Employees on maternity leave and child care of three months and less are included.

### Lithuania:

The LFS excludes persons in compulsory military service. Both persons raising children and school pupils who are actively seeking a job are classified as unemployed. Data for unemployed include persons from 14 years and over. Persons in compulsory military service are excluded. LFS data refer to September 1994–97, May and November 1998 and 1999.

### Malta:

Unemployment data are derived from administrative records.

The minimum age for registering as unemployed is 16.

### Poland:

The LFS does not cover the members of households who stayed abroad, nor the population living in collective households, such as army barracks, lodging houses for employees, student hostels, boarding schools, houses for the poor and the old, etc. The survey only includes members of the armed forces living in private households.

### Romania:

The 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 are shifted one month ahead. The unemployment rate is recalculated on economically active persons (excluding persons on additional maternity (parental) leave, including the conscripts in compulsory military service).

### Slovenia:

The LFS 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. Until the 1st quarter of 1997, the LFS was an annual survey, since the 2nd quarter of 1997 it is a quarterly survey.

### Turkey:

Data on unemployment refer to the average of April and October household LFS results.

## PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (NACE CLASSIFICATION)

Employment is defined by the European System of Accounts as covering both employees and self-employed persons, who are engaged in some productive activity. Economic activities are classified according to the NACE classification which has been compulsory since 1993 onwards. The classification of activities constituting the 4 main aggregates used in this publication is as follows:

- Agriculture:
  - A 01–02 — Agriculture, hunting and forestry
  - B 05 — Fishing
- Industry:
  - C 10–14 — Mining and quarrying
  - D 15–37 — Manufacturing
  - E 40–41 — Electricity, gas and water supply
- Construction:
  - F 45 — Construction
- Services: all other branches, from G to Q:
  - G 50–52 — Wholesale and retail trade; repair of

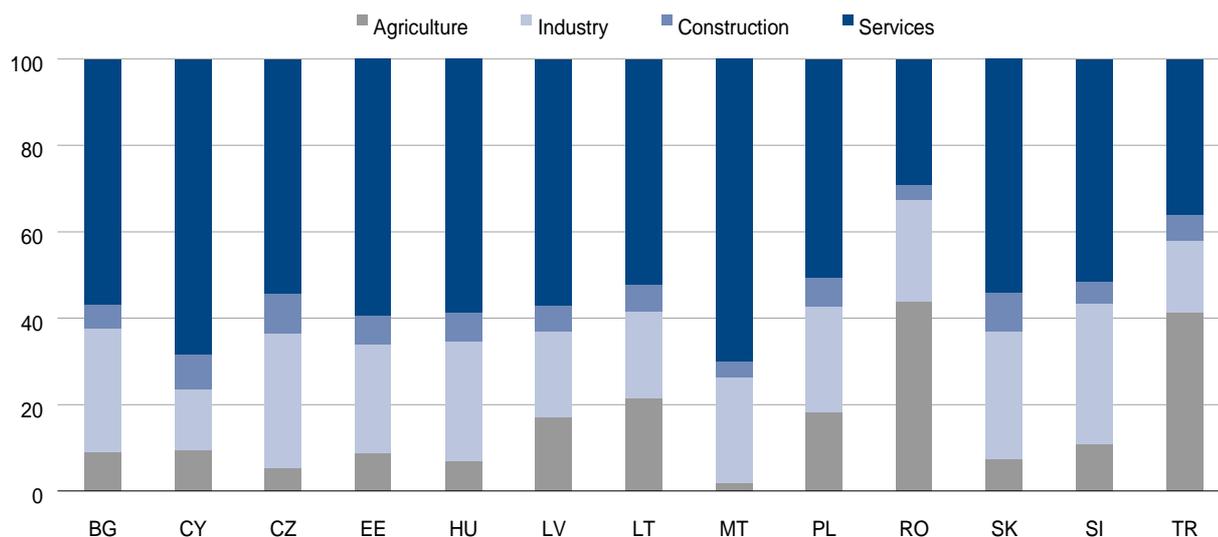
- motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
- H 55 — Hotels and restaurants
- I 60–64 — Transport, storage and communication
- J 65–67 — Financial intermediation
- K 70–74 — Real estate, renting and business activities
- L 75 — Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- M 80 — Education
- N 85 — Health and social work
- O 90–93 — Other community, social and personal service activities
- P 95 — Private households with employed persons
- Q 99 — Extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

### 4.9. Employment by economic activity (NACE classification)

	Agriculture In % of total					Industry (excluding construction) In % of total				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	10.2	10.1	11.6	9.5	9.0	31.4	30.8	30.8	30.6	28.6
CY	10.8	10.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	16.3	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.9
CZ	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	32.7	32.1	31.9	31.5	31.1
EE	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.5	8.8	28.7	27.7	28.2	25.7	25.3
HU	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.0	26.7	27.1	27.3	28.6	27.6
LV	17.4	17.9	20.6	18.7	17.2	23.1	20.8	21.4	21.5	19.7
LT	21.0	21.0	20.7	20.7	21.4	20.9	20.7	21.5	21.6	20.0
MT	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	25.8	25.0	24.6	24.8	24.3
PL	22.6	22.1	20.5	19.1	18.1	25.9	25.5	25.3	25.0	24.6
RO	40.3	38.0	40.9	42.0	44.0	26.8	27.2	26.0	24.8	23.4
SK	9.2	8.9	9.2	8.3	7.4	30.3	31.0	30.2	30.1	29.6
SI	10.4	10.2	12.1	12.0	10.8	37.9	36.5	34.3	33.7	32.6
TR	43.4	42.8	40.7	40.5	41.4	16.2	16.7	17.8	17.4	16.7

	Construction In % of total					Services In % of total				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	52.5	52.9	51.7	53.9	56.7
CY	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.3	63.8	65.0	66.6	67.5	68.3
CZ	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.0	9.4	51.6	52.3	52.6	52.9	54.1
EE	5.5	5.7	5.2	7.4	6.5	55.3	56.5	56.7	57.4	59.4
HU	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.7	59.4	58.5	59.0	57.9	58.7
LV	5.0	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.1	54.6	55.4	52.6	54.2	57.0
LT	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5	51.4	51.4	50.9	50.9	52.1
MT	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	67.8	68.7	69.3	69.2	70.0
PL	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.0	6.8	45.4	46.2	47.6	48.9	50.5
RO	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.6	28.8	30.5	28.8	29.3	28.9
SK	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	51.9	51.6	51.5	52.3	54.2
SI	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.6	5.1	46.5	47.7	47.2	48.2	51.2
TR	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	34.3	34.3	35.1	35.8	35.8

Fig. 4.d. Employment by economic activity (NACE classification), in % of total, 1999



## DISPATCHING OF MEN AND WOMEN BY BRANCH

**4.10. Agriculture**

	Women In % of people employed in agriculture					Men In % of people employed in agriculture				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	37.2	38.5	40.0	35.8	33.6	62.8	61.5	60.0	64.2	66.4
CY	38.4	38.7	35.8	36.0	35.5	61.6	61.3	64.2	64.0	64.5
CZ	36.5	34.5	32.8	32.7	32.3	63.5	65.5	67.2	67.3	67.7
EE	36.3	35.8	35.7	33.8	36.8	63.7	64.2	64.3	66.2	63.2
HU	25.8	23.3	24.2	23.8	23.7	74.2	76.7	75.8	76.2	76.3
LV	40.1	37.5	42.0	42.5	41.4	59.9	62.5	58.0	57.5	58.6
LT	:	:	40.9	40.9	39.1	:	:	59.1	59.1	60.9
MT	9.2	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.3	90.8	91.3	91.2	91.3	90.7
PL	45.0	44.8	44.2	44.3	:	55.0	55.2	55.8	55.7	:
RO	52.7	50.6	51.5	51.1	51.1	47.3	49.4	48.5	48.9	48.9
SK	30.8	31.9	31.3	30.7	28.9	69.2	68.1	68.7	69.3	71.1
SI	47.8	44.0	47.7	47.2	46.5	53.3	56.0	52.3	52.8	53.5
TR	46.7	47.4	44.2	45.3	46.9	53.3	52.6	55.8	54.7	53.1

**4.11. Industry (excluding construction)**

	Women In % of people employed in industry					Men In % of people employed in industry				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	45.3	45.5	44.7	44.7	44.4	54.7	54.5	55.3	55.3	55.6
CY	39.5	37.6	37.1	36.9	35.6	60.5	62.4	62.9	62.9	64.4
CZ	38.7	38.3	37.7	37.6	37.1	61.3	61.7	62.3	62.4	62.9
EE	41.5	40.8	41.3	41.7	41.6	58.5	59.2	58.7	58.3	58.4
HU	38.9	39.3	38.1	38.9	38.8	61.1	60.7	61.9	61.1	61.2
LV	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.4	38.4	59.3	59.0	58.8	58.6	61.6
LT	:	:	43.6	45.5	48.4	:	:	56.4	54.5	51.6
MT	29.2	28.7	28.7	28.9	28.5	70.8	71.3	71.3	71.1	71.5
PL	34.2	33.8	34.1	34.6	:	65.8	66.2	65.9	65.4	:
RO	39.3	40.2	39.5	40.0	40.0	60.7	59.8	60.5	60.0	60.0
SK	39.3	38.2	38.1	37.6	37.3	60.7	61.8	61.9	62.4	62.7
SI	39.4	39.4	39.0	39.1	37.7	60.6	60.6	61.0	60.9	62.3
TR	16.6	16.3	17.1	17.0	18.1	83.4	83.7	82.9	83.0	81.9

4

**4.12. Construction**

	Women				
	In % of people employed in construction				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	13.8	14.9	13.7	14.9	11.1
CY	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0
CZ	9.9	9.8	8.6	8.6	8.2
EE	13.7	13.6	12.5	11.2	9.8
HU	9.7	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.5
LV	13.3	16.8	11.5	10.7	12.1
LT	:	:	10.8	10.2	9.5
MT	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
PL	10.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	:
RO	15.0	14.5	14.2	12.2	12.1
SK	9.4	9.8	8.2	8.8	9.5
SI	11.1	12.5	11.3	10.9	8.7
TR	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7

	Men				
	In % of people employed in construction				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	86.2	85.1	86.3	85.1	88.9
CY	93.8	93.3	93.2	93.1	93.0
CZ	90.1	90.2	91.4	91.4	91.8
EE	86.3	86.4	87.5	88.8	90.2
HU	90.3	90.5	91.3	91.7	92.5
LV	86.7	83.2	88.5	89.3	87.9
LT	:	:	89.2	89.8	90.5
MT	97.8	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.0
PL	89.5	90.9	91.1	91.2	:
RO	85.0	85.5	85.8	87.8	87.9
SK	90.6	90.2	91.8	91.2	90.5
SI	88.9	87.5	88.7	89.1	91.3
TR	98.1	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.3

**4.13. Services**

	Women				
	In % of people employed in services				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	53.4	53.1	53.1	53.4	53.3
CY	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.3
CZ	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.2
EE	56.6	57.3	58.3	58.3	57.8
HU	52.6	53.7	53.3	54.5	54.7
LV	55.0	56.8	57.0	57.0	55.9
LT	:	:	56.3	56.7	57.2
MT	27.5	28.4	28.9	29.5	30.4
PL	56.4	56.3	55.5	55.5	:
RO	47.2	47.6	51.5	51.3	51.8
SK	55.7	56.2	57.6	57.8	58.0
SI	55.9	56.7	55.8	55.3	54.9
TR	15.7	15.2	16.1	16.6	17.3

	Men				
	In % of people employed in services				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	46.6	46.9	46.9	46.6	46.7
CY	55.5	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.7
CZ	44.7	44.8	44.6	44.8	44.8
EE	43.4	42.7	41.7	41.7	42.2
HU	47.4	46.3	46.7	45.5	45.3
LV	45.0	43.2	43.0	43.0	44.1
LT	:	:	43.7	43.3	42.8
MT	72.5	71.6	71.1	70.5	69.6
PL	43.6	43.7	44.5	44.5	:
RO	52.8	52.4	48.5	48.7	48.2
SK	44.3	43.8	42.4	42.2	42.0
SI	44.1	43.3	44.2	44.7	45.1
TR	84.3	84.8	83.9	83.4	82.7

## Methodological note

### Cyprus:

Data on employment by NACE are from other sources than LFS.

### Czech Republic:

Data refer to employment in civil sector (i.e., without armed forces); persons on childcare leave are excluded.

### Estonia:

Data refer to the Estonian Labour Force Survey (ELFS). Data presented in tables for the years 1995–97 are retrospectively collected as annual average data. Data for the years 1998 and 1999 are reference week data referring to the 2nd quarter of the year.

For the years 1995–96, data refer to population aged 15–69, since 1997 they refer to population aged 15–74.

### Hungary:

Data refer to persons aged 15–74.

### Latvia:

Data from the LFS of November 1995 monitor the population aged 15–69. Data from the LFS of May and November 1996 monitor the population aged 15 years and over. Employees on maternity leave and childcare of three months and below are included.

### Lithuania:

Data include all the employed in civil sector who are 14 years of age and older. Women raising children till three years of age, having not broken official ties with their working places, their working places being guaranteed for that period and receiving child benefits, are included in employed (such women make up 0.4 % of all employed). Other women raising children till three years of age are not assigned to the employed. LFS data refer to the periods of September 1995–97, May and November 1998 and 1999. Persons in compulsory military service, living in military establishments, are excluded.

### Malta:

Employment data by NACE are derived from administrative records.

### Poland:

The LFS does not cover the members of households who stayed abroad, nor the population living in collective households, such as army barracks, lodging houses for employees, student hostels, boarding schools, houses for the poor and the old, etc. The survey only includes members of the armed forces living in private households.

The employed: The persons on maternity leave are included while persons on parental leave are excluded from the employed.

### Romania:

Employment comprises all people aged 15 years and over, who have carried out an economic or social activity producing goods or services, with a duration of one hour at least (for self-employed and unpaid family workers from agriculture, the minimum duration is 15 hours) during the reference period (one week), with a view to achieve certain incomes in the form of salaries, remuneration in kind or other benefits. Data on the army forces are included. For 1995, employment includes persons aged 14 and older.

### Slovakia:

Data cover all employed persons aged 15 and over. Professionals in military service and persons on regular maternity leave are included in the employed.

### Turkey:

Data on employment refer to the average of April and October household LFS results.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

Long-term unemployment refers to an unemployment duration of 12 months or more.

4.14. Long-term unemployment

4

As % of all unemployed					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	64.8	58.6	56.5	53.3	52.5
CY	:	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.4
CZ	28.0	28.2	31.3	31.0	36.5
EE	31.7	55.4	39.2	46.1	42.6
HU	49.2	53.4	47.2	49.6	47.9
LV	73.0	73.9	70.7	55.0	53.2
LT	:	:	:	62.0	38.5
MT	45.5	39.0	43.7	45.2	49.2
PL	40.1	39.1	46.1	47.6	41.6
RO	47.0	51.3	47.9	43.8	45.2
SK	53.2	51.6	50.3	50.7	46.9
SI	52.6	50.0	51.9	45.4	41.8
TR	38.0	46.0	43.7	42.4	31.1

Methodological note

Latvia:

Data from November 1995 to November 1997 LFS refer to unemployed persons who cannot find a job within a period of more than 6 months. Data from May 1998 refer to unemployed persons who cannot find a job within a period of more than 12 months.

Malta:

Figures on long-term unemployment for 1995 refer to unemployment exceeding 48 weeks.

Turkey:

Data on long-term unemployment refer to the average of April and October household LFS results.

4.15. Long-term unemployment by gender

As % of all unemployed women					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	67.2	58.3	56.2	52.4	52.5
CY	:	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.0
CZ	28.4	28.9	33.0	30.9	40.4
EE	26.4	49.1	35.1	48.3	41.3
HU	:	48.7	45.2	48.8	46.8
LV	71.3	72.3	72.1	55.8	54.4
LT	:	:	:	60.8	35.5
MT	28.7	20.9	28.8	25.2	27.1
PL	43.7	42.5	50.6	52.1	46.9
RO	47.9	54.1	51.3	46.5	50.0
SK	55.2	51.4	52.4	53.1	49.8
SI	48.7	48.2	48.5	46.3	38.0
TR	48.5	57.5	50.5	48.3	38.4

As % of all unemployed men					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	62.6	58.9	56.8	54.2	52.5
CY	:	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.8
CZ	27.6	27.5	29.4	31.2	32.0
EE	35.7	60.1	42.5	44.5	43.6
HU	:	56.4	48.5	50.1	48.6
LV	74.3	75.3	69.4	54.4	52.1
LT	:	:	:	62.8	40.7
MT	48.5	42.7	46.4	48.3	52.9
PL	36.3	35.4	40.8	42.3	36.6
RO	46.1	48.6	44.5	41.5	41.8
SK	51.4	51.7	48.2	48.5	44.4
SI	58.2	51.4	55.1	44.6	45.2
TR	34.0	42.2	40.5	40.1	28.2

## Chapter 5

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross domestic product, which is one of the vital national account aggregates, represents in a concise form the activities of economic operators within a given economic territory.

It corresponds to the value of all goods and services produced by economic units within a given period, usually a year, less the value of intermediate goods used in the production process, less taxes minus subsidies on products, less the financial intermediation services indirectly measured.

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 1995 (ESA-95). 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.

### 5.1. GDP at current prices

1 000 Mio euro <sup>(1)</sup>					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	10.0	7.8	9.0	11.0	11.6
CY	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.7
CZ	39.8	45.5	46.8	50.6	51.2
EE	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9
HU	34.1	35.6	40.4	41.9	45.1
LV	3.4	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.4
LT	4.6	6.2	8.5	9.6	10.0
MT	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4
PL	97.2	113.3	127.1	141.3	145.5
RO	27.1	27.8	31.2	37.2	33.0
SK	14.0	15.6	18.0	19.0	18.5
SI	14.3	14.9	16.1	17.5	18.8
TR	129.6	143.1	167.8	177.8	173.1

<sup>(1)</sup> At current exchange rates.

### 5.2. GDP per capita at current prices

	euro per capita					EU-15 = 100				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	1 200	900	1 100	1 300	1 400	7	5	6	7	7
CY	10 500	10 800	11 500	12 300	13 000	60	59	59	61	61
CZ	3 900	4 400	4 500	4 900	5 000	22	24	23	24	24
EE	1 800	2 300	2 800	3 200	3 400	10	13	14	16	16
HU	3 300	3 500	4 000	4 100	4 500	19	19	21	21	21
LV	1 400	1 600	2 000	2 200	2 700	8	9	10	11	13
LT	1 200	1 700	2 300	2 600	2 700	7	9	12	13	13
MT	6 600	6 900	7 700	8 100	8 800	37	37	40	40	42
PL	2 500	2 900	3 300	3 700	3 800	14	16	17	18	18
RO	1 200	1 200	1 400	1 700	1 500	7	7	7	8	7
SK	2 600	2 900	3 300	3 500	3 400	15	16	17	17	16
SI	7 200	7 500	8 100	8 800	9 400	41	41	42	44	45
TR	2 100	2 300	2 700	2 800	2 700	12	12	14	14	13

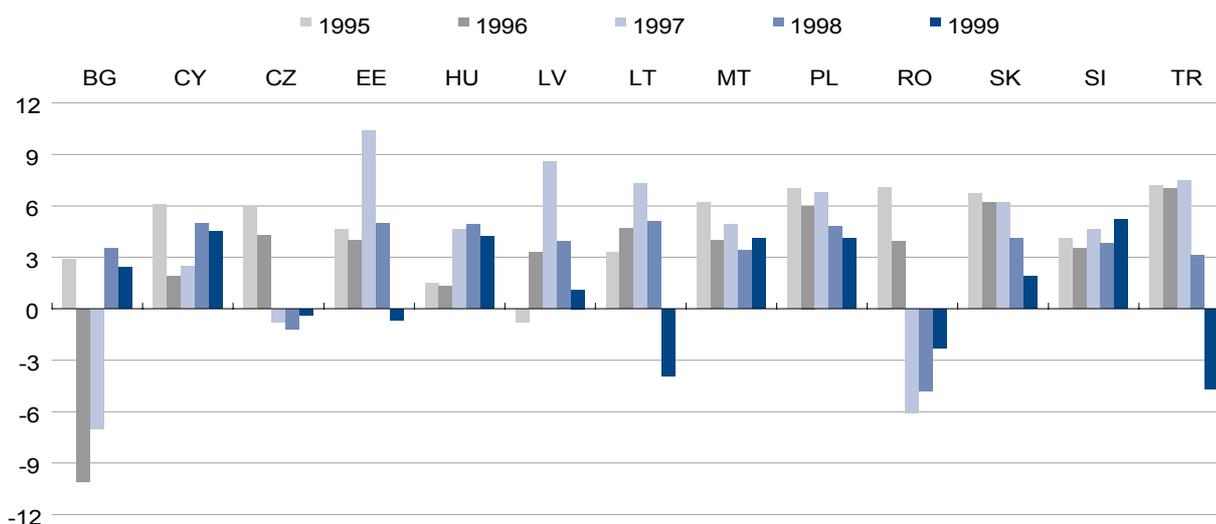
NB: Figures have been calculated using the population figures from national accounts, which may differ from those used in demographic statistics.

5.3. Annual GDP growth rates <sup>(1)</sup>

In % over previous year					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	2.9	-10.1	-7.0	3.5	2.4
CY	6.1	1.9	2.5	5.0	4.5
CZ	5.9	4.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.4
EE	4.6	4.0	10.4	5.0	-0.7
HU	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2
LV	-0.8	3.3	8.6	3.9	1.1
LT	3.3	4.7	7.3	5.1	-3.9
MT	6.2	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.1
PL	7.0	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.1
RO	7.1	3.9	-6.1	-4.8	-2.3
SK	6.7	6.2	6.2	4.1	1.9
SI	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.8	5.2
TR	7.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	-4.7

<sup>(1)</sup> GDP at constant prices (national currency).

Fig. 5.a. Annual GDP growth rates, in % over previous year



## USES OF GDP

GDP can be measured from the production, the expenditure and the income side. The expenditure approach to GDP involves breaking down the final uses into various sub-aggregates. It 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.

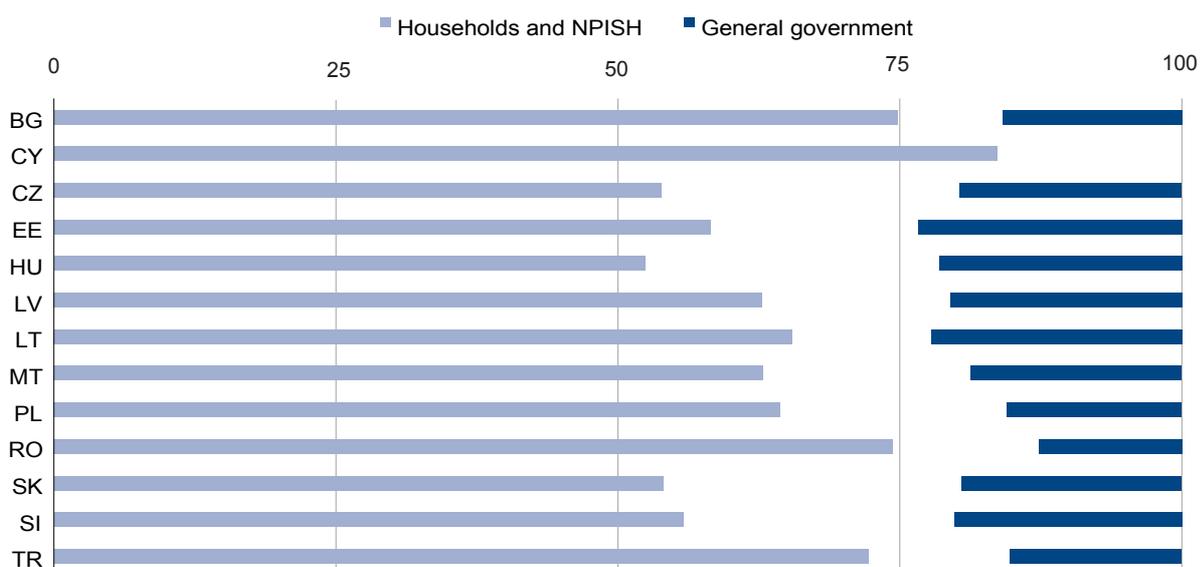
### 5.4. Main GDP aggregates: final consumption

	Households and NPISH In % of GDP					General government In % of GDP				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	70.7	76.6	70.3	72.9	74.8	15.3	11.9	12.8	15.1	15.9
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	79.8	83.0	84.8	86.8	83.6	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	50.8	52.2	53.6	52.4	53.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	18.9	19.7
EE	58.6	60.7	59.3	58.9	58.2	26.1	24.8	23.0	22.6	23.4
HU	53.8	51.9	50.3	50.8	52.4	23.6	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.5
LV	62.6	67.6	66.6	64.5	62.8	22.2	21.6	19.1	21.4	20.5
LT	67.4	66.4	65.0	63.1	65.5	19.7	18.9	19.0	24.4	22.2
MT	61.2	63.7	62.4	62.1	62.9	20.5	21.6	20.5	19.7	18.7
PL	61.2	63.3	63.7	63.6	64.4	16.8	16.4	16.0	15.4	15.5
RO	67.6	69.5	74.2	76.0	74.4	13.7	13.1	12.3	14.2	12.7
SK	51.4	52.6	52.0	53.3	54.0	19.4	21.8	21.2	21.5	19.5
SI	58.5	57.5	56.4	55.7	55.8	20.1	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.2
TR	70.3	67.2	68.0	69.2	72.2	10.8	11.6	12.3	12.7	15.2

NB: NPISH: non-profit institutions serving households.

<sup>(1)</sup> Data refer to total final consumption.

**Fig 5.b. Final consumption in % of GDP, 1999**



**5.5. Main GDP aggregates: gross capital formation**

	Gross fixed capital formation In % of GDP					Stock variation In % of GDP <sup>(1)</sup>				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	15.3	13.6	10.8	13.2	15.9	0.4	-5.2	0.6	1.7	1.1
CY	22.0	22.3	19.8	20.8	19.4	:	:	:	:	:
CZ <sup>(2)</sup>	32.0	31.9	30.6	29.0	27.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.2	-0.1
EE	25.9	26.7	28.0	29.6	24.9	-2.6	-0.7	1.3	-0.7	-1.5
HU	20.0	21.4	22.2	23.6	23.9	3.9	5.8	5.5	6.0	4.6
LV	15.1	18.1	18.7	27.3	25.1	2.5	0.7	4.0	0.3	1.9
LT	23.0	23.0	24.4	24.3	22.1	1.7	1.5	2.2	0.1	0.6
MT	31.9	28.7	25.3	24.5	23.3	0.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.8	0.7
PL	18.6	20.7	23.5	25.1	25.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
RO	21.4	23.0	21.2	18.3	18.0	2.9	2.9	-0.5	-0.4	-0.8
SK	26.4	34.2	35.9	38.0	30.8	0.9	2.9	0.7	-1.9	1.1
SI	21.4	22.5	23.4	24.6	27.4	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
TR	23.8	25.1	26.4	24.6	21.9	-0.4	2.4	-0.9	-2.9	-5.6

<sup>(1)</sup> For Bulgaria, Estonia, Malta, Slovenia and Turkey, the statistical discrepancy between GDP and its components is included in stock variations.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data refer to gross capital formation.

**5.6. Main GDP aggregates: exports and imports of goods and services**

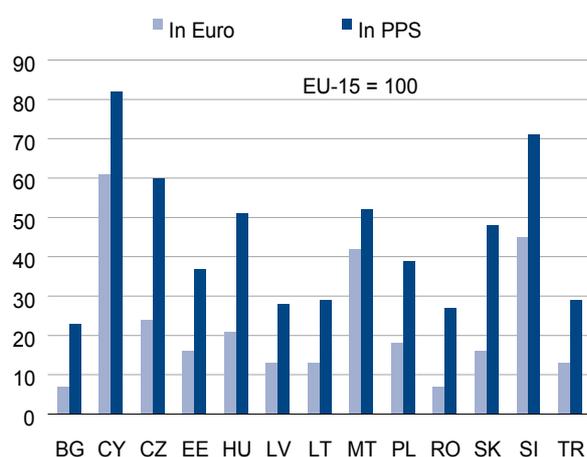
	Exports of goods and services In % of GDP					Imports of goods and services In % of GDP				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	44.7	62.9	61.9	48.0	44.1	46.3	59.8	56.4	50.9	51.9
CY	46.7	46.9	47.1	43.5	44.6	49.9	53.1	52.0	51.1	47.8
CZ	53.6	52.5	56.5	58.6	60.9	58.4	58.9	62.5	60.0	62.3
EE	72.0	67.1	78.4	79.7	77.2	80.0	78.6	90.0	90.1	82.2
HU	36.9	38.9	45.5	50.6	53.0	38.2	39.9	45.5	52.7	55.5
LV	46.9	50.9	51.0	51.3	43.8	49.3	59.0	59.5	64.8	54.1
LT	53.0	53.4	54.5	47.2	39.7	64.8	63.2	65.1	59.1	50.1
MT	93.8	87.0	85.1	87.7	90.7	107.5	100.3	93.5	93.2	96.3
PL	25.4	24.3	25.5	28.2	26.1	23.0	25.8	29.8	33.4	32.5
RO	27.6	28.1	29.2	23.5	29.0	33.2	36.6	36.2	31.5	33.4
SK	59.8	55.2	58.0	61.2	61.5	58.0	66.8	67.8	72.2	66.9
SI	55.2	55.8	57.4	56.6	52.5	57.2	56.8	58.3	58.2	56.9
TR	19.9	21.5	24.6	24.3	23.2	24.4	27.8	30.4	27.9	26.9

## GDP EXPRESSED IN PURCHASING POWER STANDARDS (PPS)

For the international comparison of GDP and its components, the values expressed in national currencies first have to be converted into a common currency (usually the ECU for the EU Member States and candidate countries and the US dollar for other worldwide comparisons). This conversion is based on official currency exchange rates. However, mainly due to price differences for comparable goods in different countries, 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 an artificial conversion rate, which is the purchasing power parity (PPP). PPPs are obtained by major price surveys covering a basket of goods and services which are both comparable and representative for the countries included in the comparison. The absolute figures calculated using these PPP-rates are called purchasing power standards (PPS). This publication provides revised data using the new PPP results from the 1996 and 1997 international comparison project.

**Fig. 5.c. GDP per capita at current prices as % of EU average, 1999**



### 5.7. GDP at current prices and in PPS

	Total — 1 000 Mio PPS				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	41.1	38.4	36.9	38.8	40.6
CY	9.0	9.5	10.1	10.8	11.6
CZ	113.2	123.5	126.3	125.8	131.0
EE	8.4	9.0	10.2	11.0	11.2
HU	83.0	87.6	94.6	100.7	108.0
LV	10.8	11.6	13.0	13.7	14.2
LT	18.0	19.6	21.8	23.2	22.8
MT	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.3
PL	230.1	253.9	280.3	298.2	317.2
RO	127.6	138.0	134.0	129.4	129.4
SK	41.5	45.8	50.3	53.1	55.4
SI	22.5	24.3	26.2	27.6	29.7
TR	311.2	346.5	385.1	402.8	392.6

### 5.8. GDP per capita at current prices and in PPS

	In PPS					EU-15 = 100				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4 900	4 600	4 400	4 700	4 900	28	25	23	23	23
CY	14 000	14 700	15 400	16 300	17 500	79	79	79	80	82
CZ	11 000	12 000	12 300	12 200	12 700	62	65	63	60	60
EE	5 600	6 100	7 000	7 600	7 800	32	33	36	37	37
HU	8 100	8 600	9 300	10 000	10 700	46	47	48	49	51
LV	4 300	4 700	5 300	5 600	5 900	24	25	27	28	28
LT	4 900	5 300	5 900	6 300	6 200	28	29	30	31	29
MT	8 700	9 400	10 100	10 500	11 100	49	51	52	52	52
PL	6 000	6 600	7 300	7 700	8 200	34	36	37	38	39
RO	5 600	6 100	5 900	5 800	5 800	32	33	31	28	27
SK	7 700	8 500	9 300	9 800	10 300	44	46	48	49	48
SI	11 300	12 200	13 200	13 900	15 000	64	66	68	69	71
TR	5 000	5 500	6 200	6 300	6 100	29	30	32	31	29

## CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY SECTOR OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### 5.9. Contribution to GVA by sector of economic activity

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Share of agriculture<sup>(1)</sup> in % of GVA</b>					
BG	:	15.4	26.6	21.1	17.3
CY	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.2
CZ	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	3.9
EE	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.7
HU	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.5	4.8
LV	10.8	9.0	5.8	4.3	4.5
LT	11.7	12.2	11.7	10.3	8.4
MT	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5
PL	6.9	6.4	5.5	4.8	4.0
RO	20.7	20.1	19.5	15.8	14.8
SK	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.5
SI	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.6
TR <sup>(3)</sup>	15.6	16.4	14.1	17.4	15.0
<b>Share of industry<sup>(2)</sup> in % of GVA</b>					
BG	:	25.9	25.4	25.0	23.1
CY	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.8	13.1
CZ	33.3	35.3	34.1	32.6	31.8
EE	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.6	21.1
HU	26.3	26.3	28.1	28.2	27.7
LV	28.1	26.4	27.4	23.4	19.9
LT	26.1	25.8	25.2	23.9	22.9
MT	25.5	24.8	24.3	25.0	24.9
PL	31.7	30.1	29.3	27.6	27.1
RO	34.5	34.8	33.4	30.3	29.9
SK	31.6	32.2	29.1	28.1	29.3
SI	32.6	32.0	31.8	32.0	31.2
TR	26.8	25.0	25.0	22.1	22.6
<b>Share of construction in % of GVA</b>					
BG	:	4.3	2.8	3.7	3.7
CY	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.0	7.7
CZ	8.7	7.7	8.0	7.1	7.4
EE	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.0
HU	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
LV	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.9	7.1
LT	7.1	7.1	7.7	8.6	7.9
MT	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4
PL	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.7	8.8
RO	6.9	6.8	5.7	5.5	5.4
SK	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.1	5.8
SI	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2
TR <sup>(3)</sup>	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.5

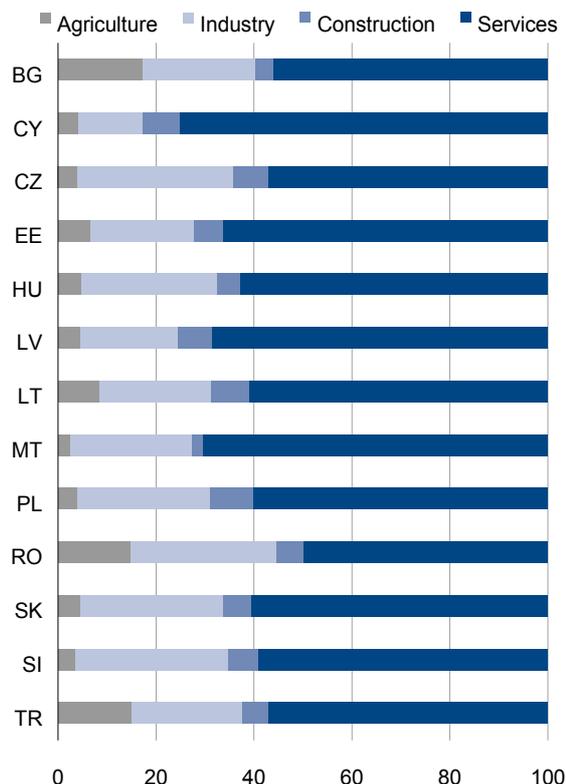
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Share of services in % of GVA</b>					
BG	:	54.4	45.2	50.2	55.9
CY	70.8	71.6	73.1	73.8	75.0
CZ	53.3	52.2	53.4	55.6	56.9
EE	60.3	61.5	62.8	63.5	66.2
HU	62.3	62.8	61.4	61.7	62.8
LV	56.0	59.9	62.0	65.4	68.5
LT	55.0	54.9	55.4	57.3	60.8
MT	68.3	69.3	69.7	69.5	70.2
PL	54.1	56.1	57.2	59.0	60.1
RO	37.9	38.3	41.5	48.4	49.9
SK	55.2	54.8	58.4	60.2	60.4
SI	57.9	58.0	58.4	58.3	59.0
TR	52.0	52.9	54.9	54.7	56.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

<sup>(2)</sup> Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply.

<sup>(3)</sup> Data refer to ISIC Rev. 2.

**Fig. 5.d. Contribution to GVA by sector of economic activity in %, 1999**



# Chapter 6

## FINANCE

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

The government deficit/surplus statistics of the candidate countries are provisional, in the sense that they do not yet fully comply with EU methodological requirements. Broadly speaking, the general government deficit/surplus refers here to the national accounts concept of consolidated general government net borrowing/net lending of the European system of accounts (ESA95).

For most countries the series are available from 1997; 1995 and 1996 data are an approximation of national accounts data, derived from international monetary fund statistics.

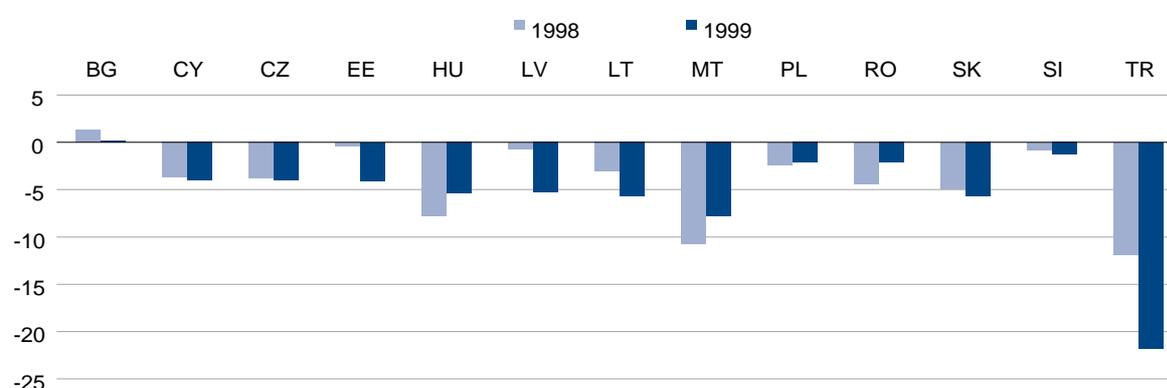
## 6.1. General government budget deficit/surplus

6

	% of GDP					Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 <sup>(1)</sup>	1996 <sup>(1)</sup>	1997	1998	1999
BG	-5.1	-15.3	-0.3	1.3	0.2	-512.8	-1 185.5	-30.8	145.6	20.3
CY	-0.9	-3.3	-5.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	-3.7	-4.0	-59.7	-234.9	-392.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	-299.6	-349.7
CZ	-1.0	-1.7	-2.7	-3.8	-4.0	-396.6	-756.0	-1 238.5	-1 872.3	-1 965.5
EE	0.6	-1.6	2.0	-0.4	-4.1	17.2	-53.8	83.4	-17.3	-195.2
HU	-6.4	-3.2	-6.8	-7.8	-5.4	-2 186.6	-1 134.0	-2 753.1	-3 280.1	-2 452.5
LV	-3.0	-1.3	1.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.7	-5.3	-101.4	-51.6	89.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	-38.0	-332.5
LT	-1.7	-2.8	-1.1	-3.1	-5.7	-79.9	-172.8	-95.3	-295.5	-565.2
MT	-3.5	-7.7	-10.7	-10.8	-7.8	-88.0	-202.0	-316.4	-338.2	-267.6
PL	-2.1	-2.3	-4.3	-2.4	-2.1	-2 011.0	-2 587.7	-5 423.0	-3 414.1	-3 037.6
RO	-2.2	-3.5	-4.5	-4.4	-2.1	-601.2	-975.0	-1 391.6	-1 644.0	-707.4
SK	1.0	-2.1	-5.7	-4.9	-5.7	133.8	-319.6	-1 030.8	-926.7	-1 048.1
SI	-0.2	0.3	-1.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	-1.3	-23.2	48.5	-188.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	-134.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	-240.7
TR	-4.1	-8.4	-13.4	-11.9	-21.8	-5 278.8	-11 994.4	-22 467.5	-21 168.7	-37 651.6

<sup>(1)</sup> IMF derived data.

Fig. 6.a. General budget deficit/surplus in % of GDP



## 6.2. Gross foreign debt of the whole economy

Gross foreign debt is of the whole economy, covering both short- and long-term, but excluding equity investment and money market instruments.

The stock of outstanding debt is calculated by the OECD in US dollars; this is converted into euro (ECU before

1999) using end-year exchange rates. GDP (*Source: Eurostat*) is converted into euro (ECU) from national currencies using annual average exchange rates.

	% of GDP					Mlo euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	85.0	106.3	102.7	72.8	79.7	8 520	8 252	9 211	7 973	9 285
CY	114.4	120.9	147.2	136.4	160.9	7 741	8 495	11 030	11 056	13 736
CZ	22.9	22.7	24.0	25.8	22.8	9 122	10 330	11 224	13 055	11 659
EE	9.3	10.7	25.3	30.6	48.5	255	367	1 031	1 428	2 365
HU	65.3	61.1	52.9	55.0	56.1	22 275	21 746	21 354	23 079	25 272
LV	11.4	9.6	10.5	16.2	25.2	389	387	523	882	1 617
LT	13.2	13.8	15.1	17.5	26.5	610	860	1 273	1 677	2 651
MT	77.9	105.3	140.8	198.0	227.7	1 933	2 760	4 145	6 202	7 785
PL	31.0	28.9	28.2	27.1	31.1	30 087	32 711	35 884	38 308	45 267
RO	16.7	21.5	24.1	19.8	25.2	4 518	5 974	7 513	7 346	8 315
SK	16.1	22.3	31.1	36.5	42.1	2 264	3 472	5 603	6 922	7 771
SI	9.5	14.0	17.8	21.3	24.2	1 363	2 087	2 854	3 719	4 545
TR	38.0	36.9	38.3	38.0	46.3	49 179	52 797	64 308	67 583	80 196

Source: OECD.

## 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, consist 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.

**6.3. Balance of payments**

	Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Bulgaria</b>					
Current account	-20	13	376	-55	-624
of which: Trade balance	93	148	335	-340	-998
Exports of goods	4 086	3 851	4 356	3 741	3 722
Imports of goods	3 994	3 704	4 020	4 080	4 721
Services, net	117	95	147	332	298
Income, net	-330	-312	-315	-253	-205
Current transfers, net	101	82	209	205	281
of which: General government	11	29	114	53	64
Capital account	0	52	0	0	-2
Financial account	-91	20	-604	322	639
of which: Direct investment, net	75	108	446	479	740
Portfolio investment, net	-50	-102	117	-215	-187
Other investment, net	62	-578	279	470	581
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-178	592	-1 446	-411	-495
<b>Cyprus</b>					
Current account	-131	-375	-299	-537	-219
of which: Trade balance	-1 595	-1 720	-1 827	-2 175	-2 166
Exports of goods	939	1 097	1 099	955	938
Imports of goods	2 534	2 817	2 926	3 130	3 104
Services, net	1 398	1 352	1 509	1 632	1 902
Income, net	-23	-100	-73	-94	-35
Current transfers, net	90	93	91	101	80
of which: General government	15	14	15	23	82
Capital account	0	0	0	0	:
Financial account	168	364	358	587	273
of which: Direct investment, net	42	1	21	-26	-87
Portfolio investment, net	-52	-36	129	193	2
Other investment, net	-102	353	170	357	958
Reserves change ("-" increase)	278	47	41	74	-599

	Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Czech Republic</b>					
Current account	-1 047	-3 381	-2 835	-1 187	-993
of which: Trade balance	-2 813	-4 630	-4 008	-2 269	-1 932
Exports of goods	16 415	17 088	20 108	23 412	25 182
Imports of goods	19 228	21 718	24 117	25 680	27 114
Services, net	1 409	1 515	1 557	1 593	1 153
Income, net	-81	-569	-699	-873	-693
Current transfers, net	438	303	316	362	479
of which: General government	79	102	46	63	39
Capital account	5	0	9	2	-2
Financial account	587	3 949	2 515	873	781
of which: Direct investment, net	1 932	1 005	1 126	2 347	4 607
Portfolio investment, net	1 042	572	958	950	-1 309
Other investment, net	3 318	1 720	-1 129	-700	-969
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-5 704	652	1 560	-1 724	-1 549
<b>Estonia</b>					
Current account	-121	-315	-497	-429	-277
of which: Trade balance	-508	-804	-996	-998	-827
Exports of goods	1 296	1 429	2 028	2 399	2 303
Imports of goods	1 804	2 234	3 024	3 397	3 130
Services, net	289	409	524	511	540
Income, net	2	2	-128	-74	-96
Current transfers, net	96	79	103	132	106
of which: General government	77	66	85	99	90
Capital account	-1	-1	0	2	1
Financial account	110	339	521	427	290
of which: Direct investment, net	152	87	113	508	205
Portfolio investment, net	-17	117	233	-1	10
Other investment, net	54	215	351	-71	215
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-80	-80	-176	-8	-139
<b>Hungary</b>					
Current account	-1 814	-1 319	-840	-2 059	-1 969
of which: Trade balance	-1 828	-2 088	-1 726	-2 110	-2 059
Exports of goods	9 911	11 215	17 386	18 505	20 533
Imports of goods	11 739	13 302	19 112	20 615	22 592
Services, net	1 257	1 951	2 025	1 592	1 317
Income, net	-1 396	-1 139	-1 264	-1 675	-1 556
Current transfers, net	152	-44	124	133	329
of which: General government	4	-12	-4	-41	-8
Capital account	0	123	105	169	33
Financial account	844	432	733	1 863	2 171
of which: Direct investment, net	3 642	1 806	1 534	1 385	1 612
Portfolio investment, net	129	-344	-908	1 733	1 831
Other investment, net	906	-2 128	17	-606	965
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-3 832	1 098	90	-649	-2 237

	Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Latvia</b>					
Current account	-14	-220	-305	-632	-587
of which: Trade balance	-444	-629	-748	-1 007	-936
Exports of goods	1 047	1 172	1 621	1 798	1 735
Imports of goods	1 491	1 801	2 369	2 805	2 671
Services, net	362	302	327	251	308
Income, net	14	33	49	48	-43
Current transfers, net	54	74	68	75	85
of which: General government	27	40	29	37	56
Capital account	:	:	12	10	12
Financial account	511	257	216	476	574
of which: Direct investment, net	187	299	455	269	302
Portfolio investment, net	-28	-111	-505	-6	260
Other investment, net	327	216	324	247	149
Reserves change ("-" increase)	25	-147	-58	-35	-137
<b>Lithuania</b>					
Current account	-470	-569	-865	-1 158	-1 120
of which: Trade balance	-534	-706	-1 012	-1 354	-1 318
Exports of goods	2 069	2 688	3 697	3 534	2 952
Imports of goods	2 602	3 394	4 709	4 888	4 270
Services, net	-10	95	119	215	287
Income, net	-10	-72	-175	-228	-242
Current transfers, net	84	113	203	210	153
of which: General government	47	57	89	92	55
Capital account	-30	4	4	-2	-3
Financial account	280	522	687	905	1 163
of which: Direct investment, net	54	120	289	822	448
Portfolio investment, net	58	148	166	-47	474
Other investment, net	344	266	442	486	57
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-177	-12	-210	-356	184
<b>Malta</b>					
Current account	-277	-319	-175	-194	-150
of which: Trade balance	-553	-601	-579	-528	-539
Exports of goods	1 491	1 395	1 467	1 629	1 890
Imports of goods	2 044	1 996	2 047	2 156	2 429
Services, net	226	248	348	340	358
Income, net	30	9	8	-58	3
Current transfers, net	20	24	49	51	28
of which: General government	-2	-1	4	2	-8
Capital account	10	46	7	26	31
Financial account	259	229	86	88	153
of which: Direct investment, net	97	213	56	225	738
Portfolio investment, net	-351	-92	97	-74	-539
Other investment, net	273	41	-61	106	106
Reserves change ("-" increase)	241	67	-6	-169	-227

	Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Poland</b>					
Current account	653	-2 571	-5 065	-6 156	-11 716
of which: Trade balance	-1 258	-5 739	-8 661	-11 450	-14 142
Exports of goods	19 144	21 703	27 099	28 960	28 205
Imports of goods	20 403	27 442	35 760	40 410	42 346
Services, net	2 704	2 681	2 797	3 761	1 296
Income, net	-1 525	-847	-996	-1 051	-948
Current transfers, net	732	1 334	1 794	2 584	2 077
of which: General government	187	65	106	391	204
Capital account	218	74	58	56	52
Financial account	-434	2 244	3 853	6 562	9 667
of which: Direct investment, net	2 765	3 500	4 288	5 396	6 792
Portfolio investment, net	:	:	:	:	:
Other investment, net	:	:	:	:	:
Reserves change ("-" increase)	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Romania</b>					
Current account	-1 356	-2 025	-1 884	-2 647	-1 216
of which: Trade balance	-1 206	-1 945	-1 746	-2 341	-1 025
Exports of goods	6 047	6 367	7 434	7 405	7 978
Imports of goods	7 253	8 313	9 180	9 747	9 003
Services, net	-248	-303	-365	-583	-393
Income, net	-184	-243	-284	-394	-386
Current transfers, net	282	467	511	672	587
of which: General government	48	37	56	46	53
Capital account	185	120	38	35	42
Financial account	821	1 624	879	2 394	429
of which: Direct investment, net	318	207	1 079	1 820	962
Portfolio investment, net	24	962	779	116	-671
Other investment, net	281	625	489	-293	300
Reserves change ("-" increase)	196	-171	-1 468	752	-162
<b>Slovakia</b>					
Current account	299	-1 655	-1 725	-1 893	-1 088
of which: Trade balance	-174	-1 805	-1 836	-2 097	-1 035
Exports of goods	6 564	6 953	8 503	9 555	9 572
Imports of goods	6 738	8 758	10 339	11 652	10 608
Services, net	413	29	66	17	47
Income, net	-11	-37	-110	-140	-283
Current transfers, net	71	159	154	327	184
of which: General government	13	7	8	0	-1
Capital account	35	23	0	63	150
Financial account	-444	1 503	1 486	2 140	926
of which: Direct investment, net	173	241	72	384	661
Portfolio investment, net	159	12	13	-158	610
Other investment, net	432	1 439	1 448	1 420	338
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-1 208	-189	-47	494	-683

	Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Slovenia</b>					
Current account	-76	25	10	-131	-734
of which: Trade balance	-729	-650	-685	-704	-1 168
Exports of goods	6 384	6 578	7 414	8 109	8 091
Imports of goods	7 113	7 228	8 098	8 813	9 259
Services, net	442	499	556	439	342
Income, net	137	104	35	25	-23
Current transfers, net	74	71	104	109	115
of which: General government	-63	-63	-58	-75	-79
Capital account	-5	-1	1	-1	-1
Financial account	230	-19	-79	77	709
of which: Direct investment, net	140	148	300	223	135
Portfolio investment, net	-10	502	208	80	332
Other investment, net	282	-206	548	-85	167
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-181	-463	-1 135	-141	76
<b>Turkey</b>					
Current account	-1 788	-1 919	-2 326	1 669	-1 280
of which: Trade balance	-10 101	-8 334	-13 543	-12 784	-9 802
Exports of goods	16 800	25 553	28 788	27 848	27 516
Imports of goods	26 901	33 887	42 331	40 632	37 318
Services, net	7 326	5 218	9 583	12 007	6 985
Income, net	-2 450	-2 305	-2 657	-2 663	-3 319
Current transfers, net	3 437	3 502	4 291	5 108	4 856
of which: General government	819	437	277	142	340
Capital account	:	:	:	:	:
Financial account	-11	3 322	4 756	291	-502
of which: Direct investment, net	591	482	489	511	130
Portfolio investment, net	181	449	1 441	-5 696	3 217
Other investment, net	3 044	5 970	5 750	5 669	1 524
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-3 826	-3 579	-2 924	-193	-5 373

## Methodological note

### Slovakia, Slovenia and Romania:

Trade balance is expressed by exports and imports in prices fob.

### Poland:

Since 1998, data include transactions: i.e., expressed in convertible currencies, settlement currencies as well as those in transferable roubles; until 1997 data cover only transactions in convertible currencies.

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.

Data relate to change of gross official reserves.

### 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.

6

### 6.4. Foreign direct investment flows with the rest of the world

	Direct investment abroad In Mio euro					Direct investment in the reporting economy In Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	6	22	1	0	-16	69	86	445	479	756
CY	-16	-38	-39	-71	-148	61	38	56	33	61
CZ	-28	-120	-22	-70	-185	1 960	1 125	1 148	2 416	4 792
EE	-2	-32	-122	-5	-79	154	119	235	513	284
HU	-33	3	-394	-430	-237	3 675	1 803	1 928	1 815	1 849
LV	51	-2	-5	-49	-15	136	301	460	318	317
LT	-1	0	-24	-4	-8	55	120	313	826	456
MT	-4	-5	-15	-13	-18	101	218	71	238	830
PL	-32	-42	-40	-282	-29	2 797	3 542	4 328	5 678	6 821
RO	-2	0	8	8	-15	320	207	1 071	1 812	977
SK	-8	-38	-82	-120	354	181	279	154	504	306
SI	4	-5	-31	2	-35	136	153	331	221	170
TR	-86	-87	-221	-327	-605	677	569	710	838	735

## MONEY AND CREDIT

Monetary aggregate statistics are produced by national central banks and measure the supply of money in an economy. In the table below are end-year stock data. M1 generally means notes and coins in circulation plus bank sight deposits. M2 is a broader definition, general-

ly meaning M1 plus savings deposits plus other short-term claims on banks. M3 (not shown here) is usually the broadest definition of money, meaning M2 plus certain placements in a less liquid or longer-term form. Not all countries produce an M3 series.

## 6.5. Money supply

	M1 In Mio euro					M2 In Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	1 147	1 409	1 532	:	:	2 803	3 160	3 535
CY	1 025	1 109	1 213	1 255	1 801	6 277	7 057	7 939	8 590	9 989
CZ	12 972	13 879	11 705	12 315	13 290	29 750	32 718	32 019	36 393	38 360
EE	674	794	970	918	1 164	894	1 173	1 644	1 662	2 055
HU	5 654	5 980	6 801	7 089	8 349	14 814	16 036	17 692	18 200	20 850
LV	471	582	835	872	1 043	505	621	900	988	1 193
LT	664	721	1 157	1 194	1 313	1 069	1 082	1 646	1 784	2 233
MT	943	1 008	1 108	1 186	1 400	3 333	3 709	4 164	4 377	5 183
PL	:	:	18 587	19 925	23 899	:	:	45 459	53 987	63 361
RO	2 093	2 156	2 114	1 726	1 617	5 401	5 853	7 015	7 221	7 311
SK	:	4 353	4 322	3 407	3 630	:	10 435	11 799	10 940	12 422
SI	1 231	1 326	1 448	1 762	2 010	3 723	4 235	5 389	6 685	7 115
TR	4 826	6 641	6 977	7 006	7 844	30 017	39 793	47 054	55 264	73 725

### 6.6. Total credit to economy

In Mio euro					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	3 864.6	3 608.2	3 894.5
CY	7 224.2	8 424.4	9 478.2	10 557.5	11 861.0
CZ	23 654.7	26 095.8	29 750.0	31 352.0	29 551.6
EE	454.8	743.7	1 245.0	1 451.7	1 623.3
HU	16 907.5	18 411.2	26 283.1	25 929.1	25 013.4
LV	:	:	897.0	1 125.9	1 479.1
LT	781.1	797.8	1 080.6	1 376.0	1 824.3
MT	:	2 841.4	3 471.3	3 778.8	4 465.0
PL	:	:	46 230.5	52 873.5	62 937.4
RO	6 463.8	6 287.7	5 674.5	6 794.3	5 986.3
SK <sup>(1)</sup>	:	10 725.5	12 148.0	12 217.4	13 169.2
SI	3 817.4	4 182.3	4 647.8	5 909.1	6 952.4
TR	19 419.6	26 089.9	33 831.3	30 816.3	30 711.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Net of government deposits.

Total credit to the economy means lending by resident monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to residents. The definition of residents includes all sectors of the economy apart from MFIs. The tables show total credit to the economy split between credit to general government and credit to other residents.

As with the money supply series, national currency data are converted into euro (ECU) using end-year exchange rates.

### 6.7. Credit to government

In Mio euro					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	2 096.2	1 707.6	1 807.8
CY	1 787.7	2 194.6	2 400.3	2 494.1	2 602.2
CZ	100.2	116.8	428.6	804.1	914.1
EE	8.5	11.0	12.8	13.4	32.1
HU	9 992.5	11 060.0	17 040.0	16 255.7	13 362.4
LV	267.1	263.8	328.2	270.1	358.6
LT	31.2	70.0	107.3	200.9	299.3
MT	:	530.5	742.4	806.2	862.6
PL	:	:	18 341.8	19 037.2	20 633.2
RO	1 607.2	1 108.3	1 622.1	2 183.2	2 839.9
SK <sup>(1)</sup>	:	1 712.1	2 568.0	3 212.3	3 539.9
SI	399.6	316.8	457.9	649.4	723.5
TR	2 704.9	2 887.3	1 621.9	93.8	278.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Net of government deposits.

### 6.8. Credit to other sectors

In Mio euro					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	1 768.4	1 900.6	2 086.8
CY	5 436.5	6 229.8	7 078.0	8 063.2	9 259.0
CZ	23 554.6	25 979.0	29 321.4	30 547.9	28 637.5
EE	446.3	732.7	1 232.3	1 438.3	1 591.2
HU	6 915.0	7 351.1	9 243.1	9 673.4	11 651.0
LV	:	:	568.7	855.8	1 120.6
LT	750.0	727.9	973.3	1 175.1	1 525.0
MT	:	2 310.9	2 729.1	2 972.6	3 602.4
PL	:	:	:	33 836.3	42 304.2
RO	4 856.5	5 179.4	4 052.4	4 611.1	3 146.4
SK	:	9 013.4	9 580.0	9 005.1	9 629.3
SI	3 417.8	3 865.4	4 190.0	5 259.6	6 228.9
TR	16 714.7	23 202.6	32 209.5	30 722.6	30 433.0

## INTEREST RATES

Official central bank rates are an important indicator of the stance of monetary policy. The type of rates used by the central banks depends on the structure of the financial system. Generally, rates are used to increase or reduce liquidity in the banking system and in the money market. The discount rate (shown here when available) is normally the rate at which the central bank discounts securities from commercial banks, and represents the floor to money market interest rates. Data are end-month.

Money market interest rates are represented in two

tables. Day-to-day money rates are rates lent overnight on the interbank market. Treasury bill rates are the rates at which three-month government bills are discounted. Data are annual average.

The following retail bank interest rates are shown. Lending rates generally consist of the average rate charged by banks on loans granted to enterprises over one year. Deposit rates generally refer to deposits in banks with agreed maturity up to one year. Data are annual average.

**6.9. Selected official central bank rates**

	Type of rate	Annualised percentages				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	Base interest rate	38.6	342.1	6.8	5.2	4.5
CY	Discount rate	:	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
CZ	Discount rate	9.5	10.5	13.0	7.5	5.0
EE		:	:	:	:	:
HU	Base rate	26.3	21.8	19.3	14.0	12.3
LV	Discount rate	24.0	9.5	:	6.0	2.0
LT	Overnight lending rate	24.3	16.7	13.0	13.0	9.1
MT	Discount rate	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.8
PL	Rediscount rate	25.0	22.0	24.5	18.3	19.0
RO	Discount rate	35.0	35.0	40.0	35.0	35.0
SK	Discount rate	9.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
SI	60-day bill rate	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7
TR	Discount rate	50.0	50.0	67.0	67.0	60.0

**6.10. Interbank daily rates/day-to-day money rates**

Annualised percentages					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	69.9	286.4	136.8	2.4	2.6
CY	:	6.9	4.7	4.8	5.2
CZ	10.6	11.6	19.2	13.6	6.8
EE	4.9	3.5	6.5	11.7	4.9
HU	31.3	23.8	20.8	18.0	14.8
LV	22.4	13.1	3.7	4.4	4.7
LT	26.8	18.9	10.8	6.1	6.3
MT	:	:	5.2	5.5	5
PL	26.4	21.2	22.7	21.1	14.1
RO	48.6	53.4	86	80.9	80.8
SK	5.7	11.6	24.6	14.5	11.5
SI	12.0	13.8	9.6	7.4	6.8
TR	72.4	76.2	70.3	74.6	73.5

**6.11. Treasury bill rates (three months)**

Annualised percentages					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	84.2	292.1	201.0	5.4	4.8
CY	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.5
CZ	8.5	10.5	10.9	14.2	7.2
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	32.0	24.0	20.1	17.8	14.7
LV	28.2	16.3	4.7	5.3	6.2
LT	29.3	21.0	8.6	10.7	11.1
MT	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2
PL	25.6	20.3	21.6	19.1	13.1
RO	:	:	99.3	64.0	74.2
SK	7.8	8.5	18.2	17.1	14.2
SI	:	:	:	10.3	8.6
TR	87.0	82.6	89.3	83.9	73.8

**Methodological note****Retail bank deposit rates**

For all the countries except Romania, deposits with agreed maturity up to one year.

**Romania:**

Rates offered to non-bank resident customers for demand, time, savings deposits (in domestic currency) and government deposits.

**6.12. Retail bank deposit rates**

Annualised percentages					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	43.5	147.4	79.8	3.0	3.3
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	9.7	9.4	11.1	11.4	5.8
EE	8.7	5.9	6.2	8.1	4.1
HU	24.8	20.6	17.6	15.4	12.6
LV	:	:	5.9	5.3	5.1
LT	20.1	14.0	7.9	6.0	4.9
MT	:	:	:	5.4	5.5
PL	22.8	17.3	17.2	16.8	10.4
RO	36.5	38.1	55.7	37.3	45.8
SK	9.5	10.3	11.4	15.3	14.5
SI	14.9	14.4	12.7	10.4	7.1
TR	75.9	80.7	79.5	80.1	78.4

**6.13. Retail bank lending rates**

Annualised percentages					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	82.2	298.3	191.3	14.8	14.6
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	14.3	13.9	13.9	13.5	9.0
EE	16.1	14.9	11.8	14.3	9.9
HU	32.4	28.2	23.0	20.1	17.2
LV	:	:	14.8	12.9	13.1
LT	18.4	12.5	13.8	11.5	12.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	24.6	25.4	23.6	17.4
RO	48.9	55.3	72.5	55.4	65.7
SK	16.6	14.4	15.1	14.5	10.7
SI	24.8	23.7	21.3	17.3	14.2
TR	105.0	99.2	99.4	79.5	86.1

**Retail bank lending rates**

For all the countries except Romania, lending to enterprises for over one year.

**Romania:**

Rate on commercial banks' domestic currency loans to non-bank customers.

## FOREIGN OFFICIAL RESERVES

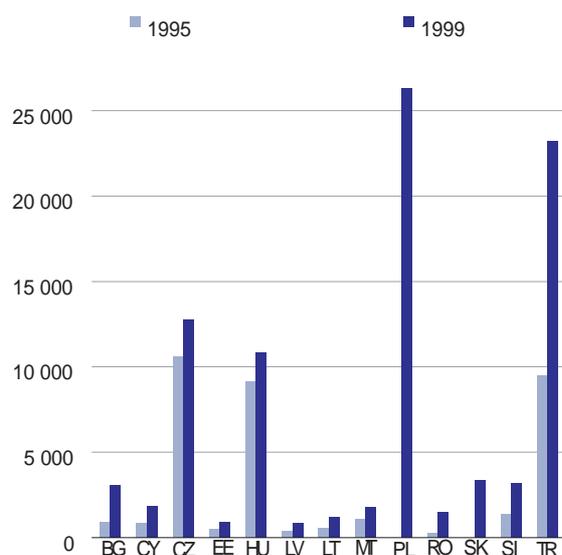
Reserve assets are end-year stock data. They are defined as the sum of central bank holdings of gold, foreign ex-

change, and other (gross) claims on non-residents. Gold is valued at end-year market price.

**6.14. Foreign official reserves**

	Foreign official reserves (monetary gold included) In Mio euro					Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded) In Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	1 185	690	2 307	2 684	3 360	881	386	2 036	2 426	3 069
CY	989	1 362	1 385	1 299	1 959	854	1 233	1 263	1 184	1 829
CZ	11 196	10 442	9 136	10 765	12 888	10 611	9 858	8 862	10 693	12 762
EE	496	564	746	753	941	494	562	744	751	938
HU	9 139	7 773	7 634	8 107	10 883	9 106	7 743	7 608	8 081	10 855
LV	458	596	703	687	907	385	522	638	624	836
LT	631	671	964	1 254	1 242	576	616	915	1 208	1 190
MT	1 103	1 131	1 251	1 449	1 783	1 090	1 120	1 248	1 448	1 782
PL	:	14 380	19 405	24 239	27 219	:	14 241	19 167	23 413	26 288
RO	1 049	1 259	2 780	1 981	2 455	254	429	1 987	1 175	1 519
SK	:	3 108	3 261	2 820	3 722	:	2 728	2 922	2 497	3 358
SI	1 386	1 834	3 002	3 119	3 154	1 385	1 834	3 002	3 119	3 154
TR	10 569	14 129	17 706	17 880	24 280	9 467	13 025	16 721	16 943	23 225

**Fig. 6.b. Foreign official reserves in Mio euro (monetary gold excluded)**

**6.15. Monetary gold: value at market prices**

	In Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	303.5	303.9	271.0	257.8	290.4
CY	135.5	129.7	121.4	115.5	130.6
CZ	585.5	584.9	273.5	72.0	125.5
EE	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3
HU	32.6	29.7	26.5	25.2	28.4
LV	73.3	73.5	65.5	62.3	70.2
LT	54.7	54.9	49.0	46.5	52.5
MT	12.1	10.3	3.0	1.6	1.8
PL	139.0	139.2	237.5	826.2	931.0
RO	794.8	830.4	793.4	806.0	935.9
SK	379.6	380.1	339.0	322.5	363.3
SI	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TR	1 102.6	1 104.2	985.0	937.1	1 054.6

## EXCHANGE RATES

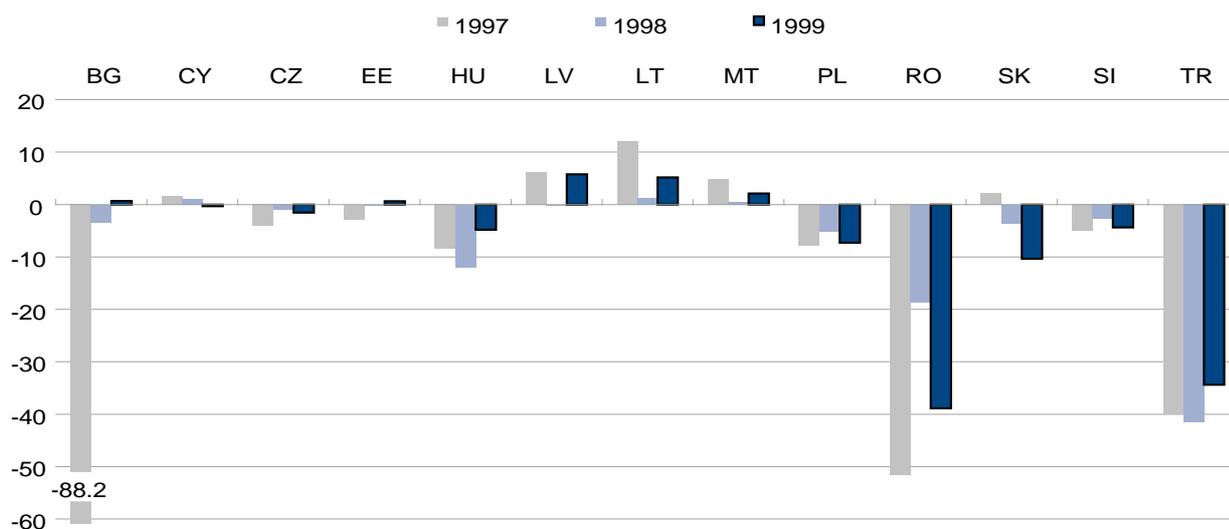
6.16. Euro (ECU) exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>

	End of year (1 euro =.. national currency)					Yearly average (1 euro =.. national currency)				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	0.093	0.611	1.976	1.956	1.956	0.088	0.225	1.902	1.969	1.956
CY	0.599	0.589	0.580	0.582	0.577	0.592	0.592	0.583	0.577	0.579
CZ	34.94	34.25	38.03	35.19	36.10	34.70	34.46	35.93	36.32	36.89
EE	15.07	15.57	15.81	15.65	15.65	14.99	15.28	15.72	15.75	15.65
HU	183.3	206.9	224.7	252.4	254.7	164.5	193.7	211.7	240.6	252.8
LV	0.692	0.700	0.658	0.660	0.621	0.690	0.700	0.659	0.660	0.624
LT	5.257	5.012	4.417	4.667	4.018	5.232	5.079	4.536	4.484	4.263
MT	0.463	0.451	0.433	0.442	0.415	0.461	0.458	0.437	0.435	0.426
PL	3.247	3.601	3.880	4.089	4.159	3.170	3.422	3.715	3.918	4.227
RO	3 384	5 182	8 859	12 814	18 345	2662	3 922	8 112	9 985	16 345
SK	38.98	39.95	38.43	43.21	42.40	38.87	38.92	38.11	39.54	44.12
SI	165.6	177.3	186.8	188.8	198.9	154.9	171.8	181.0	186.0	194.5
TR	80 442	135 042	226 634	365 748	544 641	59 912	103 214	171 848	293 736	447 604

<sup>(1)</sup> ECU 1995-98, euro 1999.

Source: European Central Bank (euro), European Commission (ECU).

**Fig. 6.c. Appreciation/depreciation of national currency against euro (yearly average), in % change over previous year**



## CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (CPIs)

The EU Member States have designed a new consumer price index in order to meet the obligations in the EU-Treaty, as a part of the preparations for the common currency. The aim was to produce CPIs that are comparable between Member States. The main task was to harmonise methodologies and coverage. The result was the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

A similar exercise has been started with candidate countries. In view of future enlargement, it is equally important that their economic performance is assessed on the basis of comparable indices. The first stage to harmonization is the interim HICP (or Proxy HICP), based largely on existing national CPIs, adapted to the HICP coverage and methodology. They are not yet fully compliant with the HICPs of the MSs.

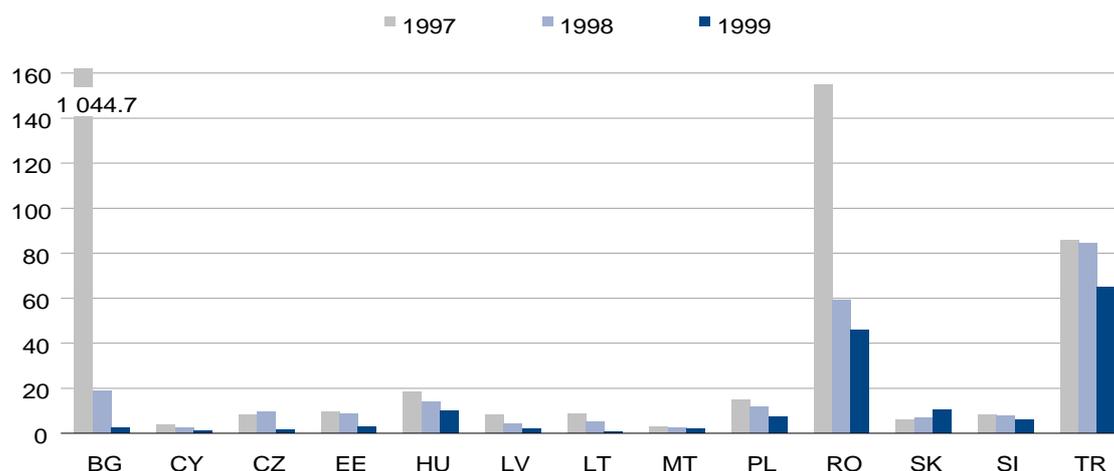
**6.17. Interim HICP for all items <sup>(1)</sup>**

	Annual average rate of change in %				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	1 044.7	18.7	2.6
CY	:	:	3.6	2.3	1.1
CZ	:	9.1	8.0	9.7	1.8
EE	:	19.8	9.3	8.8	3.1
HU	:	23.5	18.5	14.2	10.0
LV	:	:	8.4	4.3	2.1
LT	:	24.7	8.8	5.0	0.7
MT	4.0	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.1
PL	:	:	14.9	11.8	7.2
RO	:	38.8	154.8	59.1	45.8
SK	:	5.8	6.1	6.7	10.6
SI	:	9.9	8.3	7.9	6.1
TR	89.1	80.4	85.7	84.6	64.9

<sup>(1)</sup> The data for MT and TR are from national CPI and therefore less comparable with the proxy-HICPs of the other candidate countries.

6

**Fig 6.d. Interim HICP in % of previous year <sup>(1)</sup>**



<sup>(1)</sup> The data for MT and TR are from national CPI and therefore less comparable with the proxy-HICPs of the other candidate countries.

**6.18. Interim HICP by purpose (annual average rate of change in %)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>						<b>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>				
BG	:	:	1087.8	11.1	-8		:	:	928.4	12.5	21.7
CY	:	:	:	3.6	0.1		:	:	:	11.0	11.4
CZ	:	7.9	4.5	4.2	-5.5		:	9.8	6.6	9.3	4.6
EE	:	17.4	5.2	5.2	-3.8		:	41.0	4.5	11.6	6.5
HU	:	16.7	17.4	13.8	1.5		:	27.0	19.4	15.6	11.4
LV	:	:	:	1.2	-1.1		:	:	:	5.5	6.9
LT	:	27.7	6.1	-0.2	-4.0		:	19.1	13.5	16.2	2.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	12.2	7.2	1.5		:	:	17.0	16.3	10.4
RO	:	36.7	150.2	47.4	26.2		:	65.4	168.8	49.8	61.5
SK	:	4.0	5.8	5.8	2.8		:	3.3	4.1	11.8	4.4
SI	:	9.0	8.6	8.3	3.8		:	13.1	10.8	8.5	7.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>						<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>				
BG	:	:	1073.7	15.4	-2.9		:	:	1075.7	35.4	27.8
CY	:	:	:	2.3	3.5		:	:	:	-1.8	3.5
CZ	:	10.4	8.8	6.2	0.1		:	12.9	19.9	31.9	9.3
EE	:	14.4	12.1	13.0	6.9		:	24.0	12.5	12.3	8.2
HU	:	25.4	18.6	14.1	10.5		:	30.4	25.5	17.5	10.6
LV	:	:	:	9.6	7.0		:	:	:	8.4	2.4
LT	:	20.0	7.7	3.9	2.3		:	26.8	17.3	15.9	6.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	14.4	12.1	7.8		:	:	18.9	16.8	9.5
RO	:	32.0	147.8	71.6	32.2		:	38.5	172.7	72.1	95.1
SK	:	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.6		:	4.6	6.7	5.9	33.5
SI	:	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.8		:	18.4	13.2	8.2	9.9
TR	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Furnishing and household equipment</b>						<b>Health</b>				
BG	:	:	970.7	10.4	-1.4		:	:	1280.6	33.2	8.6
CY	:	:	:	1.6	-0.1		:	:	:	2.1	1.7
CZ	:	4.4	5.1	5.6	1.7		:	14.0	12.1	12.6	3.3
EE	:	11.3	8.5	4.8	0.7		:	30.1	11.5	7.6	4.1
HU	:	22.9	12.9	9.3	8.8		:	39.1	20.6	14.0	33.8
LV	:	:	:	4.1	2.7		:	:	:	3.3	1.8
LT	:	15.8	4.3	1.4	0.0		:	9.6	2.3	-1.9	-5.5
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	11.5	10.6	7.4		:	:	14.2	13.5	15.7
RO	:	37.8	139.9	53.2	43.2		:	36.4	172.3	64.8	41.6
SK	:	6.1	4.8	7.0	8.0		:	17.7	12.8	6.6	10.6
SI	:	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.2		:	8.4	3.8	5.0	10.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Transport</b>				
BG	:	:	977.1	21.4	6.9
CY	:	:	:	1.1	-0.2
CZ	:	12.3	7.0	3.9	3.5
EE	:	18.9	14.5	10.3	7.8
HU	:	23.5	16.9	10.9	14.8
LV	:	:	:	5.6	5.6
LT	:	18.6	12.3	4.3	8.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	14.4	10.2	13.6
RO	:	50.9	155.5	53.5	64.6
SK	:	6.3	6.1	2.5	12.6
SI	:	7.9	6.8	10.4	7.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Communication</b>				
BG	:	:	835.0	21.0	6.2
CY	:	:	:	-0.7	-4.4
CZ	:	14.7	14.3	11.4	16.7
EE	:	21.3	17.3	12.8	20.5
HU	:	28.1	18.8	21.1	25.7
LV	:	:	:	16.9	13.4
LT	:	33.2	30.6	30.2	15.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	9.9	14.3	-0.8
RO	:	51.5	237.5	202.6	89.5
SK	:	3.6	3.1	41.5	12.6
SI	:	4.8	11.7	6.9	7.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Recreation and culture</b>				
BG	:	:	721.2	43.9	11.5
CY	:	:	:	3.2	-1.0
CZ	:	6.6	5.9	6.0	1.6
EE	:	11.5	12.4	8.6	-0.7
HU	:	21.9	14.7	11.8	11.4
LV	:	:	:	1.4	1.8
LT	:	16.7	5.0	2.8	1.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	15.2	12.8	10.4
RO	:	41.1	143.4	62.1	58.7
SK	:	10.4	6.4	8.2	9.4
SI	:	11.8	7.9	8.7	5.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Education</b>				
BG	:	:	870.0	143.7	21.0
CY	:	:	:	5.9	6.1
CZ	:	18.5	15.8	18.2	11.0
EE	:	41.7	26.6	20.2	12.0
HU	:	23.3	13.3	16.7	15.6
LV	:	:	:	7.1	5.2
LT	:	30.4	12.3	9.9	6.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	15.6	14.8	13.6
RO	:	37.7	88.7	260.8	209.5
SK	:	11.5	4.2	-2.3	9.2
SI	:	27.6	15.9	9.1	9.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>				
BG	:	:	985.5	50.6	11.2
CY	:	:	:	3.7	3.7
CZ	:	6.3	6.7	10.5	2.7
EE	:	23.5	15.6	12.0	8.7
HU	:	23.5	17.7	15.5	11
LV	:	:	:	3.9	2.2
LT	:	11.7	11.8	5.6	2.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	18.6	15.3	8.3
RO	:	43.4	184.2	111.1	58.4
SK	:	5.9	6.4	6.6	8.3
SI	:	10.6	8.6	9.5	4.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>				
BG	:	:	920.5	17.7	9.1
CY	:	:	:	1.5	1.2
CZ	:	8.6	8.7	10.3	3.3
EE	:	22.4	10.9	7.4	5.1
HU	:	26.5	16.5	15.0	11.7
LV	:	:	:	2.8	2.9
LT	:	23.3	3.1	3.5	3.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	19.2	15.7	9.3
RO	:	35.1	162.6	56.3	57.1
SK	:	5.8	5.6	6.5	9.3
SI	:	11.0	7.7	5.9	6.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:

# Chapter 7

## AGRICULTURE

## LAND AREA BY LAND USE CATEGORIES

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) consists of arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops, crops under glass and kitchen gardens. The UAA refers to the area under main crops for harvest in the year of the survey and, in case of successive or combined cropping, the area concerned must not be counted more than once (either the area is to split up or the less important crop is considered as secondary area).

Arable land refers to the land worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. In case of combined cropping of a given parcel, the main area is split pro rata between the crops concerned.

In case of successive cropping (e.g., undersown crops

or intercrops) either the crop with the highest value or with the longest ground coverage is to be taken as the main crop, the other as secondary area not to be calculated here and areas combined with woodland are similarly to be split up.

Permanent grassland is land that is not included in the crop rotation system, and that is used as or planned for the permanent production (five years and more) of green forage crops, whether sown or self-seeded.

Permanent crops mean crops that are not grown in rotation, other than permanent pasture, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.

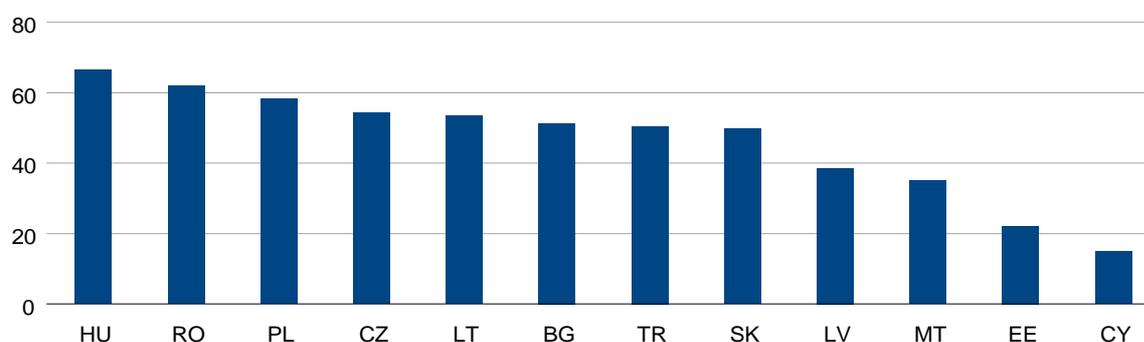
### 7.1. Area – total

1 000 hectares					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	11 099.0	11 099.0	11 099.0	11 099.0	11 099.0
CY	925.1	925.1	925.1	925.1	925.1
CZ	7 887.0	7 887.0	7 887.0	7 887.0	7 887.0
EE	4 522.7	4 522.7	4 522.7	4 522.7	4 522.7
HU	9 303.0	9 303.0	9 303.0	9 303.0	9 303.0
LV	6 458.9	6 458.9	6 458.9	6 458.9	6 458.9
LT	6 530.1	6 530.1	6 530.1	6 530.0	6 530.0
MT	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
PL	31 268.5	31 268.5	31 268.5	31 268.5	31 268.5
RO	23 839.1	23 839.1	23 839.1	23 839.1	23 839.1
SK	4 903.7	4 903.5	4 903.5	4 903.5	4 903.5
SI	2 027.3	2 027.3	2 027.3	2 027.3	2 027.3
TR	76 960.4	76 960.4	76 960.4	76 960.4	76 960.4

### 7.2. Utilised agricultural area (UAA)

1 000 hectares					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	6 164.0	6 164.0	6 203.0	6 203.0	5 696.4
CY	134.4	136.4	133.0	134.0	137.2
CZ	4 280.0	4 279.0	4 280.0	4 272.3	4 282.5
EE	990.8	1 005.0	1 023.8	1 042.7	1 001.2
HU	6 179.3	6 184.4	6 194.6	6 192.7	6 186.3
LV	2 540.3	2 541.2	2 521.3	2 508.3	2 488.1
LT	3 506.8	3 504.0	3 502.1	3 496.7	3 495.7
MT	:	:	:	11.0	11.0
PL	18 411.9	18 275.2	18 266.2	18 228.9	18 222.3
RO	14 797.2	14 787.1	14 787.3	14 783.9	14 781.2
SK	2 445.9	2 445.6	2 444.5	2 444.7	2 443.6
SI	538.0	524.5	494.1	490.9	:
TR	38 910.0	39 051.0	38 834.0	38 977.0	38 817.0

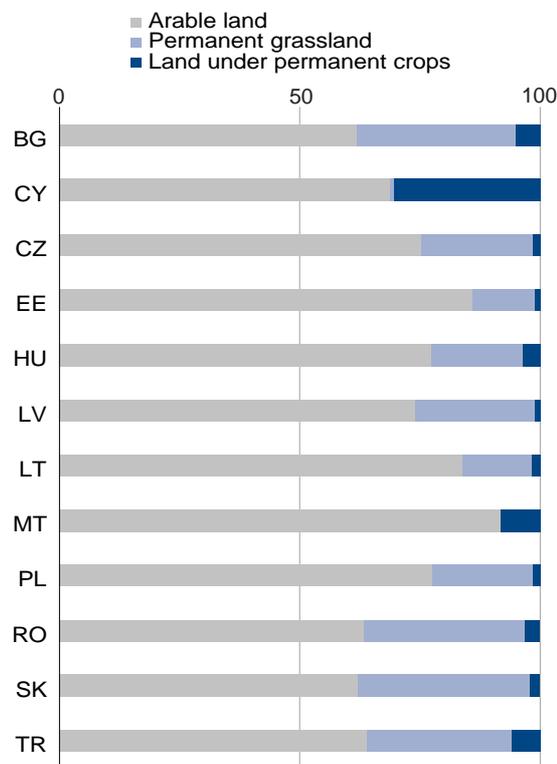
Fig. 7.a. Utilised agricultural area in % of total area, 1999



7.3. Area of the different land use categories

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Arable land in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	3 998.0	4 203.0	4 298.0	4 286.7	3 431.1
CY	92.0	93.0	90.1	92.0	95.1
CZ	3 143.0	3 098.0	3 091.0	3 089.6	3 107.2
EE	873.8	884.3	888.6	886.3	860.6
HU	4 715.9	4 712.7	4 710.8	4 709.5	4 708.0
LV	1 710.1	1 712.6	:	1 800.0	1 840.5
LT	2 946.8	2 940.0	2 946.0	2 945.3	2 936.4
MT	:	:	:	10.0	10.0
PL	14 285.6	14 087.0	14 059.0	14 114.1	14 134.2
RO	9 335.4	9 335.8	9 352.2	9 332.9	9 331.9
SK	1 483.2	1 479.1	1 475.6	1 472.1	1 469.2
SI	196.4	190.6	172.5	172.1	171.2
TR	26 533.0	26 674.0	26 457.0	26 600.0	26 440.0
<b>Permanent grassland in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	1 962.0	1 748.0	1 692.0	1 692.3	1 833.0
CY	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
CZ	902.0	902.0	912.4	921.7	950.2
EE	105.2	109.0	123.2	143.9	130.0
HU	1 148.0	1 148.3	1 148.1	1 147.8	1 147.2
LV	800.5	798.1	738.0	677.9	617.7
LT	500.5	503.8	496.0	492.3	500.2
MT	:	:	:	0	0
PL	3 769.9	3 867.7	3 889.6	3 842.0	3 817.0
RO	4 890.1	4 890.2	4 881.5	4 904.4	4 925.9
SK	834.8	839.0	841.7	845.6	848.2
SI	494.9	495.6	288.3	290.0	298.2
TR	12 377.0	12 377.0	12 377.0	12 377.0	12 377.0
<b>Land under permanent crops in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	204.0	200.0	199.0	222.9	284.1
CY	42.4	43.4	42.9	43.0	42.1
CZ	76.0	120.0	117.6	62.2	61.8
EE	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.4	10.5
HU	:	:	:	226.0	223.4
LV	29.7	30.5	:	30.4	29.9
LT	59.5	60.2	60.1	59.1	59.1
MT	:	:	:	1.7	0.9
PL	354.0	318.0	315.0	269.6	271.0
RO	570.0	559.5	552.0	544.9	460.0
SK	50.1	49.5	49.2	49.0	48.4
SI	33.0	33.1	31.5	31.3	:
TR	2 461.0	2 472.0	2 567.0	2 530.0	2 446.0

Fig. 7.b. Utilised agricultural area by land use categories<sup>(1)</sup> in %, 1999



<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding crops under glass and kitchen gardens.

Methodological note

Cyprus:

Agricultural land refers to the land used for temporary crops and the land under permanent crops (mostly tree crops). If a piece of land is planted with permanent crops and some temporary crops are also grown on it, then the area is classified as permanent crops for the purposes of land use classification, while as crop area it is recorded for both crops.

Turkey:

Agricultural land is composed of area sown, fallow land, vegetable gardens, vineyards, area of fruit trees, area of olive trees, permanent pasture and meadow, unused and undeveloped potentially productive land.

Arable land is composed of area sown, fallow land, vegetable gardens, unused and undeveloped potentially productive land.

## LAND BY LEGAL STATUS

Definitions of State enterprises, cooperatives and others are not exactly the same in each country (see methodological notes). In general, however, State enterprises are owned and managed by the State, cooperatives are

funded by several partners who manage the firm and share profits, and others refer to private farms or individual holdings.

**7.4. Land by legal status**

	1995	1996	In % 1997	1998	1999
<b>Bulgaria</b>					
State enterprises	28.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	:
Cooperatives	33.0	:	:	:	:
Others	39.0	79.0	80.0	80.0	:
<b>Cyprus</b>					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>					
State enterprises	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5
Cooperatives	40.3	37.0	32.9	30.5	27.3
Others	56.3	60.9	65.3	67.8	71.2
<b>Estonia</b>					
State enterprises	1.3	1.0	:	:	:
Cooperatives	29.2	27.3	27.2	26.4	23.8
Others	69.5	71.7	72.8	73.6	76.2
<b>Hungary</b>					
State enterprises	17.6	17.6	15.6	16.0	18.0
Cooperatives	30.5	28.3	26.0	23.9	21.5
Others	51.9	54.1	58.4	60.1	60.5
<b>Latvia</b>					
State enterprises	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
Cooperatives	11.4	4.8	1.6	:	:
Others	87.3	94.4	98.1	99.6	99.7
<b>Lithuania</b>					
State enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Cooperatives	19.4	15.6	11.9	8.5	5.5
Others	79.9	83.7	87.5	91.0	94.0
<b>Malta</b>					
State enterprises	.	.	.	.	.
Cooperatives	.	.	.	.	.
Others	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Poland</b>					
State enterprises	7.3	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.5
Cooperatives	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
Others	89.8	90.6	91.7	92.0	92.3

	1995	1996	In % 1997	1998	1999
<b>Romania</b>					
State enterprises	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	15.0
Cooperatives	11.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0
Others	61.0	61.0	61.0	62.0	77.0
<b>Slovakia</b>					
State enterprises	17.4	14.4	5.3	2.1	2.0
Cooperatives	61.0	59.0	57.7	54.0	52.1
Others	21.6	26.6	37.0	43.9	45.9
<b>Slovenia</b>					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	11.7	14.9	7.2	6.5	6.1
Others	88.3	85.1	92.8	93.5	93.9
<b>Turkey</b>					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:

## Methodological note

### Czech Republic:

The Spring census of sowing areas of agricultural crops broken down by type of management is the data source for agricultural land use statistics. The survey is carried out annually as of 31 May.

State enterprises are enterprises whose dominant asset holder is the State.

Cooperatives include entities of joint finance, real estate and labour in order to make a joint enterprise, regardless of their legal form. Despite being considered as a part of the private sphere, cooperatives are treated separately because of their dominant position in agriculture in the Czech Republic.

Others include other legal or natural persons with agricultural activity or production.

### Hungary:

Corporations (State enterprises) are corporations with or without legal entity, budgetary and other institutions irrespective of their classification by economic branches.

Cooperatives include cooperatives engaged in agricultural activity irrespective of their classification by economic branches.

Others refer to private farmers, i.e., households carrying out agricultural activity (irrespective of the size of their livestock and land area) and private agricultural ventures with a tax number.

### Estonia:

Cooperatives are legal persons (enterprises).

Others refer to private farms and household plots.

### Latvia:

The purpose of the use of land is laid down according to the decisions of the land commissions, local government and State institutions on the use of land.

State farms are State (local government) stock companies where the total basic capital or all votes belong to the State (local government).

Cooperatives are limited liability companies (cooperative company, partnership, etc.) generating its statutory fund from the invested property (partnership payments) of its participants.

Others refer to private farms.

### Lithuania:

Data at the end of the year.

State agricultural enterprises are State-owned or belong to local government and have legal entity right and limited liability.

Agricultural partnerships (cooperatives) are enterprises established by natural persons for agricultural production and commercial activities, where the partners provide all capital and share the profits.

Others: Farmer's farm is an agricultural activity unit registered according to the procedure determined by the law. In order to register, a farm should have no less than one ha of farming land (excluding land granted on lease to other persons).

Other land users include private landowners, natural or legal entities, which by existing rules were granted State-owned or privately owned land and lease.

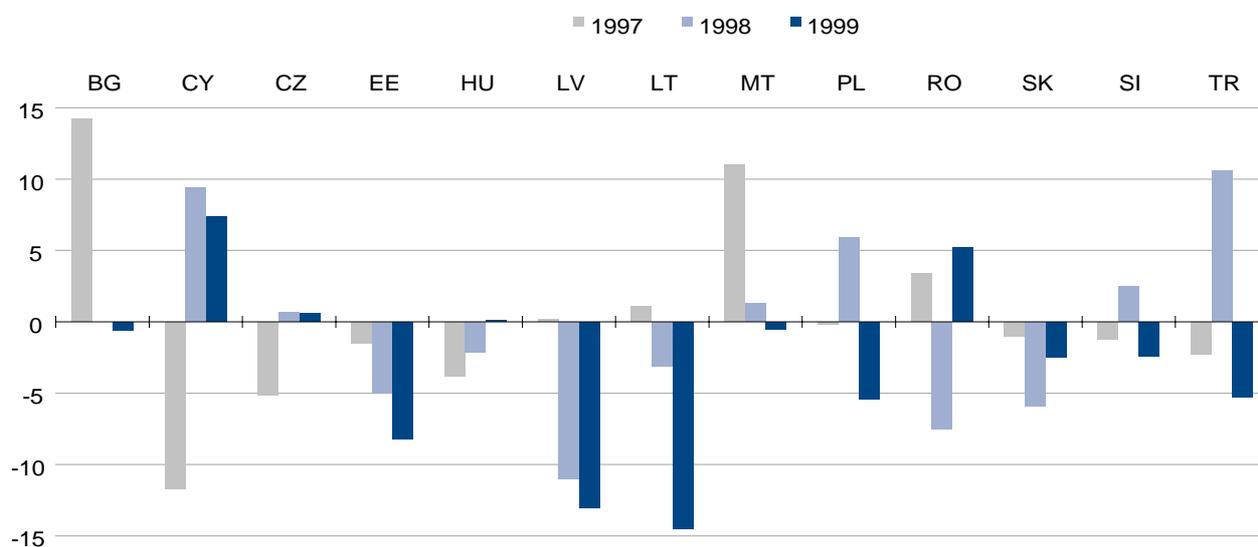
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

**7.5. Gross agricultural production volume indices**

Previous year = 100.0					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	116.0	88.5	114.2	100.0 <sup>p</sup>	99.4 <sup>p</sup>
CY	116.0	99.6	88.3	109.4	107.4
CZ	105.0	98.6	94.9	100.7	100.6
EE	100.2	93.7	98.5	95.0	91.8
HU	102.6	106.3	96.2	97.9	100.1
LV	93.0	94.0	100.2	89.0	87.0
LT	113.8	109.8	101.1	96.9	85.5
MT	107.0	108.5	111.0	101.3	99.5
PL	110.7	100.7	99.8	105.9	94.6
RO	104.5	101.3	103.4	92.5	105.2
SK	102.3	102.0	99.0	94.1	97.5
SI	99.9	100.7	98.8	102.5	97.6
TR	102.7	107.0	97.7	110.6	94.7



**Fig. 7.c. Annual growth in volume of agricultural production, in %**



## Methodological note

### **Bulgaria:**

Data are based on ESA95/SNA93 and the requirements of the economic accounts for agriculture methodology.

### **Cyprus:**

Indices of crop and livestock production are computed annually by using the Laspeyres formula. Producers' prices (farm-gate prices) are used for the valuation of gross output. Gross output is the value of agricultural products and other ancillary output produced during a calendar year. The gross agricultural output is calculated in 1990 prices.

### **Czech Republic:**

Indices are based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in 1989 constant prices.

### **Estonia:**

The gross agricultural output is calculated in 1995 prices.

### **Malta:**

Indices with 1995 base are calculated on the basis of vegetable and fruit crop data.

### **Hungary:**

Indices are calculated using the fixed price basis applied for national accounts.

Until 1996 the prices of 1991, from 1997 prices of 1995, from 1999 the previous year's prices serve as fixed prices basis in the calculations.

### **Poland:**

Indices are based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of the year preceding the examined one. The indices of gross agricultural production are calculated on the basis of the previous year.

### **Latvia:**

Constant prices are based on 1995 average prices.

### **Lithuania:**

The index is calculated in constant prices on the basis of the previous year.

### **Romania:**

The indices of all individual products of the gross agricultural production are calculated in constant prices on the basis of the previous year.

### **Slovakia:**

The gross agricultural output is calculated on the basis of the turnover at current prices. The agricultural output index is recalculated at 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

7.6. Livestock

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Number of cattle in 1 000 heads</b>						<b>Number of cows in 1 000 heads</b>				
BG	645	593	622	682	691		371	358	389	430	440
CY	68	70	62	56	54		30	27	26	24	24
CZ	1 989	1 866	1 701	1 657	1 574		751	702	647	642	615
EE	370	343	326	308	267		186	172	168	159	139
HU	928	909	871	873	857		421	414	403	407	399
LV	537	509	477	434	378		292	277	266	245	208
LT	1 065	1 054	1 016	928	925		586	590	590	548	502
MT	20	19	19	18	18		9	9	9	9	9
PL	7 193	6 958	7 029	6 455	6 093		3 556	3 442	3 496	3 471	3 296
RO	3 496	3 435	3 235	3 143	3 051		1 798	1 764	1 698	1 656	1 633
SK	929	892	803	705	665		355	335	310	284	274
SI	496	486	446	453	471		212	187	183	181	186
TR	11 789	11 886	11 185	11 031	11 054		5 886	5 968	5 594	5 489	5 538
	<b>Number of pigs in 1 000 heads</b>						<b>Number of sows in 1 000 heads</b>				
BG	2 140	1 500	1 480	1 721	1 512		234	157	183	201	171
CY	374	400	415	436	423		48	49	53	55	49
CZ	4 016	4 080	4 013	4 001	3 688		463	463	442	431	412
EE	449	298	306	326	286		55	39	45	44	32
HU	5 032	5 289	4 931	5 479	5 335		481	489	464	447	480
LV	553	460	430	421	405		70	40	46	44	37
LT	1 270	1 128	1 200	1 168	936		284	289	126	102	85
MT	55	65	67	61	59		8	9	8	8	7
PL	20 343	17 697	18 497	19 275	18 224		1 856	1 637	1 757	1 880	1 703
RO	7 960	8 235	7 097	7 194	5 848		590	584	506	515	405
SK	2 076	1 985	1 810	1 593	1 562		244	231	215	203	190
SI	592	552	578	592	558		56	55	63	60	58
TR	5	5	5	5	3		:	:	:	:	:
	<b>Number of sheep in 1 000 heads</b>						<b>Number of goats in 1 000 heads</b>				
BG	3 383	3 020	2 848	2 774	2 549		833	849	966	1 048	1 046
CY	250	252	265	270	233		220	240	275	290	346
CZ	134	121	94	86	84		42	38	35	34	32
EE	48	38	34	29	28		2	2	2	2	3
HU	977	872	858	909	934		:	:	:	:	:
LV	72	56	41	29	27		9	8	9	11	8
LT	32	28	24	16	14		15	17	19	24	25
MT	6	7	8	8	8		5	4	4	4	4
PL	608	506	468	422	372		:	179	:	186	181
RO	10 381	9 663	8 938	8 409	8 121		705	654	610	585	558
SK	428	419	417	326	340		25	26	27	51	51
SI	28	28	:	72	73		11	9	:	17	15
TR	33 791	33 072	30 238	29 435	30 256		9 111	8 951	8 376	8 057	7 774

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

7.7. Slaughtering

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
--	------	------	------	------	------

Slaughtering of cattle in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight					
BG	65	80	57	57	:
CY	5	5	5	5	5
CZ	168	161	148	132	127
EE	26	22	19	19	22
HU	59	59	56	46	46
LV	48	27	26	26	23
LT	87	83	90	81	77
MT	2	2	2	2	2
PL	380	410	423	424	380
RO	192	178	187	150	152
SK	60	61	66	59	50
SI	51	54	56	45	46
TR	292	302	380	359	349

Slaughtering of pigs in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight					
BG	256	252	227	247	:
CY	43	46	46	48	49
CZ	461	491	476	468	458
EE	35	32	30	32	31
HU	333	410	355	345	402
LV	63	40	37	36	35
LT	93	89	87	96	91
MT	8	9	10	10	10
PL	1 975	2 032	1 862	1 995	2 010
RO	662	683	668	617	594
SK	243	251	255	227	176
SI	61	61	61	63	72
TR	0	1	0	0	0

Slaughtering of poultry in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight					
BG	92	99	101	105	:
CY	28	30	32	31	33
CZ	135	134	143	166	186
EE	6	4	4	8	8
HU	267	363	402	452	401
LV	11	9	8	8	6
LT	26	25	23	24	23
MT	6	6	6	6	6
PL	332	392	470	516	567
RO	277	293	255	261	261
SK	72	64	73	84	83
SI	56	58	60	59	62
TR	282	422	472	487	610

7.8. Sales or procurement of milk

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
--	------	------	------	------	------

Cows' milk production on the farm in 1 000 tonnes					
BG	1 164	1 162	1 196	1 326	1 388
CY	139	138	133	136	133
CZ	3 122	3 130	2 785	2 798	2 565
EE	707	675	717	729	626
HU	1 977	1 976	1 989	2 102	2 102
LV	944	921	986	948	799
LT	1 810	1 820	1 937	1 915	1 702
MT	43	44	47	48	49
PL	11 642	11 696	12 123	12 543	12 272
RO	5 547	5 513	5 421	5 248	5 076
SK	1 155	1 129	1 119	1 165	1 076
SI	590	576	570	582	634
TR	9 275	9 466	8 914	8 832	8 965

Collection by dairies of all types of milk in 1 000 tonnes					
BG	495	471	386	422	:
CY	152	152	148	158	157
CZ	2 641	2 610	2 458	2 522	2 454
EE	472	490	518	532	404
HU	1 603	1 522	1 549	2 640	2 605
LV	322	361	362	464	390
LT	1 200	1 326	1 412	1 474	1 207
MT	41	42	44	45	46
PL <sup>(1)</sup>	6 324	6 589	7 038	7 153	6 681
RO <sup>(2)</sup>	:	:	1 634	1 526	1 751
SK <sup>(2)</sup>	:	:	944	914	947
SI	404	389	388	425	439
TR	1 327	1 295	1 163	1 139	1 117

<sup>(1)</sup> Cow and sheep milk.

<sup>(2)</sup> Cow milk only.

## CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELDS

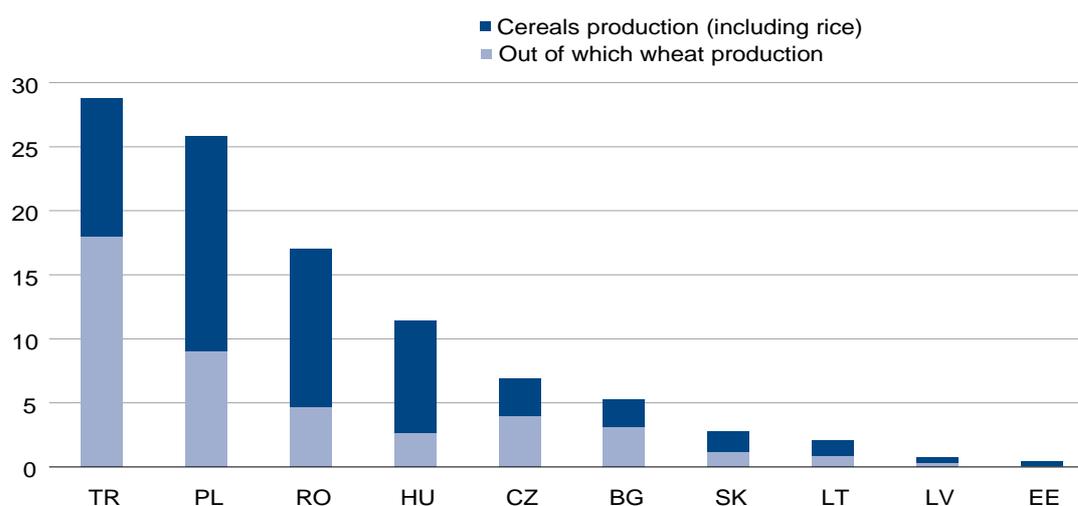
Data on cereal production refer to cereals for the production of dry grain excluding cereals harvested green for forage, silage or grazing which are classified as

green fodder crops, including grain maize, corn-cob-mix and cereal seeds and excluding rice.

### 7.9. Cereals including rice

	Production In 1 000 tonnes					Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	6 599.9	3 435.0	6 209.1	5 286.7	:	2 186.8	1 844.1	2 108.5	2 193.2	1 938.0
CY	145.2	141.2	47.8	64.9	127.0	60.9	59.8	43.0	59.1	58.9
CZ	6 601.7	6 644.2	7 004.7	6 668.9	6 928.3	1 580.4	1 586.1	1 685.9	1 678.3	1 591.1
EE	513.5	629.2	650.5	576.2	401.6	304.3	288.8	326.6	354.1	321.0
HU	11 269.0	11 315.0	14 139.0	13 036.0	11 392.3	2 739.0	2 795.0	2 955.0	2 865.8	2 420.6
LV	689.0	960.8	1 035.2	958.9	783.4	408.5	446.2	482.8	466.0	415.6
LT	1 906.5	2 615.1	2 945.3	2 716.8	2 048.6	1 026.7	1 079.0	1 161.8	1 107.5	1 012.7
MT	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
PL	25 983.0	25 404.5	25 487.2	27 235.5	25 862.1	8 609.7	8 771.4	8 944.1	8 888.7	8 742.3
RO	19 881.6	14 197.4	22 110.0	15 451.6	17 030.7	6 444.8	5 841.3	6 328.5	5 920.7	5 367.3
SK	3 489.9	3 322.0	3 741.1	3 484.8	2 829.4	847.9	827.8	852.9	864.0	733.2
SI	506.4	484.9	542.5	468.0	:	100.0	98.5	94.9	94.5	91.1
TR	28 084.0	29 231.0	29 651.0	33 060.0	28 750.0	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 7.d. Harvested production of cereals, in Mio tonnes, 1999



7.10. *Wheat*

	Harvested production In 1 000 tonnes				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	3 435.3	1 802.1	3 574.8	3 171.1	3 155.3
CY	11.0	13.0	11.5	11.6	14.0
CZ	3 822.8	3 727.2	3 640.3	3 844.7	4 028.3
EE	77.1	101.3	111.2	118.0	88.4
HU	4 614.0	3 910.0	5 258.0	4 895.0	2 638.3
LV	243.7	357.5	394.6	385.3	351.9
LT	637.3	936.2	1 127.4	1 031.0	870.9
MT	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
PL	8 668.0	8 575.9	8 192.7	9 536.6	9 051.3
RO	7 666.6	3 143.8	7 156.7	5 181.8	4 661.4
SK	1 937.9	1 713.1	1 886.0	1 789.3	1 187.3
SI	155.6	137.1	138.9	117.3	:
TR	18 000.0	18 500.0	18 650.0	21 000.0	18 000.0

	Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	1 181.1	957.7	1 211.7	1 375.4	1 113.4
CY	3.7	4.6	5.3	5.8	6.6
CZ	832.0	801.0	825.5	912.3	867.1
EE	38.6	45.9	50.9	66.8	66.1
HU	1 108.0	1 193.0	1 247.0	1 174.0	732.8
LV	109.6	149.2	152.3	150.9	146.0
LT	260.6	347.8	375.6	359.6	333.7
MT	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
PL	2 406.8	2 480.4	2 555.1	2 631.3	2 583.0
RO	2 480.8	1 781.7	2 407.9	2 019.8	1 675.3
SK	436.7	414.8	412.5	433.0	295.8
SI	36.8	35.2	33.4	35.0	31.6
TR	9 316.8	9 319.9	9 246.4	9 308.5	9 273.6

7.11. *Rye*

	Harvested production In 1 000 tonnes				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	19.4	16.1	26.9	26.6	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	261.9	204.3	259.4	261.2	202.4
EE	58.2	62.1	71.9	54.6	38.8
HU	171.0	98.0	153.0	129.0	80.3
LV	71.3	112.9	133.5	104.8	88.7
LT	239.3	286.8	348.2	348.7	260.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	6 287.7	5 652.5	5 299.5	5 663.7	5 180.7
RO	42.7	20.3	29.3	26.1	21.1
SK	89.3	71.4	84.2	96.2	69.6
SI	5.8	5.5	3.5	2.6	:
TR	240.0	245.0	235.0	232.0	233.0

	Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	14.1	15.5	18.2	22.7	27.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	79.4	64.1	75.6	71.9	55.1
EE	32.0	31.6	34.3	38.8	24.2
HU	77.0	59.0	67.0	63.4	39.5
LV	40.4	56.4	62.5	57.7	47.2
LT	134.7	152.2	158.7	174.3	134.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	2 451.6	2 415.0	2 297.9	2 290.9	2 242.5
RO	20.6	16.0	16.1	13.9	11.6
SK	30.9	28.7	29.7	34.4	29.8
SI	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9
TR	145.1	147.9	146.9	132.9	139.4

**7.12. Production of barley, oats and grain maize**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Harvested production of barley in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of barley in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	1 173.0	456.7	809.8	718.3	626.5		396.2	260.5	291.3	260.8	243.6
CY	134.0	128.0	36.0	53.0	112.7		57.0	55.0	37.5	53.0	52.0
CZ	2 140.5	2 262.3	2 484.5	2 093.1	2 137.4		560.0	604.0	646.5	577.7	542.9
EE	279.4	317.1	311.7	272.8	186.4		186.5	148.0	165.7	166.8	153.9
HU	1 408.0	921.0	1 330.0	1 305.0	1 042.0		393.0	325.0	370.0	379.2	333.7
LV	284.0	371.5	359.8	321.7	232.6		203.3	178.4	194.5	173.4	147.3
LT	891.5	1 176.6	1 193.5	1 104.3	741.6		544.5	473.8	503.0	462.9	421.2
MT	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
PL	3 278.6	3 436.6	3 866.1	3 611.7	3 401.1		1 047.6	1 129.8	1 242.0	1 137.6	1 107.5
RO	1 816.3	1 107.5	1 891.3	1 238.0	1 018.6		581.7	515.4	626.5	517.2	415.5
SK	794.2	718.1	868.5	875.0	723.7		233.6	225.7	242.6	249.0	245.9
SI	42.1	39.4	38.8	33.1	:		12.7	12.5	10.8	10.9	10.9
TR	7 500.0	8 000.0	8 200.0	9 000.0	7 700.0		3 499.8	3 631.4	3 662.3	3 679.5	3 589.7
<b>Harvested production of oats in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of oats in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	47.1	40.5	54.4	63.6	93.8		35.7	35.4	41.1	47.8	56.8
CY	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
CZ	186.7	214.2	246.6	179.7	179.1		60.0	66.0	77.6	57.7	54.0
EE	80.0	114.8	114.7	99.3	70.7		38.5	49.0	54.4	61.0	61.0
HU	139.0	112.0	138.0	132.0	180.4		53.0	48.0	53.0	54.2	70.9
LV	73.2	101.4	116.5	103.6	66.1		45.6	53.6	59.1	59.7	47.2
LT	66.7	101.6	111.7	97.2	67.1		47.4	51.6	56.1	49.6	51.2
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 494.7	1 581.2	1 630.0	1 460.1	1 446.3		595.4	624.7	625.6	561.3	572.3
RO	404.4	290.5	333.4	362.1	389.6		238.9	233.9	219.1	228.1	248.2
SK	:	:	:	:	48.4		:	:	:	18.9	22.8
SI	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.6	:		1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4
TR	250.0	275.0	280.0	310.0	290.0		147.9	161.5	157.8	158.2	153.5
<b>Harvested production of grain maize in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of grain maize in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	1 817.2	1 042.0	1 659.2	1 274.0	1 991.5		475.3	477.8	463.7	474.9	487.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
CZ	113.3	168.7	285.2	200.6	260.5		27.0	30.0	41.2	32.9	39.4
EE	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
HU	4 680.0	5 989.0	6 828.0	6 143.0	7 149.3		1 033.0	1 053.0	1 059.0	1 054.8	1 114.8
LV	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
LT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	238.8	350.1	416.5	496.4	599.4		48.2	69.3	77.1	85.2	104.2
RO	9 923.1	9 607.9	12 679.7	8 623.4	10 934.8		3 109.2	3 277.0	3 046.9	3 128.9	3 013.4
SK	596.6	750.0	818.7	637.5	779.3		121.9	130.4	137.7	115.8	129.9
SI	296.3	296.9	355.3	308.0	:		46.8	47.1	47.5	45.6	44.4
TR	1 900.0	2 000.0	2 080.0	2 300.0	2 297.0		509.1	549.5	543.8	545.2	517.3

7.13. Production of potatoes, sugar beets and oilseeds

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Harvested production of potatoes in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of potatoes in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	649.0	319.0	463.3	479.0	261.4		56.0	40.0	44.3	27.5	27.7
CY	234.0	228.0	:	:	161.5		9.9	9.1	:	:	6.8
CZ	1 330.1	1 800.2	1 401.7	1 519.8	1 406.8		78.0	87.0	72.6	71.9	71.5
EE	537.4	500.2	437.5	316.7	403.7		36.9	35.3	35.2	32.6	31.1
HU	1 099.0	1 308.0	1 111.0	1 148.0	1 198.7		57.0	62.0	64.0	54.5	56.4
LV	863.7	1 081.9	946.2	694.1	795.5		75.3	78.7	69.6	58.8	50.1
LT	1 593.5	2 044.3	1 829.8	1 849.2	1 708.1		124.5	125.3	121.2	136.3	121.1
MT	30.8	25.8	34.4	30.7	21.7		2.6	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.0
PL	24 891.3	27 217.1	20 775.6	25 948.7	19 926.7		1 522.4	1 341.9	1 306.4	1 295.0	1 267.8
RO	3 019.9	3 591.4	3 206.1	3 319.2	3 957.1		244.3	257.0	255.0	261.3	273.7
SK	441.5	776.6	504.0	412.0	384.5		39.9	40.8	32.5	28.8	26.8
SI	191.2	181.1	188.1	195.7	:		10.1	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.8
TR	4 750.0	4 950.0	5 100.0	5 250.0	6 000.0		199.8	210.0	210.9	202.8	219.8
<b>Harvested production of sugar beets in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of sugar beets in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	157.0	87.0	79.5	61.0	:		9.0	8.4	5.2	1.7	0.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
CZ	3 711.6	4 315.6	3 722.0	3 479.4	2 690.9		94.0	104.0	92.3	81.4	59.0
EE	12.7	2.4	0.5	0	0		0.4	0.1	0	0	0
HU	4 199.0	4 677.0	3 691.0	3 361.0	2 933.5		124.0	118.0	98.0	83.1	65.8
LV	250.0	257.8	387.5	597.0	451.5		9.5	10.0	10.9	16.3	15.5
LT	692.4	795.5	1 001.9	949.2	869.9		24.4	31.2	35.2	30.0	30.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	13 309.1	17 845.9	15 886.2	15 170.6	12 563.6		384.5	452.6	419.4	400.3	371.7
RO	2 654.6	2 848.2	2 725.5	2 361.4	1 414.9		133.2	135.9	128.8	117.8	64.5
SK	1 176.3	1 713.0	1 687.6	1 330.9	1 404.9		34.3	42.1	47.7	34.8	34.5
SI	265.1	308.0	288.8	380.2	:		6.1	6.3	5.8	7.7	10.8
TR	11 171.0	14 543.0	18 400.0	22 283.0	17 102.0		309.4	416.3	466.7	501.0	415.0
<b>Harvested production of oilseeds in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of oilseeds in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	:	:	:	:	:		600.3	511.5	464.8	552.1	6 915.0
CY	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
CZ	738.0	586.8	607.9	778.9	1 076.9		291.0	265.0	270.0	349.7	465.9
EE	7.1	10.0	9.7	17.9	29.9		6.0	8.5	7.9	17.5	24.3
HU	901.5	1 055.6	736.6	875.1	1 231.4		554.2	612.3	573.1	551.5	781.6
LV	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.3	12.3		2.5	2.1	2.0	3.4	8.5
LT	25.4	25.8	40.1	74.6	118.8		13.9	11.8	22.1	38.6	83.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 406.8	470.4	613.0	1 122.5	1 157.9		647.6	306.8	337.7	490.8	574.9
RO	1 055.4	1 218.7	1 001.6	1 317.5	1 606.6		806.8	1 012.1	871.1	1 148.9	1 243.0
SK	235.6	253.0	268.9	235.6	377.6		123.7	134.2	139.0	139.7	225.9
SI	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.6	2.1		2.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	:
TR	2 392.0	2 166.0	2 255.0	2 407.0	2 306.0		:	:	:	:	:

Data on production of vegetables refer to fresh vegetables (no dried pulses) and melons outdoor or under low non-accessible cover excluding vegetables grown principally for animal feed and excluding cultivated

vegetables for seeds. Mushrooms are excluded if they are grown in caves or specially adapted and erected buildings.

### 7.14. Production of vegetables (total), tomatoes and apples (including cider apples)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Harvested production of vegetables (total) in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of vegetables (total) in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	1 362.7	937.7	974.0	1 400.9	:	209.0	153.0	165.6	209.4	:	
CY	132.4	129.9	125.6	139.1	147.1	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	
CZ	548.1	613.2	541.4	552.9	572.5	35.0	37.0	34.0	34.5	34.7	
EE	48.8	48.1	44.2	43.1	44.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	
HU	1 644.0	1 597.1	1 548.3	1 796.0	1 971.9	119.0	95.0	118.0	108.7	111.7	
LV	213.4	170.0	153.1	114.4	123.2	17.5	15.7	13.5	11.6	9.8	
LT	368.7	432.6	399.0	407.9	298.3	25.9	29.4	26.8	28.1	24.9	
MT	66.2	69.5	80.3	82.4	79.3	:	:	:	:	:	
PL	5 643.2	5 103.9	4 936.2	5 918.5	5 249.5	279.2	236.6	237.0	255.1	241.5	
RO	3 509.9	3 421.4	3 052.3	3 508.8	3 902.6	259.5	266.2	250.3	267.6	282.5	
SK	498.4	559.6	594.7	593.0	685.4	37.0	38.4	39.9	42.2	46.9	
SI	167.6	172.3	188.3	185.6	:	10.1	10.1	2.0	2.0	:	
TR	18 944.0	20 216.0	18 785.0	21 152.0	22 083.0	:	:	:	:	:	
<b>Harvested production of tomatoes in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of tomatoes in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	530.0	324.0	227.5	490.2	:	30.0	17.0	19.3	27.6	:	
CY	38.0	36.0	34.0	38.0	40.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	
CZ	38.4	28.5	23.1	30.0	34.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	
EE	0.2	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0	0	
HU	230.8	263.4	220.0	329.7	301.5	12.0	10.0	13.7	12.6	10.6	
LV	:	:	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0	
LT	1.5	8.1	9.6	9.4	6.8	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	
MT	18.5	20.3	20.9	21.6	21.8	:	:	:	:	:	
PL	401.3	230.5	219.0	356.0	333.1	28.5	23.8	23.2	23.7	21.6	
RO	730.9	689.3	462.6	677.5	708.6	44.6	46.2	43.9	47.7	47.5	
SK	66.9	71.3	83.7	72.0	70.4	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	
SI	15.1	14.4	15.7	15.7	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	:	
TR	7 250.0	7 800.0	6 600.0	8 290.0	8 956.0	182.7	188.1	187.6	197.8	213.4	
<b>Harvested production of apples in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Area of production of apples in 1 000 hectares</b>					
BG	149.0	204.0	161.2	129.2	:	15.0	15.0	14.3	15.5	15.6	
CY	9.3	10.0	9.5	11.0	11.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	
CZ	225.5	251.4	291.0	283.1	232.5	:	:	:	:	:	
EE	31.5	9.2	20.0	8.7	11.4	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.1	
HU	353.0	552.0	500.0	482.0	444.5	:	5.0	4.8	:	:	
MT	63.2	16.0	85.6	13.7	34.1	25.5	11.9	10.9	8.2	8.1	
LV	121.4	81.2	254.1	109.7	109.2	32.3	32.1	36.7	36.1	35.7	
LT	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	
PL	1 288.3	1 951.5	2 098.3	1 687.2	1 604.2	:	:	:	157.8	165.2	
RO	457.2	659.7	664.1	364.6	315.0	85.6	81.5	81.0	79.5	78.0	
SK	38.1	79.1	80.2	83.5	20.9	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.6	
SI	72.6	73.0	54.7	67.5	81.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	
TR	2 100.0	2 200.0	2 550.0	2 450.0	2 500.0	108.4	107.1	107.1	106.6	106.8	

FISHING

7.15. Total catch of fish

In tonnes of live weight					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	8 191	8 854	11 237	18 946	10 556
CY	2 570	5 246	16 019	18 865	5 273
CZ	3 929	3 524	3 321	3 952	4 190
EE	132 773	110 234	128 004	123 871	114 869
HU	7 314	7 606	7 406	7 265	7 514
LV	149 795	142 818	105 903	102 577	125 389
LT	57 368	88 514	44 002	66 578	33 594
MT	4 387	9 027	875	980	1 033
PL	428 594	343 569	357 354	241 875	239 899
RO	49 275	18 259	8 446	9 061	7 843
SK	1 949	1 413	1 386	1 362	1 391
SI	2 141	2 343	2 345	2 210	2 009
TR	633 968	527 826	459 153	487 700	575 097

7.16. Aquaculture production

In tonnes of live weight					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4 615	4 727	5 437	4 252	7 680
CY	452	787	969	1 178	1 422
CZ	18 679	18 200	17 560	17 231	18 775
EE	315	272	260	260	200
HU	9 360	8 080	9 334	10 222	11 947
LV	525	380	345	425	468
LT	1 714	1 537	1 516	1 516	1 650
MT	904	1 552	1 800	1 950	2 002
PL	25 111	27 700	28 680	29 791	33 711
RO	19 830	13 900	11 168	9 614	8 998
SK	1 617	954	1 254	648	872
SI	789	869	917	909	1 206
TR	21 607	33 201	45 450	56 700	63 000

Nominal catch data for total catch of fish refer to the catch of freshwater, brackish water and marine species of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals and plants, killed, caught trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes.

Units: The catches are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings.

Aquaculture is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.

For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period, contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploited by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licences, are the harvest of fisheries.

Units: Aquaculture production is expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings.

### 7.17. Fishing fleet (end of period)

	Total tonnage				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	33 872	33 981	33 851	34 046	22 131
CY	1 153	1 249	1 537	1 499	1 252
CZ	0	0	0	0	0
EE	125 225	57 495	60 019	60 751	:
HU	0	0	0	0	0
LV	:	:	:	49 700	41 523
LT	142 693	110 476	97 182	60 390	49 970
MT	19 220	19 100	18 700	18 510	18 378
PL	187 100	191 300	192 700	190 500	137 300
RO	38 005	24 520	19 800	15 842	10 462
SK	0	0	0	0	0
SI	905	905	664	702	726
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Various national authorities.

### 7.18. Employment — total number of fishers (end of period)

	Number of fishers				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	6 848	7 102	7 666	6 967	7 215
CY	1 136	1 143	1 228	1 326	1 344
CZ	2 165	2 065	2 423	2 002	1 978
EE	6 000	5 000	7 200	5 200	3 400
HU	1 158	1 114	984	1 293	1 512
LV	3 114	3 100	2 000	2 000	2 000
LT	1 800	1 600	1 700	1 400	1 400
MT	359	375	372	393	392
PL	10 137 *	9 178 *	9 096 *	8 198 *	8 240 *
RO	8 626	10 993	9 313	9 500	11 441
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	175	175	178	187	206
TR	33 614	:	:	47 792	38 548

Source: Various national authorities.

## Methodological note

Great care should be taken in comparing the data on the number of fishers for the various candidate countries. The preliminary results of a study on this topic indicate that the coverage of the data and the sources used in compiling the data are very variable.

#### Cyprus:

Catch of fish quantities include fish caught by amateur fishermen.

Fry production is not included in the aquaculture data. Data on fishing fleet refer only to trawl fishing vessels.

#### Czech Republic:

As the Czech Republic is an inland country without a fishing fleet, it produces only freshwater fishery statistics. These statistics include fish yields from ponds, rivers and streams of the more widespread freshwater fish species in the country such as carp, zander, pike, tench, trout, catfish, etc.

The majority of activities connected with farming aquatic animals and plants are performed by professionals and hobby groups. They meet definition to be reported under aquaculture. The main data source for the catch of fishes (harvest fisheries) is the Union of Fishery (data are based on the qualified estimate).

#### Estonia:

Statistics on the catch of fish are compiled from

available administrative records. Data from amateur fishers are not included.

Statistics on aquaculture production are compiled for 30 enterprises having water use licenses for aquaculture purposes.

The data source for fishing fleet is the Estonian Environmental Inspectorate.

The number of fishers refers to the employed persons in fishery (NACE 05). Data source is the Estonian Labour Force Survey, annual averages.

#### Hungary:

Hungary is an inland country without fishing fleet.

Data on employment refer to the annual average of employees in fishing industry (NACE 05). In 1995–98, they include only enterprises with more than 20 employees and in 1999 only enterprises with more than 4 employees. The data source is the annual institutional labour statistical survey.

#### Latvia:

Data for the catch of fish include individual fisher activities.

#### Malta:

Number of fishers refers to full-timers only.

#### Romania:

Data provided from the statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture include only permanent fishers (fishers hired temporarily or occasionally are not included).

FORESTRY

Wooded areas are defined as areas covered with trees or forest shrubs, including poplar plantations inside or outside woods and forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland for the holding's own requirement. Non-commercial woodland (for holding's own consumption and woodland primarily for purposes other than wood production), commercial woodland, deciduous, coniferous and mixed woodland are included.

Where agricultural crops are combined with woodland, the area is split pro rata to the use of the ground. Walnut and chestnut trees grown mainly for their fruit and other non-forest crops and osiers, except isolated trees, parks, gardens, pasture and unutilised rough grazing, are excluded. Heath and moorland are also excluded.

7.19. Forest resources

	Period for FOWL and NAI	Forest and other wooded land area (FOWL) In 1 000 hectares	Net annual increment (NAI)	Removals (average 1995-99) /NAI	NAI/FOWL
			In 1 000 m <sup>3</sup> overbark	In %	In m <sup>3</sup> /hectares
BG	1995	3 903	11 973	25	3.1
CY	1996	280	100	14	0.4
CZ	1995	2 630	20 856	64	7.9
EE	1996	2 162	7 677	67	3.6
HU	1996	1 811	10 884	38	6.0
LV	1996	2 995	14 410	66	4.8
LT	1996	2 050	10 263	52	5.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1992-96	8 942	44 976	48	5.0
RO	1995-97	6 680	:	:	:
SK	1996	2 031	13 858	39	6.8
SI	1996	1 166	6 395	32	5.5
TR	1996	20 713	45 002	41	2.2

Source: UN-ECE/FAO Temperate and Boreal forest resource assessment 2000.

7.20. Removals

	Removals in 1 000 m <sup>3</sup> underbark				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	2 844	3 205	3 041	3 041	3 041
CY	0	0	0	35	36
CZ	12 365	12 600	13 491	13 991	14 203
EE	3 710	3 901	5 393	6 061	6 704
HU	4 331	3 653	4 241	4 167	4 288
LV	6 900	8 080	8 697	10 030	14 008
LT	5 960	5 540	5 149	4 879	4 924
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	19 088	20 286	21 731	23 107	24 300
RO	12 178	12 250	13 529	11 649	11 649
SK	5 323	5 460	4 945	5 530	5 783
SI	1 866	1 991	2 208	2 133	2 133
TR	19 279	19 411	18 050	17 668	17 617

Source: Joint ECE/Eurostat/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire.

# Chapter 8

## ENERGY

## ENERGY PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

## 8.1. Primary production — all products

In 1 000 toe					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	10 527	10 887	10 395	10 541	9 407
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	5	6	4	4	4
CZ	31 820	32 500	32 810	30 790	27 500
EE	3 500	3 900	3 800	3 300	3 000
HU	13 507	13 091	12 913	12 105	11 551
LV	910	1 025	1 660	1 781	1 516
LT	3 553	4 103	3 908	4 439	3 481
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	98 459	103 086	100 072	87 928	80 997
RO	31 741	34 605	31 013	:	:
SK	5 439	5 357	5 235	5 378	5 873
SI	2 992	2 907	3 009	3 054	2 880
TR	26 307	26 995	27 687	28 785	27 057

<sup>(1)</sup> Fuel wood and charcoal.

## 8.2. Total primary energy supply — all products

In 1 000 toe					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	23 628	23 373	21 227	20 547	18 392
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	850	782	1 069	1 109	1 207
CZ	41 050	42 300	42 500	41 030	38 020
EE	5 400	5 700	5 600	5 200	4 800
HU	25 396	25 736	25 232	25 289	25 022
LV	3 542	3 877	3 868	3 695	3 373
LT	8 804	9 142	8 794	9 235	7 858
MT	877	857	1 001	814	:
PL	98 637	108 258	103 558	97 773	90 622
RO	45 669	49 114	44 135	:	:
SK	18 304	18 629	18 564	18 062	18 779
SI <sup>(1)</sup>	6 108	6 384	6 501	6 361	6 229
TR	62 479	67 590	71 491	74 112	76 697

<sup>(1)</sup> Crude oil imported and processed by the petroleum refinery, and fuel wood and charcoal.

## ENERGY CONSUMPTION

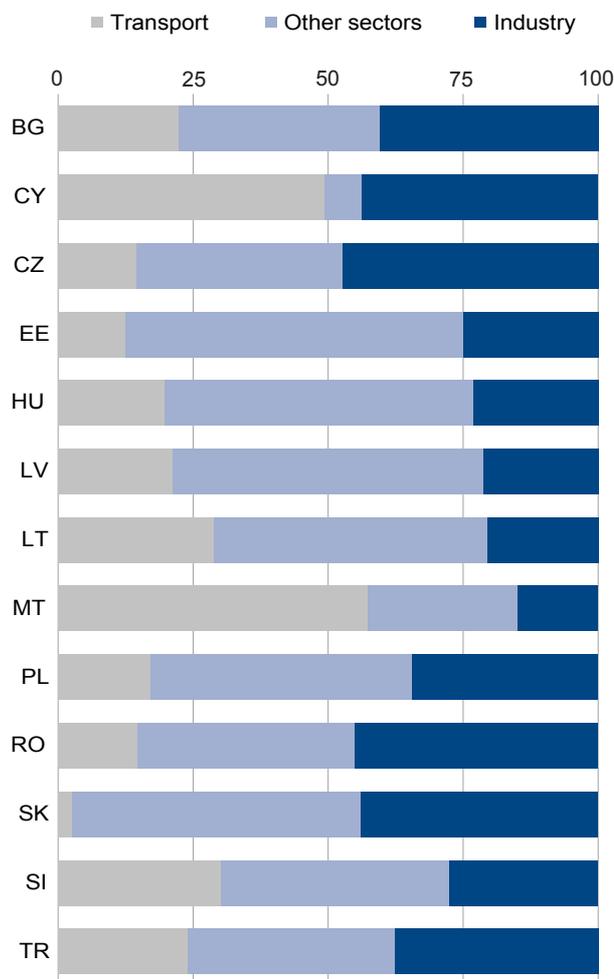
## 8.3. Final energy consumption (all products) by sector

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Transport sector in 1 000 toe</b>					
BG	667	711	1 615	1 911	1 936
CY	499	516	537	556	563
CZ	3 400	3 830	3 820	3 930	3 180 <sup>p</sup>
EE	300	300	300	400	300
HU	2 469	2 332	2 561	2 986	3 170
LV <sup>(1)</sup>	509	543	798	732	716
LT	1 170	1 239	1 236	1 315	1 178
MT	:	242	273	236	:
PL	8 776	9 491	9 862	9 740	10 810
RO	3 324	4 229	4 272	:	:
SK <sup>(2)</sup>	500	316	336	345	324
SI	1 311	1 480	1 501	1 364	1 307
TR	11 072	11 778	11 289	10 701	13 322
<b>Industry sector in 1 000 toe</b>					
BG	6 135	5 956	5 193	4 320	3 490
CY	430	471	466	482	499
CZ	13 500	13 540	11 930	11 350	10 350 <sup>p</sup>
EE	800	900	800	700	600
HU	4 236	4 292	3 872	4 039	3 693
LV	852	1 010	1 044	779	716
LT	1 085	1 011	999	996	837
MT	:	71	68	61	:
PL	22 992	24 336	27 993	25 245	21 768
RO	14 624	14 747	13 071	:	:
SK	6 828	6 633	5 951	5 277	5 409
SI	1 119	1 070	1 268	1 236	1 190
TR	17 448	18 112	20 407	22 422	20 879
<b>Other sectors in 1 000 toe</b>					
BG	4 693	4 829	3 127	3 375	3 205
CY	83	85	87	82	80
CZ	8 500	8 960	8 670	8 670	8 320 <sup>p</sup>
EE	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 500	1 500
HU	9 644	10 213	9 572	8 770	9 099
LV	2 181	2 324	2 026	2 184	1 941
LT	2 255	2 176	2 279	2 134	2 064
MT	:	107	114	114	:
PL	31 895	35 103	33 015	30 576	30 611
RO	8 540	13 071	11 678	:	:
SK	4 913	5 450	5 640	6 296	6 593
SI	1 426	1 683	1 699	1 722	1 835
TR	19 777	20 219	21 849	21 354	21 267

<sup>(1)</sup> Since 1997, fuel for private cars is included in the transport sector figures.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding consumption for transport activities in other sectors.

Fig. 8.a. Final energy consumption by sector (consumption by each sector, in % of total energy consumption), 1999



MT: 1998  
RO: 1997

## ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

## 8.4. Installed electrical capacity

MW					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	12 840	12 840	12 840	12 840	13 272
CY	700	700	700	700	738
CZ	13 803	14 973	15 105	15 513	15 221 <sup>p</sup>
EE	3 298	3 306	3 305	3 308	3 312
HU	7 404	7 536	7 534	7 847	7 842
LV	2 066	2 090	2 096	2 105	2 116
LT	6 335	6 336	6 336	6 537	6 538
MT	455	455	455	455	:
PL	31 984	31 959	32 344	32 587	33 214
RO	22 276	22 856	22 843	:	:
SK	7 239	7 438	7 863	7 777	7 752
SI <sup>(1)</sup>	2 630	2 608	2 608	2 662	:
TR	20 951	21 246	21 889	21 889	26 117

<sup>(1)</sup> Public plants only.

## 8.5. Electricity generation output

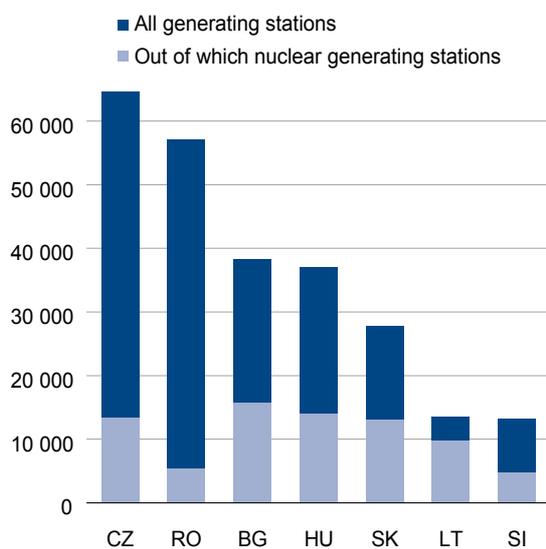
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All generating stations in GWh					
BG <sup>(1)</sup>	41 790	42 716	42 803	41 711	38 248
CY	2 473	2 592	2 711	2 954	3 139
CZ	60 847	64 257	64 598	65 112	64 692 <sup>p</sup>
EE	8 693	9 103	9 218	8 521	8 268
HU	34 017	35 102	35 396	37 188	37 154
LV	3 979	3 124	4 502	5 798	4 110
LT	13 898	16 789	14 861	17 631	13 535
MT	1 633	1 658	1 686	1 721	1 840
PL	137 041	141 195	142 790	142 789	142 128
RO	59 266	61 350	57 148	:	:
SK	26 306	25 278	24 822	25 465	27 743
SI <sup>(2)</sup>	12 649	12 768	13 167	13 728	13 265
TR	86 247	94 861	103 295	103 295	116 440

Nuclear generating stations in GWh					
BG	17 261	18 082	17 751	16 902	15 814
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	12 230	12 850	12 494	13 178	13 357 <sup>p</sup>
EE	.	.	.	.	.
HU	14 026	14 180	13 968	13 949	14 096
LV	.	.	.	.	.
LT	11 822	13 942	12 024	13 554	9 862
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	.	.	.	.	.
RO	0	1 386	5 400	:	:
SK	11 437	11 261	10 797	11 394	13 117
SI	4 779	4 562	5 019	5 042	4 696
TR	.	.	.	.	.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes production from pumped storage.

<sup>(2)</sup> Gross generating output.

**Fig. 8.b. Share of nuclear stations in 1999 (electricity generation output in GWh)**



RO: 1997.

### 8.6. Derived heat output from district heating plants

TJ					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	17 016	18 899	16 929	15 745	14 449
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	175 941	191 084	180 370	177 500	146 301 <sup>P</sup>
EE	18 682	20 226	22 691	19 019	19 160
HU	73 405	67 618	66 067	62 256	61 718
LV	26 566	39 517	28 093	28 774	22 309
LT	34 057	35 200	31 572	28 027	24 699
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	416 865	441 093	422 969	391 568	371 515
RO	61 324	81 588	76 788	.	.
SK	.	.	.	.	.
SI	8 021	8 579	8 133	8 222	8 060
TR	.	.	.	.	.

## Chapter 9

# INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

## INDUSTRY

Industrial production covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas, steam and water supply

(according to the NACE Rev.1 Classification Sections C, D, and E).

### 9.1. Industrial production volume indices: total

Change in % over the previous year					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4.5	5.1	-10.0	-8.0	-9.3
CY	1.5	-3.4	-0.2	2.6	2.1
CZ	9.2	2.0	4.5	1.6	-3.1
EE	1.9	2.9	14.6	4.1	-3.4
HU	4.6	3.4	11.1	12.5	10.4
LV	-3.7	5.5	13.8	3.1	-5.4
LT	5.3	5.0	3.3	8.2	-11.2
MT <sup>(1)</sup>	10.9	-4.7	-1.5 <sup>p</sup>	10.5 <sup>*</sup>	:
PL	10.2	9.0	11.2	4.8	4.4
RO	9.4	6.3	-7.2	-13.8	-2.2
SK	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.6	-3.1
SI	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.7	-0.5
TR	12.7	7.6	11.5	1.3	-3.8

<sup>(1)</sup> ISIC Rev.2.

### 9.3. Industrial production volume indices: manufacturing

Change in % over the previous year					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4.6	4.8	-12.0	-11.0	-9.1
CY	0.5	-5.1	-0.7	1.1	0.3
CZ	8.2	1.7	6.4	2.6	-2.7
EE	2.9	2.2	18.5	5.6	-2.5
HU	5.0	3.4	14.8	16.1	12.4
LV	-4.5	7.3	17.1	3.7	-5.7
LT	0.9	0.9	5.7	8.2	-10.9
MT <sup>(1)</sup>	7.9	-6.2	-6.9 <sup>p</sup>	9.4 <sup>*</sup>	:
PL	12.4	11.2	13.5	6.7	5.3
RO	12.1	7.9	-6.8	-17.8	-8.0
SK	:	:	:	:	-5.3
SI	2.6	0.9	0.2	3.9	0.0
TR	13.5	7.5	12.1	0.1	-4.2

<sup>(1)</sup> ISIC Rev.2.

### 9.2. Industrial production volume indices: mining and quarrying

Change in % over the previous year					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	2.4	15.5	-8.9	0.6	-12.1
CY	-7.9	2.5	-1.1	20.5	5.9
CZ	-1.4	1.4	-2.9	-5.7	-12.0
EE	-4.4	5.7	-0.4	-4.3	-13.5
HU	-13.3	2.4	-8.5	-20.4	0.5
LV	-16.8	2.4	7.8	6.2	20.3
LT	:	22.0	11.7	36.2	-4.6
MT <sup>(1)</sup>	26.6	40.6	34.9 <sup>p</sup>	43.5 <sup>*</sup>	:
PL	-0.9	1.2	-1.3	-13.0	-5.7
RO	-0.6	1.3	-6.3	-13.9	-9.1
SK	:	:	:	:	6.1
SI	0.9	0.4	1.8	-0.4	-4.0
TR	2.8	1.1	4.6	11.2	-9.9

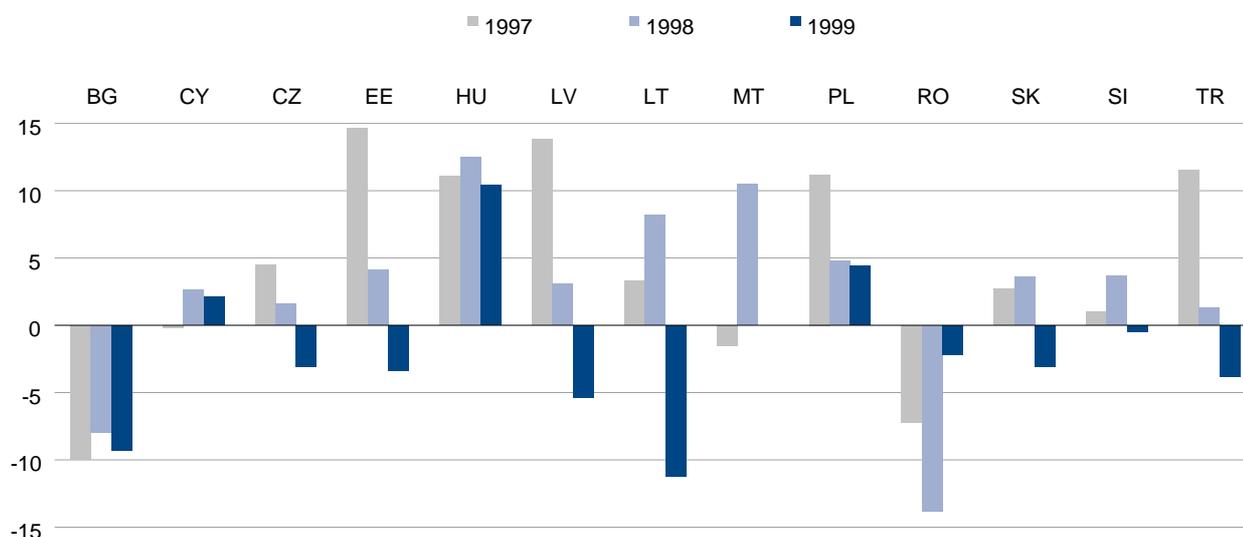
<sup>(1)</sup> ISIC Rev.2.

### 9.4. Industrial production volume indices: electricity, gas and water

Change in % over the previous year					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	5.2	1.6	6.6	10.1	-14.1
CY	7.6	5.6	2.1	7.6	6.5
CZ	3.4	3.7	-2.7	-1.5	-3.5
EE	-2.0	6.3	-3.1	-3.6	-5.5
HU	1.8	4.6	1.2	0.0	-1.6
LV	-0.2	-1.9	-0.7	1.1	-4.3
LT	21.9	9.7	-9.3	3.2	-19.2
MT <sup>(1)</sup>	5.8	3.8	20.4 <sup>p</sup>	-0.2 <sup>*</sup>	:
PL	0.6	-0.7	2.6	0.9	3.0
RO	3.3	0.8	-12.1	-12.4	-6.3
SK	:	:	:	:	3.4
SI	-0.2	0.8	8.2	3.3	-4.1
TR	10.3	10.6	8.1	7.6	4.9

<sup>(1)</sup> ISIC Rev.2.

**Fig. 9.a. Industrial production volume indices: total, change in % over the previous year**



## Methodological note

### Bulgaria:

Index of industrial production annually is based on an exhaustive survey of enterprises (public and private) assigned to industrial sectors.

### Cyprus:

The index covers mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water. It covers all establishments for mining and quarrying, electricity and gas, while for manufacturing it covers a representative sample of all establishments and for water, the water boards and the water purification plants.

### Czech Republic:

An exhaustive survey among enterprises with 100 employees and more measured industrial output in 1995. The output of enterprises up to 99 employees and unincorporated natural persons was measured on the basis of a quarterly sample survey. In doing so, estimate is made to the full set. In 1995 indices for branches include enterprises with 100 or more employees.

the industrial production index (IPI) is calculated from 1996 by a new method complying with international standards based on the production statistics of selected products (Series-witness). The industrial production index is a Laspeyres index which covers enterprises with 20 or more employees engaged in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply (according to the NACE classification, section CDE). The data are collected by means of a monthly survey.

### Estonia:

The industrial production index covers total industrial production including estimates for enterprises with up to 19 employees. Electricity, gas and water supply cover only energy production (NACE Rev. 1 classes: 40101, 40301).

### Hungary:

Coverage: 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 in 1995.

Since 1996: Enterprises having more than 49 employees are observed by full-scope survey, between 5 and 49 persons by sample survey and below 5 employees the data are estimated from administrative records. The data on branches and sub-branches refer to enterprises with more than 5 employees.

### Latvia:

Beginning with 1999, public sector industrial enterprises and private sector businesses with 20 or more employees engaged in industrial production or with turnover exceeding 300 000 lats in the previous year, are covered. Earlier, coverage included all public sector industrial enterprises and private businesses with 50 or more employees engaged in industrial production (20 or more employees for businesses engaged in production of wood, articles of wood and cork), or with net turnover exceeding 200 000 lats in the calendar year preceding the reference period. All production of the reporting unit is included in the index.

**Lithuania:**

Data on industrial production relate to sold production. The annual industrial production index is based on an exhaustive survey of enterprises engaged in mining, quarrying (C), manufacturing (D), electricity, gas and water supply (E). Sold production is deflated by price index on the 4-digit level. The index of industrial production is a Paasche chain index.

Until 1995, the manufacturing production index (D) covered mining, quarrying and manufacturing (C+D).

**Poland:**

Data on industrial production relate to sold production (sales) for domestic and external destination as well.

The industrial production index is a Laspeyres index which covers enterprises with 5 or more employees, engaged in mining (C), manufacturing (D) and electricity supply (E). The sold production is collected as a leading indicator of production. Sold production is deflated by price index on the 3-digit level. The monthly indicator covers 95% of sold production.

Enterprises having more than 50 employees — in sections C and D and 20 employees in section E are observed by full scope survey (= 9 000 enterprises). Enterprises with 6–50 employees in sections C and D and 6–20 employees in section E are observed monthly by 10 % sample survey (= 3 000 enterprises).

Method of weighting:

The index is derived from summing values across categories and calculating changes from year to year for the whole industry (sections C+D+E). Weights are not used.

**Romania:**

The industrial production index is a Laspeyres index which covers enterprises with 50 or more employees and having industry as their main activity (CANE 1010 — 4100 — classification of activities from national economy). 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. The data are collected by means of a monthly survey which includes approximately 2 900 enterprises and in order to build up the industrial production indices 636 series witness are used comprising 2 696 products, the coverage degree being 76 % per total industry.

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 sub-units specialised in food products manufacturing. Indices are not seasonally adjusted.

**Slovenia:**

The Industrial Production Index is a Laspeyres index which covers enterprises with 10 or more employees, predominantly engaged in mining, manufacturing (until 1999 publishing was excluded), and electricity supply. The data are collected by means of a monthly survey which includes approximately 1 600 enterprises with a total of about 215 000 employees, and covers approximately 86 % of the industrial sector.

**Slovakia:**

Data on total industrial production include estimates for enterprises and for tradesmen. Since January 1999, the industrial production index (IPI further on) is calculated according to international standards by a new method and replaces the indicator 'production of goods'. It covers 89.6 % of industrial activity in the Slovak Republic. IPI comes out of monthly statistics of production of industrial products and is a Laspeyres index of physical volume character. The IPI is calculated from the results of statistical surveys in enterprises with industrial prevailing activity 20 and more employees and in selected enterprises less than 20 employees (indices by selected branches until 1996 concern only organisations with 25 or more employees). The calculation of IPI is based on the change of volume of selected products and on the two-stage weight system. The index characterises change of industrial production in month of current year in relation to average month of base year 1998 and to corresponding period of year, 1998=100, according to statistics of selected products. The industrial production index given is adjusted: less the effect of number of working days.

**Turkey:**

The State Institute of Statistics has started to calculate the first industrial production index in 1983. The year 1981 was taken as the base year in the first index, and then base year moved to 1986 and finally to 1992 and then last base year moved to 1997 in 1999.

The productivity volume index is usually calculated as the ratio of the production volume index and the number of employed person index except for Cyprus and Poland.

For Cyprus, figures refer to the ratio of value added at

constant 1995 prices and the number of persons employed. For Poland, data refer to industrial sales per one employee.

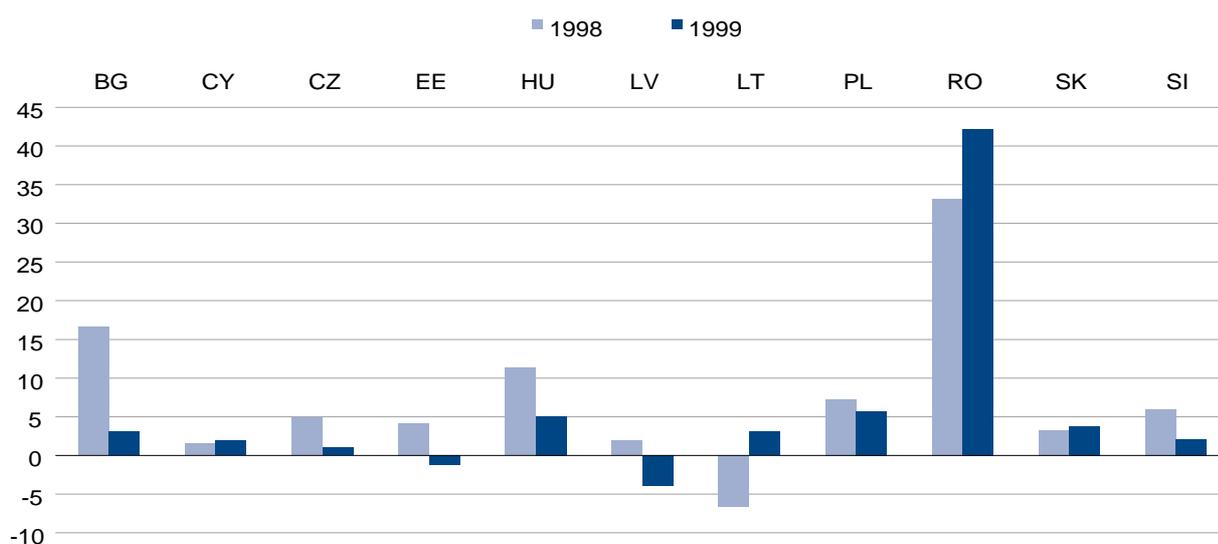
**9.5. Industrial productivity volume indices**

Previous year = 100.0					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	103.4	102.8	103.7	104.2	102.9
CZ	110.6	108.5	106.2	102.8	101.3
EE	108.4	105.8	115.4	102.2	105.3 <sup>p</sup>
HU	110.9	109.4	113.6	111.9	109.8
LV	100.9	103.8	112.6	103.9	105.7
LT	117.3	111.1	113.3	114.4	94.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	109.3	110.1	112.0	105.5	109.2
RO	113.7	111.1	96.9	92.6	:
SK	:	:	:	:	107.3
SI	106.3	109.2	104.4	105.4	103.1
TR	110.1	103.8	106.6	100.0	105.2

**9.6. Industrial producer price indices**

Previous year = 100.0					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	233.4	1071.1	116.6	103.1
CY	103.2	102.7	102.3	101.5	101.9
CZ	107.6	104.8	104.9	104.9	101.0
EE	125.6	114.8	108.8	104.2	98.8
HU	128.9	121.8	120.4	111.3	105.1
LV	111.9	113.7	104.1	101.9	96.0
LT	128.3	117.2	104.2	93.3	103.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	125.4	112.4	112.2	107.3	105.7
RO	135.1	149.9	252.7	133.2	142.2
SK	109.0	104.1	104.5	103.3	103.8
SI	112.8	106.8	106.1	106.0	102.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 9.b. Industrial producer price indices, % change over previous year**



## STEEL INDUSTRY

## 9.7. Employment in steel industry

Number of persons employed					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	26 940	28 102	27 936	26 546	24 525
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ <sup>(1)</sup>	38 013	37 353	51 528	48 718	42 304
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	13 366	16 933	14 909	12 575	8 382
LV	2 403	2 124	2 384	2 432	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	80 233	83 681	77 713	71 362	63 792
RO <sup>(2)</sup>	146 907	148 878	145 449	129 459	107 464
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4 542	4 355	4 195	3 911	3 450
TR <sup>(3)</sup>	33 268	33 597	34 134	34 051	33 554

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for 1995–96: enterprises with 100 or more employees. Data for 1997–99: enterprises with 20 or more employees.

<sup>(2)</sup> Metallurgic industry (NACE 27).

<sup>(3)</sup> ISIC.Rev.3 — 27.

## 9.8. Production of steel

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Production of crude steel in 1 000 tonnes					
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7 184	6 509	6 750	6 498	5 616
EE	2	3	3	2	1
HU	1 865	2 060	1 819	1 940	1 920
LV	279	293	465	471	484
LT	1	1	1	1	0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	11 890	10 433	11 591	9 916	8 759
RO	6 557	6 083	6 675	6 336	4 392
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	407	328	368	458	445
TR	12 798	13 382	13 631	13 351	13 807
Production of steel products in 1 000 tonnes					
BG <sup>(1)</sup>	91	91	68	16	66
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	2 242	2 535	2 593	2 674	2 551
LV	285	299	441	513	518
LT	14	13	10	9	21
MT <sup>(2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:
PL	6 497	6 944	7 356	6 660	6 257
RO	4 959	4 479	4 806	4 391	3 379
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	423	292	382	398	489
TR	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Steel products data include only steel tubes.

<sup>(2)</sup> Steel products data include only hot-rolled products.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction-installation activity of corporations classified to construction (according to the NACE Rev. 1 classification section F).

**9.9. Construction production volume indices**

Change in % over the previous year					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG <sup>(1)</sup>	5.8	-14.0	-4.4	-0.2	8.0
CY	-0.8	1.2	-3.3	0.7	-0.3
CZ	8.5	5.3	-3.9	-7.0	-6.5
EE	6.2	13.8	14.3	23.4	-13.4
HU	-17.6	2.7	8.1	13.1	8.3
LV	18.2	5.3	8.2	16.5	7.8
LT	-1.0	-7.2	17.9	22.6	-9.9
MT <sup>(2)</sup>	43.3	55.5	43.3	32.7	:
PL	15.0	7.8	19.4	11.6	3.2
RO	13.2	3.7	-24.4	-18.0 <sup>P</sup>	-12.2 <sup>P</sup>
SK	2.9	4.4	9.2	-3.5	-25.8
SI	:	13.2	7.7	4.6	14.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Since 1996 – according to the new national industrial classification (NCEA), based on NACE, Rev.1.

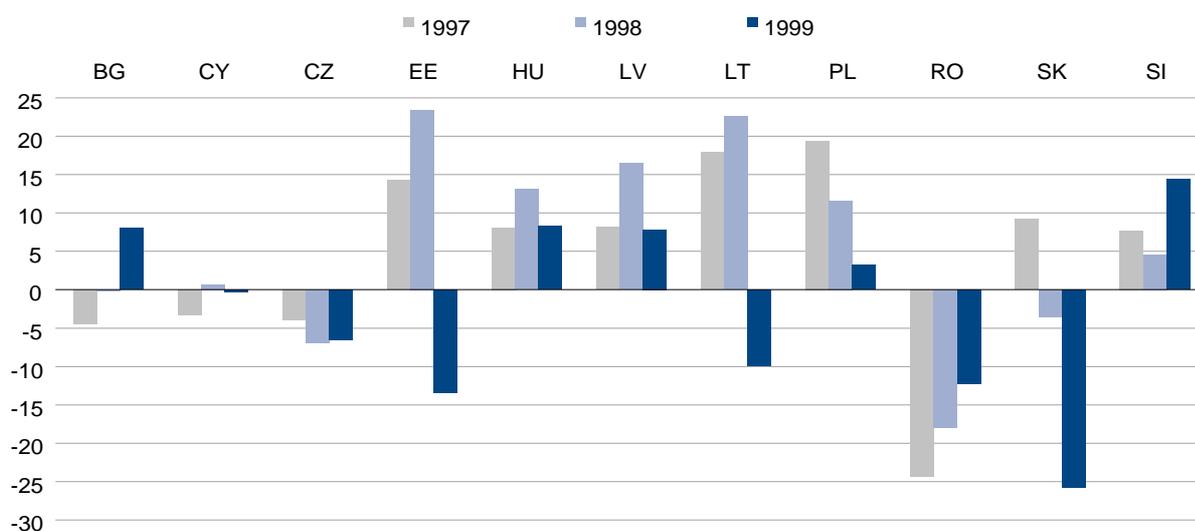
<sup>(2)</sup> ISIC Rev.2.

**9.10. Construction cost indices**

Previous year = 100.0					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	104.2	103.6	103.6	102.1	102.6
CZ	110.6	111.3	111.3	109.3	104.8
EE	136.0	118.8	110.1	107.7	102.0
HU	126.6	124.8	119.9	110.7	110.3
LV	140.0	108.0	107.9	111.0	104.4
LT <sup>(1)</sup>	125.4	116.8	109.8 <sup>P</sup>	105.5 <sup>*</sup>	102.2
MT	102.1	102.8	102.7	102.3	:
PL	121.9	119.2	114.2	112.9	108.6
RO	143.8	153.0	219.4	151.6	144.8
SK	112.0	115.0	109.7	108.9	111.0
SI	117.8	106.9	110.5	105.0	103.4
TR	168.4	176.8	190.0	174.0	156.0

<sup>(1)</sup> ISIC Rev.2.

**Fig. 9.c. Construction production volume indices, % change over previous year**



## DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

**9.11. Number of dwellings completed**

	Total number					Per 1 000 inhabitants				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	6 815	8 099	7 452	4 942	9 824	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.2
CY	6 891	7 157	7 148	6 599	6 327	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.0	9.5
CZ	13 286	14 037	15 904	21 245	22 299	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.3
EE	1 149	935	1 003	882	785	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
HU	24 718	28 257	28 130	20 323	21 583	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9
LV	1 776	1 483	1 480	1 351	1 063	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
LT	5 600	5 624	5 562	4 176	4 364	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2
MT	4 619	4 227	3 484	4 205	:	12.4	11.3	9.3	11.1	:
PL	67 072	62 130	73 706	80 594	82 000 <sup>*</sup>	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1
RO	35 822	29 460	29 921	29 692	29 200 <sup>*</sup>	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
SK	6 157	6 257	7 172	8 234	10 800 <sup>*</sup>	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0
SI	5 715	6 228	6 085	6 518	:	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	:
TR	248 946	267 306	277 056	238 958	215 613	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.4

**9.12. Average useful floor space of a completed dwelling**

	m <sup>2</sup>				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	86.0	82.0	87.0	85.0	85.0
CY	153.0	160.0	161.0	157.0	162.0
CZ	96.2	96.2	103.0	104.3	107.0
EE	91.0	111.0	121.0	113.0	111.0
HU	99.2	96.9	95.4	96.9	99.5
LV	123.1	145.4	153.9	166.3	188.7
LT	101.0	112.2	109.2	119.8	120.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	89.6	92.1	93.3	93.4	87.3
RO	72.9	77.3	82.9	88.1	90.8
SK	111.2	109.1	105.5	121.3	133.0
SI	105.4	105.7	105.4	106.0	:
TR	116.0	118.1	120.6	124.5	125.5

## **Chapter 10**

# **RETAIL TRADE AND TOURISM**

## RETAIL TRADE

**10.1. Retail trade turnover indices**

Previous year = 100.0					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	92.4	69.7	117.6	123.0
CY	108.1	101.7	98.9	106.2	99.8
CZ	106.5	112.1	99.6	92.7	103.0
EE	112.9	106.2	112.0	106.0	104.3
HU	91.4	95.1	98.4	112.3	107.7
LV	99.6	89.1	121.5	126.5	112.0
LT	107.6	106.1	112.5	109.7	95.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	109.8	107.5	120.0	110.8	116.0
RO	:	115.3	87.9	104.1	95.5
SK	102.0	107.0	104.8	108.6	109.8
SI	104.3	107.3	105.4	101.9	102.9
TR	368.5	825.7	1965.2	:	:

**Methodological note****Bulgaria:**

Data refer to trade enterprises from group 52 (NACE Rev. 1), excluding group 52.7. Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during reference period.

**Cyprus:**

Value and volume indices of retail sales are compiled from data collected in a monthly survey covering a sample of retailers in the major urban areas. Separate indices are compiled for ten commodity categories that are considered representative of consumer demand. The volume indices are obtained by deflating the value indices of the various categories by suitable retail price indices. The weights allocated to the various commodity categories are proportional to their total retail sales value in 1995, as derived from the Distributive Trades Survey of 1995.

**Czech Republic:**

Retail sales (excluding VAT) of retail trade (NACE 52) and motor trade (NACE 50) enterprises.

**Estonia:**

Enterprises whose main activity corresponds to NACE 50 and 52.

**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:**

Retail trade turnover is collected from all enterprises whose main or secondary activity is retail trade, i.e., NACE 50 (excluding 50.2) and 52 (excluding 52.7).

**Lithuania:**

Retail turnover of goods in trading enterprises irrespective of their ownership and main activity type (public catering excluded).

**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 are computed for incomes coming from retail trade activity, i.e., NACE 50 (excluding repair and wholesale of motor vehicles) and NACE 52 (excluding group 52.7), and referring to enterprises with retail trade as main or secondary activity.

Beginning with 1997, the indices are calculated based on the data supplied by a special monthly survey in the enterprises with retail trade as main activity, NACE 50 and 52. The volume indices for 1996 and 1997 are calculated on the basis of data supplied by the yearly structural survey in enterprises. The quarterly indices and indices for 1998 are obtained from the monthly survey in enterprises whose main activity corresponds to NACE 50 and 52.

**Slovakia:**

NACE 50, 52, 55 and 63.3 activities. Indices are in constant prices, using December 1995 as a base.

**Slovenia:**

Until 1997, data are the result of the quarterly survey on retailing irrespective of the main activity. Since 1997, data are obtained from the monthly survey of enterprises whose main activity is retail trade (NACE Rev. 1: 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5, 52.61, 52.63) including sale of motor vehicles (NACE Rev. 1: 50). Indices at current prices are deflated with appropriate retail price indices.

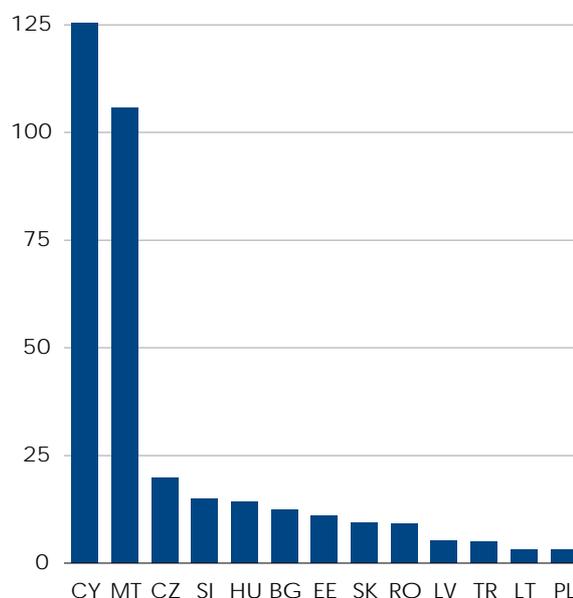
TOURISM

Tourism is defined as the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

Hotels and similar establishments are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming under a common management; as providing certain services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialised establishments. Data concerning hotels comprise hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

Similar establishments comprise rooming and boarding houses, tourist residences and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities. This group also includes guest-houses, bed and breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

**Fig. 10.a. Number of bed places in hotels per 1 000 inhabitants, 1999**



**10.2. Number of hotels and similar establishments**

	Establishments				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	526	523	477	513	518
CY	537	574	568	580	579
CZ	1 387	2 737	3 509	3 669	3 614 <sup>(1)</sup>
EE	160	174	200	237	329
HU	1 501	1 687	1 739	1 817	1 851
LV	135	151	152	148	150
LT	143	173	182	201	221
MT	260	257	263	251	246
PL	1 068	1 247	1 397	1 576	1 535
RO	2 294	2 362	2 446	2 535	2 660
SK	447	476	397	543	570
SI	307	398	404	402	398
TR	1 767	1 840	1 910	1 929	1 895

<sup>(1)</sup> As of 31 July.

**10.3. Number of bed places in hotels**

	Bed places				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	118 112	107 111	99 953	112 002	100 663
CY	77 133	83 537	83 288	85 161	83 347
CZ	117 198	167 058	195 733	202 957	203 819 <sup>(1)</sup>
EE	10 576	10 826	11 320	13 668	16 034
HU	119 109	127 650	133 362	136 413	144 600
LV	13 376	12 388	14 609	13 613	12 453
LT	9 765	9 897	10 307	11 714	11 553
MT	37 308	38 152	39 434	38 932	40 919
PL	93 309	102 272	111 316	120 589	120 285
RO	205 668	204 374	204 124	204 499	202 867
SK	39 281	41 700	37 782	48 887	50 199
SI	30 755	32 666	30 814	30 677	29 541
TR	274 078	294 590	307 131	306 990	315 932

<sup>(1)</sup> As of 31 July.

A bedroom is the unit formed by one room or groups of rooms constituting an indivisible whole rental in an accommodation establishment or dwelling.

### 10.4. Average net rate of utilisation of bed places

In %					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	36.6	34.8	33.2	32.4	29.7
CY	60.3	54.7	53.9	57.3	:
CZ	32.0	35.6	34.7	32.9	33.6
EE	29.0	31.0	34.0	34.0	35.0
HU	45.4	47.2	47.7	42.7	41.0
LV	:	:	24.5	25.8	29.6
LT	23.1	23.3	26.3	27.2	24.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	43.2	35.8	40.2	39.3	38.6 <sup>(1)</sup>
RO	46.4	41.9	38.7	38.2	37.1
SK	31.9	38.7	32.3	32.3	31.9
SI	33.4	31.6	35.8	36.0	35.9
TR	:	:	:	:	:

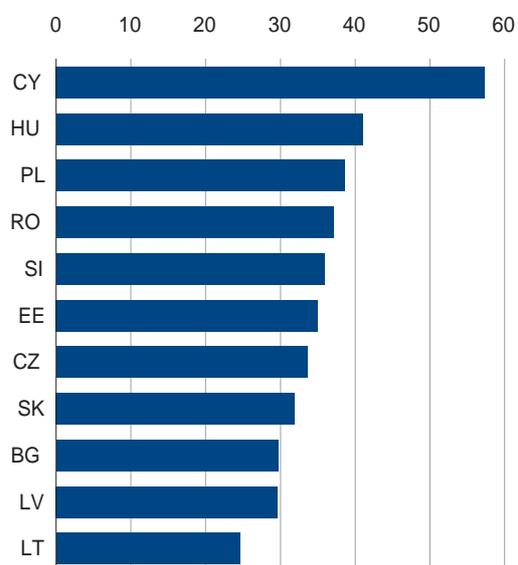
<sup>(1)</sup> From January to September 1999.

The number of bed places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request.

The net occupancy rate of bed places in one month is obtained by dividing total overnight stays by the product of the bed places on offer and the number of days when the bed places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.) for the same group of establishments, multiplying the quotient by 100 to express the result as a percentage.

The formula is:  $NORB = (P/Gd) \times 100$  where P is the number of registered overnight stays during the month (year) and Gd is the number of bed days actually available for use during the month (year). The rates are generally calculated to one decimal point.

**Fig. 10.b. Average net rate of utilisation of bed places in %, 1999**



CY: 1998.

## RETAIL TRADE AND TOURISM

Collective tourist accommodation refers, in this publication, to hotels and similar establishments and other collective accommodation establishments. The latter include holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and other collective accommodation, e.g., youth hostels and group accommodation.

A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourism accommodation.

Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two accommodations at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g., refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

### 10.5. Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation

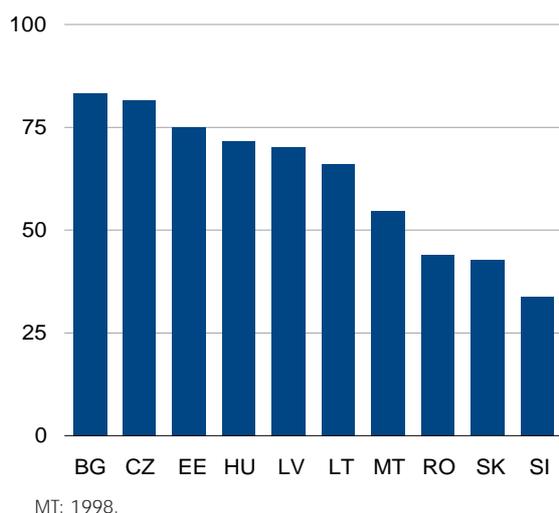
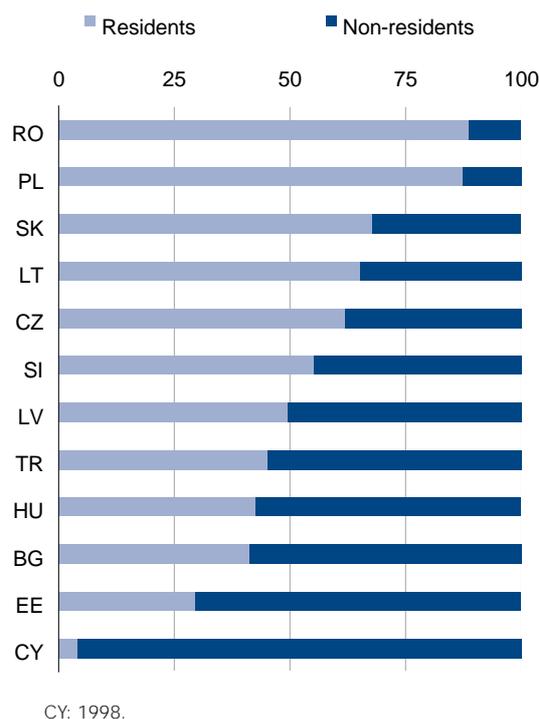
	Total nights spent In 1 000					Nights spent by non-residents In 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	9 987	9 678	8 501	8 635	7 450	5 438	5 922	5 476	5 197	4 382
CY	14 566	13 210	13 710	15 039	:	14 201	12 705	13 161	14 444	:
CZ	24 108	36 278	41 349	44 054	42 349	10 275	13 641	14 932	16 218	16 125
EE	933	985	1 168	1 339	1 484	608	693	835	926	1 045
HU	14 858	15 843	16 402	16 916	17 327	9 334	10 104	10 229	10 138	9 943
LV	1 403	1 344	1 506	1 441	1 434	668	697	763	733	724
LT	2 086	1 777	1 784	2 061	1 937	504	576	616	713	675
MT	:	:	:	:	:	10 919	10 665	10 939	11 326	11 658
PL	42 726	43 166	51 460	56 344	54 484	5 523	5 595	7 580	7 333	6 934
RO	24 111	21 837	19 612	19 183	17 670	2 381	2 289	2 506	2 206	1 980
SK	6 402	8 592	8 221	10 329	10 863	3 024	3 253	2 791	3 256	3 484
SI	5 681	5 651	6 181	6 095	5 870	2 321	2 437	2 945	2 934	2 627
TR	31 891	41 523	51 108	45 946	37 217	22 239	30 087	36 167	30 432	20 434

### 10.6. Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation by residents

	In 1 000					In %				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4 549	3 756	3 025	3 438	3 068	45.5	38.8	35.6	39.8	41.2
CY	365	505	549	595	:	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	:
CZ	13 833	22 637	26 417	27 836	26 224	57.4	62.4	63.9	63.2	61.9
EE	325	292	333	413	439	34.8	29.6	28.5	30.8	29.6
HU	5 524	5 739	6 173	6 778	7 384	37.2	36.2	37.6	40.1	42.6
LV	735	647	744	708	710	52.4	48.1	49.4	49.1	49.5
LT	1 582	1 202	1 168	1 348	1 262	75.8	67.6	65.5	65.4	65.2
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	37 203	37 571	43 880	49 011	47 550	87.1	87.0	85.3	87.0	87.3
RO	21 730	19 548	17 106	16 977	15 690	90.1	89.5	87.2	88.5	88.8
SK	3 378	5 339	5 430	7 073	7 379	52.8	62.1	66.1	68.5	67.9
SI	3 360	3 214	3 236	3 161	3 243	59.1	56.9	52.4	51.9	55.2
TR	9 652	11 436	14 941	15 513	16 782	30.3	27.5	29.2	33.8	45.1

**10.7. Share of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation by non-residents**

	Total In %					Of which EU-15 residents In %				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	54.5	61.2	64.4	60.2	58.8	64.0	53.0	54.0	59.0	75.0
CY	97.5	96.2	96.0	96.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	42.6	37.6	36.1	36.8	38.1	:	69.7	67.1	64.0	66.1
EE	65.2	70.4	71.5	69.2	70.4	69.9	76.2	78.6	78.9	81.6
HU	62.8	63.8	62.4	59.9	57.4	:	:	:	:	71.6
LV	47.6	51.9	50.7	50.9	50.5	:	32.9	33.2	39.2	42.7
LT	24.2	32.4	34.5	34.6	34.8	:	:	:	42.8	43.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:	88.4	82.6	84.5	83.2	:
PL	12.9	13.0	14.7	13.0	12.7	:	:	:	:	:
RO	9.9	10.5	12.8	11.5	11.2	52.4	47.6	49.9	52.8	54.7
SK	47.2	37.9	33.9	31.5	32.1	:	:	38.3	36.2	33.8
SI	40.9	43.1	47.6	48.1	44.8	68.7	71.2	73.9	68.7	70.1
TR	69.7	72.5	70.8	66.2	54.9	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 10.c. Share of EU-15 residents in nights spent by non-residents, in %, 1999**

**Fig. 10.d. Nights spent by residents and non-residents, in % of total nights spent, 1999**


INTERNATIONAL VISITOR FLOW

**10.8. Arrivals at the borders: visitors and tourists**

Visitors in 1 000					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	5 284	4 619	5 207	3 266	5 056
CY	2 253	2 089	2 194	2 357	2 578
CZ	98 061	109 405	107 884	102 844	100 832
EE	2 111	2 435	2 618	2 919	3 181
HU	39 240	39 833	37 315	33 624	28 803
LV	1 633	1 750	1 842	1 788	1 738
LT	2 055	3 499	3 702	4 287	4 454
MT	1 234	1 293	1 361	1 229	1 240
PL	82 244	87 439	87 817	88 592	89 118
RO	5 445	5 205	5 149	4 831	5 224
SK	27 301	33 113	31 742	32 735	30 757
SI	3 184	3 594	3 828	3 297	3 000
TR	7 727	8 537	9 713	9 431	7 487

Tourists in 1 000					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	2 721	2 192	2 336	1 974	2 490
CY	2 100	1 950	2 088	2 223	2 434
CZ	:	4 558	4 976	5 482	5 610
EE	530	665	730	825	950
HU	20 690	20 674	17 248	2 871 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 789 <sup>(1)</sup>
LV	523	560	625	567	490
LT	:	832	1 012	1 416	1 422
MT	1 054	1 111	1 182	1 214	1 215
PL	:	4 088	3 923	3 562	3 178
RO <sup>(1)</sup>	:	762	833	810	795
SK	903	951	814	896	975
SI	732	832	974	977	884
TR	7 083	7 888	9 063	8 638	6 893

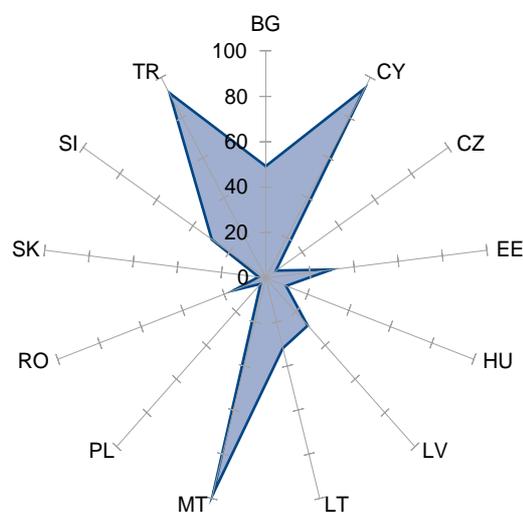
<sup>(1)</sup> Data refer to collective accommodation establishments only.

A visitor is defined as a person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Visitors (domestic/international) comprise tourists, who are defined as visitors staying at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place or country visited.

An arrival (departure) is defined as a person who arrives at (leaves) a collective accommodation establishment or at a private tourism accommodation and checks in (out).

**Fig. 10.e. Tourists as a percentage of visitors, 1999**



### 10.9. Balance of payments (travel item)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Credit in Mio euro</b>				
BG	121	303	325	392	875 <sup>(1)</sup>
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	1 374	1 323	1 462	1 538	1 790
CZ	2 199	3 210	3 220	3 304	2 847
EE	272	382	420	477	662 <sup>(1)</sup>
HU	1 336	1 782	2 301	2 242	2 322
LV	15	169	170	163	111
LT	59	249	317	410	:
MT	505	500	571	585	637
PL	1 763	2 488	2 028	3 827	2 978
RO	451	417	464	232	236
SK	474	530	481	436	432
SI	828	969	1 048	998	940
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	4 682	5 709	8 110	7 481	6 118
	<b>Debit in Mio euro</b>				
BG	111	155	195	198	495
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	252	288	340	366	404
CZ	1 249	2 327	2 101	1 660	1 383 <sup>(1)</sup>
EE	69	80	107	119	239
HU	802	756	1 021	1 077	793
LV	19	294	287	273	252 <sup>(1)</sup>
LT	81	209	245	261	:
MT	163	172	168	172	188
PL	314	459	520	689	806
RO	533	525	601	409	371
SK	253	380	387	423	319
SI	401	428	480	513	554
TR	860	1 278	1 988	1 828	1 730
	<b>Balance in Mio euro</b>				
BG	10	148	130	193	381
CY	1 122	1 035	1 122	1 173	1 386
CZ	950	884	1 119	1 644	1 464
EE	203	303	313	359	423
HU	534	1 026	1 280	1 165	1 529
LV	-4	-125	-118	-110	-141
LT	-22	39	73	149	:
MT	341	327	403	413	449
PL	1 450	2 029	1 508	3 138	2 172
RO	-82	-108	-137	-177	-134
SK	222	150	94	13	114
SI	427	542	568	484	386
TR	3 822	4 431	6 123	5 653	4 388

<sup>(1)</sup> Data are from national sources.

The balance of payments is defined as the record of countries' international transactions with the rest of the world (transactions, for the most part, between residents and non-residents). Data in the table below mainly focus on transactions concerning travel. Travel covers goods and services acquired from an economy by non-resident travellers during their stay on the territory of that economy and for their own use.

### Methodological note

#### Czech Republic:

Since 1996, the surveys are based on the use of a specific register of accommodation establishments.

Change in methodology: Until 1996, the table lists only data from submitted and processed questionnaires. Since 1997, estimated totals are included, which are aggregates of processed data from submitted questionnaires and estimates of data for accommodation establishments that failed to submit completed questionnaires or were not included in the sample.

#### Lithuania:

Data for other collective accommodation establishments: exclude sanatoriums.

#### Poland:

Total of other collective accommodation establishments: Data include private rooms.

Until 1998, Polish statistics of rented rooms also include collective accommodation establishments that do not fulfil the standards (e.g., hotels with less than 10 rooms were treated as rented rooms).

Hotels: Comprise hotels, apartment hotels providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

Similar establishments: Comprise motels and boarding houses providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

Other collective establishments and Specialised establishments: Any establishment, intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not necessarily being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories excursion hostels, shelters, youth hostels, holiday centres, training recreational centres, creative arts centres, public tourist cottages, etc. (often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation, such as health care).

#### Romania:

Total of other collective accommodation establishments: Data include campsites and houselet type units, bungalows, school and pre-school camps, ships' accommodation spaces.

## Chapter 11

# TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATION

## INFRASTRUCTURE

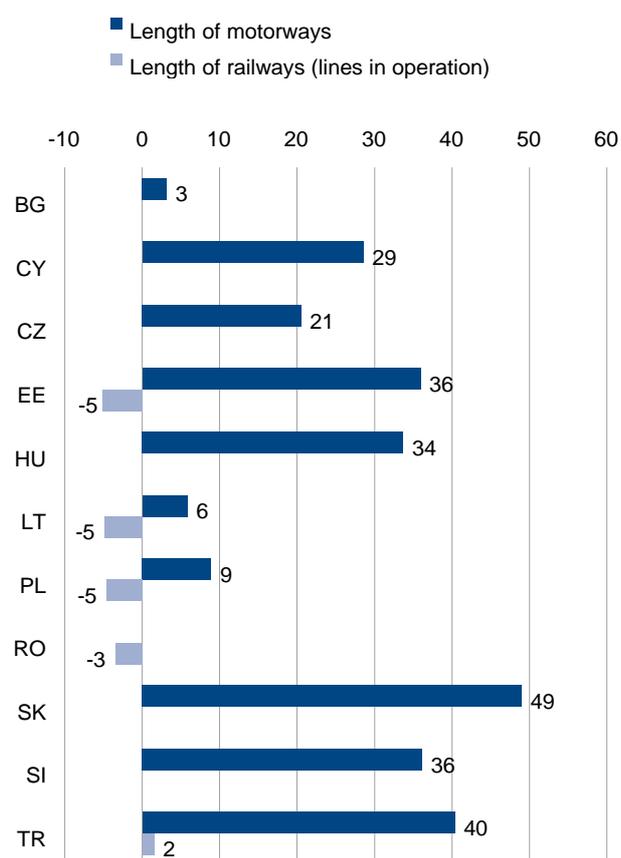
## 11.1. Length of motorways

Length of motorways					
In kilometres					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	314	314	314	319	324
CY	168	194	199	204	216
CZ	414	423	485	499	499
EE	64	66	68	74	87
HU	335	365	381	448	448
LV	.	.	.	.	.
LT	394	404	410	417	417
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	246	258	264	268	268
RO	113	113	113	113	113
SK	198	215	219	288	295
SI	293	310	330	369	399
TR	1 246	1 405	1 528	1 726	1 749

## 11.2. Length of railways

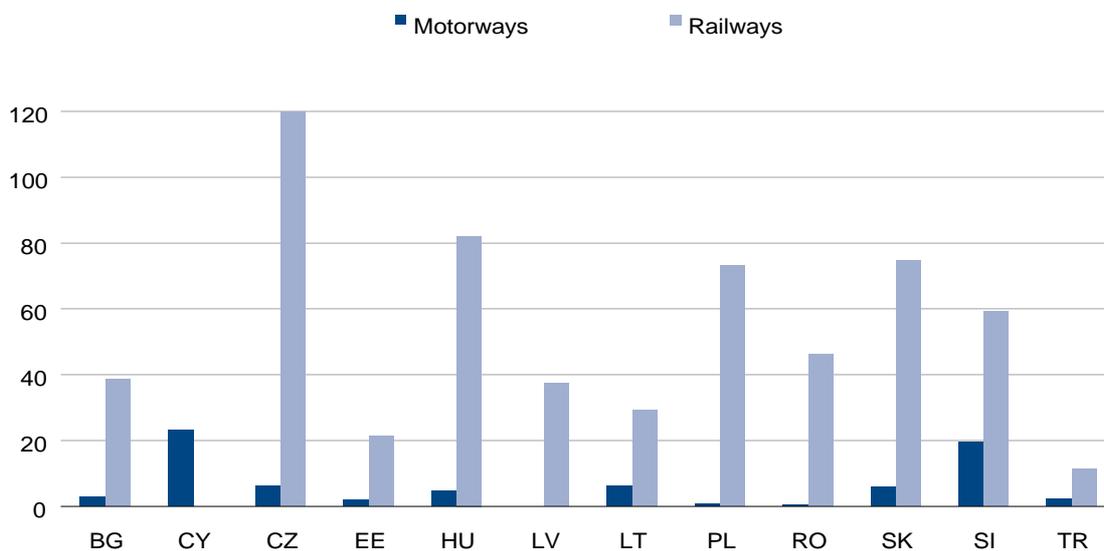
Length of railways (lines in operation)					
In kilometres					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4 293	4 293	4 292	4 290	4 290
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	9 430	9 430	9 430	9 430	9 444
EE	1 021	1 020	1 018	968	968
HU	7 632	7 619	7 593	7 642	7 642
LV	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 413
LT	2 002	1 997	1 997	1 997	1 905
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	23 986	23 420	23 328	23 210	22 891
RO	11 376	11 385	11 380	11 010	10 981
SK	3 665	3 673	3 673	3 665	3 665
SI	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201
TR	8 549	8 607	8 607	8 607	8 682

Fig. 11.a. Increase/decrease of transport infrastructure in the past 5 years (length in 1999 in % change over 1995)



LV, MT: No motorways.  
CY, MT: No railways.

Fig. 11.b. Motorway and railway density (length in km per 1 000 km<sup>2</sup>), 1999



11.3. Length of inland waterways and pipelines

	Length of Inland waterways In kilometres					Length of pipelines In kilometres				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	470	470	470	470	470	578	578	578	578	578
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	677	677	677	664	664	581	736	736	736	736
EE	320	320	320	320	320	.	.	.	.	.
HU	1 373	1 373	1 373	1 373	1 373	847	847	848	848	848
LV	.	.	.	.	.	437	437	437	437	437
LT	369	369	369	369	369	400	399	399	399	500
MT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PL	3 980	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 813	2 278	2 278	2 278	2 278	2 278
RO	1 779	1 779	1 779	1 779	1 779	3 546	3 546	4 629	4 629	4 423
SK	172	172	172	172	172	.	.	.	.	.
SI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TR	.	.	.	.	.	1 126	2 112	2 112	2 112	2 112

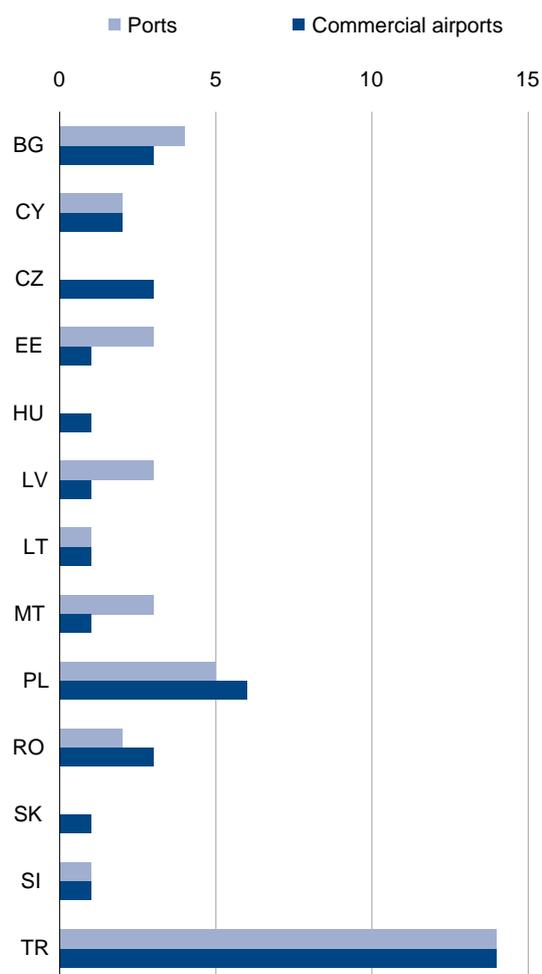
**11.4. Number of major ports**

	Ports (handling > 1 million tonnes per year)				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4	4	4	4	4
CY	2	2	2	2	2
CZ	.	.	.	.	.
EE	1	2	2	3	3
HU	.	.	.	.	.
LV	3	3	3	3	3
LT	1	1	1	1	1
MT	3	3	3	3	3
PL	5	5	5	5	5
RO	2	2	2	2	2
SK	.	.	.	.	.
SI	1	1	1	1	1
TR	15	15	17	15	14

**11.5. Number of major airports**

	Commercial airports (with > 100 000 passenger movements per year)				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	3	3	3	3	3
CY	2	2	2	2	2
CZ	3	3	3	3	3
EE	1	1	1	1	1
HU	1	1	1	1	1
LV	1	1	1	1	1
LT	1	1	1	1	1
MT	1	1	1	1	1
PL	4	5	6	6	6
RO	3	3	3	3	3
SK	1	1	1	1	1
SI	1	1	1	1	1
TR	11	11	13	13	14

**Fig. 11.c. Number of major ports and airports (ports > 1 million tonnes per year and airports > 100 000 passenger movements per year)**



TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

11.6. Number of passenger cars and first registrations

	Passenger cars In 1 000					First registrations during the year In 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	1 647.6	1 707.0	1 730.5	1 809.4	1 908.4	56.7	69.5	28.2	70.8	103.5
CY	219.7	226.8	235.0	249.2	257.0	17.9	20.4	20.3	24.9	20.1
CZ	3 043.3	3 192.5	3 391.5	3 493.0	3 439.7	:	:	:	:	:
EE	383.4	406.6	427.7	451.0	458.7	44.5	35.6	35.3	32.6	24.2
HU	2 245.4	2 264.2	2 297.1	2 218.0	2 255.5	127.8	103.5	85.4	112.7	139.5 <sup>P</sup>
LV	331.8	379.9	431.8	482.7	525.6	49.3	52.1	71.6	57.4	45.9
LT	718.5	785.1	882.1	980.9	1 089.3	154.9	122.1	173.1	147.1	142.1
MT	180.9	166.2	183.8	191.8	194.5	11.4	11.5	10.1	10.8	11.8
PL	7 517.3	8 054.4	8 533.4	8 890.8	9 282.8	450.8	627.3	722.2	557.8	599.3
RO	2 197.5	2 391.9	2 605.5	2 822.3	2 890.0	177.5	194.4	231.6	216.8	157.8
SK	1 015.8	1 058.4	1 135.9	1 196.1	1 236.4	:	107.6	85.6	76.0	58.2
SI	709.6	740.9	778.3	813.4	848.3	63.5	61.7	64.2	70.9	81.8
TR	3 058.5	3 274.2	3 570.1	3 838.3	4 072.3	200.7	219.2	299.1	271.8	238.1

Fig. 11.d. Motorisation rate: Number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants

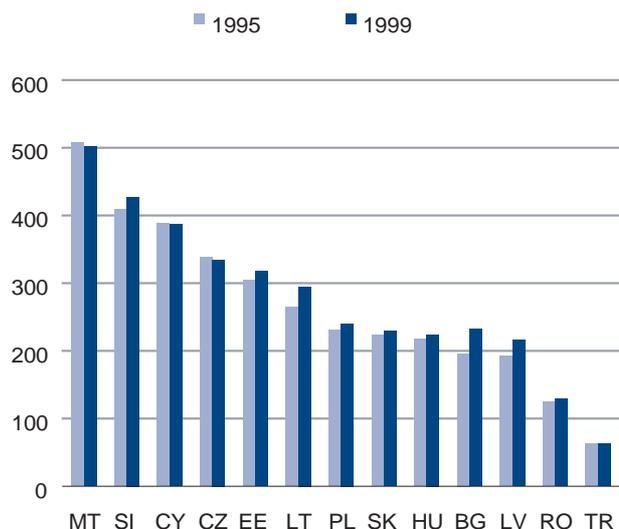
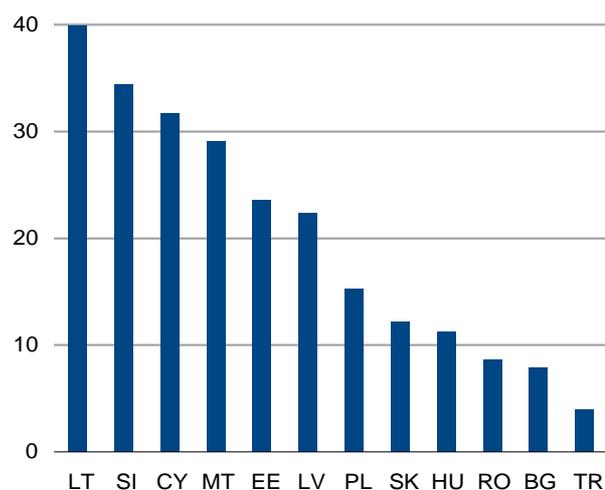


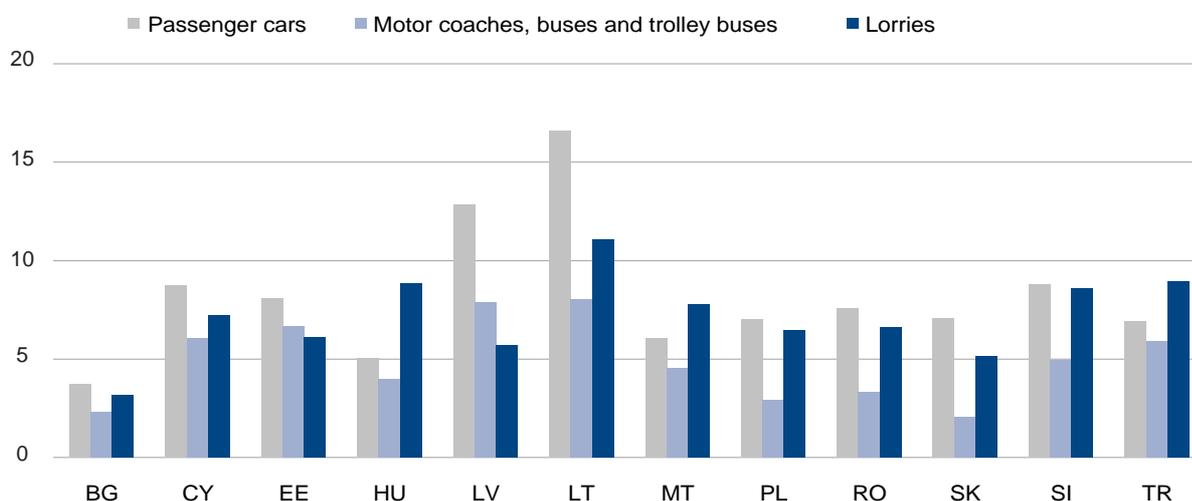
Fig. 11.e. Number of first registrations of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants (yearly average 1995-99)



## 11.7. Number of vehicles and first registrations

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Motor coaches, buses and trolley buses</b>					<b>First registrations during the year</b>				
BG	41 839	41 642	41 202	42 264	42 721	1 316	1 087	384	866	1 173
CY	2 670	2 801	2 800	2 754	2 835	200	233	120	142	145
CZ	19 756	20 489	20 755	19 960	18 981	:	:	:	:	:
EE	7 152	6 846	6 602	6 448	6 336	492	474	380	441	445
HU	20 509	19 378	18 887	18 792	17 988	772	715	811	636	853 <sup>P</sup>
LV	16 813	17 603	18 877	11 829	11 870	1 341	1 257	2 021	655	783
LT	17 584	16 026	15 435	15 679	16 090	1 850	1 284	1 679	1 066	621
MT	1 014	967	1 077	1 117	1 133	:	39	67	49	41
PL	85 101	85 325	81 541	80 591	78 717	2 332	2 526	2 425	2 259	2 512
RO	42 047	43 225	44 063	45 546	47 305	2 051	1 208	810	1 483	1 759
SK	12 053	11 582	11 485	11 515	11 335	277	256	188	319	139
SI	2 467	2 408	2 372	2 327	2 319	82	79	126	147	152
TR	263 248	277 672	28 953	319 856	333 869	10 712	15 962	23 271	22 599	15 678
	<b>Lorries in 1 000</b>					<b>First registrations during the year in 1 000</b>				
BG	243.9	248.1	251.0	262.0	271.5	7.9	9.3	4.1	9.4	10.0
CY	100.3	103.1	107.7	103.1	110.1	9.7	8.1	6.2	7.3	6.6
CZ	202.9	225.5	246.6	260.3	268.3	:	:	:	:	:
EE	65.6	71.3	76.6	80.6	81.0	4.5	4.1	5.5	5.0	3.8
HU	292.1	303.1	315.2	312.3	322.1	30.5	25.7	22.4	27.6	30.4 <sup>P</sup>
LV	60.8	64.5	67.5	75.0	80.1	3.0	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.3
LT	101.4	81.3	84.7	89.9	86.8	10.3	7.5	12.0	12.1	7.2
MT	40.8	38.4	46.3	48.4	50.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	2.8	2.2
PL	1 298.7	1 370.9	1 421.5	1 484.6	1 597.9	64.2	75.2	79.4	103.9	140.1
RO	317.9	339.2	356.3	380.3	410.2	20.6	21.7	:	24.0	29.8
SK	148.4	142.5	148.5	154.8	157.7	:	6.9	8.0	9.0	7.1
SI	39.4	41.8	44.2	45.8	47.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.3
TR	719.2	776.1	883.4	997.2	1 071.9	33.5	60.3	110.6	116.2	76.8
	<b>Road tractors</b>					<b>First registrations during the year</b>				
BG	19 920	21 982	21 806	21 320	21 399	1 045	2 727	599	861	554
CY	919	955	956	1 203	1 011	88	54	91	121	113
CZ	16 382	17 482	18 751	20 035	21 151	:	:	:	:	:
EE	29 600	30 200	31 100	:	:	852	818	1 320	:	:
HU	32 613	29 118	27 029	24 589	23 559	1 282	1 336	1 927	2 456	2 391
LV	7 899	8 431	9 308	9 988	10 108	:	449	898	1 133	401 <sup>P</sup>
LT	7 469	7 992	8 939	9 588	9 752	778	776	2 270	1 250	518
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	56 244	61 343	66 857	79 212	86 290	5 094	4 617	7 384	10 414	7 966
RO	25 190	26 217	27 195	29 820	32 001	:	:	:	2 625	2 181
SK	1 306	:	600	1 721	2 306	209	:	:	:	:
SI	3 326	3 608	3 765	3 911	4 074	365	241	225	282	339
TR	27 774	30 193	33 285	36 601	37 471	1 621	2 819	3 715	3 485	1 139

**Fig. 11.f. Renewal rate of vehicles: Number of first registrations in % of total stock (yearly average 1995–99)**



### 11.8. Number of commercial aircraft <sup>(1)</sup> and ships <sup>(2)</sup>

	Commercial aircraft					Ships				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	46	45	44	42	41	108	101	109	110	100
CY	12	12	12	12	12	2 778	2 733	2 798	2 673	2 686
CZ	40	36	46	45	47	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	20	17	18	157	141	139	:	188
HU	:	:	35	34	34	3	3	2	2	1
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	28	24	24	25	21	108	93	91	87	75
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	40	32	33	37	43	168	162	162	148	149
RO	:	67	44	37	42	255	289	283	231	203
SK	12	13	14	19	9	200	200	184	199	170
SI	7	7	7	6	6	13	16	17	16	16
TR	:	:	:	:	:	5 300	5 602	5 688	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Commercial aircraft, empty weight > 9 tonnes.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total (sea) fleet controlled with a DWT > 1 000 tonnes.

## FREIGHT TRANSPORT

## 11.9. Total and national freight

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Railways — total freight in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Railways — national freight in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	8 407	7 394	7 283	5 972	4 991		7 696	6 791	6 720	5 306	4 484
CY	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
CZ <sup>(1)</sup>	22 623	22 339	21 010	18 709	16 713		10 330	10 493	9 796	8 243	7 117
EE <sup>(1)</sup>	3 846	4 198	5 102	6 079	7 295		482	792	800	737	820
HU	7 265	6 612	6 942	6 807	6 414		2 553	2 534	2 377	2 340	2 313
LV <sup>(1)</sup>	9 757	12 412	13 970	12 995	12 210		558	461	479	453	381
LT	3 151	2 995	3 276	3 551	2 631		825	850	1 036	1 370	1 091
MT	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
PL <sup>(1)</sup>	68 206	67 413	67 679	60 937	55 076		49 715	51 530	51 410	44 589	42 390
RO <sup>(1)</sup>	27 179	26 877	24 789	19 708	15 927		20 866	20 900	19 228	14 449	11 463
SK <sup>(1)</sup>	13 674	12 017	12 373	11 754	9 859		3 920	3 283	3 276	3 097	2 421
SI	1 008	968	990	986	992		232	248	212	210	222
TR	8 516	8 914	9 614	8 376	8 237		8 288	8 685	9 331	7 973	7 951
	<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.										
	<b>Road — total freight in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Road — national freight in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	31 044	27 305	26 505	22 514	19 164 *		18 562	15 510	14 201	15 304	12 540 *
CY	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
CZ <sup>(1)</sup>	31 268	30 052	40 640	33 911	36 964		14 696	14 100	17 046 <sup>(3)</sup>	17 931	16 930
EE <sup>(1)</sup>	1 549	1 897	2 773	3 791	3 975		449	442	510	538	734
HU	13 794 *	14 325 *	14 856 *	18 178	18 225		9 993 *	9 425 *	9 442 *	11 744 *	12 014
LV	1 834	2 208	2 920	3 365	3 541		.	.	1 189	1 498	1 590
LT	4 689	3 494	3 878	4 247	5 740		2 714	2 097	1 692	1 742	1 614
MT	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
PL	50 398	55 461	62 590	68 450	69 792		40 062	42 204	43 728	46 845	47 199
RO <sup>(1)</sup>	19 748	19 807	21 750	15 785	13 456		17 420	17 058	18 398	10 526	9 728
SK <sup>(1)</sup>	5 158	15 850	15 350	17 914	18 516		897	905	705	633	601
SI	1 589	1 540	1 596	1 712	1 646		251	232	255	227	206
TR <sup>(2)</sup>	112 515	135 781	139 789	152 210	150 974		112 515	135 781	139 789	152 210	150 974
	<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.						<sup>(3)</sup> Break in series.				
	<sup>(2)</sup> International freight not included in total.										
	<b>Inland waterways — total freight in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Inland waterways — national freight in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	526	505	600	563	187		7	3	3	1	1
CY	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
CZ <sup>(1)</sup>	1 348	1 115	783	915	913		353	165	28	15	28
EE	0	0	0	0	2		.	0	0	0	2
HU	1 211 *	1 285 *	1 307 *	1 468	918		24 *	26 *	19 *	33	30
LV	.	.	.	.	.		0	0	0	.	.
LT	18	7	9	14	3		18	7	9	14	3
MT	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
PL <sup>(1)</sup>	856	838	921	1 055	916		219	226	290	386	259
RO <sup>(1)</sup>	3 107	3 774	4 326	4 203	2 802		1 915	1 706	2 375	2 234	2 008
SK <sup>(1)</sup>	1 468	1 598	1 519	1 305	1 663		2	1	0	0	0
SI	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
TR	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
	<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.										

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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Oil pipelines — freight total in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Oil pipelines — freight national in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	410	362	263	244	189		410	362	263	244	189
CY	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
CZ	2 276	2 271	2 106	2 078	1 795		.	.	.	.	.
EE	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
HU	1 534	1 624	1 711	1 784	1 669		179	172	161	144	144
LV	5 316	6 060	6 362	6 569	6 055		.	.	.	.	.
LT	702	824	1 127	1 416	1 120		.	.	.	.	.
MT	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
PL	13 493	15 326	14 971	18 448	19 417		3 157	3 958	4 259	4 853	.
RO	2 938	2 662	2 296	2 258	1 636		769	804	707	699	901
SK	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
SI	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
TR	3 193	3 988	21 030	39 711	43 478		3 193	3 297	3 272	2 875	3 195
	<b>Air — freight total in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Air — freight national in 1 000 tonnes</b>				
BG	12	9	10	10	8		0	0	0	0	0
CY	40	33	30	36	33		.	.	.	.	.
CZ	35	27	30	34	33		1	1	2	1	2
EE <sup>(1)</sup>	1	5	5	5	6		0	0	0	0	0
HU	23	23	27	31	38		.	.	.	.	.
LV <sup>(1)</sup>	5	3	8	7	5		:	:	:	:	:
LT	18	15	11	9	10		0	0	0	0	0
MT	10	10	12	11	11		.	.	.	.	.
PL	41	51	58	54	47		6	5	6	5	2
RO	.	.	14	15	15		.	.	1	1	1
SK	2	3	1	0	0		2	3	1	0	0
SI	8	5	6	7	6		0	0	0	0	0
TR	576	652	792	725	686		171	182	212	209	218
	<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.										
	<b>Sea — freight total in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Sea — freight national in 1 000 tonnes</b>				
BG	7 778	7 308	6 832	4 980	4 949		0	0	0	0	.
CY	7 252	7 804	6 926	6 499	6 156		.	.	.	.	.
CZ	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
EE	3 076	4 401	4 418	5 238	4 504		.	.	.	.	.
HU	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
LV	10 587	10 063	7 699	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
LT	12 721	14 836	16 131	15 016	15 655		.	.	.	.	.
MT	3 547	3 085	3 421	3 739	4 391		.	.	.	.	.
PL	49 320	48 993	50 985	50 995	49 679		1 141	1 115	355	432	452
RO	.	34 873	31 673	28 233	22 090		.	820	414	29	.
SK	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
SI	6 811	6 502	7 248	8 446	8 412		.	0	.	.	.
TR	109 502	104 058	138 015	142 914	134 699		30 509	29 913	34 374	38 822	38 171

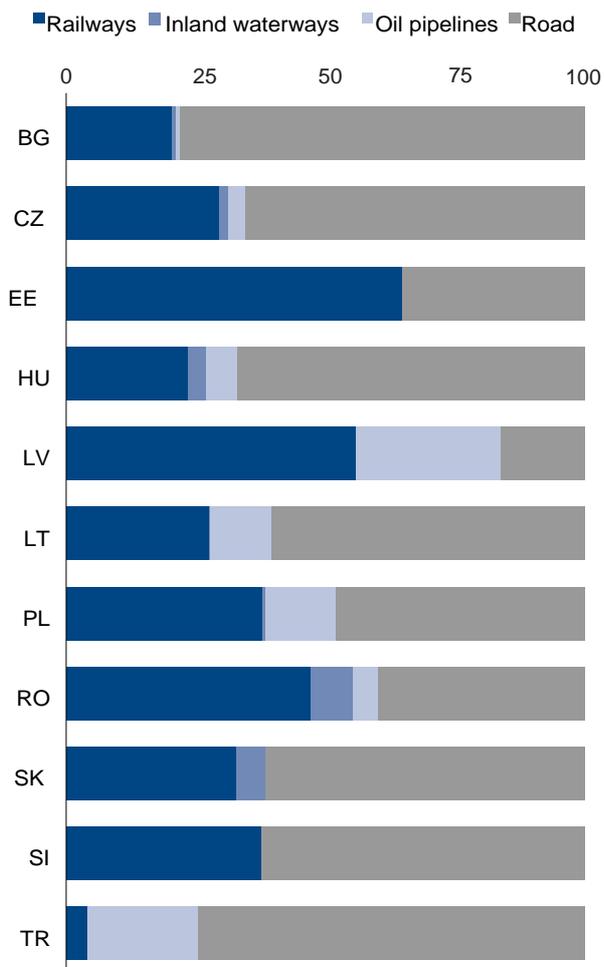
## 11.10. International freight loaded and unloaded

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Railways — International freight loaded in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Railways — International freight unloaded in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	496	467	395	468	322		215	136	168	198	185
CY	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7 751	7 579	6 873	6 114	5 796		2 998	2 877	2 763	2 725	2 333
EE	296	242	299	294	959		3 068 <sup>(2)</sup>	3 164 <sup>(2)</sup>	4 003 <sup>(2)</sup>	5 048 <sup>(2)</sup>	5 516 <sup>(2)</sup>
HU	2 230	1 548	1 982	1 920	1 600		2 482	2 530	2 583	2 547	2 501
LV	205	282	498	493	369		695	854	1 085	1 122	938
LT	1 209	1 158	1 259	1 248	762		1 113	987	981	933	779
MT	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
PL	9 585	7 604	7 367	6 697	4 684		5 679	5 111	5 537	6 500	5 364
RO	3 550	3 243	2 879	:	3 795 <sup>(1)</sup>		2 298	2 511	2 479	:	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
SI	184	167	199	214	211		592	553	579	562	559
TR	85	118	112	135	119		126	105	161	252	151
	<sup>(1)</sup> International freight total.						<sup>(2)</sup> Transit included.				
	<b>Road — International freight loaded in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Road — International freight unloaded in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	:	:	:	:	15 304		:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7 184	7 697	11 733	7 240 <sup>(1)</sup>	10 161		7 888	6 355	9 387 <sup>(1)</sup>	6 078 <sup>(1)</sup>	8 451
EE	:	:	736	:	530		:	:	416	:	:
HU	2 154 *	2 974	3 198	3 793	3 594		1 647 *	1 926 *	2 216 *	2 640	2 618
LV	:	*	1 091 *	1 306	1 242		:	:	640	561	709
LT	1 125	771	1 132	1 231	2 314		850	626	1 054	1 274	1 812
MT	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
PL	5 330	6 556	8 800	11 708	12 326		5 006	6 701	10 062	9 897	10 267
RO	1 244	1 767	1 895	2 545 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 929		953	878	1 309	2 367 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 676
SK	:	:	2 675	:	633		:	:	1 420	:	:
SI	753	741	758	827	788		585	567	583	658	652
TR	:	:	:	:	152 210		:	:	:	:	:
	<sup>(1)</sup> Break in series.										
	<b>Inland waterways—international freight loaded in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Inland waterways—international freight unloaded in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	174	213	283	297	73		345	289	314	265	113
CY	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
CZ	647	547	382	406	419		319	387	334	395	365
EE	0	0	0	0	:		0	0	0	0	:
HU	872 *	608 *	714 *	816	633		315 *	651 *	574 *	619	255
LV	0	0	0	:	:		.	.	.	.	.
LT	0	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
MT	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
PL	532	501	495	431	536		101	57	76	111	93
RO	462	576	641	589	546 <sup>(1)</sup>		204	487	192	19	:
SK	333	:	:	:	419		43	65	:	:	41
SI	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
TR	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
	<sup>(1)</sup> International freight total.										

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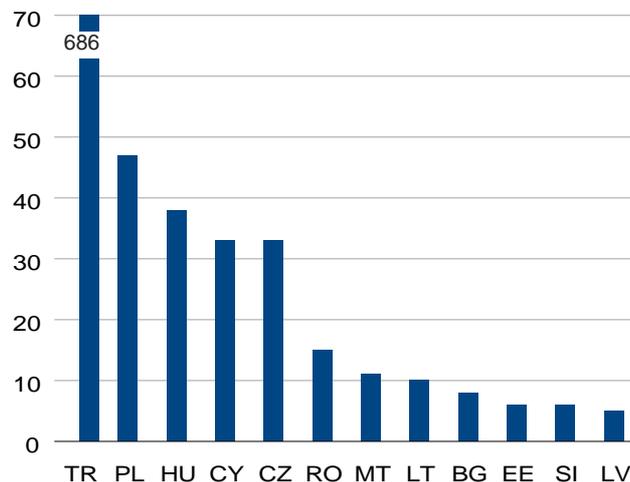
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Oil pipelines — freight international loaded in Mio tonne-km</b>						<b>Oil pipelines — freight international unloaded in Mio tonne-km</b>				
BG	0	0	0	0	:		0	0	0	0	:
CY	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
CZ	.	.	.	.	.		2 276	2 271	2 106	2 078	1 795
EE	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
HU	.	.	10	.	.		1 355	1 452	1 540	1 640	1 525
LV	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
LT	.	.	.	.	.		702	824	1 127	1 416	1 120
MT	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
PL	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
RO	218	176	124	61	732 <sup>(1)</sup>		1 950	1 682	1 465	1 497	:
SK	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
SI	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
TR	.	.	.	.	.		.	691	17 758	36 836	40 283
	<sup>(1)</sup> Freight international total.										
	<b>Air — freight international loaded in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Air — freight international unloaded in 1 000 tonnes</b>				
BG	5	3	4	4	3		7	6	6	6	5
CY	26	20	16	21	17		14	13	14	15	16
CZ	19	11	12	15	15		15	15	16	17	17
EE	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
HU	10	10	12	15	18		13	13	15	17	20
LV	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
LT	2	2	2	1	2		16	13	9	8	8
MT	3	4	5	4	4		7	6	7	7	7
PL	12	17	19	18	16		23	29	33	31	29
RO	:	:	4	4	5		:	:	9	10	10
SK	:	:	0	0	0		:	:	0	0	0
SI	6	3	3	3	3		2	2	3	4	3
TR	226	265	339	281	251		179	205	241	235	217
	<b>Sea — freight international loaded in 1 000 tonnes</b>						<b>Sea — freight international unloaded in 1 000 tonnes</b>				
BG	1 506	1 073	1 198	949	685		6 272	6 235	5 634	4 031	4 264
CY	2 229	2 422	2 248	1 419	1 451		5 023	5 382	4 678	5 080	4 706
CZ	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
EE	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
HU	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
LV	3 013	2 702	1 927	.	.		341	421	227	.	.
LT	10 099	11 573	12 440	12 227	12 864		2 622	3 263	3 691	2 789	2 791
MT	46	36	43	30	52		3 501	3 049	3 378	3 709	4 338
PL	30 823	28 373	30 470	32 314	33 361		17 356	19 505	20 160	18 249	15 866
RO	:	13 192	12 295	10 860	11 493		:	20 861	18 964	17 344	10 597
SK	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
SI	2 081	1 443	1 740	2 504	2 461		4 730	5 059	5 508	5 942	5 951
TR	22 813	18 981	37 761	24 770	25 075		56 180	55 164	65 880	79 322	71 453

**Fig. 11.g. Distribution of transport of goods by mode in % (based on total goods transported by these modes <sup>(1)</sup>), 1999**

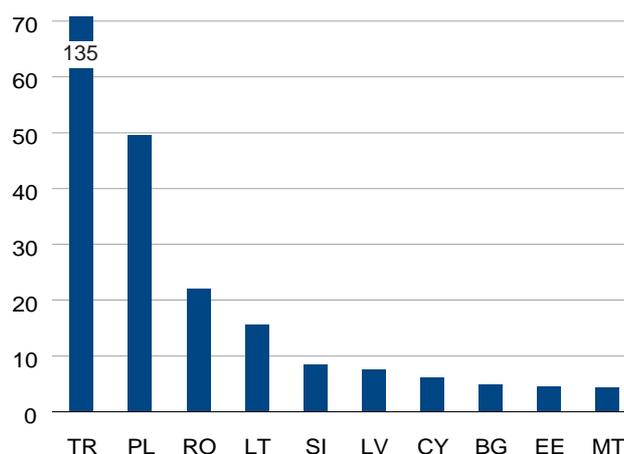


<sup>(1)</sup> Transport by sea and by air is not included.

**Fig. 11.h. Total goods transported by air (national and international, in 1 000 tonnes), 1999**



**Fig. 11.i. Total goods transported by sea (national and international, in million tonnes), 1999**



LV: 1997.

**11.11. Air — Passenger transport**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Air — total in 1 000 passengers</b>						<b>Air — national in 1 000 passengers</b>				
BG <sup>(1)</sup>	1 297	1 216	1 209	1 269	1 172		91	81	69	81	86
CY	4 580	4 234	4 472	5 005	5 463		:	:	:	:	:
CZ <sup>(1)</sup>	3 872	4 076	4 679	4 865	5 099		149	165	171	149	154
EE <sup>(1)</sup>	184	187	274	324	336		4	3	10	9	10
HU	2 936	3 314	3 619	3 941	4 325		:	:	:	:	:
LV <sup>(1)</sup>	234	231	270	262	239		:	:	:	:	:
LT	421	436	482	528	543		3	2	2	2	1
MT	2 385	2 316	2 470	2 591	2 554		:	44	48	50	50
PL	3 274	3 610	4 192	4 901	5 246		588	739	822	865	920
RO	:	:	1 923	2 025	2 077		:	:	341	330	282
SK	111	125	177	141	141		:	26	52	49	6
SI	649	679	728	807	916		0	1	1	0	0
TR	27 785	30 780	34 396	34 199	30 012		10 355	10 862	12 414	13 239	12 932
	<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.										
	<b>Air — international embarked in 1 000 passengers</b>						<b>Air — international disembarked in 1 000 passengers</b>				
BG	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
CY	2 290	2 065	2 185	2 501	2 733		2 290	2 169	2 288	2 503	2 729
CZ	1 640	1 907	2 116	2 244	2 472		1 630	1 906	2 113	2 180	2 438
EE	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
HU	1 487	1 672	1 826	1 993	2 197		1 449	1 642	1 793	1 948	2 128
LV	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
LT	214	222	241	265	272		204	212	238	262	269
MT	1 197	1 142	1 220	1 279	1 267		1 188	1 130	1 202	1 262	1 237
PL	1 346	1 439	1 686	2 014	2 175		1 340	1 432	1 684	2 022	2 151
RO	:	:	765	813	868		:	:	817	882	884
SK	:	49	73	46	68		:	50	52	46	67
SI	323	339	365	403	458		326	340	362	404	458
TR	8 774	9 982	11 087	10 631	8 595		8 656	9 936	10 895	10 329	8 485

**11.12. Sea — Passenger transport**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Sea — total in 1 000 passengers</b>						<b>Sea — national in 1 000 passengers</b>				
BG	18	20	21	7	:		18	20	21	7	:
CY	787	685	716	737	823		:	:	:	:	:
CZ	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
EE	3 050	3 019	3 316	4 006	4 685		1 073	983	1 108	1 168	1 271
HU	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
LV	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
LT	58	63	70	76	78		:	:	:	:	:
MT	2 967	2 968	2 932	2 950	3 124		2 750	2 749	2 743	2 716	2 902
PL	989	1 353	2 170	2 309	3 117		:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
SK	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
SI	40	32	44	41	38		15	2	7	3	0
TR	1 848	1 688	2 018	1 820	1 062		599	477	596	688	95
	<b>Sea — international embarked in 1 000 passengers</b>						<b>Sea — international disembarked in 1 000 passengers</b>				
BG	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
CY	391	342	359	369	412		396	344	358	368	412
CZ	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
EE	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
HU	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
LV	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
LT	27	29	33	37	38		31	34	37	40	40
MT	111	115	98	135	111		106	104	91	99	111
PL	473	640	1050	1134	1545		516	713	1120	1175	1572
RO	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
SK	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
SI	14	15	18	19	19		10	15	19	19	19
TR	604	595	694	569	484		645	616	728	563	483

## 11.13. Railways and bus — Passenger transport

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Railways — total in Mio passenger-km				
BG	4 693	5 065	5 886	4 740	3 819
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	8 005	8 111	7 721	7 018	6 928
EE	421	309	262	236	238
HU	8 441	8 582	8 669	8 772	9 378
LV <sup>(1)</sup>	1 256	1 149	1 154	1 059	984
LT	851	706	603	593	544
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	20 960	19 807	19 928	20 553	21 518
RO <sup>(1)</sup>	18 879	18 356	15 794	13 422	12 304
SK <sup>(1)</sup>	4 202	3 769	3 057	3 092	2 968
SI	560	566	561	571	567
TR	5 797	5 229	5 840	6 161	6 146

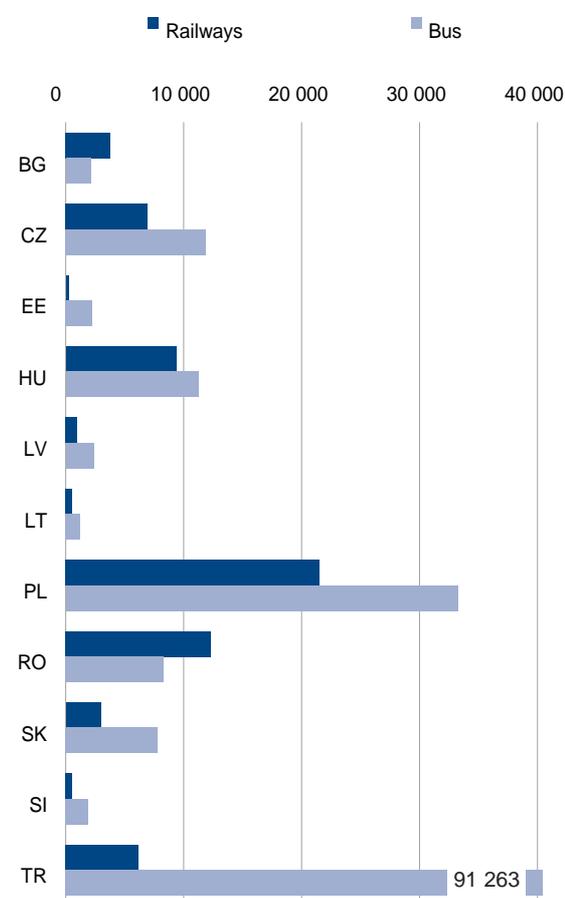
<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Bus — total in Mio passenger-km				
BG	7 077	5 269	4 379	3 851	2 112
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	16 777	15 228	12 423	13 177	11 916
EE	2 048	2 091	2 238	2 265	2 222
HU	9 556	9 764	10 168	10 622	11 265
LV <sup>(1)</sup>	1 835	1 606	1 720	1 903	2 368
LT	2 027	1 748	1 509	1 369	1 224
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	34 024	33 984	33 128	34 035	33 250
RO <sup>(1)</sup>	12 343	12 842	13 531	8 962	8 324
SK <sup>(1)</sup>	11 191	11 097	9 969	8 840	7 833
SI	2 507	2 348	2 195	2 098	1 940
TR	85 674	91 658	95 360	94 914	91 263

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Railways — national in Mio passenger-km				
BG	4 606	5 001	5 800	4 674	3 767
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	7 602	7 597	6 949	6 379	6 338
EE	102	232	189	188	206
HU	8 023	8 174	8 242	8 454	9 145
LV	1 140	950	920	876	831
LT	746	613	521	533	501
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	20 094	18 960	19 148	19 920	20 834
RO	18 682	18 204	15 667	.	12 141
SK	3 663	3 031	2 667	2 838	2 795
SI	491	510	511	520	523
TR	5 758	5 177	5 770	6 099	6 116

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Railways — International in Mio passenger-km				
BG	87	64	86	66	52
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	403	514	772	639	590
EE	319	77	73	48	32
HU	.	.	.	318	233
LV	.	.	.	.	121
LT	105	93	81	60	44
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	866	847	780	633	684
RO	.	.	.	.	163
SK	539	738	390	248	173
SI	69	56	50	51	44
TR	39	52	70	62	30

Fig. 11.j. Passenger transport by rail and by bus in 1999 (total, in million passenger-km)

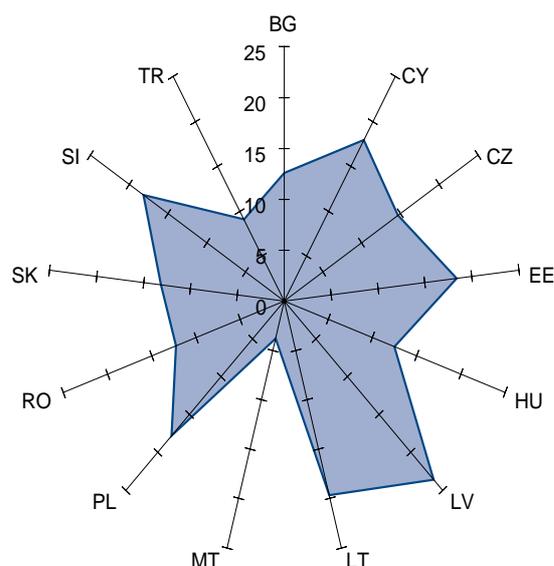


## ROAD ACCIDENTS

## 11.14. Persons killed in road accidents

	Number of persons killed				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	1 264	1 014	915	1 003	1 041
CY	118	128	115	111	113
CZ	1 588	1 562	1 597	1 360	1 455
EE	332	213	280	284	232
HU	1 414	1 251	1 249	1 239	1 180
LV	611	550	525	627	604
LT	672	667	725	829	748
MT	14	19	18	17	4
PL	6 900	6 359	7 310	7 080	6 730
RO	2 845	2 845	2 863	2 778	2 505
SK	660	616	788	819	647
SI	415	389	357	309	334
TR	6 004	5 428	5 125	6 083	5 723

**Fig. 11.k. Number of persons killed in road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants (yearly average 1995–99)**



## Methodological note

The indicators are based on glossary for transport statistics (second edition) definitions. For cases in which countries do not have data available respecting these definitions, they were asked to fill in with data they have available and add a note explaining the collection methods.

The individual notes per chapter and country are as follows:

## Infrastructure

**Estonia:**

Length of motorways: Semi motorways.

**Hungary:**

Length of oil pipelines: Including oil pipelines of less than 50 km length.

**Malta:**

No motorways, arterial roads: 1997—157 km, 1998—170 km, 1999—175 km.

**Latvia:**

Length of inland waterways: Latvia has no navigable inland waterways which comply to international standards, there are no investments in infrastructure and no registration of this infrastructure.

## Transport equipment

**Estonia:**

Number of ships: No information in 1998, due to change of registration system.

**Hungary:**

Number of lorries and number of first registrations of lorries during the year: Including dumpers and special purpose vehicles.

**Malta:**

Number of lorries and number of first registrations of lorries during the year: Including lorries and road tractors.

**Poland:**

Number of lorries and number of first registrations of lorries during the year: Including vans, pick-ups and road tractors.

**Romania:**

Number of motor coaches, buses and trolleybuses: Excluding trolleybuses.

**Slovakia:**

Number of lorries: Including road tractors in 1995 and 1996.

**Freight transport**

**International transport:**

Cabotage and cross trade not included.

**Road transport:**

Vehicles registered in national vehicles register. These data may differ from those published by Eurostat in the publication statistics on transport of goods by road in the central European countries, due to the use of different concepts and definitions.

**Air transport:**

Main data sources are airport authorities or air transport companies.

**Bulgaria:**

Inland waterways: Public sector enterprises.

Air: Public sector enterprises.

Sea: Data refer to Bulgarian companies.

**Czech Republic:**

Road: Change in the series starting in 1997.

Air: Data concern all commercial air carriers (Czech and foreign).

**Hungary:**

Road: 1995–97 data, performances only by transport enterprises.

Air: Data refer to domestic and foreign companies. Up to 1997 data contained only performance of domestic companies.

**Latvia:**

Oil pipeline: All oil and oil products, where transited from Russia to Lithuania or via port to other third countries.

Sea: Since 1998, all Latvian ships are registered under foreign flags and data are not collected in Latvia.

**Lithuania:**

Air: Including mail.

Sea: Data sources are companies loading and unloading ships in ports.

**Poland:**

Oil pipeline: Only one enterprise, all data are confidential.

**Slovakia:**

Rail: International total not divided into loaded and unloaded.

Road: Data consist of transport enterprises (NACE 60.2, excluded 60.211 and 60.22), since 1996 data consist of hire or reward and own account. International total not divided into loaded and unloaded.

Inland waterways: Including sea transport.

**Slovenia:**

Road: Only transport for hire or reward is taken into account.

**Passenger transport**

**International transport:**

Cabotage and cross trade not included.

**Bulgaria:**

Air: Public sector enterprises.

**Czech Republic:**

Bus: Data refer to survey enterprises with 20 or more employees, in addition enterprises with less than 20 employees are estimated.

**Estonia:**

Bus: Including urban transport.

**Lithuania:**

Bus: Only public transport, excluding urban road traffic.

**Malta:**

Air: National passenger transport includes passengers' crossings to Gozo via helicopter.

**Poland:**

Bus: Excluding small companies.

**Romania:**

Bus: Interurban and international transport of passengers.

**Slovakia:**

Bus: Data consist of transport enterprises enrolled in business register with 20 and more employees.

Air: Data consist of transport enterprises enrolled in business register with 20 and more employees.

**Slovenia:**

Bus: Data cover hire or reward transport, independent transporters are not included.

**Turkey:**

Air: Number of departures and arrivals of domestic and external lines at the General Directorate of State Airports.

## TELECOMMUNICATION

The International Telecommunication Union defines, as a main line, a telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and having a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the terms main station or direct exchange line (DEL) which are commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber (see below). It is understood that — the line connected to the telephone exchange may be either an exclusive exchange line or a shared line;

— when a subscriber's equipment has several extensions (private branch exchange), the number of main lines is equal to the number of lines connecting the installation to the telephone exchange, whether these lines are operated in one direction or in both directions. A distinction should be noted between subscriber and main line. Subscribers (e.g., customers that are billed individually) may share the same line (e.g., a party line) or use extensions from private extensions. Thus one main line could serve several subscribers.

**11.15. Number of main telephone lines (fixed telephone only)**

	Number of lines in 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	2 562.9	2 647.5	2 681.1	2 758.0	2 833.4
CY	347.3	366.4	386.0	404.7	424.1
CZ	2 398.1	2 815.9	3 277.2	3 741.5	3 852.8
EE	411.7	438.8	468.6	498.6	515.5
HU	2 157.2	2 651.2	3 095.3	3 385.1	3 609.1
LV	723.8	750.0	772.2	819.9	830.9
LT	941.0	992.6	1 048.2	1 109.8	1 144.6
MT	170.7	180.6	187.0	191.5	197.8
PL <sup>(1)</sup>	5 728.5	6 532.4	7 619.2	8 807.8	10 076.2
RO	2 968.0	3 161.2	3 426.9	3 627.2	3 779.8
SK	1 125.4	1 246.5	1 391.9	1 539.3	1 658.4
SI	614.8	665.3	710.0	727.6	759.2
TR	13 227.7	14 286.5	15 744.0	16 959.5	18 054.0

<sup>(1)</sup> To 1996, data from the Polish Telecommunication Company PLC only. From 1997, data from all public network operators.

**11.16. Number of cellular mobile telephone system subscribers**

	Number of subscribers in 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG <sup>(1)</sup>	16.4	39.6	36.8	130.8	328.4
CY	44.5	70.8	92.0	116.4	148.2
CZ	45.7	200.3	521.5	965.5	1944.6
EE	30.5	69.5	144.2	247.0	387.0
HU	267.1	473.0	706.2	1 034.0	1 620.3
LV	15.0	28.5	76.2	167.5	278.9
LT	13.5	51.0	150.8	267.6	343.4
MT <sup>(2)</sup>	26.8	45.0	67.2	130.5	209.0
PL	75.3	216.9	812.2	1 944.5	3 956.5
RO	:	:	202.0	552.1	1 125.9
SK	13.1	28.7	192.4	496.9	662.5
SI	27.3	41.3	92.2	195.6	625.9
TR	251.4	360.1	790.4	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Data from 1995 and 1997 are excluding GSM subscribers.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data to 1997 are from ITU source.

**11.17. Number of cellular mobile telephone subscribers in % of number of main lines (fixed line only)**

	In %				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	0.6	1.5	1.4	4.7	11.6
CY	12.8	19.3	23.8	28.8	35.0
CZ	1.9	7.1	15.9	25.8	50.5
EE	7.4	15.8	30.8	49.5	75.1
HU	12.4	17.8	22.8	30.5	44.9
LV	2.1	3.8	9.9	20.4	33.6
LT	1.4	5.1	14.4	24.1	30.0
MT	15.7	24.9	35.9	68.1	105.7
PL	1.3	3.3	10.7	22.1	39.3
RO	:	:	5.9	15.2	29.8
SK	1.2	2.3	13.8	32.3	39.9
SI	4.4	6.2	13.0	26.9	82.4
TR	1.9	2.5	5.0	:	:

**11.18. Number of Internet subscriptions**

	In 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	:	:	0.8	3.2
CY	0.2	1.3	4.6	9.5	16.8
CZ <sup>(1)</sup>	:	40.8	56.9	86.5	199.0
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	137.0 <sup>(2)</sup>
LV	:	:	0.6	2.2	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK <sup>(3)</sup>	28.0	100.0	190.0	500.0	600.0
SI	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	0.3	0.9	1.4	4.4

<sup>(1)</sup> To 1998: Internet hosts.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding free subscriptions.

<sup>(3)</sup> Estimates of the Association of Internet Providers.

# Chapter 12

## EXTERNAL TRADE

In terms of coverage, it is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Goods in transit or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except goods for inward or outward processing) are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory.

There are two trade systems of recording in common use by which international merchandise trade statistics are compiled: the general trade system and the special trade system. They differ mainly in how goods entering or leaving warehouses and free trade zones are recorded.

The general trade system is in use when the statistical territory of the country coincides with its economic territory. Under the general trade system, imports include all goods entering the economic territory of the compiling country and exports include all goods leaving the economic territory of a compiling country.

The special trade system is in use when the definition of statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly, that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods.

There are two definitions of the special trade system: the strict definition (statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area) and the relaxed definition. The special trade (relaxed definition) is in use when goods that enter a country for or leave it after inward processing and goods that enter or leave an industrial-free zone are also included in international merchandise trade statistics.

All the countries in this publication use the special trade system except Lithuania and Malta which use the general trade system.

It is recommended that the statistical value of imported goods be a cif-type value and the statistical value of exported goods be a fob-type value. Cif-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services (the cost of transport, loading, unloading charges, the cost of insurance) performed to deliver the goods to the border of the importing country. Fob-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country.

All the countries in this publication use the statistical value given before, except Slovakia and the Czech Republic for which statistical values of both import and export are fob-type.

## TRADE AT CURRENT PRICES

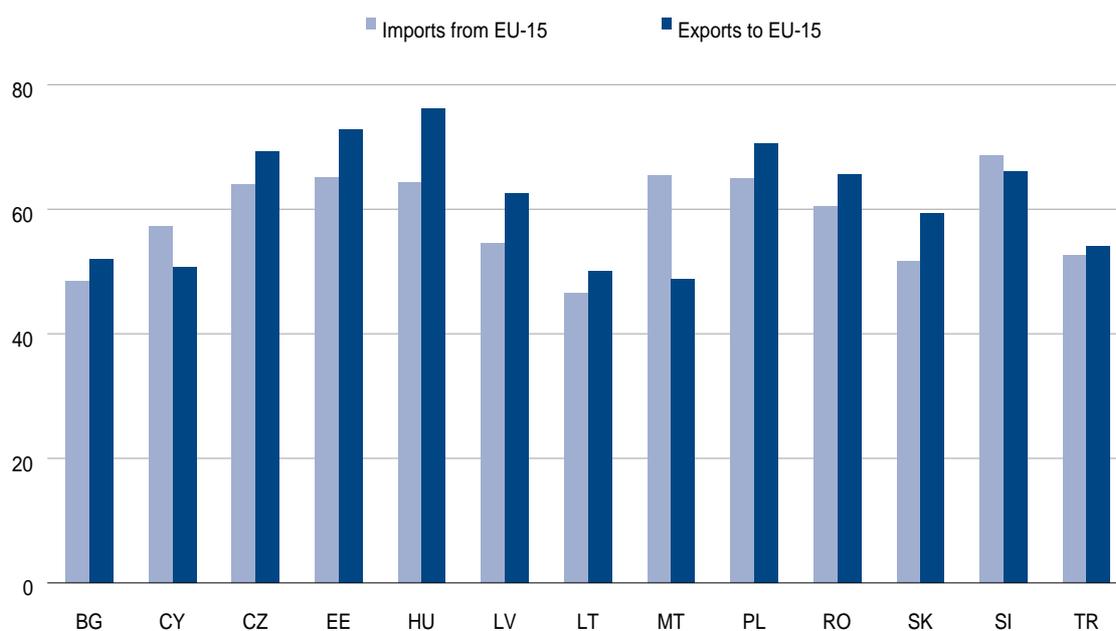
### 12.1. Imports at current prices and % of imports from EU

	Imports In Mio euro					Imports from EU-15 In % of total				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4 325	3 962	4 348	4 423	5 140	37.2	35.1	37.7	45.1	48.4
CY	2 268	2 475	2 544	2 736	2 816	59.0	57.3	56.3	61.9	57.3
CZ	19 316	21 828	23 956	25 680	27 082	61.1	62.4	61.5	63.5	64.0
EE	1 835	2 283	3 107	3 508	3 221	67.5	68.3	68.5	67.7	65.1
HU	11 824	14 289	18 724	22 930	26 279	61.5	62.3	62.8	64.1	64.4
LV	1 391	1 827	2 402	2 851	2 769	49.9	49.2	53.1	55.2	54.5
LT	2 792	3 591	4 981	5 174	4 543	37.1	39.8	44.3	47.2	46.5
MT	2 249	2 200	2 250	2 379	2 667	72.7	68.6	71.4	69.3	65.4
PL	22 225	29 253	37 348	42 021	43 113	64.6	63.9	63.8	65.9	64.9
RO	7 955	9 097	10 077	10 583	9 875	50.5	52.3	52.5	57.7	60.4
SK	6 705	8 761	9 092	11 661	10 603	34.8	37.3	39.4	50.1	51.7
SI	7 244	7 437	8 262	9 014	9 322	68.8	67.5	67.4	69.4	68.6 <sup>p</sup>
TR	27 319	34 365	42 866	41 009	38 229	47.2	53.0	51.2	52.4	52.6

## 12.2. Exports at current prices and % of exports to EU

	Exports In Mio euro					Exports to EU-15 In % of total				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4 093	3 819	4 355	3 753	3 734	37.7	39.1	43.2	50.4	52.0
CY	404	385	378	383	371	59.0	55.7	47.7	50.7	50.7
CZ	16 557	17 253	20 086	23 505	25 188	60.9	58.2	59.9	64.2	69.2
EE	1 272	1 392	1 880	2 242	2 261	56.7	56.9	62.3	66.8	72.8
HU	9 837	12 368	16 842	20 520	23 468	62.8	69.7	71.2	72.9	76.2
LV	998	1 137	1 475	1 617	1 620	44.1	44.7	48.9	56.7	62.5
LT	2 070	2 644	3 410	3 314	2 822	36.4	32.9	32.5	38.0	50.1
MT	1 463	1 362	1 438	1 637	1 858	71.4	56.9	54.3	52.8	48.7
PL	17 516	19 252	22 732	25 209	25 709	70.0	66.3	64.2	68.3	70.5
RO	6 091	6 364	7 481	7 381	8 071	54.1	56.5	56.6	64.5	65.5
SK	6 559	6 955	7 278	9 562	9 568	37.4	41.3	41.7	55.7	59.4
SI	6 353	6 553	7 389	8 065	8 002	67.0	64.6	63.6	65.5	66.0 <sup>P</sup>
TR	16 554	18 294	23 182	24 089	24 981	51.2	49.7	46.6	50.0	54.0

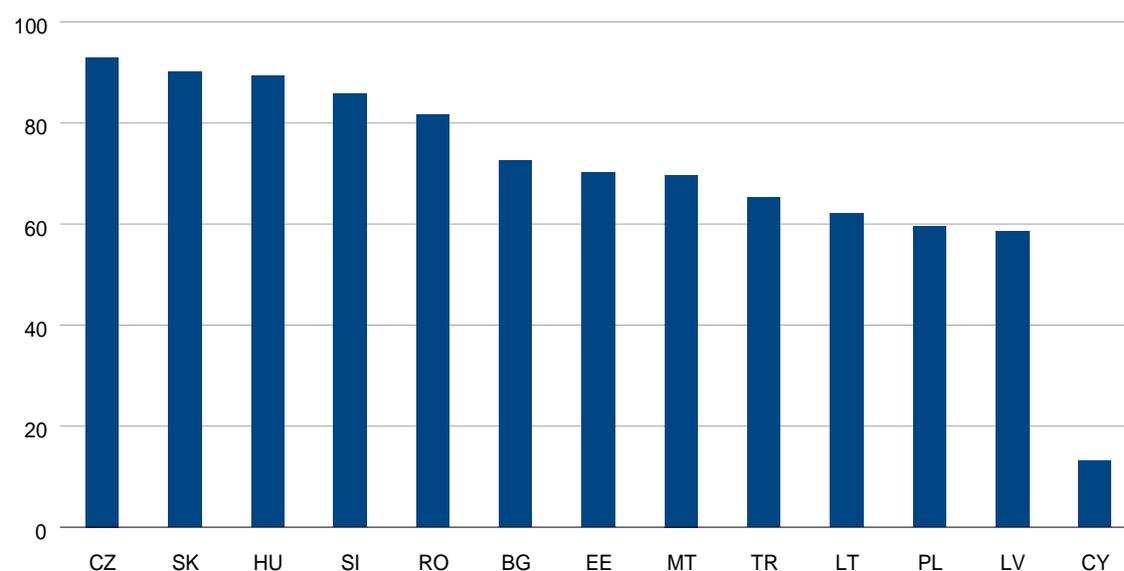
Fig. 12.a. Share of European Union in total imports and exports in % of total, 1999



### 12.3. Balance of trade and exports as % of imports

	Balance of trade In Mio euro					Exports as percentage of Imports				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	-232	-143	7	-670	-1 406	94.6	96.4	100.2	84.9	72.6
CY	-1 864	-2 090	-2 166	-2 353	-2 445	17.8	15.6	14.9	14.0	13.2
CZ	-2 759	-4 575	-3 870	-2 175	-1 894	85.7	79.0	83.8	91.5	93.0
EE	-563	-891	-1 227	-1 266	-960	69.3	61.0	60.5	63.9	70.2
HU	-1 987	-1 922	-1 882	-2 409	-2 811	83.2	86.6	89.9	89.5	89.3
LV	-393	-690	-927	-1 234	-1 149	71.7	62.2	61.4	56.7	58.5
LT	-722	-947	-1 571	-1 860	-1 721	74.1	73.6	68.5	64.1	62.1
MT	-786	-838	-812	-742	-809	65.1	61.9	63.9	68.8	69.7
PL	-4 709	-10 001	-14 616	-16 811	-17 404	78.8	65.8	60.9	60.0	59.6
RO	-1 864	-2 733	-2 596	-3 202	-1 804	76.6	70.0	74.2	69.7	81.7
SK	-146	-1 806	-1 815	-2 099	-1 035	97.8	79.4	80.0	82.0	90.2
SI	-891	-884	-873	-949	-1 320	87.7	88.1	89.4	89.5	85.8
TR	-10 765	-16 071	-19 684	-16 920	-13 248	60.6	53.2	54.1	58.7	65.3

Fig. 12.b. Exports as percentage of imports, 1999



**12.4. Imports and exports as percentage of GDP**

	Imports As % of GDP					Exports As % of GDP				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	43.2	51.0	48.5	40.4	44.1	40.9	49.2	48.6	34.3	32.1
CY	33.5	35.2	34.0	33.8	33.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.3
CZ	48.5	48.0	51.2	51.0	54.5	41.6	37.9	43.0	46.7	50.7
EE	67.6	66.5	75.9	75.4	66.9	46.8	40.5	45.9	48.2	47.0
HU	34.7	40.2	46.4	54.7	58.1	28.8	34.8	41.7	48.9	51.9
LV	40.8	45.2	48.4	52.4	44.3	29.3	28.1	29.7	29.7	25.9
LT	60.6	57.8	58.9	54.0	45.5	44.9	42.5	40.3	34.6	28.3
MT	90.6	83.9	76.4	76.0	78.5	58.9	51.9	48.8	52.3	54.7
PL	22.9	25.8	29.4	29.7	29.6	18.0	17.0	17.9	17.8	17.7
RO	29.4	32.8	32.3	28.7	30.9	22.5	22.9	24.0	20.0	25.3
SK	47.7	56.3	50.5	61.4	57.4	46.7	44.7	40.4	50.4	51.8
SI	50.5	50.0	51.4	51.5	49.8	44.3	44.1	46.0	46.1	42.8
TR	21.1	24.0	25.5	23.1	22.1	12.8	12.8	13.8	13.5	14.4

## VOLUME OF TRADE

**12.5. Growth in volume of imports and exports**

	Imports Growth in % of previous year					Exports Growth in % of previous year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	52.6	:	:	:	:	48.0	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	26.3	10.7	9.5	8.9	3.5	14.5	2.7	15.3	12.2	7.4
EE	52.9	20.8	21.5	11.6	-12.7	40.1	6.3	20.5	17.9	-4.2
HU	:	:	26.4	24.9	14.3	:	:	29.9	22.5	15.9
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	:	24.5	9.0	-13.0	:	15.1	12.8	1.3	-16.3
MT	:	-8.0	-2.3	1.4	8.7	:	-12.0	0.8	14.7	6.3
PL	20.5	28.0	22.0	14.6	4.4	16.7	9.7	13.7	9.4	2.0
RO	:	:	7.3	18.5	-1.8	:	0.6	12.0	5.9	10.3
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	0.4	10.0	10.8	8.9	:	-0.9	11.7	8.5	3.7
TR	29.4	29.3	23.6	-2.5	-1.2	6.4	9.6	13.5	9.7	3.1

## STRUCTURE OF TRADE

The commodity structure of external trade flows is analysed using various internationally adopted commodity classifications which have different levels of detail and are based on different classification criteria.

The Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC, Rev. 3) is the commodity classification of the UN which classifies commodities according to their stage of production and is suitable for economic analysis.

### 12.6. Structure of imports and exports by SITC commodity groups (current prices)

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Bulgaria</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.3	7.3	8.2	7.0	5.5	19.8	17.3	12.8	14.3	13.1
Crude materials, inedible	6.2	5.7	7.1	7.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.5	7.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	27.0	33.7	30.4	22.3	21.6	6.1	6.5	7.6	6.5	8.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Chemicals and related products	12.8	11.1	10.6	12.5	10.1	16.9	18.3	17.0	13.1	10.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.1	16.4	18.4	19.5	18.1	28.0	26.5	29.6	27.6	23.5
Machinery and transport equipment	19.3	16.0	16.3	20.7	29.0	11.3	12.5	11.1	11.8	11.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.8	5.9	6.4	7.9	8.4	9.3	11.0	12.4	16.7	21.5
<b>Cyprus</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	19.2	23.6	26.1	19.5	18.7	43.4	40.8	34.4	36.8	37.3
Crude materials, inedible	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7.7	8.5	8.3	6.6	8.7	1.6	2.6	1.9	2.6	3.0
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4
Chemicals and related products	8.8	7.8	8.3	9.3	9.4	10.9	12.2	13.9	14.6	16.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.4	17.0	15.7	17.5	15.2	9.4	10.6	13.8	11.6	11.0
Machinery and transport equipment	27.6	24.3	21.8	29.0	27.5	4.5	5.0	6.4	5.4	5.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.7	16.2	17.1	15.3	17.9	26.5	24.7	25.0	24.8	22.0
<b>Czech Republic</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.8
Crude materials, inedible	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.2	5.2	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7.8	8.7	8.6	6.5	6.7	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.2	2.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and related products	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.2	9.0	8.8	7.7	7.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20.3	19.3	19.2	20.9	21.1	32.2	28.8	26.8	26.5	26.0
Machinery and transport equipment	36.1	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.4	29.3	32.7	37.7	41.3	42.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles <sup>(1)</sup>	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.1	11.5	12.4	14.7	13.8	13.3	13.6
<b>Estonia</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	12.7	13.5	11.8	10.6	10.1	15.7	14.5	11.1	9.5	7.3
Crude materials, inedible	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	12.9	11.5	14.6	15.1	17.4
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.0	8.6	7.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.8	3.8	2.0	1.8
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0	0	0
Chemicals and related products	9.8	10.1	9.4	8.9	9.9	8.6	9.0	7.3	5.7	4.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20.5	20.6	19.5	19.8	18.7	18.9	21.1	20.8	20.4	20.0
Machinery and transport equipment	29.9	30.2	35.9	39.0	38.2	18.7	18.3	23.0	27.1	27.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12.7	12.8	11.8	12.0	12.7	19.7	20.7	19.4	20.2	21.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Including commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Hungary</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.0	19.6	18.1	12.9	10.5	8.0
Crude materials, inedible	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.1	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.6	13.5	9.7	6.6	6.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.6
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
Chemicals and related products	14.2	13.8	11.3	10.3	9.6	11.2	10.0	8.6	7.1	6.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	22.9	22.2	19.8	19.2	17.8	16.7	17.2	13.4	12.4	11.5
Machinery and transport equipment	29.5	30.2	41.8	46.5	50.2	25.2	25.0	45.1	52.0	57.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.6	10.6	9.9	10.7	11.1	16.1	17.7	13.5	13.2	13.0
<b>Latvia</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	9.7	11.9	12.4	11.8	11.5	15.9	16.7	13.8	9.7	6.2
Crude materials, inedible	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	23.8	20.1	26.0	29.0	32.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	21.2	21.6	13.5	9.9	10.7	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Chemicals and related products	12.7	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.4	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.1	17.6	18.8	19.2	17.6	22.9	24.4	23.4	25.3	25.8
Machinery and transport equipment	25.4	22.6	27.5	30.7	29.9	16.3	14.0	11.3	9.0	6.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.1	10.5	11.3	11.9	13.0	12.2	15.9	17.0	18.1	19.6
<b>Lithuania</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	12.4	12.0	10.1	9.7	10.2	17.3	15.9	15.4	13.1	11.5
Crude materials, inedible	7.1	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.0	12.6	8.5	6.6	6.5	8.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	19.4	18.0	17.0	14.3	14.7	11.4	14.9	17.2	18.6	14.4
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.9	12.8	14.3	12.8	10.9	10.9	11.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.5	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.9	15.7	14.4	14.6	14.6	15.5
Machinery and transport equipment	21.7	27.2	29.8	30.8	26.1	15.7	19.0	20.0	18.8	16.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.1	6.9	7.6	8.6	9.7	12.5	14.3	15.1	17.2	22.4
<b>Malta</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	9.8	10.5	11.6	10.9	10.3	2.1	3.3	4.1	3.1	3.1
Crude materials, inedible	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	3.9	5.3	5.3	3.8	5.2	1.6	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals and related products	6.8	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.3	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.8	12.4	5.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.9
Machinery and transport equipment	51.6	48.2	46.7	50.3	52.3	66.3	60.2	58.3	65.0	63.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.5	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.5	21.6	23.6	24.0	20.3	20.9
<b>Poland</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.8	9.2	7.5	7.0	6.3	9.9	10.6	12.2	10.4	8.9
Crude materials, inedible	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.1	4.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.1	9.2	8.7	6.4	7.2	8.2	6.9	6.7	5.5	5.0
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chemicals and related products	14.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	6.7	6.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	21.5	20.1	19.6	20.8	20.7	27.5	25.8	26.5	25.2	25.5
Machinery and transport equipment	29.9	33.2	36.0	38.3	38.2	21.1	23.4	21.6	28.4	30.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	20.8	22.0	21.7	20.8	20.9

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Romania</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.2	6.8	5.6	7.7	7.1	5.5	7.6	5.2	3.7	3.7
Crude materials, inedible	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.7	6.0	8.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	21.4	20.9	18.9	12.0	10.1	7.9	7.4	6.1	4.7	4.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.6
Chemicals and related products	10.6	10.0	9.7	10.2	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.8	5.3	4.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.8	21.3	23.1	26.0	29.0	25.9	22.7	25.6	25.4	20.5
Machinery and transport equipment	24.8	25.6	26.5	27.3	26.4	13.1	13.6	14.0	14.6	16.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.9	8.7	9.9	11.0	12.2	31.7	33.9	34.9	39.3	39.9
<b>Slovakia</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.8	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.5
Crude materials, inedible	5.8	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.8	11.6	15.7	10.9	12.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	3.5	4.8
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and related products	13.5	11.1	11.6	10.6	11.3	12.3	10.9	10.8	8.9	7.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.7	13.5	16.5	18.0	18.3	39.9	26.4	34.0	30.0	27.3
Machinery and transport equipment	28.1	29.4	36.0	40.3	37.7	18.5	22.6	28.4	37.4	39.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.0	8.6	8.9	9.9	9.5	12.1	12.0	13.7	12.7	12.9
<b>Slovenia</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.3	6.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8
Crude materials, inedible	6.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	6.6	8.0	8.4	5.6	6.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.6
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and related products	12.1	11.9	12.1	11.9	11.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	10.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.8	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.6	28.5	27.4	27.1	25.8	26.2
Machinery and transport equipment	33.8	33.7	33.1	36.4	37.0	31.4	33.4	33.6	36.7	35.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.6	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.2	22.2	21.8	21.0	20.4	21.0
<b>Turkey</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.4	18.0	18.5	18.4	16.4	14.8
Crude materials, inedible	9.9	8.3	8.1	7.6	6.2	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	12.9	13.6	12.5	9.8	13.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Chemicals and related products	15.0	13.2	13.3	14.3	15.5	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.7	17.0	16.8	17.4	16.1	28.8	28.2	29.7	28.8	29.6
Machinery and transport equipment	32.2	36.3	38.4	39.7	37.8	11.1	13.0	12.8	15.2	19.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4.9	5.7	6.0	6.8	6.8	31.5	30.2	29.7	30.5	29.8

## EXTERNAL TRADE BY MAIN PARTNERS

It is possible to use different criteria for partner country attribution. Country of origin is a country in which the goods have been wholly produced (obtained) or in which goods have undergone substantial transformation.

Country of the last known destination is the last country — as it is known at the time of exportation — to which goods are to be delivered by the exporting country.

**12.7. Structure of imports by main partner countries in % of total value at current prices**

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Partners	%								
<b>Bulgaria</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	28.1	Russian Fed.	33.4	Russian Fed.	28.0	Germany	13.9	Germany	14.9
2nd	Germany	12.4	Germany	11.3	Germany	11.8	Italy	7.7	Italy	8.4
3rd	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.3	Italy	7.2	Greece	5.8	Greece	5.7
4th	Greece	4.4	Greece	3.9	Greece	4.2	France	4.5	France	5.2
5th	Ukraine	3.3	France	3.2	USA	3.8	USA	4.1	USA	3.5
Others		46.0		41.9		45.0		64.0		62.3
<b>Cyprus</b>										
1st	UK	12.7	UK	12.7	UK	12.8	UK	11.9	UK	10.8
2nd	Italy	11.5	Italy	11.2	Italy	10.3	Italy	11.3	Italy	10.4
3rd	Germany	9.2	Greece	8.5	Greece	9.0	Greece	9.6	Greece	9.8
4th	Greece	8.3	Germany	8.3	Germany	7.0	Germany	9.5	Germany	7.4
5th	Japan	6.8	Japan	6.1	USA	6.1	Japan	6.6	Japan	6.4
Others		51.5		53.2		54.8		51.1		55.2
<b>Czech Rep.</b>										
1st	Germany	31.7	Germany	29.8	Germany	31.7	Germany	34.5	Germany	34.1
2nd	Slovakia	11.8	Slovakia	9.6	Slovakia	8.4	Slovakia	7.2	Slovakia	6.3
3rd	Russian Fed.	7.4	Russian Fed.	7.4	Russian Fed.	6.8	Austria	5.9	Austria	5.7
4th	Austria	6.9	Italy	5.9	Austria	6.0	Russian Fed.	5.5	Italy	5.4
5th	Italy	5.3	Austria	5.8	Italy	5.4	Italy	5.2	Russian Fed.	4.9
Others		36.9		41.5		41.7		41.7		43.6
<b>Estonia</b>										
1st	Finland	33.5	Finland	31.5	Finland	27.8	Finland	25.9	Finland	26.0
2nd	Russian Fed.	14.6	Russian Fed.	11.2	Germany	11.9	Germany	11.9	Sweden	10.7
3rd	Germany	9.8	Germany	10.6	Sweden	10.6	Sweden	10.7	Germany	10.4
4th	Sweden	8.6	Sweden	8.8	Russian Fed.	8.8	Russian Fed.	7.8	Russian Fed.	8.0
5th	Netherlands	3.2	Italy	3.4	Japan	3.6	Japan	5.4	Japan	5.4
Others		30.3		34.5		37.3		38.3		39.5
<b>Hungary</b>										
1st	Germany	23.4	Germany	26.9	Germany	26.9	Germany	28.2	Germany	29.2
2nd	Russian Fed.	11.8	Russian Fed.	11.1	Austria	10.6	Austria	9.6	Austria	8.9
3rd	Austria	10.7	Austria	10.8	Russian Fed.	9.2	Italy	7.6	Italy	7.7
4th	Italy	7.9	Italy	7.4	Italy	7.4	Russian Fed.	6.5	Russian Fed.	5.8
5th	France	3.9	France	4.0	France	4.4	France	4.9	France	4.7
Others		42.3		39.8		41.5		43.2		43.7

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
<b>Latvia</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	21.7	Russian Fed.	20.2	Germany	16.0	Germany	16.8	Germany	15.2
2nd	Germany	15.4	Germany	13.8	Russian Fed.	15.6	Russian Fed.	11.8	Russian Fed.	10.5
3rd	Finland	10.4	Finland	9.2	Finland	9.7	Finland	9.5	Finland	9.1
4th	Sweden	8.0	Sweden	7.9	Sweden	7.7	Sweden	7.2	Latvia	7.3
5th	Latvia	5.5	Latvia	6.3	Latvia	6.4	Estonia	6.6	Sweden	7.2
Others		39.0		42.6		44.6		48.1		50.7
<b>Lithuania</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	31.2	Russian Fed.	29.0	Russian Fed.	25.3	Russian Fed.	21.2	Russian Fed.	20.1
2nd	Germany	14.3	Germany	15.4	Germany	17.5	Germany	18.2	Germany	16.5
3rd	Poland	4.2	Poland	4.4	Poland	4.9	Poland	5.5	Poland	5.7
4th	Ukraine	3.7	Italy	3.8	Italy	4.1	Italy	4.4	UK	4.2
5th	Belarus	3.6	Denmark	3.6	Denmark	3.8	Denmark	3.8	Italy	4.1
Others		43.0		43.8		44.4		46.9		49.4
<b>Malta</b>										
1st	Italy	27.4	Italy	19.5	Italy	20.2	Italy	19.3	France	19.1
2nd	UK	15.6	France	15.9	France	16.6	France	17.8	Italy	16.7
3rd	Germany	12.2	UK	14.3	UK	14.7	UK	12.4	UK	10.9
4th	France	8.3	Germany	9.4	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.5	Germany	10.0
5th	USA	6.0	USA	6.9	USA	7.9	USA	8.9	USA	8.4
Others		30.5		34.0		30.6		31.1		34.9
<b>Poland</b>										
1st	Germany	26.6	Germany	24.7	Germany	24.1	Germany	26.4	Germany	25.2
2nd	Italy	8.5	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.4	Italy	9.4
3rd	Russian Fed.	6.7	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	6.3	France	6.5	France	6.8
4th	UK	5.2	UK	5.9	France	5.9	Russian Fed.	5.0	Russian Fed.	5.9
5th	France	4.9	France	5.5	UK	5.5	UK	4.9	UK	4.6
Others		48.1		47.2		48.3		47.8		48.1
<b>Romania</b>										
1st	Germany	17.5	Germany	17.6	Germany	16.4	Germany	17.5	Italy	19.6
2nd	Italy	13.3	Italy	15.3	Italy	15.8	Italy	17.4	Germany	17.1
3rd	Russian Fed.	12.0	Russian Fed.	12.5	Russian Fed.	12.0	Russian Fed.	9.0	Russian Fed.	6.8
4th	France	5.2	France	4.9	France	5.7	France	6.9	France	6.7
5th	USA	4.1	USA	3.8	Rep. of Korea	5.1	HU	4.6	UK	4.2
Others		47.9		45.9		45.0		44.6		45.6
<b>Slovakia</b>										
1st	Czech Rep.	27.7	Czech Rep.	24.5	Czech Rep.	21.3	Germany	25.7	Germany	26.2
2nd	Russian Fed.	16.6	Russian Fed.	17.7	Germany	19.7	Czech Rep.	18.4	Czech Rep.	16.7
3rd	Germany	14.3	Germany	14.5	Russian Fed.	13.9	Russian Fed.	10.4	Russian Fed.	12.0
4th	Austria	5.1	Italy	5.9	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.5	Italy	7.1
5th	Italy	4.6	Austria	4.7	Austria	5.0	Austria	4.7	Austria	4.8
Others		31.7		32.6		34.3		34.3		33.2

## EXTERNAL TRADE

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
<b>Slovenia</b>										
1st	Germany	23.2	Germany	21.7	Germany	20.7	Germany	20.7	Germany	20.6
2nd	Italy	17.0	Italy	16.9	Italy	16.6	Italy	16.8	Italy	16.7
3rd	Austria	9.7	France	9.8	France	10.5	France	12.4	France	10.9
4th	France	8.4	Austria	8.9	Austria	8.4	Austria	7.9	Austria	8.0
5th	Croatia	6.1	Croatia	6.3	Croatia	5.0	Croatia	4.3	Croatia	4.4
Others		35.6		36.4		38.8		37.9		39.4
<b>Turkey</b>										
1st	Germany	15.5	Germany	17.9	Germany	16.5	Germany	15.9	Germany	14.5
2nd	USA	10.4	Italy	9.8	USA	8.9	Italy	9.2	Italy	7.8
3rd	Italy	8.9	USA	8.1	France	6.1	USA	8.8	France	7.7
4th	UK	5.8	France	6.4	Italy	5.7	France	6.6	USA	7.6
5th	France	5.6	UK	5.8	UK	5.7	UK	5.8	Russian Fed.	5.8
Others		53.7		52.1		57.1		53.6		56.7

## 12.8. Structure of exports by main partner countries in % of total value at current prices

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Partners	%								
<b>Bulgaria</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	10.0	Italy	10.1	Italy	11.7	Italy	13.1	Italy	13.9
2nd	Germany	8.6	Russian Fed.	9.8	Germany	9.5	Germany	10.6	Germany	9.9
3rd	Italy	8.1	Germany	9.0	Turkey	9.0	Greece	8.8	Greece	8.6
4th	FYROM	8.1	Turkey	7.9	Greece	8.2	Turkey	8.0	Turkey	7.3
5th	Greece	6.9	Greece	7.1	Russian Fed.	8.0	Russian Fed.	5.3	Russian Fed.	4.7
Others		58.3		56.1		53.6		54.2		55.6
<b>Cyprus</b>										
1st	UK	28.0	UK	25.4	UK	19.5	UK	19.9	UK	18.1
2nd	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.1	Lebanon	11.3	Germany	9.0	Lebanon	8.6
3rd	Lebanon	5.4	Lebanon	5.7	Greece	7.7	Lebanon	8.1	Germany	8.6
4th	Russian Fed.	5.0	Greece	5.3	Germany	7.6	Greece	7.2	Greece	8.4
5th	Greece	4.6	Russian Fed.	4.4	Israel	3.6	USA	3.6	USA	4.2
Others		47.0		49.1		50.3		52.2		52.1
<b>Czech Rep.</b>										
1st	Germany	37.6	Germany	36.0	Germany	35.7	Germany	38.5	Germany	41.9
2nd	Slovakia	13.9	Slovakia	14.2	Slovakia	12.9	Slovakia	10.6	Slovakia	8.3
3rd	Austria	6.6	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.3	Austria	6.5
4th	Poland	4.5	Poland	5.5	Poland	5.7	Poland	5.7	Poland	5.6
5th	Italy	3.7	Italy	3.3	Italy	3.7	Italy	3.8	France	3.9
Others		33.7		34.6		35.6		35.1		33.8
<b>Estonia</b>										
1st	Finland	23.3	Finland	20.8	Finland	20.4	Finland	23.8	Finland	23.4
2nd	Russian Fed.	16.3	Russian Fed.	14.2	Sweden	18.2	Sweden	20.8	Sweden	22.7
3rd	Sweden	11.8	Sweden	13.2	Russian Fed.	9.8	Latvia	9.3	Germany	8.5
4th	Latvia	7.4	Latvia	8.2	Latvia	9.0	Germany	6.7	Latvia	8.3
5th	Germany	7.3	Germany	7.3	Germany	7.3	Russian Fed.	5.9	UK	5.6
Others		33.9		36.3		35.3		33.5		31.5
<b>Hungary</b>										
1st	Germany	28.6	Germany	33.7	Germany	37.3	Germany	36.6	Germany	38.4
2nd	Austria	10.1	Austria	10.9	Austria	11.5	Austria	10.6	Austria	9.6
3rd	Italy	8.5	Italy	7.0	Italy	6.2	Italy	5.8	Italy	5.9
4th	Russian Fed.	6.4	Russian Fed.	4.9	Russian Fed.	5.1	Netherlands	4.7	USA	5.2
5th	France	4.0	UK	3.9	France	3.8	USA	4.5	Netherlands	5.2
Others		42.4		39.6		36.2		37.8		35.7
<b>Latvia</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	25.3	Russian Fed.	22.8	Russian Fed.	21.0	Germany	15.6	Germany	16.9
2nd	Germany	13.6	Germany	13.8	UK	14.3	UK	13.5	UK	16.4
3rd	Sweden	9.3	UK	11.1	Germany	13.8	Russian Fed.	12.1	Sweden	10.7
4th	UK	9.1	Lithuania	7.4	Sweden	8.3	Sweden	10.3	Lithuania	7.5
5th	Lithuania	5.5	Sweden	6.6	Lithuania	7.5	Lithuania	7.4	Russian Fed.	6.6
Others		37.2		38.3		35.1		41.1		41.9
<b>Lithuania</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	20.4	Russian Fed.	24.0	Russian Fed.	24.5	Russian Fed.	16.5	Germany	16.0
2nd	Germany	14.4	Germany	12.8	Germany	11.4	Germany	13.1	Latvia	12.8
3rd	Belarus	10.8	Belarus	10.2	Belarus	10.3	Latvia	11.1	Russian Fed.	7.0
4th	Ukraine	7.5	Latvia	9.2	Ukraine	8.8	Belarus	8.8	Denmark	6.2
5th	Latvia	7.1	Ukraine	7.7	Latvia	8.6	Ukraine	7.8	Belarus	5.9
Others		39.8		36.1		36.4		42.7		52.1

## EXTERNAL TRADE

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
<b>Malta</b>										
1st	Italy	30.4	France	15.0	France	19.4	France	20.7	USA	21.3
2nd	Germany	15.0	Germany	14.5	USA	14.5	USA	18.2	Singapore	15.9
3rd	France	12.2	USA	13.5	Germany	13.5	Singapore	14.6	France	15.2
4th	USA	9.6	Italy	12.5	Singapore	10.4	Germany	12.6	Germany	12.6
5th	UK	7.5	Singapore	12.2	UK	8.2	UK	7.7	UK	9.3
Others		25.3		32.3		34.0		26.2		25.7
<b>Poland</b>										
1st	Germany	38.3	Germany	34.4	Germany	32.9	Germany	36.3	Germany	36.1
2nd	Russian Fed.	5.6	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	8.4	Italy	5.9	Italy	6.5
3rd	Netherlands	5.6	Italy	5.3	Italy	5.9	Russian Fed.	5.7	Netherlands	5.3
4th	Italy	4.9	Netherlands	4.8	Netherlands	4.7	Netherlands	4.8	France	4.8
5th	UK	4.0	France	4.4	Ukraine	4.7	France	4.7	UK	4.0
Others		41.6		44.3		43.4		42.6		43.3
<b>Romania</b>										
1st	Germany	18.1	Germany	18.4	Italy	19.5	Italy	22.0	Italy	23.3
2nd	Italy	15.7	Italy	17.1	Germany	16.8	Germany	19.6	Germany	17.8
3rd	France	5.8	France	5.7	France	5.5	France	5.9	France	6.2
4th	Turkey	4.4	Turkey	4.8	Turkey	4.2	Turkey	3.9	Turkey	5.5
5th	Netherlands	3.0	Netherlands	4.2	USA	3.8	USA	3.8	UK	4.9
Others		53.0		49.8		50.2		44.8		42.3
<b>Slovakia</b>										
1st	Czech Rep.	34.5	Czech Rep.	31.0	Czech Rep.	25.5	Germany	28.8	Germany	27.7
2nd	Germany	18.4	Germany	21.2	Germany	23.7	Czech Rep.	20.3	Czech Rep.	18.1
3rd	Austria	4.9	Austria	6.0	Austria	7.2	Austria	7.5	Italy	8.8
4th	Italy	4.7	Italy	4.9	Poland	6.0	Italy	7.1	Austria	8.1
5th	Poland	4.3	Poland	4.8	Italy	5.2	Poland	5.9	Poland	5.3
Others		33.2		32.0		32.4		30.4		32.0
<b>Slovenia</b>										
1st	Germany	30.2	Germany	30.6	Germany	29.4	Germany	28.4	Germany	30.7
2nd	Italy	14.6	Italy	13.3	Italy	14.9	Italy	13.9	Italy	13.8
3rd	Croatia	10.5	Croatia	10.3	Croatia	10.0	Croatia	9.0	Croatia	7.9
4th	France	8.2	France	7.2	Austria	6.8	France	8.3	Austria	7.3
5th	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.6	France	5.5	Austria	6.9	France	5.7
Others		30.1		32.0		33.4		33.5		34.6
<b>Turkey</b>										
1st	Germany	23.3	Germany	22.3	Germany	20.0	Germany	20.2	Germany	20.6
2nd	USA	7.0	USA	7.1	Russian Fed.	7.8	USA	8.3	USA	9.2
3rd	Italy	6.7	Russian Fed.	6.5	USA	7.7	UK	5.8	UK	6.9
4th	Russian Fed.	5.7	Italy	6.2	UK	5.8	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.3
5th	UK	5.3	UK	5.4	Italy	5.3	Russian Fed.	5.0	France	5.9
Others		52.0		52.4		53.4		54.3		51.1

## TRADE PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

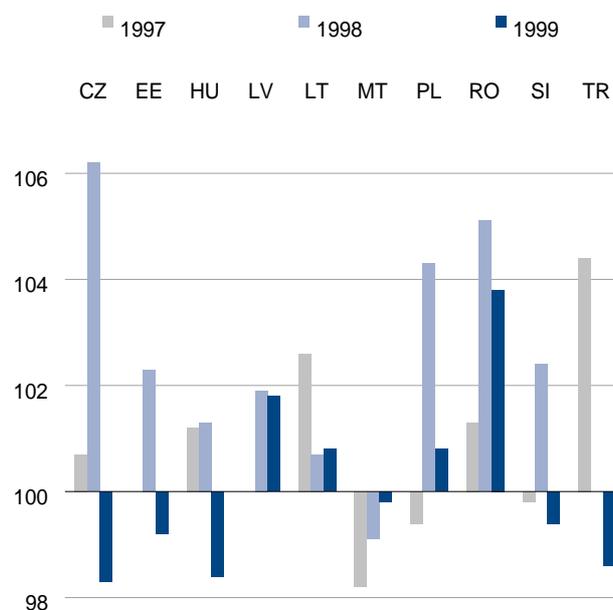
## 12.9. External trade price indices

	Imports Previous year = 100.0					Exports Previous year = 100.0				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	149.1	:	:	:	:	145.5	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	105.8	101.4	104.6	98.7	101.3	107.6	100.7	105.4	104.8	99.5
EE	:	:	:	99.8	100.4	115.2	111.4	107.5	102.1	99.6
HU	132.2	120.8	113.4	111.4	105.5	133.9	118.0	114.8	112.9	103.8
LV	:	:	:	98.0	94.7	116.1	106.2	101.6	99.8	96.4
LT	:	:	99.4	94.2	95.9	:	107.8	102.0	94.9	96.7
MT	:	105.6	100.0	103.7	101.0	:	102.8	98.2	102.8	100.8
PL	119.2	111.1	113.6	102.4	107.2	121.2	108.1	112.9	106.8	108.1
RO	:	104.4	91.9	88.5	89.4	:	101.6	93.1	93.0	92.8
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	116.5	98.9	90.4	97.4	91.6	120.6	100.8	90.2	99.7	91.1
TR	116.8	93.9	91.3	95.9	94.5	112.6	95.6	95.3	96.0	93.2

## 12.10. Terms of trade

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	97.6	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	101.4	100.9	100.7	106.2	98.3
EE	:	:	:	102.3	99.2
HU	101.3	97.7	101.2	101.3	98.4
LV	:	:	:	101.9	101.8
LT	:	:	102.6	100.7	100.8
MT	:	97.4	98.2	99.1	99.8
PL	101.7	97.3	99.4	104.3	100.8
RO	:	97.2	101.3	105.1	103.8
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	103.5	101.9	99.8	102.4	99.4
TR	96.4	101.7	104.4	100.0	98.6

Fig. 12.c. Terms of trade in percentage of previous year



# Chapter 13

## ENVIRONMENT

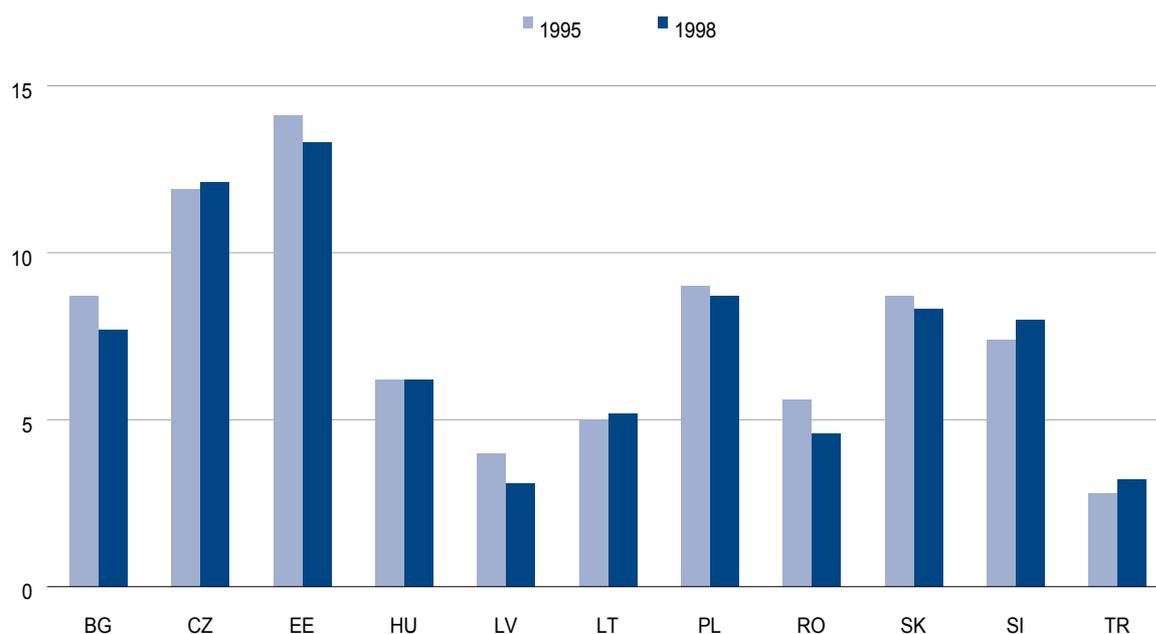
## AIR POLLUTION

## 13.1. Emissions of carbon dioxide

	Total emissions In million tonnes					Emissions per capita In tonnes				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	73	66	64	64	:	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	:
CY <sup>(1)</sup>	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:
CZ	123	129	133	125	118 <sup>P</sup>	11.9	12.5	12.9	12.1	11.5 <sup>P</sup>
EE	21	21	21	19	:	14.1	14.6	14.2	13.3	:
HU	63	67	65	62	:	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.2	:
LV	10	10	9	8	:	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.1	:
LT	18	19	19	19	18	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	349	373	362	338	:	9.0	9.7	9.4	8.7	:
RO	127	111	105	:	:	5.6	4.9	4.6	:	:
SK	47	47	46	45	45	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3
SI	15	16	16	16	15	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7
TR	172	191	205	204	213	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3

<sup>(1)</sup> Data refer to emissions from power stations only.

Fig. 13.a. Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide in tonnes



**13.2. Emissions of sulphur oxides**

	Total emissions In 1 000 tonnes					Emissions per capita In kg				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	1 477	1 420	1 365	1 251	942	176	170	164	152	115
CY	40	45	47	49	:	55	61	72	65	:
CZ	1 091	946	701	443	269	106	92	68	43	26
EE	118	125	119	110	:	80	85	82	76	:
HU	705	673	659	592	:	69	66	65	59	:
LV	61	41	44	42	:	24	16	18	17	:
LT	94	93	77	94	70	25	25	21	25	19
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	2 376	2 368	2 181	1 897	:	62	61	56	49	:
RO	932	751	898	:	:	41	33	40	:	:
SK	239	227	202	179	171	45	42	38	33	32
SI	125	112	118	123	104	63	56	59	62	52
TR <sup>(1)</sup>	947	1 105	1 160	1 288	1 279	16	18	19	20	20

<sup>(1)</sup> Data refer to emissions from power stations only.

**13.3. Emissions of nitrogen oxides**

	Total emissions In 1 000 tonnes					Emissions per capita In kg				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	265	259	225	223	:	32	31	27	27	:
CY	19	21	21	22	:	26	28	32	29	:
CZ	412	432	423	413	390	40	42	41	40	38
EE	42	44	45	46	:	28	30	31	32	:
HU	190	189	200	203	:	19	19	20	20	:
LV	42	35	44	42	:	17	14	18	17	:
LT	65	65	57	60	54	17	18	15	16	15
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 120	1 154	1 115	991	:	29	30	29	26	:
RO	420	326	330	:	:	19	14	15	:	:
SK	182	130	125	130	118	34	24	23	24	22
SI	67	70	71	64	58	34	35	36	32	29
TR	786	857	850	845	935	13	14	14	13	15

## WATER

## 13.4. Fresh ground water abstraction

	Total abstraction In million m <sup>3</sup>					Abstraction per capita In m <sup>3</sup>				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	942	918	838	835	815	112	110	101	101	99
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	719	617	587	547	557	70	60	57	53	54
EE	350	257	322	316	299	236	175	221	218	207
HU	896	877	851	831	:	88	86	84	82	:
LV	195	181	167	155	134	78	73	68	63	55
LT	304	289	234	202	183	82	78	63	55	49
MT	20	22	20	18	:	54	59	53	47	:
PL <sup>(1)</sup>	1 988	1 942	1 871	1 701	1 935	52	50	48	44	50
RO	1 280	1 300	1 260	1 208	1 134	56	57	56	54	50
SK	578	541	498	493	465	108	101	93	91	86
SI	138	136	135	135	:	69	68	68	68	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Including mining waters used for production.

## 13.5. Fresh surface water abstraction

	Total abstraction In million m <sup>3</sup>					Abstraction per capita In m <sup>3</sup>				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	2 034	2 531	2 251	2 645	2 076	242	303	271	320	253
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	2 024	1 953	1 906	1 730	1 419	196	189	185	168	138
EE	1 430	1 373	1 306	1 282	1 228	964	935	896	884	851
HU	5 080	5 134	4 917	4 822	:	497	504	484	477	:
LV	222	223	196	189	174	88	89	79	77	72
LT	4 278	5 407	4 552	4 923	4 461	1 152	1 458	1 228	1 330	1 206
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	10 078	10 066	9 928	9 613	9 339	261	261	257	249	242
RO	9 020	9 150	8 000	7 843	7 436	398	405	355	348	331
SK	808	830	812	733	684	151	154	151	136	127
SI	121	122	118	108	:	61	61	59	54	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**13.6. Public sewage treatment plants**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total number</b>					
BG	50	51	51	51	50
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	783	836	870	912	959
EE	1 004	958	972	980	915
HU	429	435	460	479	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:
LT	874	816	789	769	789
MT	1	1	1	1	1
PL	1 226	1 471	1 767	1 923	2 209
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	258	281	198	199	:
SI	84	88	95	101	108
TR	50	55	:	:	:
<b>Design capacity in 1 000 m<sup>3</sup> per day</b>					
BG	1 829	1 829	1 853	1 886	1 919
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	3 585	3 734	3 758	3 716	3 753
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	2 347	2 401	2 426	2 711	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:
LT	1 189	1 185	1 370	1 278	1 496
MT	17	17	17	17	17
PL	6 737	7 544	8 829	9 065	9 383
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	1 851	1 874	1 981	1 980	:
SI	330	331	333	338	341
TR	1 892	2 114	:	:	:

**13.7. Residential population connected to waste water treatment**

	In % of residential population				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	35	35	36	36	37
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	56	58	59	62	62
EE	72	72	72	69	69
HU	21	22	23	26	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	78	78	79	80
MT	8	8	8	8	8
PL	42	43	47	49	52
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	53	53	49	49	:
SI	:	:	:	30	30
TR	10	12	:	:	:

## WASTE

**13.8. Generation of hazardous waste by national classification <sup>(1)</sup>**

	Total generation In 1 000 tonnes					Generation per capita In kg				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	:	1 741	1 097	:	:	:	208	132	:	:
CY	50	53	52	:	:	68	72	79	:	:
CZ <sup>(2)</sup>	6 005	6 669	6 436	3 399	2 380	581	647	625	330*	231*
EE	7 273	7 679	7 361	6 272	5 860	4 901	5 227	5 049	4 326	4 063
HU	3 424	2 585	3 630	3 915	:	335	254	357	387	:
LV	48	50	80	106	:	19	20	32	43	:
LT	153	101	132	131	106	41	27	36	35	29
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL <sup>(3)</sup>	3 866	5 164	4 007	1 105	1 134	100	134	104	29	29
RO	5 710	3 203	2 757	2 299	2 174	252	142	122	102	97
SK	1 350	1 407	1 500	1 400	:	252	262	279	260	:
SI	170	:	:	:	:	86	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> The data are presented by national classifications; therefore they are not suitable for comparison between different countries.

<sup>(2)</sup> The break between 1997 and 1998 is caused by the change of legislation on waste and a change of methodology.

<sup>(3)</sup> The break between 1997 and 1998 is caused by a change of classification.

**13.9. Generation of municipal waste**

	Total generation In 1 000 tonnes					Generation per capita In kg				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	4 495	4 031	3 628	3 197	3 213	535	482	436	387	391
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	:	3 200	3 280	3 017	3 365	:	310	318	293	327
EE	533	565	593	557	569	359	385	407	384	394
HU	4 500	5 000	4 800	4 976	4 943	440	491	473	492	491
LV	657	650	621	597	584	261	261	252	244	240
LT	1 546	1 445	1 510	1 578	1 236	416	390	407	426	334
MT	116	125	98	126	138	314	335	262	326	357
PL	11 352	11 621	12 183	11 827	12 317	294	301	315	306	319
RO	7 758	7 375	7 347	6 246	7 066	342	326	326	278	314
SK	1 620	1 700	:	1 700	:	302	316	:	315	:
SI	1 024	:	:	:	:	515	:	:	:	:
TR	20 570	22 816	:	:	:	339	371	:	:	:

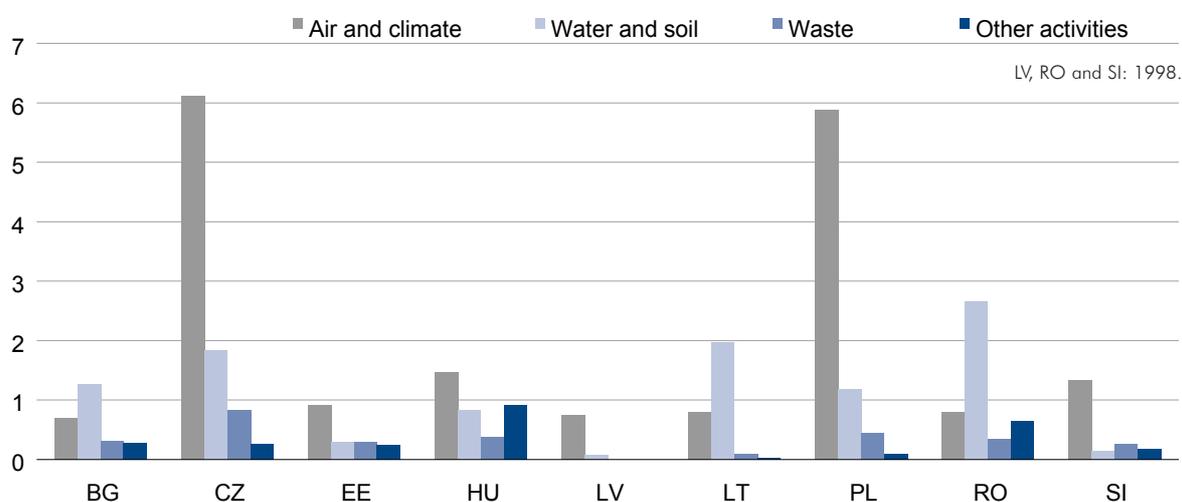
## ENVIRONMENT EXPENDITURE

## 13.10. Distribution of industry investment by environmental domain

	Reference period	Industry investment In million euro					Industry investment In per thousand of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
BG	1995	6.7	8.8	0.6	1.4	17.5	0.67	0.88	0.06	0.14	1.75
	1996	6.4	5.9	0.3	2.7	15.2	0.82	0.76	0.04	0.34	1.96
	1997	9.0	8.4	9.3	1.6	28.2	1.00	0.93	1.03	0.18	3.15
	1998	8.5	16.5	5.3	1.9	32.3	0.78	1.51	0.48	0.18	2.94
	1999	8.2	14.8	3.6	3.1	29.7	0.70	1.27	0.31	0.27	2.55
CZ	1995	381.1	109.1	49.5	17.4	557.1	9.58	2.74	1.24	0.44	14.00
	1996	484.6	98.7	59.5	16.8	659.6	10.66	2.17	1.31	0.37	14.50
	1997	470.0	142.6	70.1	12.1	694.8	10.05	3.05	1.50	0.26	14.86
	1998	435.4	79.4	42.5	11.1	568.3	8.64	1.58	0.84	0.22	11.28
	1999	303.5	90.8	41.1	13.1	448.4	6.11	1.83	0.83	0.26	9.02
EE	1995	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.15	0.21	0.03	0.12	0.52
	1996	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	4.5	1.00	0.21	0.03	0.06	1.30
	1997	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	3.0	0.32	0.33	0.03	0.04	0.72
	1998	1.2	4.3	1.8	0.9	8.1	0.26	0.92	0.38	0.19	1.74
	1999	4.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	8.4	0.91	0.30	0.30	0.24	1.75
HU	1995	5.1	18.9	20.2	1.9	46.1	0.15	0.55	0.59	0.06	1.35
	1996	13.2	16.7	18.1	6.9	54.8	0.37	0.47	0.51	0.19	1.54
	1997	11.8	16.6	16.7	15.3	60.4	0.29	0.41	0.41	0.38	1.50
	1998	33.3	15.4	14.1	18.3	81.0	0.79	0.37	0.34	0.44	1.93
	1999	66.1	37.6	17.3	41.4	162.4	1.46	0.83	0.38	0.91	3.59
LV	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	1996	0.1	0.1	0	1.4	1.7	0.03	0.03	0	0.35	0.43
	1997	0.2	0.5	0	0.0	0.6	0.03	0.09	0	0	0.12
	1998	4.1	0.5	0	0.0	4.5	0.75	0.08	0	0	0.84
	1999	1.0	:	:	0.3	1.3	0.15	:	:	0.05	0.20
LT	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	1997	3.5	2.9	0.5	9.2	16.2	0.41	0.35	0.06	1.09	1.92
	1998	3.6	1.7	1.0	0.2	6.6	0.38	0.18	0.10	0.02	0.68
	1999	8.0	19.7	1.0	0.3	29.1	0.80	1.97	0.10	0.03	2.92

	Reference period	Industry investment In million euro					Industry investment In per thousand of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
PL	1995	488.9	100.5	50.8	4.7	644.9	5.03	1.03	0.52	0.05	6.63
	1996	944.2	97.5	47.1	7.8	1 096.5	8.33	0.86	0.42	0.07	9.68
	1997	911.8	134.2	70.2	14.0	1 130.2	7.17	1.06	0.55	0.11	8.89
	1998	1 081.2	171.8	136.2	17.7	1 406.9	7.65	1.22	0.96	0.13	9.96
	1999	856.8	172.2	65.9	15.3	1 110.1	5.88	1.18	0.45	0.10	7.62
RO	1995	17.1	47.2	6.3	20.2	90.8	0.63	1.74	0.23	0.74	3.35
	1996	20.7	53.0	6.5	19.1	99.2	0.75	1.91	0.23	0.69	3.57
	1997	21.2	71.7	8.3	15.9	117.0	0.68	2.30	0.27	0.51	3.75
	1998	29.5	97.8	12.8	23.5	163.6	0.80	2.65	0.35	0.64	4.44
	1999	:	:	:	:	124.0	:	:	:	:	3.88
SI	1995	41.5	5.7	6.8	7.5	61.6	2.90	0.40	0.47	0.52	4.29
	1996	24.4	5.6	3.5	5.3	38.8	1.64	0.38	0.24	0.35	2.61
	1997	30.7	6.3	6.7	5.4	49.0	1.91	0.39	0.42	0.33	3.05
	1998	23.4	2.6	4.6	3.0	33.6	1.34	0.15	0.26	0.17	1.92
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 13.b. Distribution of industry investment by environmental domain in per thousand of GDP, 1999**



**13.11. Distribution of public investment by environmental domain**

	Reference period	Public investment In million euro					Public investment In per thousand of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
BG	1995	0.7	3.6	0.3	1.0	5.6	0.07	0.36	0.03	0.10	0.56
	1996	0.2	3.1	0.2	1.1	4.7	0.02	0.39	0.03	0.14	0.60
	1997	0.3	3.1	0.8	0.9	5.1	0.03	0.34	0.09	0.10	0.56
	1998	0.8	10.1	1.1	1.8	13.8	0.07	0.92	0.10	0.16	1.26
	1999	0.1	15.3	3.1	3.6	22.0	0.01	1.31	0.27	0.31	1.89
CZ	1995	111.4	175.2	20.5	9.3	316.4	2.80	4.40	0.51	0.23	7.95
	1996	126.1	192.2	26.6	15.3	368.8	2.77	4.23	0.59	0.34	8.11
	1997	125.5	192.2	35.4	22.9	375.9	2.68	4.11	0.76	0.49	8.04
	1998	108.1	149.5	30.5	26.3	312.8	2.15	2.97	0.61	0.52	6.21
	1999	108.1	150.8	18.4	21.8	299.1	2.18	3.04	0.37	0.44	6.02
EE	1995	3.5	7.8	0.4	1.4	13.1	1.29	2.87	0.14	0.53	4.82
	1996	5.9	29.2	0.6	2.8	34.5	1.72	8.51	0.18	0.82	10.03
	1997	2.7	29.2	1.1	4.3	37.3	0.65	7.13	0.28	1.05	9.11
	1998	5.1	20.2	1.9	4.1	31.0	1.09	4.34	0.40	0.89	6.66
	1999	5.1	11.1	2.4	8.9	27.4	1.05	2.30	0.50	1.85	5.70
HU	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1996	:	72.0	:	:	:	:	2.02	:	:	:
	1997	0.9	72.0	7.0	11.9	91.7	0.02	1.78	0.17	0.29	2.27
	1998	:	185.6	14.4	13.1	218.8	:	4.43	0.34	0.31	5.22
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	1995	0	3.2	0	0	3.2	0	0.94	0	0	0.94
	1996	0	3.4	0	0.3	3.7	0	0.84	0	0.07	0.92
	1997	0	1.8	0	0.9	2.7	0	0.37	0	0.18	0.55
	1998	:	1.5	0	1.5	3.0	:	0.28	0	0.28	0.56
	1999	:	6.1	0	0.3	6.4	:	0.97	0	0.05	1.03
LT	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1996	0.1	13.8	0.7	0.8	13.8	0.01	2.22	0.12	0.13	2.22
	1997	0.3	13.8	1.3	0.9	16.2	0.03	1.63	0.15	0.11	1.92
	1998	0.4	12.7	1.0	2.1	16.2	0.04	1.33	0.11	0.21	1.69
	1999	0.1	6.9	1.0	0.8	8.8	0.01	0.69	0.10	0.08	0.88

	Reference period	Public investment In million euro					Public investment In per thousand of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
PL	1995	30.3	237.6	37.3	1.4	306.6	0.31	2.44	0.38	0.01	3.15
	1996	79.3	623.9	50.8	2.7	653.8	0.70	5.51	0.45	0.02	5.77
	1997	52.2	623.9	54.2	13.4	743.8	0.41	4.91	0.43	0.11	5.85
	1998	54.2	628.0	59.0	11.2	759.0	0.38	4.44	0.42	0.08	5.37
	1999	54.2	632.8	70.4	5.6	763.1	0.37	4.35	0.48	0.04	5.24
RO	1995	:	:	:	57.2	57.2	:	:	:	2.11	2.11
	1996	:	:	:	51.7	51.7	:	:	:	1.86	1.86
	1997	:	:	:	75.9	75.9	:	:	:	2.43	2.43
	1998	:	:	:	107.0	107.0	:	:	:	2.90	2.90
	1999	:	:	:	:	85.5	:	:	:	:	2.68
SK	1995	18.9	50.9	3.5	0	73.3	1.35	3.62	0.25	0	5.22
	1996	19.5	33.1	9.6	0	71.6	1.25	2.12	0.62	0	4.59
	1997	16.1	33.1	3.5	18.4	71.0	0.89	1.84	0.19	1.02	3.94
	1998	:	23.3	20.4	22.7	82.3	:	1.23	1.08	1.20	4.33
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

# Chapter 14

## SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

In this edition of the yearbook, data on south-east European countries for the first time appears in a special chapter separately from candidate countries. This presentation was especially chosen, as availability of data and comparability with EU Member States are still considerably weaker in south-east European countries than in candidate countries. For ease of reference, the order of tables follows that of the chapters on candidate countries.

For the time being, this chapter covers only Albania, Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The coverage will be extended as and when data availability improves. The selection of countries presented in this chapter is based exclusively on practical considerations, mainly linked to data availability, and does not reflect any opinion of the European Commission.

## POPULATION

## 14.1. Total population

		In 1 000				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Total population on 1 January</b>						
AL		3 265.9	:	3 354.3	3 373.4	3 401.2
HR*		4 597.0	4 565.4	4 581.9	4 526.6	4 567.5
MK		1 974.8	1 991.4	2 002.3	2 012.7	:
<b>Number of women on 1 January</b>						
AL		:	:	1 704.7	1 711.4	1 724.3
HR*		2 387.8	2 371.3	2 380.0	2 351.2	2 372.5
MK		986.0	994.5	1 000.1	1 005.4	:
<b>Number of men on 1 January</b>						
AL		:	:	1 649.6	1 662.0	1 676.9
HR*		2 209.2	2 194.0	2 202.0	2 175.4	2 195.1
MK		988.8	996.9	1 002.3	1 007.3	:

		In 1 000				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total population as a yearly average</b>						
AL		3 248.8	3 283.0	:	3 173.8	3 387.3
HR <sup>(1)</sup>		4 668.8	4 493.6	4 572.5	4 501.1	4 533.4
MK		1 966.0	1 983.1	1 996.9	2 007.5	2 017.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Mid-year estimates.

## 14.2. Birth and death rates

		Per 1 000 of population				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Crude birth rate</b>						
AL		22.2	20.8	:	17.9	17.1
HR		10.7	12.0	12.1	10.5	9.9*
MK		16.4	15.8	14.8	14.6	13.5*
<b>Crude death rate</b>						
AL		:	5.4	:	5.4	4.9
HR		10.8	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.4*
MK		8.3	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3*

## 14.3. Proportion of population by age groups

		In % of total population				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Albania</b>						
0-14 years		:	:	:	:	:
15-24 years		:	:	:	:	:
25-44 years		:	:	:	:	:
45-64 years		:	:	:	:	:
65 years and more		:	:	:	:	:
80 years and more		:	:	:	:	:

		Croatia <sup>(1)</sup>				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0-14 years		19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8
15-24 years		13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
25-44 years		29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
45-64 years		24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3
65 years and more		12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
80 years and more		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

		FYROM				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0-14 years		24.7	24.4	24.1	23.5	23.1
15-24 years		16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4
25-44 years		29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.7
45-64 years		20.4	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.1
65 years and more		8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.5
80 years and more		1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Mid-year estimates.

## 14.4. Population increase

		Per 1 000 of population				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Crude rate of natural increase</b>						
AL		:	15.5	:	17.9	12.2
HR		-0.1	0.7	0.8	-1.2	-1.5*
MK		8.0	7.7	6.5	6.2	5.2*
<b>Crude rate of net migration (including corrections)</b>						
AL		:	:	:	-6.8	-4.0
HR		5.7	7.7	7.4	9.8*	4.1*
MK		0.9	0.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.5*
<b>Crude rate of Increase</b>						
AL		12.5	:	:	5.7	8.2
HR		-15.7	-3.7	1.7	8.7*	2.6*
MK		8.9	8.4	5.5	5.2	4.7

**14.5. Fertility**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total fertility rate in children per women</b>					
AL	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	:
HR	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
MK	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
<b>Mean age of women at birth of first child in years</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.4
MK	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.0
<b>Mean age of women at childbearing in years</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	27.4	27.6	27.9	27.9	27.8
MK	25.8	25.9	29.6	26.1	26.1

**14.7. Life expectancy**

	Life expectancy in years				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>At birth: girls <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
AL	:	75.4	:	:	:
HR	:	:	77.0	:	:
MK	73.5	74.5	74.5	74.8	:
<b>At birth: boys <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
AL	:	68.5	:	:	:
HR	:	:	70.2	:	:
MK	69.6	70.2	70.3	70.3	:
<b>At the age of 65: women</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	14.0	14.9	15.0	15.1	:
<b>At the age of 65: men</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Less than 1 year.

**14.6. Marriages and divorces**

	Per 1 000 of population				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Crude marriage rate</b>					
AL	8.3	8.4	:	8.3	8.0
HR	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2
MK	8.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
<b>Crude divorce rate</b>					
AL	0.7	0.6	:	0.6	0.6
HR	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
MK	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

**14.8. Infant mortality rate**

	Per 1 000 of live births				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL	:	:	22.2	15.0	12.2
HR	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.7
MK	22.7	16.4	15.7	:	:

EDUCATION

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

**14.9. Percentage of pupils and students by level of education**

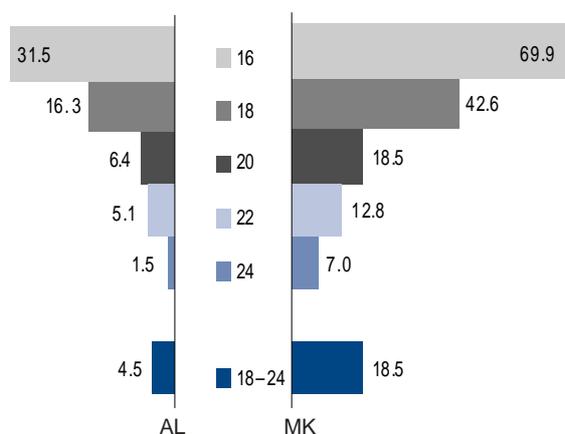
In 1998/99	Number in 1 000	Pupils and students in ISCED 0–6					
		Of which in %					
		ISCED 0	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3	ISCED 4	ISCED 5+6
AL	776	11	71	:	13	:	5
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK <sup>(1)</sup>	417	8	31	31	21	:	8

(1) Excluding ISCED 6.

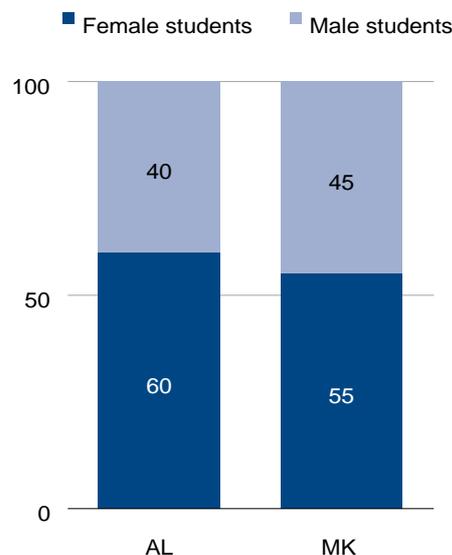
**14.10. Participation rates in pre-primary education (ISCED 0) by age**

In 1998/99	In %				
	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
AL	38	37	36	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	11	14	34	51	0

**Fig. 14.a. Participation rates in education (all levels) of students aged 16 to 24 in % of age population, 1996/97**



**Fig. 14.b. Distribution of students in tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by gender in % of total, 1998/99**



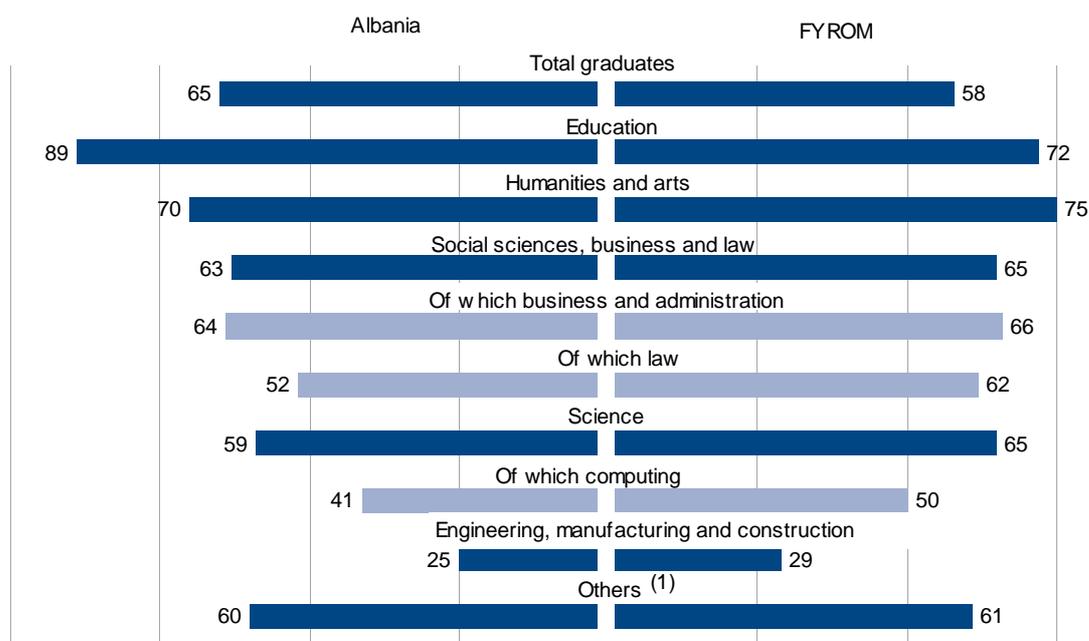
STUDENTS BY PROGRAMME AND FIELD

**14.11. Distribution of graduates from tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by fields of study and by sex**

In 1998/99	Total number of graduates from tertiary education	Of which percentage graduating in:								
		Education	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Of which		Science	Of which		Others <sup>(1)</sup>
					Business and administration (ISC 34)	Law (ISC 38)		Computing (ISC 48)	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	
<b>Female graduates</b>										
AL	2 612	21	13	43	15	10	9	0	2	12
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	1 803	8	18	23	15	5	14	4	12	24
<b>Male graduates</b>										
AL	1 835	5	10	47	16	17	12	1	11	15
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	1 324	4	8	17	11	4	10	6	39	21

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes agriculture, health and welfare, services and unknown or not specified.

**Fig. 14.c. Proportion in % of women among tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) graduates in some fields of study, 1998/99**

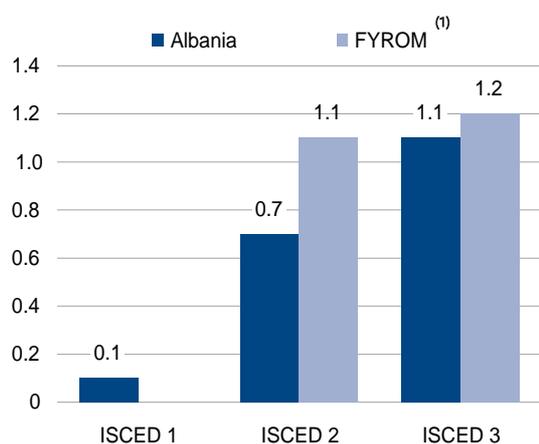


NB: Fields in light blue are sub-categories of blue fields.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes agriculture, health and welfare, services and unknown or not specified.

## LANGUAGES

**Fig. 14.d. Average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils in primary and secondary education (ISCED 1,2,3), 1996/97**



<sup>(1)</sup> Including students on vocational programmes at upper secondary level.

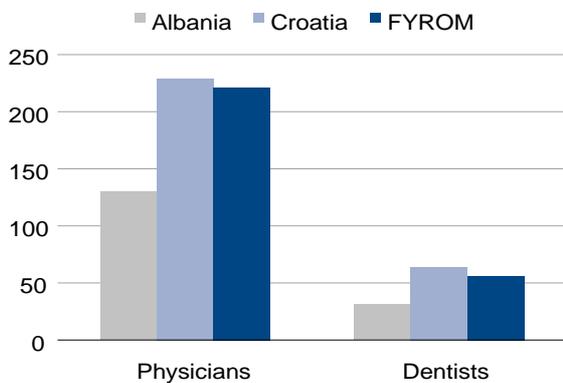
**14.12. Pupils in secondary general education (ISCED 2+3) by language studied, 1996-97**

	In %				
	English	German	French	Russian	Spanish
AL	50	0	26	2	0
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	59	5	31	5	0

SOCIAL INDICATORS

HEALTH

**Fig. 14.e. Number of doctors per 100 000 inhabitants, 1999<sup>(1)</sup>**



<sup>(1)</sup> AL: 1997 data for physicians and 1996 for dentists.

**14.13. Health care manpower**

	Per 100 000 inhabitants				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Number of physicians</b>					
AL	141	141	130	:	:
HR	203	225	226	229	229
MK	230	225	225	225	221
<b>Number of dentists</b>					
AL	35	31	:	:	:
HR	56	62	62	66	64
MK	55	54	55	57	56

MONTHLY WAGES AND SALARIES

**14.14. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries**

	In euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL	53	65	57	68	86
HR	422	470	531	580	601
MK	:	:	:	:	279

**14.15. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: total**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Nominal</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	144.5	112.3	113.1	112.6	110.2
MK	110.7	102.8	:	:	103.6
<b>Real</b>					
AL	124.4	119.6	77.9	99.3	:
HR	138.5	107.7	108.7	105.8	106.5
MK	95.7	100.5	100.2	:	:

Methodological note

Nominal wages and salaries

**Albania:**

Net wages in public sector.

**Croatia:**

Gross earnings.

**FYROM:**

Net.

Real wages and salaries

**Albania:**

Indices of net nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices only for wages in the public sector.

**Croatia:**

Indices of gross nominal earnings divided by cost-of-living indices.

**FYROM:**

Indices of net nominal wages and salaries divided by the cost-of-living index.

## PENSIONS

**14.16. Average monthly pensions**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
In euro					
AL	26	29	24	25	32
HR	122	135	162	174	153
MK	:	:	:	:	:
In % of GDP					
AL	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.8
HR	8.5	9.4	11.1	11.2	13.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:

## Methodological note

**Albania:**

Data refer to average monthly pension in urban areas in national currency. (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 area pensions displayed a level equal to around 27 to 30 % of the urban area pensions over the period 1993–97.

**Croatia:**

Pension beneficiary (disability, old age or survivors' pension) is a person who has been entitled to that right on the basis of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act. The amount of the pension at the end of the reference period 1994–98 refers only to workers' pensions. Since 1995, the Croatian Army and Croatian Defenders pension beneficiaries have also been included in the average amount of pensions, and in 1998, pension beneficiaries from the former republics of the SFRY were included as well. An average pension in 1999 comprised the pensions of workers, independent operators and farmers.

The bonus of 100.00 kuna and that of 6 % for beneficiaries who retired by 30 June 1998 are not included in the 1999 pensions (*Narodne novine*, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia, No. 102/98).

## LABOUR FORCE

## EMPLOYMENT

**14.17. Employment rate (ILO methodology)**

		In % of total				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		62.5	60.3	59.5	57.5	55.7
HR	:		50.6	49.6	46.8	44.3
MK	:		37.4	34.4	35.9	35.9
		<b>Men</b>				
AL		74.7	72.6	73.7	71.5	69.1
HR	:		58.7	56.9	54.2	51.3
MK	:		47.5	44.6	45.4	44.6
		<b>Women</b>				
AL		50.2	47.9	45.3	43.4	42.3
HR	:		43.5	42.7	40.4	38.2
MK	:		27.4	24.4	26.3	27.2

## Methodological note

**Albania:**

Total labour force is not derived from a LFS but from administrative records. It covers total employment and total registered unemployment.

Working age population: population aged 15 years and over.

**Croatia:**

Working age population: LFS was carried out in November 1996 for the first time and monitors the population aged 15–85. Starting from 1997, LFS data cover the population aged 15 years and over.

The employed: Members of the armed forces are included in the total number of employed persons but none of their characteristics (activity, occupation, etc.) are collected.

Labour force: Conscripts on compulsory military service are excluded from the labour force. All persons who have found a job starting at a future date are considered as unemployed.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

**14.18. Unemployment rate from LFS (ILO methodology)**

		In % of labour force				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		13.1	12.4	14.9	17.8	18.4
HR	:		10.0	9.9	11.6	14.5
MK	:		31.9	36.0	34.5	32.4
		<b>Men</b>				
AL		11.7	11.5	13.9	15.8	16.4
HR	:		9.5	9.5	10.5	13.5
MK	:		29.1	33.0	32.5	31.9
		<b>Women</b>				
AL		15.0	13.7	16.6	20.9	21.4
HR	:		10.5	10.4	12.8	15.7
MK	:		36.2	40.8	37.6	33.3

## UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP

**14.19. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25**

		In % of labour force				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	26.9	28.4	31.0	39.2	
MK	:	69.5	74.2	70.8	62.9	
		<b>Men</b>				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	26.7	29.8	29.5	36.0	
MK	:	67.7	72.0	69.3	63.6	
		<b>Women</b>				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	27.1	27.3	32.5	42.7	
MK	:	72.1	77.5	73.5	61.8	

**14.20. Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more**

		In % of labour force				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	7.4	7.1	8.5	10.5	
MK	:	24.0	28.1	27.0	26.8	
		<b>Men</b>				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	7.0	6.6	7.6	9.9	
MK	:	21.5	25.2	25.0	26.1	
		<b>Women</b>				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	7.9	7.8	9.4	11.2	
MK	:	28.1	32.8	30.2	27.9	

## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

**14.21. Long-term unemployment**

		In % of unemployed				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		72.7	76.0	84.0	89.1	90.2
HR	:	52.6	54.8	50.3	56.7	
MK	:	80.7	83.1	82.9	83.8	
		<b>Men</b>				
AL		71.3	74.8	83.9	89.0	89.1
HR	:	51.8	53.7	53.3	57.8	
MK	:	80.9	82.0	81.6	83.0	
		<b>Women</b>				
AL		74.3	77.8	83.6	89.2	91.3
HR	:	53.6	56.1	47.5	55.6	
MK	:	80.4	84.5	84.8	85.2	

## Methodological note

**Albania:**

Data refer to registered unemployed.

**Croatia:**

Unemployed persons are those who meet the following criteria:

(a) did no work for payment in cash or kind during the reference period,

(b) were actively seeking work during four weeks prior to the survey, and

(c) were currently available for work within the next two weeks.

Those who have found a job starting at a later date are also included. Conscripts on compulsory military service are not included in the labour force.

**FYROM:**

The LFS monitors only persons aged 15–80 and excludes members of the armed forces.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY  
(NACE CLASSIFICATION)

**14.22. Employment by economic activity in % of total employment**

		In % of total				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Agriculture</b>				
AL		68.4	70.3	69.6	70.8	72.1
HR		:	19.9	17.8	16.5	16.7
MK		8.0	8.3	7.9	7.5	:
		<b>Industry (excluding construction)</b>				
AL		8.3	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.7
HR		:	22.9	23.9	23.5	23.9
MK		26.7	26.7	27.1	28.0	:
		<b>Construction</b>				
AL		1.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.1
HR		:	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.6
MK		5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	:
		<b>Services</b>				
AL		21.4	20.1	21.0	20.4	19.1
HR		:	51.0	52.7	53.3	52.9
MK		59.4	59.1	59.0	58.2	:

Methodological note

**Croatia:**

Data include all employed persons. LFS data refer to the reference week in November 1996 and June 1997. From 1998 onwards, LFS is carried out continuously, meaning that every month a part of total sampled households is interviewed. The results are processed and published semi-annually.

**FYROM:**

All employed in civil sector aged 15–80. LFS data refer to the reference week in April of each year.

**14.23. Dispatching of men and women by branch, in % of people employed by each branch**

		Women					Men				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Agriculture</b>									
AL		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR		:	48.6	49.1	48.8	47.2	:	51.4	50.9	51.2	52.8
MK		25.8	24.2	24.7	24.0	:	74.2	75.8	75.3	76.0	:
		<b>Industry (excluding construction)</b>									
AL		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR		:	39.2	37.9	40.7	36.4	:	60.8	62.1	59.3	57.0
MK		38.9	39.3	38.6	39.1	:	61.1	60.7	61.4	60.8	:
		<b>Construction</b>									
AL		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR		:	9.3	12.1	10.6	10.8	:	90.7	86.8	89.4	89.1
MK		9.7	10.1	8.7	8.3	:	90.3	89.9	91.3	91.7	:
		<b>Services</b>									
AL		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR		:	51.7	51.7	52.4	52.5	:	46.2	48.3	47.6	47.3
MK		52.6	52.7	52.6	54.1	:	47.4	47.3	47.4	46.0	:

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

South-east European countries are not integrated into the Eurostat compilation and verification system of national accounts in the same way as candidate

countries. The figures quoted in this section are therefore not directly comparable with candidate countries or Member States.

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

## 14.24. GDP at current prices

GDP at current prices					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total in 1 000 Mio euro <sup>(1)</sup>					
AL	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.4
HR	14.4	15.7	17.9	19.4	19.0
MK	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2
Per capita in euro <sup>(1)</sup>					
AL	584	645	:	815	1 017
HR	3 083	3 484	3 918	4 315	4 163
MK	1 741	1 753	1 635	1 559	1 597
Per capita <sup>(2)</sup> , EU-15 = 100					
AL	3	3	:	4	5
HR	18	19	20	21	20
MK	10	9	8	8	8

Data are from national sources.

<sup>(1)</sup> At current exchange rates.

<sup>(2)</sup> Figures have been calculated using the population figures from national accounts, that may differ from those used in demographic statistics.

14.25. Annual GDP growth rates <sup>(1)</sup>

In % over previous year					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL	13.3	9.1	-7.0	8.0	8.0
HR	6.8	5.9	6.8	2.5	-0.3
MK	-1.1	1.2	1.4	2.9	2.7

<sup>(1)</sup> GDP at constant prices (national currency).

## USES OF GDP

## 14.26. Main GDP aggregates: final consumption

In % of GDP					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Households and NPISH					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	65.1	62.1	63.8	60.8	58.6
MK	70.4	72.1	73.7	73.8	72.4
General government					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	28.2	25.4	24.2	25.0	25.6
MK	18.6	18.1	17.2	17.6	17.0

NB: NPISH: non-profit institutions serving households.

## 14.27. Main GDP aggregates: gross capital formation

In % of GDP					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gross fixed capital formation					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	15.7	20.5	24.2	23.7	22.8
MK	16.5	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.9
Stock variation					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1.9	1.5	4.0	-0.6	0.4
MK	4.2	2.7	5.0	5.2	3.1
Exports of goods and services					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	38.6	40.2	40.6	40.0	40.7
MK	33.0	28.2	36.9	43.5	44.0
Imports of goods and services					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	49.5	49.7	56.8	49.0	48.1
MK	42.8	38.5	50.2	57.8	54.4

## SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

### CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY SECTORS

#### 14.28. Share of sectors of economic activity in GVA

		In % of gross value added				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Agriculture <sup>(1)</sup></b>				
AL		54.6	52.8	56.0	54.4	52.6
HR		10.7	10.3	9.6	8.9	8.6
MK		13.2	13.2	13.1	12.2	11.4
		<b>Industry <sup>(2)</sup></b>				
AL		11.7	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.9
HR		28.4	26.5	26.9	25.4	25.0
MK		23.8	23.5	24.7	25.8	24.7
		<b>Construction</b>				
AL		10.3	11.4	11.2	12.6	13.5
HR		5.9	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.9
MK		6.2	3.1	6.4	6.6	7.4
		<b>Services</b>				
AL		23.4	23.3	20.4	21.0	22.0
HR		57.9	59.7	59.9	63.2	64.0
MK		56.8	57.2	55.9	55.4	56.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

<sup>(2)</sup> Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply.

## FINANCE

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

**14.29. General government budget deficit/surplus**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>% of GDP</b>					
AL	-8.3	-11.1	-8.6	-5.9	-8.1
HR	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.0	-5.4
MK	-1.8	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-1.3
<b>Mio euro</b>					
AL	-166.4	-266.1	-248.5	-231.6	-280.1
HR	-163.5	-87.8	-186.8	-1.8	-1 025.2
MK	-62.3	-50.0	-51.7	-45.9	-43.1

Source: IMF (Albania 1995–98, Croatia), national authorities (Albania 1999, FYROM).

**14.30. Gross foreign debt of the whole economy**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>% of GDP</b>					
AL	17.9	17.0	13.8	18.9	27.6
HR	10.8	15.8	35.9	35.6	45.3
MK	13.7	15.4	26.0	31.5	34.3
<b>Mio euro</b>					
AL	358	409	401	737	951
HR	1 549	2 466	6 431	6 874	8 531
MK	468	535	849	985	1 105

Source: OECD.

## 14.31. Balance of payments

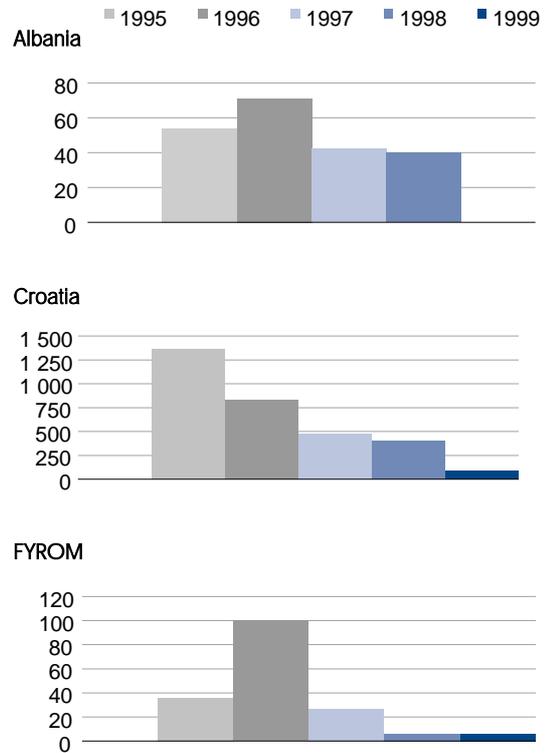
	Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Albania</b>					
Current account	-9	-85	-240	-58	:
of which: Trade balance	-363	-534	-472	-538	:
Exports of goods	157	192	140	186	:
Imports of goods	520	726	612	724	:
Services, net	-44	-47	-45	-38	:
Income, net	33	57	44	69	:
Current transfers, net	365	441	233	449	:
of which: General government	98	66	25	74	:
Capital account	298	4	2	28	:
Financial account	-330	4	99	-33	:
of which: Direct investment, net	54	71	42	40	:
Portfolio investment, net	:	:	:	:	:
Other investment, net	-360	-29	95	-20	:
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-23	-38	-39	-54	:
<b>Croatia</b>					
Current account	-1 143	-863	-2 035	-1 363	-1 406
of which: Trade balance	-2 531	-2 855	-4 660	-3 709	-3 116
Exports of goods	:	:	:	:	:
Imports of goods	:	:	:	:	:
Services, net	796	1 233	1 860	1 862	1 553
Income, net	-22	-56	-10	-150	-323
Current transfers, net	615	815	775	633	479
of which: General government	:	:	:	:	:
Capital account	0	13	19	17	23
Financial account	819	1 945	2 463	1 247	1 472
of which: Direct investment, net	85	379	306	720	1 297
Portfolio investment, net	4	486	510	15	528
Other investment, net	1 062	1 498	2 035	659	-38
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-332	-418	-389	-148	-315
<b>FYROM</b>					
Current account	-177	-227	-244	-276	-111
of which: Trade balance <sup>(1)</sup>	-168	-250	-341	-373	-369
Exports of goods	:	:	:	:	:
Imports of goods	:	:	:	:	:
Services, net	-153	-122	-130	-154	-70
Income, net	-31	-40	-49	-40	-41
Current transfers, net	174	185	275	292	370
of which: General government	:	:	:	:	:
Capital account	2	0	0	-2	0
Financial account	162	213	269	315	-63
of which: Direct investment, net	7	9	14	105	28
Portfolio investment, net	2	0	2	7	0
Other investment, net	230	197	284	241	33
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-77	6	-31	-38	-124

<sup>(1)</sup> Trade balance is expressed by exports and imports in prices fob.

### 14.32. Foreign direct investment flows with the rest of the world

		In Mio Euro				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Direct investment abroad</b>						
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR		-4	-19	-166	-87	-35
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Direct investment in the reporting economy</b>						
AL		54	71	42	40	:
HR		1 360	829	476	401	88
MK		36	100	27	6	6

### Fig. 14.f. Foreign direct investment in flows, in million euro



## MONEY, CREDIT AND INTEREST RATES

### 14.33. Money supply

		In Mio euro				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>M1</b>						
AL		489	700	557	510	759
HR		1 205	1 645	1 985	1 869	1 804
MK		253	227	224	247	327
<b>M2</b>						
AL		700	1 197	1 206	1 460	2 158
HR		1 520	5 276	7 283	7 858	7 318
MK		472	394	412	472	621

### 14.34. Credit

		Mio euro				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total credit to economy</b>						
AL		690.0	976.1	1 094.9	1 325.1	1 743.5
HR		7 018.1	6 982.3	8 074.0	9 182.9	8 582.5
MK		680.2	990.7	895.4	605.8	677.6
<b>Credit to government (net of deposits)</b>						
AL		608.1	865.4	998.7	1 217.2	1 596.9
HR		2 217.2	2 108.3	1 053.4	978.8	1 309.8
MK		212.1	83.3	61.1	27.0	-48.9
<b>Credit to other sectors</b>						
AL		68.9	110.8	96.2	107.9	146.5
HR		4 800.9	4 832.9	6 940.8	8 086.4	7 128.9
MK		468.1	904.8	832.1	575.8	723.4

**14.35. Interest rates**

Annualised percentages					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Selected official central bank rates</b>					
AL	20.5	24.0	32.0	23.4	18.0
HR	8.5	6.5	5.9	5.9	7.9
MK	15.0	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9
<b>Interbank daily rates/day-to-day money rates</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	19.3	10.2	14.5	13.7
MK	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Treasury bill rates (three months)</b>					
AL	:	17.8	32.6	27.5	17.5
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Retail bank deposit rates</b>					
AL	15.3	16.8	27.3	22.6	12.9
HR	5.5	5.6	4.3	4.6	4.3
MK	24.1	12.8	11.6	11.7	11.4
<b>Retail bank lending rates</b>					
AL	:	24.0	:	:	21.6
HR	:	22.5	15.5	15.8	14.9
MK	:	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.4

**Treasury bill rates****Albania:**

Weighted average of accepted bids on the last auction of the month.

**Retail bank deposit rates****Albania:**

Weighted average interest rates of the three largest banks having the highest deposits.

**Croatia:**

Weighted average of DMB's interest rate on time and savings deposits not indexed to foreign currency.

**FYROM:**

Lowest rate on households' deposits.

**Retail bank lending rates****Albania:**

Weighted average interest rates of the three largest banks, having the highest outstanding amounts.

**Croatia:**

Weighted averages of DMB's interest rates on short-term kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency.

**FYROM:**

Average rate on loans on all sectors.

**Methodological note****Official central bank interest rates****Albania and Croatia:**

The discount rate is the base rate at which the central bank lends to commercial banks.

**FYROM:**

Reference rate used to set up other rates at which the central bank discounts commercial bills.

**Day-to-day money rates****Croatia:**

Short-term interbank rate.

**14.36. Foreign official reserves**

		Mio euro				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Foreign official reserves (monetary gold included)</b>						
AL	:	407.9	383.3	446.8	404.3	
HR	:	2 899.4	2 803.7	3 285.3	3 038.9	
MK	:	337.0	313.2	391.3	460.5	
<b>Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded)</b>						
AL	:	351.9	341.1	406.6	370.8	
HR	:	2 899.4	2 803.7	3 285.3	3 038.9	
MK	:	300.1	283.8	357.2	431.9	
<b>Monetary gold: value at market prices</b>						
AL	:	56.0	42.2	40.2	33.6	
HR	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
MK	:	36.8	29.5	34.2	28.6	

**14.38. Consumer price index (Coicop classification)<sup>(1)</sup>**

		In % change over previous year				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL	:	7.8	12.6	33.2	20.6	0.4
HR	:	4.0	4.3	4.1	6.4	3.5
MK	:	:	:	2.6	-0.1	-0.7

<sup>(1)</sup> For Croatia and Macedonia, the cost of living index is used.

**14.37. Euro (ECU) exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>**

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>End of year (1 euro = .. national currency)</b>						
AL		123.7	129.1	164.7	164.0	135.7
HR		7.031	6.941	6.960	7.289	7.683
MK		50.19	51.89	61.20	60.48	60.62
<b>Yearly average (1 euro = ..national currency)</b>						
AL		121.2	132.7	168.9	168.9	146.7
HR		6.836	6.900	6.918	7.133	7.580
MK		49.52	50.77	56.71	61.06	60.64

<sup>(1)</sup> ECU 1995–1998, Euro 1999.

Source: European Central Bank (Euro), European Commission (ECU).

## AGRICULTURE

**14.39. Land area by land use categories**

		In 1 000 hectares				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total area</b>				
AL		2 875.0	2 875.0	2 862.0	2 875.0	2 875.0
HR		5 661.0	5 661.0	5 661.0	5 661.0	5 661.0
MK		2 571.0	2 571.0	2 571.0	2 571.0	2 571.0
		<b>Utilised agricultural area (UAA)</b>				
AL		1 047.0	1 003.0	990.0	998.0	980.5
HR		2 357.0	3 006.0	3 016.0	3 181.1	3 151.0
MK		1 289.0	1 291.0	1 285.0	1 293.0	1 283.0
		<b>Arable land</b>				
AL		495.0	434.0	422.0	431.0	412.0
HR		1 117.0	1 304.0	1 317.0	1 458.2	1 461.0
MK		604.0	608.0	601.0	587.0	633.0
		<b>Permanent grassland</b>				
AL		428.0	446.0	445.0	445.0	446.0
HR		776.0	1 138.0	1 134.0	1 564.1	1 561.0
MK		633.0	632.0	636.0	636.0	:
		<b>Land under permanent crops</b>				
AL		124.0	123.0	123.0	122.0	122.5
HR		116.0	125.0	125.0	129.0	129.0
MK		52.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	45.0

**14.40. Gross agricultural production volume indices**

		Previous year = 100				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL		113.2	102.9	87.2	103.5	105.0
HR		99.8	101.6	104.1	110.1	98.8
MK		104.1	98.4	106.5	104.2	101.1

## Methodological note

**Albania:**

Constant price refers to 1994.

**Croatia:**

Data on agricultural land include arable land and gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, pastures, fish-ponds, reeds and ponds.

Data for forest area and wooded area are aggregated. Data on arable land also include gardens.

Volume indices of agricultural production are calculated on the basis of production data for 65 agricultural products since 1977 (until then, on the basis of 73 agricultural products). The moving average of producers' prices (purchase prices) in the last three years has been taken as a weighting factor in index calculation.

Data on production of vegetables include cultivated vegetables for seeds.

**14.41. Land by legal status**

		In %				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Albania</b>						
State enterprises		38.0	44.0	42.0	41.0	41.0
Cooperatives		:	:	:	:	:
Others		62.0	56.0	58.0	59.0	59.0
<b>Croatia</b>						
State enterprises		32.0	33.9	33.1	33.8	33.8
Cooperatives		:	:	:	:	:
Others <sup>(1)</sup>		68.0	66.1	66.9	66.2	66.2
<b>FYROM</b>						
State enterprises		47.2	47.2	47.8	47.6	46.1
Cooperatives		0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Others		52.3	52.4	51.9	52.2	53.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Others refer to private family farms.

**14.42. Livestock breeding intensity**

	In 1 000 heads					In 1 000 heads				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Number of cattle</b>					<b>Number of cows</b>				
AL	840	806	771	705	720	470	483	432	423	432
HR	494	461	451	443	438	321	298	288	277	272
MK	283	295	289	267	270	166	161	160	167	172
	<b>Number of pigs</b>					<b>Number of sows</b>				
AL	100	98	97	83	81	16	12	10	9	9
HR	1 175	1 197	1 176	1 166	1 362	178	176	180	181	173
MK	175	192	184	197	226	30	29	33	31	33
	<b>Number of sheep</b>					<b>Number of goats</b>				
AL	2 480	1 982	1 858	1 872	1 941	1 650	1 250	1 148	1 051	1 120
HR	453	427	452	427	488	107	105	100	84	78
MK	2 320	1 814	1 631	1 315	1 289	:	:	:	:	:

## PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

**14.43. Slaughtering**

	In 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Cattle</b>				
AL	35	36	35	32	33
HR	29	24	28	28	24
MK	8	9	12	8	9
	<b>Pigs</b>				
AL	13	6	6	6	6
HR	110	109	112	121	122
MK	15	17	16	12	13
	<b>Poultry</b>				
AL	3	3	3	3	3
HR	50	55	51	58	58
MK	2	4	3	2	3

**14.44. Sales or procurement of milk**

	In 1 000 tonnes				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Cows' production on the farm</b>				
AL	876	983	795	810	:
HR	591	595	623	635	621
MK	129	134	133	174	202
	<b>Collection by dairies of all types of milk</b>				
AL	817	882	913	:	:
HR	259	285	327	392	382
MK	47	42	45	56	79

## 14.45. Crop production and yields

	Harvested production in 1 000 tonnes					Area of production in 1 000 hectares				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Cereals including rice</b>										
AL	645.0	504.0	602.0	602.8	497.5	227.0	205.0	212.2	211.3	178.0
HR	2 760.0	2 762.0	3 178.0	3 217.0	2 889.0	632.0	612.0	634.0	689.0	627.0
MK	725.0	545.0	610.0	660.0	:	242.0	223.0	224.0	221.0	220.0
<b>Wheat</b>										
AL	405.0	271.0	388.4	395.1	272.0	141.0	125.0	136.0	141.0	109.0
HR	877.0	741.0	834.0	1 020.0	:	227.0	201.0	208.0	242.0	170.0
MK	381.0	268.0	294.0	336.0	319.0	130.0	118.0	115.0	114.0	116.0
<b>Rye</b>										
AL	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0
HR	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	:	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
MK	15.0	11.0	11.0	14.0	11.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
<b>Barley</b>										
AL	7.0	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.0
HR	103.0	88.0	108.0	144.0	:	32.0	31.0	34.0	43.0	45.0
MK	152.0	98.0	120.0	142.0	126.0	55.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	51.0
<b>Oats</b>										
AL	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.5	13.2	11.0	10.0	10.3	9.6	10.0
HR	38.0	40.0	47.0	56.0	57.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	22.0	24.0
MK	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	33.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Grain maize</b>										
AL	216.0	214.0	194.8	189.1	206.0	69.0	66.0	61.0	57.0	55.0
HR	1 736.0	1 886.0	2 183.0	1 983.0	2 135.0	354.0	361.0	371.0	378.0	384.0
MK	166.0	142.0	158.0	141.0	161.0	42.0	42.0	40.0	40.0	39.0
<b>Potatoes</b>										
AL	134.0	132.0	126.7	145.0	161.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.4	11.4
HR	692.0	666.0	620.0	663.0	665.0	66.0	66.0	63.0	65.2	:
MK	156.0	157.0	158.0	180.0	165.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0
<b>Sugar beets</b>										
AL	67.0	74.0	50.9	55.7	39.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3
HR	691.0	906.0	931.0	1 233.0	1 114.0	19.0	21.0	17.0	30.2	28.0
MK	55.0	78.0	72.0	58.0	67.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Oilseeds</b>										
AL	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
HR	96.0	76.0	87.0	162.0	221.0	45.0	43.0	38.0	72.0	105.0
MK	12.0	14.0	10.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	13.0	13.0	10.0

	Harvested production in 1 000 tonnes					Area of production in 1 000 hectares				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Vegetables — total</b>										
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	324.0	330.0	347.0	499.0	547.0	49.0	50.0	52.0	64.0	60.0
MK	620.0	638.0	581.0	665.0	670.0	59.0	61.0	58.0	58.0	57.0
<b>Tomatoes</b>										
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	47.0	49.0	48.0	62.0	71.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
MK	134.0	146.0	117.0	126.0	128.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
<b>Apples (including cider apples)</b>										
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	51.0	75.0	58.0	72.0	67.0	:	:	:	:	:
MK	70.0	69.0	77.0	62.0	:	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	:

## FISHING

**14.46. Fishing**

	In tonnes of live weight				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total catch of fish</b>					
AL	1 379	2 125	1 013	2 683	2 752
HR	15 402	17 563	16 752	22 685	18 876
MK	208	78	130	126	180
<b>Aquaculture production</b>					
AL	340	323	97	24	40
HR	4 014	2 895	3 517	5 958	6 228
MK	1 297	911	1 488	1 262	1 344

**14.47. Fishing fleet and employment (end of period)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<b>Total tonnage of fishing fleet</b>				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	26 724	29 034	23 547	25 029	32 159
MK	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Employment — total number of fishers</b>					
AL	1 280	1 402	1 294	1 350	1 400
HR	11 861	11 909	11 211	10 328	13 423
MK	7 387	8 446	8 149	8 069	8 205

## Methodological note

**Croatia:**

Since 1997, data on aquaculture production include production in marine water.

The number of fishers includes regularly employed, short-term seasonal workers and contractual workers.

**FYROM:**

Data on employment in fishery include fishers or fishing companies and individual fishermen (so-called subsistence club).

FORESTRY

**14.48. Forest resources**

	Period for FOWL and NAI	Forest and other wooded land area (FOWL)	Net annual increment (NAI)	Removals (average 1995-99) /NAI	NAI/FOWL
		In 1 000 hectares	In 1 000 m3 overbark	In %	In m3/hectare
AL	1995	1 030	1 004	0	1.0
HR	1986-96	2 105	7 543	40	3.6
MK	1995	988	1 010	16	1.0

Source: UN-ECE/FAO Temperate and Boreal forest resource assessment 2000.

**14.49. Removals**

	Removals in 1 000 m <sup>3</sup> underbark				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	2 604	2 542	3 050	3 398	3 486
MK	1	1	1	1	788

Source: Joint ECE/Eurostat/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire.

## ENERGY

**14.50. Energy production and supply**

		In 1 000 toe				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Primary production — all products</b>						
AL		1 000	1 076	912	:	1 113
HR		3 918	3 981	3 771	3 526	3 491
MK <sup>(1)</sup>		1 808	1 790	1 700	1 744	1 698
<b>Total primary energy supply — all products</b>						
AL		1 090	1 204	1 048	:	1 808
HR		6 662	7 202	7 457	7 591	7 871
MK <sup>(2)</sup>		2 762	3 126	2 841	2 904	2 837

<sup>(1)</sup> All products: all fuels including biomass. Total primary production + recovered products

<sup>(2)</sup> Primary production + recovered products + imports +/- stock exchange — exports. All products: all fuels including biomass.

**14.52. Electricity generation and distribution**

		Electricity generation				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Installed electrical capacity in MW</b>						
AL		:	:	:	:	1 670
HR		3 592	3 596	3 572	3 553	3 751
MK		1 659	1 644	1 556	1 466	1 466 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Electricity generation output: all generating stations in GWh</b>						
AL		4 414	5 926	5 600	:	5 744
HR		8 862	10 548	9 684	10 897	12 242
MK <sup>(1)</sup>		6 132	6 641	6 733	7 048	6 863

<sup>(1)</sup> Primary electricity + secondary electricity.

**14.51. Final energy consumption by sector (all products)**

		In 1 000 toe				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Transport sector</b>						
AL		285	297	302	:	388
HR		1 204	1 343	1 409	1 465	1 575
MK <sup>(1)</sup>		336	592	532	364	411
<b>Industry sector</b>						
AL		114	129	99	:	434
HR		1 833	1 901	2 065	1 933	1 960
MK <sup>(1)</sup>		500	610	539	643	499
<b>Other sectors</b>						
AL		314	349	319	:	747
HR		2 059	2 287	2 326	2 332	2 459
MK <sup>(1)</sup>		657	657	629	645	761

<sup>(1)</sup> All products: all fuels including biomass.

**14.53. Derived heat output from district heating plants**

		In TJ				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL		:	:	:	:	544
HR		13 092	13 738	13 327	12 946	13 039
MK		5 975	5 975	5 975	6 320	6 677

INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

**14.54. Industrial production volume indices by sector**

	Change in % over previous year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>					
AL	-6.6	-17.1	-36.5	-43.4	-27.7
HR	0.3	3.1	6.8	3.7	-1.4
MK <sup>(1)</sup>	-10.7	3.0	1.6	4.5	-2.6
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>					
AL	-2.4	-12.3	-37.9	3.2	-26.3
HR	2.5	-3.0	-0.4	-2.4	1.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
AL	-8.2	-19.3	:	-50.8	-19.3
HR	-0.3	1.3	3.8	3.2	-2.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>					
AL	15.9	31.1	-11.5	-1.3	4.0
HR	4.9	25.4	24.2	8.7	7.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:

**14.55. Industrial productivity and price indices**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Industrial productivity volumes indices</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	106.6	111.3	111.9	108.7	103.9
MK	101.2	129.6	101.6	104.5	97.4
<b>Industrial producer price indices</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	100.7	101.4	102.3	98.8	102.6
MK	104.7	99.7	104.2	104.0	99.9

**14.56. Steel industry**

	Change in % over previous year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Number of persons employed in steel industry</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	11 983 *	8 587 *	927	942	810
MK	4 979	4 308	4 123	3 381	:
<b>Production of crude steel in 1 000 tonnes</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	46	46	71	105	77
MK	31	22	29	49	:
<b>Production of steel products in 1 000 tonnes</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	113	124	153	200	159
MK	88	233	317	532	:

**14.57. Construction production and cost indices**

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Change in % over the previous year</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	-3.9	9.0	16.7	0.7	:
MK	23.0	-8.2	-11.7	-2.2	30.9
<b>Previous year = 100.0</b>					
AL	108.5	102.6	110.3	122.0	108.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:

**14.58. Dwelling construction**

	Number of dwellings completed per 1 000 inhabitants				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Number of dwellings completed per 1 000 inhabitants</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
MK	2.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.2
<b>Total number of dwellings completed</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	7 359	12 624	12 516	:	:
MK	4 640	5 342	4 300	3 253	4 479
<b>Average useful floor space of a dwelling completed in m<sup>2</sup></b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	84.8	83.0	82.4	82.8	85.7
MK	71.9	72.2	73.7	78.0	79.5

## TOURISM AND RETAIL TRADE

## 14.59. Tourism infrastructure

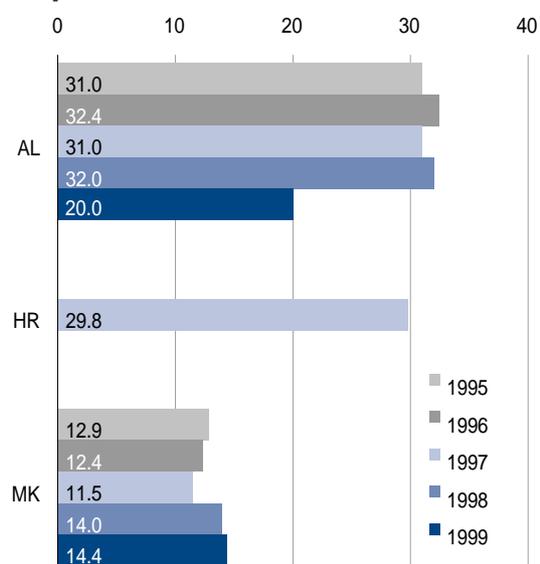
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Number of hotels and similar establishments</b>					
AL	75	80	85	116	103
HR	661	674	658	666	729
MK	112	116	116	123	128
<b>Number of bed places in hotels</b>					
AL	3 490	3 719	3 423	5 208	3 575
HR	205 234	200 968	199 127	199 571	193 716
MK	15 032	15 063	15 476	15 955	16 418

## 14.60. Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation

	In 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total nights spent</b>					
AL	192	394	108	154	:
HR	12 045	18 650	24 655	25 833	22 470
MK	1 305	1 166	1 133	1 420	1 429
<b>Nights spent by residents</b>					
AL	123	250	42	81	:
HR	4 090	4 383	4 778	4 495	4 568
MK	1 049	910	880	1086	970
<b>Nights spent by non-residents</b>					
AL	69	144	66	73	:
HR	7 955	14 267	19 876	21 338	17 902
MK	256	256	254	334	457

## 14.61. Share of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation by origin

	Share in %				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>By residents in % of total</b>					
AL	64.1	63.5	38.9	52.6	:
HR	34.0	23.5	19.4	17.4	20.3
MK	80.4	78.0	77.7	76.5	67.9
<b>By non-residents in % of total</b>					
AL	35.9	36.5	61.1	47.4	:
HR	66.0	76.5	80.6	82.6	79.7
MK	19.6	22.0	22.4	23.5	32.0
<b>By EU-15 residents in % of non-residents</b>					
AL	50.7	35.4	48.5	63.0	:
HR	53.2	53.8	54.2	57.2	53.0
MK	15.5	21.5	24.5	22.8	36.3

Fig. 14.g. Average rate <sup>(1)</sup> of utilisation of bed places<sup>(1)</sup> AL and HR: Net rate. MK: Gross rate.

## 14.62. International visitor flow

	Arrivals at the borders In 1 000				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Visitors</b>					
AL	304	288	119	184	371
HR	15 238	18 085	22 624	24 379	28 211
MK	2 628	2 156	2 078	1 848	2 223
<b>Tourists</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	354
HR	1 485	2 914	4 178	4 499	3 805
MK	147	136	121	157	181

**14.63. Balance of payments: travel item**

	In Mio euro				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Credit</b>					
AL	76	82	23	47	1
HR	1 020	1 572	2 303	2 453	:
MK	15	17	12	13	35
<b>Debit</b>					
AL	8	12	4	4	0
HR	322	401	472	536	:
MK	21	21	24	27	30
<b>Balance</b>					
AL	68	69	19	42	1
HR	698	1 170	1 832	1 917	:
MK	-6	-4	-11	-13	-5

**14.64. Retail trade turnover indices**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	116.5	103.4	114.9	99.6	95.2
MK	113.8	92.5	108.8	103.2	115.5

**Methodological note****Croatia:**

The monthly observation of retail trade refers to all business entities (legal persons) which are engaged in retail of trade, irrespective of their main activity. Volume indices are calculated from indices at current prices deflating with appropriate retail price indices.

**FYROM:**

The national classification is used. Parts of private enterprises are included.

## TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATION

## TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

**14.65. Transport infrastructure: network**

	In kilometres				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Length of motorways					
AL	.	.	.	.	.
HR	302	318	330	330	382
MK	138	144	144	144	144
Length of railways (lines in operation)					
AL	447	447	394	394	394
HR	2 726	2 726	2 726	2 726	2 726
MK	699	699	699	699	699
Length of inland waterways					
AL	74	74	74	74	74
HR	933	933	933	933	933
MK	.	.	.	.	.
Length of pipelines					
AL	174	189	189	189	189
HR	601	601	601	601	601
MK	.	.	.	.	.

**14.66. Transport infrastructure: number of ports and commercial airports**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Ports (handling > 1 million tonnes per year)					
AL	1	1	1	1	1
HR	3	3	3	3	4
MK	.	.	.	.	.
Airports (with > 100 000 passenger movements per year)					
AL	1	1	1	1	1
HR	2	3	3	3	3
MK	2	2	2	2	2

## TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

**14.67. Transport equipment: road**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of passenger cars in 1 000						Number of first registrations during the year in 1 000				
AL	58.7	67.3	76.8	90.8	99.2	:	:	:	:	:
HR	710.9	835.7	932.3	1 000.1	1 063.5	65.6	73.6	109.1	85.9	89.7
MK	285.9	284.0	289.2	288.7	289.9	14.3	13.3	8.9	8.7	9.8
Number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses						Number of first registrations during the year				
AL	6 651	7 612	8 747	9 227	10 316	:	:	:	:	:
HR	3897	4596	4771	4 814	4 743	548	475	455	247	192
MK	2 541	2 442	2 430	2 478	2 479	42	45	22	93	54
Number of lorries in 1 000						Number of first registrations during the year in 1 000				
AL	25.8	27.8	30.1	34.4	37.9	:	:	:	:	:
HR	69.5	90.3	104.5	110.4	118.7	15.9	14.2	15.7	7.7	6.2
MK	19.5	19.4	19.8	20.1	20.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Number of road tractors						Number of first registrations during the year				
AL	3 334	2 638	3 151	2 731	3 018	:	:	:	:	:
HR	4 037	4 665	5 208	5 408	5 447	489	566	715	452	369
MK	3 587	3 557	3 471	3 365	3 459	367	115	50	82	184

**14.68. Transport equipment: air and sea**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Number of commercial aircraft <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	9	15	15	18	18
MK	17	15	12	10	:
<b>Number of ships <sup>(2)</sup></b>					
AL	4	4	1	1	1
HR	119	131	148	131	141
MK	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Commercial aircraft, empty weight > 9 tonnes.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total (sea) fleet controlled with a DWT > 1 000 tonnes.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT

**14.69. Railways — freight**

	In Mlo tonne-km				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>					
AL	53	42	23	25	27
HR <sup>(1)</sup>	1 974	1 717	1 876	2 001	1 849
MK <sup>(1)</sup>	169	271	279	408	380
<b>National</b>					
AL	53	42	23	25	27
HR <sup>(1)</sup>	458	575	625	685	613
MK <sup>(1)</sup>	43	25	22	13	15
<b>International loaded</b>					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	405	359	276	326	320
MK	45	27	52	58	65
<b>International unloaded</b>					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	374	435	526	410	361
MK	81	197	182	272	272

<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.

**14.70. Oil pipelines — freight**

	In Mlo tonne-km				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>					
AL	10	7	6	8	7
HR	278	653	725	951	623
MK	.	.	.	.	.
<b>National</b>					
AL	10	7	6	6	7
HR	146	209	144	166	246
MK	.	.	.	.	.
<b>International loaded</b>					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	132	444	581	785	377
MK	.	.	.	.	.
<b>International unloaded</b>					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	.	.	.	.	.
MK	.	.	.	.	.

**14.71. Road — freight**

		In Mio tonne-km				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL	:	:	:	1 340	1 830	:
HR		1 222	1 999	1 981	2 517	2 342
MK <sup>(1)</sup>		1 174	796	896	894	839
		<b>National</b>				
AL	:	:	:	693	:	:
HR		574	1 322	1 294	1 813	1 607
MK <sup>(1)</sup>		458	382	419	435	354
		<b>International loaded</b>				
AL	:	:	:	9	:	:
HR		333	350	355	349	385
MK		251	165	165	167	182
		<b>International unloaded</b>				
AL	:	:	:	101	:	:
HR		315	327	332	355	350
MK		372	160	232	220	224

<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.

**14.73. Sea — freight**

		In 1 000 tonnes				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		186	217	391	418	432
HR		14 891	13 975	15 461	15 711	16 283
MK		.	.	.	.	.
		<b>National</b>				
AL		0	0	0	0	0
HR		3 160	3 011	3 042	3 094	3 136
MK		.	.	.	.	.
		<b>International loaded</b>				
AL		45	35	25	27	11
HR		3 952	3 003	3 381	3 586	4 833
MK		.	.	.	.	.
		<b>International unloaded</b>				
AL		141	182	366	391	421
HR		7 779	7 961	9 038	9 031	8 314
MK		.	.	.	.	.

**14.72. Air — freight**

		In 1 000 tonnes				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		1	1	1	1	1
HR		10	9	9	9	9
MK		9	4	5	5	11
		<b>National</b>				
AL		0	0	0	0	0
HR		3	4	3	3	3
MK		0	.	0	0	0
		<b>International loaded</b>				
AL		0	0	0	0	0
HR		3	2	2	2	2
MK		1	1	3	3	1
		<b>International unloaded</b>				
AL		0	1	1	1	1
HR		4	3	4	4	4
MK		8	3	2	2	10

PASSENGER TRANSPORT

14.74. Railways

		In Mio passenger-km				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		197	168	95	116	121
HR <sup>(1)</sup>		943	1029	981	921	943
MK		65	120	141	150	150
		<b>National</b>				
AL		197	168	95	116	121
HR		913	991	943	877	897
MK		58	115	139	148	149
		<b>International</b>				
AL		0	0	0	0	0
HR		27	34	33	36	38
MK		7	5	2	2	1

<sup>(1)</sup> Transit included in total.

14.76. Sea

		In 1 000 passengers				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		363	389	271	417	681
HR		9 494	10 602	12 532	12 751	13 125
MK		.	.	.	.	.
		<b>National</b>				
AL		0	0	0	0	0
HR		9 339	10 392	12 209	12 420	12 888
MK		.	.	.	.	.
		<b>International embarked</b>				
AL		166	166	128	219	315
HR		76	101	159	153	115
MK		.	.	.	.	.
		<b>International disembarked</b>				
AL		197	223	143	198	366
HR		79	109	164	178	122
MK		.	.	.	.	.

14.75. Air

		In 1 000 passengers				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		<b>Total</b>				
AL		213	283	242	295	357
HR		1 533	1 718	1 872	1 970	1 821
MK		623	536	482	577	1 052
		<b>National</b>				
AL		0	0	0	0	0
HR		668	669	701	705	643
MK		0	0	0	0	0
		<b>International embarked</b>				
AL		109	149	124	152	184
HR		446	527	595	634	598
MK		309	268	235	281	575
		<b>International disembarked</b>				
AL		104	134	118	144	173
HR		419	522	576	631	580
MK		307	259	233	280	466

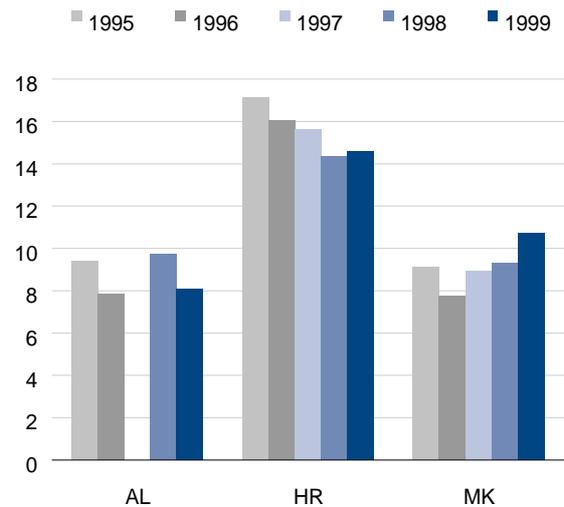
14.77. Bus

		In Mio passenger-km				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL		196	223	190	190	.
HR		4 052	4 552	4 692	4 216	3 625
MK		971	888	877	864	889

## ROAD ACCIDENTS

**14.78. Persons killed in road accidents**

Number of persons killed					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AL	306	257	266	308	274
HR	800	721	714	646	662
MK	179	154	178	187	216

**Fig. 14.h. Number of persons killed in road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants****Methodological note**

The indicators are based on glossary for transport statistics (second edition) definitions. For cases in which countries do not have data available respecting these definitions, they were asked to fill in with data they have available and add a note explaining the collection methods. The individual notes per chapter and country are as follows:

**Infrastructure****Albania:**

No motorways, national highways 1998: 7 450 km.

**Croatia:**

Total number of sea ports 1998: 21.

**Freight transport**

International transport: cabotage and cross trade not included.

Road transport: vehicles registered in national vehicles register. These data may differ from those published by Eurostat in the publication, *Statistics on transport of goods by road in the central European countries*, due to the use of different concepts and definitions.

Air transport: main data sources are airport authorities or air transport companies.

**Albania:**

Air: data consist of domestic and foreign companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.

Sea: data cover domestic companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.

**Croatia:**

Road: 1995 excludes own account transport. Data cover transport performed by legal entities engaged in public transport with 5 and more goods vehicles.

Air: mail included.

**FYROM:**

Road: excluding own account transport.

Passenger transport

International transport: cabotage and cross trade not included.

**Albania:**

Air: including domestic and foreign companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.

Sea: including domestic and foreign companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.

**FYROM:**

Air: including domestic and foreign companies.

## TELECOMMUNICATION

**14.79. Telephone**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Number of telephone subscribers (fixed telephone only)</b>					
AL	44 287	60 457	107 741	114 784	:
HR	1 254 444	1 358 134	1 476 725	1 572 615	1 640 857
MK	348 024	367 955	407 491	456 980	470 982
<b>Number of cellular mobile telephone system subscribers</b>					
AL	0	2 250	3 337	5 599	:
HR	32 948	59 789	120 593	176 716	361 244
MK	:	:	:	:	47 737
<b>Cellular mobile telephone subscribers in % of number of telephone subscribers (fixed only)</b>					
AL	0.0	3.7	3.1	4.9	:
HR	2.6	4.4	8.2	11.2	22.0
MK	:	:	:	:	10.1

## EXTERNAL TRADE

**14.80. Trade at current prices**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Imports in Mio euro</b>						<b>Imports from EU-15 in % of total</b>				
AL	498	716	547	749	848	76.8	76.3	83.0	78.5	79.9
HR	5 746	6 135	8 037	7 486	7 328	62.1	59.4	59.4	59.4	56.6
MK	1 315	1 282	1 570	1 710	1 669	40.1	38.7	37.0	36.3	40.7
<b>Exports in Mio euro</b>						<b>Exports to EU-15 in % of total</b>				
AL	155	166	124	185	331	79.3	85.8	86.9	92.3	94.9
HR	3 545	3 554	3 682	4 055	4 042	57.6	51.0	49.7	47.6	49.0
MK	921	903	1 092	1 171	1 119	33.9	42.7	37.3	44.1	45.3
<b>Balance of trade in Mio euro</b>						<b>Exports as % of imports</b>				
AL	-343	-550	-423	-564	-517	31.1	23.2	22.7	24.7	39.0
HR	-2 201	-2 581	-4 355	-3 431	-3 286	61.7	57.9	45.8	54.2	55.2
MK	-394	-379	-478	-539	-550	70.0	70.4	69.6	68.5	67.0
<b>Imports as % of GDP</b>						<b>Exports as % of GDP</b>				
AL	26.3	33.8	27.0	27.4	24.6	8.2	7.8	6.1	6.8	9.6
HR	39.9	39.2	44.9	38.5	38.7	24.6	22.7	20.6	20.9	21.3
MK	38.4	36.9	48.1	54.6	51.8	26.9	26.0	33.4	37.4	34.7

**14.81. Growth in volume of imports and exports**

	Growth in % of previous year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Imports</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	20.5	3.3	23.2	-4.4	-4.2
MK	43.4	35.7	46.3	:	:
<b>Exports</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	-6.8	-3.7	-4.8	11.7	-2.8
MK	14.1	8.7	11.8	:	:

**14.82. Trade prices and terms of trade**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Import price indices</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	119.2	100.4	94.9	96.3	97.1
MK	:	105.6	94.7	103.7	:
<b>Export price indices</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	116.8	101.1	97.1	97.5	97.4
MK	:	102.8	95.5	104.7	:
<b>Terms of trade</b>					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	98.0	100.7	102.3	101.2	100.3
MK	:	97.3	100.8	100.1	:

**14.83. Structure of trade by SITC commodity groups (current prices)**

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Albania</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	25.5	32.0	23.7	24.2	:	7.5	8.9	11.0	9.6	:
Crude materials, inedible	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	:	24.7	16.9	20.8	19.2	:
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.6	2.6	3.3	4.0	:	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.2	:
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.4	:	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	:
Chemicals and related products	7.2	5.9	6.9	8.7	:	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.4	:
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.6	18.4	24.3	25.8	:	14.1	13.8	12.0	9.3	:
Machinery and transport equipment	22.0	22.5	21.6	15.7	:	1.4	1.7	5.7	2.8	:
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16.4	14.4	15.7	16.8	:	45.6	51.1	46.8	57.3	:
<b>Croatia</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	11.3	10.6	9.8	8.8	8.0	10.5	11.2	12.1	10.9	9.1
Crude materials, inedible	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.2	5.4	5.5	6.3	5.1	5.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.6	11.0	9.3	7.1	11.0	8.4	9.2	10.2	5.8	7.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Chemicals and related products	10.8	10.9	10.6	11.7	12.1	17.6	14.3	13.7	12.0	12.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.4	17.8	16.6	16.7	16.1	14.5	13.2	14.2	12.9	13.3
Machinery and transport equipment	26.8	27.3	33.6	35.2	35.0	16.8	21.4	18.0	30.4	29.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.5	14.3	12.9	12.7	11.8	26.6	25.1	25.2	22.5	22.5
<b>FYROM</b>										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	17.3	14.5	14.8	14.8	13.7	18.0	21.1	20.0	16.0	19.0
Crude materials, inedible	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	7.7	5.9	5.6	4.3	4.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.6	9.1	11.1	8.5	9.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and related products	11.9	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.4	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.7	18.9	19.3	14.5	15.4	36.6	30.5	34.2	34.2	29.7
Machinery and transport equipment	19.5	22.3	17.0	19.1	20.0	12.9	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.0	10.7	12.0	4.9	5.5	18.3	27.8	26.0	32.0	31.3

**14.84. Structure of external trade by main partner countries (in % of total value at current prices)**

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Partners	%								
<b>Imports</b>										
<b>Albania</b>										
1st	Italy	37.9	Italy	41.7	Italy	46.5	Italy	46.1	:	:
2nd	Greece	26.8	Greece	21.2	Greece	26.6	Greece	29.2	:	:
3rd	Bulgaria	8.0	Turkey	4.4	Turkey	4.4	Germany	3.8	:	:
4th	Germany	4.6	Germany	4.1	Germany	4.2	Turkey	3.4	:	:
5th	Turkey	4.1	Bulgaria	4.0	Bulgaria	2.7	Bulgaria	2.8	:	:
Others		18.6		24.6		15.6		14.7	:	:
<b>Croatia</b>										
1st	Germany	20.1	Germany	20.6	Germany	20.2	Germany	19.3	Germany	18.5
2nd	Italy	18.2	Italy	18.2	Italy	18.7	Italy	17.9	Italy	15.9
3rd	Slovenia	10.7	Slovenia	9.9	Slovenia	8.3	Slovenia	8.6	Russian Fed.	8.6
4th	Austria	7.7	Austria	7.7	Austria	7.8	Austria	7.3	Slovenia	7.9
5th	UK	6.1	Libya	3.1	Russian Fed.	5.0	France	4.8	Austria	7.1
Others		37.2		40.5		40.0		42.1		42.0
<b>FYROM</b>										
1st	Bulgaria	14.9	Germany	14.8	Germany	13.4	Germany	13.3	Germany	13.8
2nd	Germany	16.5	Yugoslavia	10.3	Yugoslavia	11.6	Yugoslavia	12.8	Yugoslavia	10.4
3rd	Italy	10.4	Slovenia	7.8	Slovenia	7.7	Slovenia	7.8	Greece	9.3
4th	Yugoslavia	9.4	Russian Fed.	7.7	Greece	7.3	Ukraine	6.2	Slovenia	8.8
5th	Slovenia	6.8	Italy	7.1	Bulgaria	5.6	Greece	5.9	Ukraine	6.5
Others		42.0		52.3		54.4		54.0		51.3
<b>Exports</b>										
<b>Albania</b>										
1st	Italy	51.5	Italy	57.9	Italy	49.4	Italy	60.1	:	:
2nd	Greece	9.9	Greece	13.0	Greece	20.5	Greece	19.8	:	:
3rd	Germany	6.1	Germany	6.9	Germany	6.9	Germany	5.7	:	:
4th	Turkey	6.1	Turkey	3.1	Netherlands	5.6	USA	1.7	:	:
5th	Belgium	4.1	FYROM	3.1	Croatia	4.2	Austria	1.6	:	:
Others		22.3		16.0		13.4		11.1	:	:
<b>Croatia</b>										
1st	Italy	23.7	Italy	21.0	Italy	18.9	Italy	17.7	Italy	18.0
2nd	Germany	21.5	Germany	18.6	Germany	17.9	Germany	16.9	Germany	15.7
3rd	Slovenia	13.1	Slovenia	13.6	Bosnia-Herz.	15.6	Bosnia-Herz.	14.4	Bosnia-Herz.	12.7
4th	Bosnia-Herz.	8.3	Bosnia-Herz.	12.2	Slovenia	12.1	Slovenia	9.5	Slovenia	10.6
5th	Austria	4.3	Liberia	5.9	Austria	5.3	Liberia	7.4	Austria	6.4
Others		29.1		28.7		30.2		34.1		36.6
<b>FYROM</b>										
1st	Bulgaria	21.3	Yugoslavia	27.2	Yugoslavia	22.1	Germany	21.4	Yugoslavia	21.4
2nd	Germany	12.7	Germany	12.9	Germany	16.1	Yugoslavia	18.3	Germany	21.3
3rd	Italy	9.8	Slovenia	8.2	USA	9.5	USA	13.3	USA	11.4
4th	Russian Fed.	7.2	Greece	7.1	Greece	8.0	Italy	7.0	Greece	7.2
5th	Yugoslavia	7.0	Italy	4.8	Switzerland	5.7	Greece	6.3	Italy	6.5
Others		43.2		39.8		38.6		33.7		32.2

## ENVIRONMENT

**14.85. Air pollution**

	Total emissions					Emissions per capita				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Sulphur oxides in 1 000 tonnes					Sulphur oxides in kg				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	80	66	80	89	:	17	15	17	20	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Carbon dioxide in million tonnes					Carbon dioxide in tonnes				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	18	18	20	20	:	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Nitrogen oxides in 1 000 tonnes					Nitrogen oxides in kg				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	66	69	73	76	:	14	15	16	17	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**14.86. Water abstraction**

	Total abstraction in million m <sup>3</sup>					Abstraction per capita in m <sup>3</sup>				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Fresh ground water									
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	248	262	268	265	262	53	58	59	59	58
MK	202	190	72	150	139	103	96	36	75	69
	Fresh surface water									
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	223	240	237	238	205	48	53	52	53	45
MK	1 811	955	2 774	2 086	2 346	921	482	1 389	1 039	1 163

**14.87. Generation of municipal waste**

	In 1 000 tonnes					In kg				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Total generation					Generation per capita				
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	3 111	:	:	1 990	:	692	:	:	439
MK	771	:	:	582	:	392	:	:	290	:

**14.88. Environment expenditure**

	Reference period	In million ECU					In per thousand of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
<b>Industry investment</b>											
HR	1995	:	:	:	:	4.9	:	:	:	:	0.34
	1996	2.3	9.6	1.9	0.3	14.0	0.15	0.61	0.12	0.02	0.89
	1997	0.2	16.4	3.0	0.3	19.9	0.01	0.92	0.17	0.02	1.11
	1998	2.3	8.8	8.4	0.6	20.0	0.12	0.45	0.43	0.03	1.03
	1999	0	5.7	0.9	1.9	8.5	0	0.30	0.05	0.10	0.45
MK	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1996	0.1	:	0	0.1	0.2	0.03	:	0	0.03	0.06
	1997	0.6	0.1	0	:	0.6	0.18	0.03	0	:	0.18
	1998	1.2	0	0	0	1.2	0.38	0	0	0	0.38
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Public investment</b>											
HR	1995	:	:	:	:	10.4	:	:	:	:	0.72
	1996	0	4.1	6.8	0.5	11.5	0	0.26	0.43	0.03	0.73
	1997	0	4.6	4.5	0.4	9.5	0	0.26	0.25	0.02	0.53
	1998	0	5.4	3.1	1.3	9.9	0	0.28	0.16	0.07	0.51
	1999	0	8.1	2.0	2.5	12.6	0	0.43	0.11	0.13	0.66
MK	1995	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.15	0.09	0.20	0.03	0.50
	1996	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.6	0.03	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.75
	1997	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	2.8	0.21	0.24	0.37	0.00	0.86
	1998	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.38	0.32	0.16	0.03	0.89
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

# ANNEXES

## ABBREVIATIONS

accom.	accommodation	ha	hectare
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	Herz.	Herzegovina
cif	cost, insurance, freight	HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
CNB	Croatian National Bank	HS	Harmonised commodity description and coding system
Coicop	Classification of individual consumption by purpose	i.e.	id est (that is to say)
CPI	consumer price index	incl.	including
CSO	Central Statistical Office of Poland	ILO	International Labour Organisation
DEL	direct exchange line	IMF	International Monetary Fund
DWF	deadweight tonnes	ISCED	International standard classification of education
ECU	European currency unit	kg	kilogramme
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)	km	kilometre
ELFS	Estonian Labour Force Survey	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts	LFS	Labour Force Survey
EU	European Union	M1	Money: notes and coins in circulation plus bank sight deposits
EU-12	Total of 12 Member States of the European Union (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom)	M2	Money: M1 plus saving deposits and other short-term claims on banks
EU-15	Total of 15 Member States of the European Union (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom)	Mio	million
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities	mon.	monetary
excl.	excluding	MW	megawatt
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	MWh	megawatt hour
Fed.	Federation	m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
fig.	figure	m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
FISIM	financial intermediation services indirectly measured	NACE	Nomenclature statistique des activités des Communautés européennes (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union)
fob	free on board	NBH	National Bank of Hungary
FYROM	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	n.e.c.	not elsewhere counted
Gd	number of bed days actually available for use during the month (year)	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
GDP	gross domestic product	NLMC	National Labour Methodology Centre
GFS	Government financial statistics	NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households
GSM	global system for mobile communications	NORB	Net occupancy rate of bed places
GVA	gross value added	NSI	National Statistical Institute
GWh	gigawatt hour (1 million kWh)	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
		P	number of registered overnight stays
		PHARE	Community programme for assistance for economic restructuring in the countries of central Europe
		PPI	producer price index
		PPP	purchasing power parity
		PPS	purchasing power standard
		Rep.	Republic
		Rev.	revision

## ANNEX - ABBREVIATIONS

SITC	standard international trade classification	AL	Albania
SNA	system of national accounts	BG	Bulgaria
tkm	tonne-kilometre	CY	Cyprus
T-bill	Treasury bill	CZ	Czech Republic
TJ	terajoule (10 <sup>12</sup> joules)	EE	Estonia
Toe	tonne of oil equivalent (conventional standardised unit defined on the basis of a tonne of oil with a net calorific value of 41 868 joules per kilogramme)	HR	Croatia
TV	television	HU	Hungary
UAA	utilised agricultural area	LT	Lithuania
UK	United Kingdom	LV	Latvia
UN	United Nations	MK	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
UN-ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	MT	Malta
US	United States	PL	Poland
USA	United States of America	RO	Romania
VAT	value added tax	SI	Slovenia
		SK	Slovakia
		TR	Turkey

## NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTES

**Albania**

Institute of Statistics  
Rr. Leke Dukagjini 5  
Tirana

**Bulgaria**

National Statistical Institute  
2, P. Volov Str.  
1504 Sofia  
<http://www.nsi.bg/>

**Croatia**

Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Ilica 3  
10000 Zagreb  
<http://www.dzs.hr/>

**Cyprus**

Statistical Service of Cyprus  
13, Andreas Araouzos Str.  
1444 Nicosia  
<http://www.pio.gov.cy/dsr/>

**Czech Republic**

Czech Statistical Office  
Sokolovska 142  
186 04 Praha 8  
<http://www.czso.cz/>

**Estonia**

State Statistical Office of Estonia  
15 Endla Str.  
15174 Tallinn  
<http://www.stat.ee/>

**Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia  
Dame Gruev 4  
Skopje  
<http://www.sinf.gov.mk/>

**Hungary**

Hungarian Central Statistical Office  
Keleti Karoly Str. 5-7  
PO Box 51  
1525 Budapest  
<http://www.ksh.hu/>

**Latvia**

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia  
1 Lacplesa Str.  
1301 Riga  
<http://www.csb.lv/>

**Lithuania**

Statistics Lithuania  
29 Gedimino av.  
2600 Vilnius  
<http://www.std.lt/>

**Malta**

National Statistics Office  
Lascaris  
Valletta CMR02  
<http://www.nso.gov.mt>

**Poland**

Central Statistical Office  
Al. Niepodleglosci 208  
00925 Warszawa  
<http://www.stat.gov.pl/>

**Romania**

National Institute of Statistics  
16, Libertatii Avenue, Sector 5  
70542 Bucharest  
<http://www.insse.ro/>

**Slovakia**

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic  
Mileticova 3  
824 67 Bratislava  
<http://www.statistics.sk/>

**Slovenia**

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia  
Vozarski pot 12  
1000 Ljubljana  
<http://www.sigov.si/zrs/>

**Turkey**

State Institute of Statistics  
115 Necatibey Caddesi  
06100 Ankara  
<http://www.die.gov.tr/english/index.html>

## SITC: CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES

0	<b>Food and live animals</b>	5	<b>Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	51	Organic chemicals
01	Meat and meat preparations	52	Inorganic chemicals
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, mollusc and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	54	Medical and pharmaceutical products
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations
05	Vegetables and fruit	56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	57	Plastics in primary forms
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	58	Plastics in non-primary forms
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	6	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</b>
1	<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	60	Complete industrial plant appropriate to section 6
11	Beverages	61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	62	Rubber manufactures
2	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, raw	64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
24	Cork and wood	67	Iron and steel
25	Pulp and waste paper	68	Non-ferrous metals
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.
27	Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	7	<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	70	Complete industrial plant appropriate to section 7
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	71	Power generating machinery and equipment
3	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</b>	72	Machinery specialised for particular industries
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	73	Metal working machinery
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines
35	Electric current	76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
4	<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes</b>	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)
41	Animal oils and fats	78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	79	Other transport equipment
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.		

8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC
80	Complete industrial plant appropriate to section 8	91	Postal packages not classified according to kind
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	94	Complete industrial plant, not elsewhere specified
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	96	Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)
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.		

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		

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF ISCED 97

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 lifelong learning. The full implementation of basic skills occurs at this level.

This stage is further subdivided 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 that 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 subdivided 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 that 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

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 that 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 subdivided 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 subdivided 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 (e.g., medical doctors). It may be necessary to take more than one qualification at ISCED 5A (e.g., 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 that 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.

## ISCED — CLASSIFICATION OF FIELDS OF STUDY

## 0 General programmes

## 01 BASIC PROGRAMMES

Basic general programmes, pre-primary, elementary, primary, secondary, etc.

## 08 LITERACY AND NUMERACY

Simple and functional literacy and numeracy.

## 09 PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

Enhancing personal skills, e.g., behavioural capacities, mental skills, personal organisational capacities and life orientation programmes.

## 1 Education

## 14 TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION SCIENCE

Teacher training for pre-school, kindergarten, elementary school, vocational, practical, non-vocational subject, adult education, teacher trainers and for disabled children. General and specialised teacher training programmes.

Education science: curriculum development in non-vocational and vocational subjects. Educational assessment, testing and measurement, educational research and other education science.

## 2 Humanities and Arts

## 21 ARTS

Fine arts: drawing, painting, sculpture.

Performing arts: music, drama, dance, circus.

Graphic and audiovisual arts: photography, cinematography, music production, radio and TV production, printing and publishing.

Design; craft skills.

## 22 HUMANITIES

Religion and theology; foreign languages and cultures: living or 'dead' languages and their literature, area studies.

Native languages: current or vernacular language and its literature.

Other humanities: interpretation and translation, linguistics, comparative literature, history, archaeology, philosophy, ethics.

## 3 Social sciences, business and law

## 31 SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE

Economics, economic history, political science, sociology, demography, anthropology (except physical anthropology), ethnology, futurology, psychology, geography (except physical geography), peace and conflict studies, human rights.

## 32 JOURNALISM AND INFORMATION

Journalism; library technician and science; technicians in museums and similar repositories.

Documentation techniques.

Archival sciences.

## 34 BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION

Retailing, marketing, sales, public relations, real estate.

Finance, banking, insurance, investment analysis.

Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping.

Management, public administration, institutional administration, personnel administration.  
Secretarial and office work.

38 LAW

Local magistrates, 'notaires', law (general, international, labour, maritime, etc.), jurisprudence, history of law.

4 Science

42 LIFE SCIENCES

Biology, botany, bacteriology, toxicology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, ornithology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences.

44 PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Astronomy and space sciences, physics and other allied subjects, chemistry and other allied subjects, geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical anthropology, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, marine science, vulcanology, palaeoecology.

46 MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Mathematics, operations research, numerical analysis, actuarial science, statistics and other allied fields.

48 COMPUTING

Computer sciences: system design, computer programming, data processing, networks, operating systems — software development only (hardware development should be classified with the engineering fields).

5 Engineering, manufacturing and construction

52 ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING TRADES

Engineering drawing, mechanics, metal work, electricity, electronics, telecommunications, energy and chemical engineering, vehicle maintenance, surveying.

54 MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

Food and drink processing, textiles, clothes, footwear, leather, materials (wood, paper, plastic, glass, etc.), mining and extraction.

58 ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

Architecture and town planning: structural architecture, landscape architecture, community planning, cartography.

Building, construction.

Civil engineering.

6 Agriculture

62 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY

Agriculture, crop and livestock production, agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture and gardening, forestry and forest product techniques, natural parks, wildlife, fisheries, fishery science and technology.

64 VETERINARY

Veterinary medicine, veterinary assisting.

## 7 Health and welfare

## 72 HEALTH

Medicine: anatomy, epidemiology, cytology, physiology, immunology and immunoaematology, pathology, anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, ophthalmology.

Medical services: public health services, hygiene, pharmacy, pharmacology, therapeutics, rehabilitation, prosthetics, optometry, nutrition.

Nursing: basic nursing, midwifery.

Dental services: dental assisting, dental hygienist, dental laboratory technician, odontology.

## 76 SOCIAL SERVICES

Social care: care of the disabled, child care, youth services, gerontological services.

Social work: counselling, welfare n.e.c.

## 8 Services

## 81 PERSONAL SERVICES

Hotel and catering, travel and tourism, sports and leisure, hairdressing, beauty treatment and other personal services: cleaning, laundry, dry-cleaning, cosmetic services, domestic science.

## 84 TRANSPORT SERVICES

Seamanship, ship's officer, nautical science, air crew, air traffic control, railway operations, road motor vehicle operations, postal service.

## 85 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental conservation, control and protection, air and water pollution control, labour protection and security.

## 86 SECURITY SERVICES

Protection of property and persons: police work and related law enforcement, criminology, fire protection and fire fighting, civil security.

Military.

## 99 Not known or unspecified

This category is not part of the classification itself but for data collection 1999 it is needed for 'fields of education not known or unspecified'.